

Home Safety and Local Preparedness for RWA (Resident Welfare Association) & Group Housing Societies



RESCUE WORK BY NDRF

FIRE IN DOMESTIC METRE

BUILDING COLLAPSED





"Every person dreams of having his own home. A building with four walls - where tomorrow lives." But can anybody think about how much safe it is? If it is not safe then how we are preparing to cope with any disaster situation? In past history, development would not that much. Natural hazard /Disaster has caused much destruction in early times but now in 21st century there is increasing risk caused to manmade disaster like Road Accident, chemical Disaster, Industrial Disaster, Epidemic etc.

In the context of Delhi, which is politically and economically, one of the most important states of our country, its ability to withstand disasters is of critical significance. Therefore Administration & government aims to ensure all RWA & Group Housing Societies are fully prepared for all types of emergencies. Integral to that is the practicing and testing of all the elements of emergency plans. This guide explain means by exercise and activities associated with dealing with emergencies and describes different types of Activities, and outlines the exercising which takes place at all levels of government with RWA & Group Housing Societies.

Neha Siwatch

Editor, Project Officer (DDMA-North-west)

2016



Delhi is vulnerable to various disasters viz natural and man-made disaster. District Northwest due to its peculiar geographical position lies in the high risk zone of Natural Disaster like Earthquake, drought, heat waves etc and due to high profile social – economic development and massive urbanization it is prone to risk of man-made disaster like fire, road and rail accident , chemical disaster etc.

Accordingly there exists a need for comprehensive, effective disaster management guidelines for Resident welfare association & Group Housing Societies. For swift response mechanism and to minimize the loss of life and property and keeping in view, the provision of disaster management act 2005, this guide is published for RWA & Group Housing Societies. I hope that will go a long way in strengthening the disaster response mechanism in district and will also help to mitigate the losses due to any kind of disaster in future.

C.U. KUMAR

District Magistrate cum Chairman
District Disaster Management Authority (North-West)



Delhi, Being a major socio-culture and political metropolis prone to various kind of disaster especially man-made disaster. In this context RWA and Group Housing Societies can play a vital role in pre and post-disaster management and response.

We take pride in preparation of emergency and management Guide for RWA & Group Housing Societies. It is an opportunity to present overall picture of preparedness exercise. We recognize that this is essential for responsibility of our resident and officers of district North-west.

By involving the RWA & GHS in the disaster management exercise will bring more effective and positive approach. I hope this guide would be very useful and would be preceded as a step by step approach, in building the foundation of disaster management at the level of RWA and Group Housing Societies.

VIVEK AGARWAL

Additional District Magistrate-Cum-CEO
District Disaster Management Authority (North-West)



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Introduction

India is prone to various natural and man-made disasters like floods, drought, cyclone, earthquake, landslides, forest fire, pest attack, epidemics, chemical disaster, road accidents etc. Environmental degradation, including climate –change, land use changes and natural resources degradation are aggravating disaster occurrences and impacts.

Delhi (locally pronounced Dillee or Dehli), officially the **National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT)**, is the largest metropolis by area and the second largest metropolis by population in India. It is the eighth largest metropolis in the world by population with 16.7 million inhabitants in the Territory as of the 2011 Census. Here are nearly 22.2 million residents in the greater National Capital Region urban area.

Delhi is divided into 11 revenue district namely North , South, West, East , North-west, North-East, south-West, South-East, Central Delhi, Shahdhra and South East. and surrounded by Gurgaon, Faridabaad, Gaziabaad and Noida. All these area with high rise buildings or ill-designed buildings which are build on the high-risk areas without specific consideration of earthquake resistance. Similarly, unplanned settlements with sub standard structures are also prone to heavy damage even in moderate shaking. In Delhi there has been a substantial increase in population and industrialization, since Independence. These chemical and non chemical industries have employed number of people. Most of emergency calls in relation to fire reported from the industries and cylinder blast at home. Nature cannot take more abuse, hence, the degradation caused to the environment of the city invites natures wrath. Floods in Delhi are not natures wrong doing, This is very clear from the recurring phenomenon of floods in the mighty river Yamuna and flash floods caused by rains due to choked drains of Delhi. Delhi is also high risk to Nuclear, Biological & Chemical Disasters. Since it is the National capital, there is also threat of terrorist attack.



What is RWA'S?

A Resident Welfare Association (frequently abbreviated as RWA) is a civic body that represents the interests of the residents of a specific urban or suburban locality in National Capital. Membership is voluntary, and the leadership is usually elected by fee-paying members. RWAs are not official organs of government, and even slums and illegal housing localities in National Capital can form RWAs to represent citizen interests. RWAs are typically registered through co-operative society's registration acts (1860). These acts also set the rules for the establishment of RWA bye-laws, which include such things as membership criteria, voting rights, and the conditions under which RWA officers can initiate legal proceeding on behalf of the registered society. The RWAs is also exist in slums and unauthorized colonies, therefore, government programs aimed at involving RWAs in strategic governance decisions, such as Delhi's Bhagidari Scheme, include only RWAs based in planned neighborhoods. RWAs have become increasingly involved in municipal politics and decision-making since the early 2000s and continue to grow in importance.

What is Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

Actions taken to reduce the risk of disasters and the impacts of natural hazards, through analysis and management of the causes of disasters. It includes avoidance of hazards, reduced social and economic vulnerability to hazards and improved preparedness for adverse events. (UN/ISDR).

Community

In the context of disaster risk management, a community can be defined as people living in one geographical area, who are exposed to common hazards due to their location. They many have common experiences in responding to hazards and disasters. However, they many have different perceptions of and exposure to risk. Groups within the locality will have a stake in risk reduction measures, either in favor or against. (ADPC)

In the context of DRR in RWA& Group housing societies.

$DR = H \times V$



DRR INVOLVES - **CARDIAC**

- C** - Communicate Vulnerability
- A** - Address Vulnerability
- R** - Reverse Pressure and Release Model
- D** - Sustainable Development
- I** - Improve Livelihoods
- A** - Address Risk
- C** - Culture of Safety





Know your hazards

What is hazard?

A dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.

Example of Hazards



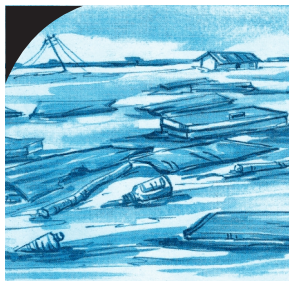
EARTHQUAKE



UNCLEAR OR POOR SANITATION



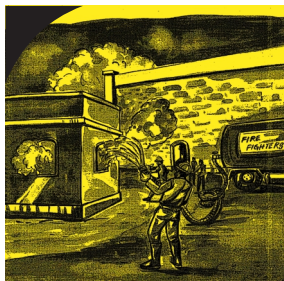
FLOOD



DEBRIS FLOW



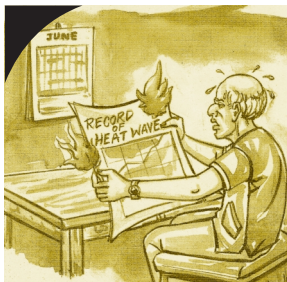
STORM



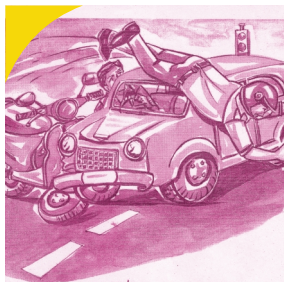
FIRE



PANDEMIC & EPIDEMIC
LIKE SWINE FLU, HIV ETC.



HEAT WAVE



ROAD ACCIDENTS



Identify possible hazards in your home and society

Anything in your home and society that can move, fall, break, or cause a fire during an emergency is a hazard.

At least twice each year, inspect your home and society to find these possible hazards, and remove or fix them.

Check for

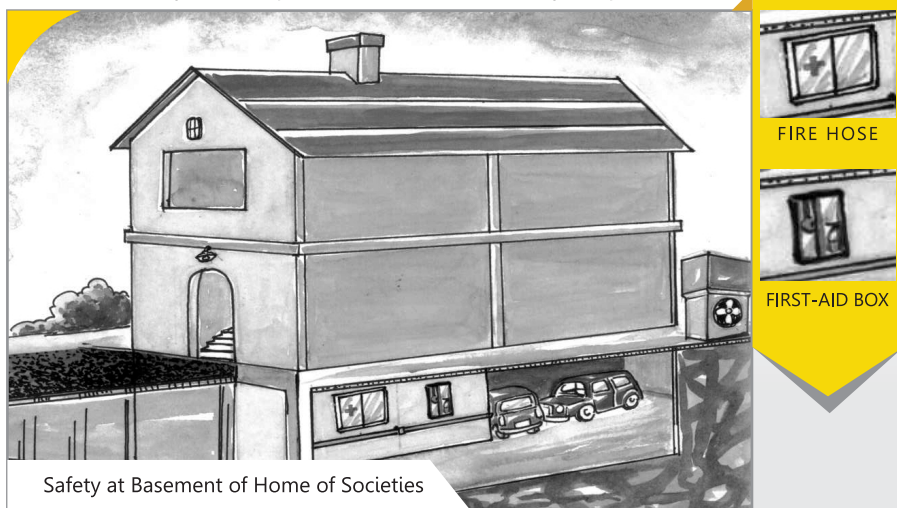
- You should check for electrical hazards, such as threadbare extension cords or exposed wiring.
- Dangerous chemicals stored indoors, near heat sources, or on high shelves where they could fall over.
- Fire hazards, such as rags stored near electrical equipment, or portable heaters placed near furniture.
- Install at least one smoke alarm on each level of your home and society.
- Keep at least one “A-B-C type” fire extinguisher, and check expiry dates.
- Secure your water heater, large appliances, bookcases, other tall or heavy furniture, shelves, mirrors, and pictures to wall studs.
- Add a flexible gas supply line to your water heater.
- Place large or heavy objects on lower shelves.
- Learn the location of your main electric fuse or circuit breaker box, water service shut-off, and shut off main connection to natural gas.
- Contact your local utility companies for instructions on how to turn the utilities on and off, then teach your family how and when to turn them on and off.



LOCAL DM PLAN: *Why, How and for Whom*

Need of local disaster management plan

Data on disaster occurrence, its effect upon people and its cost to countries, are primary inputs to analyze the temporal and geographical trends in disaster impact. Disaster losses, provide the basis for identifying where, and to what extent, the potentially negative outcomes embedded in the concept of risk is realized. They help to understand where, and to whom, disaster risk becomes impact. They also provide the basis for risk assessment processes, a departing point for the application of disaster reduction measures. – UN ISDR Introduction—stating the lines of authority and the possible events covered by the plan.



- Actions to be taken if advance warning is available.
- First response procedures, including who should be contacted first in each type of emergency, what immediate steps should be taken, and how staff or teams will be notified.
- Emergency procedures with sections devoted to each emergency event covered by the plan. This will include what is to be done during the event, and the appropriate salvage procedures to be followed once the first excitement is over. Include floor plans.
- Rehabilitation plans for getting the institution back to normal.



Maintaining the Plan

What your emergency plan should include

In a serious emergency, City services will be affected. You should have supplies available (including food, water, and extra clothing) in case you need to leave your home, or survive in your home without water or electricity for several days.

When you create your emergency plan, you should:

- Identify objects in your home that could be dangerous during an emergency.
- Plan evacuation routes from every room in your home.
- Pick two meeting places where you and your family can get back together if you get separated - one close to your home, and one a little further away.
- Ask an out-of-province relative or friend to be your family contact person.
- Prepare your emergency kits.
- Teach family members how to turn off utilities, use a fire extinguisher, and call 1077.
- Make arrangements for seniors and family members with special needs.
- Save digital copies of important documents — such as birth certificates and financial records — on a memory stick, or make photocopies of them.
- Think about what you might be able to contribute to your community; sharing a meal, tools, or a phone charger are especially meaningful in the days after an emergency.



SPRINKLER



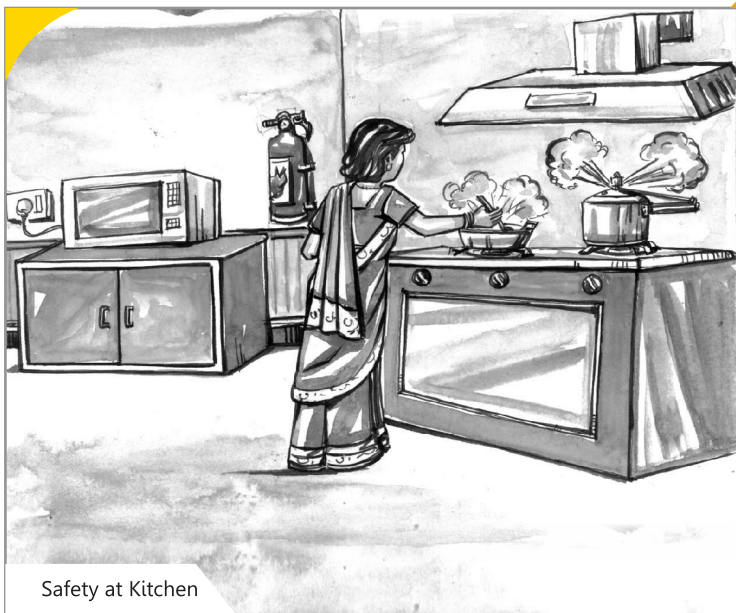
SMOKE
DETECTOR



How to make the Plan

Once the necessary preliminary steps have been taken, the relative plan should be documented and displayed accordingly. Although block wise or society wise each plan will be different, a sample outline is given below:

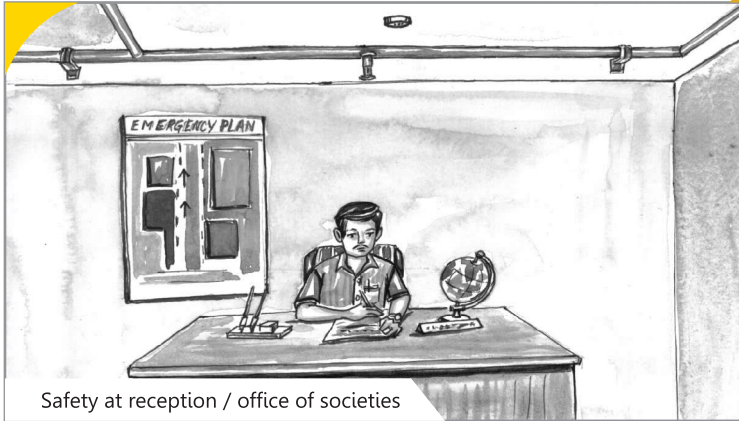
- Floor wise evacuation plans.
- Listing of emergency services.
- Listing of emergency response team members and responsibilities.
- Telephone tree, location of keys, fire/intrusion alarm procedures.
- Listing of collection priorities; arrangements for relocation of the collections.
- Listing of in-house supplies.
- Listing of outside suppliers and services.
- Insurance information.
- Listing of volunteers.
- Prevention checklist.



Safety at Kitchen



FIRE
EXTINGUISHER

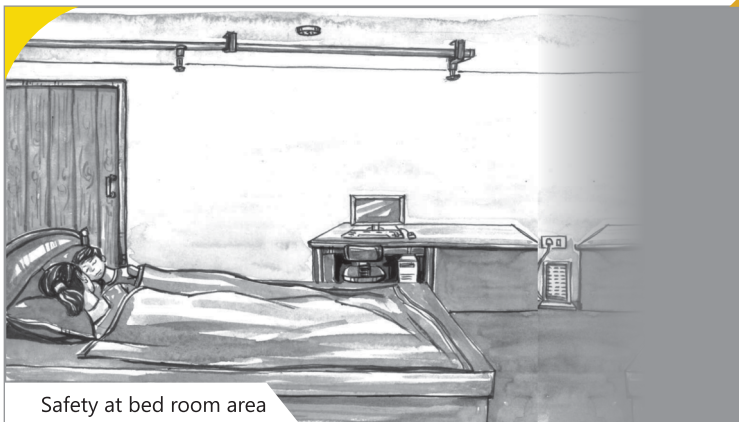


Safety at reception / office of societies



10 Steps of residents Emergency Plan

Step 1	>>>	Identify potential hazards where you live in the society
Step 2	>>>	Identify your meeting place
Step 3	>>>	Identify your out-of-area contact
Step 4	>>>	Prepare emergency kits
Step 5	>>>	Store Water
Step 6	>>>	Home /society Preparedness
Step 7	>>>	Review utilities and fire protection
Step 8	>>>	Kids, seniors and special needs
Step 9	>>>	List pet's Grab-and-Go Kit
Step 10	>>>	Practice and update your plan



Safety at bed room area





Major types activities used for the mainstreaming of society

In this chapter three major types activities used for the mainstreaming of RWA and Group Housing Societies.

- **Campaigns**
- **Participatory learning**
- **Informal education**

Main components of campaign	Definition
Message	Collective message or Single message
Public	People residing in the area of jurisdiction of RWA and GHS
Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To commence a society preparedness day or week • To observe International Disaster Risk Reduction Day (in October) • Preparing a weekly or monthly activities calender • Organising various competition on disaster management • Mock drills • Demonstration
Timing	Length : Short term and long term activities Duration : Periodically and seasonal activities Frequency : Frequent and one off activities

How to plan a campaign?

- Name of Campaign
- Coordinators
- Duration
- Aim & Objective
- Partners & responsibilities
- Campaign message
- Communication methods
- Budget & in kind contribution



Participatory Approach

1. Prepare guidance & which include training material

- To analysis, evaluate & apply proper physical & environmental preparedness measures.
- For reducing the risk
- To prepare disaster response skills

2. Practice skills

- To learn and practice evacuation route planning of the society.
- Maintained & construction of flood shelter inside and outside of the society.
- To construct the rainwater drainage systems & harvesting the rain water.
- Response simulation exercise.

3. To impart training

- On first aid
- On search & rescues
- On fire fighting
- Emergency communication.
- Psychosocial support

4. Informal education

- Conversation: connecting ideas & people.
- Spontaneity: exploring & enlarging experience and make changes.
- Any time & Any where: place a special emphasis on building resilience and organizations that allow people to share in community & society.

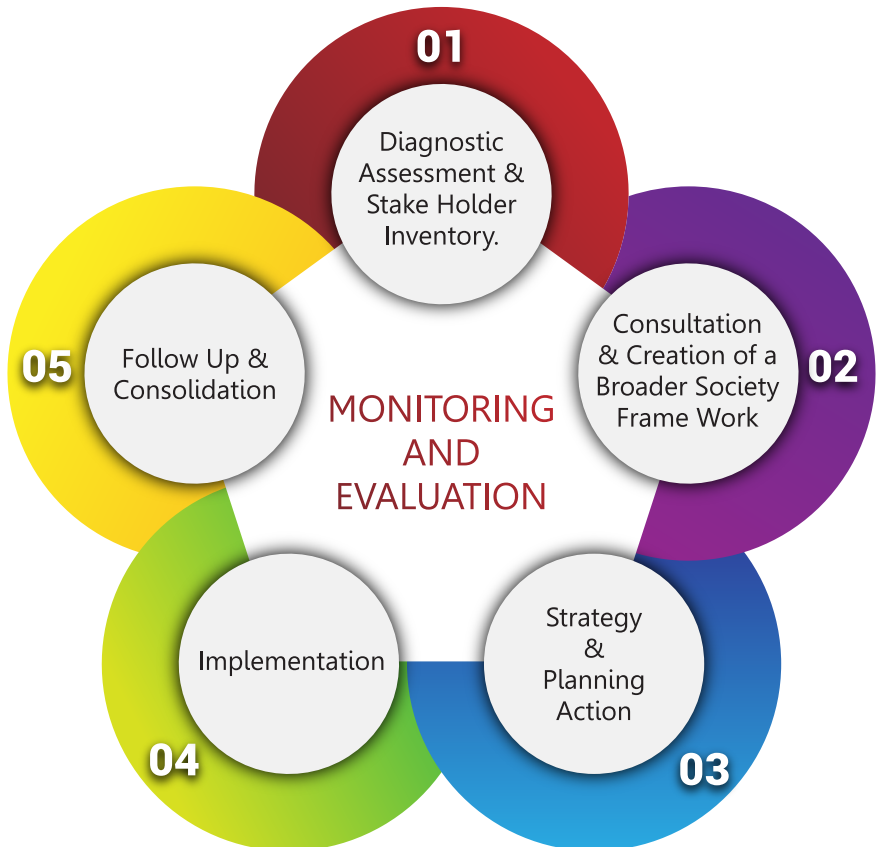


Informal education



Procedure of monitoring and safety, audit & review including mock drill. Use “**SAFER**” Guide

- S** : SEE(Identify the hazards)
- A** : ASSESS THE RISK(divide how serious they are)
- F** : FIX THE RISK (control)
- E** : EVALUATE THE OUT COMES
- R** : REVIEW THE CONTROL & MONITORING COMPLIANCE





RWA's Disaster Management Committee / Authority

Title	Contact No.
President	
Vice President	
Member	
Member	
Member	

Note* There should 2 female members in CDMA.

Details of the Community	
Total area of RWA	
No.of Families	
Total population	
Total male population	
Total female population	
Children below 14 years	
Old age persons 60 or above	
Disabled persons	

Note* Every month revised this table.

PAST DISASTER DETAILS		
Name of disaster	When it occur? (Date and year)	Intensity (Low, Medium and High)
Earthquake		
Fire		
Flood		
L.P.G. Blast		
Bomb Blast		
Terrorist attack		
Epidemic		
Others		



RWA'S RESOURCES: HEALTH FACILITIES

Resources	Address /Contact No.	Distance from the RWA
Hospital		
Public health center		
Dispensaries		
Veterinary hospital		
Private clinic		
O.P.D.		
X-RAY Facilities		
Pathology lab		
Ambulance services		
Chemist shop		
Others		

GENERAL FACILITIES

Resources	Address /Contact No.	Distance from the RWA
Nearest police station		
Nearest fire station		
Petrol pump		
C.N.G. Pump		
L.P.G. depot.		
Electric crimation house		
Crimination ground		
Electric Sub-Station		
Water Pumping Station		
Water Tank		
Underground water tank		
Hand pump		
Others		

Trained human –power in RWA's:

It is notice that in RWA some of people have specialized skill in various areas which are very help full for the RWA's during, post and pre disasters.



Specialization	Total No.	Name & Contact No.
Doctor		
Ayurvedic Doctor		
Homeopathy Doctor		
Veterinary Doctor		
ANM		
Paramedical Staff		
Mechanic		
Others		

Communication and Transport:

Details of communication and transport inside and outside the RWA's

Specialization	Name, Place and Owner
MTNL	
Nearest HAM Radio Station	
Nearest Metro Station	
Main routes and roads of the Area	
Nearest Railway Station	
Nearest Bus Stand	
Telephone Booth	

RWA's Task Force:

- Warning and Communication Group
- Search and Rescue Group
- First Aid group
- Access and Evaluation Group
- Relief and Rehabilitation Group
- Water and Cleanliness Group

Each group has Five members and involvement of 2 female members must.

Structural Examine:

Once in a year with the help of professional structural engineer examine the building and take a fitness certificate for the society.





http://www.unisdr.org/files/11705_91358948mediatraininghandbookEnglis.pdf

www.delhi.gov.in

<http://communityfema.gov/hazards>.

<http://www.adpc.net/v2007/programs/CBDRM/Publications/Publications/12Handbk.pdf>



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