### Appendix A

(Refers to Para 1.34 (e) of Research Report)

### IRS QUERY POSTED ON THE NET

From: Brigadier Alok Raj [mailto:arajjpr@yahoo.co.in]

**Sent:** Friday, January 31, 2014 2:09 PM **To:** se-drm@solutionexchange-un.net.in

Subject: [se-drm] Query: Implementation of Incident Response System-

Experiences; Examples. Reply by 13 February 2014

Moderato's note: We are posting a new query on Implementation of Incident Response System. The query seeks inputs on the current status of implementation of the IRS Guidelines and how can IRS be made more effective, user friendly and an easily adaptable system. We look forward to your inputs

#### Dear members,

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) had issued the National Disaster Management Guidelines on Incident Response System (IRS) in July 2010. The Guidelines are available at

http://ndma.gov.in/ndma/guidelines/Incident Response System July.pdf

The objective of NDMA in formulating the Guidelines was to minimize loss of life and property by strengthening and standardizing the disaster response mechanism in the country. The Guidelines aims to establish an effective, efficient and comprehensive disaster response system by putting in place a well-coordinated response mechanism at all levels of administration to avoid adhocism and reduce avoidable loss of life, sufferings of people and damages to property.

Apparently, IRS was not put into practice while responding to the recent Uttarakhand disaster. Had IRS been put to good use, may be the response would have been much better. In this context, I would like to seek experiences from members of the Disaster Management Community on the following:

-What is the current status of implementation of the IRS Guidelines and what efforts are being made for its adoption and training of stakeholders by states and districts? Is there any road map for its adoption, training and institutionalization in the disaster prone states and across the country?

-Whether IRS has been put into practice by any state or district for managing disasters? If so, what has been the experience? Is there any report on the efficacy of the System?

-What mechanisms have been built in the system to fit Armed Forces units into the System as they normally have their own 'chain of command and control' and do not operate under other services or civilian commanders?

-What changes are required for integration of government and voluntary organizations in post disaster response and relief? How can IRS be made more effective, user friendly and an easily adaptable system?

Your inputs will help in better implementation of the IRS Guidelines. Regards,

Brigadier Alok Raj,

Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi

#### Appendix B

(Refers to Para 1.35 of Research Report)

Category	<b>National</b>	- DR/	E
----------	-----------------	-------	---

Form	Ser	 					

## **QUESTIONNAIRE - DISASTER RESPONSE SYSTEM FOR INDIA**

May I request you to please spare 20 mins to respond to the Questionnaire and post it at the following address:

Brig Alok Raj,		Cell 9582764501
APPPA 39, Indian Institute of	Public Admin (IIPA)	
IP Estate, Ring Road, New D		
<u>Name</u>	<u>Organisation</u>	
<u>Designation</u>	email ID (option	<u>nal)</u>
Cell No (optional)	Address	
State	<u>Distt</u>	
<u>Date</u> 2014		
Efforts Made to Institutions	alica Incident Resnonse	System (IRS) Progress

Efforts Made to Institutionalise Incident Response System (IRS), Progress, Impediments and Remedial Measures

1. <u>Felt Need for India's Disaster Prone States</u>. Disaster response is a multi-agency, multi-dimensional operation, required to be carried out, often without any prior warning or at very short notice. Therefore, there is a felt-need for well-structured, pre-planned, straight jacketed operations to ensure synergised response by the stake holders and relief agencies in the least possible time to achieve optimal outcomes. Incident Response System (IRS) is an Indian version

of Incident Command System (ICS) of USA. IRS has been customised for to ensure a cogent response in the country.

2. <u>Institutionalisation of IRS</u>. With the paradigm shift in 2005, from our relief centric approach to prevention, mitigation and preparedness approach, ICS / IRS has assumed significant importance. Therefore, IRS needs to be operationalized in the disaster prone states on top priority and institutionalised down to grassroots level for effective response, when needed. Notwithstanding this, IRS is yet to be institutionalised in the country even though the country has been working on ICS since 2004 and IRS has been promulgated through National Disaster Management Guidelines in July 2010 by NDMA. Numerous measures have been initiated by the MHA, Govt of India, NDMA, NIDM to train resource personnel, key functionaries in IRS in last few years. However, the tragedy at Kedarnath in Uttrakhand in June 2013 has exposed our low response capacity. It is therefore imperative to examine the efforts made by us to institutionalise IRS in our country and progress made. It is also important to identify impediments in institutionalisation of IRS and find remedial measures to provide impetus to our efforts.

# 3. Efforts Made by us to Institutionalise IRS in Our Country.

(a) Has disaster response training been organised in various states /districts/ talukas?

(Regularly / sometimes/ Only once a while/Not to my knowledge/ Never).

- (b) Has ICS / IRS training been organised in states /districts/ talukas? (Regularly / sometimes/ Only once a while/Not to my knowledge/ Never).
- (c) Are you acquainted with 'National Disaster Management Guidelines

   IRS' issued by NDMA in July 2010?

  (Fully / Fairly / Once/ in bits / Not at all).

(d) Have you participated in the mock or table top exercises cor	ducted
to train in disaster response at national /state level?	
(Regularly / sometimes/ Only once a while/Not to my knowledge/ N	lever).

(e) Has ICS / IRS ever been used / implemented in disaster response situation in any of our states / districts?

(Many times /Sometimes /Once / Partially used / No idea).

(f) Please	specify	where a	nd when	IRS w	as u	sed to	o manage	disasters	in
our states,	if any								

4. <u>Impediments in Institutionalisation of IRS in Our Country.</u> Please rate (tick mark) following factors which might be impediments in institutionalisation of IRS in disaster prone states / districts:-

Ser	Likely Impediments	Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly
No		Agree				Disagree
i	Non-dissemination of National					
	Disaster Mgt Guidelines-IRS					
	by NDMA/ MHA		24			
ii	Inadequate efforts and weak					
	resolve on the part of NDMA		4			
iii	Inadequate efforts and weak					
	resolve on the part of MHA					
	(GOI)					
iv	Non establishment of SDMAs				,	
	/ DDMAs					
V	Inadequate efforts on the part					
	of SDMA/State Govt					
vi	Lack of knowledge and faith in					
	efficacy of IRS					

vii	IRS needs proper training		T	1
	before institutionalisation in			
	the state / districts			
viii	Non availability of time on part			
	of state / districts officials for			
	institutionalisation of IRS			
ix	Fast rotation / frequent			
	transfers of trained govt			
	officials in IRS			
Х	Though understood, IRS is			
	difficult to implement /execute			
	on ground in disaster		F 17. 1	
	situations		sa de All	
xi	Lack of funding in the state for			
	training and supporting the			
	initiative			
xii	Adhocism in efforts for			
	preparedness for disasters in			
	the state/districts			
xiii	Lack of interest and resolve by			
	individual officials involved in			
	disaster response			
xiv	Fear that IRS if used, will			
	demand accountability			
XV	Difficulty in various getting			
	agencies (other than govt) on			
	board in use of IRS			
xvi	Non finalisation of state /			
	district disaster management			
	plans/ SOPs			

xvii	Shortage of trainers in IRS at			
	state level			
xviii	IRS not suited for Indian set			
	up, existing administrative set			
	up is adequate for response			
xiv	Tendency of guarding of own			
	turf and not sharing of credit -			
	a major attitudinal challenge			

- 5. Any other impediments visualised by you :-
- 6. Recommended Remedial Measures to Institutionalise IRS in Disaster

  Prone States in Our Country. Please rate (tick mark) following recommended remedial measures to facilitate institutionalisation of IRS in your state / districts:-

Ser	Recommended Remedial	Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly
No	Measures	Agree				Disagree
i	Time bound dissemination of					
	National Disaster Mgt					
	Guidelines - IRS down to					
	grassroots level by NDMA/					
	MHA / SDMA / DDMAs					
iii	Include IRS in disaster					
	response SOPs at various					
	levels and review regularly					
iv	States / distts must					
	incorporate all agencies who					
	are likely to be involved in					
	disaster response from the					
	very planning stage					
٧	Pre planning of IRS structure					
	in every Taluka / distt / state in					

	advance so that efficials are		1			
	advance so that officials can					
	be designated for the role they					
	are expected to play in					
	disaster response					
vi	Institutionalised training of					
	trainers (ToT) in IRS at state					,
	level followed by training of					
	stake holders down to					
	grassroots level					
vii	Training of all officials in IRS					
	immediately on assuming new					
	appointment in disaster prone	- CO - CO				
	state / distt / taluka					
viii	Conduct of refresher training					
	for all concerned periodically				10 32 33	
	to review progress in IRS					
ix	Conduct one table top					,
	exercise and one mock					
	exercise for state / districts					
Public	officials using IRS at least					
	once a year					
xi	Organise periodical					Settle Lead
	coordination meetings of all					
	stakeholders to fine tune IRS			NE CON		
	at state / distt level	Service.				
xii	Knowledge management in					
	IRS be encouraged at various					
	levels and lessons learnt be					-
	shared with other distts /					
	states					

xiv	Include IRS in the syllabus of	
	various programmes /	
- 3/65	courses pertaining to disaster	
	management	
XV	Include preliminary training in	
	IRS at various academies at	
2.50	national / state levels to	
	initiate future administrators /	
	officials likely to be involved in	
	governance	

7. What additional measures do you recommend to institutionalise IRS in disaster response at state and distt level in disaster prone states in our country?

# <u>Likelihood of Conflicts when Employing Armed Forces and NDRF within the</u> <u>Ambit of IRS and Remedial Measures</u>

8. Integration of Armed Forces and Conflict Resolution. Armed Forces when deployed for disaster response are guided by instructions contained in Defence Publication 'Aid to Civil Authority' published by the MoD in 2004. Armed Forces have their own chain of command and are not normally put under command a civilian officer for conduct of operations whether military or any other operations. As IRS warrants all resources coming under command and control of an Incident Commander who in all likelihood would be a District / State Govt official, there are bound to be conflicts in terms of role, tasking, responsibility, chain of command and validation of completion of assigned tasks of Armed Forces SAR columns. In fact even when the Armed Forces units operate in tri-service/ bi-service environment, the issue of command & control has to be resolved and lead agency commander of either of the services becomes Commander of a particular operation for a particular phase. In view of this, there are bound be issues which will kick up conflicts when Armed Forces units are deployed alongside various civil

agencies esp in the context of ICS/IRS. In fact one of the role of Responsible Officer as part of IRS has been specified as to resolve conflict with Armed Forces units deployed in disaster response situations when using IRS. Please rate (tick mark) following factors which might be possible causes of conflicts when deploying Armed Forces within the ambit of IRS in states/ districts:-

Ser	Likely Causes of Conflict	Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly
No		Agree				Disagree
i	Armed Forces culture of own					
	chain of command / not coming					
	under civilian commander in					
	operations					
ii	Lack of joint training between					
	Armed Forces units and Civil				-	
	Admin agencies / officials					
iii	Lack of understanding of IRS					
	on part of Armed Forces units					
	and related grey areas					
iv	Lack of understanding of IRS					
	on part of Civil Admin agencies					
	and related grey areas					
٧	Lack of culture of sharing of					
	credit					
vi	Lack of mutual trust					
vii	Desire of supremacy by					
	individual organisation / turf					
	war					
viii	Unfounded fears – there is no					
	scope for any such conflict.					

ix	Even if there are conflicts, can		
	be resolved as per time and		
	situation on ground		4

# 9. Any other causes of conflicts?

10. What measures do you recommend to resolve conflicts which may arise while employing Armed Forces units within the ambit of IRS?

#### Appendix C

(Refers to Para 1.35 of Research Report)

Category	State -	DR/E
----------	---------	------

2.100000						
Form	Car					
гин	oer.					

# **QUESTIONNAIRE - DISASTER RESPONSE SYSTEM**

May I request you to please spare 20 mins to respond	to the Questionnaire and
post it at the following address:	
Brig Alok Raj,	Cell 9582764501
APPPA 39, Indian Institute of Public Admin (IIPA)	
IP Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi 110002	arajjpr@yahoo.co.in
NameOrganisation	
Designation email ID (optional	<u>ıl)</u>
Cell No (optional) Address	
State Distt	
<u>Date</u> 2014	
Efforts Made to Institutionalise Incident Response S	ystem (IRS), Progress,
Impediments and Remedial Measures	

1. <u>Felt Need for India's Disaster Prone States</u>. Disaster response is a multi-agency, multi-dimensional operation, required to be carried out, often without any prior warning or at very short notice. Therefore, there is a felt-need for well-structured, pre-planned, straight jacketed operations to ensure synergised response by the stake holders and relief agencies in the least possible time to achieve optimal outcomes. Incident Response System (IRS) is an Indian version

of Incident Command System (ICS) of USA. IRS has been customised for to ensure a cogent response in the country.

2. <u>Institutionalisation of IRS</u>. With the paradigm shift in 2005, from our relief centric approach to prevention, mitigation and preparedness approach, ICS / IRS has assumed significant importance. Therefore, IRS needs to be operationalized in the disaster prone states on top priority and institutionalised down to grassroots level for effective response, when needed. Notwithstanding this, IRS is yet to be institutionalised in the country even though the country has been working on ICS since 2004 and IRS has been promulgated through National Disaster Management Guidelines in July 2010 by NDMA. Numerous measures have been initiated by the MHA, Govt of India, NDMA, NIDM to train resource personnel, key functionaries in IRS in last few years. However, the tragedy at Kedarnath in Uttrakhand in June 2013 has exposed our low response capacity. It is therefore imperative to examine the efforts made by us to institutionalise IRS in our country and progress made. It is also important to identify impediments in institutionalisation of IRS and find remedial measures to provide impetus to our efforts.

# 3. <u>Efforts Made by us to Institutionalise IRS in Our Country.</u>

(a) Has disaster response training been organised in your state /districts/ talukas?

(Regularly / sometimes/ Only once a while/Not to my knowledge/ Never).

- (b) Has ICS / IRS training been organised in your state /districts? (Regularly / sometimes/ Only once a while/Not to my knowledge/ Never).
- (c) Are you acquainted with 'National Disaster Management Guidelines

   IRS' issued by NDMA in July 2010?

  (Fully / Fairly / Once/ in bits / Not at all).

(d) Have you participated in the mock or table top exercises conducted
to train in disaster response at /state / distt level?
(Decoded to the Control of the Contr

(Regularly / sometimes/ Only once a while/Not to my knowledge/ Never).

(e) Has ICS / IRS ever been used / implemented	in disaster response
situation in any of our states / districts?	

(Many times /Sometimes /Once / Partially used / No idea).

(f) Please specify where and when IRS was used to manage disast	ers, if
any	

4. <u>Impediments in Institutionalisation of IRS in Your State.</u> Please rate (tick mark) following factors which might be impediments in institutionalisation of IRS in your state / districts:-

Ser	Likely Impediments	Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly
No		Agree				Disagree
i	Non-dissemination of National Disaster Mgt Guidelines-IRS by NDMA/ MHA					
ii	Inadequate efforts and weak resolve on the part of NDMA					
iii	Inadequate efforts and weak resolve on the part of MHA (GOI)					
iv	Non establishment of SDMAs / DDMAs					
V	Inadequate efforts on the part of SDMA/State Govt					
vi	Lack of knowledge and faith in efficacy of IRS					

				A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	
vii	IRS needs proper training				
	before institutionalisation in				
	the state / districts				
viii	Non availability of time on part				
	of state / districts officials for				
	institutionalisation of IRS				
ix	Fast rotation / frequent				
	transfers of trained govt				
	officials in IRS				
X	Though understood, IRS is				
	difficult to implement /execute	1 1			
	on ground in disaster				
	situations				
xi	Lack of funding in the state for				TRAJET.
	training and supporting the				
	initiative				
xii	Adhocism in efforts for				
	preparedness for disasters in				
	the state/districts				
xiii	Lack of interest and resolve by				
	individual officials involved in				
	disaster response				
xiv	Fear that IRS if used, will				
	demand accountability				
XV	Difficulty in various getting				
	agencies (other than govt) on				
	board in use of IRS				
xvi	Non finalisation of state /				
	district disaster management				
		1	1	1	1

xvii	Shortage of trainers in IRS at			
	state level			
xviii	IRS not suited for Indian set			
	up, existing administrative set			
	up is adequate for response			
xiv	Tendency of guarding of own	,		100
	turf and not sharing of credit -			
	a major attitudinal challenge			

5. Any other impediments visualised by you :-

6. Recommended Remedial Measures to Institutionalise IRS in Disaster

Prone States in Our Country. Please rate (tick mark) following recommended remedial measures to facilitate institutionalisation of IRS in your state / districts:-

Ser	Recommended Remedial	Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly
No	Measures	Agree				Disagree
i	Time bound dissemination of National Disaster Mgt Guidelines – IRS down to grassroots level by NDMA/ MHA / SDMA / DDMAs					
iii	Include IRS in disaster response SOPs at various levels and review regularly					
iv	State / distts must incorporate all agencies who are likely to be involved in disaster response from the very planning stage					

V	Pre planning of IRS structure		 	1	
	in the state & every Taluka /				
	distt in advance so that				
	officials can be designated for				
	the role they are expected to				
	play in disaster response				
vi	Institutionalised training of				
	trainers (ToT) in IRS at state				
	level followed by training of				
	stake holders down to				
	grassroots level				
vii	Training of all officials in IRS				
	immediately on their				
	assuming new appointment in		g eng		
	the state / distt / taluka				
viii	Conduct of refresher training			1	
	for all concerned periodically				
eine:	to review progress in IRS				
ix	Conduct one table top	ā.			
	exercise and one mock				
	exercise for state / districts				
	officials using IRS at least				
	once a year			a series	
xi	Organise periodical	lare to			
	coordination meetings of all				
	stakeholders to fine tune IRS				
	at state / distt level	is a fig			
xii	Knowledge management in				
	IRS be encouraged at various				
	levels and lessons learnt be				

	shared with other distts /	6,1800			
	states				
xiv	Include IRS in the syllabus of			- 25 5	
	various programmes /				per te
	courses pertaining to disaster				
	management				-Tarra
ΧV	Include preliminary training in	12 11 112 11			
1	IRS at various academies at				
	national / state levels to				
	initiate future administrators /				
	officials likely to be involved in				Title
	governance				

7. What additional measures do you recommend to institutionalise IRS in disaster response at state and distt level in disaster prone states in our country?

# <u>Likelihood of Conflicts when Employing Armed Forces and NDRF within the</u> <u>Ambit of IRS and Remedial Measures</u>

8. Integration of Armed Forces and Conflict Resolution. Armed Forces when deployed for disaster response are guided by instructions contained in Defence Publication 'Aid to Civil Authority' published by the MoD in 2004. Armed Forces have their own chain of command and are not normally put under command a civilian officer for conduct of operations whether military or any other operations. As IRS warrants all resources coming under command and control of an Incident Commander who in all likelihood would be a District / State Govt official, there are bound to be conflicts in terms of role, tasking, responsibility, chain of command and validation of completion of assigned tasks of Armed Forces SAR columns. In fact even when the Armed Forces units operate in tri-service/ bi-service environment, the issue of command & control has to be resolved and lead agency

commander of either of the services becomes Commander of a particular operation for a particular phase. In view of this, there are bound be issues which will kick up conflicts when Armed Forces units are deployed alongside various civil agencies esp in the context of ICS/IRS. In fact one of the role of Responsible Officer as part of IRS has been specified as to resolve conflict with Armed Forces units deployed in disaster response situations when using IRS. Please rate (tick mark) following factors which might be possible causes of conflicts when deploying Armed Forces within the ambit of IRS in states/ districts:-

Ser	Likely Causes of Conflict	Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly
No		Agree				Disagree
i	Armed Forces culture of own					
	chain of command / not coming					
	under civilian commander in					
	operations					
ii	Lack of joint training between					
	Armed Forces units and Civil					
	Admin agencies / officials					
iii	Lack of understanding of IRS				-	
	on part of Armed Forces units					
	and related grey areas					
V	Lack of understanding of IRS					
	on part of Civil Admin agencies					
	and related grey areas					
1	Lack of culture of sharing of					
	credit					
i	Lack of mutual trust					
ii	Desire of supremacy by					
	individual organisation / turf					
	war					

viii	Unfounded fears – there is no		
	scope for any such conflict.		
ix	Even if there are conflicts, can		
	be resolved as per time and		
	situation on ground		

# 9. Any other causes of conflicts?

10. What measures do you recommend to resolve conflicts which may arise while employing Armed Forces units within the ambit of IRS?

(Refers to Para 1.35 (a) of Research Report)

Janoa Sample 3176	Required	Sample	Size
-------------------	----------	--------	------

	Conf	Confidence = 95%				Confidence = 99%			
Population Siz	e	Margin of Error				Margin of Error			
	5.0%	3.5%	2.5%	1.0%	5.0%				
	0 10	10		The state of the s	10	The state of the s	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	The state of the s	
- 2		20			19			0 1	
3		29		42.4	29		_	0 20	
5(		47			47			0 30	
75		69		74	67				
100		89	94	99	87	71	7:		
150		126	137	148	122	93	96		
200		160	177	196	154	135	142		
250	152	190	215	244	1	174	186		
300	169	217	251	291	182	211	229		
400	196	265	318	384	207	246	270		
500	217	306	377	475	250	309	348		
600	234	340	432	565	285	365	421		
700	248	370	481	653	315	416	490	579	
800	260	396	526	739	341	462	554	672	
1.000	278	440	606	906	363	503	615	763	
1,200	291	474	674		399	575	727	943	
1,500	306	515	759	1067	427	636	827	1119	
2,000	322	563	869	1297	460	712	959	1376	
2,500	333	597	952	1655	498	808	1141	1785	
3,500	346	641	1068	1984	524	879	1288	2173	
5,000	357	678	1176	2565	558	977	1510	2890	
7,500	365	710	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	3288	586	1066	1734	3842	
10,000	370	727	1275	4211	610	1147	1960	5165	
25,000	378	760	1332	4899	622	1193	2098	6239	
50,000	381	772	1448	6939	646	1285	2399	9972	
75,000	382	776	1491	8056	655	1318	2520	12455	
100,000	383	778	1506	8514	658	1330	2563	13583	
250,000	384	782	1513	8762	659	1336	2585	14227	
500,000	384		1527	9248	662	1347	2626	15555	
1.000.000	384	783	1532	9423	663	1350	2640	16055	
2,500,000	384	783	1534	9512	663	1352	2647	16317	
10.000,000	384	784	1536	9567	663	1353	2651	16478	
100,000,000		784	1536	9594	663	1354	2653	16560	
300,000,000	384 384	784	1537	9603	663	1354	2654	16584	
1000,000,000	304	784	1537	9603	663	1354	2654	16586	

<sup>†</sup> Copyright, The Research Advisors (2006). All rights reserved

(Sources : http://research-advisors.com/tools/SampleSize-Old.htm)

## Appendix E

(Refers to Para 3.16 of Research Report)

## LIST OF IRS MODULES

S. No.	IRS Module					
1.	Basic & Intermediate					
2.	Planning Section Chief					
3.	Logistics Section Chief					
4.	Incident Commander					
5.	Operation Section Chief					
6.	Liaison Officer					
7.	Information & Media Officer					
8.	Safety Officer					
9.	Simulation Exercise					
10.	Advanced IRS					
11.	Area Command					

# **Incident Commander - Course Contents**

#### Unit 1-Mobilization

Lesson A–Incident Commander Roles, Responsibilities and Team Administration.

Lesson B–Communication, Information and Intelligence Processing. Lesson C–Kit, Aids, and Guides.

## Unit 2-Incident Management

Lesson A–Responsible Official and Incident Commander Responsibilities.

Lesson B–Transfer of Command.

Lesson C-Objectives, Strategy, and Tactics.

Lesson D-Planning and Meetings.

Lesson E-Staffing

Lesson F-Command Structures.

Lesson G-Special Situations.

#### Unit 3-Administration

Lesson A-Cost Management.

Lesson B-Agreements/Rate Contracts/Pre-Contracts

Lesson C-Personal Documentation.

Unit 4-Demobilization.

Unit 5-Lessons Learned.

