Title: Triage based system to address disaster hit regions using a public first responder base.

Problem Statement:

Response to a natural disaster requires several departments/resources working to serve the common goal of recovery and disaster management. But deployment of resources is done in an inefficient manner.

Module D of the Incident Response System talks about resource allocation from a cost-efficient and efficient usage perspective but not from an urgency and need perspective.

Improper deployment of resources such as medical camps, fire fighters, search and rescue teams leads to further complication and loss of life. Timing is key when addressing a disaster and there exists no system to organise areas based on urgency and need for resources.

Objectives:

To constitute a resource deployment and usage system based on policies drafted with a triage architecture.

To study historical data and segregate vulnerable zones based on various kinds of disasters and preempt response and recovery measures.

To implement a dynamic colour coding triage system of disaster hit zones.

To create and manage a community of first responders in order to facilitate the dynamic response system.

To identify socially responsible individuals and village panchayat members for the first responders base program.

Impact:

When implemented, the proposed system will alter the way material resources and human resources(CPRF, NDRF, RAF) are deployed in disaster hit regions.

Through historical analysis of previous disasters we can identify the high risk prone areas specific to a disaster and will be able to preempt a response measure.

Response from the first responders community will allow for dynamic updation of a zones current status during the event of a disaster. This will allow resources to be deployed in areas of immediate need.

Colour coding of a zone helps in understanding the situation in that current zone. Using scenario based grouping we colour code zones and provide the required resource. Updation of a zones colour code aids in understanding the current scenario in the area.

A community of zone specific first responders will be able to assist during times of disasters and may also be drivers for social change.

Conclusion:

The first responder base along with the triage based architecture can be used for efficient and quick deployment of resources which lowers the RTO(Response Time Objective) during a natural disaster. The dynamic system will be vital in understanding the current scenario and will aid in creating disaster response plans subsequently. The system will improve the efficacy of the existing one, improving overall recovery and response times.