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## National Disaster Response Force

The NDRF has been constituted as per the Chapter-VIII of the DM Act 2005 as a specialist response force that can be deployed in a threatening disaster situation or disaster. As per the DM Act, the general superintendence, direction and control of the NDRF shall be vested and exercised by the NDMA.

NDRF units will maintain close liaison with the designated State Governments and will be available to them in the event of any serious threatening disaster situation. The NDRF is equipped and trained to respond to situations arising out of natural disasters and CBRN emergencies.

The NDRF units will also impart basic training to all the stakeholders identified by the State Governments in their respective locations. Further, a National Academy will be set up to provide training for trainers in disaster management and to meet related National and International commitments.





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# National Disaster Response Fund

## State Disaster Response Fund

The State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), constituted under Section 48 (1) (a) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, is the primary fund available with State Governments for responses to notified disasters. The Central Government contributes 75% of SDRF allocation for general category States/UTs and 90% for special category States/UTs (NE States, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir)

**Disaster (s) covered under SDRF:** Cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloudburst, pest attack, frost and cold waves.

## National Disaster Response Fund

The National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), constituted under Section 46 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, supplements SDRF of a State, in case of a disaster of severe nature, provided adequate funds are not available in SDRF.





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# Nodal Department

## **Nodal department for Policy Formulation on DM on IR:**

Disaster Management plan of Ministry of Railways, Zonal and Divisional plans has to be prepared by the **safety department** in coordination with the concerned departments of the railways and all other stake holders.

The Hospital DM plans and the Security arrangements (drills etc) shall be prepared and coordinated by the **Medical and the Security department** respectively.

The Management of Floods, Cyclones, Earthquakes, Landslides, etc, and preventive action/ mitigation shall be coordinated by the **Civil Engineering Department**.

The Rescue and Restoration centric DM including preparation of plans and procurement of specialized equipment and rescue centric training of personnel has to be coordinated by the **Mech. Deptt.** 30



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# What is Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)?

- A conceptual framework consisting of ways and means:
  - To minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks.
  - To avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) the adverse impacts of hazards within the broad context of sustainable development.





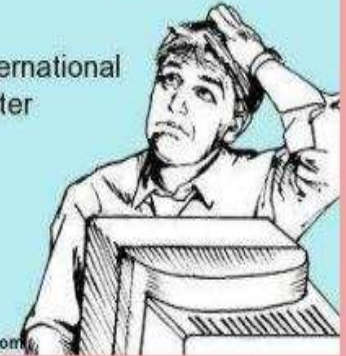
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# What is the need of ISDR???

Do you know what **UNISDR** means?

United Nations International  
Strategy for Disaster  
Reduction



By AcronymsAndSlang.com

*The International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) aims to pursue the initiatives, co-operation, developing new mechanisms as well as pushing for further commitments from policy-makers. The overriding goal is to reduce human, social, economic and environmental losses due to natural hazards (and related technological and environmental disasters). The building of disaster resilient communities is a main objective.*



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# Objectives of the ISDR

The ISDR promotes the following four objectives as tools towards reaching disaster reduction for all:

- Increase **public awareness** to understand risk, vulnerability and disaster reduction globally.
- Obtain commitment from public authorities to implement **disaster reduction policies and actions**
- Stimulate interdisciplinary and inter- sectoral **partnerships**, including the expansion of risk reduction networks
- Improve **scientific knowledge** about disaster reduction





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## **INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

- 1. Change of Focus from Relief Centric to Holistic Approach.**
- 2. Mainstreaming Disaster Management into international Developmental Programmes.**
- 3. Empowerment of the Community to face the Disaster.**
- 4. Emphasis on Training, Development of Human Capital and Capacity Building.**
- 5. Key Role of Educational and Professional Institutions for Mass Education and Awareness.**
- 6. Upgradation of the Key Responders.**



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- 7. Supporting and Enabling Mechanisms for the countries states and districts.**
- 8. Failsafe Early Warning & Communication Systems.**
- 9. Coordinated, Timely and Effective Response.**
- 10. Involvement of NGOs & Corporate Sectors.**
- 11. Time Bound Action Plan for Earthquakes, Floods & Cyclones.**
- 12. Pro-active Participation at the Regional and International Level.**





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# Roles of NGOs in emergency management

Nongovernmental organizations take many forms, from small community groups to very large international organizations.

- Many nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and private voluntary organizations (PVOs) have nonprofit status in the U.S.



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# Nature of NGOs

- The designation of “nonprofit” simply indicates tax status under Section 501(c) (3) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, and such organizations are obligated to use “profit” for organizational rather than private purposes.
- The “tax-free” status of nonprofit organizations is increasingly being challenged by the Internal Revenue Service and state and local tax offices when their
- operations are of a commercial nature—e.g., selling products or services—or when they are perceived to be competing with private firms for business or property.
- Nongovernmental organizations may be religious or secular in orientation.





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## NGOs and essential services (sample)

- emergency shelter operation,
- search and rescue,
- mass feeding,
- emergency health care,
- psychological counseling,
- emergency home repair,
- pet rescue and care,
- sandbagging, and
- emergency communications.



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# Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM)

A process of disaster risk management in which at risk communities are actively engaged to reduce their vulnerabilities and enhance their capacities through;

identification

analysis

treatment

monitoring and

evaluation of disaster risks







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# Disaster Management Act

The Government have enacted and notified the Disaster Management Act, 2005 on December 26, 2005 to provide for institutional mechanisms for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures by various wings of Government for prevention and mitigating effects of disasters and for undertaking a holistic, coordinated and prompt response to any disaster situation.



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## **Role of Government:**

- The Government of India enacted the Disaster Management Act, which envisaged the creation of “National Disaster Authority”(NDMA), “NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE” (NDRF).
- “Symbolic of National will to provide a multidisciplinary, multi-skilled, high-tech Specialist Response Force for all types of disaster capable of insertion by Air, Sea & Land.”







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# ROLE OF NDRF:

## PRE-DISASTER

- Will impart Disaster Management training to the local police, District Authorities, PRIs and other Stake holders.
- Will organise community awareness and preparedness programme during familiarisation & recce of vulnerable areas in the A.O.R.
- Will impart training to the teachers and school children in the management of Natural Disasters.



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# **ROLE OF NDRF:**

## **DURING - DISASTER**

- Pro-active deployment at level – III disaster.
- Provide hi-tech-specialist response during search and rescue of victims.
- Provide immediate relief with available men and material in the effected areas.

## **POST – DISASTER**

- To assist States in recovery- maintenance of normalcy at the areas of disaster.





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## Role of Central and State Govts.

- ❑ Basic responsibility for rescue, relief and rehabilitation with the State Governments .
- ❑ Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments. by providing financial and logistic support in case of major disasters.
- ❑ The logistic support includes deployment of aircrafts and boats, specialist teams of Armed Forces, Central Para Military Forces and personnel of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), arrangements for relief materials & essential commodities including medical stores, restoration of critical infrastructure facilities including communication network and such other assistance as may be required by the affected States to meet the situation effectively.