



# DIRECTORATE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION



## NEWS LETTER

DIGITAL EDGE

NEWSLETTER (1ST EDITION)

11-02-2025

### Disaster Management in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands : A Comprehensive Guide

This newsletter provides a comprehensive overview of disaster management in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, highlighting the key functions, governance structure, and initiatives taken by the Directorate of Disaster Management. From preparedness and capacity building to response & recovery, this guide aims to inform residents, government functionaries, and Disaster Management professionals about the critical efforts being made to ensure the safety and resilience of the Islands.

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# From the Secretary's Desk

A.S.P.S. Raviprakash, IAS  
Secretary (DM)  
Andaman & Nicobar Administration

It is moment of enhance pleasure that I welcome you to this edition of our Disaster Management Newsletter. As we continue to navigate the challenges posed by natural and man-made disasters, it is essential that we keep the conversation alive and share valuable insights with all those who are committed to built resilient communities.

In this issue, we will highlight the ongoing efforts to improve disaster preparedness, response, and recovery across the nation. Our mission remains clear: to ensure the safety and well-being of every individual in the face of disaster. The road to resilience is built on strong partnerships, a shared commitment to action, and a constant drive for innovation.

Disaster management is a dynamic field, and it requires collaboration at all levels—from government agencies to local communities, from international organizations to private sector partners.

Each issue of this newsletter serves as an opportunity to reflect on our collective progress, share the latest developments, and provide resources for those who play a pivotal role in disaster risk reduction.

As we reflect on the progress made, we must also be aware of the growing challenges we face, including the increasing frequency of climate-related disasters and the ever-evolving nature of risk. Now, more than ever, it is important that we continue to invest in knowledge, preparedness, and infrastructure that will help us better respond to and recover from crises.

I invite you to explore the stories, updates, and features within this newsletter and to continue working alongside us in our efforts to build a disaster-resilient future. Together, we can make a difference.

Thank you for your ongoing support, and I look forward to continuing this journey of resilience and preparedness with you all.

# A Robust Governance Structure of UT

## **Union Territory Disaster Management Authority (UTDMA)**

The UTDMA, chaired by the Hon'ble Lt. Governor of the UT, serves as the apex body overseeing disaster management at the UT level. It is supported by members and experts, ensuring comprehensive oversight and planning.

The UTDMA's key responsibilities include approving the UT Disaster Management Plan (UTDMP) and District Disaster Management Plans (DDMPs), providing policy guidelines for integrating disaster risk reduction into development plans, and facilitating technical support to agencies and departments.

UTDMA facilitates technical support to various departments and agencies involved in disaster management, such as the District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs), the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Police, the Fire Services, and the Health Department. This coordination ensures that all response efforts are aligned and optimized for effectiveness during a disaster.

The UTDMA's primary goals are to strengthen disaster preparedness and response mechanisms, minimize risks, and enhance resilience against natural and man-made disasters.

## **Union Territory Disaster Management Executive Committee (UTDMEC)**

The UTDMEC implements policies and decisions, ensuring effective action and accountability. It is chaired by the Chief Secretary A&N Administration and Supported by the members of different portfolio. The UTDMEC is a monitoring body for Disaster Management in the UT and UTDMEC is a apex committee at UT level to discharge all functions envisaged under Disaster Management Act, 2005.

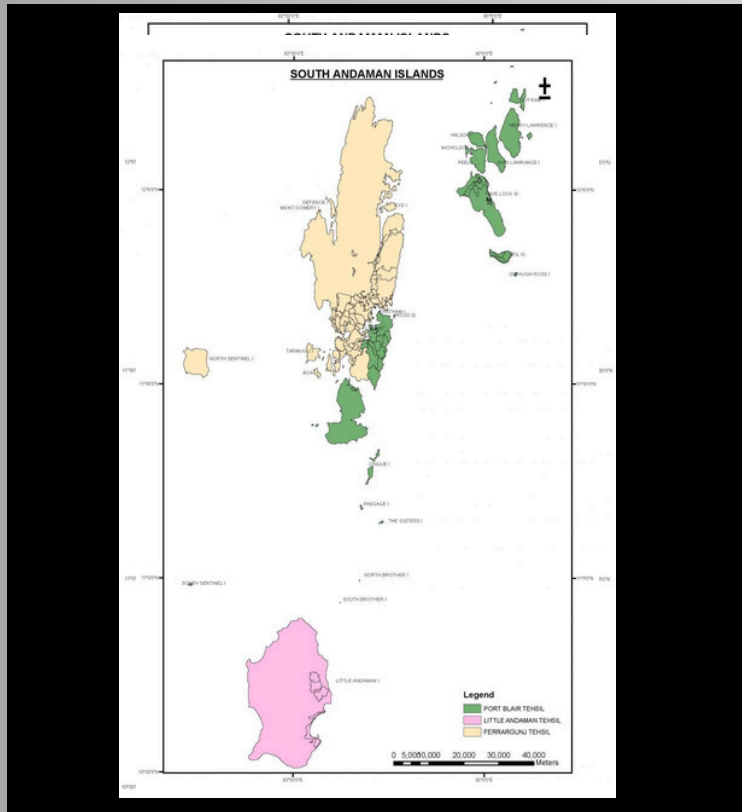


**Dr. Chandra Bhushan Kumar IAS**  
**Chief Secretary, Andaman & Nicobar Administration**



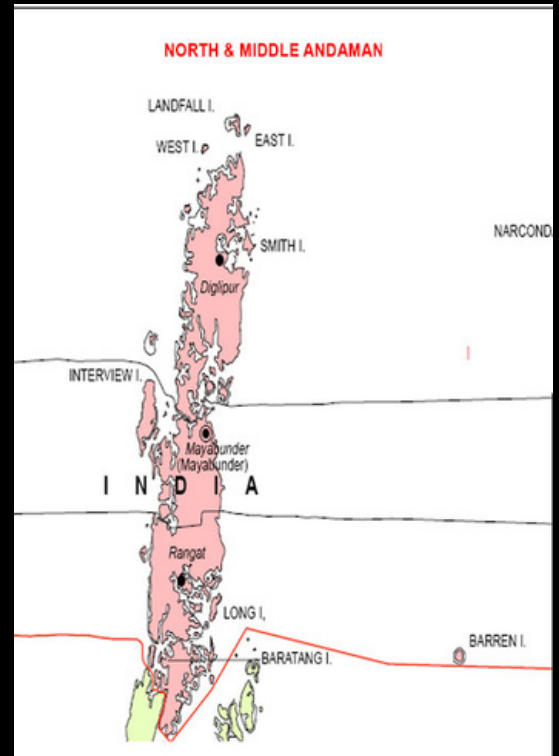
## District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs)

The DDMAs handle disaster management at the district level, working in coordination with the UTDMA. They play a crucial role in implementing district-level disaster management plans, mobilizing resources, coordinating response efforts, and providing support to affected communities.



DDMAs ensures that early warning systems are in place, and that disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures are incorporated into development programs.

It provides training to personnel, first responders, and the public to enhance their skills in disaster management.



The DDMAs are responsible for ensuring effective communication, coordination, and collaboration among various agencies at the district level. It is placed in all the three district of A&N Islands under the chairmanship of concerned District Magistrate and supported by members of districts.





# Policy Guidelines for Disaster Management

## Act & Policy

The Disaster Management Act of 2005 is a law that establishes the legal and institutional framework for disaster management in India. The act was enacted on December 23, 2005, and the President of India gave his assent on January 9, 2006. The act's key features include:

- National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
- State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs)
- Disaster management process
- Punishment for non-compliance
- False alarms

## Union Territory Disaster Management Plan (UTDMP)

The Union Territory (UT) Disaster Management Plan is a vital framework for responding to and managing disasters within the jurisdiction of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. It is designed in alignment with the National Disaster Management Policy (2009) and follows the guidelines set by the Disaster Management Act of 2005. The plan outlines a comprehensive approach for disaster preparedness, response, mitigation, and recovery, taking into account the specific vulnerabilities and risks of the Union Territory.



## District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP)

A District Disaster Management Plan is a continuous process of organizing, planning, coordinating, and implementing measures to prevent, mitigate, and respond to disasters. The plan's goals include:

- Protecting the environment and people
- Protecting installations
- Restoring production and salvage operations
- Reducing the risk of disasters
- Ensuring an organization can continue operating after a disaster.

# Disaster Management Framework: A Multi-Stage Approach

The Disaster Management framework in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands operates in three key stages:

- Pre-Disaster (Preparedness and Prevention),
- During Disaster (Response), and
- Post-Disaster (Recovery and Rehabilitation).

Each stage plays a crucial role in mitigating disaster risks, ensuring timely and effective response, and fostering long-term resilience.

## Three Stages of Disaster Management

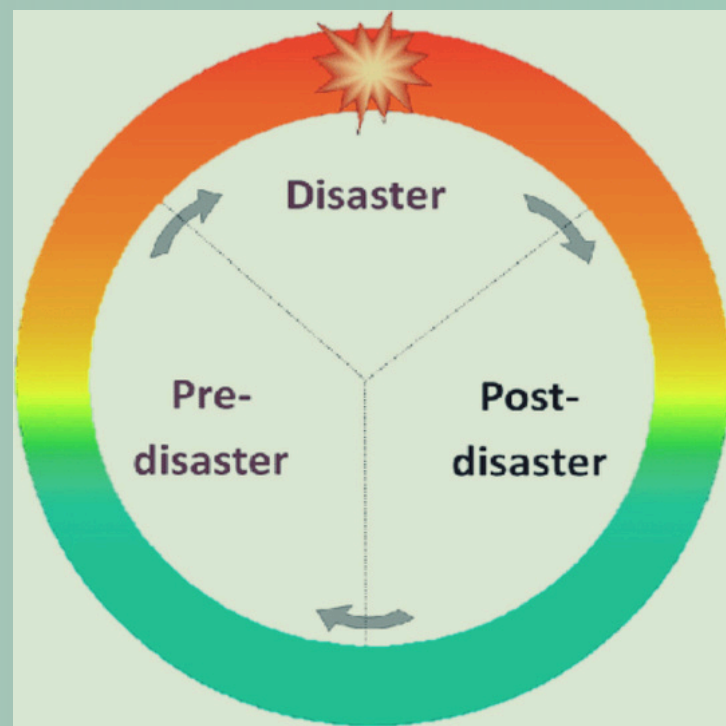
### Pre-Disaster Stage

This stage focuses on planning and Documentation, capacity building, Community and Task Force Readiness, Resource and Infrastructure Management, Mock Drills and Awareness to mitigate the impact of potential disasters.

### During Disaster Stage

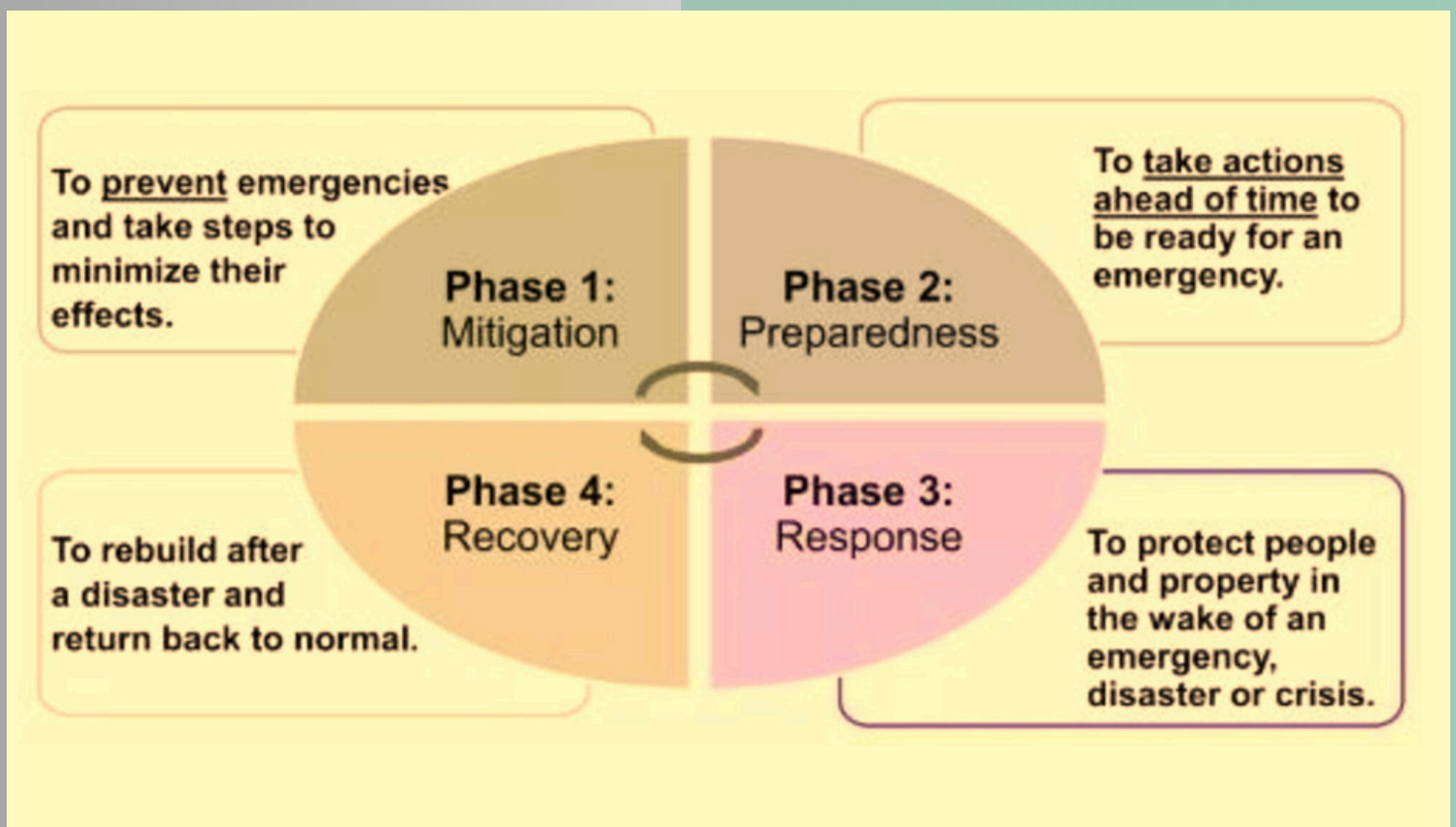
**Immediate Activation:** The Directorate's robust response mechanism involves the immediate

mobilization of Incident Response Teams (IRT), Strike Teams, and Task Teams. Incident Command Posts are established to coordinate and manage the response effort. The Directorate swiftly activates Search and Rescue (SAR) teams, including the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), State Disaster Response Force (SDRF), Quick Response Teams (QRTs), and Marine Rescue Teams (MFR teams), to conduct on-ground operations. The Directorate oversees comprehensive response and relief operations, including conducting rescue operations on a war-footing basis, analyzing hazard situation reports for informed decision-making, activating trauma centers and psychosocial support centers, and providing essential assistance to affected individuals and communities.



## Post-Disaster Stage

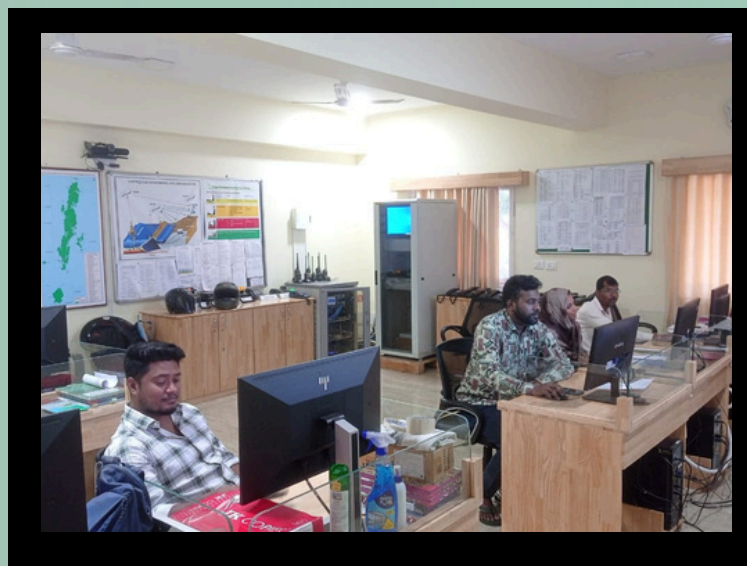
- **Relief and Rehabilitation:** The Directorate implements relief measures and rehabilitation programs to assist affected populations, addressing their immediate needs and facilitating their recovery.
- **Awareness and Preparedness:** The Directorate continues to conduct awareness campaigns to inform and educate communities about disaster preparedness, promoting a culture of resilience. Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) activities are conducted to empower individuals and communities to take action and minimize risks.
- **Demobilization and Recovery:** The Directorate ensures the gradual demobilization of response groups post-operations, while focusing on capacity building for disaster preparedness and resource management. This ensures long-term resilience and reduces vulnerabilities to future incidents.





# State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC)

The State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) at Aapda Prabandhan Bhawan in Sri Vijaya Puram, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, serves as the central hub for disaster management coordination in the region. Established by the Directorate of Disaster Management (DDM), the State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) is equipped to handle various natural disasters, including earthquakes, tsunamis, cyclones, and floods.



## Key Functions of the SEOC:

- **Monitoring and Coordination:** The SEOC continuously monitors disaster situations and coordinates response efforts among various agencies, including the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), A&N Command, and local district administrations.
- **Communication Hub:** It serves as the primary communication center, disseminating early warnings and alerts to the public and coordinating with district emergency operation centers (EOCs) to ensure timely responses.
- **Resource Management:** The SEOC manages the allocation and distribution of resources, such as search and rescue teams, medical supplies, and relief materials, to affected areas.

# Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)

The Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands serve as key facilities for coordinating disaster response and management at various levels, particularly at the district and state levels.

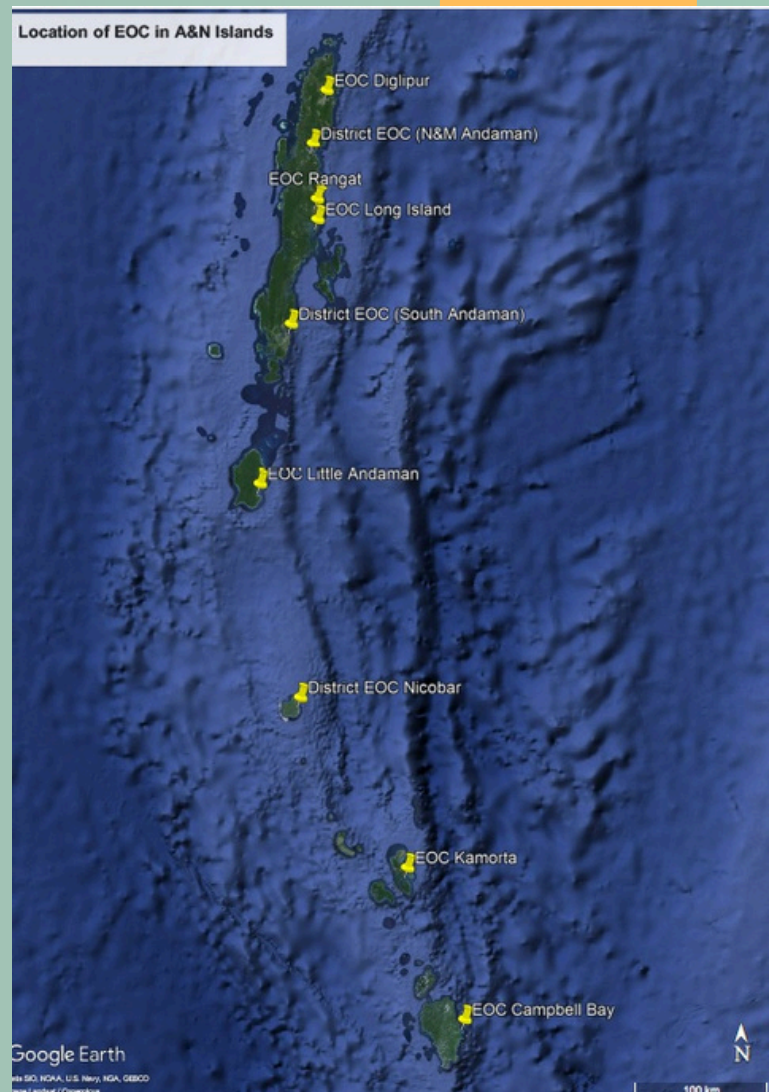
These centers are crucial for ensuring the safety and security of the islands' residents during emergencies such as natural disasters, accidents, or other crises.

Each district has its own DEOC, which plays a vital role in coordinating localized disaster response efforts, managing resources, and disseminating information to the public.

The State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) and Seven EOCs located at strategic locations:

(Mayabunder, Sri Vijaya Puram, Hut Bay, Car Nicobar, Kamorta, Campbell Bay and Rangat, act as hubs for crisis management and O9 Disaster Management Control Rooms at Diglipur, Baratang, Long Island, Katchal, Chowra, Teressa Islands, Swaraj Dweep, Shaheed Dweep Island and Ferrargunj are located).

The EOCs are also responsible for disaster preparedness, conducting mock drills, and updating disaster management plans to reduce risks and improve the islands' resilience to various hazards. These centres operate 24/7 to monitor, process, analyze, and disseminate critical incident information, ensuring timely action.



# Early Warning Dissemination System (EWDS)

Early Warning Systems are "an integrated system of hazard monitoring, forecasting and prediction, disaster risk assessment, communication and preparedness activities systems and processes that enable individuals, communities, governments, businesses, and others to take timely action to reduce disaster risks in advance of hazardous events.

The primary purpose of Early Warning Dissemination System (EWDS) is to establish a full-proof communication system to address the existing gap of disseminating disaster warning up to the community level by strengthening of State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) and District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) thereby ensuring information dissemination from the State and District to communities and vice versa, so that the last person living nearest to the sea is well informed to take appropriate action in case of a disaster.

## Tsunami Siren

A tsunami siren is a part of a tsunami warning system (TWS) that alerts people of a potential tsunami in a coastal area.

A TWS uses sensors to detect tsunamis and a communications infrastructure to issue warnings. The sensors monitor pressure changes in the ocean that could be caused by earthquakes or volcanic activity. The data is then sent to surface buoys, which relay it to a tsunami warning center. The center studies the data and informs the appropriate government offices.



The goal of a TWS is to prevent loss of life and damage to property by allowing people to evacuate coastal areas in time.



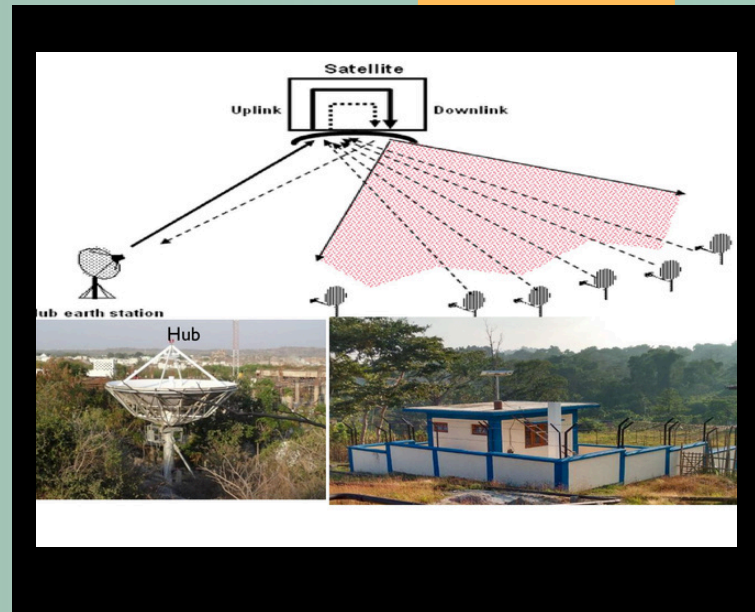
## Satellite Phones

Communication plays an integral role in disaster management. Response and Recovery phase needs more information and communicative means. All conventional methods of communication including land phone and cell phone which connects through terrestrial network could be down during and post disaster period. Moreover, most mobile telephone networks operate close to capacity during normal times and large spikes in call volumes caused by widespread emergencies often overload the system just when it is needed the most.



The satellite phone or satphone operate directly through geo-stationary satellite and therefore can avoid this problem and provide fail free communication in any eventuality

## VSAT



Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) is a satellite communication technology that allows users to transmit and receive data, voice, and video signals over a satellite network.

VSAT systems use small antennas, usually between 0.75 and 2.4 meters in diameter, to communicate with satellites in orbit around the Earth.

VSAT systems are popular because they are versatile, cost-effective, and can provide coverage in remote areas where other networks may not be available. They can also function independently of local telecoms networks

## CAP SACHET

CAP SACHET, or the Common Alerting Protocol Based Integrated Alert System, is a project by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) of India to send disaster alerts to the public.

The project aims to ensure that people and responding agencies are prepared for disasters by sending alerts quickly to as many people as possible.

The CAP SACHET project uses a variety of technologies to send alerts in near real-time. The alerts are geo-targeted, sent in multiple languages, and can be sent across all media at once. The project also uses satellite communication to reach areas where terrestrial communication is unavailable or disrupted.

Some features of the CAP SACHET project include:

- Integration
- Last mile reachability
- Geo-targeted warnings
- Vernacular language support
- Impact-based alerting

Objectives and Benefits:

- **Timely Alerts:** The system is designed to send alerts in near real-time, helping to mitigate the effects of disasters by giving people and authorities time to prepare.



The poster features a firefighter in an orange suit holding a smartphone displaying the SACHET APP interface. In the top right corner is a portrait of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The background is split into yellow and blue sections. The text 'Defeat Disasters With SACHET' is prominently displayed in large, bold, yellow and white letters. Below this, a paragraph describes the app as a disaster early warning platform. A box titled 'App Features' lists several capabilities. To the right, there are logos for Google Play and the App Store, a QR code, and social media links for NDMA.

**Defeat Disasters With SACHET**

The SACHET mobile app is a disaster early warning platform that provides real-time alerts to citizens of India. These alerts are from authorized government sources and authorities to warn the public of potential disaster situations.

**App Features**

- **Real Time Alerts:** Get instant notifications about imminent disaster in your area.
- **Safety Tips:** Access practical advice to prepare for and respond to emergencies.
- **Resource Locator:** Find nearby shelters, hospitals and emergency services.
- **Interactive Maps:** View affected areas and safe zones with up-to-date geographical data.
- **Emergency Contacts:** Easily reach out to local authorities and support services.
- Download useful hazard-specific information like Do's and Don'ts
- Share Alerts with your near and dear ones over social media.

Available on  
GET IT ON  
Google Play  
Download on the  
App Store

Use SACHET App and be updated about real time Disaster Alerts on your mobile phone

Scan QR code to Download the App

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- **Widespread Coverage:** With the ability to send alerts across multiple platforms and devices, CAP SACHET ensures maximum reach, improving disaster preparedness nationwide.
- **Improved Response:** By using impact-based, geo-targeted alerts, the system allows authorities and citizens to respond more effectively to disasters, minimizing loss of life and property damage.



# Capacity Building

## Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)

Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) is a method for reducing disaster risk by involving communities in the identification, analysis, and management of disaster risks.

The goal of CBDRM is to make communities more resilient to disasters by empowering them to be proactive and develop their own strategies with a vision “To build Capacity of Communities to tackle disasters”, to find the measures in the grassroots level for creating Disaster Preparedness in A&N Islands and covered 70 Gram Panchayats (GPs) and 07 Tribal Councils (TCs) of these Islands under this programme.

### Objectives of CBDRM

- To enhance capacity of village community to tackle any crisis situation.
- To prepare and develop village Disaster Management plan.
- To strengthen the alert, warning and communication system in the communities at grassroots level.



- To ease the escape routes in the communities.
- To constitute and train village task forces for first response and use of local resources for Evacuation, Search & Rescue, First Aid and Relief Operations.
- To sensitize village community on disaster preparedness and safety measures.
- Identify hazard profile of the village community for its mitigation.
- To carry out Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities in villages and associated environment.
- To motivate direct participation of villagers in the disaster awareness activities that would help building towards a disaster resilient community.
- CBDRM will be carryout in all Gram Panchayats & Tribal Councils in ANI.



## School Safety

The Govt. of India, in June, 2011 has finally approved the “**National School Safety Programme (NSSP)** - A Demonstration Project” with an outlay of 1.91 Crore for 2011-12 & 2012-13 for A&N Islands as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme to be implemented by **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)** in collaboration with the **Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)** and in partnership with State/UT Governments.

## Objectives

- To sensitize children and the school community on disaster preparedness and safety measures.
- To motivate direct participation of key stakeholders in activities that would help building towards a disaster resilient community.
- To initiate policy level changes for ensuring safe school environment.
- To promote capacity building of officials, teachers and students.
- To carry out information Education and Communication (IEC) activities.
- To implement non-structural mitigation measures.
- To carry out demonstrative structural retrofitting.

This scheme implemented in 412 (334 Govt. School + 78 Pvt. School) Schools of A&N Islands and successfully completed all its objectives for strengthening disaster preparedness in school institutions of ANI. Considering importance of School Safety Programme, the Directorate of Disaster Management in coordination with Education Department continuously imparting trainings to teachers, other staff and school children on school safety and to conduct awareness, sensitization programmes, Mock Drills on disaster preparedness.



## Disaster Management in Higher Education(DMHE)

The Directorate of Disaster Management has introduced and implementing Disaster Management in Higher Education (DMHE) programme in all colleges and higher institutes of A&N Islands. The above programme has been launched on 25.07.2017 with a vision - “To Develop, Promote and Prepare Youths for managing disasters in ANI” for creating disaster preparedness in Higher Education.

The main objective of DMHE are to enhance capacity of Colleges/Institutions to tackle any crisis situation and to minimize and avoid losses, to prepare and develop Colleges/Institutions Disaster Management plan, to strengthen the alert, warning and communication system of Colleges/Institutions, identification of escape routes in the Colleges/Institutions, to constitute and train College/Institution level task forces for first response and use available resources for Evacuation, Search & Rescue, First Aid and Relief Operations, to sensitize on disaster preparedness and safety measures, identify hazard profile of the Colleges/Institutions for its mitigation,

to carry out Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities by the students of Colleges/Institutions, to motivate direct participation of students/youths in the disaster awareness activities in ANI.

The DMHE programme is being implementing in 11 Colleges/institution of this UT.





## Awareness and Preparedness Programme

The Disaster Management Exhibitions and Mock Drills were successfully organized in schools under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT City) (Sri Vijaya Puram), 40 Schools of Sri Vijaya Puram City participated in the Disaster Management Exhibitions and Mock Drills programme.

In the Disaster Management Exhibition, displayed exhibits i.e. IEC materials on Disaster Management, SAR Equipment of NDRF, Fire Extinguishers and MFR Kits were briefed by DM Officials, NDRF Team, Police Fire personnel and Medical officials to the students and teachers of the respective schools.

These Mock exercises have proved to be a useful tool to test the preparedness against any type of disaster at school level institutions.



## State Level Mock Disaster Management Exercise

In August 2024, the SEOC successfully conducted the State Level Mock Disaster Management Exercise (SLME-2024) to test the Incident Response System (IRS) and assess the preparedness of all stakeholders. The exercise simulated an earthquake followed by a tsunami scenario, involving coordinated efforts from various departments and agencies. A dedicated command and control center was set up at the conference room of Aapda Prabandhan Bhawan, with communications managed through the SEOC and District EOCs.





# Aapda Mitra

Under the Aapda Mitra Scheme, individuals from local communities are trained to become Aapda Mitras, or Disaster Management Volunteers.

These volunteers underwent specialized training that equipped them with the skills to assist in various aspects of disaster response, including search and rescue operations, providing first aid, and managing shelters.

Training is also focused on disaster preparedness, risk reduction, and post-disaster recovery efforts. Volunteers are trained to handle specific challenges faced by the local population, such as evacuation procedures and the use of basic emergency equipment.

As of January 2024, a total of 300 community volunteers have been trained under the scheme across the islands. The training program spans 12 days and have been conducted by the Directorate of Disaster Management in collaboration with local authorities and agencies.

In South Andaman District, the latest training session took place in January 2024, where Emergency Response Kits were distributed to the trained Aapda Mitras.





## Latest Activities

- **Orientation Program on School Safety** An Orientation on school safety at CRC Level has been Conducted at GSSS Bambooflat on 27.12.2024
- **Training of Nurses and ANM on Disaster Preparedness and Response** 25 Nurses and ANMs working under A&N Health Department were trained to make them more resistant and deliverable in service delivery during disaster in the conference hall of DDM by the ANI Nursing Association in Close collaboration with DDM on 09-01.2025 to 10.01.2025



- **Training on Disaster Preparedness** it is provided to the trainee students of Tagore Government College of Education, Sri Vijaya Puram on 13.1.2025.
- **Sensitization cum awareness Program for visiting teachers of GSSS Haddo Telugu medium** it is organised on 16.01.2025 by this Directorate in the conference hall of Directorate of Disaster Management



- **Commemoration of Martyr's Day** Martyr's Day was Commemoration in the entire UT of ANI by keeping 2 minute silence and by blowing of tsunami siren on 30.01.2025





Latest Activities



Mock Drill on Earthquake and Fire

Conducted on 18.01.2025 at GSSS Wimberlygunj, on 29.01.2025 Nirmala Senior Secondary School, Prem Nagar and in the Department of AH&VS on 06.02.2025.





# Visit of Chief Secretary at the Directorate of Disaster Management



The Chief Secretary conducted a visit to the Directorate of Disaster Management along with Secretary (Disaster Management), Secretary (APWD) and Deputy Commissioner (South Andaman) on 04th February 2025 to assess the current setup at the Aapda Prabandhan Bhawan.

During visit various directions were issued for better utilization of existing infrastructure of Directorate of Disaster Management, State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC), Control Rooms of other Departments and Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC).

## Future Goals

### **Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment (HVRA) in all inhabitant Islands**

HRVA in all inhabitant islands is a crucial step in identifying and evaluating the risks posed by various natural hazards such as tsunamis, cyclones, earthquakes, floods, and landslides. The assessment involves analyzing the vulnerability of these islands based on factors like geographical location, population density, infrastructure, and environmental conditions. It helps pinpoint the most at-risk areas, enabling the local government and Disaster Management agencies to develop targeted preparedness and mitigation strategies.

### **Strengthening and updation of EOC**

Strengthening and updating the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) is crucial for improving the state-of-the-art communication system in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands through:

- Equipping with Modern Communication Systems – Implementing advanced communication technologies for better coordination and emergency response.
- Upgrading Technology and Infrastructure – Enhancing existing systems with the latest technological advancements and infrastructure improvements.
- Building a Data and Information Sharing System – Establishing a seamless system for real-time data collection, analysis, and dissemination.
- Developing a Robust Resource Management System – Creating an efficient system for resource allocation, tracking, and utilization during emergencies.

### **Raising of SDRF in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.**

The raising of the State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands was an essential step in strengthening the region's disaster management infrastructure. Given the islands' vulnerability to natural disasters The primary goal behind raising the SDRF in the islands is to provide a dedicated, trained force capable of responding to disasters quickly and efficiently. This force enhances local preparedness and ensures rapid action during emergencies, particularly given the remote and isolated nature of the islands.

### **Construction of Tsunami Relief Shelters in Islands**

The construction of tsunami relief shelters in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is a vital initiative aimed at ensuring the safety of residents in the event of a tsunami or other natural disasters.





# EARTHQUAKE

## Do's & Don'ts



### EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS

- |                     |                                      |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (i) 112             | - Emergency Response Support System  |
| (ii) 1070/234287    | - State Emergency Operation Centre   |
| (iii) 242697/233311 | - Directorate of Disaster Management |
| (iv) 238881/1077    | - District EOC                       |



# TSUNAMI

## Dos & Don'ts



- Turn on your radio to learn if there is a Tsunami warning if an earthquake occurs and you are in a coastal area.
- Be alert for Early Warnings.
- Learn to understand and notice the sea. If there is noticeable recession in water away from the shoreline become cautious and move away immediately.
- Move inland to higher ground immediately and stay there.
- Stay away from the beach.
- Never go down to the beach to watch tsunami come in. If you can see the wave you too close to escape it.
- Stay away from flooded and damaged areas until officials say it is safe to return.
- Stay Away from debris in the water; it may pose a safety hazard to boats and people.
- Save yourself – not your possessions.

### EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS

- |                     |                                      |
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| (iv) 238881/1077    | - District EOC                       |

# EARTHQUAKE SAFETY



DON'T PANIC



DROP



TAKE COVER



HOLD ON



DON'T TAKE ELEVATORS



PROTECT YOUR HEAD



STAY AWAY FROM



TURN OFF GAS



DOs and DONT's

CYCLONE



Do's & Don'ts

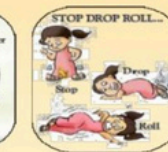


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FIRE



Do's & Don'ts



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THUNDERSTORM DO'S & DON'TS

How to stay safe during a severe storm

DO

DO NOT

SEEK SHELTER

The safest place to be is in an interior room of a home, away from windows and doors.

STAY OUTDOORS

Being outdoors makes you a vulnerable target for lightning. When thunder roars, go indoors!

UNPLUG APPLIANCES

Prevent a power surge from destroying your valuable electronics and appliances.

TOUCH METAL OR ELECTRONICS

Do not touch anything that conducts electricity, such as a landline phone or plumbing fixture.

LISTEN TO THE NOAA RADIO

The NOAA Radio and local news will give you real-time updates regarding weather watches and warnings.

TAKE A BATH OR TOUCH WATER

Water conducts electricity as well. Do not do laundry, wash dishes, take a shower, or do anything that involves water.

BE PREPARED FOR OTHER DISASTERS

Severe storms present the possibility of power outages, fire, flooding, landslides, and tornadoes. Be prepared for evacuation if any of these disasters threaten.

GET TO THE HIGHEST PLACE POSSIBLE

Lightning tends to strike the highest object in a given area, such as tall trees and buildings. Stay away from these during a thunderstorm. Find a low-lying area to shelter in instead,



*A Venture by :*  
*Directorate of Disaster Management*  
*Andaman and Nicobar Administration*  
*Aapda Prabhandhan Bhawan, Link Road, Goal Ghar,*  
*Sri Vijaya Puram, 744101*

*Please send your feedback at [ddm.and@nic.in](mailto:ddm.and@nic.in)*  
*Contact us on 240126, 233311, 9932081239*