

TRAINING OF TRAINERS' PROGRAMME ON BASICS OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Basic Reading Material of the National Training Programme
18-22 September 2017 NIDM, New Delhi

Disasters are the environmental realities of this living world. The International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (1990s) was dedicated to promoting solutions to reduce risk from natural hazards. The journey of IDNDR through HFA to SFDRR, has witnessed in India, a legal and institutional process, along with evolution of integrated and holistic approach to disaster risk reduction. The paradigm shift from relief and response centric to prevention and mitigation centric approach has percolated both ways bottom up as well as top down, convergence of which is now in pace at various levels and across sectors which is the call of the time. India is among the world's most disaster prone areas nations. Of the 36 States and Union Territories, as many as noted as 27 are highly-disaster prone. With growing technology and scientific advances the possibility of occurrence, time, place and severity of the strike can be reasonably and in some cases accurately predicted. Like in case of cyclones and typhoons, their genesis, growth and pathway can be tracked for hours and days in advance. But extreme weather events such as unprecedented precipitation, clout bursts, flash floods and landslides all underline the element of uncertainty and unpredictability about the time and scale of disasters, as introduced by the incidence of climate change.

As per the DM Act 2005, NIDM is mandated to build capacities including trainers and academic advances across the country on various aspects of disaster management and risk reduction. To carry out this mandate, NIDM not only needs to enhance the capacities of the states on various aspects of DM but also cascade development of adequate trainers across the country. For this to have a multiplying effect, Training of Trainers' is the need of the hour. Training as a part of capacity building is an integral component of preparedness for future disasters. Developing Trainers in the field of Disaster Management (DM) is the need of the hour so as to percolate various disaster management components up to the grass root levels and is crucial to build capacity of a nation to withstand disasters. As part of the basic course, the content would revolve around understanding the basic concepts such as:

Hazard- A rare extreme natural or human made event that threatens to adversely affect human life, property or activity to the extent of causing disaster. A hazard is a natural or man-made phenomenon which may cause physical damage, economic losses, or threaten human life and well being if it occurs in an area of human settlement, agricultural, or industrial activity. Hazard is an event or occurrence that has the potential for causing injuries to life and damaging property and the environment. Examples of natural hazards are typhoons, tsunamis, earthquake and volcanic eruption, which are exclusively of natural origin. Landslides, floods, drought, fires are social –natural hazard since their causes are both natural and management-made. More and more, the distinction between natural and management-made hazards is becoming harder to delineate. For example; storm surge hazard may be worsened by the destruction of mangroves. Human-made hazards are associated with industries or energy generation facilities and include explosions, leakage of toxic waste, pollution, dam failures, war or civil strife is included in this category. An example of concatenated hazards is an earthquake causing landslides, which dams a

river and then causes flooding. A community may be exposed to multiple hazards when there is simultaneous occurrence of different hazards.

Vulnerability- Vulnerability is a set of prevailing or consequential conditions that adversely affect people's ability prevent, mitigate, prepare for and respond to hazardous events. These long-term factors, weaknesses or constraints affect a household or community's ability (or inability) also to absorb losses after disaster or to recover from the damage. Vulnerabilities precede disasters contribute to their severity, impede disaster response, and may continue to exist long after a disaster has struck. Anderson and Woodrow (1990) categorize vulnerability into three areas namely:

- **Physical/ Material Vulnerability:** For example, poor people who have few physical/ material resources usually suffer more from disaster than rich people. People who are poor often live on marginal lands; they don't have any savings or insurance; they are in poor health. These factors make them more vulnerable to disaster and mean that they have harder time surviving and recovering from a calamity than people who are better off economically.
- **Social/Organizational:** Experience shows that people who have been 'marginalized' in social, economic or political terms are vulnerable to suffering from disasters whereas groups which are well organized and in which there is a high commitment to each other suffer less when catastrophe strikes. For example, deep divisions can lead to conflict and war. Conflict or resources due to poverty can also lead to violence. A second area of vulnerability then, is the social/organizational and economic realm.
- **Attitude and Motivational Vulnerability -** Experience also shows that the people who do not have confidence in their ability to affect change and feel defeated by events they can not control, are harder hit by disasters. This is in contrast to those who have a sense of their ability to bring about the changes they desire.

Disaster - A serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing widespread human, material, or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected society to cope using its own resources. The term disaster is sometimes also used to describe a catastrophic situation in which the normal patterns of life (or ecosystems) have been disrupted and extraordinary, emergency interventions are required to save and preserve human lives and/or the environment. Disasters are frequently categorized according to their perceived causes and speed of impact.

Capacity- Capacity (as contrasted to vulnerability) has been included in disaster management initially as a guide for both international and local agencies who work with vulnerable communities to link disaster to development – even in emergency situations disaster survivors have capacities. They are not helpless victims but have 'coping' mechanisms on which to build on for emergency response and recovery. For many vulnerable groups, the viable track to reduce vulnerabilities has been by increase their social and organization capacities are resources means and strengths. These exist in households and communities and enable them to withstand, prepare for, event, mitigate, or quick recovery from a disaster. People's capacity can also be categorized in the same categories as was done with vulnerabilities in the previous section.

- **Physical and Material Capacity:** When the people whose houses have been developed by a typhoon and crops, destroyed by a flood can salvage things from their homes and from their farms. Sometimes they have food in storage or crops that can be recovered from the fields or

farm implements for planning again. Some family members have skills, which enable them to find employment if they migrate, either temporarily or permanently.

- **Social and Organizational Capacity:** When everything physical is destroyed, people still have their skills and knowledge; they have family and community organization. They have leaders and systems for making decisions. They have tribal loyalties or church affiliations. They have capacities within the social and organizational realm.
- **Attitudinal and Motivational Capacity:** People also have positive attitudes and strong motivations such as the will to survive, love and concern for each other, bravery and willingness to help each other. These, too, are important capacities and form the basis for development just as much as the physical resources that people have.

Risk - Risk analysis is an integral part of the field of business and finance. In disaster management, applied scientists initially developed risk studies to project probable disaster loss and to determine which scientific and technical solutions were to be applied either to modify the hazard or modify physical vulnerability to the hazard. Risk is commonly used to mean the probability or likelihood of meeting danger or suffering harm and loss. Risk is sometimes taken as synonymous with hazard but risk has an additional implication of the chance of a particular hazard actually occurring. It is also the exposure of something of human value (life, property, and the environment) to a hazard and is often regarded as the combination of probability and loss.

Disaster Management Cycle- A collective term encompassing all aspects of planning for and responding to disasters, including both pre (prevention, mitigation and preparedness) and post disaster (response, search and rescue, relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation) activities. It may refer to the management of both the risks and consequences of disasters.

Disaster Risk Assessment (HRCV)- Disaster risk assessment is a participatory process to assess the hazards, which threaten the community, its vulnerabilities and capacities. Through hazard assessment, the likelihood or probability of the occurrence and the magnitude, frequency, scope and duration of various hazards is determined. The vulnerability assessment identifies what elements are at risk and analyzes the causes and root causes of vulnerable conditions. The households and groups that are most exposed to any given hazard are identified. The assessment takes into account the physical, geographical, economic, social, political and psychological factors that cause some people to be particularly exposed to the dangers of a hazard while others are relatively protected. In the capacity assessment, the community's resources and coping strategies are identified. The result of the disaster risk assessment is a measurement and ranking of the disaster risks faced by the community as basis for risk reduction planning.

Disaster Risk Reduction- The reduction of disaster risk is the foundation of community-based disaster management. Disaster risk reduction includes all measures, which reduce related losses of life, property or assets by either reducing the hazard or vulnerability of the elements at risk.

Disasters and Development- Disasters can provide a specific window of opportunity for all areas of development, social, economic and environmental. Although most disasters bring large scale damage and loss affecting the social, economic and environmental aspects of human life,

they also offer an opportunity to engage in long term recovery and reconstruction which can help build back better. This can be done by reducing the vulnerabilities of people at risk and enhancing their coping capacities. During the reconstruction and recovery phase that would follow a disaster, DRR strategies can be implemented where it may not have been possible or practical to do so before.

This Training of Trainers (ToT) programme is not only an attempt towards understanding and analyzing the issues in disaster management so as to link it with the long-term mitigation and preparedness measures but also to create a group of trainers in the country. This will also provide basic knowledge, guidance and training skills regarding various issues involved in the respective field. It is a step forward to train the participants in various basics but, crucial issues of DM that would enable the participants to provide services in a more sensitive and focused way and to carry out training activities in their respective states.

Along with emphasis on content related to DM, insight into Systematic Approach to Training (SAT) would also be ensured as part of this course. All the sessions are built on the basis of the principles of adult learning. As adults learn more from observation, experience and reflection, methodology for conducting most of the sessions is based on experiential learning methods. While the focus of training approach and methodology is on experiential methods, the programme will also provide a thorough knowledge on use of traditional learning methods, such as presentations and discussions, along with more participatory and experiential learning approaches, e.g. case study based group work, role play, and reflections on personal experience to enhance learning and facilitation skills as part of the course.

- Dr. Sushma Guleria,
Faculty Member,
Policy Planning Division, NIDM

SUGGESTED READINGS:

National Policy on Disaster Management 2009

<http://www.ndma.gov.in/images/guidelines/national-dm-policy2009.pdf>

National Plan on Disaster Management, India. 2016

<http://ndma.gov.in/images/policyplan/dmplan/National%20Disaster%20Management%20Plan%20May%202016.pdf>

Basic Concepts- Self Study Programme- NIDM Website (available at www.nidm.gov.in)

Standard Operating Procedure for responding to Natural disasters 2010
(<http://ndmindia.nic.in/SOP-NDM-2010.pdf>)

Guidelines on Minimum Standards of Relief -

(<http://www.ndma.gov.in/images/guidelines/guideline-on-minimum-standard-of-relief.pdf>)

ABOUT THE COURSE

Course Title:

Training of Trainers' (ToT) on Basics of Disaster Management for Civil Defense

Course Objectives:

The programme intends enabling the participants to be able to:

- ◆ Explain the basic concepts of disaster management
- ◆ Enumerate on the holistic DM Cycle
- ◆ Explain the current status and need to tackle various natural hazards like floods, cyclone, landslide, earthquake, etc.
- ◆ State on the various cross-cutting issues involved for a better management of disasters
- ◆ Explain and demonstrate various Training methods and approach components

Course Contents:

The contents of the course would touch upon the following aspects, to achieve the objectives:

- ◆ Basic Concepts of Disaster Management – approaches
- ◆ Paradigm shift in DM to DRR: CBDRM, Engineering Centric Approach, eco-DRR, IRS, Integrated mechanisms
- ◆ Linkages between disasters, climate change, environment and sustainable development
- ◆ Institutional Framework for disaster management in the country
- ◆ Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis- Group work
- ◆ Earthquake/landslide/floods/cyclone risk mitigation and management- state specific hazards
- ◆ Needs of vulnerable groups/ gender aspects
- ◆ Psycho-social techniques in disaster management – activity based
- ◆ Systematic Approach to Training
- ◆ Training –Learning : Basic Concepts & Learning Principles
- ◆ Trainers' Role and Basic Competencies
- ◆ Components of a Training Learning Session
- ◆ Training methodologies- group work

Target Group:

Civil defense officers and volunteers nominated by various States

Dates & Place:

18-22 September 2017, New Delhi

Duration: five days

Timings: 9:30 to 17:30

Language of Instruction: The medium of instruction will be English. However, the resource persons are free to choose either Hindi or English during the presentation and discussion as per the demand of the participants.

Transport/Travel, Accommodation, Food:

The course is residential. Participants shall be provided with boarding and lodging arrangements by NIDM. Local transport cost to be borne by the individuals. Tea and working lunch would be served during the programme.

Attendance & Certificate:

Marking attendance pre-lunch and post-lunch is compulsory for certification. A certificate would be provided on successful completion.

Contacts:

Executive Director:

Shri Bipin Mallick, Additional Secretary – MHA and ED (I/C)

Head of the Division:

Dr. Anil K Gupta, Associate Professor & HoD, Policy Planning Division

Programme Coordinator:

Dr Sushma Guleria,

Research Associate, Division of Policy Planning

(Email: sushguleria@gmail.com, Phone: 011-23702432/5583 ext. 220)

Programme Assistant:

Ms. Vidhi Awasthi, DEO (Email: vidhiawasthi@yahoo.com) Phone: 011-23702432, 23725583
Ext 240