



Urban

A module for
capacity building
of disaster and
climate resilience
in vulnerable
urban
communities

Disaster Risk Reduction Module



Indo-Global
Social Service Society
Celebrating the Spirit of Humanity

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** The cover illustration depicts a real-life incidence of the illustrator in Gurwahati City, a scene very common in the Anil Nagar area of the city that happens due to the flash flood.*

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Terminology



Natural Hazards:

A natural hazard is a threat of a naturally occurring event that will have a negative effect on people or the environment. Results in Damages and exacerbates adverse effects in the community such as Water shortage etc



Capacity:

Refers to all the strengths, attributes and resources available within a community organisation or society to manage and reduce disaster risks and strengthen resilience.

Risk:

The possibility of something bad happening. Involves uncertainty about the effects of an activity with respect to something that humans value - health, wealth or environment.



Disaster Preparedness:

Measures taken to prepare for and reduce the effects of hazards and disasters.

**Vulnerability:**

The quality of being exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed in a physical or financial manner

**Mitigation:**

The action of reducing the severity, seriousness or painfulness of something

Disaster:

A sudden accident or a natural catastrophe that causes great damage or loss of life.

**Disaster Relief:**

The provision of essential appropriate and timely humanitarian assistance to those affected by a disaster based on an initial rapid assessment of needs and designed to contribute effectively and speedily to their early recovery.

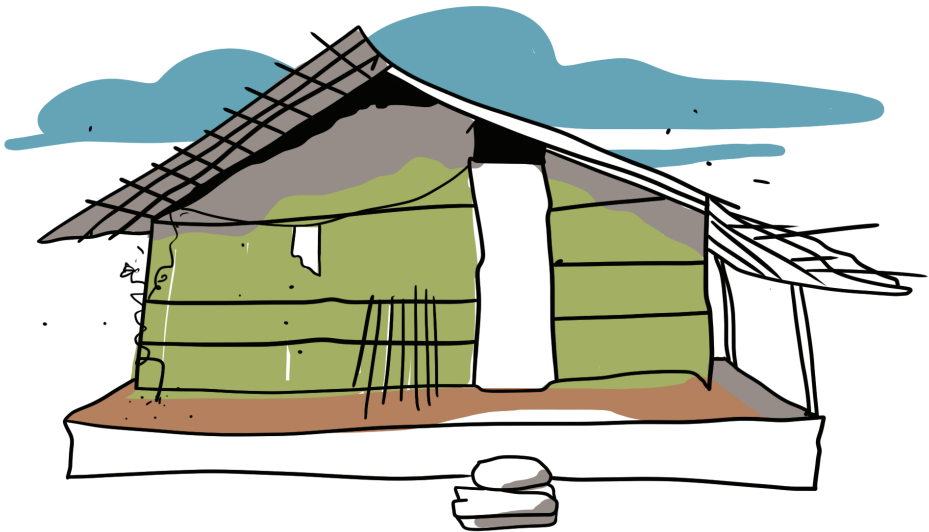
**Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction:**

Sustainable recovery measures that help restore livelihoods, assets and production levels of disaster-affected communities.

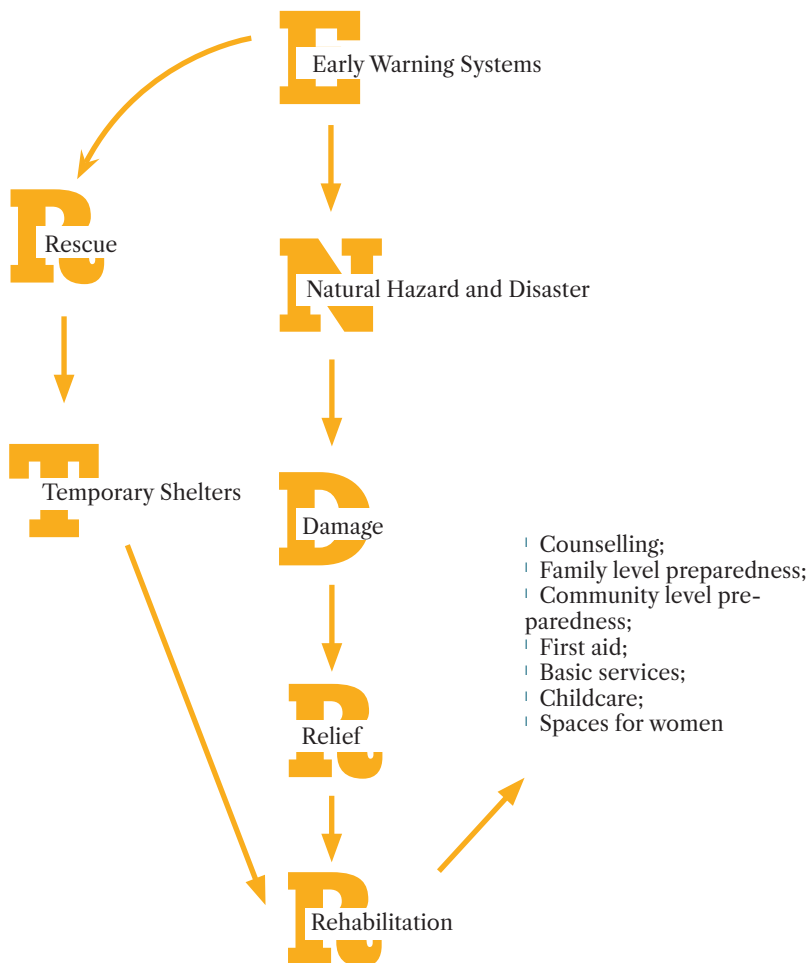
Exercise

Match the following to the correct categories

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Cyclone | 1. Vulnerability |
| 2. Sportspersons | 2. Disaster Preparedness |
| 3. Kuccha Households | 3. Capacity |
| 4. Emergency Shelter Home | 4. Risk |
| 5. Open Drain in front of water pump | 5. Natural Hazard |



Emergency Response Cycle



What Is UDRR?

Urban Disaster Risk Reduction (UDRR) is a process by which basti communities learn the techniques and principles of how to prevent disasters and how to adequately and safely deal with disasters in their communities.

For this program it is important to understand the calculation of Risk

$\text{Risk} = (\text{Hazard} \times \text{Vulnerability}) / \text{Capacity}$

A key component of the UDRR pilot will be to enhance the capacity of the basti dwellers to reduce their disaster risk, thereby impacting their safety & security.



Vulnerability

A vulnerability is a some kind of disadvantage within the community that will make it harder for the community to be safe or escape from hazards or disasters. The vulnerability also makes it more likely for the community to be harmed or injured. For eg, a Person with Disability is a vulnerability within a community if there is a flood.

Capacity

A capacity is some kind of advantage within the community that increases the safety and security of the community during a disaster or hazard situation. The capacity also enables the affected community to act and save maximum people and property during a disaster or hazard. For eg, if there is a strong swimmer in the community, during a flood, that person becomes a capacity of the community.



Therefore,

If there is one Hazard

One Vulnerability

One Capacity

–

Flood

–

PwD

–

Strong swimmer

$\text{Risk} = 1 \times 1 / 1$

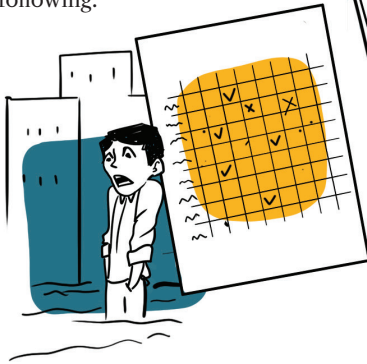
$\text{Risk} = 1$

It is a rule of UDRR Risk assessment that if the Risk in a community is greater than 1, there is a need for UDRR training and planning in the community.

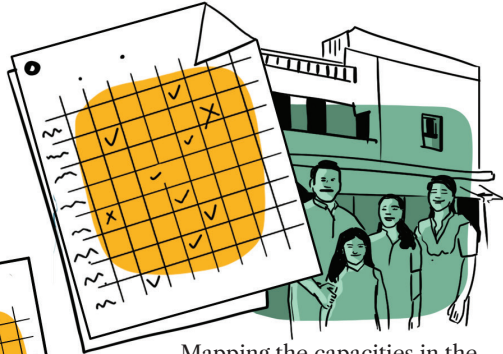
If the risk assessment is lesser than 1, that community is relatively safe and does not need immediate UDRR training.

Why UDRR?

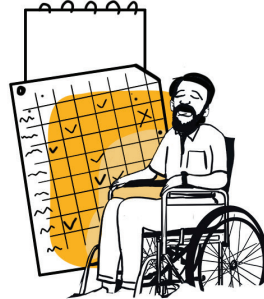
UDRR Training aims to minimise the damage to lives and property in basti communities. This is done by first measuring and mapping the vulnerabilities and capacities in the basti community. Community engagement should yield the following:



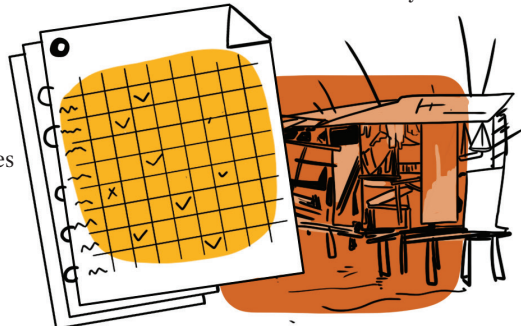
Mapping seasonal hazards such as floods, water logging, wildfires, disease epidemics is a very important part of the UDRR process.



Mapping the capacities in the community both population and infrastructural



Mapping the vulnerabilities in the community

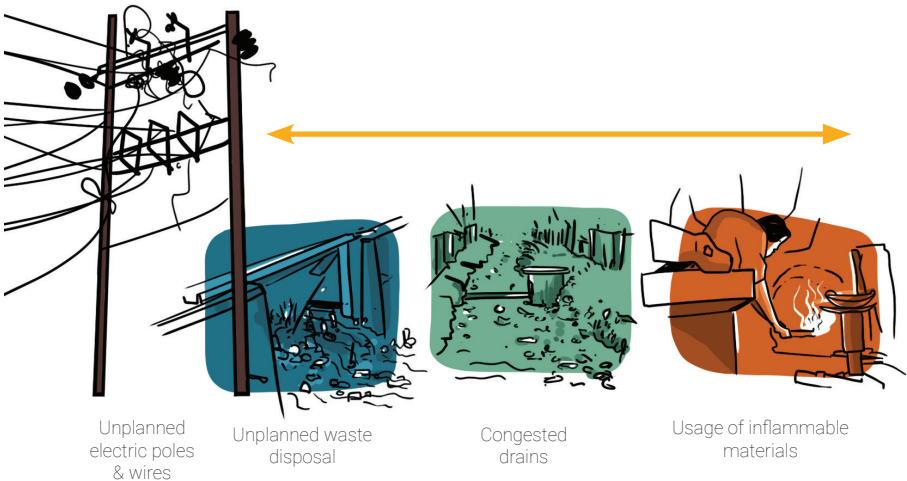
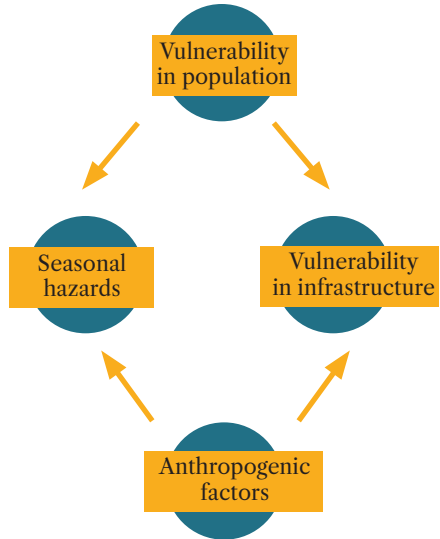


Mapping the vulnerabilities in the infrastructure

Anthropogenic or Man-made Risks

The hazard and risk assessment tools will also map the man-made risks that exist in the basti community. These vulnerabilities raise the risk of damage and disaster in the communities. They include:

- ▮ Clogged and open drains
- ▮ Open fires and usage of flammable material like plastic and wood
- ▮ Garbage dumps
- ▮ Unplanned electric wires
- ▮ Stagnant water storage
- ▮ Close and congested construction of houses



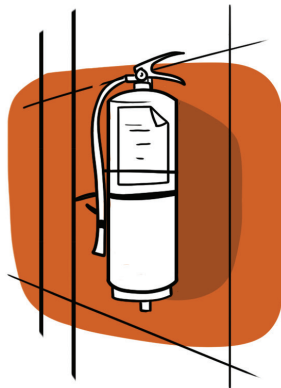
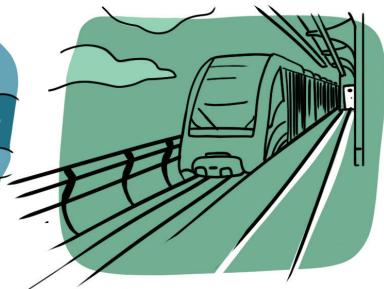
Objectives Of UDRR Program

- † Enhance community capacities to reduce disaster risks in the basti by enhancing the preparedness through the creation of evacuation maps, mitigation plan and establishing a Task Force Team for emergency response in case of disasters
- † To help train members of the basti task force team in emergency services like first aid, rescue training and disaster aversion techniques so as to protect them from future disasters

Outcomes:

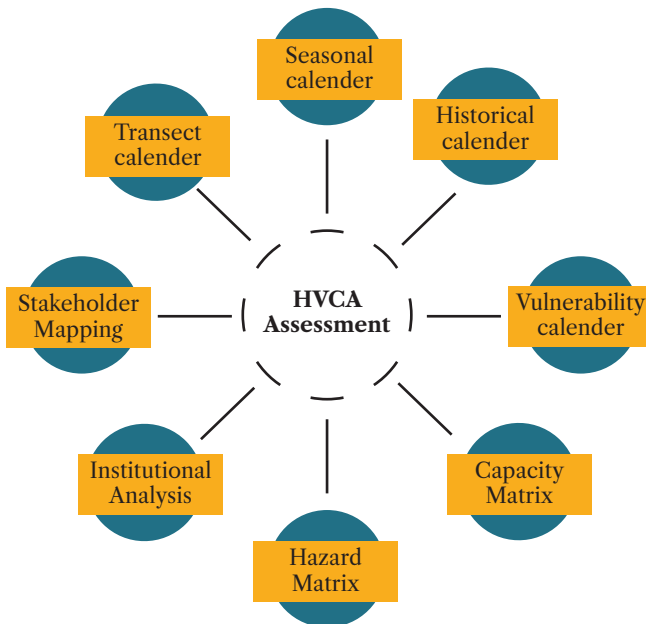
- † To educate urban basti communities about disaster risks to their population and their infrastructure and preparedness
- † To make a comprehensive vulnerability and capacity analysis of the basti community in respect to any disaster
- † To develop a community led basti evacuation map, basti institution evacuation map and basti mitigation plan
- † Present the pilot to the government for adoption and upscaling
- † Institutionalisation of the process of UDRR through involvement of the local authorities, municipalities and disaster management departments in the basti community disaster risk training

Examples of Preparedness



Tools Of UDRR

HVCA (Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Assessment Tools)





Seasonal calendar

The seasonal calendar is a record of the natural hazards and other difficulties that are faced by the basti community during the course of a normal year. It is made by engaging with the community members. Events like yearly floods, heatwaves, disease outbreaks, seasonal outflow of youth and other such events that affect the health and livelihoods of the basti population are all recorded in this calendar so as to create an understanding of the situation of the basti.

SEASONAL CALENDAR													
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Seasonal Natural Hazards	Continuous rain												
	Flood/ water logging												
	Cyclone												
	Heat Wave												
	Desiccation/ drying												
	Fusing of electrical transformers/ poles												
Seasonal Human Diseases	Malaria												
	Diar-rhoea												
	Dengue												
Seasonal Changes in Livelihood	Unemployment												
	Alternative Income												
	Migration												
	Immigration												
	Debt												
Other	Festivals												

EXERCISE

Fill the following after visiting your basti and consulting with community members.

SEASONAL CALENDER													
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Seasonal Natural Hazards	Continuous rain												
	Flood/ water logging												
	Cyclone												
	Heat Wave												
	Desiccation/ drying												
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Seasonal Human Diseases	Malaria												
	Diar-rhoea												
	Dengue												
Seasonal Changes in Livelihood	Unemployment												
	Alternative Income												
	Migration												
	Immigration												
	Debt												
Other	Festivals												



Identification of vulnerable infrastructure points in the basti

The trainer must ask community members for an approximate number of the following categories to make a comprehensive list of the vulnerable population and vulnerable infrastructure in the basti. The trainer must then also go to the field and verify the number of vulnerabilities recorded.

IDENTIFICATION OF VULNERABLE POINTS & COMMUNITY IN THE BASTI			
VULNERABLE COMMUNITY			
Sl	Indicators	Illustration of Indicator	Total no of families with vulnerability
1	PWDs/ disable		20-25
2	Children (upto 6 years)		40-50
3	Pregnant women		15
4	Lactating women		25
5	Seriously ill person		10
6	Elderly		30-35
7	Single women		10
VULNERABLE POINTS IN BASTI INFRASTRUCTURE/ BASIC SERVICES			
Sl	Indicators		Total no. of families affected by vulnerability
1	Families with Kuccha Makan (houses without constructed roof or wall or both)		50-60
2	Families without water connection in their houses		
3	Families without latrine in their houses		20-25
4	Families without electricity		
5	Families with unauthorised electricity		
6	Families located in low lying area suffering from water logging due to rains in te basti		50-60
7	Families affected by absesnce of PCC/ cemented/ brick road in their basti		
8	Families affected by damaged road in their basti		
9	Families affected by absence of street light		25
10	Families affected by defunct street light		
11	Families affected by absence of constructed drains		
12	Families affected by defunct drains		
13	Families affected by absence of dustbin/ solid waste disposal system in their houses or in basti		
14	Families with neighbouring tea stall or any other shop of combustible materials		

EXERCISE

Fill the following after visiting your basti and consulting with community members.

IDENTIFICATION OF VULNERABLE POINTS & COMMUNITY IN THE BASTI			
VULNERABLE COMMUNITY			
Sl	Indicators	Illustration of Indicator	Total no of families with vulnerability
1	PWDs/ disable		
2	Children (upto 6 years)		
3	Pregnant women		
4	Lactating women		
5	Seriously ill person		
6	Elderly		
7	Single women		
VULNERABLE POINTS IN BASTI INFRASTRUCTURE/ BASIC SERVICES			
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8	Families affected by damaged road in their basti		
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10	Families affected by defunct street light		
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12	Families affected by defunct drains		
13	Families affected by absence of dustbin/ solid waste disposal system in their houses or in basti		
14	Families with neighbouring tea stall or any other shop of combustible materials		



Historical natural or man-made Hazard Calendar

In this, the trainer must ask the community the history of the hazards or disasters that have occurred in the past 20-30 years and then mark it by year and month. This will depend on knowledge of the elder members.

HISTORICAL CALENDER FOR NATURAL OR MANMADE HAZARD/ DISASTERS IDENTIFICATION													
Sl.	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	1998												
2	1999												
3	2000												
4	2001												
5	2002								Cyclone				
6	2003												
7	2004												
8	2005						Diarrhoea Outbreak						
9	2006												
10	2007												
11	2008												
12	2009												
13	2010												
14	2011												
15	2012												
16	2013												
17	2014												
18	2015												
19	2016												
20	2017												
21	2018												
22	2019												
23	2020												

EXERCISE

Fill the following after visiting your basti and consulting with community members.

HISTORICAL CALENDER FOR NATURAL OR MANMADE HAZARD/ DISASTERS IDENTIFICATION													
Sl.	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	1998												
2	1999												
3	2000												
4	2001												
5	2002								Cy-clone				
6	2003												
7	2004												
8	2005												
9	2006												
10	2007												
11	2008												
12	2009												
13	2010												
14	2011												
15	2012												
16	2013												
17	2014												
18	2015												
19	2016												
20	2017												
21	2018												
22	2019												
23	2020												



Identification of capacities in basti

The trainer must ask community members for an approximate number of the following categories to make a comprehensive list of the capacities in the population infrastructure in the basti. The trainer must then also go to the field and verify the number of capacities recorded.

IDENTIFICATION OF CAPACITIES IN THE BASTI			
Basti Community			
Sl	Indicators	Illustration of Indicator	Total number of families with capacity in the basti
1	Teen ager (13 to 17 years old)		70
2	Adults (18 & more)		300
3	Skilled person (carpenter, tailor, potter, cobbler, conservancy staff		400
4	Sports person (swimmer, runner, football/ cricket player etc)		50
5	Medical person (anganwadi worker, ASHA worker, MAS worker, medical shop workers, MR etc)		25
6	Person having good connection with local ULB/ admin representative		5
7	Any Govt employee		2
BASTI INFRASTRUCTURE / BASIC SERVICES			
Sl	Indicators		Total number
1	Families with pucca makan (houses with constructed roof & wall)		300
2	Institutions (anganwadi/ school/ municipal ward office etc) in the basti		5
3	High raised buildings in the basti		4
4	Temple/ mosque (other religious institutions)		5
5	Club in basti		
6	Community hall in basti		1
7	Culvert in basti		
8	Sluice gate		

EXERCISE

Fill the following after visiting your basti and consulting with community members.

IDENTIFICATION OF CAPACITIES IN THE BASTI			
Basti Community			
Sl	Indicators	Illustration of Indicator	Total number of families with capacity in the basti
1	Teen ager (13 to 17 years old)		
2	Adults (18 & more)		
3	Skilled person (carpenter, tailor, potter, cobbler, conservancy staff		
4	Sports person (swimmer, runner, football/ cricket player etc)		
5	Medical person (anganwadi worker, ASHA worker, MAS worker, medical shop workers, MR etc)		
6	Person having good connection with local ULB/ admin representative		
7	Any Govt employee		
BASTI INFRASTRUCTURE / BASIC SERVICES			
Sl	Indicators		Total number
1	Families with puccka makan (houses with constructed roof & wall)		
2	Institutions (anganwadi/ school/ municipal ward office etc) in the basti		
3	High raised buildings in the basti		
4	Temple/ mosque (other religious institutions)		
5	Club in basti		
6	Community hall in basti		
7	Culvert in basti		
8	Sluice gate		



Institutional Analysis

In the institutional analysis tool, we analyse the availability of bas-ti institutions in case of disasters, the distance of the institution from the basti and the amount of community engagement in their local institutions. This will help provide an idea of which institutions will be available in the event of a disaster.

INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS												
Sl	Institutions	Illustration of Institution	No.	Distance (Km/m)	Engagement with community	Gender of Participants			Availability of Services			
					Well, Very well, Not well	M	F	TG	General	Pre emergency	During emergency	Post emergency
1	School		2		Well	10	20		✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Club											
3	Temple		5		Very well	150	200		✓	✓		
4	Market											
5	Public Health Center											
6	Angan-wadi		2		Well		30		✓	✓		
7	Municipal office		1		Well	50						
8	ICDS											
9	PDS (Ration shop)		2		Well	50	100					
10	Mosque											
11	Post Office											
12	Police Station											
13	Bank		1		Well							
14	Fire station								✓	✓	✓	
15	Local NGOs		1		Well	5	30		✓	✓		

EXERCISE

Fill the following after visiting your basti and consulting with community members.

INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS												
Sl	Institutions	Illustration of Institution	No.	Distance (Km/m)	Engagement with community	Gender of Participants			Availability of Services			
						M	F	TG	General	Pre emergency	During emergency	Post emergency
1	School											
2	Club											
3	Temple											
4	Market											
5	Public Health Center											
6	Anganwadi											
7	Municipal office											
8	ICDS											
9	PDS (Ration shop)											
10	Mosque											
11	Post Office											
12	Police Station											
13	Bank											
14	Fire station											
15	Local NGOs											



Hazard Matrix

A hazard matrix is a table made after consultations with the community. It seeks to find the possible reasons behind the causes and worst effects of the natural hazards. It takes the opinion of the basti communities and tries to analyse the reasons for the hazard being so effective in the basti.

For eg, in the table below, 60 out of 250 persons say that the most damage caused by floods in the basti is only due to the kulcha nature of the houses, while 160 out of 250 say that kucchha houses are the cause of major damage in the basti in case of floods but it is not the one reason.

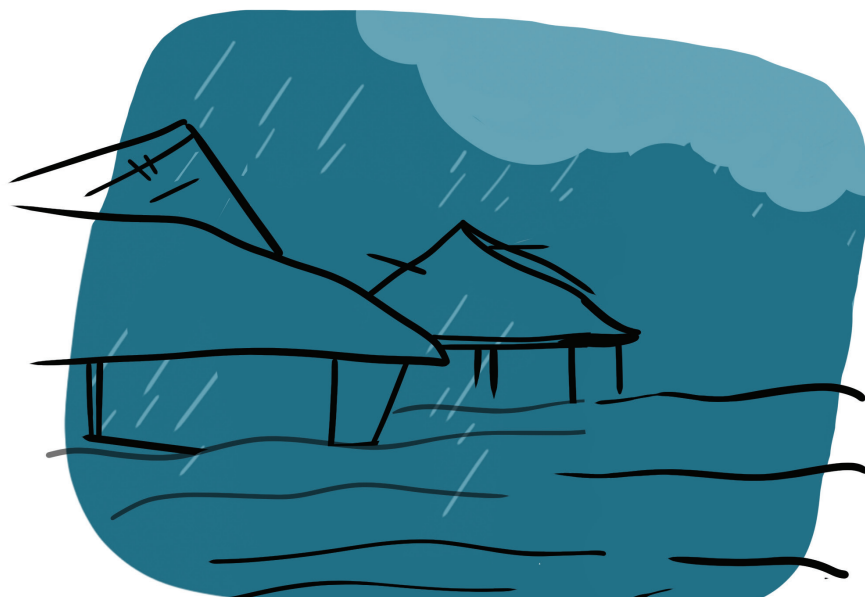
To conduct this exercise, the mobiliser must call for a community meeting and ask the opinions of the basti members and note them down in terms of priority.

HAZARD MATRIX						
Sl	Name of the Natural Hazard/ disaster	Year of onset	Responsible factors behind the damage in basti caused by the Hazard	Prioritizations of factors (numbers of the participants in community)		
				High	Moderate	Low
1	Flood/ water logging		Kuccha Houses	60	160	30
			No/ distorted drains	0	0	0
			Low lying area	0	0	0
			No early warning	30	30	40
			No / distorted culvert		25	55
			No sluice gate	0	0	0

EXERCISE

Fill the following after visiting your basti and consulting with community members

HAZARD MATRIX						
Sl	Name of the Natural Hazard/ disaster	Year of onset	Responsible factors behind the damage in basti caused by the Hazard	Prioritizations of factors (numbers of the participants in community)		
				High	Moderate	Low
1	Flood/ water logging		Kuccha Houses			
			No/ distorted drains			
			Low lying area			
			No early warning			
			No / distorted culvert			
			No sluice gate			





Duty Bearers/Stakeholders Mapping

In the stakeholder mapping tool, we record the availability of stakeholders and duty bearers in the basti community. The basti community should be asked about the responsiveness and availability of all the following duty bearers.

DUTY BEARERS / STAKEHOLDERS MAPPING					
Sl	Duty bearers/ departments	Illustration of duty bearers	Engagement with the basti community		
			Always	As when required	Never
1	Fire Control Department		✓		
2	Disaster Manage- ment Department				✓
3	PWD Department				✓
4	Irrigation Department				✓
5	Municipal Corporation			✓	
6	Electricity Department		✓		
7	Civil Defence/ SDRF				✓
8	Municipal Ward members			✓	
9	Corporators (local admin representative)			✓	
10	MLA			✓	
11	MP				✓
12	Police			✓	
13	Urban planner				✓
14	ASHA Worker		✓		
15	Anganwadi Worker		✓		
16	PDS shop		✓		
17	CBO (Mahila Sangathan)		✓		
18	Compounder (Medical)		✓		

EXERCISE

Fill the following after visiting your basti and consulting with community members.

DUTY BEARERS / STAKEHOLDERS MAPPING					
SI	Duty bearers/ departments	Illustration of duty bearers	Engagement with the basti community		
			Always	As when required	Never
1	Fire Control Department				
2	Disaster Manage- ment Department				
3	PWD Department				
4	Irrigation Department				
5	Municipal Corporation				
6	Electricity Department				
7	Civil Defence/ SDRF				
8	Municipal Ward members				
9	Corporators (local admin representative)				
10	MLA				
11	MP				
12	Police				
13	Urban planner				



Transect Walk

The transect walk is an exercise done by the community mobilisers when they visit the field or the basti community. The transect walk is an exercise where you walk through the basti community and mark important sites, and infrastructure present in the basti.

The transect walk will be done to complete the basti evacuation map and institutional evacuation map. Primary observations are those observations which the trainer sees themselves. Secondary observations are those which are told to the trainer by the basti community members but he/she has not seen themselves.

TRANSECT WALK		
Sl	PRIMARY OBSERVATION	SECONDARY OBSERVATION
1	Lack of back door in most households, no windows in the back	Community members have not created a rapport with the school authorities so as to use their services in case of an emergency
2	Lack of staircase outside the building for emergency fire escape	
3	No presence of fire extinguisher or mud filled buckets to stop fires	
4	Lack of ventilation in most houses which is dangerous in most cases	



EXERCISE

Fill the following after visiting your basti and consulting with community members.

TRANSECT WALK		
SI	PRIMARY OBSERVATION	SECONDARY OBSERVATION
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		

Evacuation Plans

Legend of map:

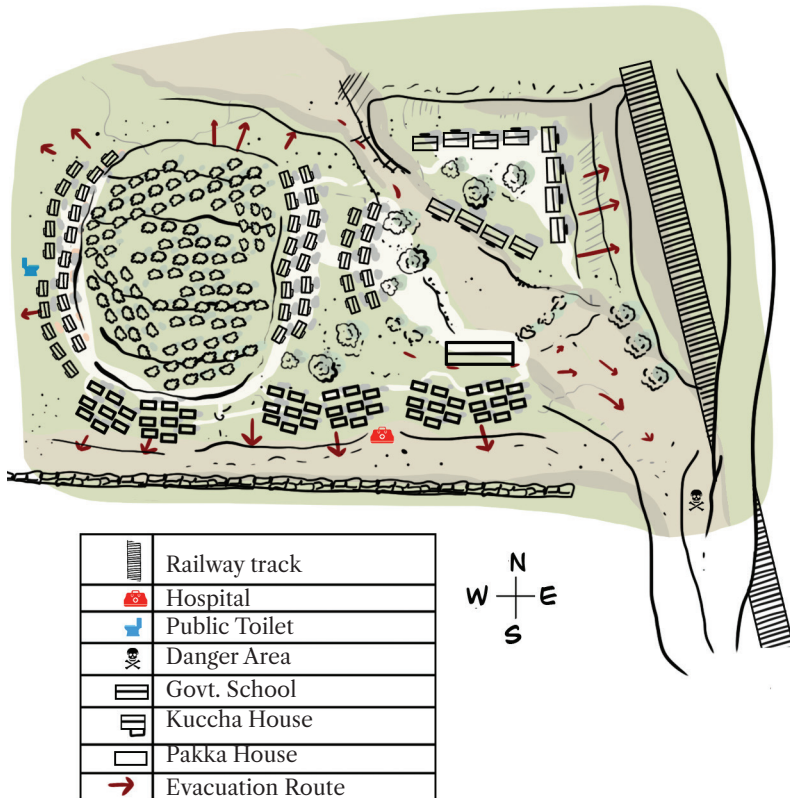
A map legend or key is a visual explanation of the symbols used on the map. It typically includes a sample of each symbol (point, line, or area), and the meaning of what the symbol means.

In a basti map, it is extremely important to have a clear and easy to understand set of legends. To accurately depict all the elements present in the basti, it is important to have a clear pre-decided set of symbols for each structure in the basti. The legend should be made before map is drawn so that the symbols are already decided and to avoid future confusion. The symbols should be so clear that even if a person does not know how to read, they can clearly understand the symbol and its meaning.

LEGEND			
	RAILWAY TRACK		DANGER AREA
	HOSPITAL		DRAIN
	PUBLIC TOILET		SCHOOL
	HOUSE		STREETLIGHT

Basti Evacuation Map

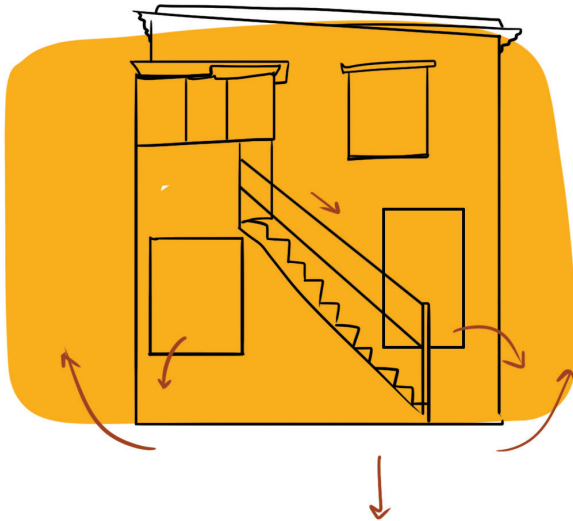
The basti evacuation plan is a plan that is made for any disaster and natural hazard situation. The evacuation plan will clearly highlight the routes, exit points and procedure to take to escape the entire basti in the event of different disasters. The evacuation plan uses different legends and uses the colour RED to show the escape route and uses RED coloured arrows to point to the direction to be taken while evacuating the basti.



Basti Institution Evacuation Map

Within each basti, there are multiple institutions which are accessible to the public. Institutions like the temples, mosques, gurudwara, church, schools, community halls, market area or playground. These institutions are of great help during the times of emergencies where they can act as emergency relief shelters or as transit point in the basti.

Each such institution where there is a high possibility of public gathering, an evacuation plan becomes very important. A simple evacuation map and plan of the building or institution should be developed in case of disaster or hazards. The evacuation plan of the individual institution shall also use red arrows to show exit points, the direction of escape and other information. The evacuation plan will always be accompanied by an emergency contact list of ready reckoners.



Ready Reckoner

Ready reckoner is a list of emergency numbers that is displayed in a prominent place in the basti community. This list should be placed at every major institution in the settlement along with the evacuation maps. This will include all the emergency numbers of all disaster services. Example is below*

CONTACT	SYMBOL	CONTACT NUMBER
Police		100
Ambulance		108
Fire Brigade		112
Child helpline		1098
Women Helpline		1091
Electricity Helpline		1912
Pregnancy Helpline		102
Municipal Office		1800-802-9543
Preparedness Committee Head		9711433265
Ward Supervisor		9899390577
Task Force Team		011-74665230

*These figures are all examples, do not copy these into the real Ready Reckoner List

EXERCISE

After learning about the importance of UDRR and its tools, can you collectively come up with a nukkad naatak (street play) that can show or summarise the importance of UDRR in a basti community?

Observations And Learnings

Important Points to Remember when making Evacuation Map:



1. North symbol to be drawn:

In the right top corner of the map, this symbol should always be drawn. Any map should be drawn with the correct directions marked through the North symbol, otherwise it is difficult for any authority to recognise the directions in the map

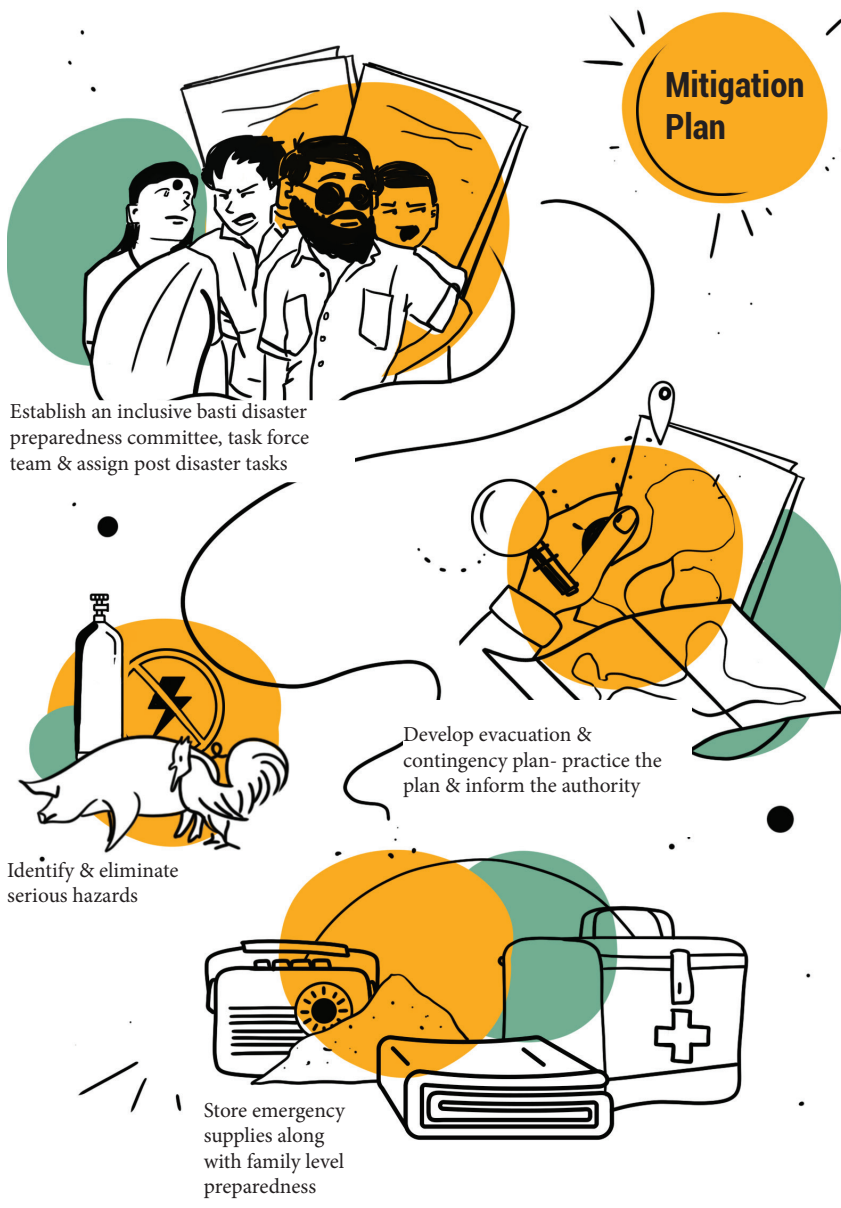
2. Legend and Ready Reckoner List: These lists are an essential part of any evacuation map and evacuation plan. The symbols and emergency numbers can also provide much needed help to those who are unable to read, the event of any emergency or disaster



3. You are Here Pointer: This symbol should be pasted on every map according to where it is placed in the basti. If the evacuation map of the basti is placed at the school, this symbol should be placed at the school to signify the current location of the reader of the map. This symbol helps greatly in understanding and planning escape routes and basti layout.



4. Shelter and Evacuation Route: The shelter and evacuation route should be marked very clearly in the evacuation map. They are the most important parts of the evacuation map. In the event of a disaster, these two things are the only things that people will expect to find by looking at an evacuation map. Make sure to use distinct colours and bright marking to symbolise both the evacuation routes away from danger and the towards the emergency shelter



Mitigation Plan

The following checklist is an important indicator of the success of the UDRR program. Each point must be checked and fulfilled to make a successful and disaster resilient task force and basti community. This list will also serve as the basis of the mitigation plan for all bastis.

Checklist for Basti Mitigation Plan

Establish an inclusive basti disaster preparedness committee:

- Representative from Municipal Corporation
- Slum Corporator
- ANM workers
- ASHA workers
- Anganwadi workers
- MAS workers
- Local police
- Representative from local school
- Influential women & men from basti
- Slum youth
- Members of SHG
- Members of CBO
- Representative from local NGO
- Elderly

Establish a basti task force team:

- First Aid team
- Emergency Search & rescue team
- Emergency relief & humanitarian response team
- Early warning team
- Psychosocial counselling team

Develop evacuation plan:

- Evacuation plan of the basti
- Display of evacuation plan at entry & exit point
- Video of evacuation documentation
- Identify a location to evacuate to (Separate temporary shelters)
- Identify evacuation route
- When to evacuate
- Who makes decision to evacuate
- Who will coordinate for evacuation (administration)
- Plan how to deal with special cases

- How to evacuate with injured persons
- How long to remain evacuated
- Who will take care of water, health & sanitation when evacuated
- When to re-enter (decision by coordinator & administration)
- Who will organise the temporary relief services (Govt & non Govt organisation) – sanitary napkins, children food & medicines, foods, water, candle etc.

Practice evacuation plan (Mock Drill):

- Mock drill plan & date
- Guide the basti dwellers by TFTs
- Participation in M drill –
- All TFT members
- Entire basti community
- Representatives of the emergency services
- Involvement of media

Assign post disaster tasks to task force team:

- Emergency operation centre with emergency kits
- Assign emergency coordinator
- Assign TFT members to do evacuation (as per evacuation plan)
- Assign TFT who will search & rescue
- Assign TFT who will provide first aid treatments
- Assign TFTs to check fire safety
- Assign TFT to coordinate with emergency services
- Assign TFTs to counselling
- Preparedness at homes
- Regular meeting

Identify & eliminate serious hazards:

- Hazard Hunt
- Identify sources that could spark (tea shop, welding, iron works, electric points, gas connections, high voltage, electricity points, canal, big drains)
- Identify the objects that can be moved/ reduced possibility of disaster managing objects
- Which sensitive objects needs to be secured (Livestock)
- How to secure necessary objects

Store emergency supplies:

- Identify the emergency tools
- Sand
- Blanket
- Microphone
- Radio
- Bell
- Rope
- First aid equipments
- Where to keep the tools (emergency Emergency operation centre)
- Who will take care of the tools (basti disaster preparedness committee)

Family level preparedness:

- Safety kit (valuable documents, ornaments, mobile)
- Solar lamps
- Medicines & sanitary napkins
- ATM card
- Candle
- Dry foods
- Charger
- Stick etc

Make contingency plan:

- If the emergency coordinator injured / missing
- If task force team members get injured (secondary task force members must be equipped to handle the duties of the injured member)
- If power falls (solar equipments)
- If telephone does not work (physical delivery of messages)
- If evacuation route blocked (alternative evacuation lanes to be identified in evacuation map)
- If temporary shelters collapse (access to alternative sites must be decided)

Communicate your plan to other authority:

- Neighbouring bastis
- Local emergency responders (local police, fire department,
- Local institutions (emergency shelter)
- Local administrators (Corporator, corporation representatives)

Maintain basti disaster preparedness plan:

- Meeting disaster management committee
- Revisit to task force team members (exposure visit in basti)
- Mock drill practice
- Ready reckoner & time to time update

Provide additional training:

- First aid training
- Search rescue
- Dissemination of early warning messages
- Sanitation & cleanliness

Learnings

Terminologies related to disaster risk reduction

Emergency response measures

Risks to urban settlements

Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment Tools of UDRR

Evacuation Maps

Ready Reckoner List

Mitigation Checklist



UDRR
activities
carried
out in our
community

Transect Walk exercise being conducted in the Utkal Basti area of Raipur Chhattisgarh. Participants physically go around the basti along with community members and note down infrastructural vulnerabilities and capacities.



Focused Group Discussion with CBO members in Raipur just before drawing up an evacuation plan for the basti with a legend, important routes and shelters

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



**Indo-Global
Social Service Society**
Celebrating the Spirit of Humanity

About IGSSS

Indo-Global Social Service Society is a non-profit organisation working with the mandate for human social order based on truth, freedom, justice and equity. Established in 1960, IGSSS works for development, capacity building and enlightenment of vulnerable communities across the country for the effective participation in development.

With its presence in 25 states and one Union Territory of India, IGSSS has set its thematic focus on promoting sustainable livelihoods, energising the youth as change makers, protecting lives, livelihood and assets from the impact of hazards, advocating for the rights of CityMakers (Urban Poor Residents) and developing a cadre of leaders from the community and civil society organisations. Gender and Youth are underlying themes across all its interventions.

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