

Basic Disaster Risk Management

# Training Module



Panchayati Raj Training Institute,  
Mashobra, District Shimla, Himachal

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“The world has enough to satisfy our needs, but not our greed”

## Role

Himachal Pradesh is highly vulnerable to natural disasters. Floods, droughts, landslides, forest fires, cloudbursts and earthquakes are frequent occurrences in Himachal Pradesh. The vulnerability to disasters is further increased by the frequent occurrence of man-made disasters like fire, epidemics etc. The sustainability of the State is also at risk due to environmental degradation. Earthquake resistant construction is important to reduce the impact of earthquakes on buildings and infrastructure and to minimize loss of life and property. Thus, it is imperative to create awareness about the importance of disaster resilient construction among engineers and other stakeholders of the Panchayati Raj Institutions. It is important to educate the Panchayati Raj Institutions, architects, engineers and the general public about earthquake risks and the importance of earthquake resistant construction.

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) play a vital role in disaster management, especially in Himachal, where they function as local self-government bodies responsible for various development and welfare activities. Given their proximity to the community, PRIs play a vital role in the preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation phases of disaster management. During disasters, PRIs act as a bridge between the community and higher-level government officials. They coordinate rescue and relief operations, ensuring that assistance reaches the affected people efficiently. They are responsible for managing local relief shelters, ensuring adequate facilities, including food, water and medical aid, for affected individuals. After a disaster, PRIs play a role in assessing the extent of damage to property, infrastructure and livelihoods. This information is crucial for planning recovery and rehabilitation efforts. They assist the administration in restoring essential services such as water supply, sanitation and electricity after a disaster. Panchayati Raj Institutions help to revive local economies by supporting affected individuals through employment schemes, distribution of agricultural inputs and facilitation of financial assistance. PRIs focus on developing resilient infrastructure such as building flood-resistant roads to reduce the impact of future disasters. They promote sustainable practices such as afforestation, land conservation and water resource management to mitigate environmental hazards. Panchayati Raj Institutions also ensure the implementation of disaster management policies and guidelines at the grassroots level, adapting them to local needs and conditions.



## Challenges faced by Panchayati Raj Institutions in disaster management

- Resource constraints:
  - Limited financial and human resources can hinder the effectiveness of Panchayati Raj Institutions in disaster management.
- Capacity Building Requirements:
  - There is a continuing need for training and capacity building of members of Panchayati Raj Institutions to keep them up to date on best practices in disaster management.
- Capacity Building Requirements:
  - There is a continuous need for training and capacity building of the members of Panchayati Raj Institutions to keep them updated on best practices in disaster management.

### conclusion:

The involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in disaster management is crucial due to their grassroots presence and direct contact with the community. Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions through adequate resources, training and authority can significantly enhance disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation at the local level, making the general public more prepared to deal with disasters.

## Objectives of the module

1. Understanding the concept of disasters:
  - Define what constitutes a disaster, including natural and man-made disasters.
  - Differentiate between different types of disasters such as earthquakes, floods, epidemics and technological accidents.
2. Assessment of Risks and Vulnerabilities:
  - Learn how to assess the risks associated with different types of disasters.
  - Identify vulnerable populations and understand the factors that contribute to their vulnerability.
3. Plan Preparation:
  - To develop skills for effective emergency response planning to suit different types of disasters.
  - Establish communication protocols and coordination mechanisms among stakeholders.
4. Effective Feedback Management:
  - Gain knowledge of immediate actions to be taken during disasters, including search and rescue operations, first aid, and evacuation procedures.
  - Understand the role of various organizations and agencies in coordinating disaster response efforts.
5. Relief and recovery operations:
  - Learn strategies for distributing aid and providing shelter, food, and medical assistance to affected populations.
  - Understand the importance of psychological support for survivors and communities during the phase.



7. Roles and Responsibilities:

- To identify the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders including government agencies, NGOs, community groups and individuals in disaster management.
- To promote a spirit of shared responsibility and collaboration among stakeholders.

8. Case studies and best practices:

- Analyze past disasters and successful disaster management initiatives to obtain lessons learned.
- Apply best practices in disaster management for future planning and response efforts.

9. Use of technology and innovation:

- Understand the role of technology in disaster preparedness, early warning systems and information dissemination.

Explore innovative approaches and tools to enhance disaster response and recovery operations.

10. Cross-cutting issues:

- Addressing gender considerations, inclusion of persons with disabilities, and environmental sustainability in disaster management efforts.
- Promote equity and social justice in disaster preparedness and response activities.

11. Communication and media management:

- Develop effective communication skills to convey critical information to the public during emergencies.

12. Understand media relations and utilize social media platforms to disseminate timely and accurate information.

13. Continuous learning and improvement:

- Promote a culture of continuous learning and improvement by conducting post-disaster evaluations and incorporating feedback into future planning efforts.
- Stay updated on emerging trends, technologies and challenges in disaster management.

By aligning training modules with these objectives, participants can develop the knowledge, skills, and attitudes needed to effectively prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.



## Target Audience

The target audience of disaster management in Panchayati Raj Department may include the following:

- Gram Panchayat Member:
  - All Panchayat elected members who lead disaster management efforts at the village level.
  - Officers of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Line Departments:
  - All officers of Panchayati Raj Institutions and line departments who play a vital role in implementing disaster management plans.
- Local volunteers and community leaders:
  - Individuals who actively participate in disaster awareness and preparedness activities within the community.
- Women and youth groups:
  - Members of women self-help groups (SHGs), youth clubs and other community organisations who can participate in disaster management.
- Members of farmers and agriculture based organisations:
  - Farmers and members of local agricultural organizations are affected by disasters and can contribute to preparedness and response plans.
- Local health worker:
  - ASHA workers, Anganwadi workers and other rural health workers provide health services during emergencies.
- Teachers and educational institutions:
  - Teachers from local schools and educational institutions who can promote disaster education and awareness.
- Village Development Committees:
  - Members of committees involved in rural development schemes that can integrate disaster management into their initiatives.

By providing disaster management training to this target audience, the Panchayati Raj Department can take important steps towards reducing disaster risk and enhancing community resilience in rural areas.



## Training Methodology for Disaster Management

The design of this training course is based on participatory exploration and interactive learning and is delivered over a period of 5 days for master trainers. Subsequently, training can be provided to stakeholders by planning a program of three, two or one day. Tools like group discussions, case studies, problem solving exercises, disaster drills etc. will be used.

Multimedia presentations, videos and animations will also be used to explain complex concepts to enhance the understanding of disaster management. Various disaster related schemes of the government will be publicised to deal with disasters. Regular mock drills will also be conducted to gain realistic practical experience. Use of easily understandable language, use of local examples and case studies to illustrate disaster risks and management strategies, use of locally available resources and materials for training and demonstration purposes. Use of local languages and dialects for training, traditional knowledge and practices will be incorporated. Information on how to deal with common hazards in rural areas such as floods, droughts and landslides will be shared. Overview of different types of disasters (natural and man-made) including mobile technology, emergency contact numbers and communication strategies, risk assessment, first aid, CPR and evacuation methods, importance of providing relief and rehabilitation services including food, shelter and psychological support will be discussed.

### Training Module: Disaster Management

Serial Number	Subject	Description
1	Introduction to Disaster Management	- Definition of disasters- Types of disasters (natural, man-made)- Importance of disaster management
2	Understanding Risk and Vulnerability	- Risk assessment and analysis - Identification of vulnerable populations - Factors contributing to vulnerability
3	Preparation	- Develop emergency response plans - Establish communication protocols - Conduct drills and exercises
4	feedback	- Immediate action during disaster - Search and rescue operations - Providing medical assistance
5	Relief and recovery	- Distribute aid and supplies- Provide shelter and basic necessities- Psychological support for survivors
6	Roles & Responsibilities	- Government agencies involved in disaster management- NGOs and voluntary organisations- Community roles and responsibilities
7	Case studies and best practices	- Analysis of past disasters and responses - Learning from successful disaster management initiatives - Applying lessons in future planning
8	Technology and innovation	- Role of technology in disaster preparedness and response- Early warning systems- GIS mapping for risk assessment
9	Cross-cutting issues	- Gender considerations in disaster management- Inclusion of persons with disabilities- Environmental sustainability in relief efforts
10	A simulation study	- Simulation of disaster scenarios- evaluation of response strategies and decision making
11	Communications and Media Management	- Effective communication during disasters- Management of media relations- Use of social media for information dissemination
12	International Cooperation	- Importance of global cooperation in disaster management- Role of international organisations- Mutual aid agreements and frameworks
13	Legal and ethical considerations	- Legal framework for disaster management- Ethical considerations in resource allocation- Protection of human rights during emergencies
14	Continuous learning and improvement	- Post-disaster assessment - Incorporating response into future planning - Staying updated on emerging trends and challenges
15	conclusion	- Recap of key learnings - Commitment to resilience-building
16	Resources and references	- Recommended readings, websites and organisations - Contact information for relevant agencies and experts

Each section should be accompanied by interactive activities, case studies, and discussions to enhance learning outcomes. Additionally, incorporating real-life examples and guest speakers with practical experience in disaster management can enrich the training experience.

## Five-day ToT on Community Based Disaster Risk Management

	Session #	Time	Title of the session	Expert
Day-1		10:00 AM to 10:15 AM	Registration of participants and course briefing on TMP portal.	
	Session-I	10:15 AM to 11:45 AM	Introduction to Disaster Management • Its Importance • Types of Disasters in the Context of Himachal Pradesh	
		11:45 AM to 12:00 PM	Tea Break	
	Session-II	12:00 PM to 1:30 PM	Institutional Framework of Disaster Management in India and Himachal Pradesh	
		1:30 PM to 2:30 PM	Lunch Break	
	Session-III	2:30 PM to 3:30 PM	Community-based disaster (and climate) risk management	
		3:30 PM to 3:45 PM	Tea Break	
	Session-IV	3:45 PM to 5:00 PM	Overview of ICT in Disaster Management • ICT Importance • Major ICT Based Approaches	
Day-2	Session-I	10:00 AM to 11:30 AM	Threat, vulnerability in Himachal Pradesh	
		11:30 AM to 11:45 AM	Tea Break	
	Session-II	11:45 AM to 1:30 PM	Mitigation and Preparedness Plan: Standard Operating Procedures	
		1:30 PM to 2:30 PM	Lunch Break	
	Session-III	2:30 PM to 3:30 PM	Village Disaster Risk Management Plan (VDRMP)	
		3:30 PM to 3:45 PM	Tea Break	
	Session-IV	3:45 PM to 5:00 PM	Climate Change: Coping Strategies	
Day-3	Session-I	10:00 AM to 10:45 AM	Fire risk management	
		11:30 AM to 11:45 AM	Tea Break	
	Session-II	11:45 AM to 1:30 PM	Mock drill by fire department	
		1:30 PM to 2:30 PM	Lunch Break	
	Session-III	2:30 PM to 3:30 PM	Disaster resilient infrastructure	
		3:45 PM to 4:00 PM	Tea Break	
	Session-IV	4:00 PM to 5:00 PM	• Basic search and rescue during emergencies • Community level mitigation programmes	
Day-4	Session-I	10:00 AM to 10:45 AM	IT Tools for Disaster Risk Reduction	
		11:30 AM to 11:45 AM	Tea Break	
	Session-II	11:45 AM to 1:30 PM	GIS for Disaster Mapping	
		1:30 PM to 2:30 PM	Lunch Break	
	Session-III	2:30 PM to 3:30 PM	Basic Life Support (common emergency scenarios requiring community self-reliance)	
		3:45 PM to 4:00 PM	Tea Break	
	Session-IV	4:00 PM to 5:00 PM	Humanitarian Standards and Disaster Response (Relief and Rehabilitation)	
Day-5	Session-I	10:00 AM to 10:45 AM	Disaster Resilient Infrastructure in Panchayati Raj Institutions	
		11:30 AM to 11:45 AM	Tea Break	
	Session-II	11:45 AM to 1:30 PM	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)	
		1:30 PM to 2:30 PM	Lunch Break	
	Session-III	11:45 AM to 12:45 PM	Psychosocial care in disasters and self-care and stress management	
		3:45 PM to 4:00 PM	Tea Break	
	Session-IV	4:00 PM to 4:45 PM	Veterinary Relief Management	
		4:45 PM to 5:00 PM	Reaction and conclusions	



## One day Capacity Building Workshop on Basic Disaster Risk Management

Panchayati Raj Department is carrying out capacity building of elected representatives and functionaries of the Department including other stakeholders under Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) Capacity Building funded by Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) under National Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA). Panchayati Raj Department will combine one day training programme on Basic Disaster Risk Management with the training on Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). Panchayati Raj Department will not only fulfil its task allotted by Ministry of Panchayati Raj but will also educate elected representatives and functionaries of the Department including other stakeholders in basic disaster risk management. Master trainers will impart training in all the three Panchayati Raj Training Institutes viz. PRTI, Mashobra, Thunag and Mandi, thus covering all the districts of the State of Himachal Pradesh. About 5500 participants will be trained. Same rates as applicable under RGSA i.e. Rs. 1500 per participant per day will be charged from State Disaster Management Authority for conducting Basic Disaster Risk Management Training. Under 5 days Capacity Building of Master Trainers, topics will be covered in one day training on rotation basis so that all the essential topics of basic Disaster Risk Management are covered.





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Mashobra, District Shimla, Himachal  
Pradesh**