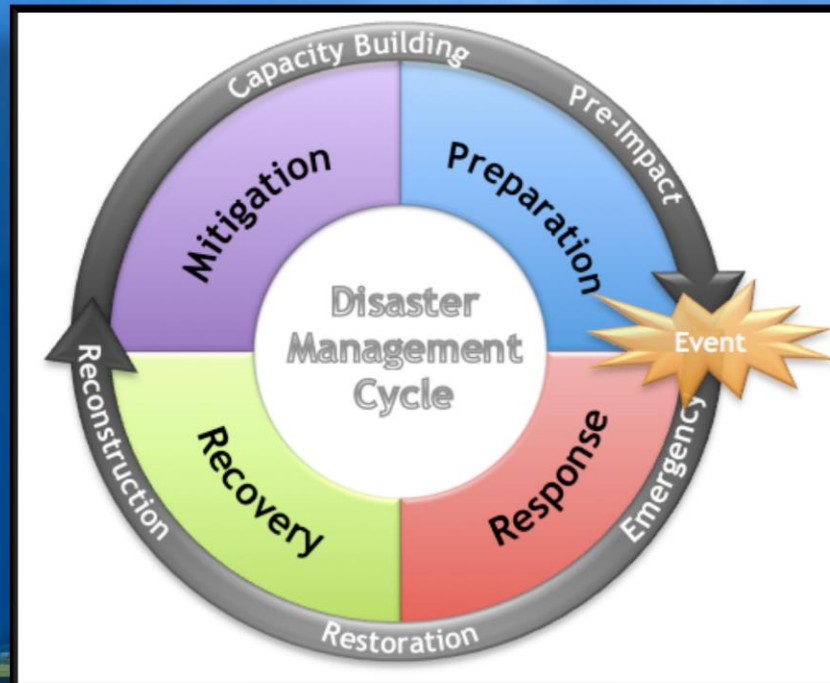


DISASTER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

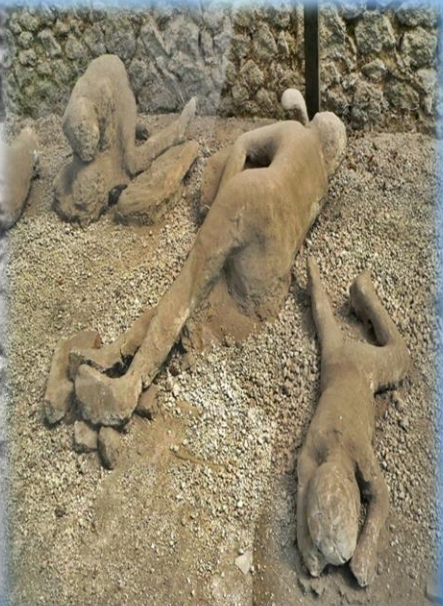


DR. MANJU PANDEY,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
DISASTER MANAGEMENT CELL, DR.RST,UAOA,
NAINITAL

Introduction

- ❖ Disasters are as old as Mankind
- ❖ First description of Disaster and its management comes from mythological “Noah” and his ark
- ❖ Similar Flood tales are widespread in- Greek Mythology, Puranas, Mesopotamian stories, and many cultures





Disasters in India over last two decades

India is one of the most disaster-prone regions in the world, with diverse natural environments and multi-hazard risk and increasing vulnerability. India was among the world's worst hit countries since 2000 with frequent occurrence of natural disasters including drought, floods, cyclones, landslides, tsunami, avalanche, forest fires and earthquakes.

Disasters such as the Gujarat earthquake 2001, Tsunami of 2004, Bihar floods 2007, Cyclone Aila in 2009, Leh cloudburst 2010, Sikkim earthquake 2011, Kedarnath flash floods 2013, Cyclone Hudhud 2014, and Kashmir floods 2014, Nepal earthquake 2015, Uttarakhand forest fires 2016, Siachen glacier avalanche in 2017, Kerala Floods 2018 & Karnataka Floods 2019 have caused massive damage and loss to the lives and properties of millions of people.

DISASTER CHARACTERISTICS

- ❖ Type of disaster
- ❖ When it occur (Day/Night)
- ❖ Who is affected
- ❖ What is affected
- ❖ Where it happens



POSITIVE APPROACH OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

- D** - **Development** – विकास उन्नति
- I** - **Innovation** – नवीनता / नया तरीका
- S** - **Sufficiency** – पर्याप्त
- A** - **Awareness** – जागरुकता
- S** - **Sustainable** – चिरन्तरता
- T** - **Transformation** – रुपान्तरण / परिवर्तन
- E** - **Efficient** – सफल / दक्ष
- R** - **Responsible** – उत्तरदायी / विश्वसनीय

NEGATIVE

D	-	Damage	क्षति
I	-	Intriguing	कुचक्र
S	-	Sour-	चिडचिडा
A	-	Awesome	विस्मित कर देना
S	-	Shocking	आघात
T	-	Traumatic	मानसिक वेदना
E	-	Erratic	मतवाला
R	-	Remorseful	निर्दय

EFFECTS OF A DISASTER

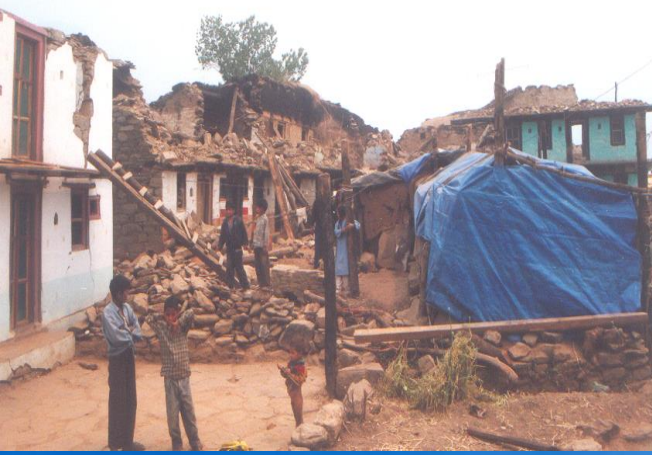
- ❖ Loss of life
- ❖ Injuries
- ❖ Risk of diseases , epidemic and outbreak
- ❖ Psychosocial problems
- ❖ Destruction of assets
- ❖ Shortage of food, drugs and medical supplies
- ❖ Social and economic disruption
- ❖ Environmental degradation



INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Age
- Gender
- Family Composition
- Cultural, ethnic, racial background
- Level of exposure to the disaster
- Loss of possessions
- Pre-Disaster stress
- Concerns with other
- During Disaster stress
- Mental status
- Physical status
- Learnings

UTTARKASHI EARTHQUAKE



A Destroyed Bridge in Uttarkashi Earthquake,1991



LANDSLIDE IN HILLY TERRAIN



NAINITAL COLLECTORATE FIRE



CLOUD BURST



SUMGARH SCHOOL DISASTER



DHARCHULA LAKE FORMATION



MUNSYARI CLOUD BURST



FLOOD



Kedarnath pre and post disaster

Before



© D M M C
P h o t o g r a p h

After



© D M M C
P h o t o g r a p h



@ Anup Sah Photography



@ Anup Sah Photography



FOREST FIRE IN UTTARAKHAND 2016



June 2013 has recorded massive disaster in Kedar Valley of Rudraprayag District (Uttarakhand) taking many lives and leaving many more displaced.

It was particularly sad because the affected area is a known hazard-prone area and many of the lives lost could have been saved through simple awareness and preparedness measures.

Definition

❏ **DISASTER:**

- ❏ Any occurrence, that causes **damage, ecological disruption, loss of human life ,deterioration of health and health services**, on a scale sufficient to warrant an **extra ordinary response** from outside the affected area

WHO



Definition

❏ **DISASTER:**

- ❏ Means a catastrophe, mishap, calamity, or grave occurrence in any area, arising from **natural or man-made causes**, or by **accident or negligence**, which results in substantial loss of **life or human suffering**, or damage to, and destruction of **property**, or damage to, or degradation of **environment**, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be **beyond the coping capacity of the community** of the affected area.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005

Associated Terms

HAZARD:

- Any **phenomenon** that has the potential to cause disruption or damage to people and their environment.

“A hazard is natural event while the disaster is its consequence”

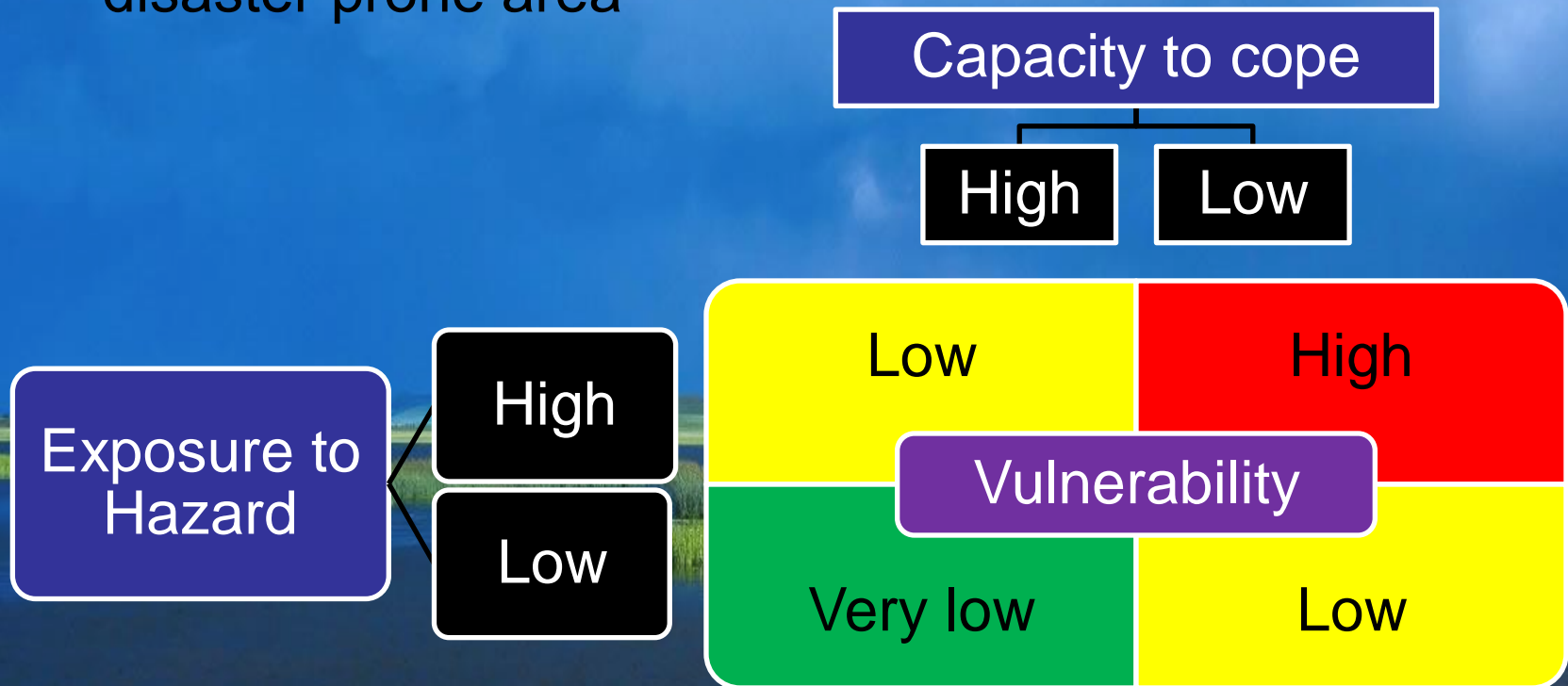
-John Whittow

- When hazard involves elements of risks, vulnerabilities and capacities, they can turn into disasters
- Hazards may be inevitable but disasters can be prevented

Associated Terms

☒ Vulnerability:

- ☒ Predisposition of a community, structure, service, and/or geographic area to damage on account of their nature, construction and proximity to hazardous terrain or a disaster prone area”



List of Various Disaster

Water and Climate related disasters

- a) Floods and drainage management
- b) Cyclones
- c) Tornadoes and hurricanes
- d) Hailstorm
- e) Cloud Burst
- f) Heat wave and cold wave
- g) Snow avalanches
- h) Drought
- i) Sea erosion
- j) Thunder and lightening
- k) Tsunami

Geological related disasters

- a) Landslide and mudflows
- b) Earthquakes
- c) Dam failures/Dam bursts
- d) Minor Fires

Chemical, Industrial and nuclear related disasters

- a) Chemical and industrial disasters
- b) Nuclear disasters

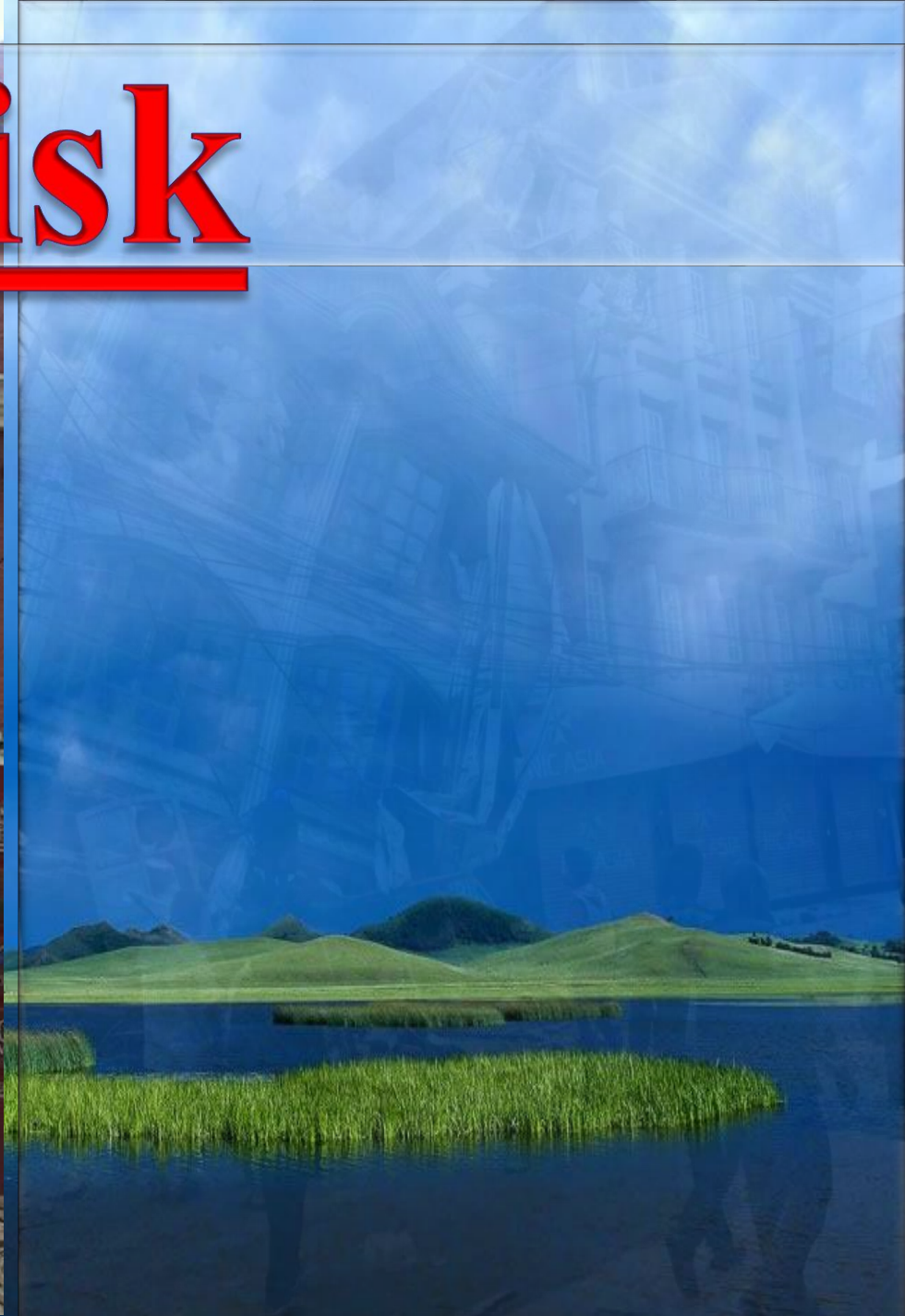
Accident related disasters

- a) Forest Fires
- b) Urban Fires
- c) Mine flooding
- d) Oil spills
- e) Major Building collapse
- f) Serial bomb blasts
- g) Festival related disasters
- h) Electrical disasters and fires
- i) Air, road, rail accident
- j) Boat capsizing
- k) Village fire

Biological related disasters

- a) Biological disasters and epidemics
- b) Pest attacks
- c) Cattle epidemics
- d) Food poisoning

Risk



Disaster:

The boulder rolling down and causing harm to the person

Hazard: Loose boulder at the top

Risk:

Magnitude of loss expected by the rolling down boulder

High vulnerability:

Probability of loss relatively high

Low

**vulnerability:
Probability of loss relatively low**



Vulnerability of buildings

Irregular opening and long floating verandah with 1/3rd brick wall

Extremely poor quality concreting and poor brick work all along

Openings at each floor are different orientation, size and shape

Fire proof system not in place

Non-engineered, constructed local mason with *no application of earthquake resistance measures*



Triangular shape in plan, no integrity in loading frame

Floating wall with very weak brick works

Adjacent to electric poles –

Different dead load at each floor, 3rd floor heavier and with complete floating wall

Cantilever projection with slant extension of beam

Mixed use – shops-residential, congested, no space for emergency operation –fire, ambulance

Poor constructions – Shimla, What are the ways to handle buildings showing such TILT?



Disaster occurs when hazards meet vulnerability

Progression of vulnerability

Root causes

- Limited Access to -**
 - Power
 - Structure
 - Resources
- Ideologies-**
 - Political - system
 - Economic - system

Dynamic pressures

- Lack of –**
 - Local institutes
 - Training
 - Appropriate skills
 - Local investment
 - Local market
 - Media freedom
 - Ethical standards in public life
- Macro forces-**
 - Rapid population growth
 - Rapid urbanization
 - Arms expenditure
 - Debt repayments
 - Deforestation
 - Decline in soil productivity

Unsafe conditions

- Fragile physical environment**
 - Dangerous locations
 - Unprotected buildings & infrastructure
- Fragile local - economy**
 - Livelihoods at risk
 - Low income levels
- Vulnerable society**
 - Special groups at risk
- Public actions**
 - Lack of preparedness
 - Endemic disease

Risk = Hazard + vulnerability

NOT PREVENTED

Hazards

- Earthquake
- High winds
- Hurricane
- Cyclone
- Typhoon
- Flood
- Volcanic - eruptions
- Landslides
- Drought
- Virus
- Bacteria
- Pests
- Fire
- Chemicals
- Radiation
- Armed - conflicts



CHARACTERISTIC OF DISASTER

- **Predictability**
- **Controllability**
- **Speed of onset**
- **Length of forewarning**
- **Duration of impact**
- **Scope and intensity of impact**



Types of Disasters

Major natural disasters:

- Flood
- Flash Flood
- Cyclone
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Landslide
- Avalanche

Minor natural disasters:

- Cold wave
- Thunderstorms
- Heat waves
- Mud slides
- Storm

Major manmade disasters:

- Setting of fires
- Deforestation
- Pollution
- Chemical pollution.
- Wars

Minor manmade disasters:

- Road / train accidents
- Riots
- Food poisoning
- Industrial disaster/ crisis

Levels of Disaster

❏ According to ability of the agency or community to respond, disasters are classified by the following levels:

- ➔ **Level I:** If the organization, agency, or community is able to contain the event and respond effectively utilizing its own resources.
- ➔ **Level II:** If the disaster requires assistance from external sources, but these can be obtained from nearby agencies.
- ➔ **Level III:** If the disaster is of a magnitude that exceeds the capacity of the local community or region and requires assistance from state-level or even federal assets.

PHASES OF DISASTER

Pre-impact
phase



Impact
phase



Post-impact
phase

Phases of a Disaster

PRE-IMPACT PHASE:

prior to the actual occurrence - A warning - with the aid of weather networks and satellite many meteorological disasters can be predicted.

- ➔ Period when the emergency preparedness plan is put into effect
- ➔ Communication is a very important factor during this phase

IMPACT PHASE:

when the disaster actually happens

- ➔ May last for **several minutes** (e.g. after an earthquake, plane crash or explosion.) or for **days or weeks** (e.g. in a flood, famine or epidemic).
- ➔ Continues until the threat of further destruction has passed and emergency plan is in effect.

Disaster Effects

❖ Health –

- ❖ Physical – Diseases, Injuries, Disabilities, Coma, Death.
- ❖ Psychological- Cognitive, Behavioural, Social

❖ Structural Damage – to variable extent

❖ Ecological - Changes in eco system

❖ Economical - Financial losses

Disaster Effects

❖ Other public health impacts –

❖ **Sexual violence**

- Rape, Exploitation & Sexual violence
- Weakened social structures
- Increased aggressive behaviour

❖ **Human right violations**

- Torture of civilian
- Physical and psychological harms
- Sex trafficking
- Child labour
- Denial of basic needs

Physical Impact:

Stomach-aches, Diarrohea, Headaches, Body aches, Burns (heat, acid), Physical impairments (limbs, sight, voice, hearing), Injuries (bullet, sharp objects and others), Fever Cough and Cold, Miscarriage, Physical Assault.



Emotional reactions:

Anger, Betrayal, Irritability, Revenge-seeking, Fear, Anxiety, Depression, Withdrawal, Grief, Additction to pan masala, cigarette, beedi, drug abuse.



Repeated thoughts about the disaster and related events



Worry



Socio-economic impact:

Loss of trust between communities, Lack of privacy, Single parent families, Widows, Orphan stat with loss of both parents, Discontinuity in educational plans.



Loss of handcraft



Disorganisation of life routines

Loss of Employment



Homelessness



Migration



Disaster Management

- ❏ A continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, implementing and coordinating measures which are necessary and expedient for –
- Prevention of danger or threat of any disaster
 - Mitigation or reduction of risk of any disaster, its severity, or its consequences
 - Capacity building
 - Preparedness to deal with any disaster
 - Prompt response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster
 - Assessing the severity and magnitude of effects of any disaster
 - Evacuation, rescue and relief
 - Rehabilitation and reconstruction

Disaster Management

Goal

***“Sustainable Reduction in
Natural Disaster Risk”***

Objectives

- ❖ Awareness
- ❖ Capacity building at all levels
 - ❖ Preparedness
- ❖ Creation of knowledge

■ Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

- “ Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive **economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures** that
 - prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster,
 - increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus
 - strengthen resilience development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards”.

Principles of Disaster Management

- ❏ Responsibility of all spheres of government
- ❏ Should use resources (Material, Assets, Persons, Finances, Tools and Kits) that exist for a day-to-day purpose
- ❏ Organizations should function as an extension of their core business
- ❏ Individuals are responsible for their own safety
- ❏ Disaster management planning -
 - should focus on large-scale events
 - should recognize the difference between incidents and disasters
 - must take account of the type of physical environment and the structure of the population
 - must recognise the involvement and potential role of NGOs

DISASTER RESPONSE (post-disaster)

Emergency Response



DISASTER MITIGATION and DISASTER PREPAREDNESS (pre-disaster)

Disaster Preparedness

- ❖ Preparedness should be in the form of **money, manpower and materials**
 - ❖ Evaluation from **past experiences** about risk
 - ❖ **Location** of disaster prone areas
 - ❖ Communication, information & **warning system**
 - ❖ Ensuring **co-ordination** and response mechanisms
 - ❖ Development of **public education** programme
 - ❖ Co-ordination with **media**
 - ❖ National & international **relations**
 - ❖ Keeping **stock** of foods, drug and essential commodities

Medical Preparedness

- ❖ Developing and capacity building of **medical team** for Trauma & psycho-social care
- ❖ Determine **casualty handling capacity** of all hospitals
- ❖ Formulate appropriate **treatment procedures**
- ❖ Involvement of **private** hospitals
- ❖ Mark **would be care centers** that can function as a medical units
- ❖ Identify **structural integrity and approach** routes
- ❖ **Mock drills**

Disaster Response

- ❑ Epidemiologic surveillance
- ❑ Disease control
- ❑ Vaccination
- ❑ Nutrition (Children, women, elderly, pregnant /lactating woman)



Medical & Public Health Response

- ❏ **Pre-hospital emergency services -**
 - Linkage to govt. incident command system
 - External medical services and extrication workers
 - Search and Rescue teams
- ❏ **Assessment of immediate health needs medicines, sanitation kit, bleaching powder, chlorine tablets**
- ❏ **Identification of medical & health resources**
- ❏ **Temporary field treatment**
 - Prompt and proper treatment to save lives

Medical & Public Health Response

- ❖ Food safety and Water Safety
- ❖ Animal control- Carcasses can foul water, Zoonotic diseases
- ❖ Vector control- Mosquito and Rodents
- ❖ Communicable disease control:
 - Measles, diarrheal diseases, ARI, malaria
 - Breakdown in environmental safeguards
 - Crowding of persons in camps, Malnutrition
- ❖ Waste management
 - Temporary latrines
 - Chemical toileting
 - Sewage disposal damage

Medical & Public Health Response

❏ Management of **hazardous agent exposure**

- Particular matter
- Also Infectious agents if hospital or scientific laboratories damaged

❏ **Mental health**

- Specialized psychological triage and treatment
- Significant in terrorism.

❏ **Information**

- Behavioural Contagion handling
- Risk communication

Disaster Recovery

- ❏ **Repatriation** - after the emergency is over, displaced people return to their place of origin.
- ❏ **Rehabilitation** - restoration of basic social functions.
 - Providing temporary shelters,
 - Stress debriefing for responders and victims,
 - Economic Rehabilitation,
 - Psycho-social Rehabilitation,
 - Scientific Damage Assessment,
- ❏ **Reconstruction** - permanently repairing and rebuilding homes & infrastructures – owner driven, linking with safe development

Disaster Recovery

☒ Elements of recovery

- ➔ Community recovery (including psychological)
- ➔ Infrastructure recovery (services and lifelines)
- ➔ Economy recovery (financial, political)
- ➔ Environment recovery (River, Forest Cover)



Disaster Mitigation

- ❖ Permanent reduction of risk of a disaster, to limit impact on human suffering and economic assets
 - ❖ Primary mitigation - reducing hazard & vulnerability.
 - ❖ Secondary mitigation - reducing effects of hazard.
- ❖ Components:
 - ❖ Reducing hazard - removing the cause of threat
 - ❖ Reducing vulnerability - reducing the effect of threat
- ❖ Natural hazards are inevitable, reduce vulnerability.

Components of Disaster Mitigation

☒ Hazard identification and mapping – Considerations -

- History
- Probability of various intensities
- Maximum threat
- Possible secondary hazards

☒ Vulnerability analysis

Dams, Bridges, Road Network, Weak Infrastructure, Dangerous Locations, Locality among Poor and Handicapped persons, Pregnant Women, Old Age Persons & Children etc.

☒ Risk analysis

- ☒ **Prevention** – Activities taken to prevent a natural phenomenon or potential hazard from having harmful effects on either people or economic assets

A landscape photograph featuring a vast blue sky filled with soft, white clouds. Below the sky, a range of rolling green hills stretches across the horizon. In the foreground, a dark blue body of water is dotted with several clumps of tall, vibrant green reeds. The overall scene is serene and natural.

In India

India's Natural Disasters Proneness

On the basis of geographic and climatic considerations, India can be divided into 5 Zones according to its disaster proneness

1. Northern mountain region including foot hills; prone to strong Snow Storms leading to Land slides and strong Cold waves and also is Earthquake prone belt
2. Indo-gangetic plains; vulnerable to Floods
3. Deccan plateau; a Drought prone area
4. The western desert; a Drought prone area
5. Coastal areas; prone to Sea erosion, Cyclones and Tidal waves

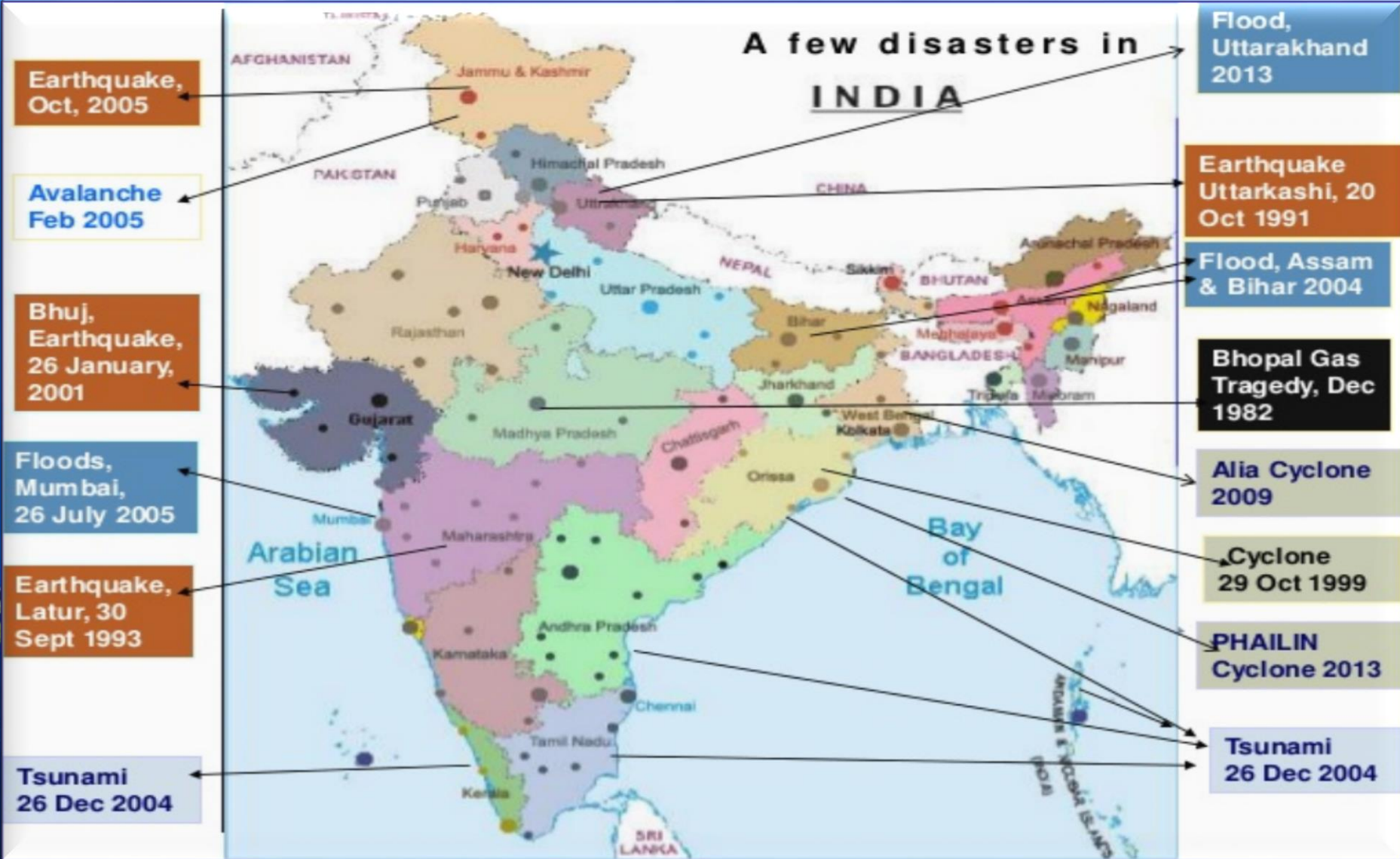
India's Vulnerability to Disasters

- ❑ 57% land is vulnerable to earthquakes. Of these, 12% is vulnerable to severe earthquakes.
- ❑ 68% land is vulnerable to drought.
- ❑ 12% land is vulnerable to floods.
- ❑ 8% land is vulnerable to cyclones.
- ❑ Apart from natural disasters, some cities in India are also vulnerable to chemical and industrial disasters and man-made disasters.

The two rapidly growing countries in the world - China and India - rank first and second in the number of reported natural disasters. While China witnessed 22 natural disasters, India came second with 16.

UN officials:

India's Disaster Ridden History



Central Ministries /Departments & Organisations

- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Ministry of Civil Aviation
- Ministry of Consumer Affairs
- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Environment & Forests
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
- Ministry of Power
- Ministry of Railways
- Ministry of Road Transport & Highways
- Ministry of Urban Development
- Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying & Fisheries
- Department of Ocean Development
- Department of Telecommunication
- Department of Water Supply

Organisations Under Ministries/Departments

- National Disaster Management Authorities
- Indian Meteorological Department
- Central Water Commission
- Indian Space Organisation
- National Remote Sensing Agency
- Geological Survey of India
- Defence Research and Development Organisation
- Integrated Defence Staff
- National Disaster Response Force
- Central Para Military Forces
- Director General of Civil Defence

Organisations Concerned at State/Uts Level

- State Disaster Management Authority
- Relief/Disaster Management Department
- District Disaster Management Authority
- District Magistrate
- Police
- Forest Department
- Fire & Civil Defence Services
- Health Services
- Transport Department
- Public Works Department
- Veterinary Services
- Food & Civil Supplies Departments

Nodal Agencies for Disaster Management

- ❖ **Floods:** Ministry of Water Resources, CWC
- ❖ **Cyclones & Earthquakes:** Indian Meteorological Department
- ❖ **Epidemics:** Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- ❖ **Avian Flu:** Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry
- ❖ **Chemical Disasters:** Ministry of Environment and Forests
- ❖ **Industrial Disasters:** Ministry of Labour
- ❖ **Air Accidents:** Ministry of Civil Aviation
- ❖ **Fire:** Ministry of Home Affairs
- ❖ **Nuclear Incidents:** Department of Atomic Energy

Developments in Disaster Management

High Powered Committee set up in August 1999.

Until 2001 – Responsibility with Agriculture Ministry.

Transferred to Ministry of Home Affairs in June 2002.

National Disaster Management Authority established 28th September 2005.

Inclusion of Disaster Management in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

On 23 December, 2005, Disaster Management Act .

NCDM-1995 => NIDM 2003=> 2015 , HIGH POWER
COMMITTEE REPORT-2001, DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT
-2005, NDMA-2006,
NDRF-2006, SDRF 2013, ARMY, AIR FORCE,



Institutional Framework

❏ Disaster Management Structure

- ➔ NDMA - Apex Body with Prime Minister as Chairperson.
- ➔ National Executive Committee

❏ Centre Level

- ➔ Central Ministries; National Disaster Management Authority,
- ➔ National Institute of Disaster Management
- ➔ National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).

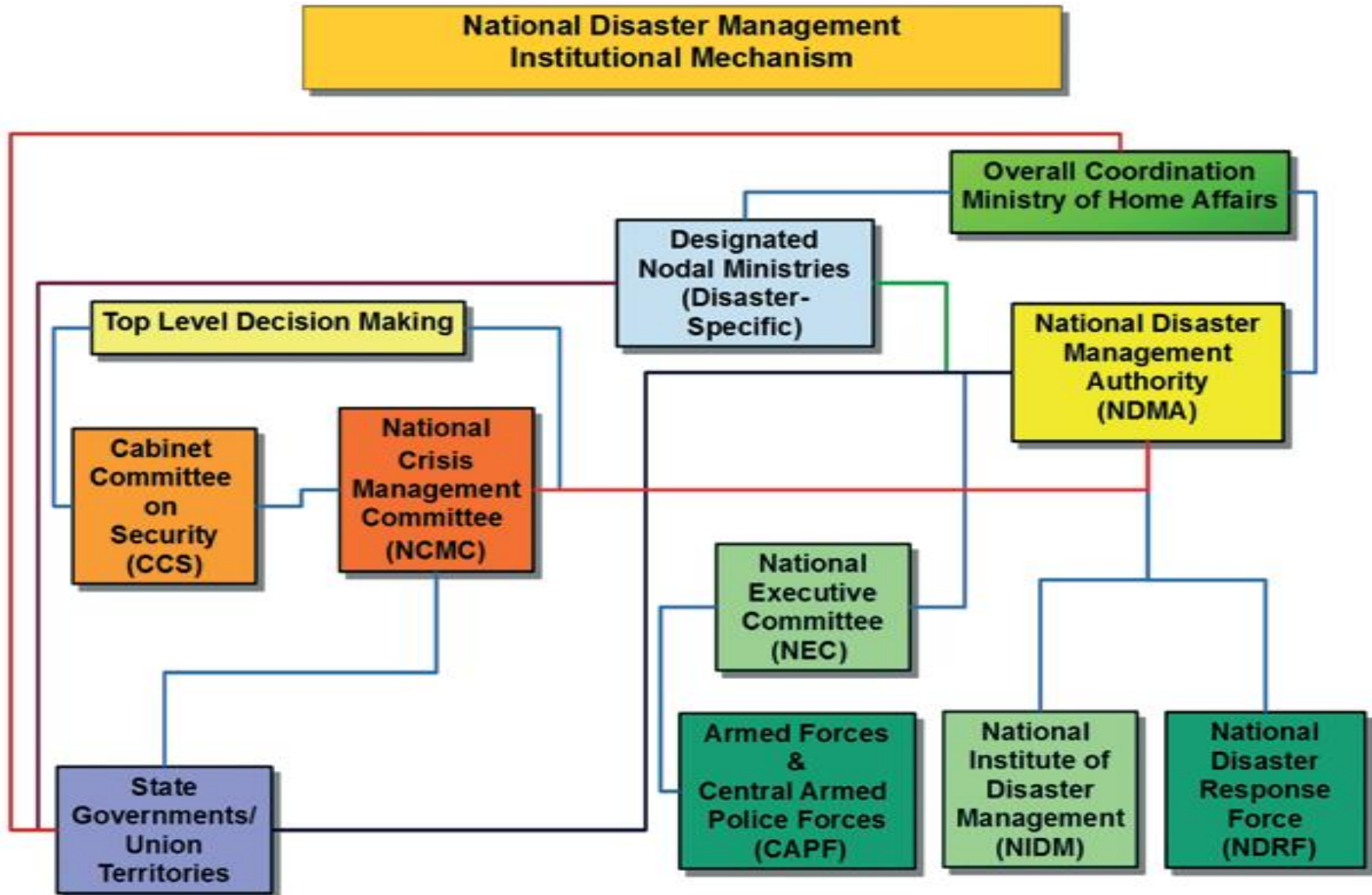
❏ **State Level** - SDMA headed by Chief Minister & State Executive Committee

❏ **District Level** - DDMA headed by District Magistrate

National Disaster Management Plan 2016

- ❖ The National Disaster Management Plan provides the framework for government agencies to implement all phases of disaster management cycle.
- ❖ The NDMP will help India *achieve substantial disaster risk reduction, and significantly decrease the losses of life, livelihoods, and assets – economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental – by maximizing the ability to cope with disasters at all levels of administration as well as among communities.*

NDMP 2016 – National Institutional Framework



NDMP 2016 – State level Institutional Framework

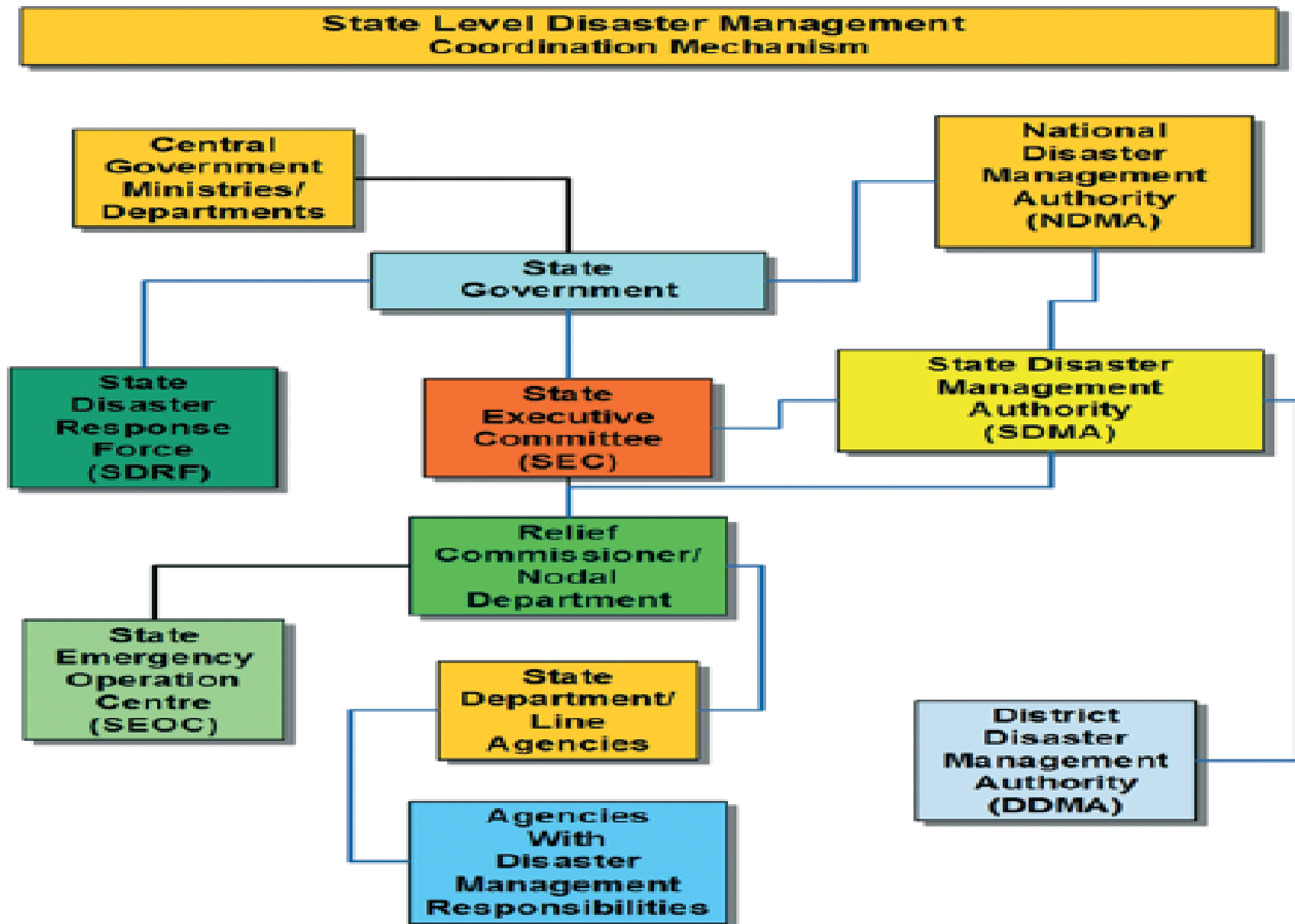


Figure 1-3: State-level disaster management - basic institutional framework

NDMP 2016 – Multi Prolonged Approach

- The NDMP suggests a multi-prolonged approach for DRR and mitigation consisting of the following:
 - Integrating risk reduction measures into all development projects
 - Initiating mitigation projects in high priority areas through **joint efforts** of the Central and State Governments
 - Encouraging and assisting State level mitigation projects
 - Paying attention to **indigenous knowledge** on disaster and coping mechanisms
 - Giving due weight age to the protection of heritage structures

NDMP 2016 – Thematic Areas

- The NDMP Disaster Risk Reduction under the five thematic areas for action:
 - Understanding Risk
 - Inter-Agency Coordination
 - Investing in DRR – Structural Measures
 - Investing in DRR – Non-Structural Measures
 - Capacity Development

India - Capacity Building for DRM – Formal Measures

- ✦ Capacity development needs to be sustained through institutions that support capacity-building as ongoing objectives.
- Government of India through support the *Disaster Management Cell* established in State Administrative Training Colleges trains *state government's functionaries* .
- *Civil Defense Volunteers* are being involved in disaster management initiatives as the representatives from the community.
- Additionally, to build community capacity as first responders in any disaster situation, a number of NGOs are implementing DRM /DRR training to *community groups*.

CBDRM Approach: Methodology

Phase I: Assessing Hazards, Vulnerability and Capacity

- **Drafting the plan** – formation of task forces, getting information on hazards, risks , protection systems, identifying gaps
- **Testing and Review** – Evaluate actions for feasibility, monitoring and evaluation scheme
- **Implementing strategy** – identify responsibilities, tasks, resources, permits, costs, etc

CBDRM Approach: Methodology used in Rudraprayag

Phase II:

Preparation of Preparedness and Management Plan

- Hazard Prevention Plan – zoning, awareness campaigns, structural mitigation measures for building
- Hazard Mitigation and Vulnerability Reduction Plan – diversification of livelihoods, training, advocacy
- Disaster Preparedness Plan – community training, evacuation plans, resource inventories
- Disaster Response Plan with local capacities – staffing, emergency operation centres, coordination, etc
- Rehabilitation Plan – shelter, livelihoods, psychological
- Disaster Recovery Plan – relief and compensation, resettlement, loans
- Redevelopment Plan

Satellite Phone Numbers

Sl. No.	District	Satellite Phone Numbers
1.	Almora	08991112022 08991112989 08991112990
2.	Nainital	08991112028 08991112970 08991112970
3.	Pithoragarh	08991112030 08991112976 08991112972
4.	Bageshwar	08991112023 08991112991 08991112962
5.	Champawat	08991112024 08991112967 08991112968
6.	Udham Singh Nagar	08991112034 08991112987

Sl. No.	District	Satellite Phone Numbers
7.	Uttarkashi	08991112033 08991112963 08991112964 08991112966
8.	Pauri Garhwal	08991112029 08991112983 08991112982
9.	Chamoli	08991112025 08991112979 08991112980 08991112981
10.	Rudraprayag	08991112031 08991112977 08991112978
11.	Tehri	08991112032 08991112965 08991112973
12.	Hardiwar	08991112027 08991112974 08991112975
13.	Dehradun	08991112026 08991112985 08991112984
13.	SEOC, Dehradun	08991112035 08991112971

New Satellite Phone Number ISAT PRO 2 Details

Sl. No.	Department Name	Satellite Phone Numbers
01	SDRF, Jolly Grant	08991114101
02	SDRF, Jolly Grant	08991114102
03	SDRF, Jolly Grant	08991114103
04	SDRF, Jolly Grant	08991114104
05	SDRF, Jolly Grant	08991114105
06	SDRF, Jolly Grant	08991114106
07	SDRF, Jolly Grant	08991114107
08	SDRF, Jolly Grant	08991114108

Disaster Preparedness

- ❖ **Indian Meteorological department (IMD) –**
- ❖ 011-24611842, 24631913 forewarning.
- ❖ It has 5 centres in Kolkata, Bhubaneswar, Vishakapatnam, Chennai & Mumbai 31 special observation posts long the east coast of India.
- ❖ **The International Agencies -**
 - Office for the co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
 - World Health Organization (WHO)
 - UNICEF
 - World Food Programme & Food & Agricultural Organisation

❖ **Non Governmental Organizations**

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

- Prime Minister of India, Chairperson of the National Authority
- NDMA Bhawan, A1 Safdarjung Enclave, New-Delhi, 110029
- Coordinates with concerned agencies and stakeholders to ensure all activities as envisaged by the **Disaster Management Act 2005** are performed in a time-bound.

VISION:

“To build a Safer and Disaster Resilient India by a holistic, pro-active, technology driven and sustainable development strategy that involves all stakeholders and fosters a culture of Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation.”

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)

- ❖ Under the **Ministry of Home Affairs**
- ❖ Mandated to **promote capacity building** interventions in Disaster Risk Management
- ❖ Proactive in raising the level of **awareness and preparedness**
- ❖ Satellite based demonstration cum **Training Programme** on Disaster Management conducted through Edu-SAT Network.
- ❖ Provides **Web based training courses** - www.onlinenidm.gov.in
- ❖ **Self E-learning courses** - @ www.nidmssp.in
- ❖ National Institute of Disaster Management (Ministry of Home Affairs), Rohini Sector 29, Delhi-110002.
www.nidm.gov.in/online.asp

Resource & Knowledge Network

❏ India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN)

- Inaugurated on 1st September 2003
- Web-enabled, centralized database for quick access to resources to minimize response time
- Updated every year at District & State level

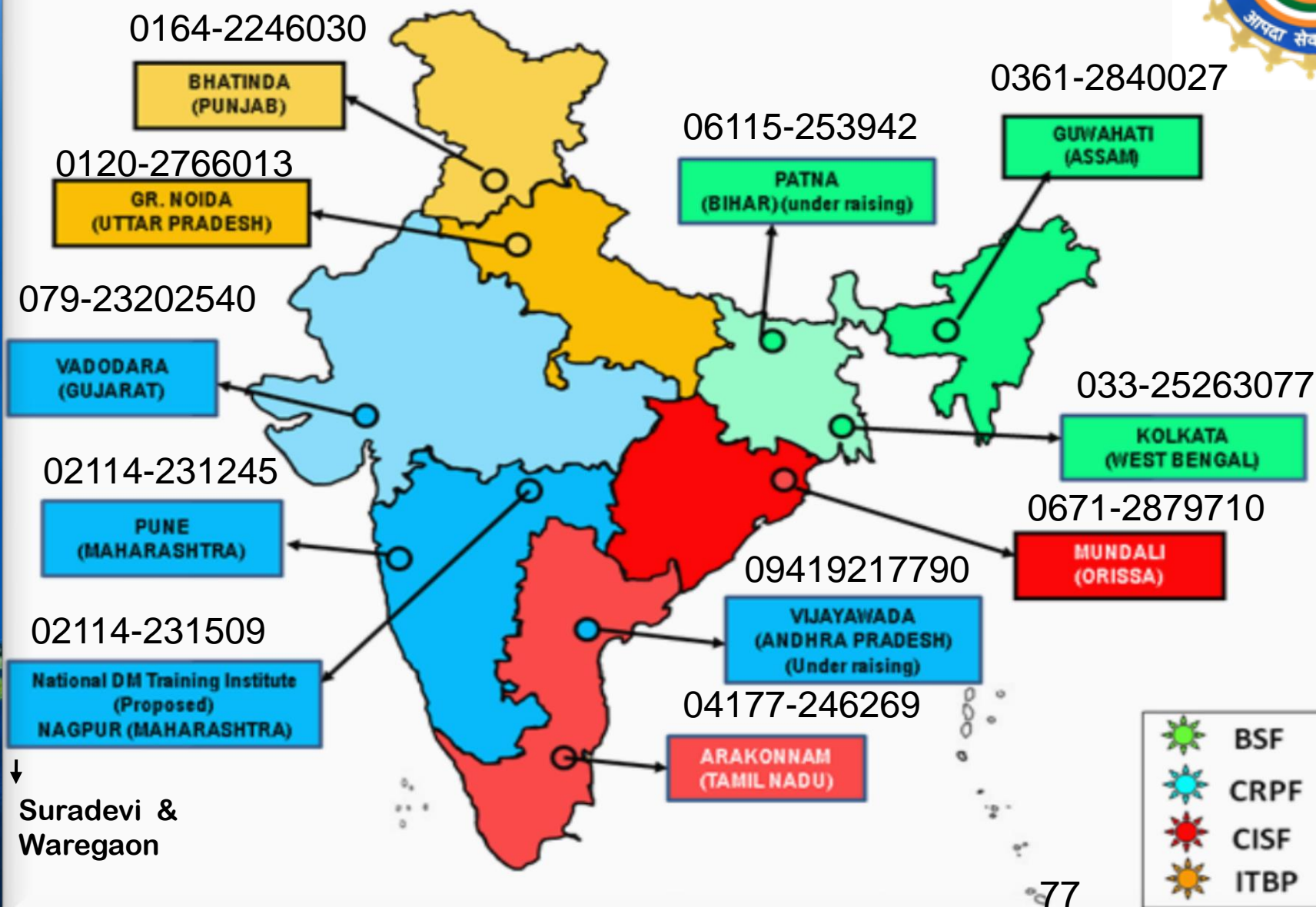
❏ India Disaster Knowledge Network (IDKN)

- Web portal for knowledge collaboration, maps, networking, emergency contact information system
- Goal - easy to use unified point of access to disaster management, mitigation and response
- Is a part of South Asian Disaster Knowledge Network (SADKN).

National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

- ❖ Contact Number: 011-26712851, 26161442
- ❖ Dg.ndrf@nic.in ig.ndrf@nic.in
- ❖ Composition: 10 battalions
- ❖ **Tasks –**
 - ❖ Specialized Response during disasters.
 - ❖ Well equipped and trained in search and rescue.
 - ❖ Assist in Community Training & Preparedness.
 - ❖ Impart basic and operation level training to SDRF.
 - ❖ Proactive Deployment during impending disaster situations.
 - ❖ Liaison, Rehearsals and Mock Drills.

NDRF Battalions in India



State Disaster Response Force (SDRF)

☒ Contact Number: 09412057650, 9456596182, 9808303047, 0135-2410293

☒ Tasks –

- ☒ Specialized Response during disasters.
- ☒ Well equipped and trained in search and rescue.
- ☒ Assist in Community Training & Preparedness.
- ☒ Impart basic and operation level training to DDRF.
- ☒ Proactive Deployment during impending disaster situations.
- ☒ Liaison, Rehearsals , awareness, capacity building Prg. and Mock Drills.

Mock Drills

- ❑ Mock Exercises - 500 Conducted so far
 - ❑ >24 mock exercises on various natural and man-made disasters
 - ❑ Eight emergency management exercises (EMEx)





FOR INFORMATION ON DISASTERS

☒ DIAL TOLL FREE No. 1070

☒ Contact

- NDMA Control Room
- 26701728,730;Fax-26701729
- 9868891801, 9868101885
- controlroom@ndma.gov.in; ndmacontrolroom@gmail.com

☒ WEBSITE - Republic of India-[http:// ndma.gov.in](http://ndma.gov.in)

☒ www.nainitalnic.in

☒ www.almoranic.in Home page/ link of district level websites

INDIAN TIBETAN POLICE (ITBP) UTTARAKHAND

- ❖ COMPOSITION: Seemadwar, SHQ dehradun, Joshimath, Gauchar, Uttarkashi, Pithoragarh, Ranikhet, Kosi, Lohaghat, Bareilly
- ❖ CONTACT NUMBERS: 011-2436149, 24364267
- ❖ Email id. igprov@itbp.gov.in digprov@itbp.gov.in
- ❖ **Tasks –**
 - ❖ Specialized Response during disasters.
 - ❖ Well equipped and trained in search and rescue.
 - ❖ Assist in Community Training & Preparedness.
 - ❖ Impart basic and operation level training.
 - ❖ Proactive Deployment during impending disaster situations, Border related issues.
 - ❖ Liaison, Rehearsals and Mock Drills.

International Cooperation

UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), for all international disaster response.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), for mitigation and prevention aspects

UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) System.
Streamlining Institutional Arrangements for Disaster Response.

The Asian Disaster Reduction Center in Kobe(1998)
to enhance disaster resilience of the 30 member countries,
to build safe communities,
to create a society where sustainable development is possible.

Disaster Reduction Day

- ❏ NIDM observes "Disaster Reduction Day" on the Second Wednesday of October
- ❏ UN General Assembly in 2009, designated October 13 as International Day for Disaster Reduction
- ❏ Rallies and lectures for awareness for disaster reduction amongst youth, children and general people

KNOWLEDGE
FOR LIFE
#IDDR
2015

13 October 2015

International Day for Disaster Reduction

KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE



Six Steps to Stay Safe

Take these steps to prepare for, survive and recover from an earthquake



Make a plan

Gathering your family will be top on your list. Choose a meeting place and an out-of-area contact person to relay messages.



Drop, cover and hold on

When a quake starts, drop down where you are, and cover your head. If you're near heavy furniture, take cover underneath and hold on tight.



Secure your home

Make sure your house is as shakeproof as possible by retrofitting weak spots, strapping down heavy furniture and securing loose objects.



Check for hazards

When the shaking stops, check for injuries and for damage to home electrical wires, gas lines, walls, floors and water pipes.



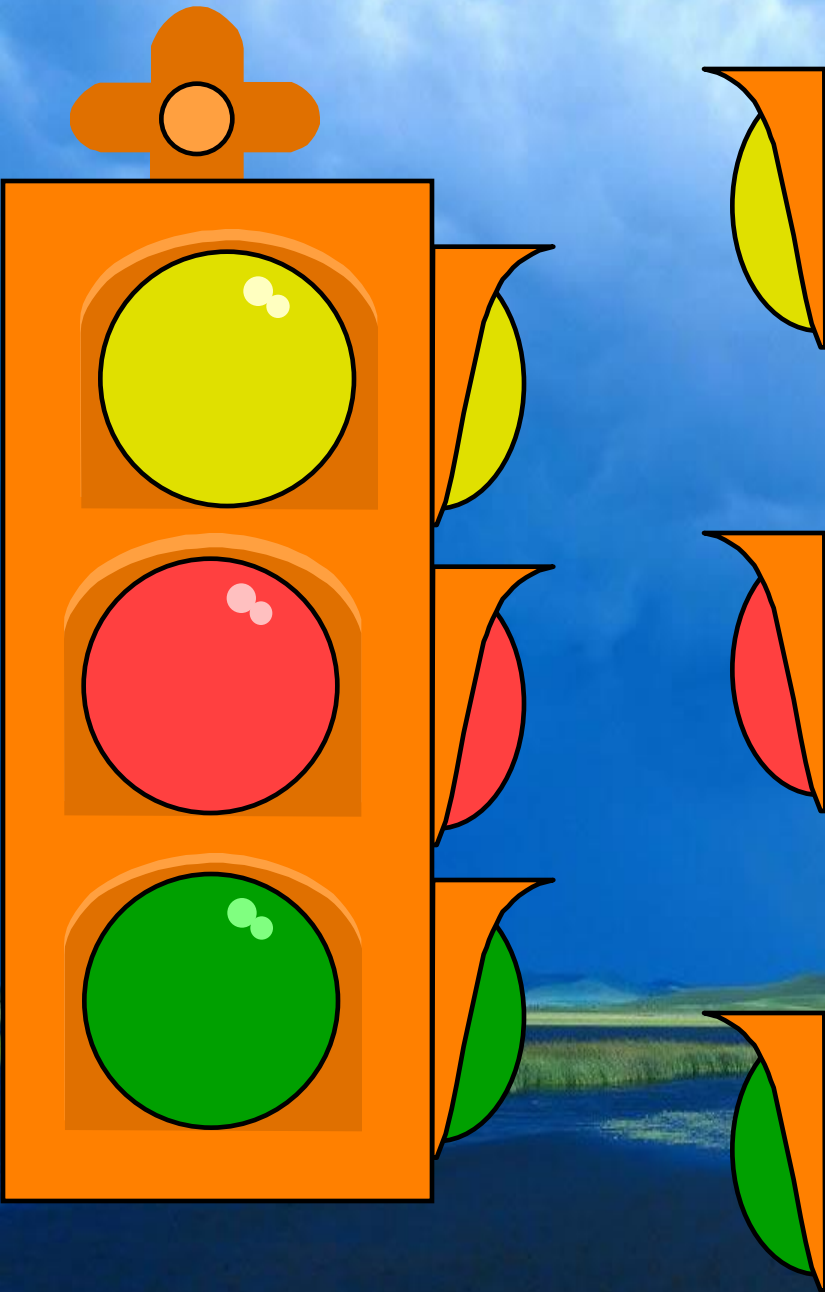
Get a kit

Store supplies to get your family through at least the first three days after a quake.



Stay connected

Surviving a quake is a community effort. Get to know your neighbors now, and work together with local organizations to prepare.



PRE-DISASTER:

PREVENTION

PREPAREDNESS

MITIGATION

DURING-DISASTER:

RESPONSE

RESCUE

EVACUATION

POST-DISASTER:

RESTRUCTURING

RELIEF

REHABILITATION

SUPPORTING



OTHERS



PRAY FOR OUR EARTH



SAVE THE NATURE



save
the

ACT NOW FIND
THE CLOCK IS TICKING
RENEWABLE ENERGY
SOURCES OF
THE PAST CANNOT BE CHANGED
BUT THE FUTURE LIES IN OUR HANDS

WHAT WE DO COUNTS

PLANET EARTH IS DYING

THIS IS ONLY THE BEGINNING OF THE END
GLOBAL WARMING
MELTING OF POLAR ICE CAPS
RISING SEA LEVELS
EXTINCTION OF SPECIES
DROUGHT
IF THE EARTH DIES, WE DIE.

CRISIS
IS HERE
PLASTIC
IS CHOKING
THE PLANET
DROUGHT
IS CHOKING
THE PLANET
DROUGHT
IF THE EARTH DIES, WE DIE.

LACK OF FRESH WATER
ON THE BRINK OF COLLAPSE
DROUGHT
IS CHOKING
THE PLANET
DROUGHT
IF THE EARTH DIES, WE DIE.

WE WERE SENT FOR ITS PROTECTION, BUT WE ENDED UP DESTROYING IT.

arth. save
yourself



"Even with all our technology and the inventions that make modern life so much easier than it once was, it takes just one big natural disaster to wipe all that away and remind us that, here on Earth, we're still at the mercy of nature."

-Neil deGrasse Tyson



Thank You.