

Awareness Program on Early Warning System in India/Gujarat Through Virtual Class Room, GIDM Campus

Date: 12th January, 2023, Time: (15:00 to 16:45 Hrs.)

Concept Note:

Early warning system is a significant step in disaster risk reduction. It is the web of information and communication system based on different kind of sensors that have capabilities to detect the information of events/accidents in their pre-occurrence stage.

Human population growth and rapid urbanization coupled with climate change are aggravated the community exposure to hazards all over the world, Consequently, disasters are increasingly reported in the form of heavy loss of life and property.

Spell of rain create chaos in urban and rural areas. People starts safeguarding their individual lives properties and general public perplexed. The administration feels emergency situation and starts rescue and relief operations. The ICT is time efficient and cost effective too to fetch information to public.

Disaster Management has mainly three different steps, which are:

1. Preparedness stage
2. Occurrence stage
3. Post Disaster stage

In general risk due to any threat is a function of hazard, Exposure and vulnerability. The hazard defines the extent over which the threat has its effect. Exposure gives the estimate of the constructed, the built-up area, properties and lives underlying the hazard foot print. Vulnerability defines how much a manmade feature is susceptible to damage for a given threat.

L concept has been developed to define different levels of disasters in order to facilitate the responses and assistances to States and Districts. It is from L0 to L3.

L0 = Normal Time

L1 = disaster that can be managed at the District level

L2 = require assistance and active participation of the State

L3 = large scale disaster assistance from the Central Government required

After receiving flood warning by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) information goes to the Commissioner of Relief/GSDMA by the fastest means. The Commissioner of Relief (COR) will activate all departments for emergency response including the State EOC, District EOC and ERCs. State Government may publish a notification in the official gazette declaring such areas to be disaster-affected area. Once the situation is totally controlled and normalcy is restored, the COR declares end of emergency response and issues instructions to withdraw the staff deployed in emergency duties.

An early warning system supports in: Dissemination, communication and response capabilities, monitoring and warning, risk analysis. The biggest drawback of the early warning system is awareness and lack of effective and timely communication.

To ensure these outcomes in the Gujarat state. An orientation program on Early Warning System in India/Gujarat is scheduled on 12th January, 2023 by Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management, Gandhinagar.

Objectives:

1. Basic concepts of early warning
2. Early warning (information/communication) mechanism in India/Gujarat
3. Role of Govt. and Non-Gov. and International Organizations in early warnings

The main challenges in early warning mechanism and dissemination of information is:

- A. Accuracy
- B. Timely and effective communication
- C. Knowledge and Reliability of Information

These all concept, mechanism and practices going on in India/Gujarat will be discussed in detail in this training program.

Target Audience for Proposed Training

Sr. No.	Department Name	Designation of Participants
1.	Agriculture, Farmers Welfare & Cooperation Department	Agriculture Extension Officer Block Technology Managers, Assistant Technology Managers & Farmers Friend
2.	Narmada Water Resources, Water Supply and Kalpsar Department	Asst. Engineer & Add. Asst. Engineer
3.	Revenue Department	Talati (Rev.) & TDO

Resource Persons:

- 1. Dr. Sandeep Pandey**, Associate Prof. GIDM, Gandhinagar
- 2. Dr. K. J. Ramesh**, Former DG, India Meteorological Department, Ahmedabad
- 3. Shri C. C. Patel**, DoR, SEOC, Gandhinagar

Expected outcome:

This will potentiate the employee to use early warning mechanism in their daily planning and execution.

Participants & Venue:

1. 30 Participants from each district
2. Support staff or other technical experts who are involved or responsible for DRR activities
3. Venue will be decided by District Authority where basic facility is available to conduct the program