

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ
ਮਾਲ ਤੇ ਪੁਨਰਵਾਸ ਅਤੇ ਡਿਜ਼ਾਸਟਰ ਮੈਨੇਜਮੈਂਟ ਵਿਭਾਗ
(ਡੀ.ਐਮ.1 ਸ਼ਾਖਾ)

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| ਦਫ਼ਤਰ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਫਤਿਹਗੜ੍ਹ ਸਾਹਿਬ |
| ਡੀ.ਸੀ. <i>M</i> |
| ਏ.ਡੀ.ਸੀ. <i>M</i> |
| ਸਬੰਧਤ ਬਾਂਚ ਅਫ਼ਸਰ <i>DFO</i> |
| ਸੁਪਰਡੈਂਟ <i>29/5/16</i> |
| ਸ਼ਾਖਾ <i>Flood</i> |
| ਫ਼ਾਇਲ ਨੰਬਰ <i>38-116</i> |
| ਮਿਤੀ <i>15/2/16</i> ਆਰ.ਆਈ.ਏ |

ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਖੇ

ਰਾਜ ਦੇ ਸਮੂਹ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰਜ਼।

ਮੀਮੋ ਨੰ: 11/3/2016-5ਡੀ.ਐਮ.1/ 13408-2
ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ, ਮਿਤੀ: 13/6/16

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ:-

1. ਟੈਲੀਕਾਮ ਸਰਵਿਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਵਾਈਡਰ ਨੂੰ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਦੇਣ ਬਾਰੇ।
2. ਅਰਬਨ ਫਲੱਡ ਪ੍ਰੀਵੇਂਸ਼ਨ ਅਤੇ ਮਿਟੀਗੇਸ਼ਨ ਲਈ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਐਡਵਾਈਜਰੀ।

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ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਡਿਜ਼ਾਸਟਰ ਮੈਨੇਜਮੈਂਟ ਅਥਾਰਟੀ, ਭਾਰਤ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਮਨਿਸਟਰੀ ਆਫ ਹੋਮ ਅਫ਼ੈਅਰਜ਼, ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਡਿਜ਼ਾਸਟਰ ਮੈਨੇਜਮੈਂਟ ਅਥਾਰਟੀ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਪੱਤਰ ਮਿਤੀ 9.5.16 ਅਤੇ 24.5.16 ਦੀ ਕਾਪੀ ਭੇਜਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪੱਤਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਰੋਸ਼ਨੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੌਨੀਟਰਿੰਗ ਸੀਜਨ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਅਗਲੇਰੀ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇ।

326 / Flood
28/7/16

3/4/16
2/7/16

ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ
13/6

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Dr. V. Thiruppugazh, IAS
Joint Secretary



National Disaster Management Authority

Government of India

NDMA Bhawan

A-1, Safdarjung Enclave

New Delhi-110 029

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E-mail : jspp@ndma.gov.in

O/o Chief Secretary,
Government of Punjab
Diary No. 6524
Date 17/5/16

O/o CHIEF SECRETARY, Pb.

16 MAY 2016

Dated: 09.05.2016

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11/5/16

D.O. No.1-33/2016-PP

Dear Sir,
I am writing this to emphasize the need to associate telecom service providers in the activities pertaining to Disaster Management at the national as well as state level.

2. Telecom service providers have an important role in all phases of a disaster. Failure of communication during the time of crisis hampers evacuation, search & rescue and effective distribution of relief. There are several instances where the telecom services were severely disrupted due to lack of advance information regarding the impending disaster. Timely warning will help them to take adequate precautions to enable continuity of the service. Hence it is necessary to provide advance information and early warning to telecom service providers.

3. I request you to direct the all the agencies concerned to share the information related to early warning and any other data related to impending disasters with the telecom service providers to enable them to take necessary measures to prevent disruption of the service. This may be included in the Standard Operating Procedure and disaster management plan as well.

with regards,

Yours sincerely,

V. Thiruppugazh

(Dr. V Thiruppugazh)

Shri Sarvesh Kaushal,
Chief Secretary
Govt of Punjab
Chandigarh-160019

11/5/16

जन, भा.प्र.से. (सेवानिवृत्त)

S. JAIN, IAS (Retd.)
Member

21900
26/6/16



उ.प्र.डी.एम.ओ. नं. 1/6/16

भारत सरकार
गृह मंत्रालय

राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
National Disaster Management Authority

ACSCR)

O/o Chief Secretary,
Government of Punjab
Diary No. 2420
Date: 26/6/16

O/o CHIEF SECRETARY, P.D.

Dated: 24th May 2016

31 MAY 2016

D.O. No. 1-177/2015-PP

Dear Sarvesh,

Over the past several years, the intensity and frequency of both riverine and urban flooding are showing increasing trends. In many of the Asian countries including India, urban flooding due to heavy torrential precipitation has become a common feature that has gained the status of disasters causing devastations and huge economic losses every year. The number of people affected by riverine and urban floods is more than any other type of natural disasters. The Uttarakhand Floods in 2013, the J&K Floods in 2014 and the Chennai Floods in November-December, 2015 highlight the vulnerability of our urban areas due to floods in the country.

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2. Considering the importance of this critical issue, NDMA had conducted a two day workshop on urban flooding on 12th and 13th February, 2016 in New Delhi. The aim was to identify the current as well as emerging threats of urban flooding in India and to share important lessons learnt and best practices from the past events as well as latest technological advancement in urban flood forecasting and warning. The workshop marked the beginning of new opportunities for stakeholders to join hands in building a comprehensive roadmap for future urban flood risk management strategies in India. In the backdrop of deliberations held in the workshop on various themes of urban flood mitigation, an "Expert Group" was constituted by NDMA to formulate the roadmap on the following six selected themes:

- Drainage related issues
- Solid waste management
- Urban Planning
- Urban flood early warning systems & real time communication
- Reservoir management
- Climate change and urban flood issues

पंजाबी कमिश्नर (भा.प्र.) पंजाब,
दफ्तरी नं. 185
मिती 26/6/16

3. The Expert Group has been entrusted to suggest roadmap under three timeframes: short term (2016-2020); Medium Term (2020-2025) and Long Term (2025-2030). Further, the group has suggested 10 point advisories for immediate attention on urban flood preparedness & mitigation (copy enclosed). This may enable concerned Departments and Agencies to chalk out immediate preparedness and response measures to address emerging threats due to floods in the coming monsoon.

I would request you to advise the district authorities and concerned departments to take timely measures based on these advisories and also share with NDMA the updates on the same. Please let us know if any further assistance is required, so that we all are prepared for timely response during the coming monsoon season.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(R. K. Jain)

Encl: As above.

Shri Sarvesh Kaushal,
Chief Secretary,
Govt of Punjab,
Chandigarh-160019

एन.डी.एम.ए. भवन, ए-1, सफदरजंग एन्क्लेव, नई दिल्ली-110029
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**National Disaster Management Authority
Government of India, New Delhi-29**

Advisories for immediate attention on Urban Flood Preparedness &
Mitigation

1. Establishment of Urban Flood /Flood Management Cell in each city with technically qualified person as Nodal Officer;
2. Each city should put in place Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for urban flood management and mitigation taking into consideration the city scenario i.e. i) coastal city; ii) cities on major rivers; iii) cities near dams/reservoirs; iv) inland cities; and v) cities in hilly areas. A city may have one or more of the above traits;
3. Conduct stakeholder workshops before monsoon for capacity building and improved coordination amongst them for managing urban flooding;
4. Public information and education : Each city needs to prepare and have a list of Resident Welfare Authorities or other community groups in every ward or neighborhood and subsequently involve them to cover the city.
5. Efficient cleaning & desilting of drains and holding ponds to be completed well in advance much before the onset of the monsoon season.
6. Mapping and listing of the ownership and condition of water bodies in each city. Subsequently, develop a monitoring framework anchored with the ULB;
7. Installation of portable pumps at appropriate flooding locations within the city;
8. In addition to getting rainfall nowcasts and forecasts from IMD; at all cities having airports, the nodal officer should review information regarding thunderstorms (TS) and heavy rainfall (RA) from METARS which are updated every 30 minutes. When TS/RAs are observed, the information should be communicated to the Municipal Commissioner to enable him to issue timely alerts and take preventive measures, for example closing schools if heavy rainfall and flooding is anticipated ;
9. Formation of high level expert committee for each city with adequate authority to take decision on site for release of water from reservoir. During heavy rainfall this committee will have the final authority to issue gate opening and flood water releases from dams/reservoirs after duly reviewing the outflow forecasts;
10. Identification of land parcels best suited for land filling debris from emergencies;
