



Identifying and training locals for CBDM

In community-based disaster management (CBDM), communities “own” the process because they are directing all steps and decisions. Often this involves new skills, such as carrying out assessments. Davies and Murshed explain one of the reasons why it is important that locals are identified and trained in the skills necessary for CBDM: “midwives, local religious leaders and school teachers can, when trained, make excellent assessors since they may have the confidence of the local community”.

Note: See source document for full reference.

Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Local knowledge](#), [Educational system](#)

Disaster Phases: [Prevention](#), [Preparedness](#), [Response](#), [Recovery](#), [All disaster phases](#)

Types of Actors Concerned: [Local authorities](#), [Non-active citizens](#), [Active citizens](#)

Hazards: [Natural hazards](#), [Man-made non-intentional hazards or emergency situations](#), [Man-made intentional hazards](#)

Recommendations:

- [Empower vulnerable groups \(i.e. children, elderly, and people with disabilities\) by including them in disaster management decision-making and actions](#)

Source

[Deliverable D7.3 "Report on cultural factors and citizen empowerment" \(page 72\)](#)

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<https://culturalmap.carismand.eu/a/7-3-120-identifying-and-training-locals-for-cbdm>