



July 2-6, 2012 / Cape Town, South Africa

# Community Risk Assessment

## Linking Community Risk Assessment to Resilience Programming

Meda Gurudutt Prasad – CADME

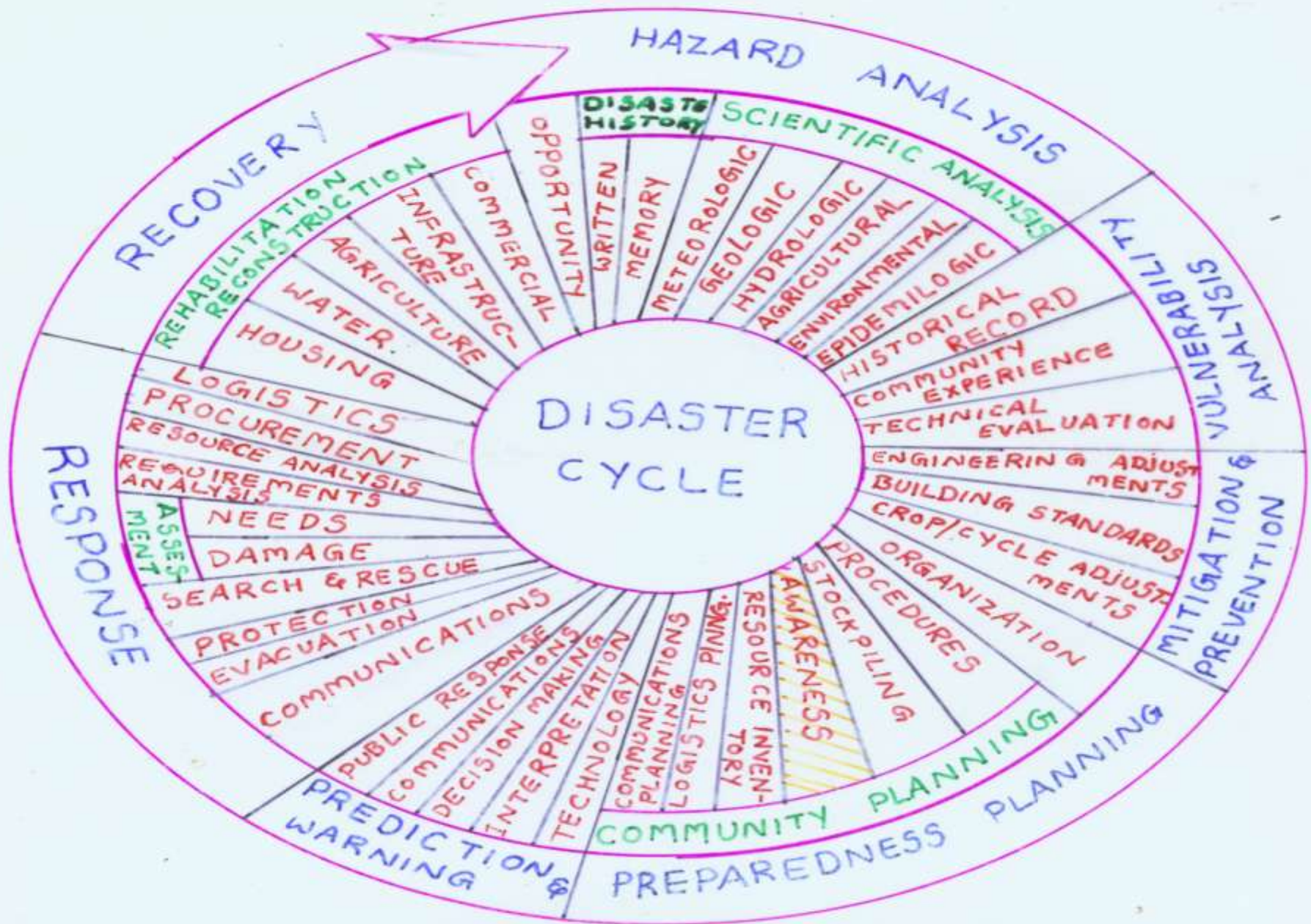


Andhra Pradesh is a state that has suffered the most from the adverse effects of severe cyclones, floods and drought. It is estimated that about 44% of AP's total territory are vulnerable to tropical storms, floods and related hazards while the coastal belt is even more vulnerable to natural disasters and state's population is compounded by the recurrent impact of disasters. The coastline between Nizampatnam and Machilipatnam is prone to storm surges. The fertile delta areas of Godavari and Krishna rivers which contribute substantially to the state's economic prosperity are prone to frequent floods and cyclones and drainage problems more so in the aftermath of cyclone. Some parts of the Telangana region are also experiencing recurring drought.

# Disasters -Overview

Date & Year	DISASTER	Affected Districts	Affected people (In Lakhs)	House Collapse/d amage	Crop Loss in Hectares	Total loss in Crores
October 28 <sup>th</sup> 1977 – November 1; November 15-20 1977	Storm Surge	8	34	10,14,800	13,51,000	172
May 13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> 1979; November 24 <sup>th</sup> – 25 <sup>th</sup>	Cyclone/Flash Floods	10	37.4	7,48,000	-	242.65
November 11 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> 1984	Cyclone	3	19	8,244	1,92,000	55.53
December 11 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> 1985	Cyclone	11	11.75	3,196	2,14,000	40.5
November 2 <sup>nd</sup> – 3 <sup>rd</sup> 1987; 12 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup>	Cyclone	10	32.04	1,10,550	9,61,000	126.48
May 5 <sup>th</sup> – 10 <sup>th</sup> 1990	Cyclone	14	77.81	14,39,659	5,63,000	2137.27
May 1995	Cyclone	10	2.56	43,179	3,20,000	471.86
June 12 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> 1996	Cyclone	10	0.22	21,517	15,000	129.1
November 6 <sup>th</sup> – 7 <sup>th</sup> 1996	Cyclone	4	80.62	6,16,553	5,11,000	6,129.25
November 28 <sup>th</sup> – December 7 <sup>th</sup> 1996	Cyclone	3	0.37	7,569	21,000	53.59

Date & Year	DISASTER	Affected Districts	Affected people (In Lakhs)	House Collapse/damage	Crop Loss in Hectares	Total loss in Crores
September 23rd – 26th 1997	Cyclone	6	9.47	7,725	1,35,000	255.87
November 13th – 15th 1998	Cyclone	5	0.68	13,543	3,39,000	305.99
December 15th – 16th 2003	Cyclone/Flash Floods	6	42.68	17,147	2,65,741	765.92
August 2nd – 5th 2006	Cyclone/Flash Floods	10	13.84	2,76,567	2,19,897	3,455.23
October 28th – November 4th 2006	“Ogni” Cyclone	5	13.85	95,218	3,84,550	7,173.25
March 22nd – 29th 2008	Unseasonably Rains/Floods	22	0.014	3,556	2,27,507	829.88
November 25th – 30th 2008	“Nisha” Cyclone	5	1	8,258	2,20,000	80
May 19th – 21st 2010	“Liela” Cyclone					



# Objectives

- Assure protection to vulnerable communities and school going children through trained task force actions and preparatory measures in order to mitigate the loss in disaster times which occur at regular intervals.
- Assure safe evacuation of vulnerable communities and school going children through pre-planned contingency plans and school safety nets.
- Ensure timely relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction/ to the victims of disasters.
- Collective action brings normalcy in the community and schools aftermath of any disaster.
- Reduce the dependency on outside resources

# MAP showing CADME Network members and their area of operation



# Trainings to Task force groups

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- Warning & Evacuation
- Emergency Medical Care
- Emergency Rescue
- Relief camp management
- Contingency plan development
- Disaster Drill



## MODULE 1

# WARNING AND EVACUATION

**Task force is responsible to warn the villagers on the impending cyclone and the damages expected. It should clearly instruct where when and how the people should reach a safe shelter.**



# Do not set out to the sea if the sea is rough

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## Low-lying areas are inundated easily



Elderly are vulnerable to floods and are the first to succumb.



## The women and children are equally vulnerable



Preplanned timely evacuation has to be coordinated by taskforce.





At the earliest, seek shelter in a well maintained cyclone shelter or any safe building.  
Only carry the most essential things.



# CADME –CAPACITY BUILDING TO TASK FORCE GROUPS

## MODULE -2

# EMERGENCY RESCUE METHODS AND KNOTS AND USES



Rescue techniques greatly aid to save lives

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# Breast line Throw





To cross a flooded area, secure a rope on trees on either side of the area to be crossed. Use clove hitch. Using this rope, one can cross over.

## FLOATING AIDS



Floating aid using two pots and bamboo sticks



Two pots and Bamboo sticks with rope



Demonstration of two pots floating aid



One who know swimming can rescue another by holding on to the tuft of his / her hair.



# Floating Aids



**Improvised floating aids –developed with available material in the villages exclusively in disaster times.**



To rescue an unconscious casualty from the smoke filled room, bowline drag could be used.



An unconscious casualty in a smoke filled room is being toe dragged.



**An unconscious casualty in a fire / smoke filled room being rescued by crawl method.**

## MANUAL CARRIES

The main objective of these demonstrations is to make the village youth skilled with different carries according to the situation to help their co villagers in Emergency times where medical facilities are jeopardized.



**Double human crutch and Chair carry by women**



**Pick a Back to carry a person having wound on his/her back**



**Fire Person's lift by Woman**





Head and Chest bandage with locally available cloth.



**Single human crutch having wound on leg**



**Cradle carry useful in carrying a person having wound on his stomach.**



Fire person's lift for carrying an unconscious person



**Fire person's lift demonstration by taskforce women**



Pick a back – useful in carrying a person having wound on his back.



Chair lift useful in carrying a snake bite person.



Chair carry

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Chair carry also useful in rescuing a person trapped in multistory building.

## Improvised stretcher



**improvised stretcher- two bamboo sticks and one blanket**



**Improved stretcher demonstration by woman trainers.**

## Bandages



Chin Bandage



**Cuff and collar bandage**



Head bandage

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**Chest bandage demonstration**



Long arm sling demonstration





Knee bandage



Leg Bandage

# Artificial Respiration

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- 1. Holyger – Nelson method**
- 2. Schaffer's method**
- 3. Mouth to Mouth method**

## Artificial Respiration



**Holyger – Nelson Method**



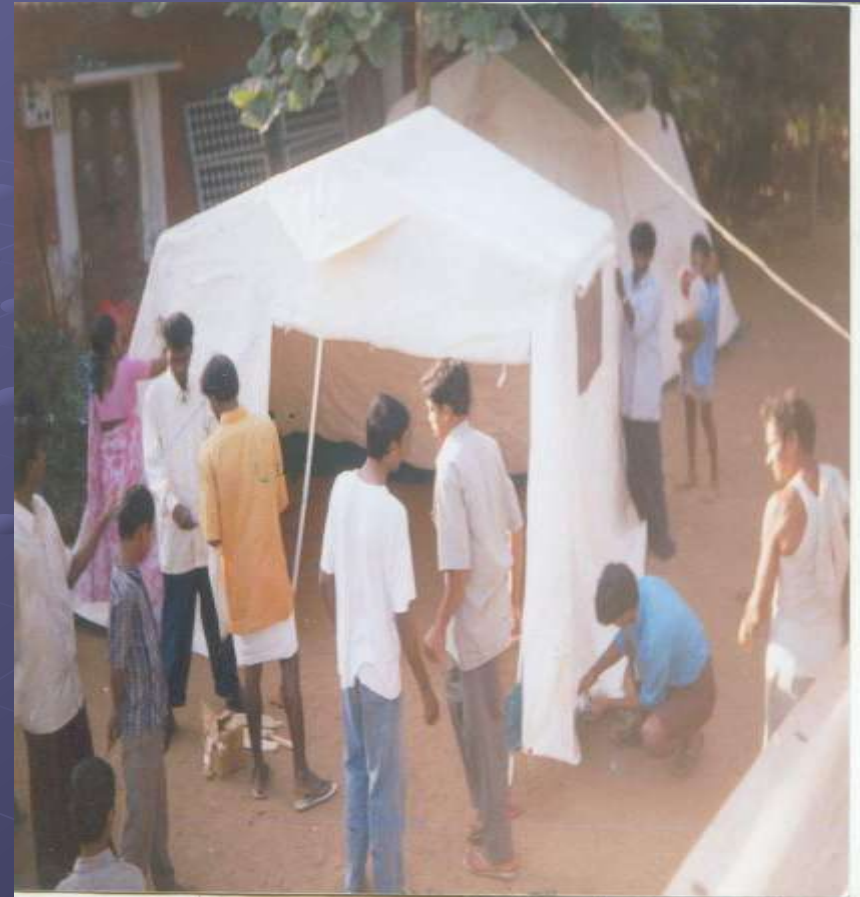
**Artificial Respiration - Schaffer's method**



**Artificial Respiration – Mouth to Mouth method**

## MODULE- 4

# RELIEF CAMP MANAGEMENT

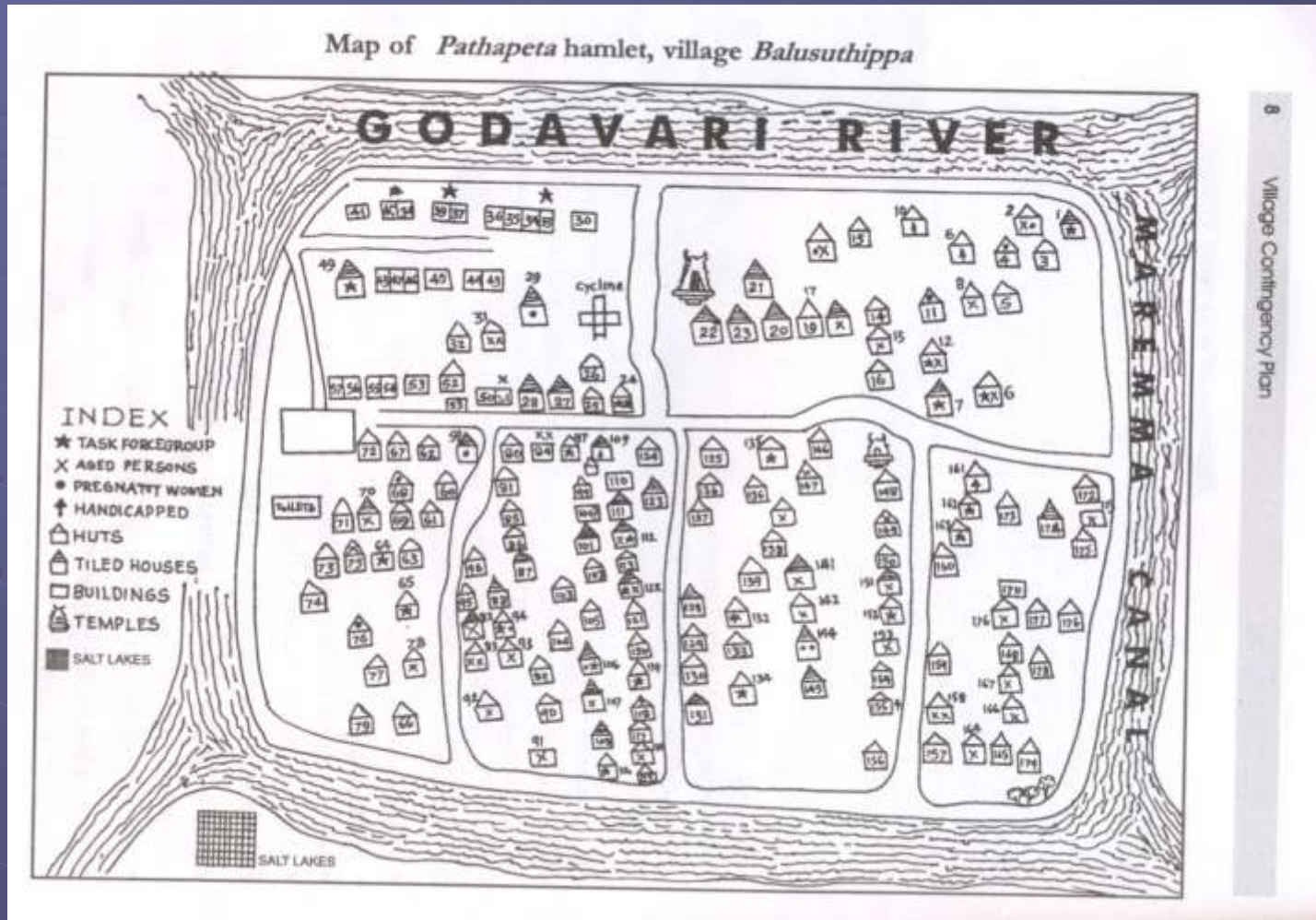


**Tent Pitching in Emergency times**



**MODULE 5**  
**CONTINGENCY PLAN DEVELOPMENT**

# Village level contingency plan developed by Village community and Task force group members along with VAO and Sarpanch



## MODULE -6

# DISASTER DRILL



## Disaster Drill

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## Disaster Drill

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**Disaster Drill**

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**Disaster Drill**

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**Disaster Drill**



## MODULE- 7

# INTEGRATION

The following are some of the linkages between developmental activities and disaster preparedness.

SLNO	NAME OF THE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY (ON GOING)	TO BE LINKED UP WITH DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
1.	Thrift and savings	Rice procurement, Food security
2.	Housing	Cyclone Resistant Housing, Retrofitting
3.	Adult Education / Non formal Education	Awareness on disaster preparedness through school education
4.	Health education/ community primary health care	Emergency medical care ,Relief camp management, Personal Hygiene
5.	Approach Roads to rural areas	Evacuation to elevated areas
6.	Communication	Warning systems information dissemination
7.	Transportation facilities	Rescuing methods
8.	Participatory rural appraisal P.R.A	Village level contingency plan development
9.	House visits	Vulnerability assessment
10.	Income generative programme	Risk reduction activities livelihood

# Mangrove Regeneration Programme as Disaster Preparedness activity

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- It is known that mangrove forest reduces the wind velocity of cyclones and is helpful to increase the marine living resources which are livelihood to fisher folk community.
- Keeping in view of the above mentioned fact ACTION has taken up Mangrove Regeneration programme in two villages with community involvement.



Community at work for Mangrove Regeneration work (channel development).



**Channels development**



## Community involvement in Mangrove Regeneration

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# Mangrove Regeneration programme as Disaster Preparedness

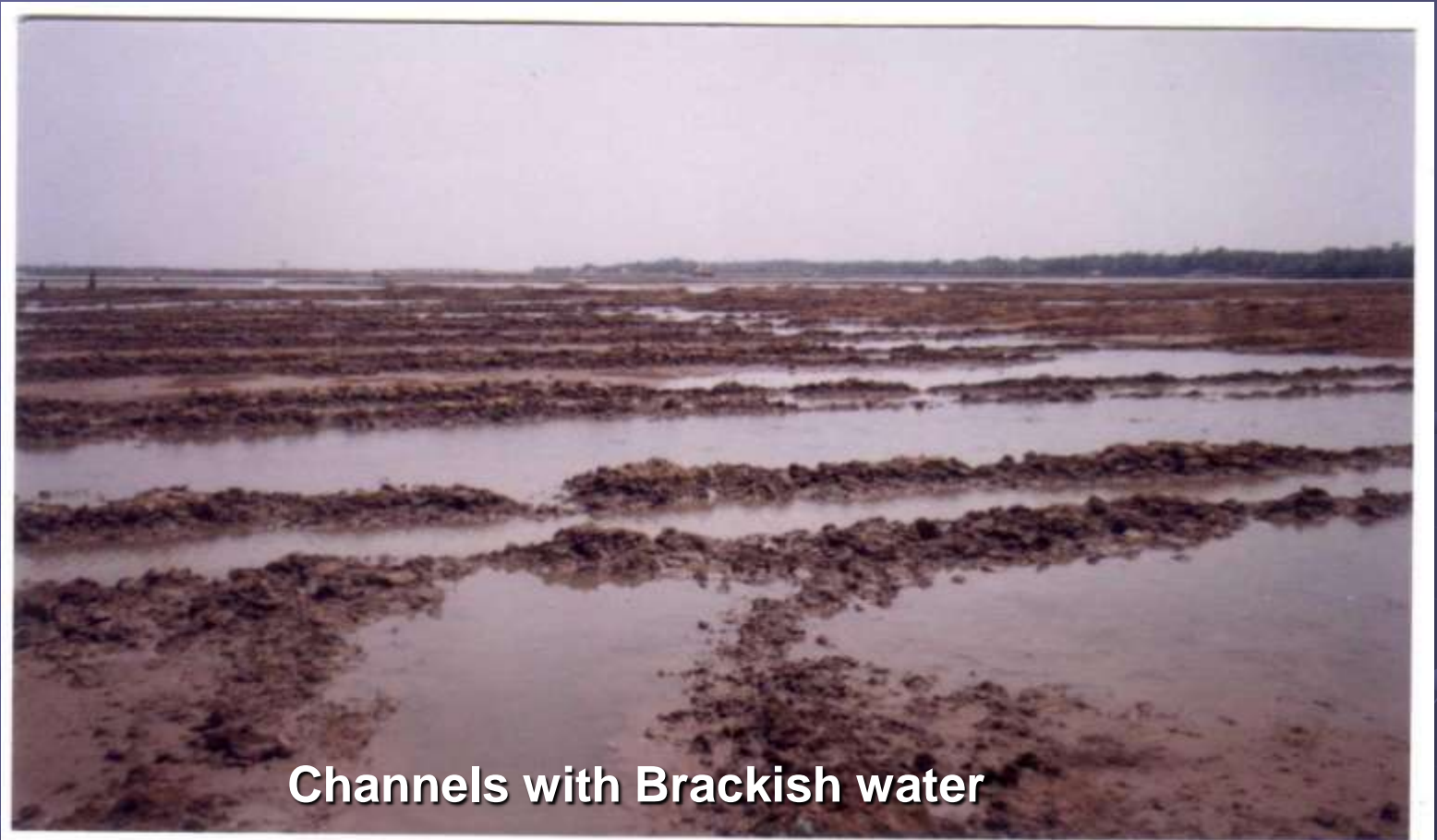


**Channeling work for Mangrove Regeneration**



**Main channel with Brackish water**





**Channels with Brackish water**

# Cyclone Resistant housing



**Mode of material Transportation**



**House Construction involving the community.**



**House Construction**

# Cyclone resistant housing programme inauguration



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## FUTURE INTERVENTIONS OF CADME

- Network of 10000 taskforce members of Coastal Areas of India and their commitment to render their services with their D.P skills and knowledge to the victims of any disaster wherever it strikes in any part of the country.

- Disaster preparedness with children

- Climate Change actions integrating with CBDP and ongoing developmental activities

2011 December

- Community fire brigades in 500 villages of nine coastal districts.

- Village level community plans development in 500 villages of nine coastal districts.

2012

December

- Mangrove forest and Green belt programme along the coast as a windshield to resist the wind velocity of Cyclone/Tsunami cum income generation to local communities

2013

December

## CADME FUTURE INITIATIVES.....

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- Culture of disaster preparedness among 5062 vulnerable families in nine coastal districts (Family level disaster preparedness training).
  - 2013 December
- Creating the culture of safe and effective use of pesticides or alternatives to pesticide usage among 5000 farmers in 500 villages of nine coastal districts.
  - 2013 December

## CADME FUTURE INTERVENTIONS.....

- Disaster preparedness with old age people and vulnerable communities.
- Insurance coverage to 10,000 vulnerable families as a disaster preparedness activity in nine coastal districts. 2013
- Orientation on CBRNE to taskforce members. 2012





2003 United Nations  
Sasakawa Award for Disaster Reduction

## Certificate of Distinction

Presented to

*Meda Gurudutt Prasad (CADME)*

*Andhra Pradesh, India*

In appreciation for his outstanding contribution to developing a global culture of prevention, thereby furthering the goals of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading 'Jan Egeland'.

Jan Egeland  
Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs  
United Nations

Bonn, 16 October 2003



# EWCI

## Second International Conference on Early Warning

*Integrating early warning of natural disasters into public policy*

16-18 October 2003, Bonn, Germany



# THANKS FOR THE PATIENCE