

COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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Introduction

More effective prevention strategies would save only tens of billions of dollars, but also save tens of thousands of lives. Funds spent on intervention and relief could be devoted to enhance development instead, which would further reduce the risk for war and disasters.

“Building a culture of prevention is not easy. While the costs of prevention have to be paid in present, its benefits lie in a distant future”.

Kofi Annan

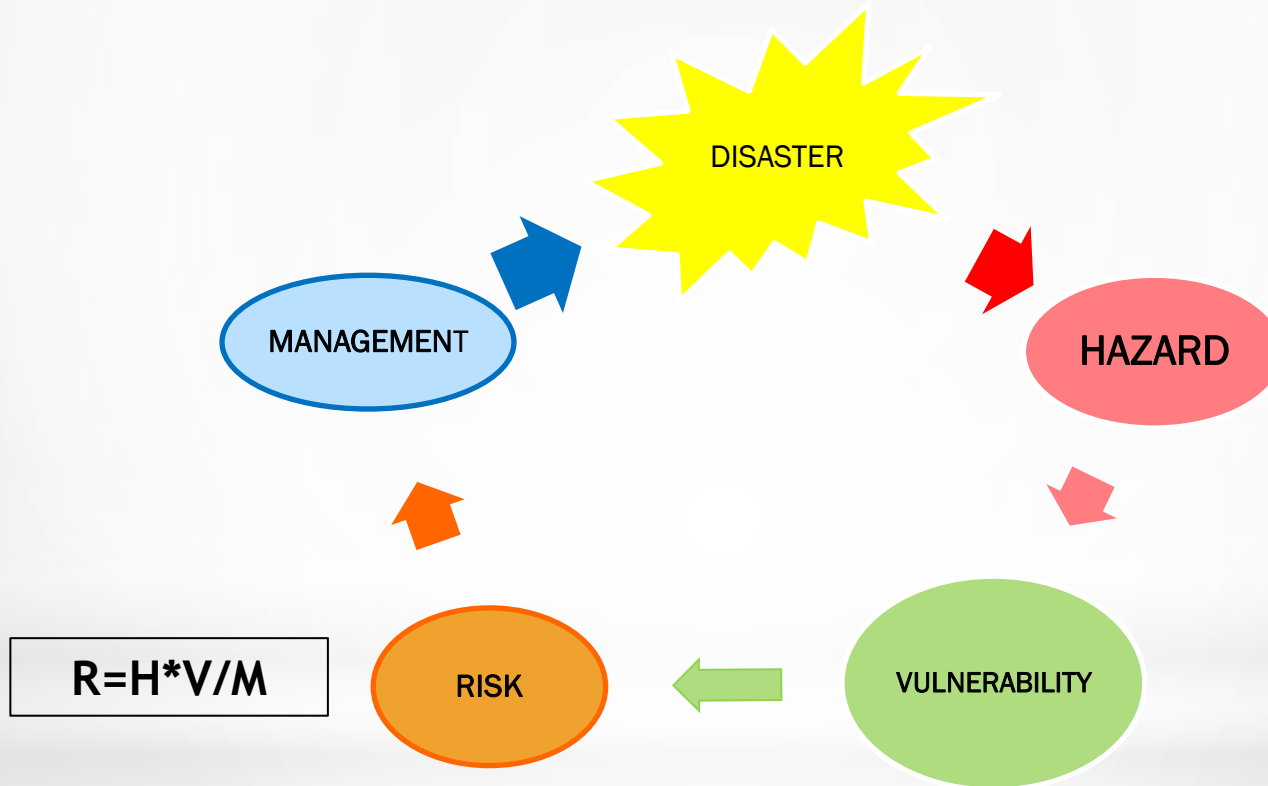
What is Disaster?



Disaster

A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts.

Disaster Cycle



Disaster Management Cycle



What is CBDM?

CBDM is an approach of building the capacity of communities to assess their vulnerability to both human induced and natural hazards and develop strategies and resources necessary to prevent and mitigate the impact of identified hazards as well as respond, rehabilitate, and reconstruct following its onset.

Why CBDM?

To minimize the damages caused by disasters, various efforts have been taken by government, international, communities, including donor agencies. It has been observed that many of the disaster management programs have failed to be sustainable at local level after the completion of the project.

Why CBDM?

A critical element of sustainable disaster management is communities' participation in the following activities:

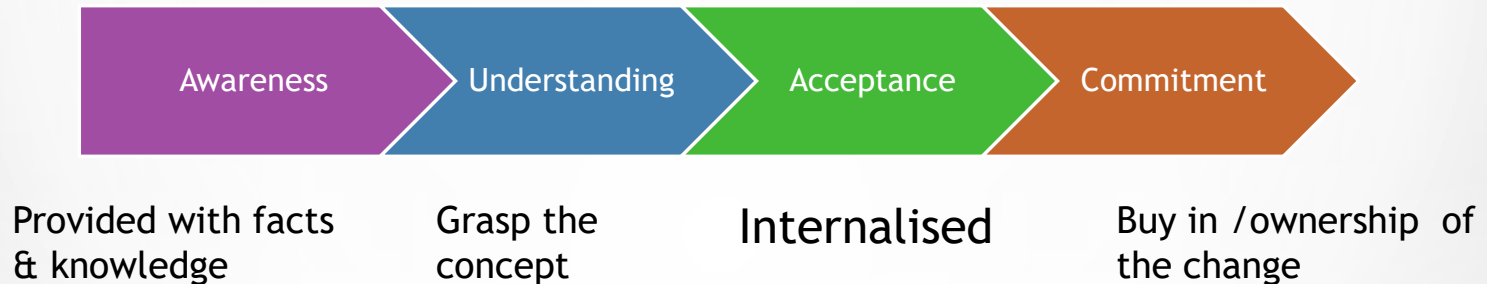
- ▶ Partnership
- ▶ Participation
- ▶ Empowerment
- ▶ Ownership by the local people

Components of CBDM

1. Communication Model
2. Community Preparedness Programs
3. Developing partnership and connecting with Public
4. Community Disaster Resilience Programs
5. Community Disaster Response Team

Communication Model

Effective education and outreach must be based in a thorough understanding of the process that individuals go through when they make decisions about modifying their personal behaviour.



Communication Model

- ▶ First, the locals must be aware of their risk.
- ▶ Second, they must understand the impacts and event may have on their family and community.
- ▶ Third, they must accept the idea that not following a warning message can result in injury or death.
- ▶ Finally, they must take action and heed the warning to evacuate.

Community Preparedness Programs

Community preparedness can be thought of as the advance capacity of a community to respond to the consequences of an adverse event by having plans in place so that people know what to do and where to go if a warning is issued or a hazard is observed.

Community Preparedness Programs

Components of Community preparedness Program includes:

- ▶ Raising public awareness and effective behavioural change in the area of mitigation and preparedness
- ▶ Deployment of stable, reliable, and effective warning systems
- ▶ Development of effective messaging for including favourable community response to mitigation , preparedness, and warning communication

Processes of Community Resilience

•Communication and Coordination

A Key to effective hazards management is effective communication. This is especially true for hazards like tsunami and flash floods, since inundation arrival times may be measured in just minutes. Such a “short-fused” event requires an immediate, careful, systematic and appropriate response.

•Warning Reception

Warning points and community Emergency Operations Centres (EOC) and need multiple and reduction pathways to receive warning and to receive warnings and to respond quickly.

Processes of Community Resilience

•Warning Dissemination

Upon receipt of warnings suggesting a hazard is imminent, local emergency officials should communicate the threat to as much of the population as possible.

•Community Preparedness

Public education is vital in preparing communities to respond properly to threats. An educated person is more likely to take steps to receive warnings, recognize potentially threatening events, and respond appropriately to those events.

•Administration

No program can be successful without formal planning, proactive administration, and proper protocols.

Community Disaster Response Team

The Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT) is designed to complement and strengthen the existing role of the Disaster Emergency Organization (DEO) by helping to increase its capacity.

It should be done at district level.

CDRT

Components of CDRT Training:

- ▶ Fire Prevention
- ▶ Basic Search and Rescue
- ▶ First Aid
- ▶ Initial damage assessment
- ▶ Initial Need assessment
- ▶ Shelter management
- ▶ Psycho-social support

CDRT roles and function

The main role of the CDRT is to assist with increased community resilience by:

- ▶ Working closely with the District level Disaster centres
- ▶ Helping the community to prepare for and respond to disasters through public education initiatives.
- ▶ Developing and maintaining a strategic plan.
- ▶ Mobilizing residents to participate in risk reduction activities.
- ▶ Implementing, updating and testing of plan.

Best Practices: Case Studies

Community Based Disaster Management – Practices from Bangladesh

The Government of Bangladesh under the project “ Support to comprehensive Disaster Management” took a number of initiative for community based disaster management. The program includes development of Local Disaster Action Plan (LDAP).

It organizes quite good number of training and awareness campaign at local level. Bangladesh has developed more than 900 numbers of Local Disaster Action Plans (LDAPs).

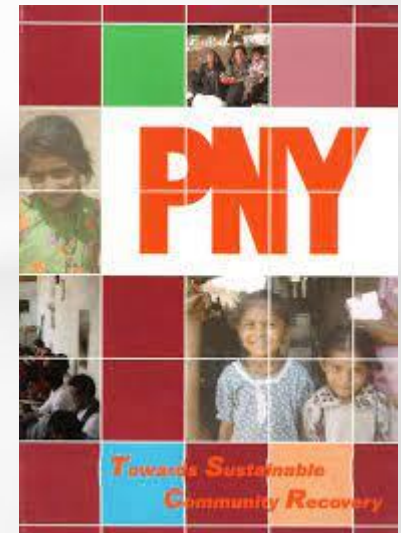


Case Studies

Community Based Disaster Management Practices in India

1. Patanka New Life (PNY) Plan

After the Gujarat Earthquake of January 2001, PNY was initiated as joint initiative of diverse organizations including government, non-government, academics, and international organizations for community based effective rehabilitation. The aim of the initiative was to train and empower local masons and communities with proper earthquake-safer technologies focusing on local tradition and culture. Emphasis was to ensure confidence building and long-term use of traditional technologies.



Case Studies

Community Based Disaster Management Practices in India

2. On 7 August 2020, UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission granted "Tsunami Ready" recognition to the first communities in the Indian Ocean region: Venkatraipur and Noliasahi villages in Odisha State, India.

The both villages have tsunami-risk reduction programme, designation and mapping of tsunami hazard zones, public display of tsunami information, easily understood tsunami evacuation maps, outreach and public education materials, participation in mock drills, community emergency plans, and the presence of reliable 24-hour early warning system.



THANK YOU

