

<b>Concept note</b>			
A 3-days residential training programme on <b>Incident Response System (IRS)</b> is schedule from <b>9<sup>th</sup> May – 11<sup>th</sup> May 2022</b> at GIDM.			
<b>Subject</b>	Incident Response System (IRS)		
<b>Target Participants</b>	SDM/Dy. Collector/Mamlatdar/Mamlatdar (DM)/DPO		
<b>Date of Training Programme</b>	9 <sup>th</sup> May – 11 <sup>th</sup> May 2022	<b>Location</b>	Seminar Hall, GIDM
<b>Time</b>	10.30hrs – 18.00hrs	<b>Coordinator</b>	Piyush Ramteke, Programme Manager, GIDM
<b>Expected no. of Participants</b>	30-35	<b>Contact</b>	+91-9662007130 <a href="mailto:rspm1-gidm@gujarat.gov.in">rspm1-gidm@gujarat.gov.in</a>
<b>1. Aim</b>			
To develop the capacities of target participants by linking their roles in DRM activities with field level actions using appropriate technologies considering global perspectives and action at local level			
<b>2. Background</b>			
<p>i. Natural hazards impose considerable challenges for sustainable development as it impacts infrastructure, social and ecological systems adversely. Natural hazards like floods, earthquake, cyclone cause damage to infrastructure leading to injury and life loss. Gujarat is vulnerable, in varying degrees, to a large number of natural as well as man-made hazards. Vulnerability to various hazards and emergencies of CBRN origin is also on the rise. Heightened vulnerabilities to disaster risks can be related to expanding population, environmental degradation, unplanned urbanization, industrialization, etc. within high-risk zones.</p> <p>ii. In the context of human vulnerability to disasters, the economically and socially weaker sections of the population are the ones that are more seriously affected. Within the vulnerable groups, elderly persons, women, children, physically challenged persons, individuals infected with chronic diseases etc., are more likely to bear the brunt of disasters with poor coping capacity and therefore require special attention during disaster response. In the response phase, children orphaned and women rendered destitute on account of disasters deserve special attention</p> <p>iii. Communities across the Nation experience a diverse set of threats, hazards, and events. The size, frequency, complexity, and scope of these incidents vary, but all involve a range of personnel and organizations to coordinate efforts to save lives, stabilize the incident, and protect property and the environment. Every day, jurisdictions and organizations work together to share resources, integrate tactics, and act collaboratively. Whether these organizations are nearby or are supporting each other from across the country, their success</p>			

depends on a common, interoperable approach to sharing resources, coordinating and managing incidents, and communicating information.

- iv. Gujarat is vulnerable to a variety of natural and man-made hazards that hinder the State growth. The management of response in disasters requires the existing administrative set up, civil society and its various institutions to carry out a large number of tasks. The activities involved in response management would depend on the nature and type of disaster. It has been observed that in times of disaster, apart from lack of resources, lack of coordination among various agencies and an absence of role clarity amongst various stakeholders pose serious challenges. If the response is planned and the stakeholders are trained, there will be no scope for ad-hoc measures and the response will be smooth and effective.
- v. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), New Delhi has adopted the Incident Command System (ICS) in 2003 to address most of the critical gaps in a disaster response mechanism. National Disaster Management Guidelines on Incident Response System (IRS) developed by NDMA is the adaptation of the ICS which incorporates the existing administrative structure and the provisions of DM Act, 2005. The Incident Response System (IRS) is an effective mechanism for reducing the scope for ad-hoc measures in response. It incorporates all the tasks that may be performed during DM irrespective of their level of complexity. It envisages a composite team with various Sections to attend to all the possible response requirements.
- vi. The IRS incorporates all the duties that may be performed in case of any disaster or event. It envisages a complete team with various sections to attend to all possible requirements. If the IRS is put in place and stakeholders trained in their respective duties and roles, it will help reduce chaos and confusion during actual incident management and everyone involved will know what all needs to be done, who will do it, where are the resources and who is in command, etc.

### 3. Objectives

- i. To develop a sound understanding about Incident Response System (IRS)
- ii. To provide clarity on roles and responsibilities of officials working in various capacities
- iii. To enhance the knowledge of officials in resource management during disaster situations
- iv. To encourage functioning of well-coordinated response system
- v. To promote strengthening of communication and information system

### 4. Why Training on Incident Response System ?

- i. The relevance of IRS can be easily understood if we analyze response to some of the disasters/incident such as Orissa super cyclone 1999, Gujarat earthquake 2001 or recurring hazards such as flood and drought experienced every year.
- ii. The response to these emergencies requires involvement of number of organizations/ departments such as Health, Revenue, Public Works, Communications, Home, Finance, Rural Development, Roads, Agriculture,

Animal Husbandry etc. Achieving coordination among these agencies during emergency time create unique challenges such as line of authority, supervision, resource management, differences in terminology and other communication problem, span of control etc. Often it is found that as a result of these difficulties, the response process suffers leading to poor incident management. The State has a long history of battling disasters and providing adequate response. Though Gujarat has been successfully managing disasters in the past, there are still a number of shortcomings which need to be addressed.

- iii. For example, during Gujarat (2001) Earthquake, in the first forty-eight hours (that is vital period for rescuing survivors and immediate relief), the response was chaotic. Similarly, during Orissa super cyclone 1999 the initial period witnessed lot of confusion and there were reports of relief materials lying unused.
- iv. The tsunami on 26th December 2004 further brings into focus this issue of how to achieve more quick and effective response during an emergency where several departments/ agencies are involved. How better can we coordinate among these responding agencies which have different organizational structures, line of authority, communication patterns? How can we ensure that personnel involved in such responses do not get overwhelmed by the incident and have the ability and competence to function well during such crucial hours?
- v. The response today has to be far more comprehensive, effective, swift and well planned based on a well-conceived response mechanism. Some of the challenges which were experienced in past are highlighted below:
  - Accountability- because of ad-hoc and emergent nature of arrangements and no prior training for effective performance
  - Lack of understanding on orderly and systematic planning process;
  - Unclear chain of command and supervision of response activity
  - Absence of proper communication, inefficient use of available resources, use of conflicting codes and terminology and no prior communication plan
  - Absence of predetermined method / system to effectively integrate inter-agency requirements into the disaster management structures and planning process
  - Lack of coordination between the first responders and individuals, professionals and NGOs with specialized skills during the response phase;
  - Lack of use of common terminology for different resources resulting in improper requisitioning and inappropriate resource mobilization etc;

#### **Target Participants**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Target Group</b>	<b>Level of Participants</b>
1	SDM/Dy. Collector	L-1
2	Mamlatdar/Disaster Mamlatdar/Dy. Disaster Mamlatdar	L-2
3	DPO-GSDMA	L-3