

Concept Note
For
2-Day Residential Training Program
On
**COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER
RISK MANAGEMENT**
Dated: 16-17th March, 2021



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1. INTRODUCTION

Human beings have been at the mercy of natural hazards since the beginning of life on this planet. Floods, fires, earthquakes and tremors, mudslides, volcanic eruptions, hurricanes, tornadoes, tsunamis, tropical storms, ice storms, landslides, droughts and famine consistently remind us of how vulnerable we are.

Disasters occurring at present are much more in magnitude and frequency as compared to earlier times. In addition, the specific and varying characteristics of every event prohibit us to take one size fit all approach.

Communities are not only the first sufferers but also the first responders so it is important to build capacities of individuals as a basic unit of communities. Community-based schemes have evolved into holistic approaches to managing flood risk, which need to be embedded in investment programs. This concept note looks at case studies of pilot practices in community-based flood risk management (CBFRM) in the Asia-Pacific rim which becomes vulnerable to floods of increased frequency and intensity. It also presents lessons and practical guidelines in developing CBFRM investment projects, particularly highlighting community organization, financing, capacity development, gender and social inclusion, risk management, technology transfer, and cultural norms and values.

2. AIM & OBJECTIVES

The training programme is designed with the following objectives in the field of Community Based Disaster Risk Management are as follows: -

1. Discuss various existing Community based flood risk mitigation methodologies,
2. Methods to strengthen various Community based flood risk management techniques,
3. Case studies and lessons learnt

The main aim of this training programme is to discover and promote various community based disaster risk mitigation methodologies and how these mitigation methodologies can be streamlined as per Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction to improve their efficacy.

3. PREPARATION AND PROCESS OF COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR COMMUNITY RESILIENCE.

The logic behind the Community based Disaster Preparedness plans is to involve communities in identifying and mapping their own hazards, vulnerable sections, resources available, and safe evacuation routes.

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

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

The plan should have made by members of the community irrespective of class, creed, sex and occupational status, supported and facilitated by Community representatives, Local NGOs, Volunteers, and Government officials. The facilitators should have the skills to motivate the community, conduct the meetings and encourage as participatory an approach as possible.

- **STEP 1: COLLECTION OF BASIC INFORMATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF A LOGICAL UNIT**
- **STEP 2: ORGANIZING COMMUNITY MEETING BY INFORMING MOST OF THE COMMUNITY PEOPLE**
- **STEP 3: PREPARATION OF COMMUNITY PROFILE**
- **STEP 4: PREPARATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER PREPAREDNESS MAP**
- **STEP 5: PREPARATION OF LOCAL COMMITTEES, TASK FORCES, AND EMERGENCY DIRECTORY**

4. Case Study: Gujarat

Jashpar village, 45 kilometers away from Limbadi, the Block headquarter in Surendranagar district is one of the least developed villages without the basic facilities such as all season roads, basic telephony, drinking water and adequate alternative livelihood for people. During the monsoon, the lone approach road to the village gets cut off and people often use the railway track which is slightly on a higher ground to approach the village. In case, the rail track gets flooded, Jashpar becomes unapproachable. It has already experienced such a worst scenario during 2005 and 2006 flood. Vasantben P.Dharajiya of Jashpar village in Surendranagar district is member of first aid DMT. She is a physically challenged and surviving with a ten-year-old daughter alone after being divorced. She has to run the home and fulfill the responsibility of both the parents towards her only daughter. But she accepts these challenges with grace and living a life with dignity. She believes that it is social taboos and customs weighing heavily against women of her village that are responsible for the less participation of women in development.



Being a proactive woman member from Jashpar, she comes forward to take part in the formal Gram Sabha at the village Panchayat. Elaborating upon some of her past experiences at meetings, she quipped, “if she suggests anything or put across an opinion, male leaders would retort that **“TAMNE TO VATO KARVI CHE KAM KARO TO KHABAR PADE”** (you just know how to talk; you would realize how difficult it is to get things done.) She has received First aid training under the community capacity building initiative under DRM Programme. When the constitution of other DMT’s was taking place at Jashpur during the Gram Sabha, as per her commitment, she had mobilized around 35 women SHG members and Anganvadi workers at the Gram Sabha held during March 2007. Due to her effort, these

women too took active part during the deliberations at Gram Sabha and discussed various issues pertaining to women and their concerns particularly during and post-flood scenario. She also articulated the need among the fellow members to enlist their names in S & R and water and sanitation and relief distribution teams. With the acquired skills, she has turned into a good helping hand to the local PHC health worker. Presently, Vasantben is being given a stock of basic first aid medicines by the local PHC health worker which she uses for treating community members, women and children in case of an accident. When asked, how she is going to utilize the first aid skills and motivate other community women of the village on disaster preparedness and response, she told, there is an urgent need to change the mindset of male members of our society and for that we need more forward looking and courageous women to come forward and take the lead. She is quite positive about her effort. She was sure, in due course; she would be able to help the community women, through her Mahila Mandal and would ensure that they have a say in the village affairs. She was also confident that with the help of her group she would educate and train fellow village women on understanding their special needs and making them realize about their potential to contribute to general awareness and preparedness of the village community.

5. Case Study: Promoting Gender Equity in Search & Rescue Training

Vagda cluster in Palanpur Block of Banaskantha district comprises of 6 villages Lalavada, Jabalpur, Vagda, Fatepur, Kharodiya, Sadarpur, Karjodiya and Sangra. The cluster is prone to accidents as it close to National Highway. A search & rescue training was organized for the village DMT members of these villages at Vagda on 12th May 07. Considering the earlier experience of low participation of women in S & R training, a different mobilization strategy was worked out. Out of 39 total participants, only 8 women were DMT members. Looking at the less number of women members in the DMT, District Project Officer, Mr. Mukesh Chavda thought of contacting the local CBO-Seva Nidhi Foundation. After an interaction, Mr. Rameshbhai, the CBO representative suggested to contact Mrs. Bhavnaben Prajapati who runs a tailoring class at Vagda village. Women from surrounding villages learn tailoring under her mentoring. Mr. Chavda met Bhavnaben and explained her the utility of learning simple life saving skills by women and told her about the kind of role women could play in case of an small incident either at home or in the livelihood or in case of natural disaster. Impressed by the briefing, Bhavnaben asked all her friends to attend the training Programme. Result was- out of total 66 participants, 39 women volunteers took part in the training. Mr. Chavda, prior to visiting the village had made official communication to Talati (village Patwari) and Sarpanch, Village Disaster Management Committee Chairman and Secretary. Even adequate advocacy was made for equitable participation of women in capacity building Programs at the village level.

Participation: Training was started with a general introduction followed by gender sensitization of participants. Women members themselves practiced different types of tying rescue knots, preparing stretcher out of bamboo and a piece of cloth for shifting an injured and bandaging and so on. More probing questions came from the women participants.

Lessons Learnt: Women participation would be less in a Search & Rescue training is a mindset of the practitioner. If we would try to articulate the need of greater participation of women in this crucial sector specific training, we could elicit greater participation. Role of local NGO and CBO and the women leaders here was vital for mobilizing the women volunteers. Advocacy on need of involving more women and appreciating their role at the community level helped in containing the initial resistance and breaking the gender stereotype i.e., search and rescue is the job of male members.

6. METHODOLOGY

- Power point presentation
- Language to be used: Hindi/ Gujarati
- Question/ Answer
- Interaction and experience sharing
- Reading material (Soft Copy only)
- Presentations (Soft copy only)
- Flip charts

7. Expected Participants

Sr. No.	Name of Department/ organization	Post of participants	Expected No. of Participants	Level of Participants
1.	GSDMA	Aapda Mitra	5	L3
2.	Civil Defence & Home guard	Sector Warden/ Warden/ Warden Division	5	L3
3.	Department of Women and Child Development, GoG	Anganwadi Workers	5	L3
4.	Health and Family Welfare Department, GoG	ANM/ ASHA	5	L3
5.	National Service Scheme, GoG	NSS Volunteers	5	L3
6.	Gujarat State Bharat Scouts & Guide	5 Scouts & 5 Guides (5 Girls & 5 Boys)	10	L3
TOTAL			35	