Methodology, Preparedness, Training and Community Organization: HazInfo Experience

Natasha Udu-gama 5 March 2008 Jakarta, Indonesia



Training in HazInfo



- □ HIH Monitors□ Community firstresponders: ICT-G and ERP-C training
- □ Community training





Training at Sarvodaya HQ



Simulations at the Community Level



Training of Trainers

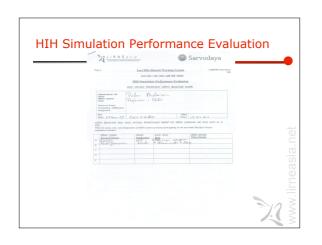
- ☐ Facilitative (informal) rather than lecture-based (formal)
- Educates on how to lead a team in observing community simulations, collecting data, preparing simulation eval. Reports
- ☐ Incorporates group work and video presentations
- ☐ Encourages emergency response plans in communities

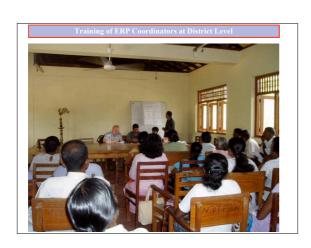


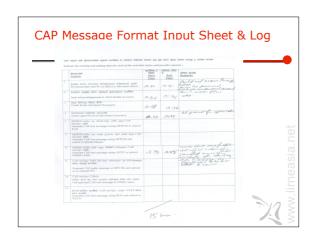
HIH Monitor Training

- ☐ Monitors trained in Moratuwa with Canadian professors
- Periodic short courses over a 6 week duration based on "Guidelines for HIH"





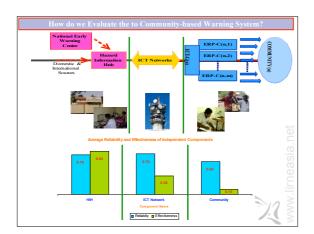




Community First Responder Training: ICT-G

- ☐ Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)
- □ ICT administration and user training
- ☐ Introduced to Hazard Information Hub Help Desk functions
- ☐ Live demonstrations of ICTs
- ☐ Standard operational procedures for ICTs





Community Organization in HazInfo

- □ Sarvodaya Organizational Levels
- ☐ Participating Communities and Organization Level
- $\hfill\Box$ Implications of community organization



Sarvodaya Community Organization Levels

- ☐ Level 1: Inquiry from the village and organization of an introductory *shramadana* camp for the village, problems are analyzed and needs identified.
- ☐ Level 2: Est. of various groups, construction of a child devpt. center, and training of staff
- ☐ Level 3: Program for meeting the basic needs and setting up institutions
- ☐ Level 4: Measures to produce income & employment; est. of complete self-reliance and self-financing
- ☐ Level 5: Support for other communities



Best Practices for Methodology & **Preparedness**

- Communication must be in the local language using a 'all-hazards' 'all-media' approach with the use of the *Common Alerting Protocol*; (i.e. full CAP messaging to avoid ambiguity)

 Deploy multiple terminal devices with the aim of achieving "complementary redundancy" in reliability and effectiveness

 Facilitate emergency response planning using existing CBO in communities do not implement nor create new DM CBOs

 Conduct simulations in 3 stages systematically

 First "Table Top" exercises for all local hazards with the Community First Responders

 Community First Responders

- - Second informed and properly planned drills for subset of the community with a surprise local hazard event
- Third notification of date, but surprise time and local hazard
- Planning and Simulation are a necessary condition for Early Warning System development.

Best Practices for Training & Community Organization Training did not significantly increase reliability of technology Response competency levels resulting from training were considerably below expectations Training necessary for good quality simulation results, reinforcing community emergency planning and raising community awareness about hazards and interest in local risk management Important to await delivery of equipment and services before commencing training Periodic training at all levels because there is turnover of people (resources) in the Institutes and Community (i.e. refresher courses) More diverse training required! More organized communities (Level 4) could handle more advanced ICTs better than less organized communities that had received training in an ICT Organization did not affect levels of participation and enthusiasm Organized communities more effective in assembling project activities