CONTEXTUALIZING DRR

TABLE TOP EXERCISES

APPLICATION OF SOPS

LOCAL DISASTER PLANS

ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

ROLE PLAY

INSP/GD VELURU RAMESH

10TH BN NDRF
FOCUS ON

- Disaster risk reduction
- Table top exercise
- Application of sops
- Local disaster management plan and roles and responsibilities
- Role play
Disaster management cycle

Pre-Disaster

Preparedness

Mitigation: Prevention & Risk Reduction

Disaster

Response

Post-Disaster

Recovery
There is no such thing as a ‘natural’ and ‘man-made’ disaster, only natural hazards and man-made hazards.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) aims to reduce the damage caused by natural hazards like earthquakes, floods, droughts and cyclones, through an ethic of prevention. And same to man-made hazards.

Paragraph 48 (c) of the Sendai Framework calls upon “The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR),
Disaster risk reduction includes disciplines like

- Disaster management
- Disaster mitigation and
- Disaster preparedness.

But DRR is also part of sustainable development.

In order for development activities to be sustainable they must also reduce disaster risk.

On the other hand, unsound development policies will increase disaster risk - and disaster losses.

Thus, DRR involves every part of society, every part of government, and every part of the professional and private sector.
INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK

• Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)


• Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for a Safer World (1994)
13th Oct
International Day for Disaster Reduction
Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
DISASTER RISK

WORKING TOGETHER = ACHIEVING MORE
COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

- Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) is a process, which leads to a locally appropriate and locally "owned" strategy for disaster preparedness and risk reduction.

- CBDRM approach and has been designed to improve the effectiveness of specialist and non-specialist professionals in disaster response, helping them to link the disasters with risk reduction and development in a sustainable manner.

- Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP), CDMP

- Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTS viz. First Aid, Search and Rescue, Psychosocial Support, Early Warning etc.)

  (EWT or WDT, SRT, FAT, WST, SMT, ET, CDT, RCT, TCT AND DAT)

- Community Contingency Planning (CCP)

- Organizational Level Disaster Preparedness (OLDP).
A VISION OF RISK-INFORMED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT BY 2030
DRR

TABLE TOP EXERCISES
TABLE TOP EXERCISE

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

➢ Understand the need for structure in the response mechanism
➢ Understand some of the practical response problems
➢ Know that response ineffectiveness, confusion and possibly wrong decision-making can result from a lack of preparedness
➢ Learn the importance of emergency preparedness to achieve effective emergency response
TABLE TOP EXERCISE

PURPOSE

Demonstrate the importance of emergency preparedness for effective response.
TABLE TOP EXERCISE

METHODOLOGY

- Briefing
- Preparation
- Exercise
India is a country having over 3% of its land prone to LANDSLIDE and over 40 million hectares 12% of its land prone to FLOOD.

In KARNATAKA STATES

Major river KAVERI cause extensive flooding every year.

Areas of MADIKERI along the HARANGI and THALAKAVERI Rivers are mostly low-lying and are highly flood prone in rainy and nearby steep slopes and hill areas can effect with landslide.

Concentration of population along the banks of Harangi river and SUB CHANNELS has magnified the vulnerability to landslide and flood.

The flow of Harangi River is unusual.
Monsoon is at its peak in SOUTHERN India.

Forecasting agencies, has RELEASED warnings that it has been raining incessantly for past three days. Madikeri and nearby areas are also experiencing heavy rains for last 48 hours.

IMD has forecasted heavy rains in next 48 hours in whole of South India. An alert has already been issued for possible floods and landslide in the low lying areas and hill areas of whole of ThalaKaveri and Harangi channel path.

Harangi is already flowing above its danger mark at Kopathur village and likely to cross its previous highest flood level if extra volume of water is released.

Low laying areas in madikeri along the banks of Harangi are highly vulnerable to flood and landslide. CWC (Central Water Commission) has issued warning for floods in low lying areas of Madikeri.
On dated 28/05/2019 at about 0500hrs rain has started and it will be continue next 24 hrs.

As per the villagers report, the Harangi river water level increased at about 0915 hrs.

Kopathur villagers contacted with tehsil and district authorities and informed the real time situations.

In Harangi river water level being raising and some river side hills getting landslide and four (4) civilians was flashed away with water.

And another one report was received by district authorities that Chamundeswara temple area can effect to landslide.

All information also informed to district disaster control room and district disaster team.
TABLE TOP EXERCISE

- INITIAL NATIONAL and STATE RESPONSE & DECISION MAKING PROCESS
- INITIAL REPORTS
TABLE TOP EXERCISE

QUESTIONNAIRES

➢ What will be the priorities of the initial response at Tehsil, District and State Level?
➢ What actions are being taken by the local authorities may request District, State and National assistance?
➢ What all resources will be mobilised to collect ground information for situation assessment?
➢ How the services of early warning departments can be effectively utilised for proactive actions?
➢ What methods can be adopted for timely dissemination of alerts, advisories and warning?
➢ What methods can be adopted for timely and safe evacuation of vulnerable people?
➢ How the displaced people will be managed?
➢ What basic amenities are required in relief shelters?
TABLE TOP EXERCISE

QUESTIONNAIRES

➢ What are the gender considerations during evacuation and in relief camps?
➢ What will be the method of distribution of food and water?
➢ How to provide medical help to the people stranded in floods?
➢ Hospital and other medical facilities have been severely affected. In such situation how the mass casualties will be managed?
➢ Large-scale deaths of humans and livestock have occurred. What will be the system to manage human dead bodies and animal carcass?
➢ How to ensure effective utilisation of NGOs and Civil society Organisations in providing humanitarian assistance?
➢ How to channelize the flow of information to media?
➢ How can media resources be utilised to reach out to the affected people?
TABLE TOP EXERCISE

INJECT

During evacuation/rescue work of NDRF and other agencies

- A building collapse has occurs.
- OR
- THINK CAUSE, MITIGATION AND PREVENTION TO A LANDSLIDE
  - MEASURES BEFORE FLOOD & LANDSLIDE
  - MEASURES DURING FLOOD & LANDSLIDE
  - MEASURES AFTER FLOOD & LANDSLIDE
TABLE TOP EXERCISE

STAKE HOLDERS

- Revenue dept, SDMA, DDMA
- State police
- Fire and emergency Service
- Media
- Emergency Medical Services
- National Disaster Response Force
- SDRF
TABLE TOP EXERCISE

EXERCISE GROUND RULES

☐ All ideas are welcome.

☐ Let there be artificiality in the exercise.

☐ Your response should be based on the information provided in the scenario.

☐ Respond as per your present capacity.

☐ Do not limit your thinking.

☐ We are looking for creative yet realistic ideas for our improvement.
TABLE TOP EXERCISE

EXERCISE STRUCTURE

Controllers

Facilitators

Participants

Observers
TABLE TOP EXERCISE

CORE CAPABILITIES IDENTIFICATION

➢ Initial Response
➢ Communication
➢ Coordination Mechanisms
➢ Information Flow
TABLE TOP EXERCISE

TASKS

To perform major response actions (simulated) in a FLOOD & LANDSLIDE Disaster and related with water emergencies.
# TABLE TOP EXERCISE

## SEQUENCE OF ACTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S L No</th>
<th>Event/Activity</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Parameters to review</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Occurrence of flood and landslide on 29/05/2019.</td>
<td>09.15 AM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Information to DEOC</td>
<td>09:30 AM</td>
<td>Alertness of locals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Information to DC/SP/DDMO of KODAGU</td>
<td>09:40 AM</td>
<td>Response time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Trigger mechanism (Call to all Stakeholders by DEOC)</td>
<td>09:50 AM</td>
<td>Communication system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Information to NDRF, SDRF, MEDICAL, FIRE, local police, civil defense and</td>
<td>10:00 AM onwards.</td>
<td>Communication system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE TOP EXERCISE

SEQUENCE OF ACTION OF NDRF
and involving other rescue agencies
TABLE TOP EXERCISE

DEBRIEFING

➢ Have a debriefing session for all stakeholder.
➢ To rectify the shortcomings for future planning and execution.
➢ Submission of after action report by observer and evaluator.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response phase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issues to consider after the exercise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We have followed up on the issues and taken action to accomplish those?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DDR

APPLICATION OF SOPS
PHASES OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

PRE IMPACT PHASE

**Preparedness**

- Forecasting /forewarning
- It should be in the form of money, manpower, and material (Food, Drug blankets)
- Evaluation from past experience
- Mark the disaster prone area (Hazard mapping @ GSI, IMD and ISRO)
- Social awareness

*E.g.* Indian meteorological Department (IMD) plays a key role in forewarning the disaster of cyclone – storms.
PHASES OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Contd…

IMPACT PHASE
➢ Response
➢ Rehabilitation
➢ Relief and help

POST IMPACT PHASE
➢ Relief
➢ Help
➢ Rehabilitation
➢ Development
➢ Learning
STRATEGY OF GOI

FOCUSING ON

Pre-disaster Phase:
- Prevention.
- Mitigation.
- Preparedness.
- Capacity Building and Awareness.
- Community Based Disaster Management.

Post-disaster Phase:
- Prompt and Efficient Response – Proactive.
- Reconstruction to **Build Back Better**.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Care After Disaster

✓ Restoration of Basic Facilities
✓ Relief & Reconstruction
✓ Economic Rehabilitation
✓ Psycho-social Rehabilitation
✓ Community Mental Health
✓ Scientific Damage Assessment
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION NORMS (STANDARDS)

EMERGENCY RESPONSE/ SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

➢ Evacuation
➢ Search and Rescue
➢ Cordonning the area
➢ Traffic control
➢ Law and order and safety measures
➢ Dead body disposal (Number of persons with disabilities who died or were seriously injured in disasters)
➢ Carcass disposal (Add more if necessary)
HUMANITARIAN RELIEF AND ASSISTANCE:

- Food
- Drinking Water
- Medicines
- Psycho social and Trauma care
- Clothing
- Other essential needs
- Male and Female dignitary kits
- Manage gender sensitization issues
HUMANITARIAN RELIEF AND ASSISTANCE:

- Shelter Management (disability-inclusive accessible emergency shelters and disaster relief sites)
- Providing helpline
- Repairs and restoration of basic amenities (e.g. water, power, transport etc)
- Management of VIP visits
- Maintenance of Emergency reserves including those by private agencies (Add more if necessary)
3-Tier Mechanism

✓ National Level – NDRF (Defence, CAPFs & other Central Agencies as & when required )

✓ State Level – SDRF & other State Agencies

✓ District Level – Civil Admin, Local Police, Civil Defence, Fire & Emergency Services, Home Guards etc.

(Also Local Community, NGOs, Voluntary Agencies)
KEY ACTIVITIES IN
DISASTER RESPONSE PHASE

1. Implementation and Operational view of Disaster Management - Response Plan

The State and District Disaster Management Plans, Departmental Disaster Management Plans and Standard Operating Procedures of government departments, Incidence Response System and Emergency Operation Centers should be fully activated in this phase

▪ Evacuation, Search and Rescue
▪ Food, shelter, health, sanitation, etc.
▪ Restoration of basic infrastructure and essential services
▪ Maintenance of Law and Order
▪ Immediate Relief
▪ Damage and Need Assessment
POST-DISASTER PHASE — RECOVERY

- As the urgent and immediate basic needs of affected communities are being met in the Disaster Response Phase, the process of early recovery - rehabilitation and reconstruction needs to begin.

- The Post Disaster phase involves activities which help the affected communities in the reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of economic and social well being.
Local disaster plans and roles and responsibilities
Disaster Management Act

passed on 26th Dec 2005, exactly a year after the Tsunami @ Main Vision of the Act is to generate prompt and efficient response mechanism

NDMA (30 May 2005)

• NPDM (National policy on disaster management)
  – 22nd Oct 2009
• NDMP (National disaster management plan)
  - Oct 2013, 2018

NDMA GUIDELINES

• SDMP
• DDMP
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT (DM)

- DM organizational structure at the national level,
- DM organizational structure at the state level including IRS in the State
- DM organizational structure at the district level
- District Crisis Management Group (CMG)
- District Disaster Management Committee and Task Forces.
- IRS in the District.
- EOC setup and facilities available in the district and Mandal
- Alternate EOC if available and its location
- Public-Private Partnership
- Public and private emergency service facilities available in the district
- Forecasting and warning agencies
The major tasks of response given in the responsibility matrix are:

- Early Warning, Maps, Satellite inputs, Information Dissemination
- Evacuation
- Search and Rescue
- Medical care for casualties
- Drinking Water/ Dewatering Pumps/ Sanitation Facilities/ Public Health
- Food and Essential Supplies
- Communication
- Housing and Temporary Shelters
- Power
RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX

- Fuel
- Transportation
- Relief Logistics and Supply Chain Management
- Disposal of animal carcasses
- Fodder for livestock in scarcity-hit areas
- Livestock Camps/ Shelters
- Data Collection and Management
- Relief Employment
- Media Relations
RECOVERY PROCESS

Disaster recovery process is not a set of orderly actions triggered by the impact of a disaster upon a community. It will consist of several related activities such as the following:

- Damage assessments
- Debris clearance, removal and its environmentally safe disposal
- Restoration and even upgrading utilities including communication networks
- Re-establishment of major transport linkages
- Temporary housing
RECOVERY PROCESS

- Detailed building inspections
- Redevelopment planning
- Environmental assessments
- Demolition
- Reconstruction
- Integrating DRR into various development initiatives
- Financial management
- Economic impact analyses
ROAD MAP

• Road map for implementation and building community resilience

• Community Based Disaster Management is a process in which at-risk communities are actively engaged in the

• Identification

• Analysis

• Treatment

• Monitoring and evaluation of disaster risks in order to reduce their vulnerabilities and enhance their capacities
ASSESSMENT TOOLS

• Risk assessment process helps community members to collect and analyze disaster risk information, in order to plan for risk reduction and implement concrete actions to reduce disaster risks

• Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Map
• Seasonal calendar
• Focused group discussion
• Risk analysis and prioritization
PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE TO DISASTERS
AWARENESS

The community has to

➢ Reduce/mitigate hazards in and around their homes
➢ Prepare emergency supply kit and household emergency plan.
➢ Monitor emergency communications carefully
➢ Volunteer with an established organization
➢ Enroll in emergency response training courses
RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

➢ Early warning
➢ Evacuation and Rescue
➢ First Aid
➢ Relief: Food, Water and Sanitation
➢ Damage Assessment
➢ Carcass disposal
District

District Disaster Management Authority

Local

Urban

Municipalities, Urban Local Bodies, Line Departments

City Disaster Management Committees

NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, other stakeholders including communities at ward level

Rural

District and Intermediate Panchayats

Village Panchayats

Village Disaster Management Committee

NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, SHGs other stakeholders including communities in village
Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)/
Local self governance units

Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)
AREAS FOR ACTION DEPARTMENT WISE

Following is the list of ministries/departments of national and state governments who have a major role to play in strengthening CBDM:

✓ Dept. of Revenue and Rehabilitation/Disaster Management
✓ Dept of Rural Development
✓ Dept. of Urban Development
✓ Dept. of Information and Public Relations
✓ Dept. of Education
✓ Dept of Health & Family Welfare
✓ Dept. of Public Health Engineering
✓ Dept of Agriculture and Horticulture
✓ Dept. of Animal Husbandry
✓ Dept of Home (Civil Defence, Home Guards, Fire services)
✓ Dept of Social Justice, Department of Disability Affairs/ Social Welfare/ Women and Child Welfare Department
Some departments have a more widespread impact on communities and can play a wider role in planning, early warning etc. as part of CBDM:

- Telecom (can contribute towards better messaging on early warning as well as preparedness actions)
- Department of Science (Regional Science Institutes for monitoring of earthquakes etc. and dissemination of information to relevant areas)
- IMD and Central Water Commission (for early warning on floods, cyclones etc.)
- Department of Space (ISRO and NRSA/NRSC for early warning on floods, cyclones etc.)
- Environment and Forests (ensuring involvement of local communities)
- Civil supplies/Consumer Affairs (control of prices and ensuring availability of essential commodities prior and immediately following a disaster)
CBDMT

- Early warning team
- Evacuation, search and rescue team
- Shelter management team
- Water & sanitation team
- Medical & first aid team
- Relief and coordination team
- Carcasses disposal team
- Trauma counseling team
- Damage assessment team
COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANS

✓ Orientation on DM Plan Preparation
✓ Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (HVRA) and HVRC
✓ Mapping of Resources
✓ Standard Operating Procedure
✓ Incident Response System (IRS)
✓ Early Warning System
✓ Handling of Food/ Supplies / Relief Materials:
  ✓ Capacity Building Plan
  ✓ Community Contingency Fund
✓ Resource Inventory and Contact Details
Annexure-7: Sample format for risk reduction planning at village level

Name of the village: __________________________ GP: __________________________ Block: __________________________

Date of planning: __________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Action planned for reducing the risk</th>
<th>Number of planned action / beneficiary</th>
<th>Steps/Process</th>
<th>Estimated cost</th>
<th>Who shall do it?</th>
<th>Responsible member of VDMC/ Task Force</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


POLICE

In DISASTERS
Police organization has to see itself as a major player in disaster management.

It will continue to have the first responder role given its proximity to the incident site and relationship with the people.

Therefore it has to bring about change in its approach. It has to adopt disaster management function as a one of its primary functions.

State & district level authorities cannot afford to wait for response specialized forces such as NDRF all the time.

Moreover, on many occasions, it might not be advisable or feasible to obtain/deploy armed forces and NDRF.

Hence state police must be prepared as response force.
THE POLICE ARE AMONG THE FIRST RESPONDERS IN ANY CRISIS

- Local police arrive first
- Possess well developed communication system
- Familiar with local terrain
- Wider reach, every village covered
- Better knowledge of local people feelings and mind-sets
- People recognize police as first responder
- Uniformed, disciplined
ROLE OF POLICE DURING DISASTER-EMERGENCY RESPONSE PHASE

(i) Search and Rescue (SAR)
(ii) Deployment of resources
(iii) Prevention of commission of cognizable offences including all offences against property, human body and public tranquility.
(iv) Security during Relief distributions/ Relief management: Relief distribution is an important aspect of disaster management.
(v) Isolate disaster sites and control site access for safety of victims, general public and efficiency of incident operation
(vi) Camp management:
(vii) Emergency transportation and Traffic Regulation:
(viii) Coordination with various agencies:
ROLE OF POLICE DURING DISASTER-EMERGENCY RESPONSE PHASE

Contd…

(ix) Casualty information/ Disposal of dead:-

(x) Family Liaison Officers:-

(xi) Media management

(xii) VIP Security

(xiii) Crowd Management
(i) In long term operation of evacuation shelters the issues over the shelters would change and if they are not addressed soon they would create law and order problem.

(ii) Accommodation of persons with special needs in evacuation shelters such as small children, pregnant women and mothers with nursing infants etc. requires utmost care. In a limited shelter space it is very important to provide special rooms for them. Police can play a very important role in this respect.

(iii) At the time of relief distribution and primary accommodation of victims support for the disabled and issues related to hygiene, infectious disease should be looked after carefully otherwise it create serious problems to restoration face.
(iv) Police can play an important role in selection of beneficiaries of houses and other assets to the victims to avoid complications and litigation.
(v) Restoration of Critical infrastructure:- Disaster usually affects the critical infrastructure such as road, telecommunication, health centers, school, electricity supply etc. Police can provide protection to the agencies which are involved in restoration of such infrastructure because people who are rendered jobless after disaster may hinder the process.
(vi) Safe exit of the personnel involved in disaster management:- After the disasters due to fatigue laxity might seep in to the system. Although the overall law and order situation is monitored and maintained by the police, it becomes very important after the disaster for the safe exit of the personnel from outside agencies involved in management of the disaster i.e People from NGOs, INGOs, medical teams etc.
(vii) Feedback/assessment: Since the police is the key factor in managing the disaster, their feedback/assessment is very important in updating the plans for the future.

(viii) Contingency planning: The police familiar with the local terrain and the resources available in the locality. They can plan the actions taken at the time of the disaster before hand.
FIRE SERVICES

In DISASTERS
FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES (F&ES)

- The Fire and Emergency Service (F&ES) fall within the mandate of the urban local bodies (municipalities/nagarpalikas) as per constitutional provisions (Section 7, Schedule 12, Article 243W).

- The administrative and operational structures and systems vary from state to state.

- Presently F&ES are organized by the concerned States and UTs with the MHA rendering advice on
  - Protection,
  - Prevention,
  - Reforms and
  - Legislation.
ROLE OF F&ES

- The **primary role** of F&ES is of responding to fire incidents besides firefighting,
- F&ES attends to other emergencies such as
  - Building collapse
  - Road traffic accidents
  - Human and animal rescue and
  - Several other emergency calls.

F&ES also takes part in medical emergencies
The role of F&ES has become multi-dimensional.

The role of F&ES extends to the domain of prevention, especially in urban areas.

F&ES is an integral part of the group of agencies responding to disaster situations.

F&ES is one of the first responders during the Golden Hour after a disaster and plays a vital role in saving lives and property.

F&ES is a key element in the emergency response system.
NDRF

In DISASTER

NDRF (19 Jan 2006)
ROLE AND MANDATE OF NDRF

➢ Specialized response during disasters
➢ Proactive deployment for impending disaster situations
➢ Acquire & continually upgrade its own training and skills
➢ Impart trg to SDRF, Police, CD & Home Guards of states
➢ Community capacity building and mass awareness
➢ Liaison, Reconnaissance, Rehearsals and Mock Drills
NDRF: STRENGTH & CAPABILITIES

- NDRF personnel fully trained & capable in CSSR (Collapsed Structure Search & Rescue) operations.
- MFR (Medical First Response)
- Flood And Mountain Rescue Operations
- Deep Diving Search & Rescue
- Canine and Technical Search
Specialized manpower (Engineers, Doctors, Technicians, Paramedics, Electricians, etc)

State of the Art equipments.

Attitudinally oriented to protect rights of the women, children, aged, infirm and the vulnerable persons.

Animal Disaster Management.
ROLE OF NDRF – PRE-DISASTER

• Regular and intensive Training & Familiarization Exercise.
• Carryout Joint exercise with stakeholders.
• To carryout Community Awareness Programs.
• To train SDRF and other stakeholders.

ROLE OF NDRF – DURING DISASTER

• Provide hi-tech-specialist response during search and rescue of victims.
• Provide immediate relief with available men and material in the effected areas.

ROLE OF NDRF – POST DISASTER

• To assist States in recovery- maintenance of normalcy at the areas of disaster.
DRR
ROLE PLAY
NEGATIVE FACE OF DISASTER
COMMUNITY IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT
ASSIGNING DUTIES BY POLICE, FIRE SERVICE AND NDRF
SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN
REVIEW

- DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
- TABLE TOP EXERCISE
- APPLICATION OF SOPS
- LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
- ROLE PLAY
ANY DOUBT

MOST WELCOME
EVALUATION

Is it useful?
THANK YOU

FOR YOUR UNDIVIDED ATTENTION