



Presentation on

Disaster Management & Civil Defense

Component of IPMC of SB Programme



*“Prevention is better than
cure ”*

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Why IPMC in Saakshar Bharat Programme..?

Delivery structure of state and sub-state levels are either absent or not fully empowered and functional. In most states mission has failed to engage GPs with the programme to the desired level. Community participation especially at GP level not as per the programme design.

Therefore, It is imperative to lunch **Inter Personal Media Campaign (IPMC)** to reinforce the philosophy, Spirit and Conceptual vision of Saakshar Bharat (SB) especially at GP level with new **convergence Partner.**



Components of IPMC

1. Electoral Literacy
2. Financial Literacy
3. Legal Literacy and Entitlements
4. Offerings of “Saakshar Bharat”
- 5. Disaster Management & Civil Defense**



Some Important Concept

Hazard:-

- A Hazard is a Physical event, Phenomena or a Human activity that can cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption, or environmental degradation. Hazards have different origins: natural (Geological, Hydro, Metrological and Biological) or due to human actions (environmental or technological)

Vulnerability:-

- Vulnerability is the degree to which someone or something can be affected by a particular hazard and depends on a number of factors and processes

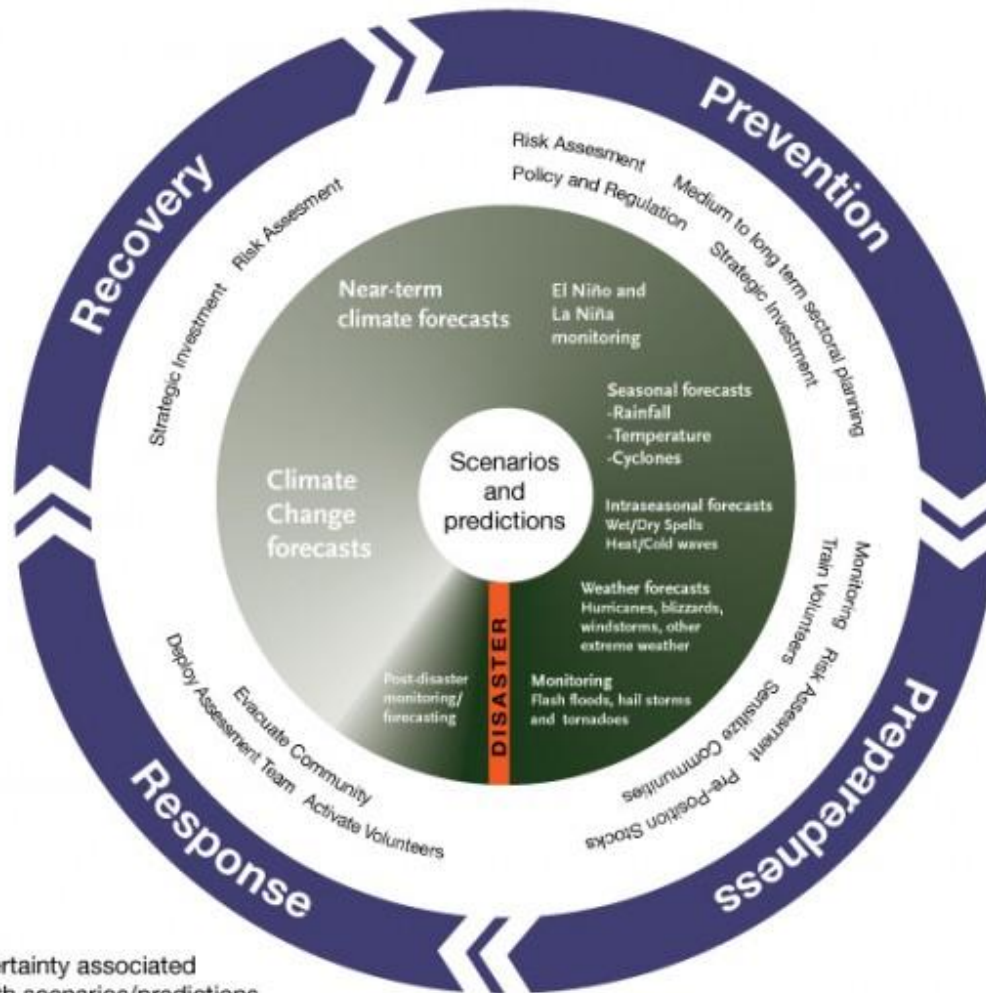


What is Disaster ?

“The occurrence of a sudden or major misfortune which disrupts the basic fabric and normal functioning of a society (or community) which can cause injury, death or damage property” *is called Disaster.*

“***Disaster***” means a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or man made causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of, property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area;

Disaster management Cycle



Certainty associated with scenarios/predictions

Less More

State Resource Centre, Bharuch (Gujarat)

*“If you will work hard for **Prevention** than you have to work less for **rest of others (Preparedness, Response, Recovery)**”*



Role of KRPs as well as MTs



Now What should be done by KRPs and MTs..?

State Resource Centre, Bhuj (Gujarat)
(also by Society)



Types of Disasters...

- 1. Natural Disasters** (Flood, Cyclone, Earthquake, Droughts, Land Slide etc..)
- 2. Manmade Disasters** (Fire, Accidents etc..)

Note:- Ultimately all kind of disasters are directly or Indirectly Manmade Disasters so, if you want safer tomorrow than you have to make right efforts in right direction to save the earth.

“at this point we can contribute our efforts as a KRP to train MTs and spread our knowledge and aware people to reduce risk of Disasters”

“Wakeup..... Wakeup..... Wakeup...”



Demarcations of Natural Disasters

Flood :-When water flow of natural Channel spills over its bank and areas it is called as flood in simple term. inundates its neighboring.

Earthquake:-It is the sudden shaking of the ground because of disturbances in the earth's crust. They occur suddenly with little or no warning and can cause a lot of damage.

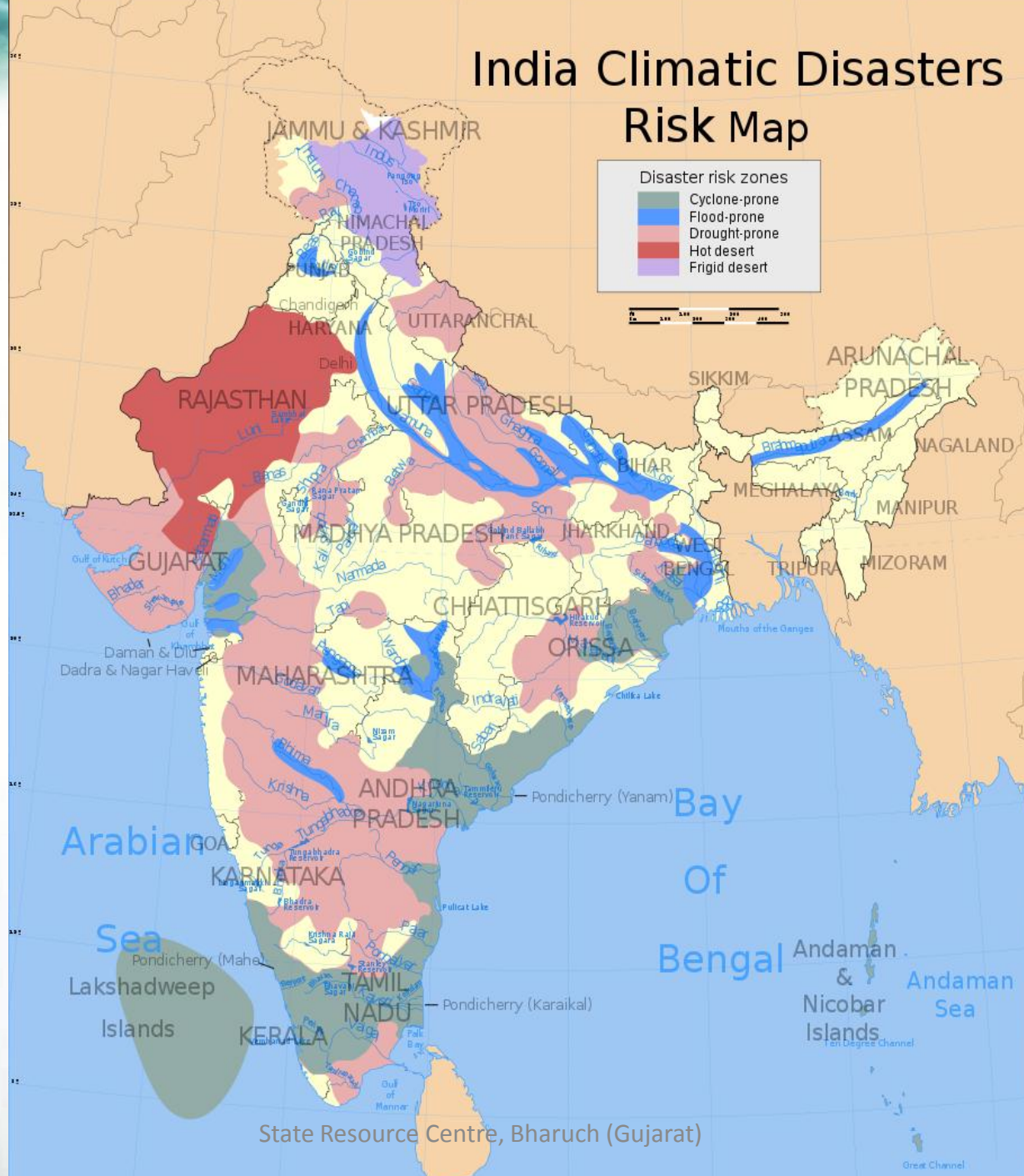
Landslide:-Landslide means the downward movement of a large amount of rocks or soil. It happens mostly along sloping hills or mountains and may be sudden or slow. Human action like mining, cutting of trees, building houses, roads etc. can also cause landslides.

Droughts:- Drought is an extended period of months or years when a region notes a deficiency in its water supply whether surface or underground water.

Fire:- Fire is the rapid oxidation of a material in the exothermic chemical process of combustion, releasing heat, light, and various reaction products.



India Climatic Disasters Risk Map





What is Management?

“Disaster Management” means a continues and integrated process of Planning, Organizing, coordinating and Implementing measure which are necessary or expedient for -

- i. Prevention of danger or threat of any disaster;
- ii. Mitigation or Reduction of risk of any disaster or its severity or consequences;
- iii. Capacity-building;
- iv. Preparedness to deal with any disaster;
- v. Prompt response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- vi. Assessing the severity or magnitude of effects of any disaster;
- vii. Evacuation, rescue and relief;
- viii. Rehabilitation and reconstruction;



Segments of Disaster Management Plan

- **We can categories Disaster Management Plan as follow**
 - 1. Pre Disaster Management Plan**
(Goal, Area Profile, Hazards according to highest severity, Vulnerability, Capacity Analysis)
 - 2. During Disaster Management Plan**
(Various Departments and Stake Holders List for emergency Help, Media, Activities' list according to various agency as well as Stake holders)
 - 3. Post Disaster Management Plan**
(Execution, Implementation, Monitoring, Contact Details of every officers)

When above all three phases will be materialize as a whole it will become a Disaster Management Plan.



Expected Outcome by March-2014

2. Fully functional AECs .

Hub for Adult Education:

- Functional Literacy
- Basic Education
- Skill Development

Disaster management and civil defence center, with trained volunteer

Center for Continuing Education

- Electoral, Legal, Financial literacy

Information Center

- Government schemes

- *IEC Material would be a best source for convergence as well as strengthening AECs through Information window.*



Techniques/methods predominantly used during training

1. PowerPoint presentation
2. Lecture
3. Group work
4. Pre& post test
5. Film show
6. Ice breaking games/ energizers
7. Simulation
8. Participatory Approach




Aspects best learned during training

1. Fundamental aspects about Disaster & Techniques to deal with Hazards.
2. opportunity to learn the techniques & approach to deliver the rescue operation for prompt assurance of survivals recovery.
3. Learnt the crucial importance of planning, Forecasting and Managing things accordingly to minimize the risk of Disaster.
4. An opportunity to learn the techniques and strategies to efficiently manage training programme at National level to deliver the same up t State and District/Block Level.



Vital gaps/weaknesses need to be addressed in future training programme on issue

1. Disaster Management is a wide area and the duration of four days training seems to be short.
2. Some mock sessions should be there in future training programmes on different types of disaster.
3. Focus should be given on Precaution and Preventive measures rather than theoretical approach.



Possibilities and problems anticipated in conducting training of MTs and Preraks and Orientation of GP – BP Presidents

1. Disaster Management is a complex and technical aspect thus it would be a challenge for the trainer to transform the facts in the simpler words.
2. The method adopted for the delivery of the topic “Region Specific” for instance people of Earthquake Prone Zone like Kutch(Gujarat) would more easily connect with the theories & Do’s and Don’ts related to it rather than Flood and Vice versa.
3. Lack of Practical knowledge on part of KRPs will effect smooth delivery of GP/BP level (e.g mock drills) for which collaboration of Block/District Level disaster dealing agency would be required which is challenging task though with the help of Dist. authorities it can be planned.



**I can see....
“Saakshar Bharat”
will be a Coherent,
Cohesive and
Distinctive brand with
high visibility**

Thanks

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