

Concept Note

A 2-days residential training programme on **Preparedness on Disaster Response & Relief** is schedule from **22nd Dec – 23rd Dec 2021** at GIDM.

Subject	Preparedness on Disaster Response & Relief		
Date of Training Programme	22 nd Dec – 23 rd Dec 2021	Location	Seminar Hall, GIDM
Time	10.30hrs – 18.00hrs	Coordinator	Piyush Ramteke, Programme Manager, GIDM
Expected no. of Participants	35-40	Contact	+91-9662007130

1. Aim

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

2. Background

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.

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 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. They include civil protection authorities, and police and fire services, among many others. The division between the response stage and the subsequent recovery stage is not clear-cut. Some response actions, such as the supply of temporary housing and water supplies, may extend well into the recovery stage.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 (DM Act 2005) lays down institutional and coordination mechanism for effective Disaster Management (DM) at the national, state, district and local levels. As mandated by this Act, the Government of India created a multi-layered institutional system consisting of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) headed by the Prime Minister, the State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMA) headed by the respective Chief Ministers and the District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA) headed by the District Collectors/ District Magistrate and co-chaired by Chairpersons of the local bodies. In each State/ Union Territory (UT), there will be one nodal agency, for coordination of disaster management, which is referred in the plan as 'Disaster Management Department' (DMD). The institutional arrangements have been set up consistent with the paradigm shift from the relief-centric approach of the past to a proactive, holistic and integrated approach for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) by way of strengthening disaster preparedness, mitigation, and emergency response.

3. Objectives

- i. To increase understanding about Disaster Risk Management
- ii. To demonstrate on gathering of information from various early warning agencies
- iii. To promote pre-disaster planning
- iv. To aware participants about provisions of XV Finance Commission
- v. To enhance the understanding about SDRF norms

4. Why Training on Disaster Response and Relief?

- i. With the advent of PM 10 Point agenda and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), the officials working at local level have to understand the paradigm shift.
- ii. Mamlatdar/Dy. Mamlatdar are the key officials coordinating during response and relief activities.
- iii. XV Finance report has recommended a new methodology, which is a combination of capacity (as reflected through past expenditure), risk exposure (area and population) and hazard and vulnerability (disaster risk index) for determining State-wise allocation for disaster management for a period of five years from 2021-2026. The new concept talks about SDRMF (State Disaster Risk Management Fund) [SDRMF=SDMF+SDRF] which required deliberation till local level.
- iv. Latest Technological developments has paved the way for fast and improved early warning and dissemination. The outreach of the technological interventions should reach till ground level.
- v. COVID-19 has also been considered as part of SDRMF funding. Provisions of the same required deep understanding.

Target Participants

S.No.	Target Group	Level of Participants
1	Disaster Mamlatdar and Dy. Disaster Mamlatdar	L-2
2	Dy. Collector	L-2
3	SDM	L-1
4	DPO-GSDMA	L-3