

Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction

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Module 7: Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction

Psychological effects after disasters - Socio Psycho care - Managing stress–Education and Training – Establishment of capacity building among various stakeholders–Government, Educational institutions, Civil Society–Use of Multi-media knowledge products for self-education.

Community-based disaster management (CBDM)

Community-based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) is an approach that seeks to actively engage at risk communities in the identification, analysis, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of disaster risks in order to reduce their vulnerabilities and enhance their capacities.

Recognizing the role of communities and providing them with central and local government support is critical to maintaining and strengthening important community-based functions.

- Top-down approach

- **Bottom-up approach**

Intensive, micro-interventions at the local Panchayats, ward, or village level with the intention of generating confidence, awareness, knowledge, partnership, and ownership for planning and rolling out local disaster management plans.

Source:

https://nidm.gov.in/easindia2014/err/pdf/themes_issue/community.pdf

Equity and inclusion of marginalized segments of society and bringing vulnerable groups to the center stage of planning and implementation.

Capacity building and training of community volunteers is the mainstay of community-based disaster management since they are the first responders.



These local bodies can effectively tackle disasters through various mechanisms such as hazard, vulnerability, capacity assessments, disaster management planning, early warning systems, relief distribution, providing shelter to the victims, medical assistance, etc.

The elected representatives of these local bodies are the key stakeholders through whom effective participation and ownership by local communities can be achieved in CBDM.

Components of CBDP

- I. **Community Profile:** This includes the community characteristics, including its physical, administrative, geographic, demographic, socio-economic, and socio-economic infrastructure profile. Its development position and the context upon which disaster will impact the area should also be included in the profile
- II. **Resource Inventory:** Involves analyzing the local resources available within the community, which can be harnessed and enhanced for disaster preparedness and response. It shall include a listing of trained manpower, livelihood activities, health, education, water, sanitation, electricity, communications, and transport facilities. It shall also include information on local committee task forces and emergency directory.
- III. **Risk map through Community Maps:** This shall include Open spaces, Medical Facilities, Communication Facilities, Transportation Facilities, Water Facilities, Temporary Shelters, Sanitation Facilities, and Search and Rescue Operation facilities.
- IV. **Future Mock drill:** this is a list of dates when the periodic mock drill in the community will be conducted.
- V. **Final community plan:** a one-page pamphlet detailing the main CBDP components.

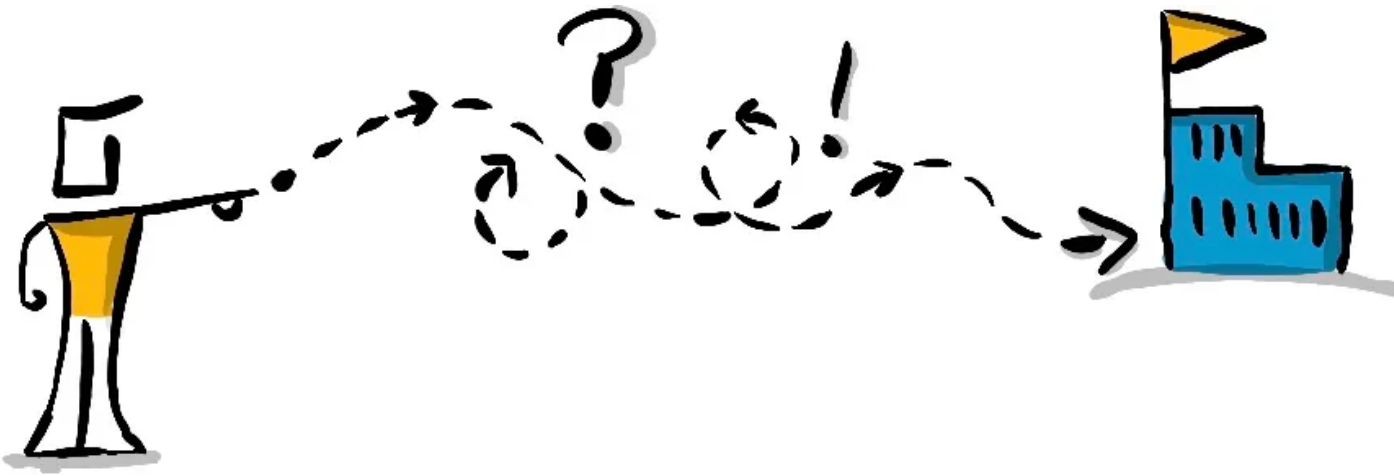
Preparation and process of CBDM plans for community resilience

Therefore, the planning process has been divided into three major sections.

- Identification of Community unit and preparation of Community Profile
- Preparation of a Community map showing vulnerable areas, resources, and evacuation routes
- Preparation of task forces, Committees, and Emergency Response Team



Step 1: Collection of basic information and identification of a logical unit



Facilitator

Few logistics details: population, economic conditions, and area of the target community.

This information would be helpful in deciding the number of a logical unit for that area.

For example, if the community comprises a high-density population or large area, there may be a better solution than preparing a single plan for the entire community. In such cases, the community can be divided into two or more parts depending upon convenience for implementation. Similarly, a single plan may be good enough if the case is the opposite and the community identified is small.

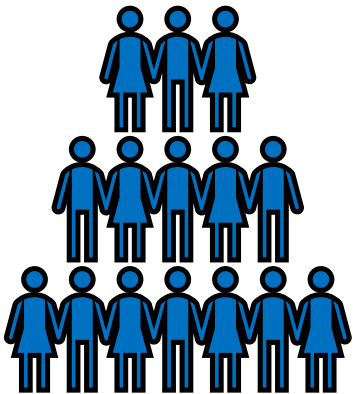
Step 2: Organizing community meeting by informing most of the community people



Facilitator



Community representatives



I. The preliminary presentation to the community should contain the following:

- Disaster (types and occurrence).
- Disasters in Gujarat.
- Comparisons with some examples, e.g., Delhi Vs. Ahmedabad.
- Dos and don'ts for all types of disaster.
- Family preparedness plan.
- Why CBDP is important.
- CBDP Processes.

II. Any presentation for the community should keep the following points into account:

- The presentation should be prepared considering the profile of the community.
- List out the major issues concerning the community and highlight the solutions to those issues in your presentation.
- Highlight the results of the household questionnaire in your presentation. If no questionnaire is answered, highlight that too.
- Present the issues in an organized manner,
- On the last day of the CBDP, the points presented on the first day should be revised.
- At all times, it should be emphasized to the community that it is their plan, and they should update it regularly.
- The need for mock drills should be emphasized.

III. Some basic material should be distributed in the community before the CBDP facilitator goes to the community to build an environment conducive to CBDP Planning, some of which are given in the annexure.

IV. First mock drill within the community should be held with the help of the CBDP facilitator.

V. The CBDP facilitator should also be able to point out the drawbacks and help to remove those drawbacks.

Step 3: Preparation of community profile

- In any planning process, the first and foremost step is to collect the baseline information about the community. Population characteristics, Socioeconomic characteristics, and Physical characteristics are the important aspects of the selected area.
- Such information helps in analyzing the socio-economic conditions of the area and enables to figure out the level of vulnerability.
- Population characteristics include approximate information about the total number of families. The total population should be divided into male population, female population, children, and disabled cases.
- Physical Characteristics involve collecting information on the area, land use, soil type, and land holding pattern.
- Housing typology includes the type of housing, mode of construction, flatted or single houses etc.
- Economic characteristics include major income groups and the type of prominent economic activity in which the community is engaged.

Step 4: preparation of community-based disaster preparedness map

1. Risk analysis and hazard mapping,
2. Resource inventory and resource mapping, and
3. Identification of safe routes.

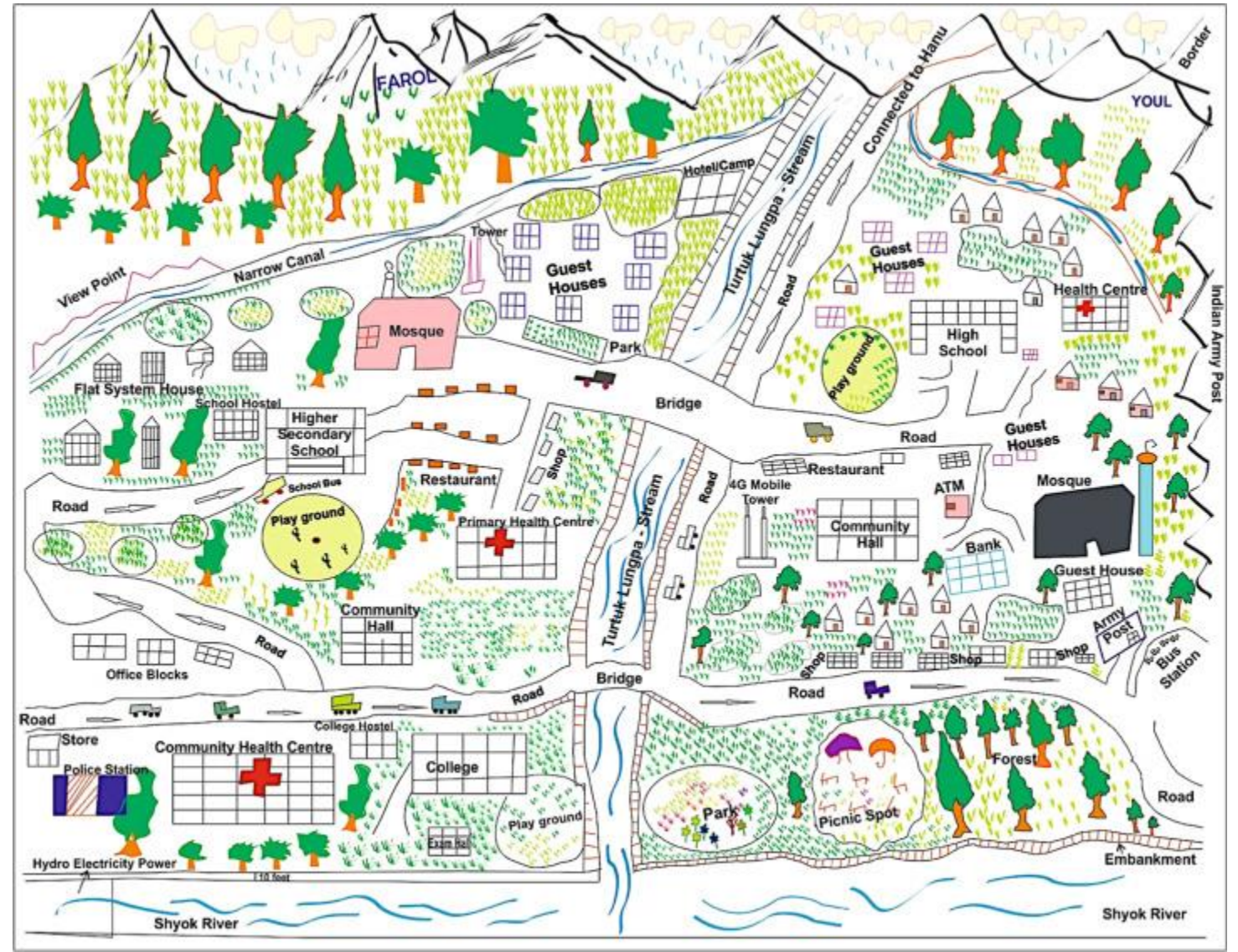
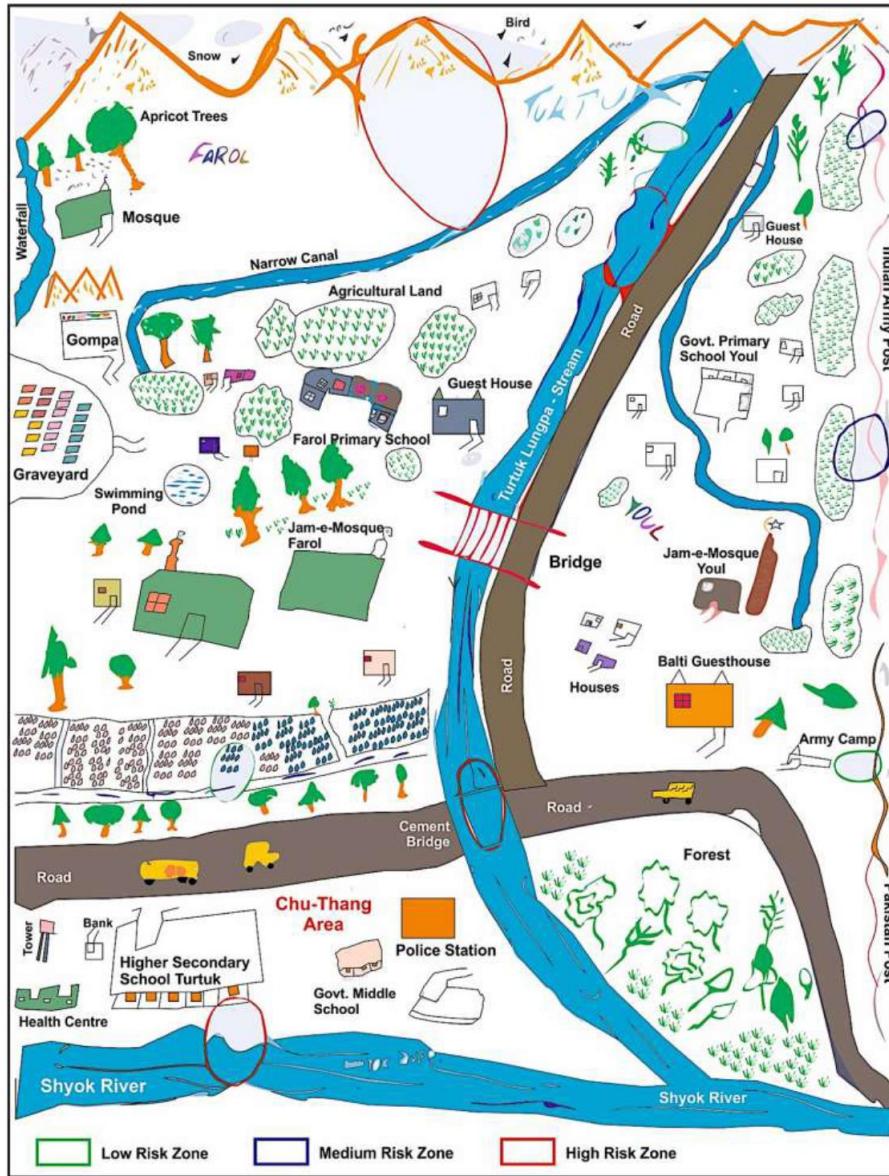
Risk analysis and hazard mapping

The **community identifies various hazards** on the basis of previous experiences related to earthquakes, cyclones, chemical explosions, fire, and other accidents. Facilitators also collect information about the type of disaster, date of occurrence, frequency, and destruction caused.

Based on the previous experiences of disasters, The **community would identify groups of people who are most vulnerable**, such as the elders, disabled persons, pregnant women, widows, small children, and families living in juggles, slums, and low-lying areas. In a few cases, cattle and livestock, weak structures, standing crops, and livelihood assets should also be listed.

The community also **identifies vulnerable locations**, such as juggles, explosive factories, go-downs, accident-prone areas, and other vulnerable locations. The community should locate and mark all the vulnerable and hazard-prone areas on the community base map.

Example of hazard maps (not to scale) prepared by the local group.



Resource inventory and resource mapping

- Open spaces: Parks, sports complexes for temporary shelters, helicopter landing and safe routes;
- Medical Facilities: Number of hospitals, clinics, dispensaries, medicos, equipment, and trained manpower for medical assistance in the area and neighborhood.
- Communication Facilities: Radios, televisions, telephone exchange, mobiles, public telephone services etc.
- Transportation Facilities: Buses, tempos, cars, trucks, taxis, three-wheelers and two-wheelers and pucca roads etc.
- Water Facilities: Water storage tanks, overhead tanks, bore wells, hand pumps, community water posts, government or private tankers, sources of bottled water tube wells etc.
- Temporary Shelters: Schools, colleges, community halls etc.
- Sanitation Facilities: Power stations, substations, generators, torches and invertors etc. for electricity supply.
- Public toilets, Community bathrooms, solid waste disposal sites, cremation sites etc.
- Search and Rescue Operation facilities: Fair price shops, kerosene depots, CNG depots, cooking gas depot etc. for food and supply purposes and JCB, Crane, Cutters, Bulldozers, RCC Cutters, Ropes, lamps, ladder etc.

All this information should be marked on the base map where vulnerable areas have been shown. After mapping these resources, the community would decide the shortest and closest ways / safe routes for evacuation during the emergency situation. After analyzing the risk involved and the resources available within a community, the facilitators can also raise important caution points and give important recommendations.

Step 5: Preparation of local committees, task forces, and emergency directory

Search and Rescue Team

The objective of the team is to trace and locate people who are physically trapped in collapsed buildings, houses, and on river banks. This team helps these people move and transfer them to safe locations. These people should be 3 to 7 physically and mentally strong men and women, preferably from drivers, swimmers, cutters, and climbers. All members should have basic knowledge of first-aid and should be residents of the target community

Relief Co-ordination Team

The team would be responsible for establishing contact with the district collector's office control room, civil society organizations, and NGOs for obtaining and distributing relief materials such as food, water, medicines, temporary shelters, blankets, household kits, candles, and so on. They are also responsible for the fair distribution of the relief within the community. This team should comprise community representatives, social workers, women members, and leaders of the community.

Early Warning and Communication Team

To ensure that the warning of the impending disaster reaches every single household on time, accurate information is to be provided regularly of any disaster taking place in other areas, Information should flow quickly and reliably upwards to the district level and downwards from district to Community Level These team members should be literate, energetic and should communicate confidently and accurately. These people should also have telephone or mobile phone, radio or television, and they should read the newspapers regularly and/or be trained in the use of HAM radio.

Water and Sanitation

This team is important to make available safe drinking water to the community and livestock. The team should also ensure the availability and cleaning of temporary toilets, bathrooms, and temporary shelters. The task force members should be individuals preferably with some knowledge of water-specific public health and sanitation. Women candidates are also preferred in this team.

First Aid and Health

The team would be responsible for providing primary health care to injured people until medical assistance is provided to the patient. This group would be comprised of literate persons having health-related knowledge or working in the field of medicine and are respected members of the community. Women members' presence in this team would be highly advantageous.

Trauma Counseling

This team would be responsible for taking care of the affected people through counseling so they could come out from the mental pressure arising from the disaster. Social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists, students, and priests can be good counselors for the victims.

Training sessions for the Task Forces

Training plays an important role in disaster mitigation and should be organized for each sector. Duration of training will vary from a few hours in the evening spread over to a week. This depends, however, on the convenience and availability of task force members and the nature of the training module. The venue should be accessible to a maximum number of people. A conscious effort would be made to integrate training for peace time activities into the training program.

Emergency Directory

This is the least but not last important component of the process. The directory would include phone numbers and contact details of district-level administration, including District collector/ Deputy Commissioner, Additional District Magistrate, Chief District Medical Officer, Chief Fire Officer, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioner of Municipal Cooperation, Food and Supply Officer, Transport Authority Officers and District Liaison Officer, etc. The details of local NGOs will also be listed. Besides that, contact details and names of all the committee members, trained manpower, and resource persons would be included in the directory.

COMMUNITY DISASTER RESILIENCE PLANNING





Step 6: Conducting mock drills

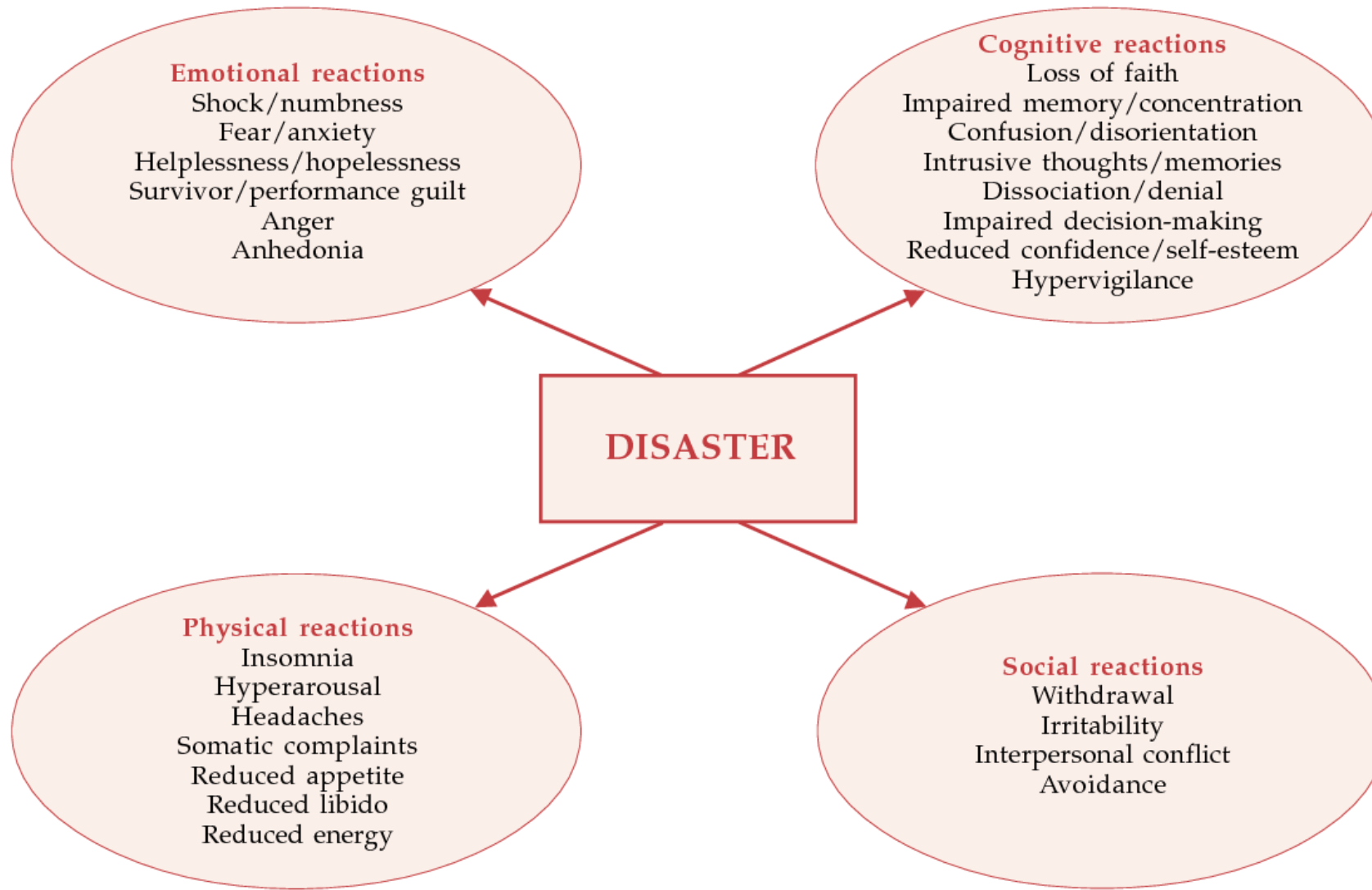
- Mock drill is another important aspect of this plan. With practice, one would be able to use these safe routes at the time of emergency.
- Such mock drills should be organized frequently by the committee members with the help of the nearest fire service Station and Civil Defence.
- During the mock drills, people should practice coming out from their buildings and houses within 3-4 minutes to the open spaces identified in the community maps.
- Taskforces should also practice conducting their primary activities of conducting Search and Rescue, Damage Assessment and Early Warning System, First Aid and Trauma Counselling etc.
- After collecting all this information, a community plan would be written by the experts. Copy of the detailed plan should be made available to the community representatives, NGOs, and all those connected in the district level administration.



Socio Psycho care–Managing stress



Socio Psycho care–Managing stress



Psychosocial Caregiver

Anganwadi functionaries, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs), Schoolteachers, NGO/CBO workers, **ASHA** workers, Volunteers, Local community leaders, Religious leaders, Panchayat members, Political leaders, Revenue Inspectors, Women's group members.

Who is a psychosocial caregiver?

- Community level worker
- Belong to the community
- Know the area well
- Have ties with several people
- Have a sustained presence in the community
- Intense worker

Identify groups and work closely with them

- Orphaned children
- Widows
- Single parent families
- Families being run by older siblings
- Aged people
- People with disability
- People who are economically devastated

Basic techniques of psycho-social care

- Ventilation
- Empathy
- Active listening
- Social support
- Externalization of Interests
- The value of relaxation
- Turning toward Religion & Spirituality

Techniques will vary according to the age group, such as children, adults and aged people.



Normal and abnormal reactions to a disaster

Outcry (immediate)

Fear, sadness, and rage

Overwhelmed

Swept away by immediate emotional reactions

Denial (one to two weeks)

Refusing to face the memory of the disaster

Panic/exhaustion

From the escalated emotions

Intrusion (six months)

Unbidden thoughts of the events

Extreme avoidance

Drugs etc, to deny the pain

Working Through (six months onwards) Facing the reality of what has happened

Flooded states

Disturbing images and thoughts about the event

Adjustment (Lifelong)

Going on with life

Psychosomatic responses

Bodily complaints

Character distortions

Long term disorders

Capacity building

Capacity - The combination of all the strengths, attributes, and resources available within a community, society, or organization that can be used to achieve agreed goals.

Capacity development - The process through which individuals, organizations, and societies obtain, strengthen, and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve their development objectives over time.

Organizational capacity pertains to the internal policies, systems, strategies, arrangements, procedures, and frameworks that allow an organization to operate and deliver on its mandate and that enable the coming together of individual capacities to work together and achieve goals.

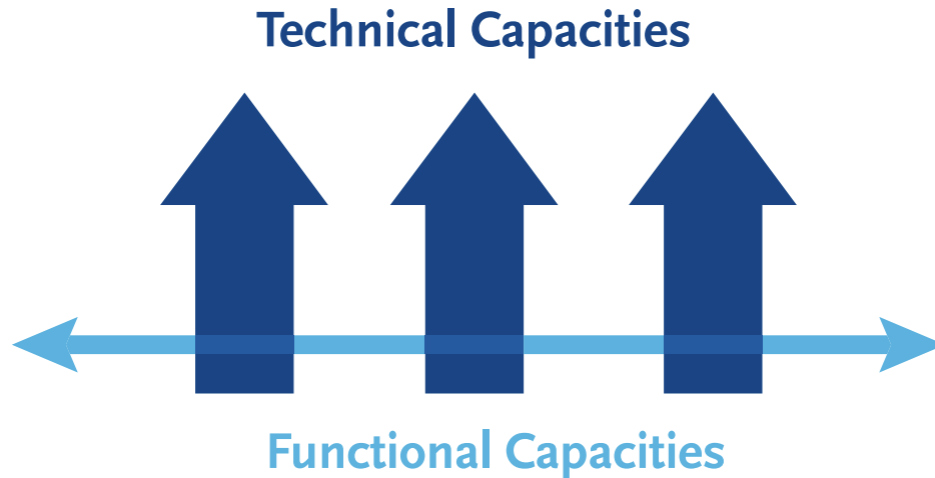
The Individual Level pertains to the skills and knowledge vested in people (individuals, communities, groups, teams). Each person has a mix of capabilities that allows them to perform, whether at home, work, or society. Capacities at this level are acquired through formal education, training, learning by doing and experience, and increasingly through coaching and mentoring, networks, communities of practice and platform mechanisms.



Three types of capacity

Technical capacities are those associated with particular areas of need and sector requirements or themes. In the context of disaster risk reduction, these capacities correlate with the Hyogo Framework for action.

Types of capacity



The process for deciding “who” needs “what” capacities for “what purpose” needs to be based on a good understanding of both the functional and technical capacity dimensions, particularly at the level of the individual and the organization.

Functional capacities are cross-cutting in nature and are not associated with any one particular sector or theme. They are the management capacities needed to formulate, implement and review policies, strategies, programmes, and projects.

- Capacity to engage stakeholders
- Capacity to assess a situation and define a vision and Mandate
- Capacity to formulate policies and strategies
- Capacity to budget, manage, and implement
- Capacity to evaluate

Capacity building vs. capacity development

CAPACITY BUILDING	CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
■ Narrower scope –capacity development as a means to an end ■ Focuses more on the initial stages of building or creating capacities ■ Often concerned with what outsiders will do to help build capacity and the contribution they can make ■ Linked more to technical cooperation and to skills development, training, technology transfer ■ One off or shorter –term interventions	■ Broader scope –capacity is both the means and the intended outcome in itself ■ Includes both creating and building (or enhancement) as well as the (subsequent) use, management, retention and sustainability of capabilities ■ Seeks to capitalize on existing national capacities as a starting point ■ Understands that capacity development is nationally owned and led, with outside actors providing support to country led processes ■ Includes a mix of approaches and measures, technical and less tangible, formal and informal ■ Longer-term perspective

Establishment of capacity building among various stake holders – Government and educational institutions

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)

Capacity building framework



At the national level, The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) is the capacity building arm and the States have disaster management cells in the State Administrative Training Institutes performs the function of capacity building for effective and efficient disaster management. There are a number of other training institutes which are engaged in training and capacity building in the area of disaster management.

NIDM capacity building areas based on needs assessment

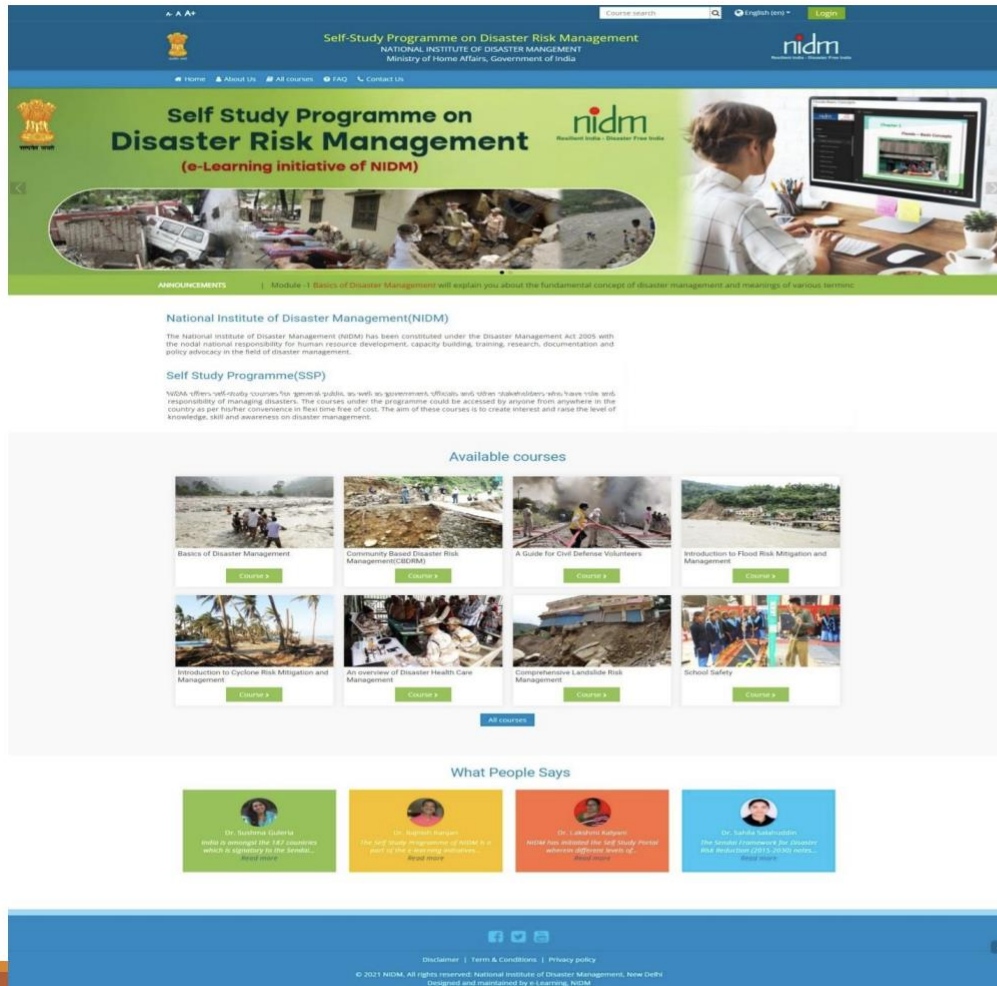
<u>Preparedness</u>	<u>Response</u>	<u>Recovery ST / LT</u>	<u>Sector Specific</u>
• Preparedness to Response • Community Based Disaster Management • Supply Chain Management • Crowd Management at large congregations • Emergency operation Centre • Flood Preparation & Management • Forest Fire • Disaster Management Planning • District / Village DM Plan • Hospital/School Preparation • Sectoral Ministries DM Plan • IDRN Portal	• Incident Response • Intermediate & Basic • Logistic Management • Planning Section Chief • Operation Section Chief • Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) • Basic on First Responders • Disaster & Emergency Management • COVID19 appropriate behaviour	• Relief Management • Camp Management • Damage & Need Assessment • Gender Relief Management • Build Back Better • Recovery Planning Framework	• DRR: in Education • DRR: in Health • DRR: in Panchayati Raj • DRR: in Rural Development • DRR: in Animal Husbandry • DRR: in Housing/Infrastructure • DRR: in Transport (Road, Rail, Civil Aviation) • DRR: in Power Supply
<u>Risk Reduction</u>	<u>Geo- Spatial Specific</u>		<u>Cross Cutting Themes</u>
• Cyclone Risk Reduction • Earthquake Risk Reduction • Urban Risk Management • Drought Risk Reduction • Climate Change Adaptation • State/Village DM Plan for Risk Reduction • Rapid Visual Survey • Risk Financing & Resilience • Mainstreaming DRR in Development • Culture Heritage • Structural and Non-structural Multi-hazard Mitigation	• Flood Prone Area - Flood Management • Earth Quake Prone Area – Earth Management • Coastal Areas: Coastal Risk Reduction Planning • Hill States: Earthquake, Landslides, Forest Fire • DM Planning for all states & DM Cycle • Pan-India Environment Disaster Management • CBRN Management		• Disaster Psycho-Social Care • Children in Emergency • Inclusive DRR with effect as various disabilities- Visual, Speech, Physical, Mental • Gender/ Women Related Issue • Women/Child trafficking • Disaster E- Governance

NIDM training programme

Use of Multi-media knowledge products for self-education



Self Study Programme on Disaster Risk Management



List of Courses

Website: <https://ssp.nidm.gov.in/>

1. Basics of Disaster Management
2. Community Based Disaster Risk Management
3. A Guide for Civil Defense Volunteers
4. Introduction to Flood Risk Mitigation and Management
5. Introduction to Cyclone Risk Mitigation and Management
6. An overview of Disaster Health Care Management
7. Comprehensive Landslide Risk Management
8. School Safety
9. Introduction to Earthquake Risk Mitigation and Management
10. Introduction to Industrial & Chemical Disaster Risk Mitigation and Management

Indian University and Institution Network

About IUINDRR-NIDM Network:

India Universities & Institutions Network on Disaster Risk Reduction (IUINDRR-NIDM) is an initiative taken by National Institute of Disaster Management under Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India in pursuance of Agenda 6 of Hon'ble Prime Minister's 10 point agenda on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

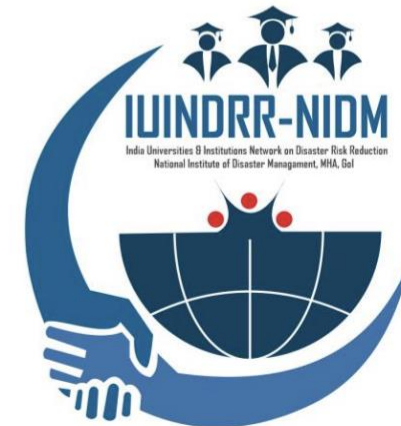
Aim:

- Helping in bridging the social science and science gap between the institutes and faculty members,
- Exchanging the information, knowledge and data amongst universities,
- Helping in developing pool of experts, and
- Enhancing multi-disciplinary joint research programs.

Portal



LOGO



India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) Portal



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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT
Ministry of Home Affairs, Government Of India



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Building Collapse

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INDIA DISASTER RESOURCE NETWORK DASHBOARD

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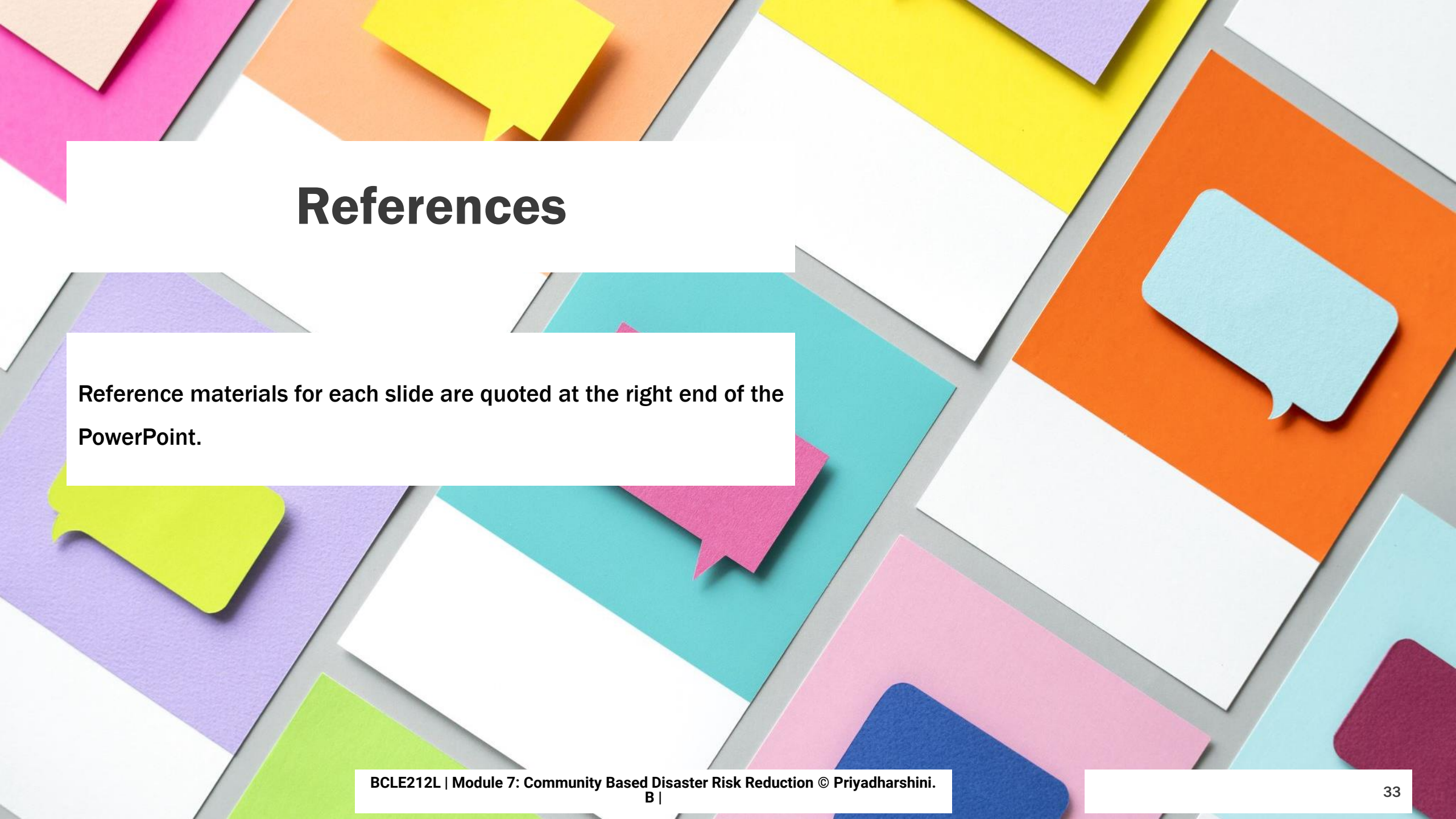
Capacity Building

Introduction

Capacity building is a process that equips officials, stakeholders and the community to perform their functions in a better manner during a crisis/disaster. In the process, we must include elements of human resource development, i.e., individual training, organizational development such as improving the capacity of individuals, groups and organizations and institutional development. At the national level, The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) is the capacity building cell. The States have disaster management cells in the State Administrative Training Institutes performs the function of capacity building for effective disaster management. There are a number of other training institutes which are engaged in training and capacity building in the area of disaster management.

Role and Responsibilities

- To develop parameters/guidelines under which NIDM has to function and correspondence relating thereto. Preparation of NIDM guidelines Matters relating to Capacity Building Grant under Finance Commissions.
- International Co-operation including preparation/finalization of MoUs in the field of DM with various countries, and its implementation, visit of foreign delegation for bilateral meetings, etc.
- To coordinate with International Organization such as UNDRR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNOCHA, UNFPA, AHA Centre, IORA, BRICS, SCO, BIMSTEC, ADPC, ADRC, G20, World Bank, SAARC, ASEAN, etc.
- Nomination of officers of NDMA as guest lecturer or participant for attending International and National Workshops / Seminars / Training / Meetings, Forums / etc.



References

Reference materials for each slide are quoted at the right end of the PowerPoint.