CONNECTING AND PREPARING THE COMMUNITY TO LIMIT THE EFFECTS OF A DISASTER

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The Cayman Islands
at
Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation Conference
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Engaging the Community For Preparedness and Mitigation

Strategies for the Pre-technology Stage

CONTEXT

Level 1 Individual

Level 2 Family

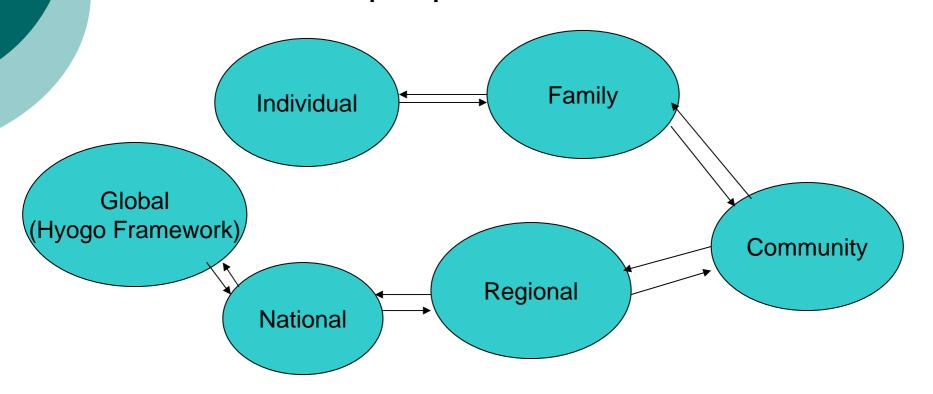
Level 3 Community

Level 4 Regional (State/Parish/District)

Level 5 National

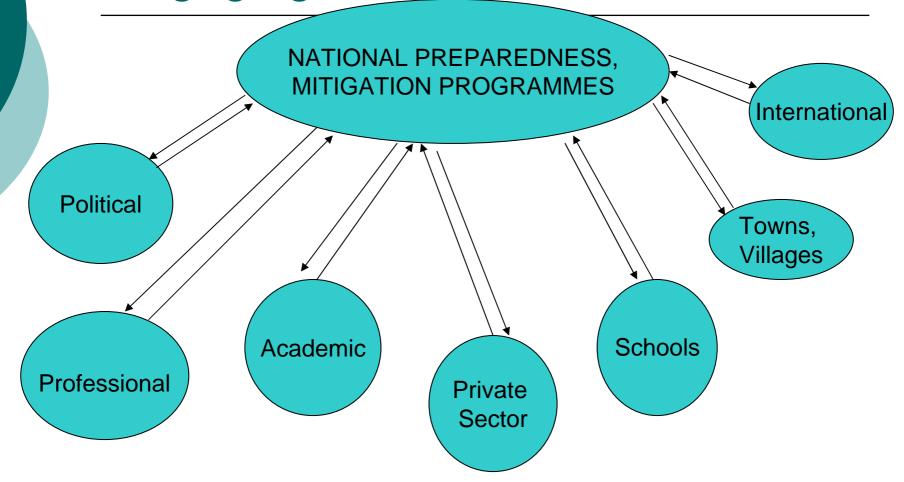
Level 6 Global

Leads to a preparedness continuum



FOR SUCCESSFUL NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS ALL LEVELS AND COMMUNITIES NEED TO BE ENGAGED

Engaging Communities



DIVERSE COMMUNITIES

WHAT ARE COMMONALITIES IN APPROACHES?

NOT

What do they need to do How do we get them to do it

But

What do they think they need to do How can we help them to do it

1. Whatever the community – their knowledge is valued

Embrace other initiatives and nurture them

The D/EM community doesn't need to set up the group – establish strategic partnerships with community

- 3. Address *their* interests in your context
 - i.e. find the common ground

- Engineers codes
- Medical patient care and safety etc
- Business community viability

Having identified needs to be addressed

4. Let the community take responsibility

(Value their competence and expertise, provide support)

Any group working on disaster preparedness must be representative of the community

- 5. Ensure all groups represented
- 6. Ensure consensus on important matters

See all communities as part of the DM family

7. Help develop capacity

Training

Exposure

Resources

Use their expertise

8. Our interventions should reduce vulnerability

- Political Better policy decisions
- Engineers better codes, stronger buildings
- Health safer hospitals, better care
- Business less loss, faster recovery
- Public reduce loss, better continuity
- Academic research + data for vulnerability reduction
- Towns/Villages customise to situation
- International targetted country approaches

- 8. Our interventions should reduce vulnerability
- Better policy decisions no conflict with accepted best practice
- Better codes, stronger buildings reduction in damage
- Safer hospitals, better care functionality retained
- Faster recovery reduction in downtime from event
- Public Sector continuity of government operations assured

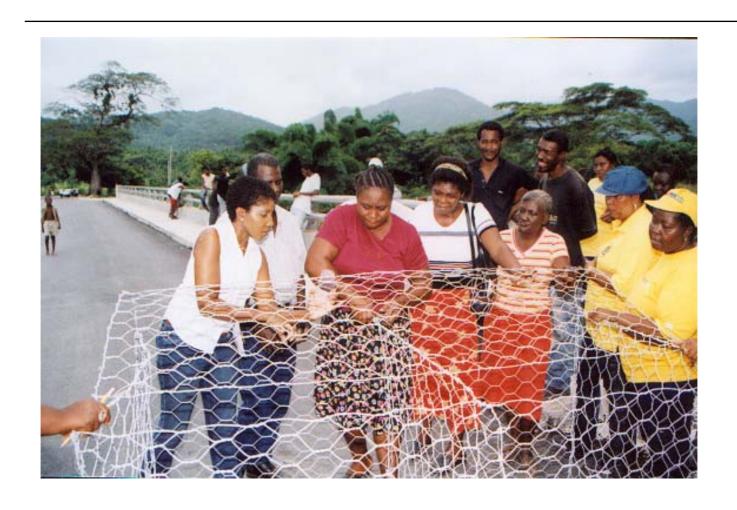
8. Our interventions should reduce vulnerability

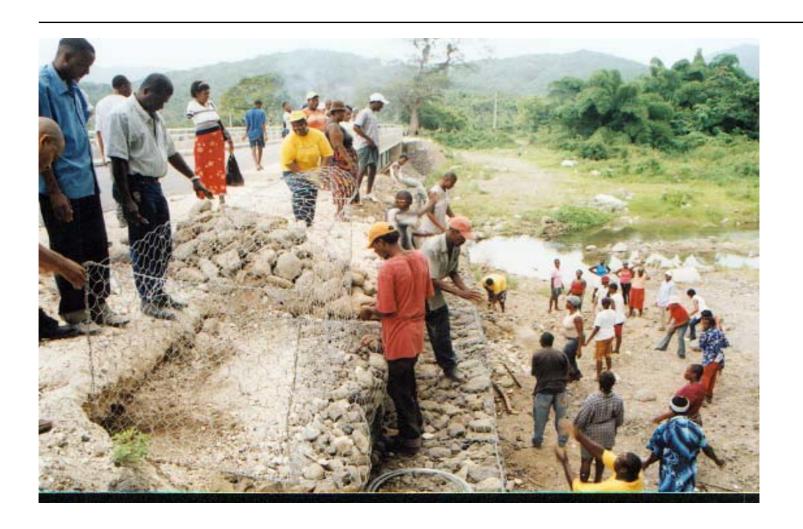
- Academic Research results inform national RR programmes
- Towns/Villages able to forecast, respond to events from local resources
- International assistance compatible with national goals and objectives

9. Recognise complexities – the simplest approach may not be the most effective

E.g. For some populations vulnerability issues linked to socio-economic issues.

Can the intervention include skills building for income earning?





 Recognise complexities – the simplest approach may not be the most effective

Best if DRR intervention is in context of development rather than a stand alone initiative

 Recognise complexities – the simplest approach may not be the most effective long term solution

For example -

Tourism community – can intervention go beyond "What do we do with tourists in an event" to

"How can we site and design this hotel so that tourists are safe during an event"

Summary

Disaster Management professionals must engage multiple communities to ensure adequate preparedness for and reduction of impact of disasters

Summary

Diverse communities will require a diversity of approaches, however there are commonalities which can guide all interventions

Summary

Interventions should ultimately reduce vulnerability and build capacity and resilience

