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Guidelines on International Humanitarian Assistance And Disaster Relief (HADR)

October 2024

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NDMA)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

GUIDELINES ON INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND DISASTER RELIEF (HADR)

OCTOBER 2024

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

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and disaster relief (HADR)

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Foreword

Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) operations have emerged as a critical component of India's role in the global community. In a world increasingly affected by natural and man-made disasters, India, with its vast experience in disaster management, is committed to offering structured, coordinated, and timely responses to nations in need. These guidelines represent a significant stride toward enhancing India's capacity to assist countries facing disaster crises, reinforcing our dedication to humanitarian values and regional stability.

The purpose of these HADR Guidelines is to provide a comprehensive framework for India's engagement in international disaster response operations. They outline the guiding principles, roles, and responsibilities of key stakeholders, ensuring that relief operations are efficient, ethical, and inclusive. These guidelines emphasize transparency, accountability, and respect for the sovereignty of the affected nations. They also underline the importance of collaboration with international partners, including governments, NGOs, and multilateral agencies, to foster coordinated disaster response efforts.

India's strategic geographical position, combined with its disaster management capabilities, enables it to play a pivotal role in providing timely and effective disaster relief. The guidelines are not merely a response mechanism; they are a proactive strategy to mitigate risks, build resilience, and foster global partnerships. By integrating lessons learned from past operations, such as India's support during the Türkiye earthquake, the guidelines present a robust operational framework that ensures preparedness, swift mobilization, and post-operation review mechanisms.

The development of these guidelines is the result of a collaborative effort involving various ministries, departments, and key stakeholders, whose contributions have been invaluable in shaping this document. Their insights and expertise have ensured that the guidelines are both practical and adaptable to diverse disaster scenarios. In particular, we extend our appreciation to Col Gaurav Bhatia, PhD (Retd), Senior Consultant (HADR), for his efforts in preparing these guidelines. His dedication, along with the contributions from the Operations & Communications Division has been instrumental in bringing this comprehensive document to fruition.

It is with sincere appreciation that we acknowledge the collaborative spirit and commitment demonstrated by all involved in the creation of these guidelines. We are confident that the adoption of this framework will strengthen India's position as a global leader in disaster response and contribute to building a more resilient and compassionate world.

| **Sh. Rajendra Singh** | **Lt Gen Syed Ata Hasnain (Retd)** | **Dr Krishna S. Vatsa** |
| Member and HoD | Member | Member |

Abbreviation

Acronym	Explanation
Adhoc EOC	Adhoc Emergency Operations Centre
AFAD	Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı
Any M/D/A/O	Any Other Ministry/ Department/ Agency/ Organisation on a need basis
AS	Additional Secretary
ASR	Assessment Search and Rescue
BOO	Base of Operation
DEIB	Diversity, Equity, Inclusiveness and Belonging
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EQ	Equivalent
HADR	Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief
ICMS	INSARAG Coordination and Management System
IDS	Integrated Defense Staff
INSARAG	International Search and Rescue Advisory Group
JS	Joint Secretary
JTF	Joint Task Force
LEMA	Local Emergency Management Authorities
MEA	Ministry of External Affairs
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoD	Ministry of Defence
NCMC	National Crisis Management Committee
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NEC	National Executive Committee
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
OFC	Over Flight Clearance
OL	Operations & Logisticts
OSOCC	On-Site Operations Coordination Centre
RDC	Reception and Departure Centre
RSB	Response Support Branch
SCC	Sector Coordination Cell
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation Abuse and Harassment
TL	Team Leader
UCC	USAR Coordination Cell
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNOCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
VOSOCC	Virtual OSOCC
RRC	Rapid Response Cell

GUIDELINES ON HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND DISASTER RELIEF (HADR) SUPPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES

Executive Summary

"Preparedness is the ultimate strategy in Disaster Management."

- Unknown

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has formulated comprehensive guidelines for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR), aimed at enhancing India's ability to provide effective support to countries impacted by significant disasters. These guidelines are a testament to India's commitment to regional stability and global humanitarian efforts, leveraging its strategic geographical position and extensive disaster management experience.

The guidelines have been crafted after approval of the Macro Framework for the HADR Guidelines –
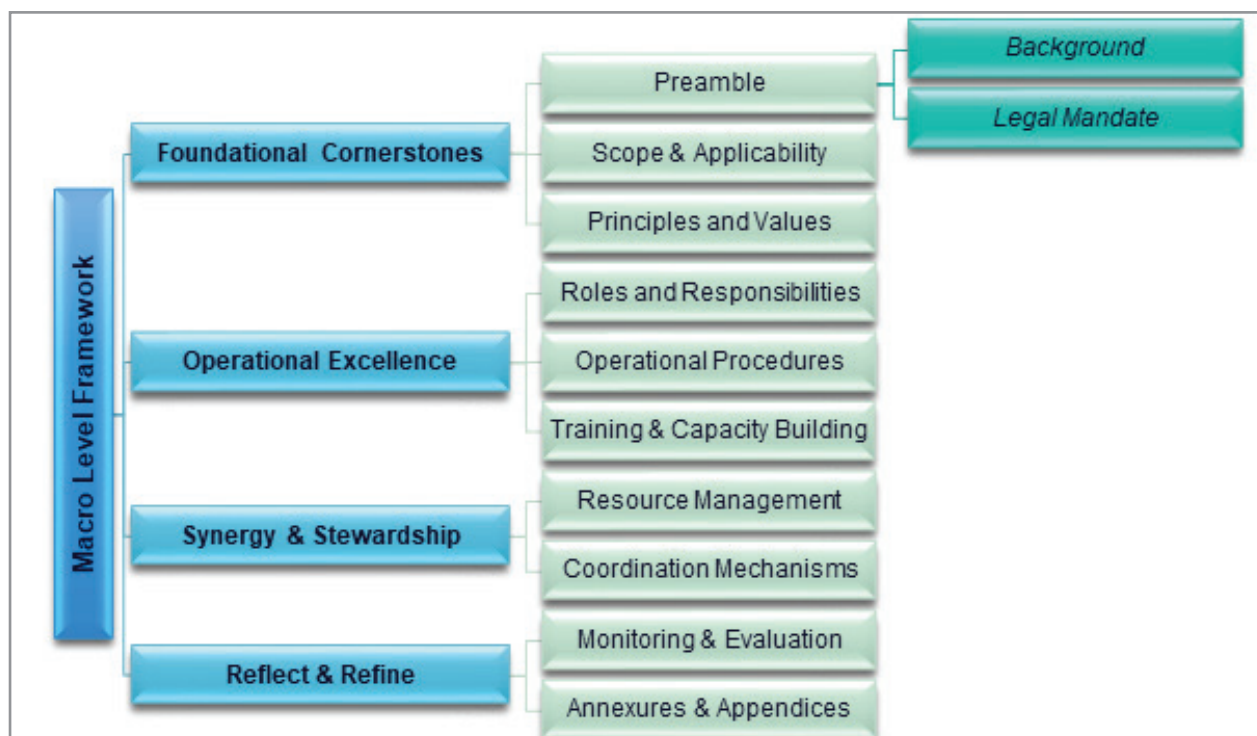

Figure 1 - Macro Framework of the HADR Guidelines

These guidelines encompass a strategic framework outlining the principles, operational framework, and roles and responsibilities necessary for an efficient and coordinated HADR response. Central to these guidelines is a robust operational framework covering assessment, mobilisation, deployment, and

review, ensuring seamless coordination among stakeholders such as government agencies, NGOs, and international organisations. The guidelines also emphasise continuous capacity building and training for all stakeholders, with comprehensive training programs and simulation exercises to enhance preparedness and response capabilities.

Resource management strategies are underscored for effective disaster response, promoting transparency and accountability. Additionally, the guidelines highlight the necessity of multi-sectoral coordination and collaboration at both national and international levels, leveraging collective expertise and resources for a more efficient and impactful response to disasters. A detailed set of operational do's and don'ts guides operatives in conducting HADR operations ethically and effectively.

Acknowledging the dynamic nature of disaster management, the guidelines establish a periodic review mechanism to remain aligned with evolving HADR needs and international best practices. This reflective and adaptive approach is exemplified by a case study of India's HADR support in the Türkiye earthquake, highlighting lessons learned and future directions for enhancing India's role in international disaster relief efforts.

A brief paragraph about the contents of each subsequent section is presented hereunder -

- **Introduction.** The introduction sets the context for the HADR guidelines, emphasising India's strategic role in providing international humanitarian assistance. It outlines the purpose of the guidelines, which is to offer a structured and effective framework for disaster response, reflecting India's commitment to regional stability and global humanitarian efforts.

- **Aim.** This section defines the primary aim of the guidelines: to provide a speedy, responsive, coordinated, and effective HADR response to affected countries. It underscores the importance of timely and well-organised relief efforts in mitigating the impacts of disasters.

- **Intended Audience.** The intended audience includes all stakeholders involved in planning, coordinating, or implementing HADR operations in India. This encompasses government officials, NGOs, international organisations, and other relevant entities, ensuring an inclusive approach to disaster management.

- **Objectives.** The objectives outline the specific goals of the guidelines, such as standardising procedures, ensuring effective coordination among stakeholders, and establishing a framework for regular HADR exercises. These objectives aim to enhance the overall effectiveness and efficiency of disaster response efforts.

- **Scope.** Its scope encompasses a broad spectrum of disasters, both anthropogenic/natural, and specifies the kinds of aid that must be given, such as financial, workforce, equipment, and transportation support. This section ensures a comprehensive approach to HADR, adaptable to various disaster scenarios.

- **Key Guiding Principles.** This section outlines the fundamental principles guiding HADR operations, such as respect for sovereignty, adherence to international humanitarian law, transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct. These principles ensure that HADR activities are conducted with the highest standards of integrity and professionalism.

- **Operational Framework.** The operational framework provides detailed procedures for conducting HADR operations, covering stages from assessment to deployment and review. It ensures efficient coordination among stakeholders and promotes a structured approach to disaster response.

- **Roles and Responsibilities.** Clear roles and responsibilities are defined for all key stakeholders, including NDMA, MEA, MHA, NDRF, and other relevant agencies. This section ensures a collaborative

and coordinated approach to disaster relief, delineating specific tasks and mandates for each entity.

• **Capacity Building and Training.** Emphasis is placed on continuous capacity building and training for all stakeholders involved in HADR operations. The guidelines propose comprehensive training programs, simulation exercises, and knowledge exchange platforms to enhance preparedness and response capabilities.

• **Coordination and Collaboration.** This section highlights the necessity of multi-sectoral coordination and collaboration at both national and international levels. It emphasises the importance of leveraging collective expertise and resources to ensure a more efficient and impactful response to disasters.

• **Review and Revision.** Recognising the dynamic nature of disaster management, a periodic review mechanism is established to ensure the guidelines remain relevant, effective, and aligned with evolving HADR needs and international best practices. This section underscores the importance of continuous improvement and adaptive learning.

• **Case Study: India's HADR Support in the Türkiye Earthquake.** A detailed case study of India's HADR support during the Türkiye earthquake provides practical insights into the application of the guidelines. It highlights lessons learned, challenges faced, and the effectiveness of India's disaster response efforts, offering valuable takeaways for future HADR operations.

India has demonstrated its dedication to HADR through the implementation of comprehensive rules that represent a methodical and well-coordinated approach to disaster management. These recommendations, which are in line with international best practices and standards, seek to strengthen impacted communities' long-term resilience in addition to providing immediate aid.

The HADR guidelines emphasise the importance of adaptability, inclusivity, and global collaboration. By integrating innovative technologies, comprehensive training programs, and deeper international partnerships, India aims to enhance its HADR capabilities continually. The experience gained from operations like the Türkiye earthquake underscores India's role as a responsible and reliable global actor in disaster response.

GUIDELINES ON HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND DISASTER RELIEF (HADR) SUPPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES

1 Introduction

"Disasters are not natural, but human-made; it is our actions that make them so." - Mary Comerio

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India holds a significant position within the global landscape and is actively enhancing its capacities to align with increasing demands in today's interconnected world. Considering India's foundational principles, its commitment to regional stability, economic progress, developmental imperatives, and strategic geographical location, it naturally emerges that India should assume a pivotal role in extending humanitarian assistance and disaster relief on an international level. This encompasses both voluntary initiatives and responses to external calls for support, reflecting India's proactive engagement in global humanitarian efforts. (Singh Parmar, 2012).

HADR support to other countries is usually defined by a wide range of difficulties, including operational complexity, financial limitations, logistical obstacles, and geopolitical concerns. The distribution of humanitarian supplies is frequently impacted by geopolitical factors, which can cause setbacks, inefficiencies, and occasionally even the politicisation of relief operations. The coordination and deployment of assistance are further complicated by bureaucratic roadblocks and concerns about sovereignty, especially in situations where government officials are hesitant to accept outside assistance or intervention.

The development of these HADR guidelines represents a comprehensive effort to synthesise global best practices in disaster management. To arrive at these guidelines, an exhaustive study was conducted, examining existing protocols, strategies, and frameworks employed by various countries renowned for their disaster management capabilities. This analysis ensured that the guidelines are grounded in proven methodologies, reflecting a blend of innovative approaches and traditional best practices that have demonstrated success in diverse contexts around the world. By integrating these insights, the guidelines aim to equip India with a robust, adaptable, and effective framework for HADR support, positioning the country as a leader in international disaster response efforts.

Country	The topic of the Document	Source URL Citation	Remarks
Australia	Australian Government Disaster Response Plan	Australian Government, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade [https://www.dfat.gov.au/]	Australia's guidelines focus on international disaster assistance, integrating with global efforts.

Country	The topic of the Document	Source URL Citation	Remarks
European Union	EU Civil Protection Mechanism	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations [https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/what/civil-protection/eu-civil-protection-mechanism_en]	The EU mechanism facilitates cooperation in disaster response among member states and international partners.
Japan	Japan's Disaster Risk Reduction	Cabinet Office, Government of Japan [https://www.bousai.go.jp/kaigirep/hakusho/index.html]	Japan is known for its comprehensive disaster management strategies, leveraging technology and community participation.
United Nations	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction [https://www.undrr.org/implementing-sendai-framework/what-sendai-framework]	The UN's Sendai Framework outlines global strategies for reducing disaster risk and enhancing response mechanisms.
United States	FEMA Guidelines for International Disaster Response	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) [https://www.fema.gov/]	FEMA provides guidelines for international disaster response, emphasising coordination and support.

Table 1 - Global Best Practices Referred

The Rationale for India Providing HADR Support

India's commitment to providing HADR is deeply rooted in its strategic vision of fostering regional stability and global cohesion. The rationale behind this commitment can be understood through several key dimensions that highlight the significance of India's proactive role in HADR.

- **Promoting Regional Stability and Cohesion.** India's geopolitical location places it in a region that is highly vulnerable to natural disasters. The frequent occurrence of such events in neighbouring countries creates an urgent need for rapid and effective disaster response. By offering timely and well-coordinated humanitarian aid, India not only addresses immediate crises but also contributes to the long-term stability of the region. This approach helps to mitigate the risk of prolonged instability, which can have spillover effects on neighbouring countries, including India itself. Moreover, by acting as a reliable partner in times of need, India strengthens its bonds with neighbouring nations, fostering a sense of shared responsibility and mutual support.

- **Fostering Amicable Relations and Diplomatic Ties.** India's HADR efforts are an extension of its foreign policy, which prioritises the cultivation of friendly relations with other nations. By providing humanitarian aid, India demonstrates its empathy and solidarity with disaster-affected regions, reinforcing its image as a compassionate and responsible global actor. This goodwill gesture not

only helps in alleviating immediate suffering but also lays the groundwork for stronger diplomatic ties. Such actions pave the way for future bilateral discussions and cooperation, enhancing India's influence and presence on the global stage.

- **Leveraging Soft Power for Global Recognition.** India's approach to disaster relief is also a strategic use of soft power. By consistently offering aid and assistance, India earns recognition and respect as a nation that is committed to global humanitarian principles. This soft power projection helps India build a positive international image, which can be instrumental in gaining support for its initiatives in various global forums. Additionally, it allows India to position itself as a leader in the global South, advocating for the rights and needs of developing countries on international platforms.

- **Direct Government-to-Government Aid - Enhancing Bilateral Relations.** India often adopts a direct government-to-government approach in providing humanitarian aid. This method of direct engagement ensures that assistance is tailored to the specific needs of the affected country, enhancing the effectiveness of the aid. Furthermore, it facilitates future bilateral discussions, as the recipient country views the assistance as a gesture of goodwill and partnership rather than as an imposition. This approach also helps to build trust and confidence between India and the recipient nation, laying the foundation for deeper and more meaningful diplomatic and economic ties.

- **Strategic Use of Aid as a Political and Economic Tool.** India views humanitarian aid as a powerful tool for strengthening political and economic relationships. By providing aid, India not only assists in the immediate recovery process but also creates opportunities for long-term economic partnerships. The goodwill generated through timely and effective aid can lead to enhanced trade relations, investment opportunities, and collaboration in various sectors. However, India is cautious in its approach, recognising that unsuitable assistance can have unintended negative consequences. Therefore, India's aid is carefully calibrated to ensure that it meets the actual needs of the affected population, thereby avoiding any potential backlash or resentment.

- **Respecting the Dignity of Recipients - Avoiding Conditional Aid.** India's approach to aid is guided by the principle of respecting the dignity of the recipient nation. Unlike tied or conditional aid, which can be perceived as coercive or patronising, India's humanitarian assistance is offered without strings attached. This unconditional support ensures that the recipient country maintains its sovereignty and dignity, which is crucial for sustaining long-term diplomatic relationships. By avoiding the pitfalls of conditional aid, India positions itself as a partner rather than a benefactor, fostering a sense of equality and mutual respect in its international engagements.

- **Building Capacity and Enhancing Global Cooperation.** India's commitment to providing HADR assistance also reflects its desire to build capacity both within the region and globally. By sharing its expertise, resources, and technology in disaster management, India contributes to the global effort to reduce the impact of disasters. This not only helps in saving lives and reducing suffering but also strengthens the overall resilience of countries to future disasters. Moreover, by engaging in multilateral humanitarian efforts, India enhances its role in global governance, contributing to the development of international norms and standards in disaster response.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is mandated to provide HADR support to other countries affected by major disasters, as per the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (Disaster Management Act - 2005, 2005). In line with this mandate, NDMA, in coordination with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), Headquarters Integrated Defence Staff (HQ IDS) under the Ministry of Defence (MoD), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOH&FW), and other relevant ministries and agencies have been actively involved in providing HADR support to other countries.

In the development of HADR Guidelines, one paramount aspect stems from the Prime Minister's Ten-Point Agenda for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) (Government of India, 2016). Point number 10 of this DRR agenda highlights the imperative to foster greater cohesion in the international response to disasters. This overarching principle envisions a unified and organised approach, bringing together diverse entities involved in providing relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.

It is self-evident that India's keen interest in providing HADR assistance is driven by a multifaceted rationale that encompasses regional stability, diplomatic strategy, soft power projection, and a commitment to global humanitarian principles. Through its thoughtful and principled approach to aid, India not only contributes to the immediate relief of disaster-stricken regions but also strengthens its position as a responsible and influential global actor.

There is a pressing requirement for a well-coordinated and institutionally organised large-scale response to tackle such eventualities. Since disasters can affect one or more countries and the affected community cannot cope by itself, external responders – Government officials, international agencies, NGOs/ volunteers/ aid groups, technocrats, and military forces – all come together to form the disaster response structure (Bhatt & Garge, 2023). As we formulate these HADR Guidelines, we draw inspiration from this global perspective, aiming to streamline and coordinate efforts for a more efficient and effective response to disasters on an international scale.

Figure 2 - Different Stakeholders in Disaster Response (Bhatt & Garge, 2023)

Recognising the need for a structured approach to HADR support and the conduct of HADR exercises, this initiative is being undertaken with the sole aim of formulating and publishing comprehensive Guidelines for HADR support to other countries. These guidelines will serve as a dynamic adaptable framework for coordinating and conducting HADR activities in consultation with all relevant stakeholders.

2

Aim

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*"The goal of disaster response is not
to simply respond, but to
build resilience." - Unknown*

These guidelines aim at providing a speedy, responsive, coordinated, and effective HADR response to the affected country/countries.

3   Intended Audience

"Preparedness is not a one-time task,
but an ongoing process." - FEMA

The guidelines are intended for all individuals and organisations involved in planning, coordinating, or implementing HADR response in India (National Disaster Management Authority, Government of India, 2009). This includes -

- Government officials and personnel at the national, state, and district levels, both from disaster management and non-disaster management-related ministries.
- Academic, research, technical, and healthcare institutions.
- NGO personnel (including and not limited to those working in the domains of health, education, protection, child protection, gender-based violence, nutrition, shelter, WASH, food security, camp coordination and management) and personnel from other global organisations and international agencies.
- Professional bodies and government-associated organisations.
- Donors and funders.
- Community-level workers (including but not limited to health, social welfare, education, employment, social support etc.).
- Disaster responders and frontline workers.
- Health and allied health professionals.
- Mental health practitioners.
- Mental health professionals.
- Community leaders.
- Media personnel.
- Individual citizens and citizen groups.

4. Objectives

"Disaster management is not just about saving lives, but also about reducing suffering." - UNISDR

Standardising Procedures and Protocols for HADR Support

The foremost objective of these guidelines is to establish a standardised framework for the procedures and protocols related to HADR support provided to other nations. By implementing uniform processes, we aim to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of our HADR missions, ensuring a consistent and reliable response in times of crisis. This standardisation will not only facilitate smoother collaboration with international partners but also enable our teams to operate seamlessly across diverse environments, thereby maximising the impact of our assistance.

Ensuring Effective Coordination Among Stakeholders in HADR Operations

Another critical objective is to foster effective coordination among the various stakeholders involved in HADR operations. This includes governmental agencies, non-governmental organisations, and international partners. The objective of these guidelines is to eliminate duplication, prevent misunderstandings, and maximise the combined efforts of all entities involved in disaster recovery operations by creating unambiguous channels of communication, outlining roles and duties, and encouraging cooperation. Effective coordination is essential for a timely and well-coordinated response to disasters, ensuring that resources are utilised efficiently, and lives are safeguarded.

Establishing a Framework for Regular HADR Exercises to Enhance Preparedness

These guidelines also seek to institute a comprehensive framework for conducting regular HADR exercises, thereby enhancing preparedness and response capabilities. Our teams will be able to model several crises, recognise challenges, and hone their response plans through organised and realistic drills. This proactive approach ensures that personnel are well-trained, equipment is maintained, and communication systems are assessed regularly. By prioritising preparedness through regular exercises, we aim to build a resilient and agile HADR infrastructure capable of responding effectively to a wide range of emergencies, minimising the impact on affected communities.

5

Scope

"The scope of disaster management is not limited to response, but also includes prevention and mitigation." - UNISDR

Types of Disasters Covered

These guidelines are intended to cover a wide range of catastrophes, both natural and anthropogenic, to provide a thorough broad-based approach to HADR. Natural disasters could be geophysical, meteorological, hydrological, climatological, or biological and may include but will not be limited to earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, and pandemics. Anthropogenic or human-induced disasters could be caused due to intentional or unintentional human actions and may involve conflicts, industrial accidents, or environmental emergencies. A third category that has been added to the recent classification of hazards is environmental degradation-related disasters. It would be remiss to not acknowledge the growing concern around climate change and its impact. Climate change has heavily contributed to a heightened increase in the number and intensity of disasters such as cyclones, floods, droughts, wildfires, and heatwaves (National Disaster Management Authority, Government of India, 2009). By addressing a diverse range of crises, the guidelines aim to provide a versatile framework that can be adapted to respond effectively to diverse types of emergencies, regardless of their origin.

Categories of Support to be Provided.

Building capabilities, ensuring interoperability, and formulating a conceptual framework for participation in HADR operations are critical in today's geopolitical landscape (Singh Parmar, 2012). These guidelines delineate the scope of support to be provided in four key categories: personnel, equipment, transportation, and financial assistance. In terms of personnel, the guidelines establish procedures for deploying skilled and trained personnel to the affected areas, ensuring a swift and targeted response. Additionally, guidelines detail the provision and maintenance of specialised equipment required for HADR operations, ranging from medical supplies to logistics support. This multi-faceted approach ensures a holistic response tailored to the specific needs of each disaster scenario.
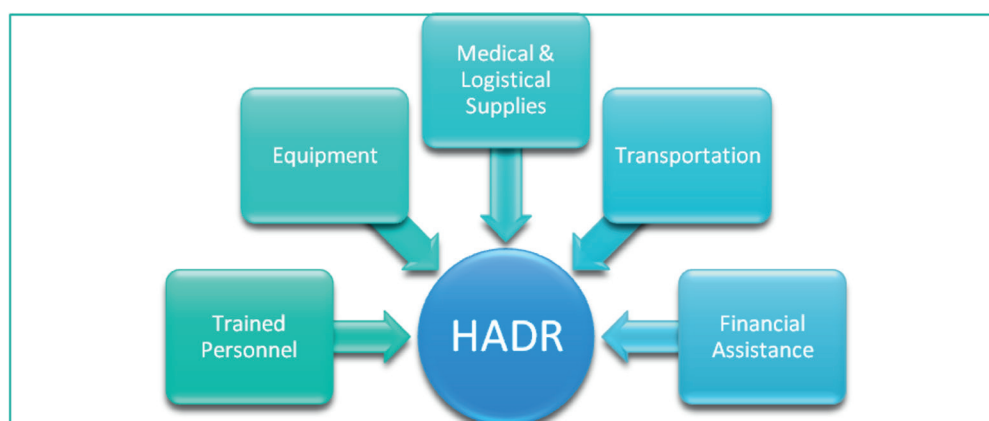

Figure 3 - Categories of Support to be Provided.

Types of Deployments Abroad in HADR Operations.

As a part of the HADR efforts, the government of India may utilise the country's armed forces to affect the relief effort.

- **Indian Army (IA).** Tasked for deployment of own troops, establishment of Field Hospital etc.
- **Indian Navy (IN).** Ships may be tasked for evacuating Indian nationals from abroad, transportation of own forces and provision of relief material.
- **Indian Air Force (IAF).** Tasked to ferry supplies medical and relief personnel to affected zones. It may also be tasked with rescuing and evacuating personnel from disaster zones to India.
- **Indian Coast Guards (ICG).** Assist during HADR operations vis. Cyclone, Tsunami, Earthquake, Fire in Oil Platforms and Flooding in Coastal Areas etc.

Coordination Mechanisms with International Organisations and Foreign Governments

The guidelines emphasise the importance of establishing robust coordination mechanisms with international organisations and foreign governments. This involves developing protocols for effective communication, information sharing, and collaboration during HADR operations. Clear guidelines are provided on how to engage with international partners, including the United Nations, non-governmental organisations, and relevant foreign governments, to leverage collective expertise and resources. By fostering strong ties with the global community, these guidelines aim to enhance the efficiency and impact of HADR efforts, facilitating a coordinated response that transcends borders and addresses the interconnected challenges posed by disasters on an international scale. In today's globally connected world, it is imperative to strengthen international collaboration through joint HADR exercises, knowledge exchange programs, and formal mutual aid agreements with key international partners. The routine sharing of global best practices will promote interoperability and help to enhance global disaster response capabilities.

6   Key Guiding Principles

"Humanitarian aid is not just about assisting, but also about respecting dignity." - ICRC

Disasters of the 21st century (De Smet et al., 2015) are characterised by –

- The devastating effect on society resulted in a quantitative and qualitative increase in the number of afflicted individuals and the destruction of additional infrastructure.

- Since disasters are such intricate events, emergency managers and legislators must stretch the boundaries of their knowledge and expertise to adequately manage them. Three factors can be used to explain the complexity of modern disasters: the inconceivably large-scale occurrences, the multiple cascading effects, and the shifting boundaries of influence and inconceivability of certain events over time and geography.

- Lastly, the most significant complexity feature relates to the unfathomable and inexplicable elements of contemporary disasters.

To cater to the realities of the 21st century, the overarching key guiding principles that will guide the HADR support operations, and in turn provide the bulwark for crafting these guidelines revolve around -

- Respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of affected countries.
- Adherence to international humanitarian law and human rights standards.
- Transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct in all activities.
- Implicit adherence to the UNDRR: Gender Action Plan(UNDRR, 2024).

Every action should be supported by well-defined HADR objectives. The following issues must remain uppermost in the minds of all the stakeholders while extending HADR support –

Figure 4 - Key Guiding Principles for HADR

- **Adaptability of Command & Control Setup.** HADR missions are dynamic, requiring operating force/personnel to quickly adjust to changing situations. Given the limited information initially available, a flexible command and control setup with centralised command and decentralised execution is ideal. It is imperative to have a clear chain of command, which would in turn enhance coordination, optimise resource utilisation, and improve the efficacy of HADR operations.

- **Diversity, Equity, Inclusiveness and Belonging (DEIB) & Gender Inclusiveness.** Ensure that HADR operations are inclusive, addressing the specific needs of women, children, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups. Implement gender-sensitive approaches in planning and execution. HADR assistance should be given to everyone in need immediately, impartially, and without any bias.

- **Legitimacy.** The host government's capacity to provide for its citizens must be acknowledged and supported by those engaged in HADR operations. Respecting the legitimacy principle increases the likelihood that a HADR operation will be conducted successfully.

- **Neutrality/Impartiality.** Personnel in HADR operations must maintain a neutral stance, avoiding favouritism. There should be zero tolerance for any incidents of Sexual Exploitation Abuse and Harassment (SEAH), and defaulters must be strictly dealt with.

- **Responsiveness.** To reduce suffering, relief efforts must be conducted quickly and effectively. It is critical to make decisions quickly and provide prompt, recipient-specific help.

- **Restraint.** Exercising extreme restraint to avoid any perceived unprovoked actions is imperative, as any such incident has the potential to completely undermine the success of the HADR operation.

- **Restrictions.** Forces and personnel deployed must diligently operate under approved operational plans and directives from their commands. All on-ground actions shall be subject to limitations imposed by the Indian and the host government.

  ❖ Limit all actions to those that are HADR-related, as dictated by the mission mandate.

  ❖ Work in consonance with the host country / designated competent authority.

  ❖ Under no circumstances misuse the privileges, security, or resources provided.

  ❖ Honour and abide by the laws and traditions of the host country.

  ❖ Avoid misusing any information that has been gained in confidence.

- **Security.** Security in areas devastated by disasters is crucial. This entails safeguarding our armed forces, civilian relief workers, and those receiving aid, in addition to securing tools and supplies.

- **Simplicity.** Efficient planning and execution are fostered by focusing on essential matters. Streamlining HADR operations with simple, standardised orders and procedures enables better coordination with stakeholders.

- **Unity of Effort.** Achieving unanimity of effort among the many parties participating in HADR missions is essential to the mission's effectiveness in providing relief to the impacted nation.

7 Operational Framework

"Effective disaster response requires a coordinated effort,
not a heroic one." - Unknown

It is imperative to Implement environmentally sustainable practices in all phases of HADR operations. Prioritising the use of renewable energy sources, minimising waste, and adopting green logistics practices to reduce the environmental footprint must be the sine qua non of all Indian HADR interventions. A structured framework (INSARAG, 2020a, 2020b, 2020c, 2020d, 2020e) for the implementation of HADR operations, is delineated hereunder, covering -

- Assessment and prioritisation of requests for assistance.
- Sanction to provide aid.
- Specification of type of assistance.
- Assistance Expected from the Host Nation
- Mobilisation and deployment of resources, including personnel and equipment.
- Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting mechanisms.
- De-induction.
- After action report and Lessons learnt.
- Review of the Guidelines.

The graphical representation of the Operational Framework (NDMA, 2023; Sarowa, 2022) along with a detailed explanation of the organisational responsibilities, PoC and specific actions are presented below.
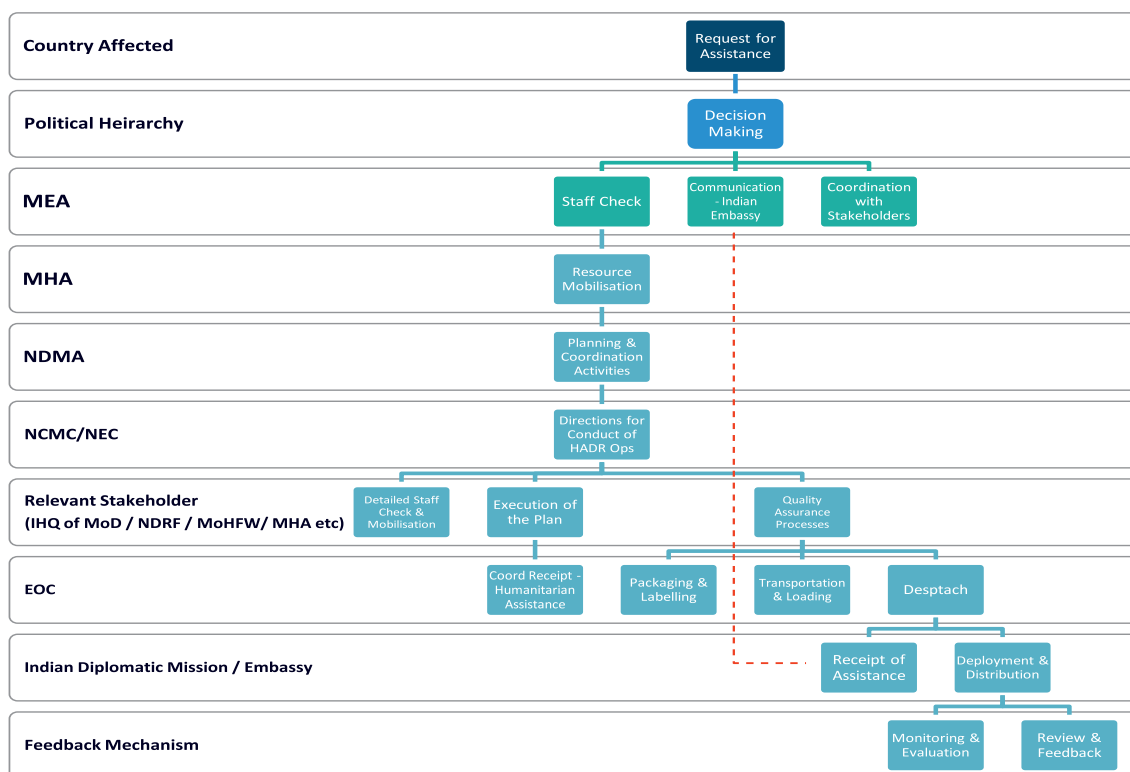

Figure 5 - Operational Framework: Flowchart

Stage / Seq of Action	Communication From		Communication To		Action
	Organisation	PoC	Organisation	PoC	
A.	Affected Country – Government	Govt Functionary	MEA, GoI or equivalent	JS RRC	Requisition for assistance
B.	MEA, GoI or equivalent	JS RRC	MHA/NDMA	Advisor (Ops)	**Stage 1 –** Decision making wrt extending HADR support
C.	MHA/NDMA	Advisor (Ops)	NCMC/NEC	Secy (MHA)	**Stage 2 –** Decision making wrt extending HADR support
D.	NCMC/NEC		MEA (RRC)	JS RRC	• Directions to undertake HADR ops communicated to JS (Armed Forces)
			MoD	JS (Armed Forces)	• JS (Armed Forces) further directs HQ IDS (OL) for the deployment of resources and workforce of IA, IAF & IN based on the type of requirement foreseen.
			HQ IDS • Army • Navy • Air Force • Coast Guard	Col (OL)	• Mobilise for HADR operations. • Formation of Central EOC at the NDMA. • Requisition for Air Effort and Special Forces (GARUDS) to JS (Air). • AIP of RM is sought by HQ IDS/ Op Lgs Dte for the deployment of equipment, workforce, and resources. • Pre-Nomination of suitable Representatives to form part of the EOC.
					• Post the operation, MEA is approached with AIP of RM for the issue of GSL to effect inter-ministry adjustments/ payments.

Stage / Seq of Action	Communication From		Communication To		Action
	Organisation	PoC	Organisation	PoC	
			NDRF	DIG (Ops)	• Mobilise for HADR operations. • Preposition teams as per the mobilisation plan.
					• Commence detailed planning in conjunction with the other stakeholders
			MoHFW	DDG (DM Cell)	• Mobilise for HADR operations. • Requisition Doctors, Medical Teams • Preplan for the provision of drugs and other medical equipment
			MHA	JS / AS	• Mobilise for HADR operations. • Commence detailed planning in conjunction with the other stakeholders
E.	EOC	-	All stakeholders	-	• Minute-to-minute deployment feedback. • Execution of actions as per the mandate. • De-induction on specific orders
F.	All Stakeholders	-	GoI	-	• NDMA in conjunction with the other stakeholders to formulate an After-Action Report. • Publication of lessons learnt (Internal) • Updation of the HADR Guidelines as required.

Table 2 - Operational Framework

Framework of Assistance Expected from the Host Nation

When conducting HADR operations, collaboration with the host nation is crucial. The following aspects are key areas where assistance from the host nation should be sought -

• **Access to Affected Areas.** Facilitating entry into restricted zones, guiding teams through hazardous terrains, and providing necessary permits to reach the most vulnerable populations.

- **Local Security Support.** To protect relief teams and ensure the safe distribution of aid, particularly in volatile or conflict-prone regions.

- **Logistical Coordination.** Leveraging the host nation's knowledge of local infrastructure, transportation networks, and storage facilities to enhance the distribution of supplies.

- **Provision of Local Interpreters.** Ensuring effective communication by overcoming language barriers and understanding cultural nuances.

The designated local liaison officers from the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), should be responsible for communicating the assistance required. These officers should have a clear understanding of the operational needs and the host nation's protocols. Communication should be conducted through established diplomatic channels and direct communication with the host nation's disaster management authorities. Formal requests can be made via diplomatic notes, official letters, or during coordination meetings. Additionally, real-time coordination through joint command centres or liaison offices can ensure swift communication and response.

Host Nation - Provision of Assistance Sought

- **Local Authorities.** The primary assistance will typically come from the host nation's disaster management authorities, who coordinate overall response efforts within the country.

- **Military and Security Forces.** These forces may provide security, logistical support, and access to affected areas, especially in regions where infrastructure is damaged, or security is a concern.

- **Local Government and Municipal Bodies.** These entities often facilitate logistical operations, such as transport, storage, and distribution of relief materials, and help in organising local volunteers.

- **Local NGOs and International Agencies.** In some cases, local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and international agencies with a presence in the affected area can provide additional resources, local knowledge, and a workforce.

Modalities of Accepting the Assistance Sought

- **Formal Acceptance.** The assistance should be formally accepted through diplomatic notes or official agreements that outline the scope and nature of the support provided by the host nation.

- **Joint Coordination.** Establishing joint coordination centres or liaison offices where representatives from both the assisting and host nations work together can facilitate the smooth integration of assistance.

- **Regular Coordination Meetings.** These meetings ensure that the assistance is aligned with the operational needs and that any issues can be addressed promptly. They also provide a platform to review progress and adjust, as necessary.

- **Documentation and Reporting.** All assistance provided by the host nation should be thoroughly documented, with regular reports submitted to both the assisting and host nation authorities. This ensures transparency and accountability, and it helps in evaluating the effectiveness of the support provided.

This structured approach ensures that the assistance sought from the host nation is well-coordinated, effective, and aligned with the overall goals of the HADR operation, leading to a more successful and impactful mission.

8 Roles and Responsibilities

"Clear roles and responsibilities are crucial in disaster response, to avoid confusion and ensure accountability." - WHO

The roles and responsibilities of the multiple stakeholders involved in HADR operations have been crafted to reflect a higher level of academic discourse, focusing on strategic, operational, and policy-oriented aspects of out-of-country HADR activities. The "Strategic Dimensions" aim to encapsulate the multi-layered approach that combines direct action with reflective analysis and international cooperation, while the tabular "Executional Mandate" elaborates upon the granular tasks and responsibilities which would guide the actions of each entity (IFRC & UNDP, 2014; IFRC, 2015a, 2017a, 2017b).

NDMA	MEA	MHA	NDRF
•Strategic Leadership and International Advocacy •Policy Innovation and Harmonization •Global HADR Operations Coordination •Comprehensive Resource Stewardship •Monitoring, Evaluation, and Global Reporting	•Global Diplomatic Strategy for HADR •International Legal Framework and Compliance •Cross-border HADR Relations Management •HADR Global Partnership Development	•National Coordination and Oversight •Internal Security and Stability during HADR Missions •Disaster Legislation and Domestic Policy Implementation	•Operational Readiness and Rapid Deployment •Search and Rescue Operations •First Responder Training and Capacity Building

HQ IDS (MoD)	MOH&FW	Other Ministries/Agencies	Civil Society Organizations
• Logistical Support and Military Assets Mobilisation • Security for HADR Operations • International Military Cooperation and Coordination	• Medical Assistance and Public Health Services • Emergency Medical Response Team Deployment • Health Sector Coordination in HADR Situations	• Sector-Specific Expertise and Resource Contribution • Technical Support and Infrastructure Rehabilitation • Sustainable Development and Recovery Efforts	• Community Mobilisation and Local Engagement • Vulnerability and Needs Assessment • Socio-economic Support and Capacity Development

Figue 6 - Stakeholders - Strategic Dimensions of Envisaged Roles

Stakeholder	Strategic Dimension	Executional Mandates & Responsibilities
NDMA	Strategic Leadership and International Advocacy	• Define national HADR vision with global alignment. • Advocate for international support in global forums. • Lead global discussions on disaster resilience and risk reduction. • Establish India as a hub for international HADR training. • Represent India in global policymaking for HADR standards. • Align national HADR strategies with the Sendai Framework. • Participate in global HADR governance and strategic planning.
	Policy Innovation and Harmonisation	• Innovate HADR policies integrating emerging global practices. • Harmonise domestic policies with international HADR agreements. • Engage with global think tanks for policy development. • Ensure policies support international cooperation in HADR. • Incorporate sustainable development goals in HADR policies. • Lead policy dialogues with international HADR organisations. • Foster policy exchange platforms for global HADR learning.
	Global HADR Operations Coordination	• In close cooperation with other national stakeholders coordinate international HADR missions from India. • In conjunction with MHA/MEA manage the central control room operations for HADR activities. • Manage global HADR information sharing and action plans. • Develop SOPs for cross-border HADR operations. • Supervise multinational HADR exercises involving Indian forces. • Lead global partnerships for HADR operational frameworks. • Implement technology-driven coordination tools. • Conduct global HADR impact assessments and needs analysis.
	Comprehensive Resource Stewardship	• Manage an HADR resource pool. • Develop global partnerships for resource sharing. • Ensure equitable distribution of HADR resources as per the ground requirement.

Stakeholder	Strategic Dimension	Executional Mandates & Responsibilities
		• Oversee global logistics chains for HADR deployment. • Create a resource mobilisation strategy for handling international disasters. • Monitor resource utilisation and deployment efficiency. • Coordinate the establishment of HADR Logistic nodes preferably co-located at multiple exit points to include Border Posts, Airports and Sea ports. • Facilitate international agreements for resource aid.
	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Global Reporting	• Establish a monitoring system for HADR activities. • Evaluate international HADR operations and publish after-action reports. • Standardise global HADR impact metrics and indicators. • Lead global HADR learning and knowledge dissemination. • Implement real-time monitoring tools for HADR initiatives. • Contribute to global HADR accountability and transparency reports. • Collaborate on international HADR research and case studies.
MEA	Global Diplomatic Strategy for HADR	• Develop and execute a global diplomatic HADR strategy. • Establish communication protocols with international disaster agencies. • Lead international negotiations for HADR collaboration. • Secure diplomatic clearances for cross-border HADR missions. • Facilitate international HADR agreements and MOUs. • Represent India in international HADR diplomatic forums. • Engage with the global diaspora for HADR support.
	International Legal Framework and Compliance	• Align HADR efforts with international legal standards. • Liaise with global institutions for HADR law development. • Ensure India's compliance with international disaster treaties. • Represent India in legal discussions on international disaster law. • Advocate for the legal protection of HADR responders. • Monitor changes in international HADR laws and norms. • Provide legal expertise in drafting international HADR agreements.

Stakeholder	Strategic Dimension	Executional Mandates & Responsibilities
	Cross-border HADR Relations Management	• In conjunction with NDMA/MHA manage the central control room operations for HADR activities. • Strengthen relationships with neighbouring countries for HADR. • Coordinate with foreign governments in bilateral HADR missions. • Manage border logistics and customs for HADR aid. • Address cross-border HADR challenges and disputes. • Promote regional HADR cooperation frameworks. • Facilitate India's participation in cross-border HADR coalitions. • Conduct diplomatic missions to strengthen HADR alliances.
	HADR Global Partnership Development	• Initiate global HADR partnerships and networks. • Collaborate on international HADR capacity-building initiatives. • Engage with UN agencies for joint HADR program development. • Promote public-private partnerships for HADR efforts. • Drive international cooperation on technology in HADR. • Foster relationships with global HADR funding organisations. • Establish exchange programs for HADR professionals.
	Misc	• A detailed briefing of the team tasked for HADR ops to assist them in their interaction with local media/ agencies in the affected nation. • Any specific requirements of HADR projected by the team being deployed, vis operation theatre, additional medical staff etc, must be obtained by EoI/HCI/ MEA rep from the affected country and disseminated expeditiously before departure from India. • Ensure deployment of an adequate number of Liaison Officers (LOs) to the HADR task force, along with an information-sharing portal to facilitate seamless coordination - both during the planning phase in India and the execution phase in the host nation. • Coordinate the assistance being sought from the host nation. • Prior arrival of Indian Naval Ships at the affected Port, EoI/HCI/MEA rep should liaise with local authorities for port clearances for ship entry and berthing/anchorage requirements.

Stakeholder	Strategic Dimension	Executional Mandates & Responsibilities
		• Seek requisite clearances to undertake flying operations for SAR/ HADR activities including in case of Non-Combat Evacuation Ops (NEO), security clearance of personnel (including foreign nationals, if any) to be evacuated onboard IN ship should be obtained.
MHA	National Coordination and Oversight	• Lead the domestic inter-agency coordination for HADR efforts. • Oversee national HADR response mechanisms and their integration with international missions. • In conjunction with NDMA/MEA manage the central control room operations for HADR activities. • Coordinate with state and local governments for resource pooling. • Supervise the dissemination of HADR directives and advisories. • Establish a national HADR database for resource and capacity mapping. • Facilitate inter-ministerial collaboration during international HADR deployments.
	Internal Security and Stability during HADR Missions	• Ensure the continuity of internal security operations during HADR deployments. • Develop risk assessment protocols for internal impact due to HADR missions. • Create contingency plans for maintaining public order during large-scale HADR operations. • Monitor the movement and activities of foreign HADR personnel within national boundaries. • Liaise with intelligence agencies to pre-empt security threats to HADR missions. • Coordinate with cybersecurity teams to protect digital infrastructure during HADR responses. • Train internal security forces in supporting international HADR operations without impacting domestic stability.
	Disaster Legislation and Domestic Policy Implementation (IFRC & UNDP, 2014; IFRC, 2015a, 2015b, 2017a, 2017b)	• Draft and implement domestic policies that facilitate international HADR cooperation. • Harmonise national disaster laws with international HADR standards. • Engage parliament and judiciary to foster legislative support for HADR activities. • Work with legal frameworks to enable swift international aid acceptance. • Develop policy guidelines for the integration of domestic response into global HADR efforts.

Stakeholder	Strategic Dimension	Executional Mandates & Responsibilities
		• Ensure that domestic HADR policies are conducive to rapid mobilisation. • Advocate for legal provisions that support international HADR collaborations.
NDRF	Operational Readiness and Rapid Deployment	• Maintain high readiness levels for immediate response to international disasters. • Develop rapid deployment protocols for seamless integration into global HADR operations. • Organise regular mock drills simulating international disaster scenarios. • Equip response teams with innovative technology for quick mobilisation. • Establish rapid air, sea, and land deployment capabilities. • Implement pre-deployment checks for personnel and equipment readiness. • Enhance NDRF's operational flexibility to respond to diverse global disaster environments.
	Search and Rescue Operations (INSARAG, 2020a, 2020b, 2020c, 2020d, 2020e)	• Conduct advanced training in Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) with global methodologies. • Collaborate with international USAR teams for joint operations and knowledge exchange. • Procure and maintain specialised equipment for international SAR missions. • Develop specialised SAR units capable of operating in various terrains and disasters. • Standardise SAR procedures with INSARAG guidelines. • Invest in new technologies such as drones and robotics for SAR. • Document and analyse SAR operations to refine global best practices.
	First Responder Training and Capacity Building	• Enhance the global perspective of training curricula for first responders. • Collaborate with international agencies for specialised HADR training programs. • Certify first responders in international HADR standards. • Organise exchange programs for first responders with leading HADR institutions. • Integrate cultural competency into first responder training. • Develop language skills and communication protocols for international operations. • Create a repository of HADR knowledge and skills for continuous learning.

Stakeholder	Strategic Dimension	Executional Mandates & Responsibilities
HQ IDS (MoD)	Logistical Support and Military Assets Mobilisation	• Provide strategic military logistics for global HADR missions. • Manage the deployment of military transport assets for rapid mobilisation. • Develop global staging areas for HADR operations. • Ensure that military logistics adhere to international humanitarian logistics standards. • Facilitate the integration of civil-military logistics channels. • Conduct joint logistics training with international military forces. • Establish military logistics hubs in strategic international locations.
	Security for HADR Operations	• Conduct threat assessments for international HADR operations. • Develop and implement security protocols for the protection of HADR personnel and assets. • Provide military escorts and security details for HADR convoys in high-risk areas. • Train HADR teams in personal security and situational awareness. • Collaborate with host nation security forces to ensure safe operational environments. • Integrate security planning into the early stages of HADR mission planning. • Deploy quick reaction teams for emergency security incidents during HADR operations.
	International Military Cooperation and Coordination	• Engage in bilateral and multilateral military agreements for HADR collaboration. • Participate in international military HADR exercises and joint training. • Share military HADR tactics, techniques, best practices and procedures with global partners. • Coordinate with international Military Attachés for HADR mission support. • Facilitate military-to-military dialogue for enhancing HADR responses. • Contribute to the development of international military HADR doctrine. • Provide military advisory support to NDMA and other HADR agencies.

Stakeholder	Strategic Dimension	Executional Mandates & Responsibilities
MOH&FW	Medical Assistance and Public Health Services	• Deploy mobile medical units to provide immediate healthcare in disaster zones. • Supply essential medical and pharmaceutical aid to international disaster sites. • Implement global health standards and practices in HADR missions. • Coordinate with WHO and other health agencies for public health management. • Develop disease surveillance systems to prevent outbreaks in disaster-affected areas. • Organise health camps with a focus on women, children, and vulnerable populations. • Offer telemedicine services for remote and inaccessible disaster regions.
	Emergency Medical Response Team Deployment	• Maintain specialised emergency medical teams for global deployment. • Equip teams with portable medical technology for field use. • Train teams in international medical protocols for disaster response. • Establish partnerships for cross-border medical support. • Conduct joint medical exercises with international emergency teams. • Develop rapid medical assessment capabilities for immediate deployment. • Utilise global health networks for resource sharing and emergency team support.
	Health Sector Coordination in HADR Situations	• Liaise with global health bodies for a coordinated HADR response. • Integrate traditional and complementary medicine into HADR healthcare services. • Establish health coordination cells at global HADR operations centres. • Develop a global database of health sector resources for HADR. • Advocate for health sector involvement in early HADR planning. • Organise international health sector response teams for rapid deployment. • Ensure cultural sensitivity in the provision of health services during international HADR. • Deploy trained mental health professionals and establish support mechanisms to address the psychosocial needs of affected populations and relief workers, ensuring holistic recovery and well-being.

Stakeholder	Strategic Dimension	Executional Mandates & Responsibilities
Other Ministries/ Agencies	Sector-Specific Expertise and Resource Contribution	• Identify and deploy sector-specific resources and experts to international disaster zones. • Develop global networks for sectoral HADR collaboration. • Contribute technical expertise for infrastructure assessment and restoration. • Provide training for sector-specific HADR operations. • Facilitate the exchange of sectoral best practices and innovations. • Implement sectoral HADR research and development programs. • Collaborate with international counterparts for sector-specific HADR strategies.
	Technical Support and Infrastructure Rehabilitation	• Offer engineering and technical assistance for the reconstruction of critical infrastructure. • Coordinate with international Engineering corps for joint rehabilitation efforts. • Utilise green technologies for sustainable infrastructure rebuilding. • Engage in capacity building for resilient infrastructure development. • Implement rapid assessment teams for infrastructure damage evaluation. • Develop public-private partnerships for infrastructure restoration. • Provide technical guidelines for infrastructure HADR to global partners.
	Sustainable Development and Recovery Efforts	• Align HADR recovery efforts with global sustainable development objectives. • Promote resilience and climate change adaptation in recovery planning. • Implement eco-friendly approaches in reconstruction efforts. • Foster global exchanges on sustainable recovery models. • Advocate for the inclusion of disaster risk reduction in development planning. • Support economic revitalisation initiatives in disaster-affected communities. • Collaborate on international platforms for sustainable recovery practices.

Stakeholder	Strategic Dimension	Executional Mandates & Responsibilities
Civil Society Organisations	Community Mobilisation and Local Engagement	• Lead grassroots mobilisation for inclusive HADR efforts. • Foster community-based disaster preparedness and response. • Engage marginalised groups for equitable HADR activities. • Develop global partnerships for community empowerment. • Implement culturally sensitive community engagement strategies. • Facilitate global volunteer programs for community support. • Advocate for community rights and needs in global HADR forums.
	Vulnerability and Needs Assessment	• Conduct comprehensive vulnerability analyses for targeted HADR interventions. • Utilise participatory approaches for accurate needs assessment. • Share assessment methodologies and findings with global HADR networks. • Integrate gender and diversity factors into vulnerability assessments. • Collaborate on developing global assessment tools and indicators. • Train local assessors in global standards for needs analysis. • Advocate for the use of vulnerability data in international HADR planning.
	Socio-economic Support and Capacity Development	• Support sustainable livelihood programs in disaster-affected areas. • Provide training for skill development and economic empowerment. • Collaborate on global socio-economic recovery initiatives. • Advocate for financial inclusion and support mechanisms in HADR. • Engage in global knowledge sharing on economic recovery strategies. • Implement community resilience-building projects with global insights. • Promote the integration of social protection in HADR responses.

Table 3 - HADR Stakeholders: Executional Mandate & Responsibilities

This tabular representation serves as an Aide-Memoire for all the stakeholders wherein their respective execution mandates and responsibilities are elaborated considering expanded global roles and responsibilities in a comprehensive and granular fashion. The depth of thought in retaining a global perspective for all stakeholders' underscores India's commitment and proactive stance in contributing to global HADR initiatives.

Process of Provisioning of Logistical Assistance (Supplies / Drugs / Shelter ancillaries etc.)
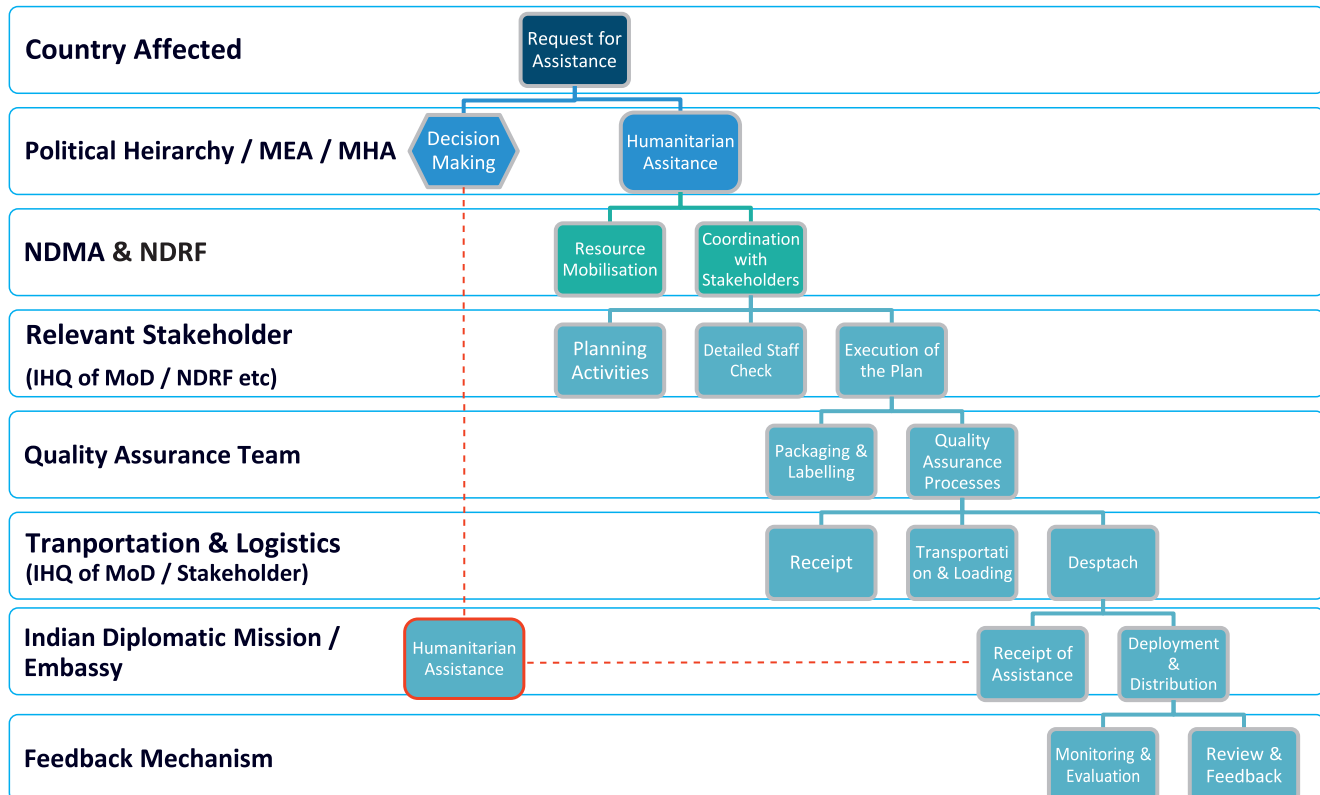

Figure 7 - Provisioning of Logistical Assistance

The suggested process for provisioning logistical assistance to countries seeking aid is presented above as a swim lane flowchart. This process ensures a systematic, efficient, and effective response, adhering to international best practices and standards (IFRC, 2015a, 2017a, 2017b).

- **Request for Assistance.** The affected country submits an official request for aid through diplomatic channels to India's Ministry of External Affairs (MEA).

- **Decision Making.** The National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) evaluates the request, coordinating with NDMA and other relevant ministries to decide on the assistance type and extent.

- **Resource Mobilisation**. NDMA coordinates with various ministries to identify and mobilise resources like food, clothing, medicine, water, and shelter materials.

- **Coordination with Armed Forces**. The Ministry of Defence (MoD) mobilises logistical support from the Indian Armed Forces for transportation and security.

- **Packaging, Labelling and Quality Assurance**. Supplies are packaged and inspected to ensure quality and safety, adhering to international standards.

❖ All aid items are to be packed, categorised, and marked in compliance with the relevant guidelines.

❖ To facilitate HADR assistance consignments, simplified commercial paperwork is to be utilised.

❖ Adhere to the specific quality, quantity, and related requirements – specified by the host nation – for the HADR assistance shipments.

• **Transportation and Despatch.** The IHQ of MoD and/or the Ministry of Civil Aviation manage logistics to designated departure points, ensuring smooth export procedures through Customs clearance.

• **Deployment and Distribution.** Supplies are transported via air and sea by the Indian Air Force (IAF), Indian Navy (IN) and Indian Coast Guards (ICG), with on-ground coordination by the respective Indian diplomatic mission / Embassy officials.

• **Monitoring and Evaluation.** NDMA and MEA monitor the delivery and distribution of supplies, ensuring they reach the intended beneficiaries.

• **Review and Feedback.** Feedback is collected and used to refine future HADR operations, ensuring continuous improvement.

Command & Control Arrangements

Effective command and control arrangements are crucial for the successful execution of HADR operations, ensuring seamless coordination between all stakeholders involved. These arrangements can be broadly categorised into integral and external components, each playing a pivotal role in the overall operation.

❖ **Integral Command and Control Arrangements**

❖ All integral communication for each stakeholder shall continue as per the extant laid-down command and control arrangement.

❖ The NDMA will serve as the lead agency, orchestrating the entire HADR operation. It will coordinate closely with key ministries, including the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), the Ministry of Defence (MoD), and all the other stakeholders ensuring that all aspects of the operation are aligned with national policies and strategies.

❖ A central EOC will be established in India to serve as the nerve centre of the operation. The EOC will facilitate real-time monitoring, decision-making, and coordination among all involved entities. It will be staffed by representatives from relevant ministries, agencies, and other stakeholders, ensuring a unified approach to managing the crisis.

❖ **External Command and Control Arrangements**

❖ External command and control will involve close collaboration with United Nations (UN) agencies, local disaster management authorities, and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs). These partnerships are essential for leveraging global expertise, resources, and networks to enhance the effectiveness of the relief efforts.

❖ To ensure seamless integration of efforts on the ground, joint command posts will be established with the host nation and other international teams. These command posts will serve as coordination hubs, where representatives from all participating entities can collaborate in real-time, share information, and make collective decisions to drive the operation forward.

By combining these integral and external command and control arrangements, the HADR operation can

be managed efficiently, with clear lines of communication, well-defined roles and responsibilities, and effective coordination among all stakeholders. This comprehensive approach ensures that the operation is not only responsive to the immediate needs of the affected populations but also adaptable to the evolving dynamics of the crisis.

Media Interaction Guidelines for HADR Operations

Effective media interaction is a critical component of HADR operations. It not only helps in conveying accurate information to the public but also plays a significant role in shaping the perception of the operation. Proper management of media interactions ensures that the communication is clear, consistent, and aligned with the overall objectives of the operation. The following guidelines provide a comprehensive approach to managing media interactions during HADR operations, structured according to the 5W1H framework.
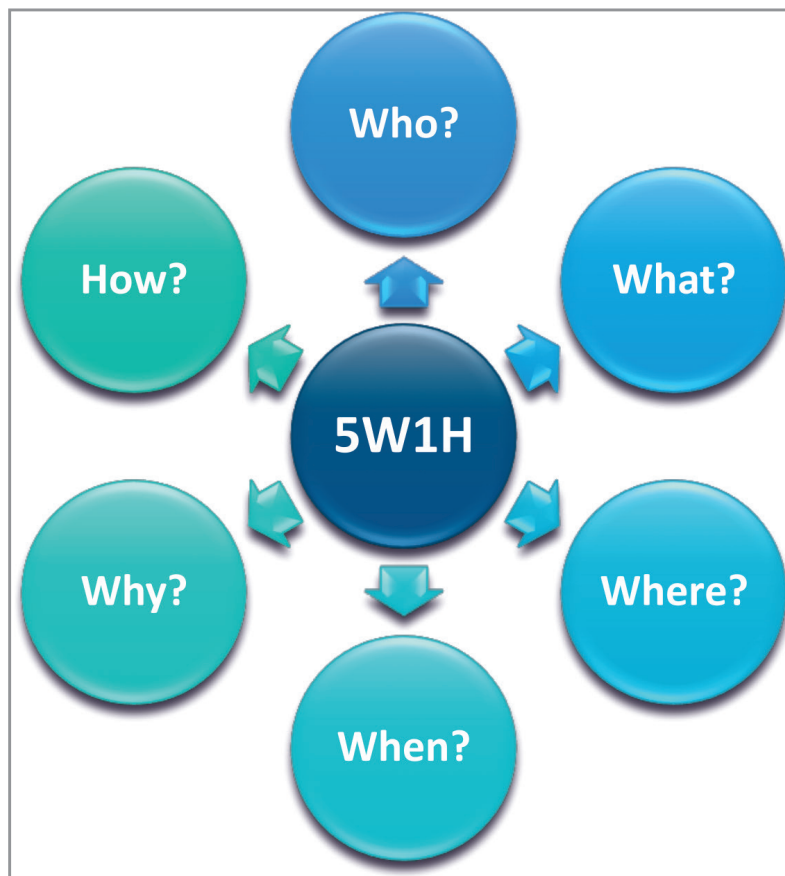
Figure 8 - 5W1H Framework for Media Guidelines

What? Guidelines for Media Interaction

•   **Clear and Consistent Messaging.** All communication with the media should be clear, concise, and consistent with government policies. It is essential to ensure that the messages delivered are aligned with the objectives of the HADR operation and do not conflict with official statements.

•   **Avoiding Sensitive Information.** Care must be taken to avoid sharing sensitive information that could harm diplomatic relations, jeopardise ongoing operations, or put deployed individuals at risk. This includes refraining from disclosing specific operational details, strategic decisions, or information that could be misinterpreted.

Who? Nominate Individuals for Media Interaction

• **NDMA Representatives.** The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) plays a significant role in coordinating HADR operations and should have designated spokespersons to manage media inquiries. These individuals should be well-versed in the operation's progress and be capable of providing authoritative information.

• **Senior Officials from MEA.** Senior officials from the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) should be nominated to address any questions related to diplomatic aspects of the operation, including international cooperation, foreign aid, and bilateral relations with the affected country.

• **On-Ground Commanders or Leaders of Deployed Forces.** The commanders or leaders of the forces deployed in the affected area should also be designated as spokespersons. They are best positioned to provide updates on the ground situation, the progress of relief efforts, and any challenges encountered during the operation.

When? Timing of Media Interaction

• **Scheduled Briefings.** Regular media briefings should be scheduled to provide updates on the operation's progress, key milestones, and any significant developments. These briefings should be coordinated to ensure that they occur at times when the most accurate and up-to-date information is available.

• **Responsive Interaction.** In addition to scheduled briefings, media interaction should be responsive to unfolding events. Spokespersons should be available to address urgent inquiries, particularly during critical phases of the operation or when significant incidents occur.

Where? Location for Media Interaction

• **Designated Media Centers.** Media interactions should take place at designated media centres that are well-equipped to manage press conferences, briefings, and interviews. These centres should be located at strategic points, such as the central Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or a field Command Post, to facilitate access to relevant information and personnel.

• **On-Site Media Access.** Controlled media access may also be granted to specific locations within the operational area if it does not interfere with ongoing operations or compromise safety. This allows for real-time reporting and provides journalists with firsthand insights into the relief efforts.

Why? Importance of Effective Media Interaction

• **Public Awareness and Support.** Effective media interaction is crucial for raising public awareness about the scale and scope of the HADR operation. It helps garner public support, both domestically and internationally, which can be vital for sustaining the operation and ensuring continued funding and resources.

• **Transparency and Credibility.** Maintaining transparency through regular and accurate communication enhances the credibility of the operation. It reassures the public, stakeholders, and international partners that the operation is being conducted efficiently and ethically.

How? Do's and Don'ts of Media Interaction

Do's	Don'ts
• Provide Accurate and Timely Updates. Always ensure that the information shared with the media is accurate, up-to-date, and reflects the status of the operation. Timely updates are essential for maintaining public trust and ensuring that the information disseminated is relevant.	• Avoid Speculative Statements. Refrain from making speculative statements or predictions that could be misinterpreted or lead to misinformation. Stick to verified facts and avoid conjecture.
• Maintain Transparency and Ethical Communication. Transparency is key to building and maintaining credibility. Ensure that all communications are conducted ethically, with a commitment to truthfulness and integrity.	• Do Not Disclose Sensitive Operational Details. Protect the integrity of the operation by not disclosing sensitive details that could compromise safety, security, or diplomatic relations. This includes specific operational plans, troop movements, or information that could be used to undermine the relief effort.
• Coordinate with All Stakeholders. Ensure that all media communications are coordinated with relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, international partners, and on-ground teams, to avoid conflicting messages.	• Avoid Contradictory Messages. Ensure that all messages are consistent across different channels and with spokespersons. Contradictory information can lead to confusion, undermine the operation's credibility, and potentially harm diplomatic relations.

By adhering to these guidelines, the HADR operation can manage media interactions effectively, ensuring that communication supports the overall mission objectives, maintains public trust, and protects the integrity of the operation.

9 Process of Disengagement

"A successful retreat is the better part of valour."
— George Washington

The terms of disengagement in HADR operations are critical to ensuring a smooth and orderly transition from active intervention to the conclusion of the mission. Disengagement must be carefully managed to maintain the stability and continuity of relief efforts while respecting the sovereignty and autonomy of the host nation. The recommendations for disengagement should be informed by both operational and diplomatic considerations, with input from the Mission Commander and the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA).

Mission Commander Recommendations

- **Achievement of Mission Objectives.** The primary criterion for disengagement is the achievement of the mission's objectives. This includes the effective delivery of humanitarian aid, restoration of essential services, and addressing the immediate needs of the affected population. Once these objectives have been met, the Mission Commander should assess the situation to determine whether further involvement is necessary.

- **Stabilisation of the Situation.** Disengagement should be considered when the situation in the affected area has stabilised to a level where ongoing external assistance is no longer required. This stabilisation could involve the re-establishment of local governance, improved security, and the resumption of normal social and economic activities. The Mission Commander should evaluate these factors and recommend disengagement if the situation is under control.

- **Handover of Responsibilities.** A critical step in the disengagement process is the handover of responsibilities to the host nation or relevant international agencies. This transfer should be carefully coordinated to ensure that the host nation or other entities have the capacity and resources to continue relief efforts without external support. The Mission Commander should oversee this handover and confirm that all necessary preparations have been made before recommending disengagement.

Diplomatic Office / MEA Recommendations

- **Optimisation of Bilateral Relations.** The MEA should recommend disengagement when bilateral relations between India and the host nation have been optimised, and the host nation explicitly requests the withdrawal of assistance. This reflects the importance of respecting the sovereignty of the host nation and ensuring that India's involvement is aligned with the host country's needs and preferences.

- **Shifts in the International Political Environment**. Disengagement may also be necessary if there is a significant shift in the international political environment that necessitates withdrawal. This could include changes in regional stability, new diplomatic agreements, or evolving international norms that require India to adjust its level of involvement. The MEA should monitor these developments and recommend disengagement when such shifts occur.

By carefully considering these operational and diplomatic factors, the disengagement process can be managed effectively, ensuring a seamless transition and maintaining the integrity of India's humanitarian mission. This approach not only secures the success of the relief operation but also strengthens India's standing as a responsible and responsive global actor.

10 Capacity Building and Training

"Capacity building is the key to sustainable disaster management."
- UNDP

Personnel preparedness and skill level have a major impact on how effective a HADR operation will be. Recognising this, capacity building and training form the cornerstone of a robust HADR framework. This section elaborates on a comprehensive methodology and plan for capacity building and training, designed to equip all involved stakeholders with the knowledge, skills, and competencies required to execute HADR operations efficiently. By fostering a culture of continuous learning and adaptation, we aim to enhance the overall effectiveness of disaster response efforts.

- **Comprehensive Training Programs.** To ensure the highest standards of disaster response, it is imperative to design and implement comprehensive training programs that cover the entire spectrum of HADR operations. These programs will focus on equipping personnel with the skills necessary to assess situations rapidly, deploy resources efficiently, manage logistics, and coordinate effectively across agencies. A modular approach will be adopted, allowing for the customisation of training based on the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders. The NDRF Academy and the respective training establishments of all the stakeholders shall be geared up to conduct well-defined comprehensive training programs.

  ❖ *Curriculum Development.* Collaborate with disaster management experts to develop a curriculum that addresses the current challenges and requirements of HADR operations.

  ❖ *Training Delivery Methods.* Utilise a blend of traditional classroom learning, online courses, and practical exercises to accommodate diverse learning preferences and logistical constraints.

  ❖ *Evaluation and Certification.* Implement a rigorous evaluation mechanism to assess participant understanding and performance. Successful participants will be certified, recognising their readiness to participate in HADR missions.

- **Enhancing Preparedness through Simulations.** Simulation exercises are crucial for assessing the operational readiness of HADR personnel and systems. These exercises, both national and international, will simulate real-life disaster scenarios, enabling participants to apply their training in a controlled environment. By involving all relevant stakeholders, including international partners, these exercises foster a culture of preparedness and collaboration.

  ❖ *Planning and Execution.* Annual simulation exercises will be planned under the aegis of the NDMA, covering a range of disaster scenarios. Detailed after-action reports will analyse performance and identify areas for improvement.

  ❖ *International Collaboration.* Engage with international bodies to participate in global simulation exercises. This will provide exposure to international best practices and foster interoperability.

  ❖ *Community Involvement.* Involve local communities in simulation exercises to enhance community resilience and awareness, ensuring a more integrated disaster response.

- **Knowledge Exchange & Fostering Innovation through Global Collaboration.** Knowledge exchange platforms will be established to facilitate the sharing of experiences, best practices, and innovations in the field of HADR. By engaging with international partners, these platforms will enable the assimilation of global perspectives and the adoption of proven strategies, enhancing the capability to innovate and respond effectively to disasters.

  ❖ *Conferences and Workshops.* Organise and participate in international conferences and workshops dedicated to disaster management. These events will serve as avenues for knowledge exchange and networking.

  ❖ *Collaborative Research and Development.* Initiate joint research projects with international partners to explore innovative solutions in disaster management. Focus areas will include technology integration, logistics optimisation, and community engagement.

  ❖ *Online Platforms.* Develop an online repository of resources, case studies, and training materials accessible to all HADR stakeholders. This will support ongoing learning and knowledge sharing.

- **Customised Training Pathways.** Recognising the diversity of roles within HADR operations, specialised training tracks will be developed to cater to the specific needs of different personnel. These tracks will ensure that all team members, regardless of their role, have the requisite skills and knowledge to contribute effectively to the mission.

  ❖ *Role-Based Training Modules.* Training modules would be designed for various roles, including assessment teams, logistics managers, field operatives, and coordination staff. These modules will address the unique challenges and responsibilities of each role.

  ❖ *Advanced Training for Specialists.* The provision of advanced training for specialists in areas such as medical response, search and rescue, and technical support would be imperative. This training will focus on the latest techniques and technologies in each field.

  ❖ *Leadership Development.* Implement a leadership development program for senior HADR personnel, focusing on strategic planning, crisis management, and interagency coordination.

  ❖ Technological Foresight.

    - Leverage and train to utilise advanced technologies such as drones for aerial surveys, GIS mapping for precise resource allocation, and robust communication systems to enhance coordination and efficiency in disaster response.

    - Disaster Preparedness Training for our own personnel, using advanced, Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) simulations can enable the trained personnel to be better prepared for calamities in the future.

The capacity building and training plan outlined above represents a holistic approach to preparing for and responding to disasters. By investing in comprehensive training programs, engaging in simulation exercises, facilitating knowledge exchange, and developing specialised training tracks, we can ensure a well-prepared, skilled, and cohesive HADR workforce. Thus, the effectiveness and efficiency of disaster response operations will be significantly increased by saving lives and reducing the impact of disasters on affected communities. Continuous evaluation and adaptation of the training curriculum will ensure that the HADR personnel remain at the forefront of disaster management, ready to face new challenges with competence and confidence.

11 Coordination and Collaboration

"Collaboration is not just about working together,
but also about building trust."
- Unknown

Below is a table that elaborates on the general Do's and Don'ts for operatives providing HADR. This table serves as a reference to guide the conduct and operations of HADR missions, ensuring that they are effective, ethical, and aligned with global best practices.

Category	Do's	Don'ts
Adherence to Standards	• Follow international humanitarian law and ensure transparency and ethical conduct.	• Do not bypass international standards or engage in unethical practices.
Appropriate Response	• Assess needs thoroughly and tailor aid to the specific requirements of the area.	• Avoid providing inappropriate or unneeded assistance.
Avoiding Duplication	• Coordinate efforts to avoid overlap and ensure efficient use of resources.	• Do not ignore ongoing efforts by other organisations or local authorities.
Coordination and Collaboration	• Establish robust coordination with all stakeholders and only utilise established communication channels. • Promote community engagement by involving local leaders and residents in disaster preparedness and response planning. • Facilitate capacity-building initiatives to empower communities and enhance local resilience.	• Do not work in isolation or cause duplication of efforts and resources.
Environmental Considerations	• Minimise environmental impact and promote sustainable practices in relief efforts.	• Do not neglect environmental impacts or contribute to further degradation.
Neutrality and Impartiality	• Ensure operations are carried out without bias and treat all individuals equally.	• Do not discriminate or allow personal biases to influence the provision of aid.

Category	Do's	Don'ts
Political and Commercial Interests	• Focus solely on humanitarian objectives without being influenced by external agendas.	• Do not use HADR missions for political gain or commercial advantage.
Preparation and Proactivity	• Engage in continuous training and conduct regular exercises to enhance readiness.	• Do not neglect the importance of preparedness or fail to update training materials.
Preventing Dependency	• Empower local communities and support self-reliance in recovery efforts.	• Do not create dependency on external aid or neglect local capacities.
Refraining from Imposing Assistance	• Offer aid that is genuinely needed and welcomed by the affected community.	• Do not impose assistance or override the affected country's sovereignty.
Safety and Dignity	• Prioritise the safety and dignity of all individuals, respecting cultural norms and privacy.	• Avoid actions that compromise individual dignity or ignore cultural sensitivities.
Security	• Prioritise the security of personnel and communities, taking necessary precautions.	• Do not compromise safety or take unnecessary risks in operations.

Do's And Don'ts For Deployment of Field Hospitals on International HADR Operations

Category	Do's	Don'ts
General	• Ensure all actions comply with local and international laws and regulations. • Coordinate all media interactions through the designated public relations officer. • Show respect for and adapt to local traditions, culture, and sentiments. • Share only official information and updates through authorised channels.	• Don't act disregarding legal issues. • Unauthorised interaction with media. • Don't act against local traditions and sentiments. • Don't share personal stories with the media.
Communication	• Adequate arrangements for communication including local SIM cards, SAT phones etc. • Regular flow of rearward communication.	• Don't rely solely on one mode of communication; ensure multiple channels are available. • Don't delay in communicating critical updates and status reports.

Category	Do's	Don'ts
Documentation	• Hold official passports for the immediate movement of the column. • Cater for adequate foreign/local currency with the inducting column. • Document every activity from receipt of requisition till return to own location.	• Don't neglect to update and maintain proper documentation for all activities. • Don't carry substantial amounts of unaccounted cash. • Don't overlook the importance of detailed record-keeping.
Conduct	• Operate under laid down ROE. • Respect local culture, traditions, and local sentiments. • Ensure regular rearward flow of information on the progress of operations.	• Don't act against local traditions and sentiments. • Don't engage in any activities that could be perceived as disrespectful or intrusive. • Don't withhold critical information from your team or headquarters.
Logistics	• Administratively be self-contained for at least 7-10 days. • Adequate stock of MRE with a long shelf life. • Ensure the relevance of relief material carried. • Carriage of modern, lightweight medical and special equipment for land and space optimisations. • Carriage of field toilets.	• Don't depend on local resources for initial survival and operations. • Don't carry perishable food items unless necessary. • Don't carry irrelevant or unnecessary items that could take up valuable space. • Don't bring outdated or bulky equipment that is difficult to transport or use. • Don't forget to carry hygiene and sanitation essentials.
Coordination	• Establish cross-linkages with all stakeholders through HQ IDS(OL). • Sharing of Crisis Management Plan by resident DA or JS (RRC) of MEA. • Interaction and liaison with all stakeholders for timely issue of GSL. • Incorporation of interpreters with inducting column	• Don't operate in isolation from other agencies and stakeholders. • Don't proceed without a clear understanding and agreement on the crisis management plan. • Don't delay in liaising with stakeholders for necessary permissions and support. • Don't assume language barriers will not be an issue; always have interpreters on hand.

Category	Do's	Don'ts
Miscellaneous	• Participating troops/ contingent should be provided with basic minimum administrative support by their own DA. • Establish a social media monitoring cell. • Clear guidelines to members for media interaction. • Grouping of special workforce from Engineers & EME with the inducting column. • Standard holding and currency of HADR brick.	• Don't neglect the welfare and administrative needs of your personnel. • Don't allow unchecked or unsupervised social media interactions. • Don't engage with the media without proper authorisation and guidelines. • Don't deploy without ensuring that the necessary expertise is included in the team. • Don't deviate from the established standards for supplies and equipment.

Table 4 - Do's & Don'ts – Field Hospital Deployment on HADR Mission

12 Review and Revision

"Lessons learned from disasters are not just about identifying mistakes, but also about improving practices." - UNISDR

In an ever-evolving global environment, the imperative to adapt and refine disaster response mechanisms is paramount. These HADR guidelines serve as the backbone for coordinating international disaster response efforts. Given the dynamic nature of disasters and the lessons learned from each event, it is essential to periodically review and update these guidelines. This ensures that response strategies are effective, relevant, and capable of addressing new challenges as they arise. A robust methodology and plan for the regular review and revision of the HADR guidelines, ensuring they remain a cornerstone of effective disaster response, is hence imperative.

- **Regular Review Cycles.** The landscape of global disasters is constantly changing, with new challenges emerging that require an adaptive and proactive approach to disaster management. Recognising this, it is crucial to implement regular review cycles for the HADR guidelines to ensure they remain current and effective. This process is designed to evaluate the guidelines' performance in real-world situations, identify areas for improvement, and incorporate the latest in disaster management strategies and technologies.

  ❖ *Establishment of Review Cycles.*

    - The guidelines will be reviewed every two years to ensure they remain aligned with the evolving landscape of disaster management. Emergency reviews may be triggered by significant global disasters, changes in international disaster response protocols, or major shifts in national disaster management policies.

    - Establish a continuous improvement framework that systematically captures lessons learned and best practices from each operation. Conduct regular reviews and updates to ensure the guidelines remain relevant and effective.

  ❖ *Review Committee Formation.* A review committee will be established, comprising members from the NDMA, relevant government ministries, NGOs, disaster response experts, and representatives from all relevant stakeholders as deemed essential.

  ❖ *Pre-Review Data Collection.* Ahead of each review cycle, the committee will gather data on recent HADR operations, feedback from stakeholders, and updates on international disaster management practices. This will also include a detailed analysis of the effectiveness of deployed resources, coordination mechanisms, and outcomes of HADR missions.

- **Stakeholder Feedback Integration.** The integration of stakeholder feedback is a vital component of the review process. It ensures that the guidelines reflect the collective experience and wisdom of those on the front lines of disaster response. By engaging a broad spectrum of stakeholders,

including responders, affected communities, and international partners, we can garner insights into the practicalities and challenges of HADR operations. This holistic approach enables us to refine the guidelines to be more inclusive, effective, and responsive to the needs of all parties involved.

❖ *Feedback Mechanisms.* A multi-channel feedback mechanism will be established, inviting input from all stakeholders involved in HADR operations. This could include online surveys, structured interviews, and feedback during post-mission debriefs.

❖ *Public and Partner Consultations.* Open forums and workshops with all the stakeholders and partners will be conducted to discuss experiences, challenges, and suggestions for further improving the HADR guidelines.

❖ *Feedback Analysis and Integration.* The feedback will be methodically examined to find recurring themes, difficulties, and opportunities for development. The panel of reviewers will rank the recommendations according to their viability, significance, and conformity with the goals of the guidelines.

• **Alignment with International Standards.** In the global arena of disaster management, staying aligned with international standards is crucial for ensuring interoperability, maximising efficiency, and upholding the highest humanitarian principles. This subsection is dedicated to outlining the steps involved in aligning the HADR guidelines with international best practices and standards. By doing so, we not only enhance our response capabilities but also contribute to a cohesive and unified global response to disasters.

❖ *Benchmarking against International Practices.* The guidelines will be benchmarked against international standards and best practices in disaster response, including those set by the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) and the Sphere Project.

❖ *Adaptation and Integration.* The review committee will assess the applicability of international practices to the Indian context, considering geographical, cultural, and logistical factors. The best practices identified will be adapted and integrated into the HADR guidelines.

❖ *International Collaboration.* Active collaboration with international disaster management organisations will be sought to ensure that the guidelines reflect the latest in disaster response protocols and technologies.

• **Revision Process.** The revision process is a meticulous and thoughtful endeavour aimed at ensuring the HADR guidelines are both comprehensive and practical. This involves a detailed analysis of feedback, careful consideration of new disaster management trends, and the integration of technological advancements. Through this process, we aim to refine the guidelines, ensuring they serve as a reliable resource for disaster response teams, fostering a more effective and coordinated approach to disaster relief operations.

❖ *Drafting Revisions.* Based on the review findings and stakeholder feedback, the committee will draft revisions to the HADR guidelines. This will include updating protocols, incorporating innovative technologies, and refining operational frameworks.

❖ *Stakeholder Validation.* Draft revisions will be circulated among key stakeholders for validation. This stage will ensure that proposed changes are practical, beneficial, and have broad consensus.

❖ *Finalisation and Approval.* Once consensus is achieved, the revised guidelines will be finalised and submitted for official approval to the NDMA and relevant governmental authorities.

❖ *Implementation and Dissemination.* The updated guidelines will be officially implemented and widely disseminated among all stakeholders. Training programs and workshops will be organised to familiarise personnel with the revisions.

• **Monitoring and Evaluation of Revisions.** After the implementation of revisions, it is crucial to monitor their impact on HADR operations closely. This involves establishing clear metrics for success and conducting thorough evaluations of response efforts under the revised guidelines. The insights gained from this monitoring and evaluation phase are invaluable, feeding into the next cycle of review and refinement, ensuring a continuous improvement process that keeps pace with the evolving landscape of disaster response.

❖ *Implementation Monitoring.* The effectiveness of the revisions will be monitored through subsequent HADR operations. Specific indicators will be established to measure improvements in coordination, response times, and overall impact.

❖ *Evaluation Reports.* Annual evaluation reports will be prepared, detailing the performance of the revised guidelines, and suggesting areas for further improvement.

❖ *Continuous Improvement Cycle.* The review and revision process are envisioned as a continuous improvement cycle, adapting to changes, and integrating lessons learned to enhance the effectiveness of HADR operations continually.

The process of regularly reviewing and revising the HADR guidelines is fundamental to maintaining their relevance and effectiveness in the face of an ever-changing global disaster response landscape. By incorporating stakeholder feedback, aligning with international standards, and continuously monitoring the impact of these guidelines, we shall ensure that our disaster response efforts are grounded in the latest best practices and insights. This ongoing cycle of evaluation and improvement is essential for building a resilient and responsive HADR framework that can effectively meet the challenges of both today and tomorrow.

13 Case Study: India's HADR
Support in the Türkiye Earthquake

"Real-life experiences are the best teachers in disaster management."
- Unknown

Background

A 7.8-magnitude earthquake occurred on 06 February 2023, in areas of Syria and southeast Türkiye. The epicentre was about thirty-seven kilometres (23 miles) to the west-northwest of Gaziantep. Thousands more were injured and at least 17,000 lives were lost because of this terrible earthquake. Tragically, just nine hours later, a magnitude-7.5 earthquake with more than two hundred aftershocks occurred. India was among the first nations to give aid in reaction to the disaster, which demanded an immediate worldwide response due to its size. Utilising its vast background in humanitarian aid and disaster relief, India promptly committed its resources to aiding Türkiye at this critical period.

DETAILS

- Country - Türkiye
- Time Zone - +03.00 UTC & -02.30 IST
- Capital - Ankara
- Country Code - +90
- Language - Turkish
- Religion - 99% Muslim
- Ethnic group - Majority Turks
- Currency - Turkish Lira
- Politics - President Erdogan of AKP Party
- Climate - Temperate & Subtropical (Cold)
- Administrative Division - AFAD
- Medical Advice - Hep- A, Rabies, DPT
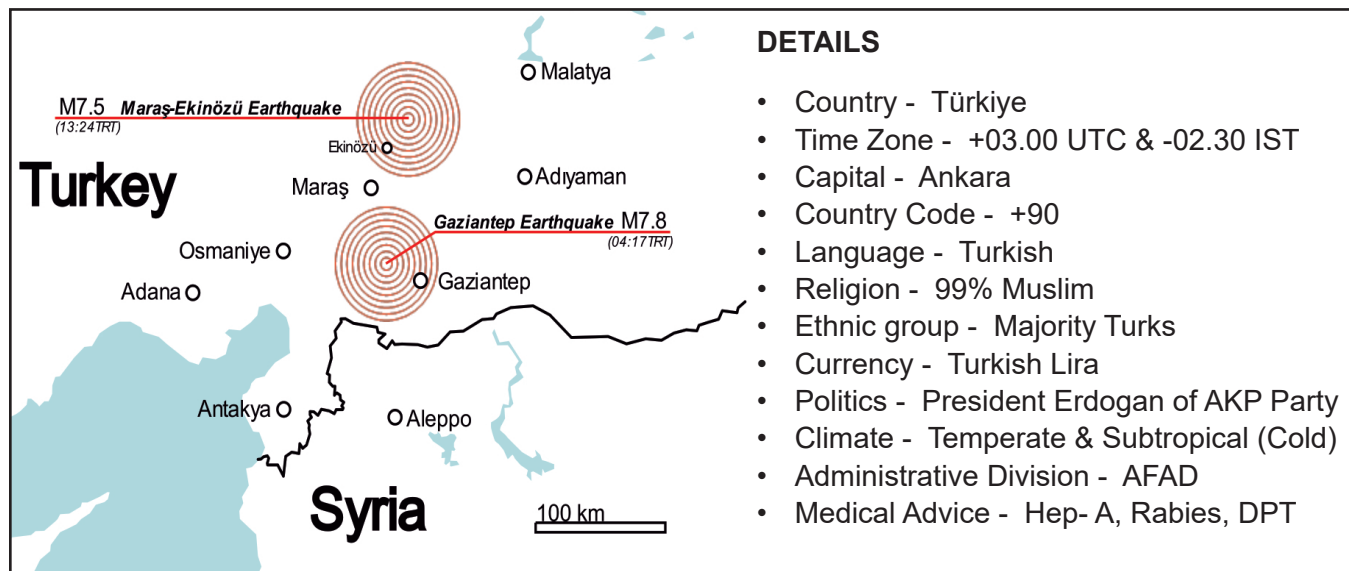
Figure 9 - Earthquake: Türkiye / Syria: Feb 2023

Mobilisation and Deployment

Within hours of the earthquake, the Indian Government, under the coordination of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), activated its HADR protocol. This involved the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), the Ministry of Defence (MoD), the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), and the Indian Armed Forces, among others. The response showcased a well-coordinated effort across multiple agencies, highlighting the effectiveness of India's HADR operational framework.

Operation Dost (06–20 Feb 2023) was the name of the Indian operation, which included the deployment

of relief supplies, medical support units, and search and rescue teams. With sniffer dogs and innovative search and rescue gear, specialised teams from the NDRF were airlifted to the affected areas. Concurrently, the Indian Air Force deployed C-17 Globemaster transport aircraft to ferry relief materials, including medical supplies, tents, blankets, and food items, to Türkiye.

Induction & Deinduction. The Induction and Deinduction were affected by the IAF as per the undermentioned details -

• No of Sorties - 41

• Induction - 07 International & 04 Domestic Msns

• De-Induction - 05 International & 02 Domestic Msns

• Total Flying Hours - 186 Hrs

• Total Load Airlifted - 307 Tons

• Personnel Airlifted - 466 (Indian Army & NDRF)

Experience Gained.

• Experience working in Mass Casualty Incidents (MCI).

• Familiarisation with the functioning of AFAD & its Control Rooms.

• Working with Voluntary organisations.

• INSARAG methodologies & functioning.

• Exposure to the functioning of other USAR Teams.

• Experience gained by the technical support team, and safety officers on collapsed structures.

• Experience working at 35 worksites in the two worst-affected Provinces.

• Working in adverse weather conditions.

• Close coordination during ops - exchange of equipment & strategies.

On-the-Ground Operations

After reaching their destination, the Indian teams collaborated closely with both foreign aid organisations and local authorities. The NDRF teams played a crucial role in the search and rescue efforts, putting forth endless effort to find and save the lives of the affected people who were buried beneath the debris. To give injured patients immediate attention and offer necessary medications, the medical teams also established a Field Hospital.

A significant aspect of India's HADR effort was its sensitivity to the cultural and societal norms of Türkiye. Indian teams ensured that their operations were conducted with respect for the local customs and practices, facilitating a harmonious working relationship with the Turkish authorities and affected communities.

Capacity Building and Training

The operation also underscored the importance of capacity building and continuous training. The swift and efficient response by Indian teams was a direct result of rigorous training and preparedness

drills conducted regularly by NDMA and NDRF. These exercises, often conducted in collaboration with international partners, have equipped India's HADR personnel with the skills needed to operate effectively in diverse and challenging environments.

Challenges & Mitigators, Lessons Learned and Future Directions

The HADR operation in Türkiye provided several key takeaways for India. First, it highlighted the critical role of advanced technology and equipment in enhancing the effectiveness of search and rescue operations. Second, it underscored the need for continuous improvement in the coordination mechanisms among national and international stakeholders during international disaster response efforts.

Positive Actions Executed by the Indian Contingent. This list highlights the diverse and critical contributions made by the Indian contingent during their HADR mission in Türkiye, reflecting their dedication, skill, and the spirit of international solidarity.

- *Rapid Mobilisation and Deployment.*

  ❖ Immediate activation of HADR protocols following the earthquake.
  ❖ Swift airlifting of NDRF teams and Indian Armed Forces personnel to the affected regions.

- *Effective Search and Rescue Operations.*

  ❖ Utilisation of state-of-the-art equipment and sniffer dogs by NDRF teams for search and rescue.
  ❖ Successful rescue of numerous individuals trapped under rubble, demonstrating high skill and efficiency.

- *Medical Assistance and Care.*

  ❖ Establishment of field hospitals to offer injured patients emergency medical attention.
  ❖ Providing access to necessary medications and medical supplies – on a required basis.

- *Provision of Relief Materials.*

  ❖ Delivery of critical relief materials including tents, blankets, and food items.
  ❖ Ensuring that the supplies reached the most affected areas and people in need.

- *Cultural Sensitivity and Local Coordination.*

  ❖ Maintaining respect for local customs and practices during the operations.
  ❖ Working in harmony with Turkish authorities and international organisations, facilitating a unified response effort.

- *Capacity Building and Preparedness.*

  ❖ Demonstrating the value of regular training and preparedness drills conducted by NDMA and NDRF.
  ❖ Showcasing India's readiness and ability to respond effectively to international disasters.

- *Technological Utilisation.*

  ❖ Leveraging advanced technology to enhance the efficiency of search and rescue operations.
  ❖ Employing communication and coordination technologies to streamline operations.

- *International Cooperation.*

  ❖ Strengthening international ties through effective collaboration and support.
  ❖ Enhancing India's reputation as a responsible and capable partner in global disaster response.

Gaps Identified. During the assessment following the deployment to the Türkiye earthquake, several gaps were identified in the operational capability and readiness of the Indian contingent. These gaps are critical areas that require immediate attention to enhance the overall effectiveness of India's HADR missions.

- The absence of INSARAG (International Search and Rescue Advisory Group) certification points to a need for formal international acknowledgement of the capabilities of Indian HADR teams. Gaining this certification will not only improve the interoperability of Indian teams in international disasters but also ensure compliance with global standards.

- Furthermore, no international alerts were raised, suggesting a potential lack of mechanisms or protocols to effectively announce and coordinate international HADR efforts. Enhancing this alert system is vital for timely and synchronised responses to global emergencies.

- The canine training program also requires enhancement. Search and rescue dogs are invaluable assets during HADR operations, and a well-structured training program is essential to maximise their effectiveness in the field.

- The use of battery-operated rescue equipment was identified as inadequate. Modernising the equipment with the latest technology will ensure that rescue operations remain effective even in environments where the power supply is compromised.

- A notable deficiency was the lack of proper decontamination and shower units, which are crucial for ensuring the safety and health of both the responders and survivors, particularly in environments where contamination from chemical, biological, or radiological hazards is a risk.

- The training of officers and men on INSARAG guidelines needs to be improved. Comprehensive and regular training according to these guidelines will ensure that all personnel are equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary for efficient response operations.

- Additionally, the operation revealed a lack of safety, security, and gender training. It is crucial to incorporate these aspects into regular training regimens to ensure that all personnel are aware of the protocols necessary to maintain safety and security and are sensitive to the gender-specific needs of the affected populations.

- Lastly, the operation highlighted difficulties in working with heavy machinery. Proper training and protocols for operating such equipment are essential to prevent accidents and ensure that relief operations do not inadvertently cause further harm to the affected infrastructure or populations.

Addressing these gaps will require a concerted effort from all stakeholders involved in India's HADR missions, including the government, military, and civilian institutions. By focusing on these areas, India can further improve its HADR response capabilities and maintain its standing as a key player in international disaster relief efforts.

Challenges & Mitigators.

Challenges	Mitigators
Non-availability of passports of NDRF and IA personnel.	• Launch of domestic mission to airlift NDRF team from Kolkata. • Coordinated for Ghaziabad Battalion airlift and MEA for passport printing.

Challenges	Mitigators
Uncertainty of airfield of arrival at Türkiye.	• Dynamic planning for diversionary airfields keeping in view – weather, fuel, and support services available. • Carriage of additional fuel.
A limited number of aircraft are available due to other domestic & ex-India commitments.	• Prompt aircraft readiness by overnight rectification and augmentation from the other C-17 squadron.
Limited parking space for heavy aircraft at Türkiye airports.	• Flights were staggered by four hrs to accommodate the offloading and refuelling of preceding aircraft.
Ground delays of refuelling and offloading after aircraft diversion.	• The crew planned rest – onboard bunk beds and stretchers. • Coordinated with airport authorities using aircraft satellite phones for refuelling.
Limited vehicular support for NDRF teams at Türkiye.	• The squadron utilised special loading ramps and plywood for loading outsized trucks and buses for airlift to Türkiye.
Mission to Damascus involved flight over restricted airspace in northern Syria under a degraded GPS environment and having no international flight operations.	• The flight was planned in the night hours and at higher altitudes with limited emissions to minimise the threat. • Carried full fuel from India to avoid refuelling delays in Syria. • Coordinated for use of the local populace for offloading to minimise ground times.

Table 5 - Challenges & Mitigators

Do's & Don't's During Any Future Global Deployment.

Do's	Don't's
• *Conduct Pre-Deployment Briefings.* Ensure all team members are briefed on the cultural, geographical, and political nuances of the affected area.	• *Do not Overlook Local Customs.* Avoid actions that may be culturally insensitive or inappropriate in the local context.
• *Establish Clear Communication Channels.* Set up reliable communication channels between Indian teams and local authorities, other international teams, and command centres.	• *Do not Act Unilaterally.* Refrain from making unilateral decisions without consulting local authorities and international partners.
• *Prioritise Safety and Security.* Always prioritise the safety and security of the disaster-affected population and the response teams.	• *Do not misuse resources.* Avoid the misallocation of resources that could lead to inefficiencies or neglect of critical needs.
• *Utilise Local Expertise.* Engage local experts and community leaders in the planning and execution of relief efforts.	• *Do not Neglect Team Well-being.* Do not overlook the mental and physical well-being of the deployed team members during the high-stress operations.

Do's	Don't's
• *Maintain Flexibility in Operations.* Be prepared to adapt strategies based on the changing situation and feedback from the ground	• *Do not Ignore Coordination Meetings.* Ensure active participation in coordination meetings to stay informed and aligned with the overall response strategy.
• *Document and Share Learnings.* Keep detailed records of the operation to share learnings and best practices with the global HADR community.	• *Do not Underestimate Local Challenges.* Do not underestimate the logistical and operational challenges posed by the disaster-affected area's infrastructure and geography.

Table 6 - Do's & Dont's - Global Deployment

Specific Future Lessons.

- Enhanced Pre-Deployment Coordination.
  - ❖ Establishing robust pre-deployment coordination mechanisms with other international relief teams to optimise the response effort. vis. there was uncertainty in the location for deployment of the Field Hospital and right till 60 PARA Field Hospital landed in Adana, the location for deployment was unclear. This is avoidable.
  - ❖ Type and quantum of load along with location to be airlifted given adequately in advance to plan the type of aircraft and sorties.
  - ❖ Port of Call (destination) for delivery of relief material must be tied up in advance and intimated to the IN to prevent a change of course and resultant delay in the arrival of the ship at a foreign port.

- Pre-Incident Documentation Imponderables.
  - ❖ Timely Provision of Government Sanction Letter (GSL). Due to the delay in approval of GSL the deployed individuals were severely disadvantaged vis. they did not get their DA on landing in Türkiye, posing difficulty in survival in a foreign nation.
  - ❖ Emergency Organisation and Recovery Operations.
    - Document the coordination structure and emergency organisation plans.
    - Record recovery operation strategies and responsibilities.
  - ❖ Preparedness Management and Risk Assessment.
    - Conduct and document risk assessments based on likely disasters in specific geographical areas.
    - Evaluate and document the efficacy of plans and procedures for dealing with natural disasters, including consideration for environmental and anthropogenic issues.
  - ❖ Scientific Research and Technical Aspects.
    - Maintain records of scientific research and technical measures for disaster prevention and risk mitigation.
  - ❖ Contingency Planning.
    - Develop and document contingency plans.
    - Conduct mock exercises and document lessons learned.
  - ❖ Response/Resource Agencies.

- List and document the details of response and resource agencies, including the division of responsibilities.

❖ Information & Communication Systems.

- Establish and document information and communication systems, including a national contact directory for disaster response activation.
- Develop an institutional framework for channels of communication, interoperability, and cooperation.

❖ Initial Response Mechanism.

- Document initial response mechanisms and protocols.

❖ Construction Projects.

- Record construction projects designed to enhance disaster defence capabilities.

❖ Mobilisation and Deployments.

- Document plans and procedures for mobilisation and deployments.

❖ Technological Solutions and Best Practices.

- Document any other relevant information, including technological solutions and best practices.

- Pre-positioning of NDRF support load with Ghaziabad/Delhi battalion for airlift

- Passport-ready NDRF Battalions and Field Hospital.

❖ Political clearances are required to be expedited through the MEA/MHA.

- Standard load template for specific contingencies and loading trials on C-17 & C-130.

❖ Flood & cyclone relief load.

❖ Earthquake relief load

- Better utilisation of aircraft to its full capacity

❖ Smaller vehicles instead of buses

❖ Combined load – various agencies/ teams

- Ground support and coord team.

❖ Defence Attaché Türkiye – single person for ground coordination.

❖ The first aircraft may carry MEA/ IAF/ IA personnel as a ground support team.

❖ MEA personnel – coordinate financial transactions of fuel with the airport.

❖ The team supports defence attaché/ Indian missions abroad for -

- Passenger handling
- NDRF/ Indian Army vehicular support requirements
- Aircraft ground handling requirements of refuelling & offloading.

- **Resources and their Allocation.** At times, there might have been a misallocation of resources where some areas received more than necessary while others were in dire need. This must be avoided.

❖ The medical team should be inducted as a task force with inherent security, Engineers & Communication components.

❖ Infrastructure for Shelter.

- DRASH Modular Shelters for establishing Wards and various Departments.

- These shelters will ensure better comfort for patients during HADR ops & aid in deployment at short notice.

❖ Recommended Specialist Manpower to be made available ab initio in coord with CO 60 Para Field Hospital -

- Orthopedic Specialist – 02.
- Community Medicine Specialist – 01.
- Psychologist/ Psychological Counselor – 01.
- Additional Surgical team (01 x Surgeon, 01 x Anesthesiologist).
- Nursing Officers – 04.

❖ Induction of New Generation Medical Equipment.

- Digital hand-held X-ray machine.
- Portable USG should be available for diagnostic ease.
- An Orthopedic brick along with separate medical & surgical bricks to be authorised.

❖ Palletised containers/fibreglass boxes of assorted sizes should be procured for safe storage and transportation of medical equipment. Alternately the usage of the "Aarogya Maitri Aid Cube" (Mukhida et al., 2024; Verma, 2016) could also be considered.

❖ Electricity and Water.

- Water Bowser of 5 KL capacity to be authorised for meeting the requirement of water for the hospital and the staff.
- Availability of captive Atmospheric Water Extraction System.
- Provision of a 15KVA compact, lightweight, and soundproof generator for smooth functioning of the Ward, Operation Theater, and essential Medical equipment for uninterrupted patient care.
- Specialist workforce of Engineers & EME to be grouped with HADR column for provision of electricity & establishment of Water Point.

• Communication Challenges.

❖ Provision of V-SAT terminals for international communication and Motorola sets for local communication.

❖ Language barriers and cultural misunderstandings occasionally hamper the smooth execution of operations. To mitigate the language barrier for interacting with locals and patients, there is a requirement for many Interpreters. These must be catered for by the DA in situ.

❖ Coordination between response teams, humanitarian groups, and impacted populations can be improved by the utilisation of multi-modal communication systems including social media platforms, mesh networks, and satellite phones. This shall ensure effective resource allocation and information sharing.

• Importance of Local Knowledge. Integrating local guides or liaisons early in the operation can enhance efficiency and cultural sensitivity.

❖ Field Toilets. The Field Hospital Team is equipped with Deep Trench Latrines (DTL). However, in Türkiye, permission to install them was hard to obtain.

❖ Climate. A cold climate with a wind chill factor was a challenge both for the troops and for the well-being of patients.

• Flexible Resource Management. Developing a more agile resource allocation system that can adapt

to the evolving needs of the disaster zone.

❖ Electricity and water. Initially, due to the damage to infrastructure by the earthquake, electricity and water supply were not available in Türkiye.

• Overlapping of Efforts. Instances of overlapping efforts with other international teams are to be minimised through better initial coordination.

• Post-Incident Documentation Imponderables.

❖ After Action Reports.

- Document details of deployed assets and workforce.

- Record the extent of damage observed concerning the disaster.

- Detail contingencies encountered and measures undertaken to overcome them.

- Identify and document bottlenecks in coordination.

- Record lessons learned from the operation.

- Provide recommendations towards Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

- Maintain all relevant information, including a sequence or diary of events.

❖ Affected Areas and Expenditure.

- Document the total areas affected by the disaster.

- Record the expenditure incurred during the response and recovery operations.

❖ Miscellaneous

- Over-flight clearance (OFC) requests may be accorded in time to enable aircraft to proceed as per the time plan without loss of time.

- MEA to facilitate credit payment for fuel handling charges, crew TA/DA and OFC charges at destination.

Conclusion

India's HADR initiative in response to the Türkiye earthquake exemplifies its unwavering commitment to global humanitarian aid. This operation not only delivered crucial immediate assistance to those impacted but also served to fortify the ties of camaraderie and collaboration between India and Türkiye. As India continues to refine and enhance its HADR capabilities, it stands ready to offer its support to nations in distress, further solidifying its role as a pivotal contributor to international disaster response initiatives. Going forward, India is committed to enhancing its HADR capabilities by embracing innovative technologies, putting in place extensive training initiatives, and pursuing more extensive foreign partnerships. The invaluable experience gained in Türkiye has underscored India's position as a conscientious and reliable member of the global community, steadfast in its mission to extend humanitarian assistance and disaster relief to all corners of the world.

TURKEY EARTHQUAKE 2023: MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

TURKEY EARTHQUAKE 2023: SEARCH AND RESCUE

TURKEY EARTHQUAKE 2023: PATIENT CARE

JAPAN EARTHQUAKE 2023: SEARCH AND RESCUE

NEPAL EARTHQUAKE : MOBILISATION OF CONVOY CARRYING FLOOD RELIEF MATERIAL

14 Concluding Thoughts

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has produced thorough guidelines that demonstrate India's commitment to HADR. These guidelines establish a strong framework for providing effective and coordinated assistance to countries affected by significant catastrophes, demonstrating India's commitment to regional stability and worldwide humanitarian efforts.

The guidelines emphasise a strategic approach to HADR, underlining fundamental concepts such as respect for sovereignty, compliance with international humanitarian law, and a commitment to transparency and accountability. The operational framework ensures rapid, responsive, and well-coordinated disaster response, covering all stages from initial assessment to deployment and review. This facilitates efficient coordination among government agencies, NGOs, and international organisations, ensuring a seamless and effective response.

The guidelines emphasise continuous capacity building and training, recommending extensive training programs and simulation exercises to improve preparedness and response skills. Resource management strategies are underscored to promote efficient use of resources and ensure accountability, maximising the impact of disaster response efforts.

The guidelines also stress the importance of multi-sectoral coordination and collaboration at both national and international levels, leveraging collective expertise and resources for more effective and impactful disaster response. A periodic review mechanism is incorporated to keep the guidelines relevant and aligned with evolving HADR needs and international best practices.

Looking ahead, India is committed to enhancing its HADR capabilities through the adoption of innovative technologies, comprehensive training programs, and deeper international collaborations. The invaluable experience gained from operations, such as the response to the Türkiye earthquake, underscores India's position as a conscientious and reliable member of the global community, ready to extend humanitarian assistance and disaster relief worldwide.

By adhering to these guidelines, India reaffirms its role as a key player in international disaster response, dedicated to fostering a resilient, coordinated, and effective approach to humanitarian aid.

ANNEXURES

FORM 1 - REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE FORM

Ser No	Criterion	Inputs Required			
1.	*Requesting Country/Agency*				
2.	*Type of Assistance Required*	*Medical*	*Shelter*	*Search & Rescue*	*Logistical*
3.	*Description of the Situation*				
4.	*Level of Urgency*	*High*	*Medium*		*Low*
5.	*Estimated Duration of Assistance*				
6.	*Specific Needs*				
7.	*Point of Contact*	*Name*	*Designation*	*Mobile Number*	*Email*
8.	*Date of Request*				

_____

Date / Place

_____

Signature / Designation

FORM 2 - DAILY SITUATION REPORT TEMPLATE

Ser No	Criterion	Inputs Required
1.	*Date*	
2.	*Reporting Agency*	
3.	*Weather Condition*	
4.	*Alignment with Strategic Objective*	
5.	*Summary of Activities*	
6.	*Challenges Faced*	
7.	*Resources Utilised*	
8.	*Coordination Efforts*	
9.	*Upcoming Plans*	

_____

Date / Place

_____

Signature / Designation

FORM 3 – CASUALTY REPORTING FORM

Ser No	Criterion	Inputs Required			
1.	Casualty Details	*Name*	*Designation*	*NOK Mobile Number*	*NOK Address*
2.	*Date / Time of Casualty*				
3.	*Type of Injury*				
4.	*Circumstances leading to the incident*				
5.	*Treatment Provided*				
6.	*Medical Facility Involved*				
7.	*Outcome*	*Recovered*	*Transferred*		*Deceased*

_____

Date / Place

_____

Signature / Designation

FORM 4 - MEDIA INTERACTION FORM

Ser No	Criterion	Inputs Required		
1.	*Date of Interaction*			
2.	*Name of Media Outlet*			
3.	*Type of Media Outlet*	*TV*	*Radio*	*Print*
4.	*Questions Asked*			
5.	*Responses Provided*			
6.	*Key Messages Delivered*			
7.	*Stakeholders / Host Country Feedback*			
8.	*Media Coverage Impact*			
9.	*Follow-up Actions*			

_____

Date / Place

_____

Signature / Designation

FORM 5 - HANDOVER OF RESPONSIBILITY FORM

Ser No	Criterion	Inputs Required			
1.	*Operation Name*				
2.	*Date and Duration*				
3.	*Deinduction Ordered*	*Authority Ordering Deinduction*	*Date of Deinduction*	*Time of Deinduction*	*Mode of Deinduction*
4.	*Handover Date / Time*				
5.	*Receiving Authority*				
6.	*Handover Briefing/ Document provided*				
7.	*Responsibilities Handed Over*	*Identification of Responsibility*		*Status*	*Timeline*
8.	*Items Handed Over*	*List of Items*		*Status*	*Condition*
9.	*Post Handover Support to be provided*				

_____   _____

Date / Place   Signature / Designation

FORM 6 - POST OPERATION / DEPLOYMENT FORM

Ser No	Criterion	Inputs Required			
1.	*Operation Name*				
2.	*Date / Time*	*Date From*	*Time From*	Date To	Time To
3.	*Key Metrics*	*No of Personnel deployed*	*Total days of deployment*	Casualties Suffered (Nos)	
				Fatal	Non-Fatal
4.	*Deinduction Ordered*	*Authority Ordering Deinduction*	*Date of Deinduction*	Time of Deinduction	Mode of Deinduction
5.	*Casualties Details (Name / Designation)*	Fatal		Non-Fatal	
6.	*Summary of Activities*				
7.	*Key Achievements*				
8.	*Lessons Learned*				
9.	*Challenges Faced*				
10.	*Future Recommendations*				

_____   _____

Date / Place   Signature / Designation

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