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Acknowledgement

Disasters and their effects are well documented but little mentioned is how people have traditionally coped before disasters strike. Evidence exist that communities are endowed with traditional early warning systems that ensured safety for communities and minimal loss of lives and property to hazards.

Floods for instance affect communities, with a consequence of more fatalities and more property damage than or equal to any other type of sudden-onset hazard. Flood is known to disrupt safe water supply system, displace people spontaneously, trigger water borne disease outbreaks and erode economic gains within the shortest period. Every year, floods disrupt the livelihood of some hundred millions of people and are responsible for thousands of deaths and displacements worldwide. While facing these kinds of hazards and disasters, people in the communities try to save themselves with the traditional knowledge, skills and techniques of know – how. The community members too have learnt from the experiential knowledge from the reality and from with the input being shared by the external agencies in the form of awareness, capacity building training and through IEC material.

While disasters have presented themselves as mother earth's fury and for which we seem powerless to overcome, community managed disaster risk reduction (CMDRR) approach has empowered communities to take own initiatives to reduce the risks associated with hazards and disasters by extension. For this reason, communities have become safer and focused more on rebuilding their lives through economic productivity rather than relying on relief.

The CMDRR approach evolved as the partners shifted from emergency response to a more proactive systematic approach of preventing, mitigating and preparing for flood and other hazards. CMDRR is an empowering process where a community systematically manages its disaster risk reduction measures towards becoming a safe and resilient community. It places committees at the center of participatory disaster risk assessment, planning and implementation. It emphasizes the importance of communities being empowered to prepare and respond to micro level hazards and have a stake in risk reduction measures and link their efforts to government institutions.

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Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction

Community Managed Disaster Risk reduction (CMDRR) is a process of bringing people together within the same community to enable them to collectively address a common disaster risk and to collectively pursue common disaster risk reduction measures. CMDRR is a process that mobilizes a group of people in a systematic way towards achieving a safe and resilient community/group. Its end view is a dynamic community that equalizes power relations, binds the group cohesively in the process of making decisions, deals with conflicts, resolves issues, and manages individual and collective tasks through addressing and bouncing back from hazard events. As long as disaster risks are not being reduced, achieving poverty reduction, social equity improvement, and sustainable development are in serious jeopardy. The Disaster Risk Reduction Formula for CMDRR offers a simple and clear and a kind of 'mathematical' equation on how to determine the disaster risk. This formula translates into three areas of community managed DRR activities

The basics of (CM) DRR

As said before, hazards can take on different forms: the form of geophysical hazard, climate change related hazard, violent conflict, disease, etc. What these hazards do have in common, however, is that they can be prevented from turning into disasters. This means that the impact they have on people and their livelihoods can be diminished. In other words, hazards can be unavoidable, but disasters are not; disaster risk and impact of disaster can be reduced. Loss of lives and livelihoods can be diminished through prevention, mitigation and preparedness. The Community Managed DRR process intends to build resilience of communities for disasters and increase their voice through community organisation.

1. Making partners appreciate CMDRR through explaining what it contains and why it is important. Once enthusiastic, a training of partner staff and facilitators in CMDRR follows. Using the community managed approach in DRR requires often a shift in mindset of partners. They can be trained by people experienced in practicing CMDRR.
2. Community managed disaster risk assessment and analysis: Disaster risk assessments and analysis are conducted in a participatory community setting. Partners facilitate this process, using different tools to analyse hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities of people. Examples of such tools are conducting a hazard history, making a hazard map with local materials (leaves, sticks, stones etc), filming of hazards and vulnerabilities by community members (this is a successful approach in Central America), conducting a problems- and objectives tree (including hazards and vulnerabilities), identifying and ranking of vulnerable groups and a matrix to order individual and community capacity (see table below).
3. Disaster risk reduction is not necessarily conducted in a community managed way. UNISDR refers to DRR as a conceptual framework that identifies elements with the capacity to minimise vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) the adverse impacts of hazards, within the broad context of sustainable development.

Hazard assessment

- Identification of the hazards
- Prioritisation of the hazards
- Characterisation of the hazards

Taking into account the following aspects: Cause/Origin, Forewarning, Force, Speed of Onset, Warning sign & signals frequency, Period of occurrence, Duration

Vulnerability assessment

2 schools of thought:

1. Vulnerability = location + time (used by Cordaid);

2. Vulnerability = social, economic, political, geographic, physical conditions (used in Most scientific literature)

- Vulnerability is always related to the hazard identified in the area.
- Identification of (human and non-human) elements at risk
- Identification and ranking of vulnerable groups within the community
- Identification of main causes of vulnerability for different categories at risk

Capacity assessment

Capacity addresses:

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graph LR; A[Capacity addresses] --> B[Hazard: Prevention, mitigation]; A --> C[Vulnerability (human): survivability, community readiness ability to 'bounceback' livelihood];
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- Identification of existing coping capacities
- Identification of the capacity needed by the community to build resilience
- identification of capacity gaps.

- **Community action** plans to fill the identified capacity gaps, including contingency and development plans, designed and implemented by community members. By this, disaster risk will be reduced. The intervening NGO takes a facilitating role in this, but is not the main actor, this is the community itself.
- **People's organisation**, for instance through DRR forums or committees: one can think of Early Warning Committees, Rescue committees, Health committees, a Savings Group and others.
- **Participatory monitoring, evaluation** and learning system. The ability to learn from events can further enhance resilience. This last step is still developing; a first pilot to do this has been executed in Kenya in November 2010. Because communities do their own assessments, make their own plans and organize themselves, their resilience is strengthened in a way they perceive as needed. Not only through efforts within their own community (for example raising money among community members for rescue or protection items) but also through raising their voice as one united community to other stakeholders (for instance the government) claiming assistance in reducing the risk they live in. In many cases, different stakeholders (such as

Because communities do their own assessments, make their own plans and organize themselves, their resilience is strengthened in a way they perceive as needed. Not only through efforts within their own community (for example raising money among community members for rescue or protection items) but also through raising their voice as one united community to other stakeholders (for instance the government) claiming assistance in reducing the risk they live in. In many cases, different stakeholders (such as government and sometimes private sector) are involved. Only together disaster risk can be reduced and resilient communities can be created. There are some points of attention when starting a community managed project. First, there are political and power structures in the community which should be taken into account when entering the community and when working with them. Second, do take into account it is not in everybody's interest to empower local communities. This is the case in for example in conflict situations, but also in a situation where local communities are suppressed in the advantage of more powerful groups. To prevent that these groups will undermine the CMDRR process, involve those stakeholders with opposite interests in the process, so that they too will have ownership over it

Summary of Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR):

- CMDRR is strategically important: its approach has resulted in communities becoming resilient and self-reliant so that development initiatives are safe, secure and sustainable through time.
- CMDRR creates a sustainable intra-community working relationship, geared towards building group and community cohesiveness in achieving the task of risk reduction.
- People's capacity and survivability are enhanced and at the same time, dependence from external support is gradually terminated.
- CMDRR builds strong, self-reliant organizations and communities founded on equal power relations in all aspects of organizational and community life. It specifically reduces risk and sustains development

Mapping & Seasonality Calendar

Tool Name:	Seasonal Calendar
What is it	A seasonal calendar is a visual method of showing the distribution of seasonally varying phenomena (such as economic activities, resources, production activities, problems, illness/disease, migration, and natural events/ phenomena) over time.
What can it be used for?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding seasonal differences during livelihoods analysis and vulnerability analysis • Illustrating dynamic dimensions of well-being, which are often poorly illustrated through conventional forms of poverty assessment • Identifying cause-and-effect relationships between seasonally varying phenomena. • Understanding the time of the year when different social groups are more or less vulnerable. • Identifying some of the reducing, mitigating, and coping strategies people use to manage risk • Identifying periods when specific groups of people usually suffer particular hardship so that appropriate “safety nets” can be set in place or other remedial actions taken
What can it tell you?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal variations in vulnerability, risk, and access to assets and resources. • The likely impact of proposed policy change on seasonal risk and vulnerability amongst different households or groups
Complementary tools	Seasonal resource mapping, baseline asset wheel, risk management matrix
Key elements	This participatory data generating process identifies seasonal patterns and variations that might not be obvious to a nonlocal person.
Requirements	Data/information This tool generates data and information; the only prior information required is for sampling analysts
Time	1.5 to 2 hours
Skills Required	Good participatory facilitation and social analytical skills

Structural and Non Structural assessment

South Asia is one of the most earthquake prone regions in the world. Six out of the eight countries of South Asia - Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh - are located within most seismically active Himalayan - Hindukush belt which has faced some of the worst earthquakes recorded in history. Sri Lanka, Maldives and large parts of the coastal areas of Bangladesh, India and Pakistan are vulnerable to tsunamigenic earthquake in the Indian Ocean. Earthquakes have caused heavy damages in terms of deaths, injuries, destruction of habitat and disruption of economic activity. Realising the potentially catastrophic consequences of largely unpredictable earthquakes, particularly in growing urban areas in different seismic zones of South Asia, it has become imperative that countries of the region pool their resources, expertise and strengths and share their experiences with each other in managing the risks of earthquake.

Need for Seismic Evaluation

An existing building may not comply with requirements of the earthquake building codes for various reasons, such as the following:

- the buildings may not have been designed initially to resist earthquake loads, as it may

have been constructed before such a code was adopted, or even if adopted it may not have been mandatory. Even if the building was initially built to the earthquake code provisions, the seismic resistance requirements may have been revised upwards in the later revisions of the code. The use of building may have changed requiring higher level of safety. The condition of the buildings may have deteriorated over the years, in the absence of proper maintenance

Steps in Evaluation

There are a few steps involved in the evaluation of the seismic resistance of an existing building. First, A quick assessment may be carried out by a procedure called Rapid Visual Screening (RVS). This procedure involves a rapid visual inspection and information gathering about the building from the municipal building department records, the owner and the maintenance personnel to identify the vulnerable elements in the buildings. When a building is identified as vulnerable, the next step will be to have detailed evaluation by acquiring relevant data so as to carry out the detailed assessment of the deficiencies which would need treatment by retrofitting.

Task Forces & SOP

Roles and Responsibility of PRI bodies on DM

Disasters like Floods, Cyclones, Droughts and Earthquakes are increasing in India due to environmental degradation, deforestation, increasing population, nuclear explosion and air pollutions, etc. There is also worldwide concern to mitigate the growing incidence of disaster and their toll on human life, property and environment. In India floods affect 11.2 percent of the land and drought account for 28 percent of the land, cyclones along 7516 km vulnerable coastline and earthquakes covering 57 percent of the land are other major disasters that occur quite often. Natural Disasters cannot be prevented, but their impact on the lives and the socio-economic aspects of the people can be reduced to a considerable extent. In the past, people have countered the effects of the disasters with their own efforts and have overcome the trauma of the calamity.

While the Government has the role to help its people in distress, the people themselves have greater responsibility to withstand together to face such eventualities and help the Government to help themselves in this process, rather 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. The PRI is a statutory body elected by the local people through a well defined democratic process with specific responsibilities and duties. The elected members are accountable to the people of the ward, rural community, block and the district. Keeping the above in view, the PRI, the representative body of the people, is the most appropriate institution from village to the district level in view of its proximity, universal coverage and enlisting people's participation on an institutionalized basis. Their close involvement will go a long way in getting people prepared for countering natural disasters as well as involve them in all possible preventive and protective activities so that the impact of the disasters are mitigated and the people are able to save their lives and property. The PRIs can act as catalysts to social mobilization process and tap the traditional wisdom of the local communities to complement the modern practices in disaster mitigation efforts. Besides PRIs will also provide a base for integration of various concerns of the community with that of the NGOs and CBOs which are engaged in various developmental activities at the grassroots level.

Hence there is a need to define the role of PRIs in Disaster Management and sensitize local communities through them to develop coping mechanism in preparedness and mitigation measures of disaster to minimize its destructive effect on life and property at local level. The proposed national workshop will therefore address the relevant issues relating to role of Panchayats in disaster and providing a forum to discuss and evolve strategies to manage crisis situations effectively by these institutions. The disaster management cycle requires massive efforts in all its aspects like prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, restoration, rehabilitation reconstruction work. These include addressing situations like lack of coordination at all levels in the restoration and relief work, non-involvement of the people, over dependency on government, inadequate relief and restoration work, lack of awareness among people regarding potential danger of cyclones and other disasters, lack of knowledge on availability of funds and resources etc.,. Thus, the entire preparedness with regard to meeting emergencies like cyclone, flood and drought etc., calls for a constructive role and greater commitment on the part of the PRIs.

Need For Involving The PRI Bodies

In general, if the local bodies like Panchayats are not consulted for preparedness-planning, relief and rehabilitation work, it leads to absence of transparency and accountability in the mitigation efforts. The whole approach towards rehabilitation work may end up being „top down“ in nature. As the relief and restoration efforts involve investment of hundreds and thousands of cores rupees, there should be satisfaction of having

utilized them properly and efficiently. Activities like distributing immediate relief in the form of money, food grains, medical care, cloths, tents, vessels drinking water and other necessities, activities of restoration, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts of damaged villages and towns can be implemented better with the involvement of local bodies. There is a view that local bodies like Panchayats should be encouraged and empowered to manage the local affairs with the available local resources. The elected leaders and officials of Panchayats should be trained to develop capabilities to handle crisis situation in preparedness, warning, rescue, relief, medical assistance, damage assessment, counselling, water and sanitation and rehabilitation operations. It is felt that in biggest disasters the role assigned to Panchayats was meager in handling the problems of various types at the grassroots level. The 73rd Constitution Amendment (1992) heralded a new phase in the country's quest for a democratic decentralized set-up; more so, in matters pertaining to devolution of powers, functions, functionaries and finances. One of the objectives of Panchayati Raj (PR) is to promote popular participation through an institutional framework. The articles 243(G) of the Constitution Visualises Panchayats as institutions of self-government. It subjects to extent of devolution and powers and functions to the will of the state legislatures, it also outlines the role of Panchayats in respect of development, planning and implementation of programs of economic development and social justice. A comprehensive list covering 29 subjects which are mostly related to development has also been provided in the Eleventh Schedule to the constitution. The success of this depends upon adequate devolution of powers, functions, personnel and finances on these bodies, which is yet to make significant progress. Mostly the disaster activities of restoration, rehabilitation and reconstruction fall within the ambit of these development activities. Hence there is an imperative need to involve local bodies in disaster management.³

How PRI Bodies Can Lead

It must be conceded that wherever it has strong roots, PRI has played a crucial role in mobilizing people in various situations of crisis. However, it is a fact that it is difficult to pre-empt disasters and also to predict their magnitude. But the impact of disasters on people living in vulnerable areas and losses to their property can be minimized by a pro-active role played by PRIs at the grassroots level. Apart from great organizing skills, it may call for courage and leading from the front. The PRI members can play a role of leadership in Disaster Management at all stages. Right from the preparatory stage up to the handling of the long term development activities for risk reduction, PRI can lead in several ways. A broad outline may include activities like:

Pre-Disaster

- Organising awareness campaign and promoting community education on disaster preparedness.
- Articulation of community need for developing preparedness plan through community involvement and Panchayat ownership.
- Identifying the resource gaps both physical and manpower and replenish the same through capacity building.
- Establishing synergy with local agencies including NGOs/ CBOs.
- Dovetailing Risk Reduction into various development programs of national and state governments.
- Encouraging people to insure assets and livestock.
- Establishing convergence with local institutional structures created for implementing education, health, livelihood, social justice and so on.
- Activating the DM Plans with the participation of the community.
- Formation of Task forces and their capacity building.

During Disaster

- Arranging emergency communication through available resources.
- Evacuation to temporary shelter and running relief camps.
- Supplementing rescue and relief efforts in coordinating different agencies. TRANS Asian Research Journals
- Monitoring of Relief distribution.
- Safe disposal of carcass and arranging safe drinking water and sanitation.

Post Disaster

- Damage assessment particularly assisting in identifying victims for compensation and its distribution.
- Formulating rehabilitation and reconstruction plan of houses and other local infrastructures.
- Enforce minimum specification for safe reconstruction.
- Supervise and monitor long term reconstruction and mitigation projects.
- Mobilising special funds to use disaster resistant construction technology in vulnerable areas.

Modes Of Disaster Management

Disaster Management in a broad framework covers all aspects of preventive and protective measures, preparedness and systematic organization of rescue, relief and rehabilitation operations to mitigate the impact of disasters on the human beings and all socio-economic aspects of the disaster-prone areas. The whole process of disaster management can be divided into three broad phases and each phase has a number of inter-related activities:

Preparedness Phase

Preparedness for an eventuality of the occurrence of a disaster helps its mitigation to a large extent. Therefore this is a continuous phase, when a number of activities are in place. These could include awareness generation, identification of vulnerable groups, identification of resources and assets, household preparation, formation of various task forces and their capacity building and developing a disaster management plan etc. This needs a sustained effort on the part of the community.

Response Phase

This has two sub-phases;

EARLY- WARNING: This phase begins with Early Warning System. In cases where the disasters are predictable, such as Drought, Floods and Cyclone, as soon as there is indication of the on-set of a disaster, early warning is issued to keep people alert. The warnings continue till the actual impact. The interval at which warnings are issued depends on the type of the disaster. In the case of drought, the TRANS Asian Research Journals intervals for warning could be a week to a month but for Floods and Cyclones, it could be just every half-an-hour.

POST- WARNING: This is perhaps the most crucial phase and needs high alertness. The earlier preparedness helps a lot during this phase in reducing risk and damage and taking mitigation actions. This includes activities like Control room management, shelter management, inter-agency coordination, search, rescue and medical aid, public health measures, sanitation and hygiene, damage assessment, relief distribution, disposal of carcass and mobilization of resources and their optimal utilization.

Rehabilitation And Reconstruction Phase

After the impact of a natural disaster, particularly those which are devastating in nature leave behind large scale destruction such as loss of lives, damage to houses and properties, crops, livestock and the physical infrastructure. Thus the activities to be attended in this phase are as follows:

- Provision of temporary shelters for those who have lost their houses completely, till construction of permanent housing is completed.
- Providing minimum household utility goods for all those who lost everything.
- Provision of food and clothing.
- Making alternate arrangements for drinking water if the existing facility has been completely damaged.
- Restoration of road, transport, electricity and communication (where minor repairs are needed and temporary arrangements in the case of those need reconstruction, which takes long time).
- Salvaging the losses incurred due to damage to the crops and plantations.
- Arrangements for distribution of seeds, fertilizers and other inputs in initiating the process of agricultural activities.
- De-silting of agricultural fields, irrigation tanks, canals etc.
- Restoration of health and educational facilities, if the damage is repairable or making temporary alternative arrangements.

- Distribution of ex-gratia for the dead and compensation for the losses (wherever applicable).5TRANS Asian Research Journals.

Role Of The Three-Tier Pri Bodies In Disaster Management

- The major role of the Panchayati Raj Bodies in respect of disaster management is in the preparedness planning and its implementation during the impact and post- impact phase as this is the most crucial period for the people facing the disaster. The village people are the most vulnerable for disasters and therefore the Village Panchayats have to play a major role in association with the higher level bodies of PRIs as well as with the Government agencies.
- The involvement of Panchayats is also necessary as this alone can provide quick response and also make people to withstand the threat of the disasters and minimize their dependence on
- Government response for rescue and relief operation at the time of any crisis. The most important tasks to be performed by the Village, Block and the District Panchayats along with the government machinery at the respective levels during the three phases of disaster management are listed hereunder:

PHASE – I

Tasks to be performed by 3- tier Panchayat bodies for Preparedness planning

Gram Panchayats

- Convening meetings of ward members to ensure proper information regarding the warning signals reached the people through all media modes.
- Updating information on Civic amenities Population Government and Panchayat properties
- Housing and cattle/ livestock population
- Selection of location for shifting people/ livestock to safer places
- Special arrangements evacuation of handicapped, children and expectant mothers
- Medical sanitation requirements relief camps
- Arrangements disconnecting lines during winds/gales
- Stocking food grains, drinking water and other necessities

Block/ Panchayat Samitis

- Supervise preparedness of the Gram Panchayats
- Consolidate village wise information on items listed under GP
- Engineering staff at the Block I Mandal level should repair drainage/canal/roads etc.
- Contacting Ex-army/Security forces personal / volunteers to organize a taskforce to assist people in emergency.
- Procure and keep rescue materials including boats ready.
- Function as link between the district and village level counter disaster activities.

Zilla Parishads

- Before the onset of monsoon (May) and likely periods of cyclone (May- June & Oct-Nov),
- the District Collector should have a meeting of all District Heads of the Sectoral,
- Departments and the Members of the Z P for preparedness.
- All the concerned departments, specially Roads & Buildings, Major and Minor Irrigation,
- PDS, Communication Police , Revenue Electricity, etc., to take up necessary repair and maintenance and related works for preparedness to counter Flood& Cyclone Disasters.
- To organize „Task Force“ at District, Block and the Village levels.
- To identify and enlist NGOs who are useful in extending help during disasters.
- At the first warning, call the meeting of the Crisis Management Group and alert all concerned at Block and Village levels.
- All the members of the Crisis Management Group (CMG) should be asked to keep their personnel in full preparedness, at all levels down the line.
- The District Collector should be the Leader of the CMG and establish a control room which should be managed by senior officers round the clock during the crisis.6

PHASE - II

Tasks to be performed by Panchayats for rescue and relief before and during the impact of Disasters:

- At the on-set warning of a disaster, the Gram Panchayat Leaders, with the help of District and Block Level officers should start preparations for countering Disaster. Establishment of temporary shelters relief camps should start immediately.
- With the final warning, operations for the evacuation of people and the livestock should start so that all are at safer places before the disaster strikes.
- Along with evacuation of people and livestock, storage of food and water for the people and the livestock should be made.
- The Volunteers and the task forces should be kept in full readiness to take rescue operation at the shortest notice.
- Medical and other relief teams from the district and Block may be asked to take position at strategic points and coordinate with the village volunteers / task forces.

Block/ Panchayat Samitis

- With the final warning of cyclone, flood disasters, identify the villages likely to be affected and send teams of Task Forces/ Volunteers to the villages to supervise counter disaster measures.
- Arrange transport facilities to evacuate people from villages likely to be affected and help GPs to shelter them in temporary relief camps.
- Arrange for emergency communication facility through Police wireless, Radio, etc.
- Arrange and assist GPs to establish temporary shelters/ relief camps.
- Supervise the rescue and relief activities along with District Level officers.
- Inform the CMG in case specific help for rescue and relief operation is required from the Police and Security forces including Army, Navy and Air Force.
- Supervise the rescue and relief operations and coordinate with various agencies like Task forces, NGOs and Volunteers engaged in rescue and relief operations.

Zilla Parishads

- In the event of on-set of a cyclone /flood disaster monitor the situation, identify the Blocks and villages most likely to be affected and issue warnings at close intervals to all concerned.
- Activate control room and keep full watch on the situations.
- Activate CMG and put them on job for assisting Block and Village Panchayats for taking counter disaster measures.
- Arrange for temporary emergency shelters/ relief camps and supply and transport of all essential food and non- food items to relief camp.
- Requisitioning of the assistance of the Armed Forces if the need arises.
- Monitoring of the rescue and relief operations at the village level.
- Assisting the Block and village Panchayats in mobilising task forces/ Volunteers/ NGOs for rescue and relief operations.
- Maintain minute to minute information on the situation during and immediately after the impact and keep ready to meet any specific emergency.

PHASE - III

Reconstruction and long term planning:

Gram Panchayats

- Assist in the identification of the victims of the disaster and eligible for various types of compensations and assist in the distribution.
- Formulate reconstruction plan for individual houses, community and Govt. buildings, roads and other physical infrastructure within the jurisdiction of the GP with the assistance of the technical departments from block and district levels.
- Enforce minimum code or specifications for the construction of individual houses, community and Government buildings, roads and other physical infrastructure.

- Help district and block level organizations in organizing awareness camps for management and mitigation of disasters and ensure the participation of the villagers.
- Organize village level Task Force/ Volunteers and train them in counter disaster measures.
- Assist block and district level agencies in all activities related to disaster management and mitigation.
- Assist block and district level agencies in the supervision and the monitoring of the reconstruction and development projects within the village.
- Encourage village people to use insurance cover for all their assets/ lives and other aspects.
- This should be made mandatory for all those who can afford and also take Govt. help for others who can partially / not afford it.

Block/ Panchayat Samitis

- Assist in Planning and Implementation of Rehabilitation of affected people; Repair and reconstruction of damaged house, physical infrastructure etc. and return to normal economic activities including farming etc.
- Assist GP Panchayats in identification of persons eligible for different types of compensation and its distribution.
- Based on hazard and vulnerability prepare village and block level mitigation plan and consolidate and integrate into block plan.
- Assist and execute repair and reconstruction activities.
- Assist for enforcing the specified code or specification for the construction of houses and buildings, roads and other physical infrastructure.
- Assist in the formulation of long term mitigation planning and its integration with the development plan of the block and the district.
- Provide technical assistance to the GP for identifying preventive and protective measures required for countering disasters, planning for them and help in the execution of such projects.
- Supervise and monitor all projects implemented by the GPs and block Panchayats relating to reconstruction and long term mitigation of disasters.

Zilla Parishads

- Planning and Implementation of Rehabilitation of affected people, repair and reconstruction of damaged houses, physical infrastructure, etc and return to normal economic activities including farming etc.
- Compensation for loss of lives, properties of individuals should also begin.
- Mapping of hazard and vulnerability should be initiated; if it is not available detailed maps should be prepared for each block and district and should be placed in both district and blocks.
- The repair and reconstruction activities should be integrated with a long term mitigation planning so that the quality of the reconstruction and repair is in consonance with the specifications provided for disaster resistant structures.
- The long term mitigation plan should integrate normal development plan in such manner that protective and preventive measures against the disasters adhered in the implementation of all development projects under each and every sector.
- Special funding should be made available for the construction of physical infrastructure to include disaster resistant technologies particularly in the construction of houses, roads, electric transmission lines, drinking water facilities, culverts, telecommunication, irrigation canals, tanks and reservoirs etc for the sections which are most vulnerable.
- Supervise all construction and development activities.
- Disaster Management in a broad framework covers all aspects of

What the pri members need to 'do'

Before A Disaster

- Getting to understand the vulnerability of the area and the people.
- Facilitation of Disaster Management Plans.
- Resource Mobilization. Building Capacity of self as well as Team members.
- Establishing linkages with other stakeholders Involving the DMC and DMTs

- Involvement of women in DM activities
- Inclusion of Disaster Management in the agenda of all meetings

During A Disaster

- Involvement in „response“ activities
- Monitoring activities at all levels
- Management of Control Room
- Disbursement of compensation
- Maintaining coordination with related agencies

After A Disaster

- Rehabilitation activities
- Maintaining social structures and infrastructures
- Evaluation & Documentation
- Integrating development programs with mitigation of disasters

What the pri members need to ‘know’

In order to carry out the aforementioned tasks the members need to gain a good knowledge about the following aspects:

- Concept of DM
- Approaches to capacity building
- Their own roles and responsibilities in DM
- All DM norms/ acts / schemes
- DMP(Process / operations / follow ups)
- Preparedness / awareness
- Technological knowledge / skills
- Process of coordination
- Knowing the stake holders
- DM initiatives taken at all levels
- Convergence & linkages
- Leadership skills
- Methods and approaches to creating dedicated volunteers
- Code of conduct 11

What ‘Attitude’ The Pri Members Need To Display

One’s inner attitude towards a task or a person or towards one’s own role counts a lot for the successful execution of a responsibility. This aspect is even more vital in a responsibility connected to the public domain like Disaster Management. Some of these attitudes could be enumerated as:

- Positive disposition towards preparedness activities
- Cognition of local coping mechanism
- Political neutrality
- No blame game and no passing the buck
- Need-based decision making on stakeholders
- Gender equity
- Social service above self
- Ownership of responsibilities
- Openness to learning
- Optimal utilization of resources
- Prioritization of activities
- Never-say-die attitude
- Community: **Community develops action** plans to fill the identified capacity gaps, including contingency and development plans, designed and implemented by community members. By this, disaster risk will be reduced. The intervening NGO takes a facilitating role in this, but is not the main actor, this is the community itself.

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

The DM Act, 2005 envisages the constitution of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) in every district. According to Section 25 of the Act, DDMA shall consist of the Chairperson and such number of other members, not exceeding seven, as may be prescribed by the State Government, and unless the rules otherwise provide, it shall consist of the following, namely:- (a) the Collector or District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner, as the National Disaster Management guidelines: role of NGOs in Disaster Management xvi case may be, of the district who shall be Chairperson, ex officio; (b) the elected representative of the local authority who shall be the co-Chairperson, ex officio: Provided that in the Tribal Areas, as referred to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, the Chief Executive Member of the district council of autonomous district, shall be the co-Chairperson, ex officio; (c) the Chief Executive Officer of the District Authority, ex officio; (d) the Superintendent of Police, ex officio; (e) the Chief Medical Officer of the district, ex officio; (f) not exceeding two other district level officers, to be appointed by the State Government. In any district where zillaparishad exists, the Chairperson thereof shall be the co-Chairperson of the District Authority. The State Government shall appoint an officer not below the rank of Additional Collector or Additional District Magistrate or Additional Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, of the district to be the Chief Executive Officer of the District Authority to exercise such powers and perform such functions as may be prescribed by the State Government and such other powers and functions as may be delegated to him by the District Authority.

State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)

The DM Act, 2005 has made the statutory provisions for the constitution of the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) at every State for the purpose of DM. According to Section 14 of the Act, SDMA shall consist of the Chairperson and such number of other members, not exceeding nine, as may be prescribed by the State Government and, unless the rules otherwise provide, the SDMA shall consist of the following members, namely:- (a) the Chief Minister of the State, who shall be Chairperson, ex officio; (b) other members, not exceeding eight, to be nominated by the Chairperson of the State Authority; (c) the Chairperson of the State Executive Committee, ex officio. The Chairperson of the State Authority may designate one of the nominated members to be the Vice-Chairperson of the SDMA. The Chairperson of the State Executive Committee shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the State Authority, ex officio: provided that in the case of a Union Territory having Legislative Assembly, except the Union Territory of Delhi, the Chief Minister shall be the Chairperson of the Authority established under this section and in case of other Union xxi glossary of terms territories, the Lieutenant Governor or the Administrator shall be the Chairperson of that Authority: provided further that the Lieutenant Governor of the Union territory of Delhi shall be the Chairperson and the Chief Minister thereof shall be the Vice-Chairperson of the SDMA.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

On 23 December 2005, the Government of India enacted the Disaster Management Act, which envisaged the creation of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), headed by the Prime Minister, and State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) headed by respective Chief Ministers, to spearhead and implement a holistic and integrated approach to Disaster Management in India. NDMA has been constituted with the Prime Minister of India as its Chairman, a Vice Chairman with the status of Cabinet Minister, and eight members with the status of Ministers of State. NDMA as the apex body is mandated to lay down the policies, plans and guidelines for DM to ensure timely and effective response to disasters. Towards this, it has the following responsibilities:- Lay down policies on disaster management ; Approve the National Plan; Approve plans prepared by the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India in accordance with the National Plan; Lay down guidelines to be followed by the State Authorities in drawing up the State Plan; Lay down guidelines to be followed by the different Ministries or Departments of the Government of India for the Purpose of integrating the measures for prevention of disaster or the mitigation of its effects in their development plans and projects; Coordinate the enforcement and implementation of the policy and plan for DM; Recommend provision of funds for the purpose of mitigation; Provide such support to other countries affected by major disasters as may be determined by the Central Government; Take such other measures for

the prevention of disaster, or the mitigation, or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with the threatening disaster situation or disaster as it may consider necessary; Lay down broad policies and guidelines for the functioning of the NIDM.

Other stake-holders

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), is a form of corporate self-regulation driven by larger public interests integrated into the corporate business model. Ideally, CSR policy would function as built-in, self-regulating mechanisms whereby business entities would monitor and ensure its support to law, ethical standards, and international norms. Business entities are expected to shoulder the responsibility for the impact of their activities on the consumers, employees, communities, stakeholders and the environment. CSR-focused businesses would proactively promote the public interest by encouraging community growth and development, and voluntarily eliminating practices that harm the public. CSR is the deliberate and conscious inclusion of public interest into corporate decision-making and the design of specific measures to promote the larger public interest.

Non – Governmental organization (NGO)

The National Disaster Management Guidelines on the Role of NonGovernmental Organisations (NGOs) in Disaster Management has been formulated by NDMA in consultation with eminent humanitarian assistance practitioners, civil society representatives and senior administrators in the country. NGOs have contributed immensely in the development of our marginalised sections and backward areas through their selfless service. They have the flexibility to respond quickly and efficiently at the local level and are often the first organized group to reach the disaster site. Professional and innovative interventions of NGOs for disaster preparedness and mitigation at community level are now an increasing trend. In the paradigm shift in disaster management from post-disaster relief to pre-disaster preparedness, mitigation and improved emergency response capacities in the country, NGOs have more competitive advantages and flexibility of operations in fields like awareness generation, community level preparedness and capacity building of communities, while the Government agencies have their core competencies in formulating rules, procedures, and regulations for structural safety, synergising institutional commitments for disaster management and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development projects. Recognizing the need of the hour, a National NGO Task Force on Disaster Management was established by NDMA in 2006 and several meetings of this Task Force were held to discuss strategies for consolidating and clarifying the Role of NGOs in DM. After a National Workshop in January 2006, several Core Groups were set up by NDMA to prepare the Draft National Disaster Management Guidelines on Role of NGOs in Disaster Management. These Guidelines were reviewed by various stakeholder groups. The Guidelines were also circulated to various Ministries and Member National Disaster Management Authority Government of India