

PARTICIPATORY DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (PDRM) & SHORT COURSE (SC) TRAINING TOPICS FOR 2022¹

Overview

There are ten topics which comprise the Participatory Disaster Risk Management (PDRM) training. These topics can also be studied separately as part of a Short Course (SC) program. The ten, together with their codes, are the following:

- SC 1: Key Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Diagrams & Issues
- SC2: Global Natural Disaster Trends & Examples
- SC3: Humanitarian Attributes & Competencies
- SC4: Humanitarian Standards & Codes of Conduct
- SC5: Risk Management & Covid-19
- SC6: Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Initiatives
- SC7: Complex Emergencies/Crises & Examples
- SC8: The Rohingya Case Study
- SC9: DRM & the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- SC10: DRM & Climate Change

The term 'participatory' is used deliberately. In any disaster situation there is a high degree of interaction between people, both those who have been directly affected by the event, and those who are endeavouring to provide meaningful assistance. This emphasis is expressed in the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS)², where the heart of our work should be in support of communities and individuals affected by crisis. Positive relationships between individuals and groups is therefore a key determinant in working towards productive outcomes. The Project Management Cycle (PMC)³ moreover highlights the importance of good relationship building throughout this process⁴. The Five Key Attributes (5KAs)⁵ of a humanitarian (or development) practitioner stress the importance of a passionate and compassionate heart, good relationships, and mutual respect. A 'Shared Responsibility', one involving cooperative initiatives between all key stakeholders, is also covered in SC3, although this is tempered somewhat by the danger of a potential 'power imbalance' between all these groups. Disaster situations create enormous amounts of stress for all involved stakeholders, and this situation is addressed in the section on psychosocial support covered towards the end of SC1.

Other aspects of positive participation are brought out in various topics. These include the Shongjog 'What Matters?' humanitarian bulletins, relating to community feedback in the

¹ This article can be found at www.torqaid.com/pdrm-SC-topics

² See a copy of the CHS diagram in the topic SC4 summary (Humanitarian Standards & Codes of Conduct)

³ An illustration of which is included in the SC1 (Key DRM Diagrams & Issues)

⁴ This illustrated by A= Relationship Building/Community Interaction, covered throughout the Planning, Implementation & Post-Implementation Stages of the PMC.

⁵ This is covered in the SC3 topic summary (Humanitarian Attributes & Competencies)

Rohingya situation in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh⁶; as well as the 'Communication & Consultation' component of the ISO 31000 risk management framework⁷. As a final, practical, comment on participatory interaction, the reader's attention is drawn to the overall online, accredited, PDRM program process⁸, which brings together a mixture of humanitarian practitioners, university students, and guest speakers, to both share experiences and explore new ideas.

There are other important complementary aspects of the twelve topics covered. A diverse range of natural disasters and complex crises/emergencies from around the world are explored⁹. Links to key international treaties are made, these including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR)¹⁰, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)¹¹, and the 2015 Paris and 2021 Glasgow Climate Change conferences and agreements¹². Key contemporary global challenges are explored, primarily Covid-19¹³ and Climate Change¹⁴. Links to helpful models are also covered, these including the ELRHA humanitarian framework¹⁵, the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS)¹⁶, and the Project Management Cycle (PMC)¹⁷. Finally, a number of useful tools are introduced, namely the Ten Seed Technique (used in CBDRM initiatives)¹⁸, the ISO 31000 risk management framework¹⁹, and Train like a Champion (TLC) Principles and Tips²⁰.

⁶ This is covered in topic SC8 (the Rohingya Case Study)

⁷ This is covered in topic SC5 (Risk Management)

⁸ See www.torqaid.com/online-pdrm-program

⁹ With natural disasters including tropical storms, Australian bushfires, and drought in the Horn of Africa; complex scenarios including Afghanistan, the Yemen and Tigray; and Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) initiatives covering examples from Vanuatu, Laos and Bangladesh (Rohingya).

¹⁰ Covered in topic SC5 (Risk Management)

¹¹ Covered in topic SC 9

¹² Covered in topic SC10 (DRM & Climate Change)

¹³ Covered in topic SC5 (Risk Management & Covid-19)

¹⁴ Covered in topic SC10

¹⁵ Covered in topic SC3 (Humanitarian Attributes and Competencies)

¹⁶ Covered in topic SC4 (Humanitarian Standards & Codes of Conduct)

¹⁷ Covered in topic SC1 (Key DRM Diagrams & Issues)

¹⁸ Covered in topic SC6

¹⁹ Covered in SC5 (Risk Management & Covid-19)

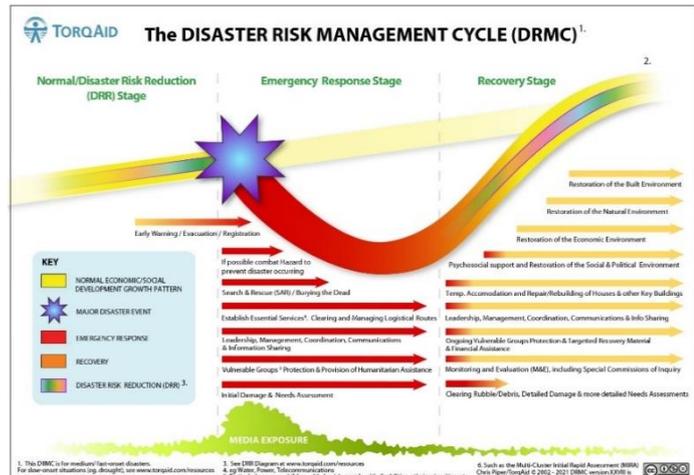
²⁰ Covered in SC3 (Humanitarian Attributes & Competencies)

Key PDRM & SC Topics

SC1: Key Disaster Risk Management Diagrams & Issues

Overall: This introduces the participant to the four key diagrams which are used throughout the PDRM/SC training program.

- Introduction to the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) diagram
- Four key diagrams, namely:
 - ✓ The Disaster Risk Management Cycle (DRMC)
 - ✓ The Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) diagram
 - ✓ The Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Planning diagram
 - ✓ The Project Management Cycle (PMC), and Participatory Project Management (PPM) competencies
- The use of maps
- Psychosocial support

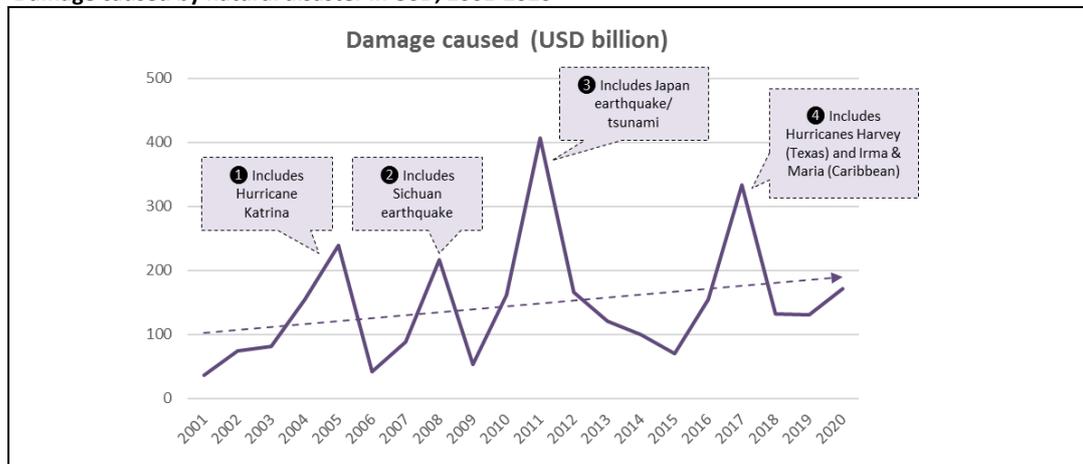


SC2: Global Natural Disasters Trends & Examples

Overall: This reviews natural disaster trends (numbers of disasters; people killed and affected; damage caused) over the past 20 years, and applies the DRM framework introduced in SC1 to a range of national disaster examples.

- Global natural disaster trends over the past 20 years
- Natural disaster examples including:
 - ✓ Tropical storms globally (ie cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons)
 - ✓ Australian bushfires
 - ✓ Eastern Horn of Africa prolonged & persistent agro-drought

Damage caused by natural disaster in USD, 2001-2020



Source: EM-DAT/CRED International Disaster Data Base

SC3: Humanitarian Attributes & Competencies

Overall: This covers the attributes and competencies of humanitarian practitioners, as well as some useful tips and stories from the field.

- Five Key Attributes (5KAs) of humanitarian practitioners
- Shared responsibility
- Potential power imbalance
- The ELRHA humanitarian competency framework
- Cross-cultural challenges & tips
- Train like a Champion (TLC) Principles & Tips
- Stories from the field



SC4: Humanitarian Standards & Codes of Conduct

Overall: This covers the key humanitarian frameworks within which humanitarian practitioners ideally should work.

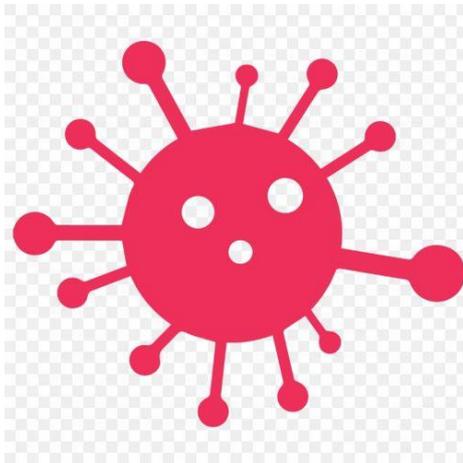
- State of the Humanitarian System (SOHS)
- Historical background to humanitarianism
- Red Cross/Crescent Fundamental Principles
- Red Cross/Crescent & NGO Code of Conduct
- The Sphere Handbook
- The Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS)



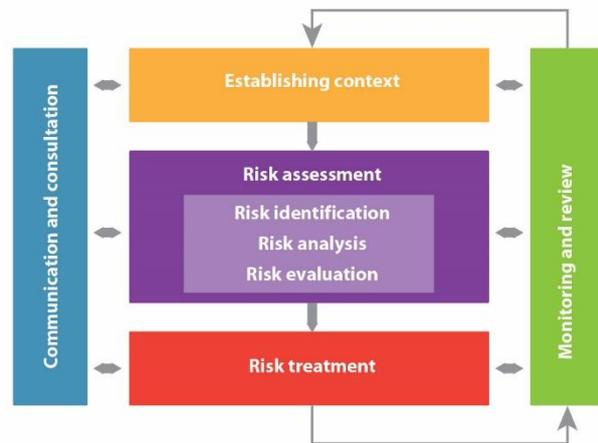
SC5: Risk Management & Covid-19

Overall: This covers the relationship between the DRR diagram and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR); the ISO 31000 risk management framework which is used in Australia, NZ, and multiple other countries; and a practical application of ISO 31000 to Covid-19.

- Risk & Resilience
- The SFDRR and link to the DRR diagram
- The ISO 31000 risk management process
- An overview of the 2020-2022 Covid-19 pandemic, and various risk management strategies



The ISO3100 Risk Management Process



SC 6: Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Initiatives

Overall: This topic includes the introduction of a highly effective participatory tool (the TST), and illustrates how it can be applied to a range of CBDRM initiatives.

- The Ten Seed Technique (TST) ranking tool
- TST examples from West Bengal (India) and Northern Territory (Australia)
- Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) initiatives from Vanuatu, Laos, and Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh (Rohingya)



SC7: Complex Emergencies/Crises & Examples

Overall: This gives an overview of global emergencies/crises, and then discusses a number of major scenarios.

- Definitions & global overview of complex emergencies/crises
- Updates on complex scenarios in a combination of:
 - ✓ Afghanistan
 - ✓ The Yemen
 - ✓ Tigray



SC8: Rohingya Case Study

Overall: This complements SC&, by look at in more detail the complex scenario surrounding the Rohingya in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh.

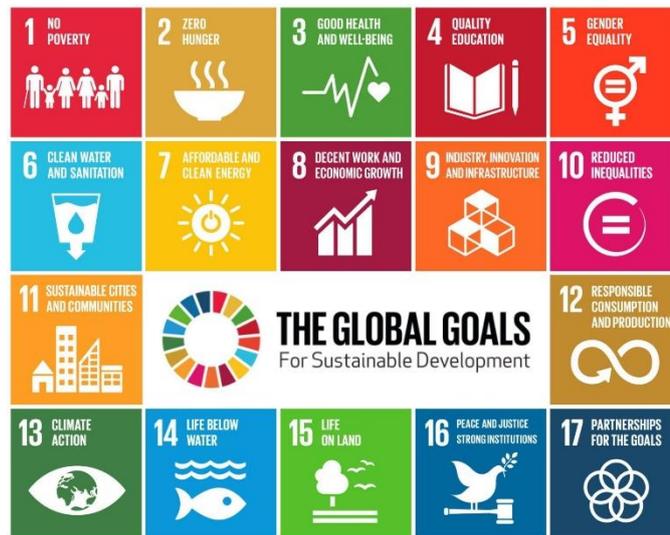
- Update on the Rohingya humanitarian situation in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
- Overview of the Shongjog 'What Matters?' humanitarian bulletins



SC9: DRM & the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Overall: This includes discussion on the relationship between the SDGs and the DRR diagram, and the effects of Covid-19 on SDG progress.

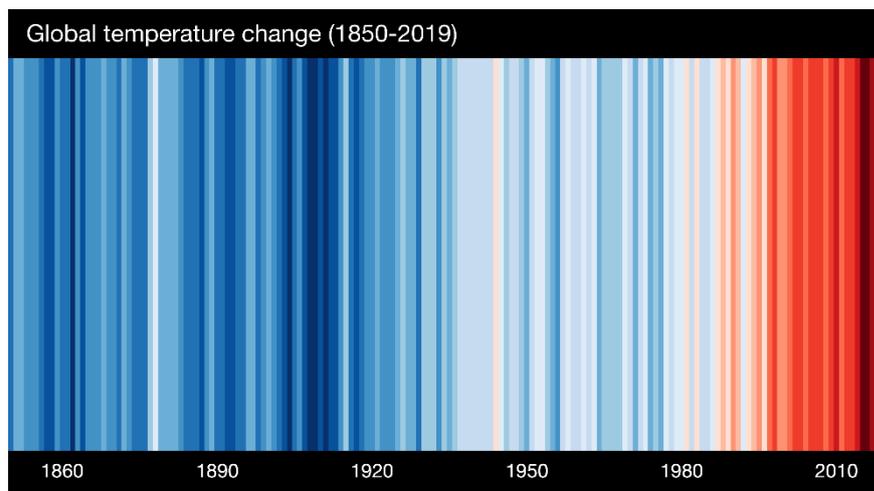
- Re-visiting the DRR diagram
- Overview of the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Relationship between the SDGs and the Disaster Risk Management Cycle (DRMC) & Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) diagrams
- Effects of Covid-19 on the SDGs



SC10: DRM & Climate Change

Overall: This first links the relationship between the DRR diagram and Climate Change, and then discusses key aspects of the latter.

- Re-visiting the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) diagram
- Climate Change Explained
- Role of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- Causes & effects of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions
- The 2015 Paris Agreement and 2021 Glasgow Climate Pact
- Net Zero by 2050?



PDRM/SC Topics Trainer/Facilitator, Course Delivery & Costs

Trainer/Facilitator

The Principal Trainer/Facilitator for the PDRM and SC programs is Chris Piper, the TorqAid CEO. Chris is an experienced Global Humanitarian Practitioner, qualified teacher and adult educator, as well as with university lecturer. He has taught PDRM and SC topics in various formats²¹ in multiple locations across both Australia, and the Asian-Pacific, Southern African and European regions. Complementary to his own teaching, Chris also draws on expertise from skilled humanitarian practitioners to add to the training experience.

Course Delivery

The PDRM

The Participatory Disaster Risk Management (PDRM) program can be delivered in three ways:

- As an online, accredited PDRM program. The teaching component of the 2022 program runs from the 25th July to 14th October 2022 – see²² www.torqaid.com/online-pdrm-program
- As a four day, accredited PDRM workshop, customised to the client's needs. An example of how this could be covered is given below.

Example of four-day PDRM workshop (each session 1.5 hrs)

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4
SC1	SC4	SC7	SC9
SC2	SC5	SC8	SC10
SC3	SC6	Group work	Group work

- As an online, accredited PDRM program, customised to the client's needs. Again, an example of the time framework on how this could be delivered is presented below.

Example of online PDRM, taught one topic a day; five days a week; over two weeks

	Week 1	Week 2
Monday	SC1	SC6
Tuesday	SC2	SC7
Wednesday	SC3	SC8
Thursday	SC4	SC9
Friday	SC5	SC10

The SC Topics

The individual Short Course (SC) topics are delivered in the following ways:

- As a self-paced training format²³
- Interested participants can join the online PDRM program running from the 25th July to 14th October 2022, paying for, and participating in, individual topics
- Alternatively, client agencies can contract TorqAid to deliver individual topics to their employees or students in either a face-to-face or in an online format

²¹ Ie face-to-face workshops, and online training

²² The 2022 brochure is currently being completed, so the link here is for the 2021 program

²³ This new format will be ready for delivery by the end of January 2022

Costs

The costs of the PDRM & SC 2022 program are currently being finalised. As a guide:

- The online 2022 PDRM program costs will be similar to those of the 2021 program – see www.torqaid.com/online-pdrm-program
- Check with Chris Piper directly for the costs of the following:
 - ✓ A customised PDRM workshop
 - ✓ A customised online PDRM program
 - ✓ The self-paced topics
 - ✓ Joining the July-October 2022 PDRM for individual topics
 - ✓ A customised face-to-face or online teaching/training session for individual topics

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