

## THEMATIC AREA 3: KNOWLEDGE AND EDUCATION

DRR COMPONENT	INDICATORS – LOCAL	INDICATORS – ENABLING ENVIRONMENT
<p>1. Public awareness, knowledge and skills</p>	<p>1.1 Shared vision of a prepared and resilient community.                      1.2 Whole community has been exposed to/taken part in awareness campaigns, which are geared to community needs and capacities (e.g. literacy levels).                      1.3 Collective understanding of hazards, risks and vulnerability (obtained through community assessments supplemented by other data).                      1.4 Collective understanding of how individual and community actions can increase and reduce risk.                      1.5 Knowledge of hazards, vulnerability, risks and risk reduction actions (incl. indigenous knowledge and coping strategies) within the community is sufficient for effective action by community (alone and in collaboration).                      1.6 Knowledge of EW signs and what steps to take in an emergency.                      1.7 Possession (by individuals and across community) of range of appropriate technical and organisational knowledge and skills for DRR and response actions at local level (including indigenous technical knowledge, coping strategies).                      1.8 Open debates between community members resulting in agreements about problems, solutions, priorities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ General public aware and informed about disaster risks and how to manage them.</li> <li>❖ Appropriate, high-visibility awareness-raising programmes designed and implemented at national, regional, local levels by official agencies; impact of such programmes evaluated.</li> <li>❖ Media involvement in communicating risk and raising awareness of disasters and counter-disaster measures; adequate coverage of disaster reduction related activities by media.</li> <li>❖ Public communication programmes involve dialogue with stakeholders about disaster risks and related issues, not merely one-way information dissemination.</li> <li>❖ External agencies understand communities' vulnerabilities, capacities, risks, risk perception and rationality of risk management decisions; and recognise viability of local knowledge and coping strategies.</li> </ul>
<p>2. Information management &amp; sharing (more formal)</p>	<p>2.1 Information on risk, vulnerability, disaster management practices, etc. shared with those at risk and wider community.                      2.2 Community disaster plans are publicly available and widely understood.                      2.3 All sections of community know about</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Government (national and local) is committed to information sharing (transparency) and dialogue with communities relating to information about risk and DRM.</li> <li>❖ Legislation specifies right of people to be informed and obtain information about risks facing them.</li> </ul>

	<p>facilities/services/skills available pre-, during and post-emergency, and how to access these.</p> <p>2.4 Content and methods of communicating information developed with communities ('communication' not 'information dissemination').</p> <p>2.5 Maximum deployment of indigenous, traditional, informal communications channels.</p> <p>2.6 Impact of information materials and communication strategies is evaluated (i.e. on community and individual attitudes towards disaster risk &amp; risk management strategies).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Common understanding among external agencies of principles, concepts, terminology, alternative approaches in DRR.</li> <li>❖ Public and private information-gathering and -sharing systems on hazards, risk, disaster management resources (incl. resource centres, databases, websites, directories and inventories, good practice guidance) exist and are accessible.</li> <li>❖ Active professional networks for disaster risk management (sharing scientific, technical and applied information, traditional/ local knowledge).</li> </ul>
<p>3. Education &amp; training</p>	<p>3.1 Local schools provide education in DRR for children through curriculum and where appropriate extra-curricular activities. (Assumes high levels of school attendance; if not, outreach)</p> <p>3.2 DRM and other training addresses priorities identified by community and is based on community assessment of risks, vulnerabilities and associated problems.</p> <p>3.3 Community members and organisations trained in relevant skills for DRR and DP (e.g. hazard-risk-vulnerability assessment, community DRM planning, search and rescue, first aid, management of emergency shelters, needs assessment, relief distribution, fire-fighting).</p> <p>3.4 Household holders and builders trained in safe construction and retrofitting techniques, and other practical steps to protect houses and property.</p> <p>3.5 (rural) Community members skilled or trained in appropriate agricultural, land use, water management and environmental management practices.</p> <p>3.6 Training makes use of community experience of coping in previous events/crises, or knowledge of how this was</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Inclusion of disaster reduction in relevant primary, secondary and tertiary education courses (curriculum development, provision of educational material, teacher training) nationally.</li> <li>❖ Specialised vocational training courses and facilities for DRM are available, at different levels and for different groups, linked through overall training strategy. Certification of training.</li> <li>❖ Appropriate education and training programmes for planners and field practitioners in DRM and development sectors designed and implemented at national, regional, local levels.</li> <li>❖ Training resources (technical, financial, material, human) made available by gov., emergency services, NGOs, etc., to support local-level DRM.</li> </ul>

	<p>done.</p> <p>3.7 Local-level (govt/CSO/CBO) capacities to provide DRM and other training developed.</p> <p>3.8 Community-based monitoring of effectiveness of training.</p>	
4. Cultures, attitudes, motivation	<p>4.1 Shared community values, aspirations and goals (and positive sense of the future, commitment to community as a whole, agreement of community goals).</p> <p>4.2 Cultural attitudes and values (e.g. expectations of help/self-sufficiency, religious/ideological views) enable communities to adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses.</p> <p>4.3 Informed, realistic attitudes towards risk and risk management.</p> <p>4.4 People feel justifiably confident about their safety and capacities of self-reliance.</p> <p>4.5 People feel they have (or have access to) the information, resources and support they desire/need to ensure safety.</p> <p>4.6 Feelings of personal responsibility for preparing for disasters and reducing disaster risk.</p> <p>4.7 People practising safer behaviour as result of awareness raising.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Political, social and cultural environment that encourages freedom of thought and expression, and stimulates inquiry and debate.</li> <li>❖ Official and public acceptance of precautionary principle: need to act on incomplete information or understanding to reduce potential disaster risks.</li> </ul>
5. Learning and research	<p>5.1 Documentation, use and adaptation of indigenous technical knowledge and coping strategies.</p> <p>5.2 Participatory M&amp;E systems to assess resilience and progress in DRR.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ National and sub-national research capacity in hazards, risk and disaster studies (in specialist institutions or within other institutions), with adequate funding for ongoing research.</li> <li>❖ Encouragement to inter-disciplinary and policy-oriented research.</li> <li>❖ National, regional and international cooperation in research, science and technology development.</li> <li>❖ Comprehensive agenda for scientific, technical, policy, planning and participatory research into DRR.</li> </ul>

