

The background features a white central area. On the left, there is a large orange triangle pointing towards the center. On the right, there is a large blue triangle pointing towards the center. The two triangles overlap in the middle, creating a white space where the text is located.

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION
IN
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Systematic development and application of policies, strategies and practices to minimize vulnerabilities, hazards and disaster impacts in the broad context of sustainable development

Save lives, injured, property, livelihood, economic activity, environmental damage etc

DRR approaches in all phases : Prevention, mitigation, relief and response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

India one of the most disaster prone country in the world : Lok Sabha 17th report of estimates committee in 2003

Almost 85% of India's area is vulnerable to one or multiple hazard.. States/Uts 22 are disaster-prone.

Out of 443 districts – 271

57 % of Indian landmass prone to earthquakes

12 % susceptible to swollen rivers and floods

28 % can face drought when rain fails

8 % to cyclones

2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami

Between 1996 and 2001, 2% of national GDP was lost because of natural disasters, and nearly 12% of Government revenue was spent on relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction during the same period.

As per a World Bank study in 2003, natural disasters pose a major impediment on the path of economic development in India



Following HPC and 11th Finance commission – new approach from relief and response to mitigation and risk reduction

NDM Act passed in 2005 : All Party decision – constitute a NDMA in 2005 under PM chairmanship. Formation of similar structures in States and Districts

National Disaster Management Policy 2009 announced

MHA is the nodal agency at National level for Disaster Risk Management Programme

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has been mandated under DM Act for capacity building including training, research, documentation and policy advocacy on all aspects of DM

National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) with advanced training, equipments, communication and mobility to response to any kind of disaster

UNDP is implementing the programme along with State Nodal agency

State Disaster Management Committee / District Disaster Management Committee / also Block and Village level

Planning Commission mainstreaming efforts of DRR activities in 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017)

More on Prevention and preparedness

Govt. set up a HPC in 1999 to prepare DM Plan for whole country

FIRST SECTOR : Governed entity – State (Providers)

SECOND SECTOR : Corporate Sector (Providers)

THIRD SECTOR : NGOs (Linkage)

CIVIL SOCIETY : Rich associational life of communities

COMMUNITY : End users, first responders Group of interacting people, living in a limited territorial area, sharing common interests and goals with a certain amount of mutual cooperation

Sense of awareness of its existence by the inhabitants

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Act Of Involvement/ Consultation/ Process Of Engagement / Collective Effort And Willingness Of A Group Of People

Making Choices And Decisions In Planning, Taking Actions, Controlling And Sharing Benefits Collectively

Coordinating With Governmental Authorities To Improve Economic, Social And Cultural Conditions Of Communities

Ownership And Self Sufficiency , Empowerment, Capacity Building And Confidence,

Why Community Participation ?

Disasters On The Rise – Huge Losses

First Responders

Participatory Risk Management Yield Great Benefits In Terms Of Ownership, Coordinated Collective Action And Direct Saving Of Losses From Disasters

Primary Goal Is To Reduce Vulnerabilities And Strengthen Capacity To Cope With Disasters

Familiar with local coping mechanism- indigenous knowledge system

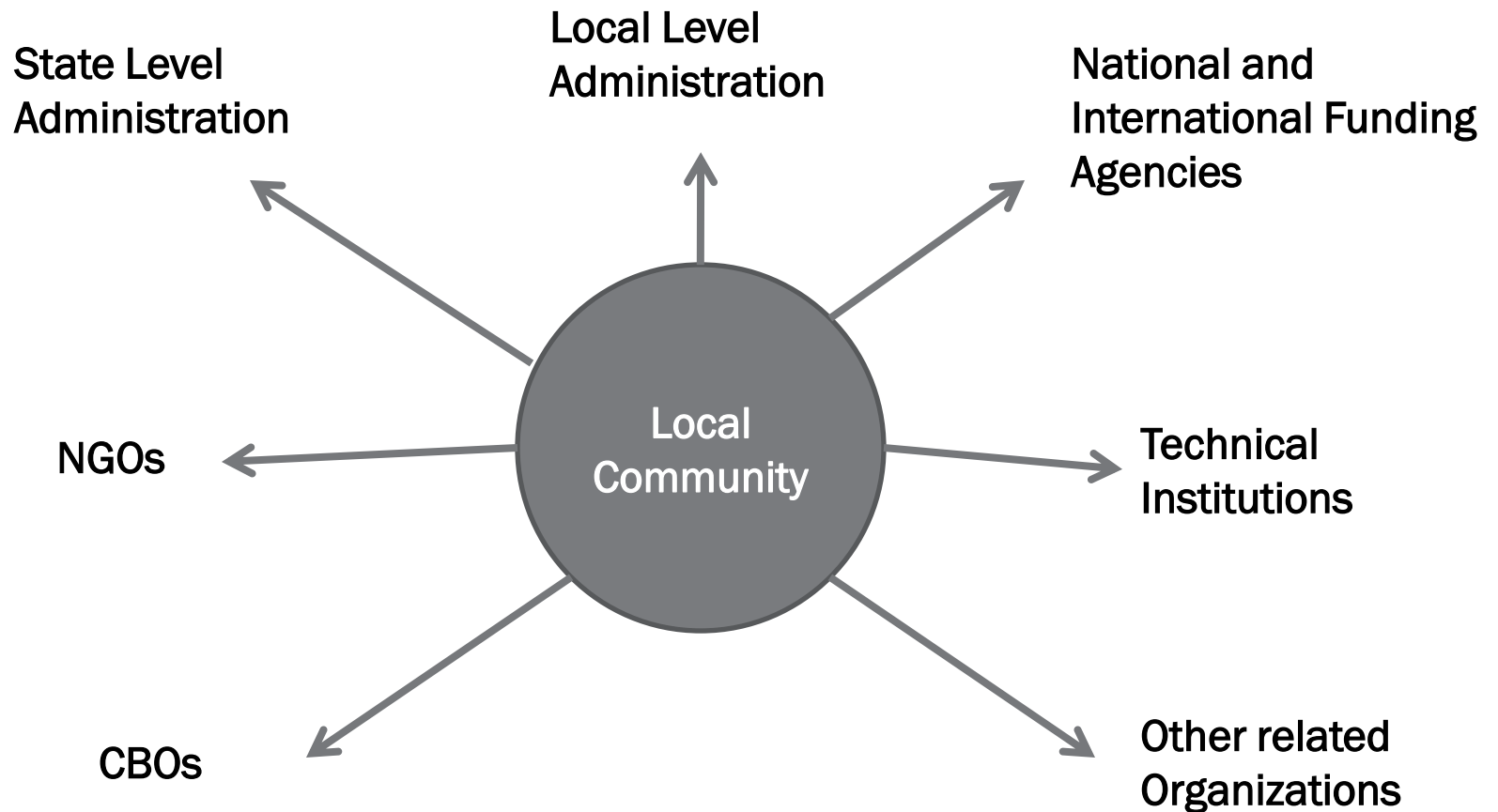
Encourages self-help. Helps communities to identify, plan, control, maintain minimize disaster response costs

A critical element of sustainable disaster management is community participation in these activities

In spite of national and international efforts, govts and donor agencies to minimize damage, bringing real community participation to risk management is A difficult task – energy consuming- challenging task

Every community has A culture of its own, this is the climate of their civilization.

“SEE OUR VILLAGE THE WAY WE DO”



Interaction of Community with various organizations

Concept as per World Bank and Donor Agencies

Decision making
(all phases)

Evaluation



Implementation

Monitoring



HOW CAN WE INVOLVE COMMUNITY IN DISASTER PLANNING?

Disaster management is a comprehensive issue and should be taken on on a comprehensive basis

Community should constitute a Disaster Front, Evaluate their own situation, Community given greater role in decision making and implementation process

Induce a Culture of Preparedness

Strengthening the capacity of the communities at all phases is

Crucial - awareness, knowledge, motivation, training in disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, emergency assistance, Institutional arrangements etc

**(A) PROMOTING AWARENESS AND EDUCATION
ACTIVITIES.**

**(B) DEVELOPMENT OF CBDM PLANS (DMCS, MAPPING,
MULTI-HAZARD, RESOURCE MOBILIZATION, RELIEF,
REHABILITATION, AWARENESS, DMTS ETC)**

(C) TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

(D) DEMONSTRATING DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

(E) OTHER ACTIVITIES TO REDUCE VULNERABILITY

Integrating DM components in Development projects and schemes

Millions and millions of dollars spent in development but world is becoming less and less safe

Memo sent to CM during Pandemic and Lockdown

Dorbar Shnong Nongrim hills

DM kit



EXAMPLES : BEST PRACTICES

COMILLA MODEL EXPERIENCE of the 1950s and 1960s hailed as a phenomenal success story in rural community development particularly micro finance and micro credit . Promote citizens participation in rural development – decentralization, public-private partnership, promotion of various institutions

GRAMEEN BANK in extending micro credit for SHGs and micro-enterprises in Bangladesh

Self Employed Women's association (SEWA) in improving livelihood conditions of women in Gujarat



THE SEVEN GLOBAL TARGETS

1. SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE GLOBAL DISASTER MORTALITY BY 2030, AIMING TO LOWER AVERAGE PER 100,000 GLOBAL MORTALITY RATE IN THE DECADE 2020-2030 COMPARED TO THE PERIOD 2005-2015
2. SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE THE NUMBER OF AFFECTED PEOPLE GLOBALLY BY 2030, AIMING TO LOWER AVERAGE GLOBAL FIGURE PER 100,000 IN THE DECADE 2020 -2030 COMPARED TO THE PERIOD 2005-2015
3. REDUCE DIRECT DISASTER ECONOMIC LOSS IN RELATION TO GLOBAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY 2030
4. SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE DISASTER DAMAGE TO CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND DISRUPTION OF BASIC SERVICES, AMONG THEM HEALTH AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES, INCLUDING THROUGH DEVELOPING THEIR RESILIENCE BY 2030
5. SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE THE NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH NATIONAL AND LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES BY 2020
6. SUBSTANTIALLY ENHANCE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES THROUGH ADEQUATE AND SUSTAINABLE SUPPORT TO COMPLEMENT THEIR NATIONAL ACTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS FRAMEWORK BY 2030
7. SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE THE AVAILABILITY OF AND ACCESS TO MULTI-HAZARD EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS AND DISASTER RISK INFORMATION AND ASSESSMENTS TO THE PEOPLE BY 2030.

10 things to learn from Japan -

1. THE CALM -

Not a single visual of chest-beating or wild grief. Sorrow itself has been elevated.

2. THE DIGNITY- Disciplined queues for water and groceries. Not a rough word or a crude gesture.

3. THE ABILITY-

The incredible architects, for instance. Buildings swayed but didn't fall.

4. THE GRACE- People bought only what they needed for the present, so everybody could get something.

5. THE ORDER-

No looting in shops. No honking and no overtaking on the roads. Just understanding.

6. THE SACRIFICE- Fifty workers stayed back to pump sea water in the N-reactors. How will they ever be repaid?

7. THE TENDERNESS- Restaurants cut prices. An unguarded ATM is left alone. The strong cared for the weak.

8. THE TRAINING-

The old and the children, everyone knew exactly what to do. And they did just that.

9. THE MEDIA

They showed magnificent restraint in the bulletins. No silly reporters. Only calm reportage.

10. THE CONSCIENCE

When the power went off in a store, people put things back on the shelves and left quietly

A disaster management project is likely to fail if the goals and method did not fit the needs and capacities intended of the affected communities.

There is a need of radical change in programme implementation authorities as well as funding agencies.

Since community are the worst sufferer in the event of a disaster and it the community who are the first responder in the disaster event.

So community involvement in each and every development project is a must.

Recently even the World Bank and the other donor agencies like the UNDP and the UNDRO have move forward the procedure which allow the target communities to be involve in programme planning implementation, monitoring, and evaluation in human settlement project and disaster management project.



ADVANTAGES OF CP

Cost Reduction : more efficient use of resources. If community is involve in planning , implementation and monitoring the developmental project or any kind of project then the cost of the project is reduced considerably, because if the community itself get involve there will be free labour and work will be to a satisfactory mark otherwise a big sum have to go outside to outside agency.

No Misunderstanding with administration : Total transparency. In any development programme whether big or small project there will be lots of pros and con in that particular area or locality when there is no clear cut understanding with the community of that area .So understanding and coordination among the community and the government agency should be there in order to have a transparency and smooth implementation of the scheme.

Socio-Cultural : acceptability of projects as implementation agency is from outside If the community is involve it will solve one of the most important problem that is the acceptable of the socio-cultural phenomenon. Each and every community has their own socio-cultural and custom according to their belief. So socio cultural acceptance of these projects by the community is a must as the implement agency is from outside the state and the knowledge of the local social

MAPPING EXERCISE

Most important activity of the community based disaster preparedness is the mapping of the village or the community , because mapping is considered to be a very simple and cost effective tool to collect ground level data.

This exercise has also found to be very effective in raising awareness among the community members It also enhances participation of the community in problem identification and programmed implementation.

These map not only generate awareness among the community but are also useful in smooth evacuation process during floods or any imminent disaster. The mapping exercise are done with the active involvement of women and poorer section of the village

Resource Mapping

Resource mapping focuses on what communities have to offer by identifying the assets and the resources that can be utilized for building communities during and after disasters.

Apart from infrastructure and money, this could be individuals with specific skills, local institutions and people's knowledge as all these have the capacity to create awareness and bring about changes in the community.

A resource map is therefore not limited to a map depicting the available resources but also plotting of resources based on distribution, access and its use

Risk and vulnerability map

In the vulnerability map the community members have to identify the hazards that the village is prone to and the possible areas that would be affected

They also demarcate the low lying areas near the water bodies such as the sea and river, direction of wind blow, etc.

Through this mapping exercise the community members could identify the risk group's location and the assets, those that require protection from various hazards.



COMMUNITY CONTINGENCY PLAN

A Community contingency plan is a list of activities a village agrees to follow to prevent loss of life, livelihoods and property in case of cyclone, floods, drought, earthquake etc. It also identifies in advance, action to be taken by individual in the community so that each one knows what to do when a cyclone, floods earthquake warning is received. Every village is different in terms of its inhabitants, its geography its resource and its ways of making community decision thus contingency plan will differ from one village to another.

This plan as the name suggests it's the community who makes these plans or the inhabitants of the village, There should be representative of women youth, the elderly, the disabled artisan, marginal farmers and daily wages and other vulnerable groups. There should also be representative of community based groups like self help group, farmer committee and other such groups functioning in a village. For a plan to work every segment of the community /village has to be represented during meetings to express their needs concerns and share their experience.

To carry forward the process of discussion and to guide the community towards drawing a workable plan, the involvement of community leaders, the block development officer, the village level worker the rang bah shnong, doloi, sirdar, the nokma and the cooperatives is necessary. They possess the necessary authority and skills to motivate the community, conduct these sessions and make sure that the decisions are arrived at participation discussions

How plans are made in contingency plan

There are five stages that are being made the first stage is the discussion of the post disaster situation from flood, cyclone to review and analysis of what happened. The community discusses what happened in the last cyclone (Orissa) \floods that has happened in the village.

Before the cyclone /floods

Was the warning communicated to everyone? If so how? If not why? When did it reach? What did each one do after the warning (individuals – families – community)?

What precautions were taken?

What could individuals – families – community protect? What would they have liked to protect?

During the Cyclone/flood

What was the experience? The weather (severity, duration of the cyclone/flood) – where was everyone and what did they do? Individuals – families – community.

Did anyone move to cyclone/flood shelters or safe houses or safe buildings after receiving the warning?

After the Cyclone/flood

What did everyone do after the cyclone/flood subsided?

How many deaths and how much damage to property and livelihood? Who faced maximum losses and why?

What kind of help was needed? Did help arrive on time?

What kind of difficulties was faced? Who had most difficulties? How were the problems solved?

The exercise gives everyone in the community, an opportunity to know how each one faced in the cyclone/flood and how the village emerged as a whole after the cyclone/flood and how the village emerged as a whole after the cyclone/flood. It also gives an idea of how prepared the community was to face the cyclone/flood.

Based on the findings of this exercise, the community will decide on the different ways through which can be better prepared to respond to the next6 cyclone/flood threat and need based contingency plan can be drawn with priorities listed.

Stage 2: Make a Description of the Village?

(Situational Analysis)

Community, Volunteers, Youths, Women, Ward Members, Sarpanch and other Government and Non-government officials make a map of the village identifying the following characteristics.

Mark on the map the geography and topography of the village, for e.g.

What is the village surrounded by in the North, South, East, and Western directions. Modifications can be carried out to suit the characteristics of the village. Hint: you may use an updated revenue map of the village as a reference during the exercise.

Mark on the map existing safe and risk prone infrastructure in the village and where they are located

Cyclone/flood shelter if any,

Safe areas and buildings

Temples or any community building that can be used as a cyclone/flood shelter

Schools and education facilities

Drinking water facilities

Dispensaries or primary health care units

Stage 3: Listing what causes damage in cyclone/flood and where (Hazard mapping)

The community identifies based on the experiences of the earlier cyclone/flood, what the different weather hazards it faced, for e.g. winds, heavy rains, floods, mudslides and so on. It also identifies where in the village these hazards are most likely to affect life, property, infrastructure and economic activities. These are marked on a separate map.

Stage 4: Assessing who is at risk and what is at risk (Risk mapping: Identifying vulnerable people and areas)

Stage 5: How to reduce risk (Opportunity mapping)

The community identifies those resources existing in the village, which will help to reduce risks to life and property. A list of these resources is made and marked on the village map

a) The community identifies

Safe houses and building where families may take shelter in case of a cyclone/flood for e.g. Cyclone/flood shelters, Ing shnong, (Public places), school buildings, temple, RCC house of villager and other strong structure that cannot be easily be damage by any strong winds or rains.

Elevated land, hillocks and similar natural barriers for livestock protection.

Safe evacuation routes that will not be disrupted incase of cyclone/flood.

Existing health and medical and sanitation facilities that can be used and strengthen in the event of cyclone/flood.

B) Sources of funds to carry on contingency funds and preparedness activities.

Funds for repair and construction of cyclone/flood shelters plantation of wind barriers come from the government or the government takes up the activity.

Motivated responsible men, women and youth volunteer who can implement and supervise the activities of contingency plan for e.g. Members of youth club women member of the village teacher and so on. The volunteer will then need to be trained in their responsibilities

At community or village level, DM teams play a vital role in managing the disaster. Different Disaster Management Teams like Warning, Shelter Management, Evacuation, Search & Rescue, Medical and First Aid, Water and Sanitation, Carcass Disposal, Trauma and Counseling, Damage Assessment and Relief and Coordination.

An analysis of the potentials/ strengths of the Disaster Management Teams members is required to be done. And based on the need of the training, the Disaster Management Team members are imparted training on specialized/technical topics

All Disaster Management Team members are linked with the existing service providers for continuous training and discharging of their responsibility effectively.

The roles and responsibilities of the Disaster Management Team are of the following

Early Warning Team:

The early warning teams have a detailed report of all the members of the house hold, especially vulnerable house hold.

Emergency contact telephone numbers are collected well in advance of the hazards season, tools such as radio, television etc. are to be kept in working condition prior to the hazards period.

During the occurrence of the event, the team would be responsible to inform each and every household regarding the impending disaster.

During any disaster, the team is to collect latest information on the developing situation and inform the people. They should also keep a track of the situation and listen to the de-earning messages.



Rescue and Evacuation Team

The team is to have the list of the vulnerable population, those who are to be shifted to the safe place during any disaster with details belonging to each household.

They should as well have the necessary items like air tube, rope, bamboos, cutting equipments etc. During that period, they have to rescue the vulnerable and needy people.

And after the disaster period, they are to shift these vulnerable people in their respective houses.

The team members are trained to prepare the rescue kits from the indigenous and local materials.

Women as team members to rescue the women groups during crisis time.



Shelter Team

The team leader or any other team members should have the keys of the safe shelters so that prior to the disaster, they will clean up the place and make available the necessary materials required for the evacuees during disaster period like food, drinking water, medicines, bleaching powder, firewood, lantern, etc.

During any disaster they will be responsible to fulfill the requirements of the people.

After the disaster, the team needs to ensure hygiene in and around the shelter place. Women are generally active members of the shelter team as they are well acquainted with house management, and are able to manage shelters during emergency.



Water & Sanitation Team

The team will construct temporary latrine/toilets at the shelter place. They will also make arrangements for storing of safe drinking water and water for cooking and bathing purposes.

They will look into the cleanliness of the shelter place so they will take up special measures to avoid any breakout disease

After the disaster they are to clear off the wastes in the village they should also disinfect the well using bleaching powder



Medical and first aid team

This specialized team is responsible for preparing and updating the list of vulnerable population like old and ailing people, pregnant ladies, and children.

They also have to conduct a routine checkup of ailing people in the village, collect health related information and make the community aware of the health measures to be taken up.

This team is linked with the local medical team



Relief and coordination team

This team maintain the list of all household members so that they can arrange or procure sufficient quantity of food materials for each category of people

They are also responsible for the distribution of relief materials at time of disaster.

In the post disaster period they will make arrangement for getting relief materials from the block office.



Carcasses disposal team.

The team is responsible for the clearing of carcasses after the disaster; they are exposed to different types of carcasses disposal method

The team should put in all efforts to check spread of diseases by disposing of the carcasses at the earliest and in the right manner.



Trauma counseling team:

The Existing relief system does not have any provision for the treatment of mental health, which enhance suicidal cases after any major disaster.

It has been seen that most of the community members are traumatized due to heavy loss and loss of family members

In such situation the counseling team is responsible for counseling the victims to ease them of their trauma.



END

While it is important to own the problems, consequences and challenges of any mitigation / preparedness initiative

- it is necessary to take people's involvement further into policy and strategy



➤ **Create a CULTURE of SAFETY**

➤ ***Let us learn lessons from earlier tragedies & make our Institution a safer place***

NGOs AS INTERFACE

DM has emerged as a specialized discipline

Need for Specialization and Professionalization in voluntary sector to enhance effectiveness in managing disasters

Shift in emphasis of NGOs from non-traditional strategies of support like micro credit, medicare, NFE, literacy to more specialized areas like rescue and relief, construction of transit and temporary shelters, rehabilitation of disaster victims, counselling and trauma care etc have offered tremendous opportunities for collaborative work through active involvement of Govt; corporate sector, donor agencies, local communities and voluntary agencies