CBDRM in Action

Learning Objectives

At the end of the session, you should be able to:

- Enumerate six steps of CBDRR process
- Application of CBDRR process

CBDRR Process which CBDRR practitioner should follow ???

Processes of CBDRR

- **Process 1: Undertake groundwork for CBDRR Program and select communities for CBDRR through existing regional / provincial risk assessments and secondary data**

- **Process 2: Build rapport and understand the community**

Processes of CBDRR

- **Process 3:** **Participatory Community Risk Assessment (Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Assessment)**

Processes of CBDRR

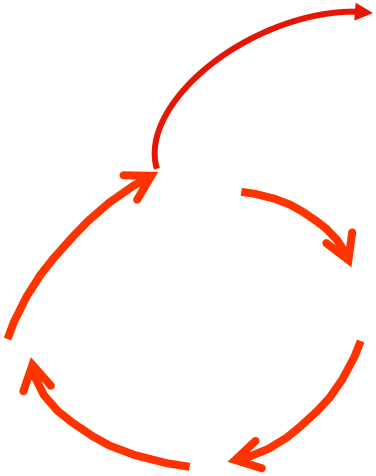
- **Process 4: Participatory disaster risk reduction planning**

Processes of CBDRR

- **Process 5:** **Community-managed Implementation of Risk Reduction Measures**
- **Process 6:** **Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation**

Processes of CBDRR

- **Process 1: Undertake groundwork for CBDRR Program and select communities for CBDRR through existing regional / provincial risk assessments and secondary data**
- **Process 2: Build rapport and understand the community**
- **Process 3: Participatory Community Risk Assessment (HVCA)**
- **Process 4: Participator disaster risk reduction planning**
- **Process 5: Community-managed Implementation of Risk Reduction Measures**
- **Process 6: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation**



Application of CBDRR process

PRA TOOLS

Seasonal Calendar

Seasonal Calendar												
Hazards/Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Flood												
Moon Soon Rains												
Land Erosion												
Wind Storm												
Skin Diseases (Chiken Pox e.t.c)												
Malaria												
Harvesting of Wheat Crop												
Harvesting of Sugar cane												
Gang Robbery												
Water Logging												

Historical Profile

Disaster	Years	Developments	Comments
Virus in crops	2011	Computerized system of registration of Nikah, Construction of G.T Road, Govt. Girls Middle School	Crops destroyed in three revnue villages i.e. DDP GherMustakil, DDP MustakilandTibaMustakilSharki
Flood, Epidemics	2010	Govt. Girls College	Destruction of socio-ecnomic system and loss of livelihood on large scale
Wind Storm	2009	Science laboratories in Govt. Schools, installation of electricity	
	2008	GBPS upgraded to GBHS	
Heavy Rains, Hailing	2007	Up gradation of govt. schools	118 lives were lost in this road accident
Virus in Cotton crop	2006	Construction of union council office	Most Of the farmers affected
Traffic Accident	2005	Supply of Sui Gas	Livestock dispensary
Flood	2004	Expansion of Roads	Loss of lives and assets in this blast
	2003	Habilitation of link roads,	
	2002	distribution of electricity	
Skin Diseases	2001	Construction of new schools	
	2000	Construction of new schools	
	1999	Development work started at govt. level in u/c including construction of roads, solings and Drainage system and pulpara	
Hailing	1998	Distribution of electricity	
Hailing	1997	Up gradation of schools	

Social Map


Block J; 50 Ha Govt Land
Block F
River
Elderly House
High-way
Religious Center
Block E
Block A
Block B
Block D
Volunteer Center
Market
Agriculture Lands
Flood Recovery Housing Scheme
School
Block C
Block H
LEGENDS;
- River
- Highway
- Block Boundary
- Houses/Buildings
- Hills
- Land Sliding
- Flood
- Industrial Smoke
SCALE;
- Wind storm

HAZARD VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY MATRICES

Characteristics of hazard

Origin: **The factor/s which create or result in a hazard. Disasters experienced in the past. Other threats, new and emerging threats**

Force which can damage: The power of the hazard e.g. intensity of the cyclone; magnitude of the earthquake; wind etc

Speed of onset : rapidity of arrival and impact (rapid and slow-onset). We can distinguish between hazards that occur without almost any warning (earthquake), and hazards that can be predicted 3 to 4 days in advance (cyclone) to very slow-onset hazards like drought and famine.

Frequency : how often does hazard occur - seasonally, yearly, once every 10 years, once in a lifetime, etc.

Characteristics

Warning signs and signals : scientific and indigenous (local) indicators that hazard is likely to happen

Forewarning : time gap between warning signs and impact

Characteristics

Period of Occurrence or When: does hazard occur at a particularly time of the year (wet or dry season; in November to December)

Duration : how long is hazard felt (earthquake and aftershocks; days/week/months that area is flooded; length of period of military operations)

Hazard Matrix or Table

Hazard Type	Origin/ Cause	Warning Signs	Fore-warning	Force	Speed of Onset	Frequency	Period of Occurrence (When)	Duration
Flood	River over-flow	5 days continuous heavy rain , movement of ants	Relati-vely short but can vary from a few hours (over-night) to a few days	Volume of water	Can often be predic-ted a few days in advance	Once or 2 times/ year	Wet / Mon-soon season	7 days

Vulnerability Matrix - Table

Hazards	Location	Element at Risk	Number of Elements	Why it is vulnerable
Floods	Block – C Block – H Block - A	•Houses •Elderly House • Volunteer Center	???? 1 1	Poor Materials/ location
Landslide				
???				

Capacity Matrix

Resource / Capacity	Location	Availability	Number of Units
Trained Volunteers	Block – C	Throughout the year	5
???			
???			

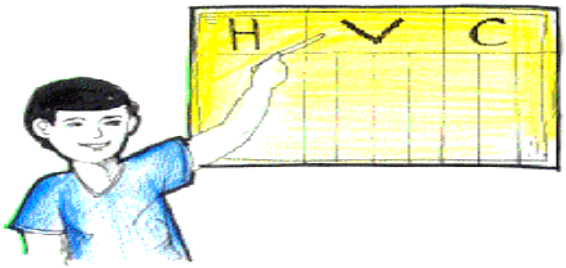
Risk Assessment

Block Name	Hazards	Element at Risk	Capacity	Risk Ranking
Block A	Annul Flood Flood once a 5 yr Landslide Wind Storm	Houses – 200, Pop - 2000 Elderly House -1 …….	Trained Volunteers, …….	**Very High Risk - 2**
Block B				
Block C				
Block D				
Block E				
Block F				

DRM PLANING

…How to Plan…? Development of Strategy: *Example of using risk assessment results*

1. REVIEW HVCA

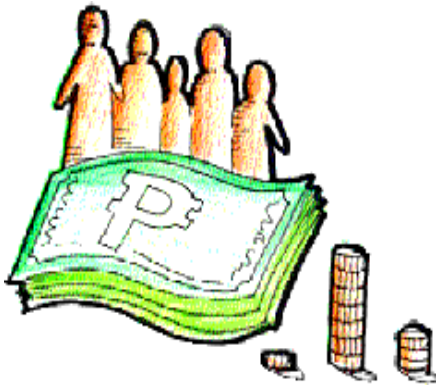


2. PRIORITIZE RISKS

3. IDENTIFY POSSIBLE RISK REDUCTION MEASURES

4. CHECK WHICH 'V' ARE ADDRESSED AND WHICH 'C' ARE USED

5. COMPARE MEASURES WITH AVAILABLE RESOURCES, SKILLS, MANDATE, AND OTHER CRITERIA



6. RANK MEASURES & REACH CONSENSUS

....How to plan…..?

Community DRR Plan Contents (basic)

1. Brief Description of the Community

2. Community Disaster Situ**ation**
(Summary of Disaster Profile and Risk Assessment)

3. Objectives of the DRR Plan

4. Strategies and Activities for Risk Reduction

5. Schedules and Timetables

6. Roles and Responsibilities

7. Budget and Resources for Plan Implementation

8. Measurement to indicate progress/changes

Plus Annexes

Example Only

Sislantis Village DRR Action Plan
January 2012 – December 2015

General Objective: Reduce vulnerability and improve risk reduction in Sislantis Village

Specific Objectives

1. Reduce damages and loss by strengthening community capacity and partnerships
2. Enhance preparedness of 1,200 at risk families to flooding and landslides
3. ….
4. ……

Block	Hazard	Elements at Risk	DRR Measures	Time Frame (begin and complete)	Resources Needed		Responsible Person/ Group	
					Resources Available	Resources to Look For	Lead	Support
C, H, A	**Flooding and landslides**	**1, 200, families, 900 houses**	**Establish Community Early warning system**	Jan – July 2012	Flood markers 5 trained volunteers on S&R	Technical advice Rs. 500,000	Vil Devt Soc CBDRRO	District Office
			Community drill	August 2012; January 2012	5 trained volunteers on S&R	Rs 10,000	VDS CBDRRO	Reli .Leader