



**Centre for Disaster Management
Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration,
Mussoorie-248179**

Brief Note on the Pre-event

3rd Meeting of National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR), 2023

District Disaster Management Plan & Incident Response System

(for officers belonging to the IAS i.e., District Collectors/ Addl./ Jt. Collectors/ Jt. Secretary (DM Department)

(06th - 08th February, 2023, LBSNAA, Mussoorie)

I. About Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA)

The Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie is a premier research and training institution on administration and policy for the civil services in India. It is located in Mussoorie, 2000 meters above sea level in the foothills of Himalayas. It is headed by a Director (an officer of the level of Secretary to the Government of India) and is an attached office of the Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT), Government of India. The LBSNAA represents an interesting confluence of academic facility and intellectual freedom. It is a place where participants from every state of our diverse country, speaking different languages, with diverse qualifications and socio-educational backgrounds meet, interact and learn from each other. It conducts a common Foundation Course for entrants to the All-India Services; Indian Foreign Service; Group 'A' services of the Union and the Royal Bhutan Service followed by professional training for the regular recruits of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and members of the Royal Bhutan Service. The Academy also conducts in-service and Mid-Career Training Programmes (MCTPs) for members of the IAS and Induction Training Programme for officers promoted to the IAS from State Civil Services. In addition, workshops and seminars on policy and governance-related issues like in Disaster Management, Gender Issues, Sanitation, Quality Management and Urban development are held from time to time.

II. About Centre for Disaster Management (CDM)

Centre for Disaster Management (CDM) is a research and training centre and a unit of Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie, Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT), Government of India. It was established in the year 2003, and registered as autonomous society under Societies Registration Act (Reg.No-199/2007-2008 Dt. 26-05-2007). The Centre has is involved in training of civil service officers (the IAS and other Group-A civil services) at induction as well as at Mid-Career level in various aspects of disaster mitigation (policy, planning, programme formulation and implementation), besides undertaking action research projects, documentation of best practices, development of case

studies and IEC materials. The Centre for Disaster Management (CDM) in collaboration with National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Government of India annually organising a series of customised training programmes for IAS Officers under the NDMA Scheme “Capacity Building on Disaster Management for IAS/ Central Civil Services Officers”. The CDM has sensitized over 1000 central civil services officers from F.Y. 2012-13 to F.Y. 2020-21 under this capacity building programme through various training programmes and created a strong network of trained officers.

III. Pre-event of NPDRR, 2023 titled “District Disaster Management Plan & Incident Response System” (for officers belonging to the IAS i.e., District Collectors/ Addl./ Jt. Collectors/ Jt. Secretary (DM Department)” from 06th- 08th February, 2023 at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie (Uttarakhand)

Title of the main event	:	3rd Meeting of National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR), 2023 (Theme: "Building Local Resilience in Changing Climate)
Title of the pre-event of NPDRR, 2023	:	“District Disaster Management Plan & Incident Response System” (for officers belonging to the IAS i.e., District Collectors/ Addl. / Jt. Collectors/ Jt. Secretary (DM Department))”
Lead agency	:	Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie
Supporting agency	:	National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Government of India, New Delhi
Pre-event date	:	06th- 08th February, 2023
Pre-event place	:	Mussoorie, Uttarakhand

a. Contextual Background:

Disasters have devastating impacts on people, environments and economies. Our world is changing and becoming more vulnerable: the frequency and intensity of disasters has increased dramatically over recent decades and we are facing new global challenges and emerging risks. Disaster risk reduction and building a culture of resilience, central elements of sustainable development policies, need to be addressed with a renewed sense of urgency at all levels. Effective handling of all these disasters is a direct outcome of well-coordinated efforts, policy initiatives, enhancement of early warning capabilities, advance preparation, training, capacity development and synergy between and amongst the districts in State Government. There is a

need to keep up these efforts on a continuous basis for further improvement of disaster risk reduction mechanism in our country.

b. About the pre-event:

Disaster Management is an integral part of the developmental process and major concern of district administration. By virtue of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 District Collectors/ District Magistrate is the ex-officio member of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) and represented as Chairperson. As Chairperson of DDMA, the District Magistrate is responsible for overall disaster management activities including mitigation, preparedness and response of the district during natural and manmade disasters and also in cases of accidents and civil disorder. As head of the planning and development administration of the district, it is the primary responsibility of the District Magistrate to ensure that disaster risk reduction, poverty reduction, reconstruction, mitigation and preparedness initiatives are mainstreamed into the overall developmental activities of the district. The crucial and key role assigned to District Magistrate/ District Collector in planning, implementing and managing all phases of disaster management cycle (mitigation, preparation, response and recovery) in the district/state and demands an appropriate sensitization and capacity building programme on perpetual basis.

Under Disaster Management Act, 2005, it is mandatory of District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) to adopt a continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures, which are necessary and expedient for prevention as well as mitigation of disasters. These processes are to be incorporated in the developmental plans of the different departments and preparedness to meet the disaster and relief, rescue and rehabilitation thereafter, to minimize the loss to be suffered by the communities and are to be documented, so that it is handy and accessible to the general public. As per Section 31 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (DM Act), District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) of each district in the country shall prepare District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) and it is to be reviewed and updated annually for the protection of life and property from the effects of hazardous events within the district and which is to be approved by State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA). It is already recognised that it is possible to take preventive, mitigation, preparedness measures along with the capacity building of the stakeholders, so that the negative impact of a disaster can be minimized. Hence, there is a need for good planning. DDMP provide a guide to risk-informed planning and decision making to help planners examine hazards or threats and produce integrated, coordinated and synchronized plans. When accomplished properly, planning provides a methodical way to engage all stakeholders in thinking through the life cycle of a potential crisis, determining required capabilities and establishing a framework for roles and responsibilities, considering end objectives. The process of DDMP is quite complex involving inputs of different disciplines and experts drawn from government departments, research & professional institutes, private sector, industries, community and elected representatives etc. Since, the task of preparing DDMP is new to many of the officers and functionaries, it is necessary to provide a training on district disaster management plan. This Training will build the capacities of officers to understand, evaluate and update the disaster management plan during and after the training and it is appropriate that the IAS officers may be further exposed to the modern scientific management principles,

concepts and practices of disaster response management system, based on a comprehensive set of guidelines called Incident Response System (IRS) for Disaster Management.

India is one of the most disaster-prone regions in the world. In recent times, the country's policy makers paid attention to various issues related to disaster management. One of the most important considerations for the policy makers and administrators, apart from ensuring effective disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, relief, rescue and rehabilitation has been the development of an effective response mechanism based on a systematic and scientific approach to ensure quick response to disaster situations and also to develop capabilities among the various cadres of government officials and other functionaries who may be called upon to handle disaster situations. Normally, at the onset of any disaster, the picture is often unclear and the situation usually gets chaotic making organization of disaster response difficult. The designated authorities and coordinating officers, who are entrusted with the responsibility of managing disaster response may get overwhelmed in disaster situations with too many activities to be carried out and to supervise, monitor and control too many personnel at different locations. In most disaster situations, the resources available are limited while the demand may be very high. In such situations, the first reaction by the responders is to act spontaneously without due planning and thinking. The situation may be further worsened due to the collapse of communication networks (road, rail traffic, power and telephone communications). The Incident Response System, which is based on the sound management techniques, provides solutions to all these problems.

The Incident Response System (IRS) is a management system, which is an on-scene, all hazard, flexible and modular system which can be adapted to manage any disaster incidents. It is the modified/adapted version of the Incident Command System (ICS) which was originally developed and successfully used by the United States Forest Service (USFS) for managing a series of forest and urban fires. Over the years, the system has evolved as a single management system for managing multi-jurisdictional incidents and allows expansion and contraction depending on the size and complexity of the incident. The system was introduced in India in order to professionalize the disaster response management system in the country. It seeks to further strengthen the existing disaster response management system in the country. Onsite disaster response is a highly complex, challenging and stupendous task. The critical components of disaster response management are clarity of roles and responsibilities of the designated authorities, effective communication and coordination among the authorities, the optimal utilization of resources, periodic evaluation and regular monitoring. It is often found that onsite disaster response is mounted without any appropriate plan, based on scientific management principles and concepts. The coordinating agencies/authorities do not have clarity of their roles and responsibilities and there is duplication and overlapping of efforts, resulting in excessive costs and sometimes delay in organizing the response itself. The authorities which have to plan and coordinate and get into the nitty-gritty of managing all aspects during immediate response phase particularly in cases of rapid onset disasters like flash floods and devastating cyclones etc., where there is hardly any lead time for making incident actions plans for response. In addition to designated government agencies, the role of voluntary organization, civil society organizations in providing logistical support for disaster response is often neglected. A professional disaster response management system demands a well-trained team

to be in position with different team members trained in planning, operations, logistics, liaison and safety etc. In India, IAS Officers are directly involved in managing disaster situations in different phases of their career. Right from their entry level as Assistant Collectors, Sub Collectors and Sub Divisional Magistrates, they are directly involved in managing and supervising disaster response, relief, rescue and rehabilitation operations. As District Collectors/ District Magistrates and as Chairperson's of District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA's), they facilitate all the pre- and post-disaster management activities in the district and function as leaders of the team and take appropriate actions and direct and supervise all functionaries at the district to ensure effective response and relief activities to minimize the adverse impacts of disasters. As Commissioners of Relief and Secretaries to the Government, they coordinate, supervise and direct all disaster response operations. Though we have very good examples of successful and efficient management of disasters in India by the IAS Officers (at different levels), there may be still a few shortcomings, which may need to be addressed. Disaster Response has to be far more comprehensive, effective, swift and well planned.

With this background, the Centre for Disaster management (CDM), Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie is proposing to organize a 3-day pre-event on **“District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) & Incident Response System (IRS)”** for officers belonging to the IAS i.e., District Collectors/ Addl. / Jt. Collectors/ Jt. Secretary (DM Department from 06th - 08th February, 2023, at LBSNAA, Mussoorie as part of the 3rd Meeting of National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR), 2023. This pre-event is conducted keeping in view the need for the training of officers, who are responsible for the district disaster management plan and Incident Response System.

c. Objectives of the training: The core objective of this proposed pre-event is to achieve the Vision stated in the National Disaster Management Plan, 2019 to “Make India disaster resilient across all sectors, achieve substantial and inclusive disaster risk reduction by building local capacities starting with the poor and decreasing significantly the loss of lives, livelihoods, and assets in different forms including economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental while enhancing the ability to cope with disasters at all levels”. The pre-event will outline a number of areas where the India, in partnership with other international actors has been developing its policies on disaster risk reduction, contributing to sustainable development objectives. The specific themes of the proposed pre-event are:

- a) Disaster Risk Governance - a key determinant of risk & Deepening Disaster Risk Management
- b) Transforming Disaster risk governance: Working across silos
- c) Risk-informing development: an imperative for sustainable development
- d) Risk assessment: central for a functioning risk governance system
- e) key aspects pertaining to planning and Strengthening the Response Mechanism
- f) Developing national and local DRR strategies and action plans: establishing common goals and priorities
- g) Strong institutions & coordination: the foundations for multi-sector, multi-tier and multi-stakeholder engagement
- h) Legislative frameworks: assigning accountability and setting incentives

- i) Access to finance: creating diversified funding streams
- j) Recovery: governance matters before and after
- k) Innovative technological approaches in reducing disaster risks
- l) Mainstreaming DRR in Social and Economic Sectors

d. The broad objectives of the pre-event: The broad objective of this pre-event is to sensitize officers on Disaster Risk Reduction and to orient them to designing and preparing, evaluating the District Disaster Management Plans Integrating Incident Response system as per the guidelines laid by the NDMA, Government of India with respect to various disasters. The programme was designed to provide orientation to the officers on following aspects through presentations on best practices and learnings in disaster risk mitigation and management by administrators, area experts, experience sharing. The pre-event on District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) and Incident Response System (IRS) aims to provide necessary and useful fundamental knowledge and skills on disaster risk management, incident planning and response in order to enhance the capabilities of disaster managers, who wish to reduce the impact of disastrous events on communities;

- To familiarize the participants on disaster risk management systems in India; disaster risk and challenges for SDGs
- To appraise on policies, planning - operational approaches and tools for disaster risk reduction
- To discuss on practical approaches of mainstreaming DRR into development planning across sectors at state/district, local and national levels
- To provide an opportunity for the participants to interact and exchange ideas on the Disaster Risk Governance
- To give an introduction overview of the framework, principles, concepts, practices and features of the IRS & DDMP for efficient Disaster Response Management
- To explain the need and importance of coordination between various government departments for ensuring effective response to disasters in India
- Participants will be encouraged to develop key skills and adopt proactive attitudes through participation in interactive lectures allowing discourse on a range of key issues and to increase awareness of the different dimensions and elements of Disaster Management such as:
 1. inform about disaster and its implications on the Sustainable Development Goals
 2. conforming to the national legal mandates – the DM Act 2005 and the NPDM 2009
 3. coherence and Mutual Reinforcement for DRR of the Post-2015 Global Frameworks
 4. disaster management framework for disaster risk reduction & Global Perspective
 5. comprehensive understanding of the Sendai Framework and Prime Minister's Ten Point Agenda for DRR articulating contemporary national priorities.
 6. social inclusion as a ubiquitous and cross-cutting principle

7. mainstreaming DRR as an integral feature
8. preparation of district disaster management plans, by integrating incident response system. These plans shall include measures for **prevention/mitigation** (capacity building; understanding risk; tracking risk reduction measures; disaster risk reduction: planning (structural & non-structural measures); resource management); **preparedness & planning** (risk forecasting & forecast based risk communication: early warning; evacuation; perspective DMP planning: contingency planning & resource mobilization; monitoring); **response** (community based disaster response; search & rescue; inter-agency coordination; disaster database; loss & damage assessment; emergency relief (food, water, healthcare, medicine, shelter, trauma care); restoration of services); **build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction** (mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change risk management; community recovery (psycho logical and social & economic recovery); effective implementation; investing in DRR- structural & non-structural measures) for effective management of Disasters.

e. Outcome of the training programme: This pre-event will be able to strengthen the existing system of disaster management in the state by fostering structured interaction between field level administrators for a shared understanding of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management and also improve coherence among them for better risk management and in striving to achieve the national goals. This Programme will enhance the degree of camaraderie amongst the officers as well as improve cohesiveness in their functioning which would lead to improve governance. The participants become competent to formulate and review the DDMP and Incident Response Plan as per guidelines laid by NDMA for effective disaster response and will derive benefits of peer and involved learning through interaction with trainers, external faculty and among themselves to achieve PM 10 Point agenda & Priorities of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 & Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

f. Training Methodology: Flipped classroom sessions, panel discussions, individual presentation and discussion, group work and experience sharing will for part of pedagogy.

g. Target Group: The target group could be a cohort of administrators belonging to the IAS/Central Civil Service Officers from various state governments.