

European Meeting of Civil Defence and Emergency Volunteers

Bilbao

14 - 15 November 2009

**A model to enhance the role of civil society
disaster management
- a new approach in Turkey -**

Neighborhood Disaster Volunteers

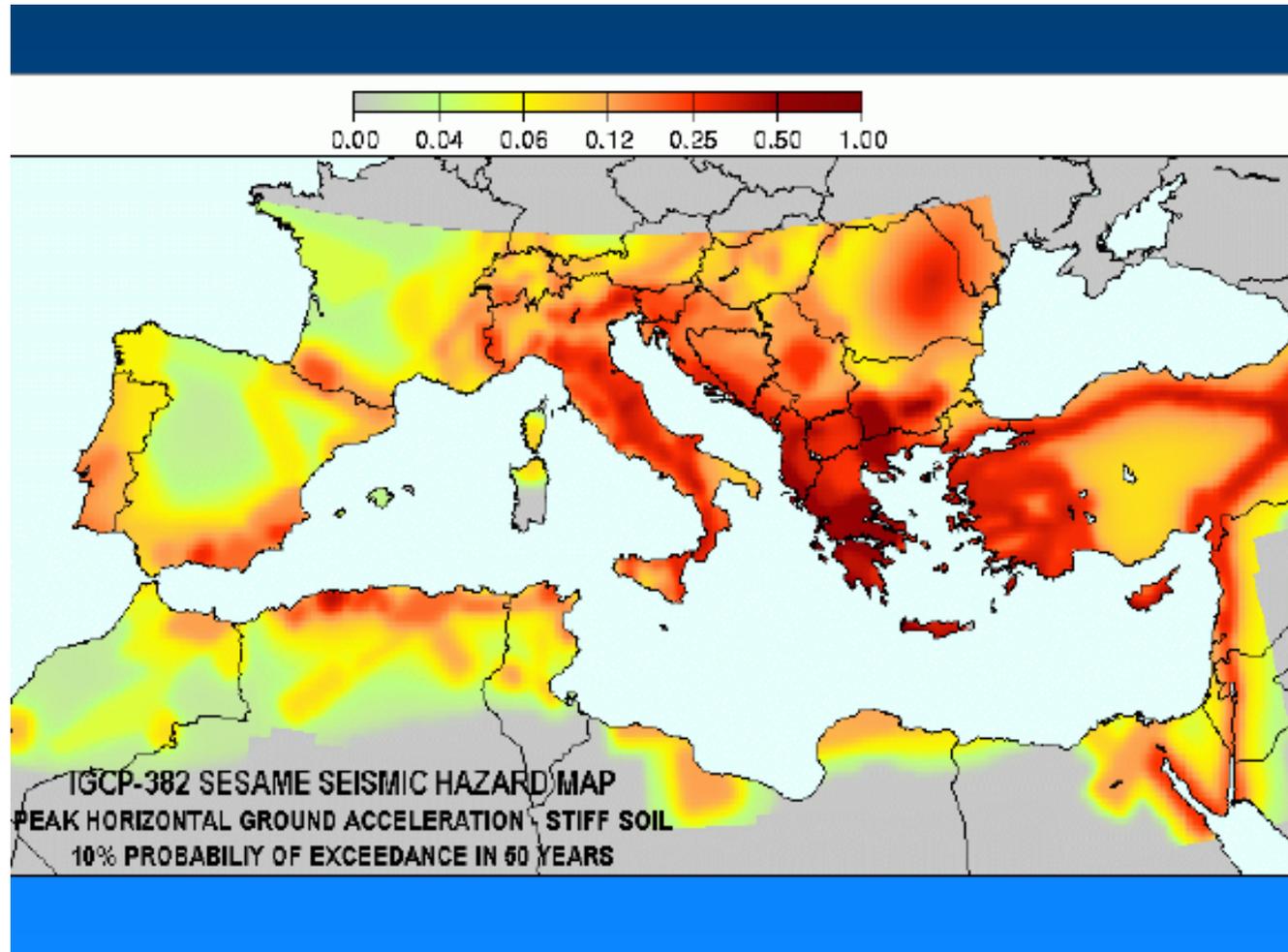
(NDV Approach)



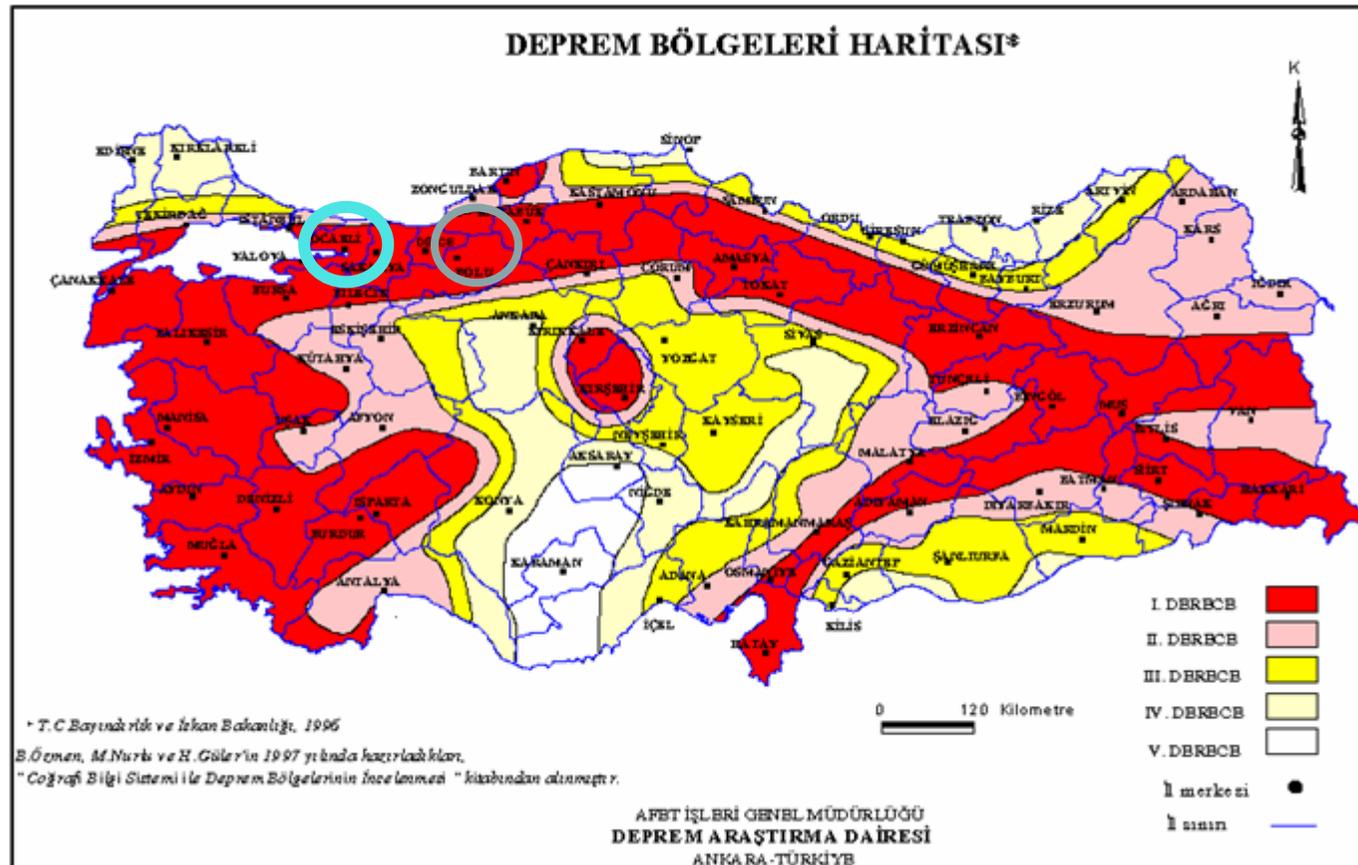
Content

- ❖ Why NDV approach is important?
- ❖ What is NDV approach?
- ❖ What are the main requirements for implementation?
- ❖ What are the main challenges?

Seismic Hazard Map of Europe



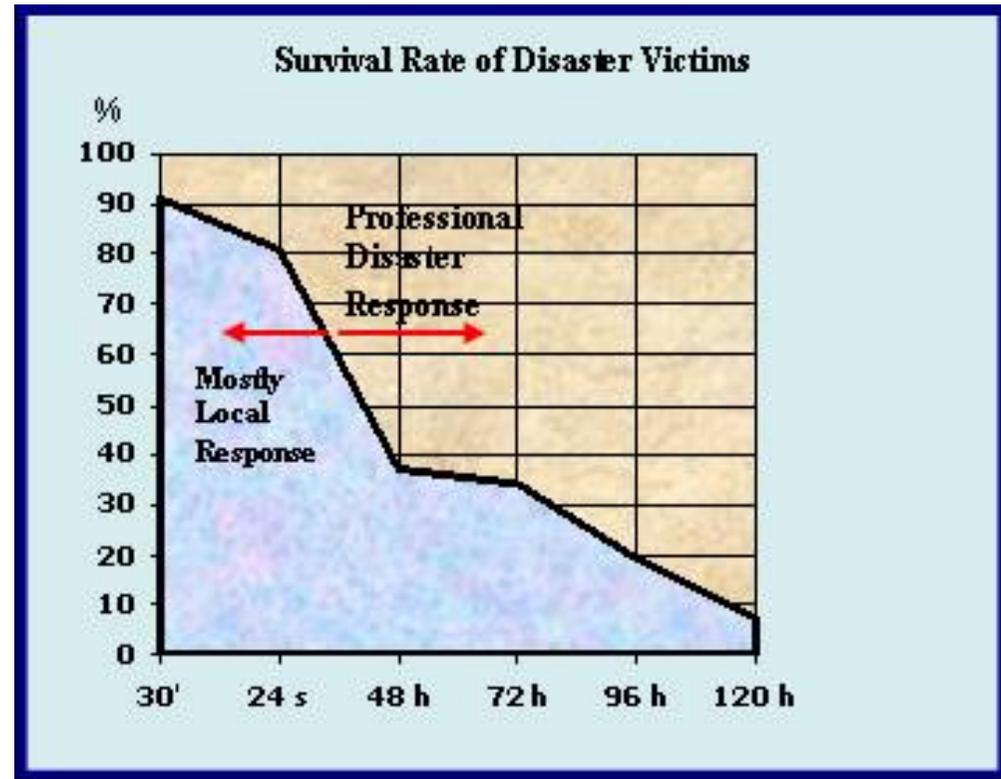
Seismic Hazard Map of Turkey



The role of local residents

Without the active participation of local communities a large gap would still remain in country's disaster management system.

In particular, this concerns the capacity to respond immediately following a disaster, before professional response teams arrive.



Bingöl Çeltiksuyu Boarding Elementary School - May 2003





A mosque stood with a few other structures amid the rubble of collapsed buildings in the town of Golcuk, 60 miles east of Istanbul.

Associated Press Photo by Enric Marti
Taken from New York Times, August 20, 1999



Objective of NDV Approach



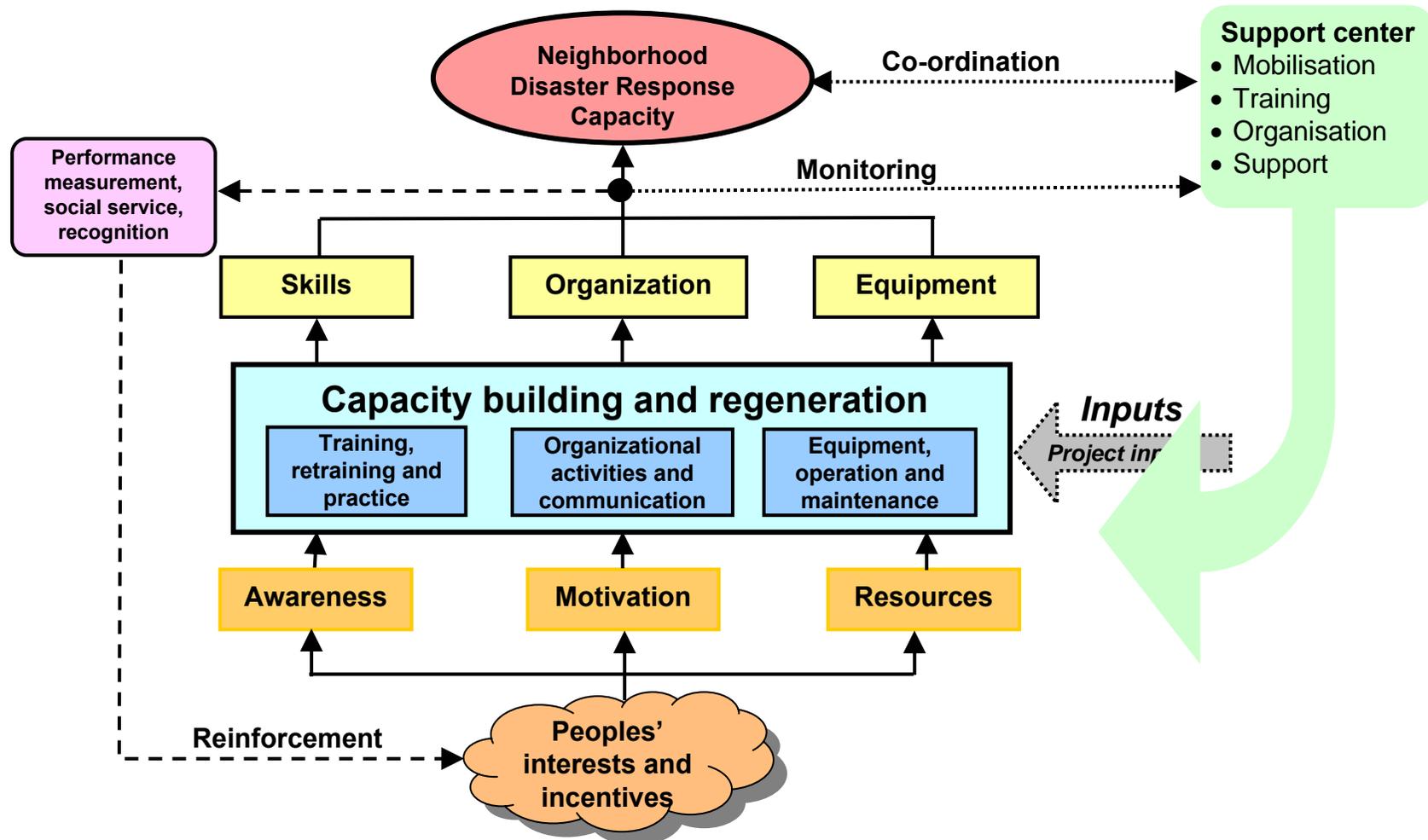
Strengthening the **disaster response capacities of civil society** through establishing a sustainable network of **neighborhood based teams**

Principles of the NDV approach



1. Volunteerism
2. Neighborhood-based organization
3. Systematic capacity building
4. Bottom-up organizational development
5. Partnership between government and civil society

Sustainable neighborhood-based disaster response capacity



Stages of NDV Formation Process

Mobilization	Training	Organization	Support
<p>Neighborhoods are motivated to qualify for participation in the NDV program</p> <p>Neighborhoods and volunteers are selected</p>	<p>Volunteers acquire basic knowledge and skills required for effective disaster response</p> <p>Volunteer group formed</p>	<p>Management committee elected</p> <p>Volunteers structured into operational teams</p> <p>Group takes possession of equipment</p>	<p>Volunteer groups and committees receive the inputs required to maintain disaster response capacity over the long term</p>

Training



Disaster Awareness and Preparedness

Basic Fire Fighting and Prevention

Basic First Aid

Basic Search and Rescue

Disaster Psychology



Continuous Training and Exercises

After the Basic Training Program:

- Refreshers
- Central training programs
- Advanced training
- Exercises



Equipment



Personal Equipment

Equipment



Team Equipment

- Generator
- Illumination
- Electric Hammer
- Hydraulic Jacks
- Iron Cutter
- Two-Way Radio
- Manual Tools

Neighborhood Disaster Support Center

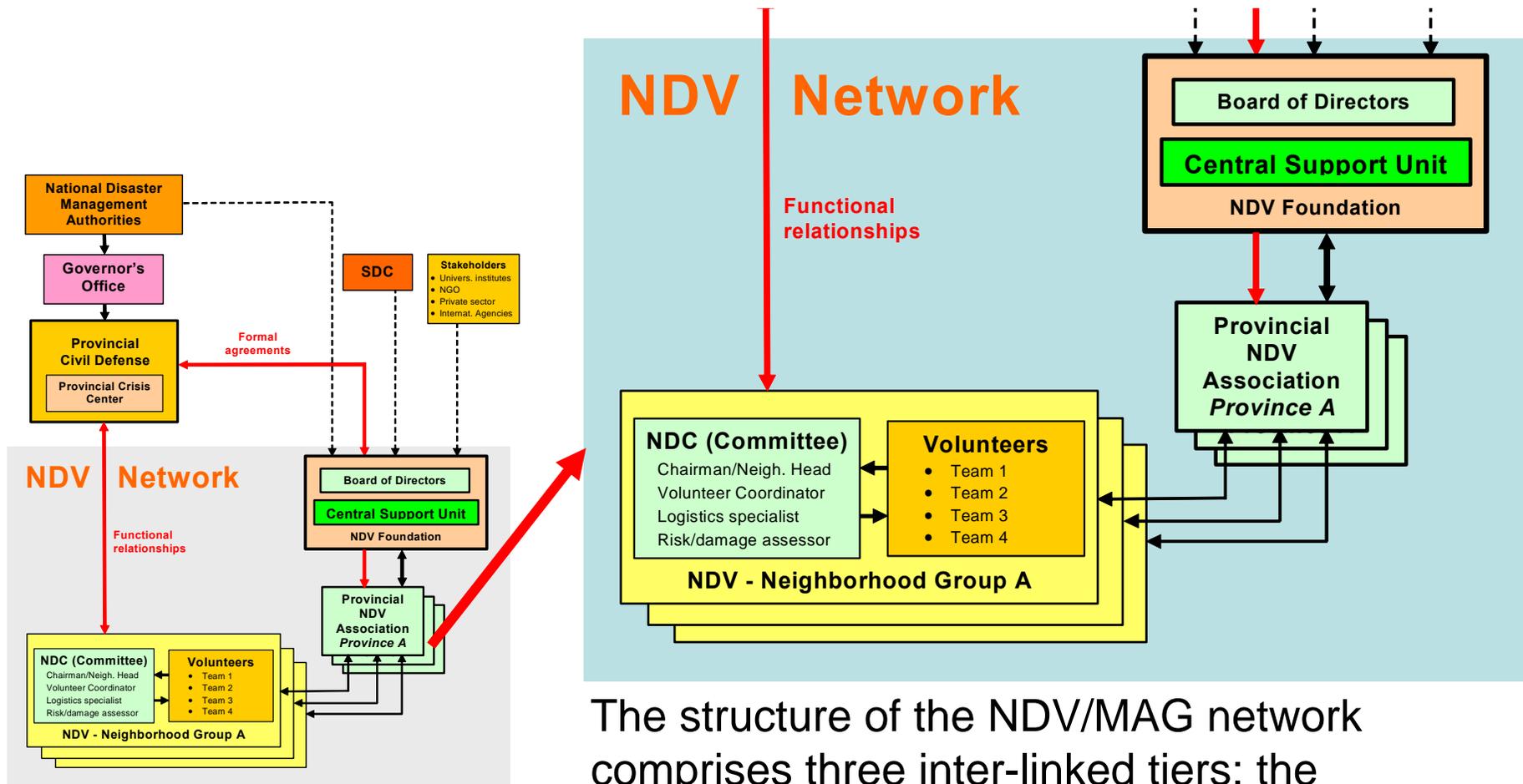


- Equipment Storage
- Meeting Point
- Operational Center

Neighborhood volunteer organization



Bottom-up organizational development



The structure of the NDV/MAG network comprises three inter-linked tiers: the neighborhood, provincial and national level

Role of Volunteers after a Disaster

- Assessment of the situation
- Immediate basic response (Medical / USAR)
- Briefing of and assisting to official responders
- Assisting to relief efforts



Current Situation



74 neighborhood
Over 3200 volunteers

İzmir – Balçova 2

Requirements for a successful implementation of NDV approach

1. Risk awareness among the population high
2. Social composition and disposition of population in support of the idea
3. Resources – financial, material, know-how – available
4. Organizations ready to apply time-consuming, demand driven approach
5. Authorities prepared to enter into partnerships with neighborhood-based civil society organization



Volunteer Structures (Response)

Type of Volunteer	Capacity	Institutional Structure	Field of Action	Territory of Action
Conscript (Semi-Professional) Volunteers (Volunteer SAR Teams Volunteer Fire Fighters etc)	Almost professional, occasionally better than professionals training and equipment	Exists. Generally, strong leadership is needed. Need to enter very close relations with officials (most of the times conflicts occur)	They choose to work or assigned to work in the areas where they are specialized.	Wherever they are needed.
Local Volunteers (NDV's, Response teams which belongs to companies, etc.)	Basic training and equipment	Exists but very simple structures and not necessarily strong leadership. Limited cooperation with public officials. (Mostly to receive material assistance or facilitation of services.	They act in a wide variety of incidences but with limited capacity.	Local
Spontaneous Volunteers (Individuals, people who attended to short civil defense courses etc.)	No systematically developed capacity but individuals may have developed some capacity.	Do not exist	They act everywhere under the adhoc conditions.	Wherever they are.

In conclusion

Through appropriate training, organization and equipment, the immediate response capacity of neighborhood disaster volunteers (NDVs) can be significantly increased and maintained over the long-term.

Thanks to their organizational structure, NDVs may be readily coordinated by official response teams as soon as these professionals arrive; the capacities, equipment and local knowledge of the NDVs may significantly enhance the effectiveness of the official response system.

As local residents, neighborhood volunteers can have a significant impact on the state of awareness and preparedness of the community at large by: conducting schools programs, identifying specific risks in the locality, providing leadership in damage mitigation, and assisting with recovery measures and the return to normalcy after the disaster.

Finally, the tasks of training and supporting the neighborhood disaster volunteers may be managed to a large extent by the volunteer network itself once it has evolved into a self-sustaining civil society organization