

Valedictory Session
SECOND INDIA DISASTER MANAGEMENT CONGRESS
OUTCOME DOCUMENT

Man-Made Disasters

Number of Thematic Sessions:

1. Disaster Response
2. Role of Armed Forces, NDRF, Police and Civil Defence
3. Road, Rail Accident
4. Industrial and Chemical Disasters
5. Nuclear Emergencies
6. Pandemics
7. Incident Command System

Total Paper Presented= 73

Key Learning Points

1. Disaster Response should be designed in the context of changing environment such as increasing population pressure especially in the urban areas, climate change, age of information, decentralisation and emerging role of NGOs, INGOs and Civil Society.
2. Disaster Response should be designed in an integrated manner with community, civil society, local government, district, State and with National Response Mechanism.
3. Disaster Response plan should go for paradigm shift from top down to bottom up approach.
4. Policy intervention and comprehensive training and capacity building programme are critical for seamless integration of various disaster response mechanism.
5. There is an urgent need for demystifying ICS at all levels and at the cutting edge level in particular.
6. Capacity for early detection in case of early leakage and information dissemination mechanism should be put in place.
7. Emergency Operation Centres have played key role in training and institutionalization of ICS in Australia
8. The existing administrative machinery for disaster response needs to be strengthened and ICS is an effective tool which can be integrated in the existing administrative India.
9. Limited application of ICS in managing Kosi Floods 2008 has shown that it Relief Management should be integrated as a separate function under ICS.

10. Policy support at the apex level is needed for integrating ICS in the existing disaster management structure and system
11. ICS will require to be demystified particularly at the cutting edge level functionaries for its acceptance
12. Availability of Trainers and Trainees remain a critical element in pilot testing of ICS in districts
13. ICS application for management of disaster in India should be superimposed at the district level administrative setup.
14. Policy interventions and comprehensive training & capacity development strategies are two critical components for seamless integration within the existing disaster response framework.
15. ICS can effectively be utilized for organizing mega events and such application of ICS should be encouraged.

Role of Armed Forces, NDRF, Police and Civil Defence

16. The Indian Armed Forces and Paramilitary forces have always done a commendable job, when called to aid civil authorities, especially, in the wake of natural calamities or man-made disasters.
17. The armed forces are supposed to be called upon to intervene and take on specific tasks only when the situation is beyond the capability of civil administration, in practice, they have been the "core of the government response capacity" in a major disaster.
18. National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been constituted with advanced training, equipments, communication and mobility to respond to any type of natural or man made disasters including nuclear, chemical and biological disasters.
19. In the changed paradigm context , role of different forces are important. There is a need to specialize each force differently . The hierarchy of competence need to be woked out.
20. Impediments such as over-centralisation in the decision making process, lack of political will, poor policy formation and plan implementation, ill trained and ill equipped police force, inability to get actionable intelligence, poor coordination and slow response of multiple agencies dealing with terrorism need to revamped.
21. The preventive physical security needs to be enhanced by improving physical security of important installation, creation of integrated geospatial plan, implementation of police reforms, setting up specialised counter terrorism training centres and creation of specialised counter terrorist forces for each state.
22. The terrorists are likely to acquire NBC weapons by 2013. Security forces need to take suitable precautions. It is time for a well thought and deliberated national and mil start to be evolved to combat the growing menace of terror.
23. The Police communication system is made available for transmission and receipt of messages in connection with disaster. The police also regulate movement of victims, rescue and relief work, medical assistance and

supplies. Their training and equipments in the field of disaster management needs up gradation.

24. One of the most important tasks of NDRF is to continuously engage themselves in the Community Capacity Building and Public Awareness programmes in a big way which includes training of people (the first responders) and concerned government officials at different levels in the areas with high vulnerability .
25. it is imperative that Civil Defence organization be revamped and prepared to enable to discharge its responsibility in all facets of disaster management.
26. the onus on the NDRF is not limited to merely ensuring its own all-time preparedness to effectively cope with different disaster situations. It has really to gear itself up to effectively play a nodal role as the premier disaster response agency of the nation.
27. The programs of community involvement should be linked with the corporate social responsibility programmes of the corporate who do adopt certain tates, Districts and villages for this purpose.
28. We therefore need to orchestrate a regional mechanism that will ensure our joint international disaster response to be cogent by provisioning rapid response forces, resources, streamlining diplomatic / bureaucratic procedures and putting SOPs in place.

Industrial and Chemical Disasters

1. The subject of industrial and chemical disasters has to be considered in the broader sense covering all the hazards/accidents and disasters occurring within industrial premises, related to industrial products and processes, and disasters/mishaps affecting industries and production. Thus, it includes chemical, manufacturing, automobile, mining, power, agro-industries, waste handling, laboratories and research institutes, etc. Focus of industrial disaster management has to stem with the philosophy of 'zero tolerance' and it means preventing and containing the trigger event or the hazards and vulnerability rather than only preparing for worst-case scenarios. It requires an overhaul of the industrial risk management philosophy.
2. Land-use and location planning is the fist level risk reduction in industrial disaster management and has to be highlighted in the regional developmental planning and spatial environmental planning of urban/industrial areas. Zoning atlas and environmental risk mapping approach have to be revisited in the context of disaster risk reduction.

3. A four tier framework of disaster management for industrial disaster management has been setup under the Environmental Protection Act 1996 and a legal framework has been provided for consent, authorisation, emergency preparedness/response and insurance/compensation, etc. However, with the Disaster Management Act 2006, the establishment of Disaster Management Authorities at various levels, call for the mechanism of integration between the constitution as well as functioning of the two. The gap also exists in the capacity development and decision support systems for the two, and is a serious lapse.
4. Concerns of factories are dealt under Factories Act, 1948 and transport under The Motor Vehicle Act, however, runs parallel to the environmental management and also the disaster management system. There is lack of interdisciplinary expert input to the management of industrial disasters especially in geosensitivity assessment and site clearance, atmospheric dispersion, toxic effects, information and reporting system, GIS & GPS and web-application, environmental/corporate laws, and community issues. Multi-hazard mapping and vulnerability have to be revised to integrate industrial and chemical disasters which is at present a major lacunae.
5. Focus on industrial disasters at the nodal DM institutions like NIDM and Disaster Management Centres at State-ATIs is very weak due to giving stress on only worst-case scenarios (which usually occurs in less probability). This needs to be strengthened and reinforced. NIDM being the national institute may serve as a focus point in developing and maintaining a consortium for various agencies/institutions and Ministries that work on different aspects of industrial and chemical disasters.
6. Need to think away from the conventional relief initiatives of the aid agencies and planning for innovation in relief provision to make it more viable and cost effective and fast responding to the local needs.
7. Able to catalyze analysis and action planning by communities, which has led to volunteerism from communities. In Myanmar, this is crucial in maintaining and promoting communities' existing spirit of dignity, independence and self-reliance.
8. Need for CSOs to go beyond this conventional role by undertaking direct interventions in the key governance functions of disaster management.
9. Practical experiences of institution in community based relief and early recovery stage of the DRR in affected areas.

10. Strengthened capacities of communities, local self governments and districts to prepare, mitigate, prevent and respond to natural and man-made
11. Extend our co-operation to the Government & other NGOs to work together and coherently for better planning
12. Lots of lessons to be learnt from the cyclone preparedness programme of Bangladesh in order to improve capabilities to meet disaster challenges.
13. To develop, in conjunction with other disaster professionals and micro-insurance providers, recommendations for future replication in the region or policy changes.
14. Setting of new inclusive bench marks and indicators of progress at national, regional and local levels to provide information, inculcate awareness and impart education by evolving innovative methodologies.
15. To emphasize on an effective day to day professional policing coupled with transparent community involvement as part of Search, Rescue and Evacuation operations by police during disaster.
16. Climate change issues for both vulnerable communities and policy makers can come together to manage and adapt with this impending phenomenon.
17. To create a window of opportunity for policy makers to learn about the barriers of disaster management, as well as, address the key social, physical and economic components of the vulnerable communities and strengthen local government agencies for facilitating adaptation practices.
18. To intend inform policy decisions, develop school safety measures, and spread awareness to a broad audience of concern agencies.
19. Need to acknowledge and incorporate NGOs in the governmental disaster management programmes.
20. Involving the interactive community's participation, which involves physical participation as educating, motivating, organizing, guiding and preparing people for agro-forestry programmes, may be a major bridge for reducing the risks of climate change induced natural disasters
21. Community based disaster risk management plans for villages
22. Needs of capacity building of NGOs in disaster management

23. Lessons from various sectoral perspectives (shelter, livelihood, education, children protection, gender, water and sanitation, early warning systems) in post-tsunami reconstruction

Road /Air Accidents

24. An integrated approach with disaster planning and preparedness is required to strengthen trauma care, especially in rural areas. Enforcement, Engineering, Education, Emergency care and Evaluation of these approaches are urgently required in India to reduce the growing toll of road deaths and injuries.

25. Road safety and fatalities of pedestrians and non-motorised transport users in Indian cities should be given priority in road safety and traffic planning.

26. Traffic signals and vehicles signals are to be revisited.

27. It is imperative for laying down improved guidelines in the law and leave less scope for the field officers to continue wrong practices, resulting stricter regime for driver licensing and vehicle certification and ultimately improving the road safety scenario.

28. Air disaster is the outcome of human error and this is the consequence of inappropriate by managed risk. This can be brought down by designing technological and sociological interventions with good quality of training and technology.

29. For a pedestrian there is practically no space to walk on. The footpaths which are meant for walking have been encroached on by various activities. This encroachment includes shopkeepers, hawkers, vendors, vehicle parking, animals, washing and cooking activities etc. Though isolated instances of Government putting in a huge effort to save individual lives are seen from time to time, a concerted effort to do the same on a mass scale are absent.

30. Provisions as laid down in Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989 related to carriage of hazardous chemicals covering the driver, vehicle cleaner, chemical consignor, consignee and transporter need to be revisited and revised as per today's need.

31. A toll free number to give suggestions/complaints information of accidents of Vehicles should be introduced at all India level.

Nuclear Disaster:

1. India in future, is likely to have Technology developed in USA,USSR and France which are different from the current technology which we are using. Hence there is a need to develop new technology.

2. For thorium deposit in India which is very large, we need to develop technology based on thorium.
3. Nuclear based is long term issue so the focus should be on R&D for waste disposal