

<b>De-briefing Report</b>			
A 2-days district level training programme on <b>Preparedness for Disaster Response &amp; Relief</b> was held on 23 <sup>rd</sup> – 24 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2022 at Rajkot.			
<b>Subject</b>	Preparedness for Disaster Response & Relief		
<b>Target Participants</b>	All Departments of District Administration		
<b>Date of Training Programme</b>	23 <sup>rd</sup> – 24 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2022	<b>Location</b>	Collector Officer, Rajkot
<b>Time</b>	10.30hrs – 18.00hrs	<b>Coordinator</b>	Piyush Ramteke, RSPM, GIDM Ankur Shrivastav RAPC, GIDM
<b>No. of Participants attended</b>	31	<b>Contact</b>	+91-9662007130 <a href="mailto:rspm1-gidm@gujarat.gov.in">rspm1-gidm@gujarat.gov.in</a>
<b>2. Background</b>			
<p>Owing to its geo-climatic, geological and physical features, Gujarat is vulnerable to all major natural hazards namely, drought, flood, cyclone, earthquake, tsunami etc. The State is also under constant threat of various human made hazards like that of industrial (chemical) hazards, transportation accidents, terror attacks, epidemic, road accidents, etc.</p> <p>Gujarat has seen many damaging floods. Almost all major rivers in the state pass through a wide stretch of very flat terrain (often more than 50 km) before reaching the sea. These flat low lands of lower river basins are prone to flooding. Due to erratic rainfall pattern in the State, the Saurashtra region is receiving higher rainfall than average in isolated areas. The increase in rainfall in North Gujarat and upper areas have caused overflowing of rivers in Saurashtra regions having origins in North Gujarat. The deadliest flooding events from 2000 to 2019 were the June 2013 floods in India (6,054 deaths) (UNISIDAR). The 2017 Floods in Gujarat have caused loss of lives, livestock, crops, durable assets, and damage to public and private infrastructure.</p> <p>The process of flood management is very complex due to the influence of several socio-hydroclimatological factors, such as climate change, <a href="#">sea level rise</a>, and socio-economic dynamics. Flood response measures are those taken immediately after receiving early warning from the relevant authority or in anticipation of an impending disaster, or immediately after the occurrence of an event without any warning. The primary goal of response to a disaster is saving lives, protecting property, environment, and meeting basic needs of human and other living beings after the disaster. Its focus is on rescuing those affected and those likely to be affected by the disaster. The UNISDR (2016) defines response as: “Actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order</p>			

*to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected”.*

The overarching concern of disaster response is immediate and short-term needs, including immediate disaster relief. Effective, efficient, and merely response relies on disaster risk -informed preparedness measures, including the development of the response capacities of individuals, communities, organizations, countries and the international community. The institutional elements of response open include the provision of emergency services and public assistance by public and private sectors and community sectors, as well as community and volunteer participation. “Emergency services” are a critical set of specialized agencies that have specific responsibilities in serving and protecting people and property in emergency and disaster situations.

### 3. Session details

Sessions	Topic	Partner Agency/ Resource person	Time
Session-1	Registration	GIDM	10.00hrs- 10.30hrs
Session-2	Pre-Test	GIDM	10.30hrs- 10.45hrs
Session-3	Basics of Disaster Risk Management	Shri Ankur Shrivastava, RAPC, GIDM	10.45hrs - 11.45hrs
Session-4	Early Warning & Communication	Shri Ankur Shrivastava, RAPC, GIDM	12.00hrs- 13.00hrs
Session-7	Preparedness for Disaster Response & Relief-I	Shri Piyush Ramteke, RSPM, GIDM	14.00hrs– 15.00hrs
Session-8	Preparedness for Disaster Response & Relief-II	Shri Piyush Ramteke, RSPM, GIDM	15.15hrs– 16.15hrs
Session-9	Incident Response System (IRS)	Shri Ankur Shrivastava, RAPC, GIDM /Shri Piyush Ramteke, RSPM, GIDM	11.45hrs - 13.00hrs
Session-10	Simulation Exercise	Shri Piyush Ramteke, RSPM, GIDM	14.00hrs – 17.00hrs
Session-11	Post-test	GIDM	17.15hrs- 17.30hrs
Session-12	Valedictory Session	Collector Office	17.30hrs- 18.00hrs

### 4. Lessons Learnt/Feedback/Observations

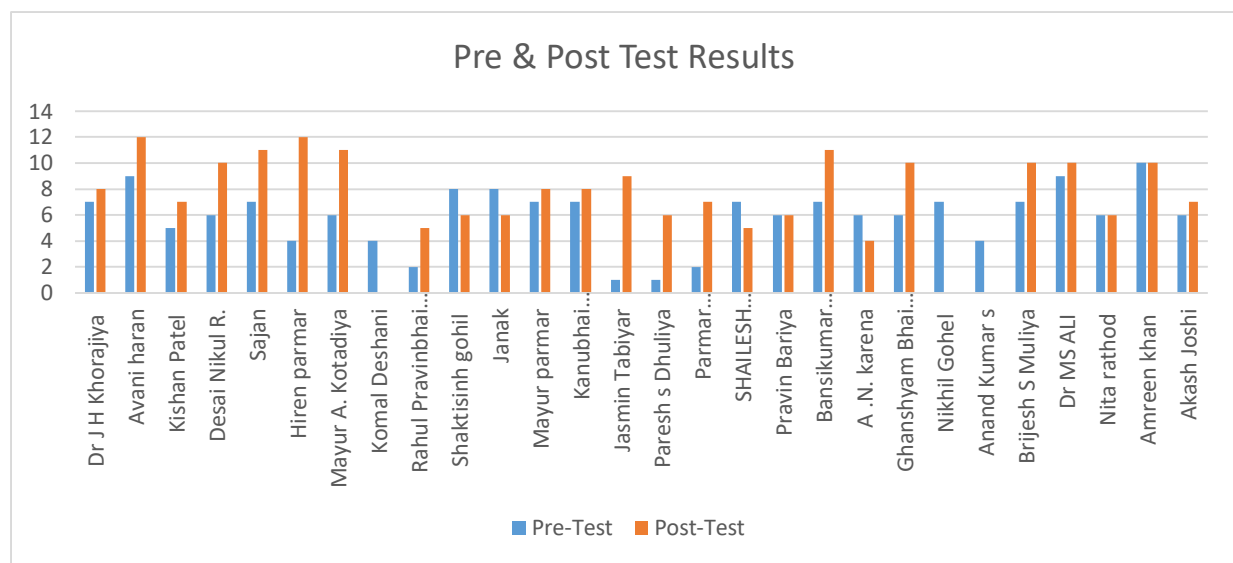
- It was informed that participants have not attended such trainings programmes before and requested to organize similar training programmes frequently at taluka level also.
- It was suggested that the no. of days of training programme may be increased.
- Annual Training Calendar for district level training programmes on Disaster Risk Management is yet to be developed by district administration.

- iv. Local strategies on DRR in line with SFDRR, PM 10 Point Agenda, Paris Agreement, State DM Policy are not covered in existing DDMP.
- v. Participants were directed to complete the GIDM 5-hrs self-paced course on Basics of DRM.

### 5. Way Ahead/Action points

- 1) District level Training Programmes may be organised frequently to reach L-3 level participants.
- 2) GIDM in collaboration with District Administration
  - May develop District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) of Rajkot based on the Global, National and Local Frameworks on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
  - Organize Training programmes on Hospital Preparedness, School Safety and Masons Training
  - Conduct district and taluka level mock exercises
- 3) An MoU between GIDM and Rajkot District Administration can be initiated for Knowledge sharing and systematic capacity development activities.

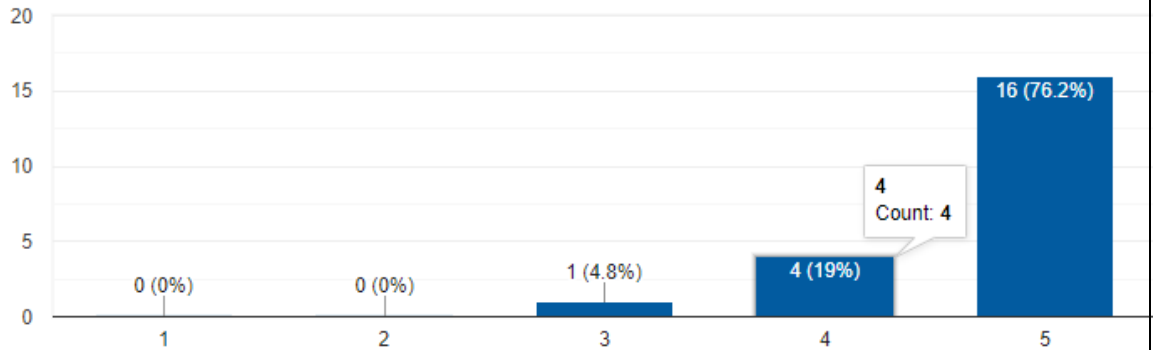
### 6. Pre and Post Test Result



### 7. Programme Rating

What is your overall rating of this programme?

21 responses



## 8. Publicity/Coverage



### દુર્ઘટનાનાં જોખમો અગાઉથી પારખીને નિવારવા આગોતરા એક્શન લેવા એ જ સાચું આપદા પ્રબંધન : પી.કે. તનેજા

