

## TORQAID HUMANITARIAN TRAINING 2022: PARTICIPATORY DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (PDRM) & SHORT COURSE (SC) TRAINING TOPICS<sup>1</sup>

### Overview

The TorqAid 2022 humanitarian training program consists of two complementary strands:

- A potentially accredited Participatory Disaster Risk Management (PDRM) online program or workshop. This consists of ten topics
- A Short Course (SC) program, consisting of individual topics

The ten topics which comprise the PDRM & SC program are listed below. Each is given a Topic Code (TC). Details of these are given in Annex A<sup>2</sup>.

- TC01: Key Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Diagrams & Issues
- TC02: Global Natural Disaster Trends & Examples
- TC03: Humanitarian Attributes & Competencies
- TC04: Humanitarian Standards & Codes of Conduct
- TC05: Risk Management & Covid-19
- TC06: Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Initiatives
- TC07: Complex Emergencies/Crises & Examples
- TC08: The Rohingya Case Study
- TC09: DRM & the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- TC10: DRM & Climate Change

A diverse range of natural disasters and complex crises/emergencies from around the world is explored<sup>3</sup>. Links to key international treaties are made, these including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR)<sup>4</sup>, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)<sup>5</sup>, and the 2015 Paris and 2021 Glasgow Climate Change conferences and agreements<sup>6</sup>. Key contemporary global challenges are explored, primarily Covid-19<sup>7</sup> and Climate Change<sup>8</sup>. Links to helpful models are also covered, these including the ELRHA humanitarian framework<sup>9</sup>, the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS)<sup>10</sup>, and the Project Management Cycle (PMC)<sup>11</sup>. Finally, a number of useful tools are introduced, namely the Ten Seed Technique (used in CBDRM

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<sup>1</sup> This article can be found at [www.torqaid.com/humanitarian-training](http://www.torqaid.com/humanitarian-training)

<sup>2</sup> They also can be found in Annex A of the online PDRM – [www.torqaid.com/online-pdrm-program](http://www.torqaid.com/online-pdrm-program)

<sup>3</sup> With natural disasters including tropical storms, Australian bushfires, and the 2022 Tongan volcanic eruption and tsunami; complex scenarios including Afghanistan, the Yemen and Tigray; and Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) initiatives covering examples from Vanuatu, Laos and Bangladesh (Rohingya).

<sup>4</sup> Covered in topic TC05 (Risk Management)

<sup>5</sup> Covered in topic TC05

<sup>6</sup> Covered in topic TC05 (DRM & Climate Change)

<sup>7</sup> Covered in topic TC05 (Risk Management & Covid-19)

<sup>8</sup> Covered in topic TC05

<sup>9</sup> Covered in topic TC05 (Humanitarian Attributes and Competencies)

<sup>10</sup> Covered in topic TC04 (Humanitarian Standards & Codes of Conduct)

<sup>11</sup> Covered in topic TC01 (Key DRM Diagrams & Issues)

initiatives)<sup>12</sup>, the ISO 31000 risk management framework<sup>13</sup>, and Train like a Champion (TLC) Principles and Tips<sup>14</sup>.

With regards the PDRM, 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)<sup>15</sup>, where the heart of our work should be in support of communities and individuals affected by crisis. Positive relationships between individuals and groups are therefore key determinants in working towards productive outcomes. The Project Management Cycle (PMC)<sup>16</sup> moreover highlights the importance of good relationship building throughout this process<sup>17</sup>. The Five Key Attributes (5KAs)<sup>18</sup> 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 TC03, 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 of psychosocial support is addressed towards the end of TC01.

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 Rohingya situation in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh<sup>19</sup>; as well as the ‘Communication & Consultation’ component of the ISO 31000 risk management framework<sup>20</sup>. As a final, practical, comment on participatory interaction, the reader’s attention is drawn to the overall online, accredited, PDRM program process<sup>21</sup>, which brings together a mixture of humanitarian practitioners, university students, and guest speakers, to both share experiences and explore new ideas.

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<sup>12</sup> Covered in topic TC06

<sup>13</sup> Covered in TC05 (Risk Management & Covid-19)

<sup>14</sup> Covered in TC03 (Humanitarian Attributes & Competencies)

<sup>15</sup> See a copy of the CHS diagram in the topic SC4 summary (Humanitarian Standards & Codes of Conduct)

<sup>16</sup> An illustration of which is included in the TC01 (Key DRM Diagrams & Issues)

<sup>17</sup> This illustrated by A= Relationship Building/Community Interaction, covered throughout the Planning, Implementation & Post-Implementation Stages of the PMC.

<sup>18</sup> This is covered in the TC03 topic summary (Humanitarian Attributes & Competencies)

<sup>19</sup> This is covered in topic TC08 (the Rohingya Case Study)

<sup>20</sup> This is covered in topic TC05 (Risk Management)

<sup>21</sup> See [www.torgaid.com/online-pdrm-program](http://www.torgaid.com/online-pdrm-program)

## 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 the PDRM and SC topics in various formats<sup>22</sup> 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 25<sup>th</sup> July to 14<sup>th</sup> October – see [www.torqaid.com/online-pdrm-program](http://www.torqaid.com/online-pdrm-program). The details here include the brochure, teaching framework, assignment details, and registration form.
- 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
TC01	TC04	TC07	TC09
TC02	TC05	TC08	TC10
TC03	TC06	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	TC01	TC06
Tuesday	TC02	TC07
Wednesday	TC03	TC08
Thursday	TC04	TC09
Friday	TC05	TC10

#### The Short Course (SC) Program

The individual ten SS topics are delivered in the following ways:

- As a self-paced training format<sup>23</sup>
- For interested participants to join the online PDRM program running from the 25<sup>th</sup> July to 14<sup>th</sup> 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

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<sup>22</sup> ie face-to-face workshops, and online training

<sup>23</sup> This new format will be ready for delivery by early February 2022

## Costs

The costs of the PDRM & SC 2022 program are currently being finalised.

- The online 2022 PDRM program costs are found on the registration page of the 2021 brochure - see [www.torqaid.com/online-pdrm-program](http://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 ten self-paced SC topics
  - ✓ Joining the July-October 2022 PDRM for individual topics
  - ✓ A customised face-to-face or online teaching/training session for individual topics

**Chris Piper**  
TorqAid Director  
[www.torqaid.com](http://www.torqaid.com)  
[pipercm@jprimus.com.au](mailto:pipercm@jprimus.com.au)  
January 2022

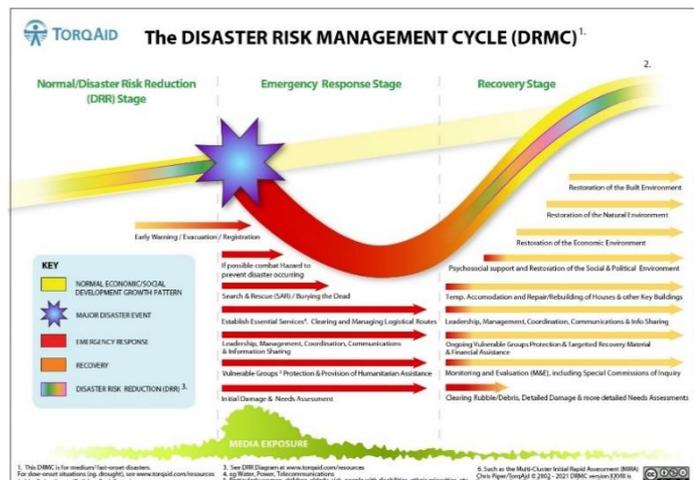


## Annex A: Key PDRM & SC Topics

### TC01: 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.

- So what is Participatory Disaster Risk Management (PDRM)?
- 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

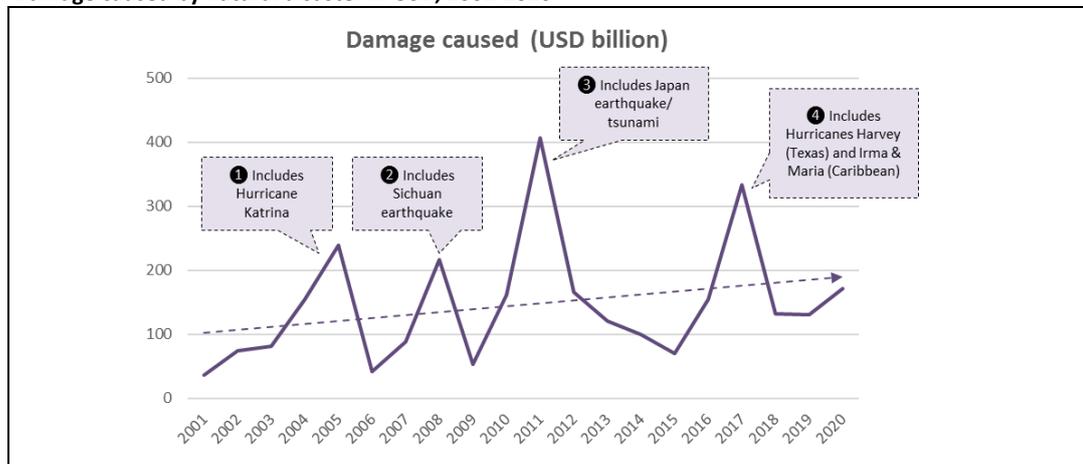


### TC02: Global Natural Disasters Trends & Examples

**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 TC01 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
  - ✓ The 2022 Tonga volcanic eruption & tsunami

Damage caused by natural disaster in USD, 2001-2020



Source: EM-DAT/CRED International Disaster Data Base

### TC03: 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



### TC04: Humanitarian Standards & Codes of Conduct

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

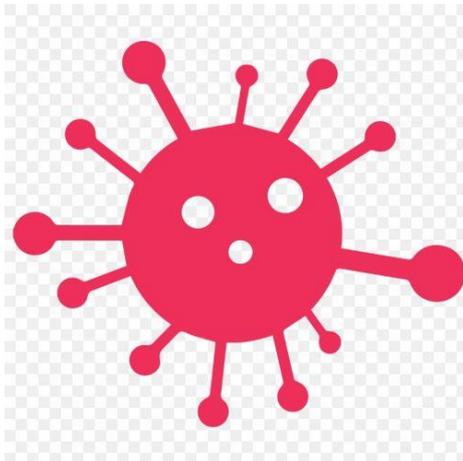
- State of the Humanitarian System (SOHS)
- Historical background to humanitarianism
- Red Cross/Crescent Fundamental Principles
- Red Cross/Crescent & NGO Code of Conduct
- The Sphere Handbook
- The Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS)



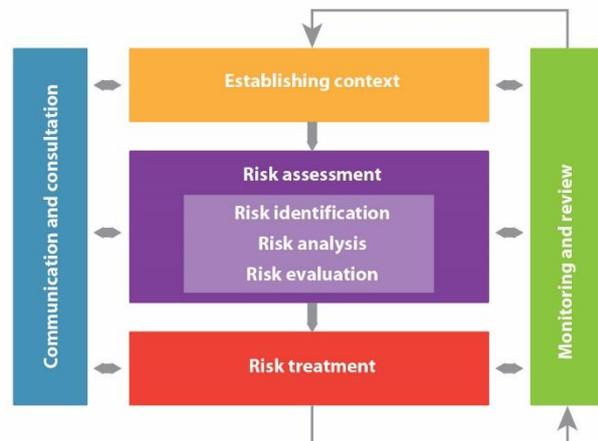
### TC05: Risk Management & Covid-19

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



### TC06: 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)



### TC07: 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



### TC08: 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



### TC09: 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 Millennium 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



### TC10: 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?

