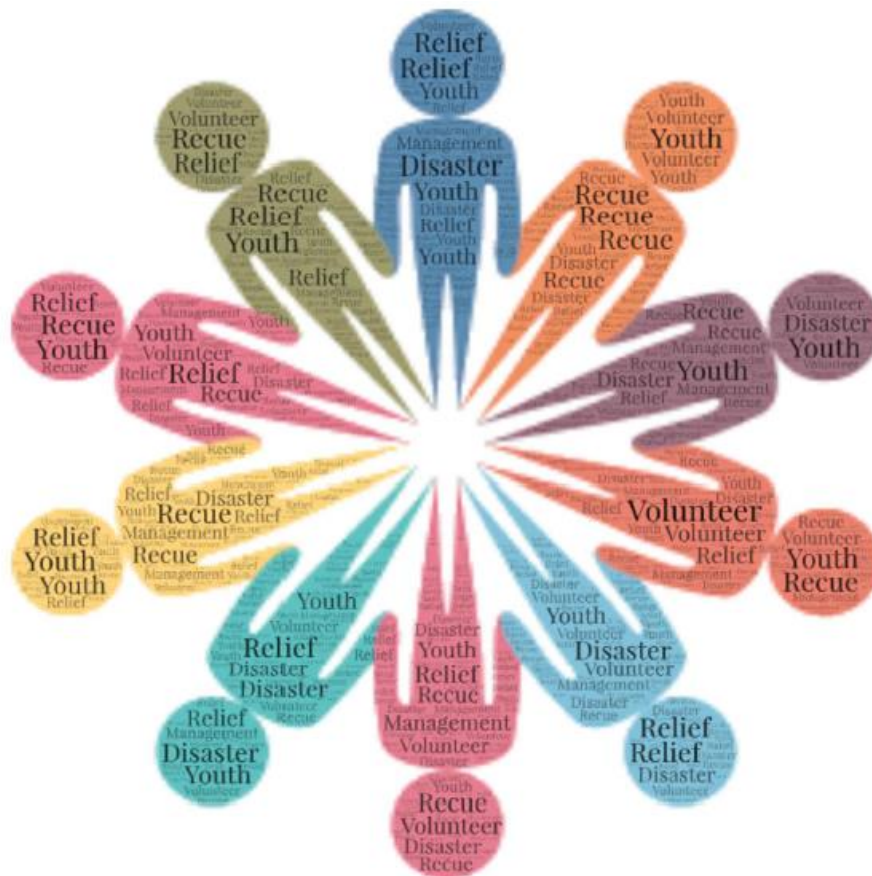


Webinar based Training Module

Role of Youth and Volunteers for Disaster Risk Management



Role of Youth and Volunteers for Disaster Risk Management



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Training Aim and Objectives

Aim

The enhance the understanding on Disaster Risk Management (DRM) for the Youth and Volunteers in the State.

Objective

By the end of the complete training, the participants will be able to explain -

- Basics of Disaster Risk Management;
- Role of Youth-Volunteers in Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness along with Response activities;
- Risk Analysis (Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity, Risk);
- Community Preparedness, Best Practices and Case Studies of COVID-19 Pandemic;
- Makes DRM programs more effective/efficient for youth-volunteers.

Targeted Participants

Sendai Frameworks for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2005-2030 talks about ‘**all-of-society**’ and SDG talks about ‘**leave-no-one-behind**’. With India, as a Nation of Youth Population, the onus lies with us to empower our youth, so that they can design their own Resilient and Sustainable future.

Moreover, **Disaster Management Policy of India** formulated in **2009** emphasizes on Involvement of Community, Civil Defense Volunteers, NGOs, Ex-Servicemen and Youth organizations in all aspects of Disaster Management. It lays down roadmap/directions for holistic and pro-active approach towards prevention, mitigation and preparedness. The policy also advocates for a multi-disciplinary, multi-sectoral and holistic approach towards DRM involving all stakeholders.

Hence, the targeted participants for this training program would be associated from all across the Districts/Talukas from various Youth Volunteer Organizations/Universities, viz. Aapda Mitra (around 1400 nos.), Youth Volunteers-NYKS (2 in each Taluka, 510 nos.), NCC Cadets (around 74520 nos.), NCC (Associated NCC Officers, around 1500 nos.), NSS Program Officer (Schools / Colleges, around 1500 nos.), NSS Volunteers (around 1 lac nos.), Scout & Guide Volunteers (around 50000 nos.), Scout Master/Unit Leader (around 15000 nos.), Civil Defence Volunteers (around 17692 nos.), Home Guards (around 58000 nos.), Aanganwadi Workers (around 53000 nos.), ASHA Workers (around 32000 nos.), Community Resource Persons (GLPC) and Village Resource Persons (CRD) etc.

About the Module

This module provides the trainer and/or the facilitator with ideas to conduct an introductory awareness on Basics of Disaster Risk Management, Disaster Management in terms of Rescue, Relief and Rehabilitation and Role of Youth Volunteer organizations in Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness and Response activities. The orientation training makes several assumptions,

- Participants have limited knowledge and experience of DRM work;
- Participants are interested in developing an understanding of State, National and International agendas and its allied field, like Climate Change Adaptation (CCA);
- Participants would be willing to continue learning about DRM principles and widely accepted standards in Disaster Response.

GIDM has constituted a Program Development and Review Committee (PDRC) on theme “**Role of Youth and Volunteers for Disaster Risk Management**” on **26-Nov-2018**, by involving concerned stakeholders from various Department of Government of Gujarat, namely Sport, Youth & Cultural Activities Dept. and Education Dept., NCC, NSS, NYKS, Civil Defence & Home Guards, Bharat Scout & Guide, Indian Red Cross Society etc. where discussions and decisions were taken to have a strategic positioning of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in capacity building programs for Youth and Volunteers across the State. As decided in the PDRC meeting, GIDM, in collaboration with Youth Volunteer organization(s), will explore possibilities of creating a cadre of Master Trainers, through various modes of training program(s), viz. Residential, Virtual, Webinar, SATCOM, Combo etc., who can drive on various capacity building activities of GIDM on the subject.

Keeping the importance of the subject and as follow-up activity, GIDM, in association with its PDRC members and GIDM Editorial Board, has developed this Webinar based Training Module on the subject.

Structure of the Module

A contents page lists the topics in order of presentation. Two sessions of 60 min. each including the introductory session for training through use of Online platform of GIDM. Each session contains session briefs, timeline, key learning objective and key learning outcomes along with the mode of training. Each session is supported by a session plan that describes the,

- Time required for each activity in the session;
- Rationale for the session;
- Key learner outcomes;
- Key messages for the session;
- An overview of the session;
- Preparation to be undertaken prior to the session;
- Resources to implement the session;
- Trainers notes which give extra background information, additional reading and process tips.

How to use the Module?

The module is designed to assist trainers to plan, implement and orient the participant through online sessions to enhance the understanding on Basics of DRM principles along with the Role of Youth and Volunteers in different phases of a DM cycle. However, trainers are encouraged to contextualize the deliverable contents based on their unique skills, field experience and vernacular language ‘Gujarati’, in which this training may be delivered. The terminologies and concepts may be challenging for newcomers and therefore it is advised that the trainers or facilitators, deliver the session in a simplest way.

Care is to be taken that the examples may primarily be from Gujarat so that the participants can easily relate to. The trainer can use this opportunity to emphasis the role of GIDM in preparedness through capacity development initiatives.

Background

After enactment of the **Disaster Management Act 2005**, the Disaster Management process has undergone a paradigm shift from the earlier approach of **Response** to Disasters; to the current holistic approach of Disaster **Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness**, which yields long-term benefits while minimizing damage due to disaster impacts. While youth-volunteers have unique needs during an emergency, they can also play a very importance role when it comes to DRM. Youth-Volunteers are positive influencers, empowered to become Leaders and become more confident/active participants when enabled by training-learning. Successful program/course required resources like relevant literature/material, teaching-learning aids to trainers and/or trainees. Youth-volunteer programs that enable **First Responders** can help cultivate positive attitudes and help understand that first responders play a positive role in communities.

In recent past, the country and the state of Gujarat have faced frequent disasters and extreme climate events. In response to this, Government of Gujarat maintains the Disaster Risk Reduction portfolio at all levels considering its vulnerability and giving proportionate weightage to Disaster Risk Management.

SFDRR and local governance: The Sendai Framework for DRR 2015–2030 was adopted by 185 states at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held from 14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Miyagi, Japan.

The Sendai Framework is a 15-years, voluntary, non-binding agreement which recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders. It aims for the following outcome:

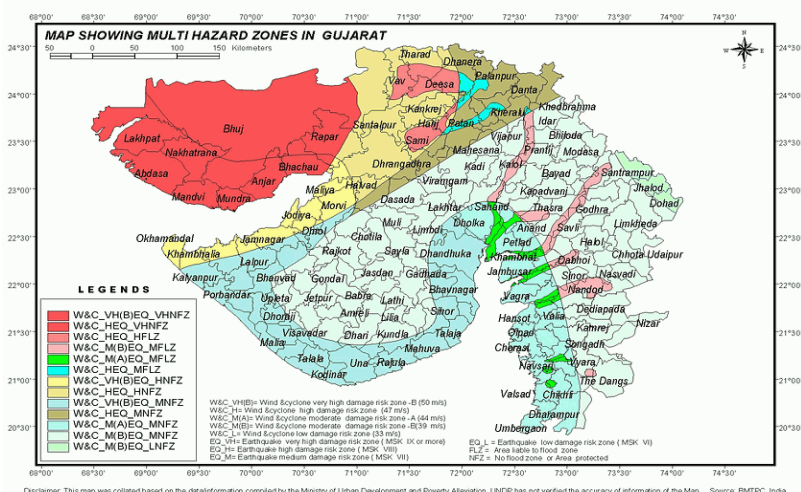
The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

The SFDRR document shows that local governance requires a flexible national framework to allow for tailored solutions at the local level. It calls for the countries and their humanitarian and development partners to urgently ensure that local governments implement a policy of awareness, resilience and information sharing. Enhancing local governance and local disaster management requires an effective legal framework and the engagement of multiple stakeholders. However, the importance of local governance is vital in addressing the 4 priorities and 7 global targets of SFDRR.

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)'s, Government of India further emphasis on the role of Urban local bodies and the **Panchayats** to follow building bye-laws (under priority 2 of SFDRR) in actionable points for implementing SFDRR at local level such as; States/Districts to achieve India's commitment in the Sendai Conference.

Gujarat is a multi-hazard State, prone to Floods, Earthquake, Cyclone, Tsunami, Climate induced Extreme events etc besides man-made ones. The state is much vulnerable to earthquake ranging seismicity from II to V. The state has witnessed more than nine Earthquakes in last 5 decades. It is a matter of fact that the Natural Hazards cannot be prevented, but their adverse impact on human society can be reduced to a considerable extent with proper planning and strengthening preparedness. Administration has the role to help the people in distress, the people themselves have greater responsibility to withstand together to face such eventualities and help the authorities in DRM processes, rather than fully depending on it. No state-level administration will be able to meet the requirements of communities, unless communities come forward to solve their own problems.

Training and Capacity Building is a vital component of the Disaster Risk Management processes and hence, adequate training to the key stakeholders, creating adequate training opportunities, strengthening of training infrastructures, sharing of skills and knowledge on DRM, adequate capacity enhancement and their sustainability has been the prime focus for the State like Gujarat.



GoG after the massive Earthquake during 2001 has been working on strengthening the institutional mechanism for DRM in the State. Below were some of the institutions working on different phases of DM,

- **Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA):** Promotes an integrated and coordinated system of Disaster Management including Prevention and Mitigation of Disaster by the State, local Authorities, Stakeholders and Communities.

- **Commissioner of Relief (CoR):** Provides immediate Relief and Response to any impending Disastrous situation by assisting and protecting the Community; providing Relief to the affected community; Preventing or combating disruption; or dealing with the destructive and other impacts of the Disasters.
- **Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM):** The Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM) is registered as an autonomous society under the Government of Gujarat. The Institute has been entrusted with the responsibility of Human Resource Development, Capacity Building, Training, applied Research and Documentation in the field of Disaster Risk Management. As per GIDM's objective and mandates, it focuses on enriching the capacities - in specific areas of Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness & Relief, Recovery, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Risk Informed Sustainable Development, of the officials and functionaries of the State and District/Taluka Administration for DRM.

With the advent of **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction** (SFDRR 2015 – 30), there has been a paradigm shift from ‘**Managing Disasters**’ to ‘**Disaster Risk Management**’. Along with this, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (**Sustainable Development Goals**) is steering our world towards sustainable development as an overarching agreement amongst all the nations. GIDM, through its capacity building programs, is fostering the concerted ideology of Risk Informed Planning and Disaster Resilient Sustainable Development.

In view of the above development at State level, the module intends to address certain issues related to DRM by partnering with Sports, Youth and Cultural Activities Dept., Education Dept., NCC, NSS, NYKS, Scout & Guide, Civil Defence & Home Guards in the State, so as to build a cadre of disciplined workforce who can complement and supplement the efforts in different phases of Disaster Management Cycle. After the commencement of Sendai Framework of Action, there continues to be not just a lot to be accomplished for DRM, but also significantly more to demonstrate and deliver on the inter-linkages between DRM, early Recovery, Development, Environmental Protection and Climate Change Adaptation. While there is an acceleration in the implementation of DRM initiatives across the country and at the State level.

In this context, there continues to be a need to build capacities innovatively, increase outreach at

the appropriate levels, enhance impact of action; all of which also require qualified and experienced professionals to assist and support Government and Non-Government stakeholders/actors in coordinated, structured and timely DRM and response actions. Disaster Risk Management being a relatively new domain of knowledge and practice, offers a key challenge in finding disciplined workforce and capacity development opportunities. Much emphasis has also been laid in the SDGs agenda where India is a signatory where the Role of Youth and Volunteers on various Social Security Programs is vital to the development processes. As youth volunteers, especially, are central to this effort, they have the potential to be a disciplined workforce for transformational change. India's 330-million-plus young men and women will be instrumental in helping realize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Under the **National Youth Policy 2014**, four key areas of intervention have been identified, with many areas of overlap with the SDGs. Action Plans were developed to achieve the objectives of the National Youth Policy 2014 under four key areas: Social Entrepreneurship; Gender Justice and Equality; Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction; and Social Inclusion. While all four Action Plans work towards Goal 1 (No Poverty), the plans also bring focus to other SDGs.

The Action Plan on Social Entrepreneurship looks at the targets of Goal 8 (Decent Work and economic Growth). Strategies detailed in the plan suggest facilitating entrepreneurship opportunities for youth in order to build creative, innovative solutions to the most pressing development challenges in India through education and volunteering. The Action Plan on Gender Justice and Equality provides clear strategies to work towards Goals (Gender Equality) in India. For example, one of the key strategies outlined is to encourage young women to volunteer in their communities, which could help them build skills while also challenging gender inequalities. Along with an overarching focus on Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), Goal 14 (Life under Water), and Goal 15 (Life on Land), the Action Plan on Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction also addresses some of the targets of Goal 13 (Climate Action), by strategizing prevention and mitigation of natural disasters, involving youth volunteers in climate-change related planning, and improving education and awareness about climate change and environmental challenges. Goal 10 calls for reducing inequalities based on age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status within a country. The

Action Plan on Social Inclusion recognized young people as a marginalized group, laying out a blueprint to effectively approach intersectional marginality due to other factors like sex, disability, caste, ethnicity, religion and others by creating safe spaces for youth and promoting a rights-based approach to youth development. Volunteering has been entwined across all four thematic areas as a realistic and achievable strategy to involve young people in development work. With volunteering as an overarching strategy, all the plans bring to light new issues and strategies in the respective themes. The relevance of volunteering is particularly highlighted in the action plan on *Engaging Youth Volunteers for Disaster Risk Reduction and Environment Management* where building a cohort of trained youth volunteers is suggested to tackle unexpected disasters in India. Further, in *Engendering the National Youth Policy*, a strong focus has been to empower the existing voluntary schemes like gender champions and Anganwadi workers under the Integrated Child Development Services scheme to transform existing social norms and behaviors for gender justice and equality.

Training Schedule

No	Time	Title	Session Objective	Methodology
1.1	60 min.	Understanding Basics of Disaster Risk Management (DRM)	At the end of this session participants will be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Terminologies used in DRM 2. Evolution of the field; from Managing Disasters to DRM 3. Evolution to SFDRR from Yokohama 4. Introduce the concept of Disaster Resilience 5. Disaster Management Cycle (DM Cycle) 6. Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity and Risk 	Presentation
1.2	60 min.	Role of Youth and Volunteers for Disaster Risk Management	At the end of this session participants will be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Role of Youth Volunteers in Managing Disaster Risks 2. Role in Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness 3. Best Practices of Search and Rescue (SAR), First Aid, Psychosocial Care and Relief 4. Case studies of COVID-19 Pandemic 5. Role of Youth in i.e. Recovery (Reconstruction, Rehabilitation) 	Presentation

Session 1.1

Understanding of Basics of Disaster Risk Management

Duration: 60 min.

Session Objectives:

At the end of this session, participants will be able to,

1. Terminologies used in DRM
2. Evolution of the field; from Managing Disasters to DRM
3. Evolution to SFDRR from Yokohama
4. Introduce the concept of Disaster Resilience
5. Disaster Management Cycle (DM Cycle)
6. Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity and Risk

Key Learning Points:

1. The basic concepts that comprise the DM cycle;
2. When a disaster occurs, complementing and supplementing the efforts of Govt./local administration is the responsibility of all stakeholders;
3. Resilience Building and disaster response will help reduce vulnerability and build resilience of the State;
4. The Sendai Framework is a 15-years, voluntary, non-binding agreement which recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders;
5. Much emphasis has also been laid in the SDGs agenda where India is a signatory where the Role of Youth on various Social Security Programs is vital to the development processes;
6. Understand the concept of Disaster Preparedness and its linkages to Development Goals.

Facilitator's Guidance:

Time slots in minutes	Process	Resources
40	<p>Explanation: Matching meanings and definitions</p> <p>Explain to the participants at what stage of the disaster cycle (see resource and work book sheet diagram) they think the terms/activities apply.</p> <p><i>Note:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The terms and definitions are actually still being defined. It's important to be clear with other partners what <i>you</i> mean by terminology used in DM • Although activities are linked to particular stages in the emergency-development life cycle, in reality many of them cross over • Most people now regard risk, reduction, and even preparedness activities as part of development work. This is increasingly true as the number of disasters (small and large scale) increase globally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terms/ Definitions: in PPT • DRR / Disaster Management Cycle
15	<p>Show the PPT 1.2 (1-12) slide on Gujarat Vulnerability to different Hazards and its Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential impacts of this hazard on communities by age group bearing in mind impacts on different sectors (e.g. Education, Health, Child Protection, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Nutrition etc.) 	Presentation
5	<p>Show the Video Clip on Act Now and end the session with thanks to the participants</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HhD85cQejTg</p> <p>Show the Video Clips on SFDRR</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M9m6mb-blYM</p> <p>Demystifying vulnerability (disabled people in emergencies, mainly children)</p> <p>http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4IywPclgr2I</p>	Video Clip

Session 1.2

Role of Youth and Volunteers for Disaster Risk Management

Duration: 60 min.

Session Objectives:

At the end of this session participants will be able to:

1. Role of Youth in Understanding Disaster Risks;
2. Role of Youth in Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness;
3. Role of Youth in Search and Rescue (SAR), Relief;
4. Role of Youth in Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, i.e. Recovery.

Key Learning Points:

1. Youth and Volunteers can supplement and complement the efforts of Govt. in addressing the Disaster Risks affecting community;
2. Partnership with NCC, NSS, NYKS, Scout & Guide, Civil Defence & Home Guards in the State, can build a network of uniform cadre services who can be called at the time of crisis;
3. Voluntary services to the community helps in building capacities of the First Responders leading to reduction of Disaster losses and Mortalities.

Facilitator's Guidance:

Time slots in minutes	Process	Resources
30	<p>Explain the Institutional arrangements of Uniform Cadre Services</p> <p>The roles and responsibilities envisaged in different documents prescribed by Govt. Invite and involve participants by asking them why there is a need to be involved in different phases of DM Cycle. Endorse their suggestion with -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparedness Planning is a Participatory and Community based DRM exercise • It ensures Preparedness, Prevention and Response • It should have a holistic approach to combat any disaster event • Its better “ to be Safe than Sorry “ 	Presentation
15	<p>Explain the scope of involvement of Youth and Volunteers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness and sensitization meetings/orientations for various stakeholders along with local communities • Support in formation of Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) and Sub-committees and their Roles (viz. Early Warning, Evacuation, Coordination/Communication, First Aid, Search and Rescue, Documentation/Reporting and Recovery) • Hazard, Vulnerability & Risk identification • Training of DMCs and Sub-committees • Awareness and Dissemination of Plan to everyone • Conduct Mock Drills and reporting to DMCs • Implementation of Risk Mitigating measures • Annual evaluation and updatation of the DRM activities 	Presentation

15	<p>Sum-up with a generic discussion on the Role of Youth and Volunteers' during an Emergency situation</p> <p>Ask participants to share if they received, came across, developed formats, templates and checklists on the above mentioned components</p> <p>Share good lesson learnt documents where Youth and Volunteers have played a greater role in Disaster Response. Eg. 2001 Gujarat Earthquake, Gorkha (Nepal) Earthquake 2015</p>	Video Clip
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Tools and Equipment Needed:

- LCD and Screen
- National Youth Policy of 2014

Chart of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Scope and purpose

The present framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards and risks as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks.
It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors

Expected outcome

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries

Goal

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience

Targets

Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030	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	Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020	Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030	Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030
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Priorities for Action

There is a need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following four priority areas.

Priority 1 Understanding disaster risk	Priority 2 Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk	Priority 3 Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience	Priority 4 Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to «Build Back Better» in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction
Disaster risk management needs to be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment	Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is vital to the management of disaster risk reduction in all sectors and ensuring the coherence of national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies that, by defining roles and responsibilities, guide, encourage and incentivize the public and private sectors to take action and address disaster risk	Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment. These can be drivers of innovation, growth and job creation. Such measures are cost-effective and instrumental to save lives, prevent and reduce losses and ensure effective recovery and rehabilitation	Experience indicates that disaster preparedness needs to be strengthened for more effective response and ensure capacities are in place for effective recovery. Disasters have also demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of the disaster, is an opportunity to «Build Back Better» through integrating disaster risk reduction measures. Women and persons with disabilities should publicly lead and promote gender-equitable and universally accessible approaches during the response and reconstruction phases

Guiding Principles

Primary responsibility of States to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through cooperation	Shared responsibility between central Government and national authorities, sectors and stakeholders as appropriate to national circumstances	Protection of persons and their assets while promoting and protecting all human rights including the right to development	Engagement from all of society	Full engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature at national and local levels	Empowerment of local authorities and communities through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities as appropriate	Decision-making to be inclusive and risk-informed while using a multi-hazard approach
Coherence of disaster risk reduction and sustainable development policies, plans, practices and mechanisms, across different sectors	Accounting of local and specific characteristics of disaster risks when determining measures to reduce risk	Addressing underlying risk factors cost-effectively through investment versus relying primarily on post-disaster response and recovery	«Build Back Better» for preventing the creation of, and reducing existing, disaster risk	The quality of global partnership and international cooperation to be effective, meaningful and strong	Support from developed countries and partners to developing countries to be tailored according to needs and priorities as identified by them	

References

1. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015-30
2. Terminology relating to Disaster Risk Reduction, UNDRR 2016 (English/Gujarati)
3. PM's Agenda 10: India's Disaster Risk Management Roadmap to Climate Resilience and Sustainable Development
4. National / State / District Disaster Management Plans
5. Concept Note, Schedule and About GIDM, .ppt
6. Basics of Disaster Risk Management, .ppt (Gujarati/English)
7. GIDM Training Module of Understanding Disaster Risk Management (Gujarati/English)
8. GIDM Training Module of Role of Youth and Volunteers for Disaster Risk Management
9. All the presentations of technical sessions
<https://gidm.gujarat.gov.in/>



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