

Disaster Recovery and Build Back Better
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Lecture – 37
CAM and CBDRM

Welcome to the course disaster recovery and build back better, my name is Ram Sateesh Pasupuleti, I am working as Assistant Professor in Department of Architecture and Planning, IIT Roorkee. Today, I am going to discuss about 2 important concepts of DRR which is disaster risk reduction and these 2 includes CAM and CBDRM. CAM is community asset management and the second one is CBD community-based disaster risk management.

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Institutional constraints on co-ordination and
planning of disaster recovery

So, before we talk about these CAM and CBDRM, I think I will try to explain you what are the complexities within the system and the hierarchies on these different networks; the institutional networks and what are the kind of constraints on coordination and planning of a disaster recovery because when we talk about disaster recovery, a lot of agencies comes into the picture especially, even if you take the system of UN; United Nations so, there been a number of bodies coming.

But how they are actually classified and how they are linked with each other, how they are hierarchical to each other and how they are governing bodies work within each other so, let's see how it has been done. Max lock centre, where I worked earlier as part of my research and

they have published a document on mind gap; post-disaster reconstruction and the transition from humanitarian relief.



So in that monograph, the Max lock centre Tony Lloyd Jones and his team they have developed this kind of the network of what happens in UN and what are the various different bodies and so, let's see I will explain you this kind of institutional complexity within the UN disaster response system. So, one is you have the higher body of the UN General Assembly and which is further divided into international strategy of disaster risk reduction ISDR.

And DESE; support and coordination to echoed SDC and UNDAW; advancement of woman and UNCRD; Regional Development so, like that these number of agencies part of it and then you have the Central Register and OCHA, which is an important aspect, the office of the coordination of the humanitarian affairs so, it is related with the Central Register, emergency telecommunications and emergency and relief coordinator so, this part is an important office and that is where the its sprung into Interagency Standing Committee which is an early recovery cluster as well as a civil-military and coordination.

Because this particular IAC, which is talking about the early recovery obviously, military comes into the picture, so that is where the civil-military coordination is there and from the ISDR, it goes to the; conducts the program of WCDR which is the world conference on disaster risk reduction and the IDD; interagency of internal displacement division so, these are the UN agencies which you can see that the one is UNDP; United Nations Development Program which talks about the crisis prevention and recovery disaster management program and drylands development centre.

And UN habitat; the moment habitat comes into the picture, it is more to do with the shelter so, shelter and sustainable human settlements and the disaster management program then it talks about the WH for World Health Organization which is more to do with the health action in crisis like stopping the endemic and epidemic diseases and as well as how to approach the health situation in the crisis and emergency situation.

And FAO which is the farming livestock fisheries and the forestry, which is also of the global information and early warning system so, it talks about the livelihood than the nature-related livelihood aspects and World Food Program because you know, we are talking about the malnutrition so, we are talking about the poverty in developing countries, so that is where the law, the World Food Program is also an important aspect.

How we can give the food security in the time of crisis, UNEP which is more to do with the environmental issues in disaster management, so that is where it talks about early warning as assessment information database and emergencies at a local level as well so, UNICEF which is more to do with the health education equality and protection of children in disasters so, UNICEF also plays an important role how they you know take care of the children who are being affected by the disasters.

And how they can give kind of health education and as well as the protection for them and UNESCO which is a prevention strategy and global early warning system and impact-resistant and it also talks about the cultural framework for these communities affected for a communities and how also the important sites, the heritage sites which have been affected in the disasters and UNHCR which is talking about the human rights of displaced people whether in the form of refugees whether in the form of people who have been displaced due to war or any disaster.

So, what kind of human rights, this is where the UNHC works out and as I discussed with here and this is where the information system whether it is a relief web or the humanitarian info dot org or the glide number, or the virtual OSOCC number which is actually a set of information system what is happening, what recovery programs are going on, which NGOs are working so, it brings a huge database.

And this is where we also talk about the UNDMTP which is again the disaster management training and program so, you know this is again very much linked with that UNDP aspect and then once, we have the information systems, one you have the governing bodies, one you have the UN agencies, one you have the strategy ISDR, so that is how one is looking at the management process of it and the information and one is looking at the you know, this the international strategy ISDR which is the disaster reduction program.

And this is more of the Coordination of Humanitarian policy development and Humanities advocacy so, here we see the rapid assessment and international coordination on-site and this is where United nations assessment and coordinate so, they look at the search and rescue and INSARAG which is an international search and rescue advisory group so, in the event of an disaster and immediately the search process and how they have to follow up on it and what kind of mechanisms they have to follow this whole rescue and advisory group will work on it.

And this is where the UNDAC works on the rapid assessment and international coordination on-site and this further linked ups with the IRIN 9:20 which is a news and the broadcasting service and this is where again it is communicating to the UN regional agencies, whether it is UNICA; Africa, CEPAL; which is Latin America, UNECE; Europe and UNESCAP; Asia and Pacific UNSC; western Africa, so Western Asia sorry, so this is how this whole complexity in the UN Disaster Response system has been laid out.

And how different bodies have their own individual tasks and as well as certain overlap is do existed within these agencies. In fact, and this system when it gets connected to the national governments or the state level parties that is were even more complex situations works because on the political, they are, directly linked with the political system of a particular nation or a country which might be pressurized in a different situation, the priorities are very different.

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'Perceptions of the recovery process are not the same among those who are administering the recovery process and those who are recipients.'

For the agencies, governmental or voluntary, who administer assistance, efficiency and speed are prime considerations and attitudes and customs which tend to impede these priorities are deplored.

For the recipients on the other hand both the disaster and its aftermath are disruptions in the flow of their lives and the desire to retain customs, practices and behaviour patterns which ensure a measure of stability even if they are a hindrance to effective external relief is of great importance' (Aysan and Oliver, 1987).

So, that is where Paul Oliver and Aysan Yasemin, they actually work commented on how the perceptions of the recovery process they are not the same, among those who are administering the recovery and those who are the recipients so, one is a provider and one is a taker you know, so, that both the perceptions are very different. For the agencies, whether is a government or voluntary organisations who administrate assistance for them, the important tools for efficiency and the speed.

How many houses we can dwell, how many livelihoods we can generate, how to generate, how efficiently we can generate so, these are the prime considerations and attitudes and customs which tend to impede these priorities or deployed. Whereas, the recipients on the other hand both the disaster and its aftermath are disruptions in the flow of their lives, for instance, the recipients who have lost their boats in the tsunami for them, the immediate life and need is getting back to the normal, is getting back to their livelihood.

So, also how to retain their customs and practices so, in fact, this is where inflow of their lives and desired to retain customs and practices and behaviour patterns which ensure measure of stability even if they are hindrance of effect to external relief is of great importance, so this is where how the recipient looks at because maybe in the immediate impact of a disaster, he might look for an immediate shelter, immediate need.

But in a longer run, the perception changes because he need to maintain, he need to have a balance on his customs and his way of life and that is where one has to look at you know, what the relief culture has to look at, what the recipient culture is expecting also not only in the

immediate term but in a long run aspects and in order to address this gap and the differences between the providers and the recipients or the administrators and the recipients so, I will try to introduce you in this 2 terminologies.

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Community Asset Management or CAM is the management of physical assets in collective use by urban or rural populations. CAM envisages improved capacity of low-income communities for the management, life-cycle planning, regular care and construction work for new and existing community buildings.



One is CAM, which is a community asset management and we also refers CAM, it is the management of physical assets in collective use by urban or rural populations so, this brings the management so, these are the physical assets whether it is in the form of buildings or in a form of infrastructure or in the form of any livelihood stock so, how collectively they are able to access, whether it is an urban or rural population.

And it actually envisages; CAM envisages improved capacity of low income communities because in developing countries, the poverty aspect is one of the holding factor for any kind of vulnerability setup so, how the livelihood aspect is directly related to the access to their capacities for the management of lifecycle planning so, it is not about only we are dealing with the situation itself, we have to look at how the continuity works out in a lifecycle planning approach.

Because it is not just you lost something, I gave you something and you are done so, it has to be continuity, you have to bring that continuity aspect in it, a regular care and construction work for new and existing community buildings. So, this is where the physical assets are continuously maintained and taken further with a lifecycle planning approach. The capacity building can be taken in few steps; one is the identification of assets and their condition.

So, here one is the few points which has been listed and both the references of mind the gap and as well as the CBDRM approach which was listed by John Twigg, and disaster risk reduction, so they talked about listing the experiences and analysing the skills of the community to manage and implement any repair and maintenance program. So, do they have any skills, do they have any operational tools or methods, how they approach and tackle a particular disaster?


And how they can actually able to approach certain livelihood aspect, generating awareness and capacity building regarding asset management in the community as well as local authorities, so one is, we are talking about the awareness and capacity building approach, so it is not only with the community but also with the local authorities where the community is directly relevant.

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Capacity building can be undertaken in the following steps:

1 Identification of assets and their condition

- Listing the experiences and analysing the skills of the community to manage and implement any repair and maintenance programme
- Generating awareness and capacity building regarding asset management in the community as well as local authorities
- Physical survey and identification of community assets to be repaired and upgraded through discussion with local community.



Physical survey and identification of community assets to be repaired and upgraded through discussion with local community, what is relevant to the community you know, how one can able to because you need to engage the community in this discussion, so that, they can identify what is relevant to them and they can identify how to work on it, how they can even put some efforts and funds possibly to make it better.

Or at least, they can link with some other funding agencies you know, so there were various ways how a dialogue can happen.

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2 Orientation the stakeholders

Presenting the tasks of repair and recovery to different target audiences from such as policy makers, administrators, accountants, community, masons, engineers and building centre managers and supervisors.



Orientation of the stakeholders; so presenting the task of repair and recovery to different target audiences such as policymakers, administrators, accountants community masons, engineers and building centre managers and supervisors so, if once can be able to present this outcome when these are the list of the buildings, we have identified that could be repaired further, these are the areas which we can construct for a new purpose, you know.

So, once this whole task has been presented with the stakeholder, not only the community but the local authorities but the policymakers but the administrators and as well as if there is any building centres and their authorities and their supervisors and the mason groups so, in that way, there should be a collaboration you can actually and you can have to orient them for that kind of collaboration.

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3 Capacity building for technical group

Specialist training programmes conducted for supervisors. A training programme to discuss methods of completing condition survey and distress analysis, basic housekeeping and minor repairs, book-keeping, site management, quality control, procurement of materials and manpower management.



Capacity building for technical group; in fact, this is very important because day to day, the technology is changing and in fact, the task of the construction is also it's changing for every 2, 3 years of the new technologies coming up, new challenges are coming up, new regulatory frameworks are coming up in the market and also in the system, so that is where one has to look at the specialist training programs conducted for supervisors.

And it can also talk about basic housekeeping and minor repairs, a bookkeeping, site management, quality control, procurement of materials and manpower management so, how efficiently one can do it so, this is all to do with the kind of local-level approaches and even a small if you are training a local mason near village but if you can actually train with this whole process you know the file keeping and the bookkeeping, so that there is an accountable, he will be accountable and he will maintain the transparency in his work.

So, that will be very much useful that makes this technical skill better and better and it could be even validated.

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4 Condition survey of assets

- Physical inspection of the community assets to explore various options for their repair and upgrading
- Making an inventory and determining priorities through community participation
- Analysis of the distress and recommendations
- Preparing estimates for works, and comparative cost-benefit of repair, retrofitting and making new buildings
- Planning for the procurement of materials and labour
- Analysis of the distress and recommendations
- Preparing estimates for works, and comparative cost-benefit of repair, retrofitting and making new buildings
- Planning for the procurement of materials and labour.

Condition survey of assets; so how physical inspection and also one can make an inventory and determining the priorities you know, what is the first priority because you only have a limited fund, how you can priorities the set of activities and analysis of distress and recommendations so, this is where the analysis plays an important role, you have hundred buildings damaged in the locality which needs restoration or reconstruction.

So, which one you have only a few million dollars to work on it so, then what is the first task to work, which are the most priority, is it you start with a home or you start with a livelihood or you start with a religion you know that's priority has to be understood. Then preparing estimates of works and comparative cost-benefit of repair, this is the economics plays an important role in making a decision making.

Planning for the procurement of materials and labour; how do you procure labour because this particular labour in especially, in a distressed conditions, you may not be able to access the materials as well depending on the feasibilities of the available materials or you may not even get the labour appropriate level. So, how we can coordinate it because everything has to be cost-effective, analysis of the distress and recommendations, so that is where it talks about the situations.

Preparing estimations for works and comparative for and planning of the procurement of materials of labour.

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5 Demonstrations

Demonstration of the CAM process at key sites can ensure that stakeholders are equipped with the right skills and shared understanding before the rebuilding is scaled up.

<http://www.maxlockcentre.org/CAMweb/CAMdefault.html>



Then, the demonstrations; demonstration of the community asset management at key sites, which can ensure the stakeholders are equipped with the right skills and shared understanding before the rebuilding is scaled up, so, once you done the survey, when you are done the even inventories and based on the analysis, you have prioritize the tasks, you have recommended certain program to it and which could be scheduled in action.

And this is where you need to demonstrate at important sites. Whether, it is a site to be constructed or whether it is a local authority, whether it is a funding agency, you need to make sure that you know, that all the training programs have been conducted, so that we are ready to go for the rebuilding you know, so we have just tested one model and then how we can scale this up so, this is how the community asset management talks about.

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Setting up CBDRM projects

Similarly, John Twigg also refers to the CBDRM projects, which is the communities based disaster risk management projects.

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Gestão de Risco a Nível da Comunidade (community risk management) or GERANDO method in Mozambique, designed by World Vision in collaboration with Eduardo Mondlane University, which was piloted in over 30 projects from 2006–2010.

He gives an example of coming to this management of Gestão de Risco a Nível da Comunidade, so which is Gerando method in Mozambique which has been designed by World

Vision in collaboration with Eduardo Mondale University which has piloted over 30 projects from 2006 to 2010 about 4 years they have scaled up to 30 projects using this CBDRM method.

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GERANDO is a process for supporting local capacities to identify, predict and manage hazard impacts. The process consists of six inter-related stages, each of which is facilitated by a trained member of the local community:

1. Establish a local DRM committee in each community (the GERANDO facilitator is usually the community coordinator, who then leads the committee and community through the next five steps).
2. Identify the significant shocks and stresses that the community faces.
3. Carry out a vulnerability and capacity assessment.
4. Identify scientific and traditional or indigenous early warning indicators.
5. Develop and implement mitigation plans.
6. Where appropriate, draw up a community disaster preparedness plan.

What is Gerando; Gerando is a process for supporting local capacities to identify, predict, manage hazard impacts, so this process consists of 6 interrelated stages which I will explain briefly about it and which has been facilitated by a trained member of the local community. So, the first aspect is establish a local DRM committee in each community so, you have a community and then you try to make sure that you set up a DRM committee, the disaster risk management committee in each community.

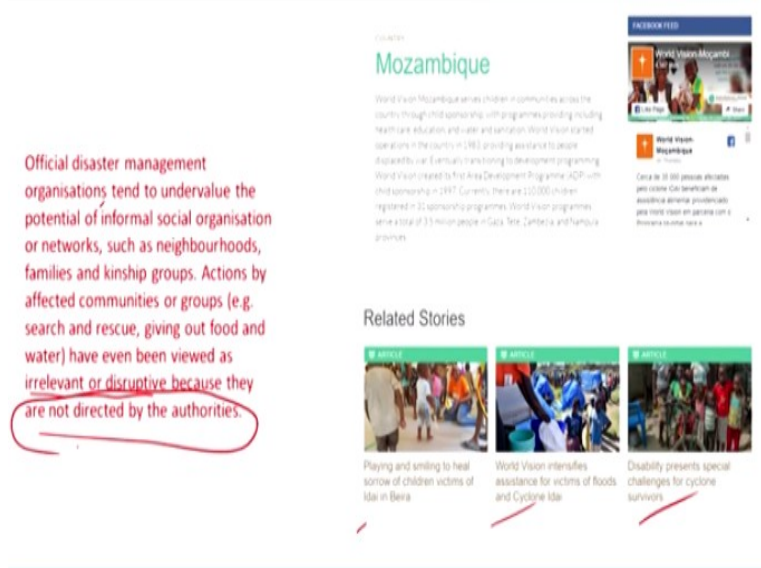
So, the Gerando facilitator usually the community coordinator, who then leads the committee and community through the next 5 steps so, one is set up and identify the significant shocks and stress that committee faces, is it due to drought, is it famine, is it war, is it that; the one has to identify that so, he is the one who actually coordinates with the rest of the community and carry out vulnerability and capacity assessment.

So, this is where, he talks about the what kind of degree of vulnerability we do have and what is the priorities because this is where you one has to understand the analysis part of it, identify the scientific and traditional or indigenous early warning indicators, so one has to understand that what kind of early warning systems we have, so that how we can inform these to the community.

And this is where the fifth step is develop and implement mitigation plans, where appropriate draw up a community disaster preparedness plan, so once, if you know what is the shock, what is the stress the community is put upon and one can understand the vulnerability in the capacity assessment and one can identify what are the scientific and traditional or indigenous early warning indicators.

So that, they can understand and implement mitigation plans because each one is connected to and then that is where one can end up draw a community-level disaster preparedness plan.

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So, this is a kind of website of Mozambique, there is a lot of projects on starting from disability and victims of floods and cyclones Idai and you know, that children victims, there are lot of programs within it and one of the important challenge is official disaster management organizations they try; they tend to undervalue the potential of informal social organization or network, whether it is a neighbourhood or families or kinship groups.

So, in the earlier stage this community could be some places it is very small but the official processes they try to undervalue this and actions by the affected communities or groups examples, search and rescue, given out food and water have been even been viewed as irrelevant you know, so even, the way the community support each other they often tend to ignore or trash these things and irrelevant or disruptive.

Because they are not directed by the authorities because they are not officially directed, so that is where, most of the official set up overlooks this existing community networks; the

indigenous networks, how they cooperate, how they face the disaster, how they understand the disaster. For an effective CBRDM, one need to understand there is a social capital which plays an important role.

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Social capital has an important role in CBRDM. The term 'social capital' refers to the social resources which people draw upon to pursue their objectives: these comprise networks and connections between individuals, membership of groups and relationships of trust and exchange.



The term social capital; if you refer to Putnam's work on, it says the social resources which people draw upon to pursue their objectives, these comprise networks and connections between individuals, membership of groups and relationships of trust and exchange, it could be a horizontal capital, it could be a vertical capital, it could be a network within a group, it could be across groups.

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Crises can also bring people together and stimulate stronger and lasting social connectedness.

One has to understand, when you are in a crisis, it actually brings people together and stimulates stronger and lasting social connectedness so, this is a crisis also gives an opportunity to bring people together.

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Inclusion and expectations

Inclusion and expectations and that is where the participation, whom to include, how to include and because they have all different expectations and this is where the participatory methods play an important role if you are talking about participation that there is also a note of successful 3 T's.

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The three Ts

Successful participation is sometimes said to rely on the three Ts: **transparency**, **time** and **trust**.

Transparency requires clarity, openness and accountability. It respects the need for communities to be informed about the drawbacks of interventions as well as their benefits.

Time is needed to build meaningful relationships between communities, outsiders and intermediaries, to implement activities and to enable communities to take ownership of the process.

Trust is the result of transparency and time in the participatory process, creating a sense of shared effort, goals and responsibility.

Adapted from J. Corbett et al., 'Overview: Mapping for Change - The Emergence of a New Practice', Participatory Learning and Action, 54, 2006. <http://pda.socsci.uci.edu/~PLA/06-07.html>, pp 13-19

The first T talks about the transparency which requires clarity, openness, accountability and it respects a need for communities to be informed about the drawbacks of interventions as well as their benefits. Time; the second aspect is time, it is needed to build meaningful relationships

between communities, outsiders and the intermediate; the in-between, to implement activities and to enable communities to take ownership of the process.

The trust; it is a result of transparency and the time in the participatory process creating a sense of shared effort, goals and responsibility so, this 2 will obviously build a trust between the communities between once, you are transparent, once you make things transparent, accountable, meaningful, with clarity and that is where you will definitely build a relationship between communities and outsider and the intermediaries.

And also it can enable you to know take the ownership of the process and that eventually, it will build the trust.

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Is it practical to involve everyone all the time in CBDRM activities ?

But the question is; is it practical to involve everyone all the time in CBDRM activities? This is very difficult question; this is very difficult task for any NGO to address it.

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Involving the most vulnerable



Some of the key tools, involving the most vulnerable so, who are all affected, who are frequently targeted or who are under threat, try to involve them as much as possible that is one of the important step.

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Information and openness

Power relationships

Insiders and outsiders

Bring the information and information and openness you have to be transparent, bring what the decision-making process, how it is done, how this has been developed and what kind of strategy they are going to implement so, bring it more transparent ways. In any community, there always a power relations; one is have and have-nots, power and powerful; powerless and powerful.

So, even across the communities, it is not just only addressing the person who already have certain power aspect but you also have to address who is not having any power so, you have to

bring them into the consensus but insiders and outsiders; so how an outsider can actually come and interact with the insider because one has to build a trust and that is where local authorities, local agencies, whether it is a church, whether it is a municipal authority, how they play an a vital role in bringing an interaction between an insider and outsider.

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Facilitating CBDRM

So, how to facilitate the CBDRM; the entry points, an international NGO when they try to approach the community, it was very difficult to work with the community because both are from different cultures and different power setups and different targets and different expectations.

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Entry points



So, creating an entry point, this is whereas I said to you, the entry; the local authorities have to play an important role, how one can able to build bridge partnerships between these and the

agencies which are coming to help them and which the beneficiaries who are going to work with them, even when in my own case, when I went to some villages in Tamil Nadu, they were not trusting me because I was consider as an outsider.

So, what I did was, I went to the church and I met the father and the father introduced me that I am doing research on these communities and tsunami effect and then the next day onwards, people started cooperating with me so that cooperation and when the longer run, I developed some trust. So, coming to the process and methods; we talked about the participatory learning PLA and action methods and tools.

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Spatial – mapping and modelling. This is particularly useful in risk and vulnerability assessment. For example, it can be used to identify hazards and dangerous locations, map water systems and rainfall, identify areas affected by erosion, loss of vegetation or pest infestation and identify vulnerable groups and capacities and assets within the community.



One is the spatial, which is talking about the mapping and modelling, this is very useful in risk and vulnerability assessment, it can be used to identify hazards and dangerous locations, what community already know about this. You know, the identified areas affected by erosion, loss of vegetation or pest infestation and identify vulnerable groups and capacities and assets within the community.

So, one, how you can address that in the spatial mapping and the modelling, whether it is a hydrological modelling, whether it is a remote sensing aspects so, whatever the tools we are using but we need to understand the spatial understanding of the vulnerability.

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Nominal – collecting, naming or listing. These activities can collect information about communities and their environment: for example, naming and sequencing coping strategies used in times of food crisis, listing health problems in order of frequency or importance and identifying the causes and consequences of deforestation.



The second aspect is a nominal which is the collecting, naming or listing, it can collect information about communities and their environment like for instance, we are talking about who are the beneficiaries, who are the what kind of crops they have lost, how much and it can also look at the sequence in the coping strategies used in times of food crisis, health problems in order of frequency or importance and also the associated reasons for it so such consequences of deforestation.

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Temporal – putting events in sequence. This could be through personal and ecological histories, disaster timelines, disaster visualisation, seasonal calendars, community time lines or re-enacting events. These methods can reveal the changing nature of vulnerability and the effectiveness of previous preparedness or response measures.



The temporal; so putting all these events in a sequence, whether it is through personal and ecological histories, disaster timelines, disaster visualization, seasonal calendars, community timelines or re-enacting events because these methods will actually reveal the changing nature of vulnerability, if you look at a historical record of any disaster and its impact, one can see where we are progressing, where how it is actually heading to.

So that, we can effectively you know, look after those preparedness aspects, what went wrong you know, so that we can look for an alternative mechanisms. Ordinal; when we say ordinal, sorting and comparing and ranking because this is where we can identify the most vulnerable individuals and households.

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4. Ordinal – sorting, comparing and ranking. This can be used to identify the most vulnerable individuals and households.

5. Numerical – counting, estimating, comparing, scoring. Methods of this kind could be used in assessing disaster losses or quantifying the value of some kinds of livelihood asset.



Numerical, which is talking on most of the economic aspect of it; counting, estimating, comparing and scoring and methods of this kind could be used in assessing disaster losses and quantifying which normally any of the district agency is going to do on this, how much of the livelihood stock has been damaged, how much of the animals have been killed you know, this is how mostly assessed with the numbers.

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6. Relational – linking, relating. This can help facilitators understand how different parts of the community relate to each other and identify power structures. It also allows people to show how their problems relate to one another: for example, how the effects of drought might be linked to land tenure arrangements, or to genderbased divisions of labour, using a problem tree.



Relational; this is often related to how we link and how we relate, how different facilitators understand that how different parts of the community relate to one another and how they identify the power structures and because it can associate of one cause with another impact and one impact with another reason of it, so in that way, the effects of drought might be linked to a land tenure arrangements or to gender-based divisions of labour using the problem tree.

So, it's all about a very complex phenomenon of A is linking to B and B is linking to C, C is linking to D but D is again linking to A, you know this kind of problem tree could be developed.

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Case Study 6.3 Integrating CBRDRM with official development planning

In the districts of Chitwal and Nawalparasi in Nepal, Practical Action has been working with 59 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and municipalities, the lowest administrative units of government, to prepare DRM plans. Ward- and community-level vulnerability assessments were carried out in each VDC and municipality. Their findings formed the basis of local DRM planning workshops with representatives of government, civil society organisations and communities, as well as technical experts. The final plans, agreed by the various stakeholders, were endorsed by the respective VDCs and Municipal Councils, and included in their local development plans. They were then endorsed by District Development Committees (DDCs) for inclusion in District Development Plans. From the local vulnerability assessments, priority DRM plans and projects were also identified at district level. This process was coordinated by local government officials and steered by a task force involving DDCs, other government development agencies and NGOs.

D. Bhandari, Y. Malakar and B. Murphy, *Understanding Disaster Management in Practice with Reference to Nepal* (Kathmandu: Practical Action, 2010), <http://practicalaction.org/nepal/docs/nepal/understanding-disaster-management-in-practice.pdf>.

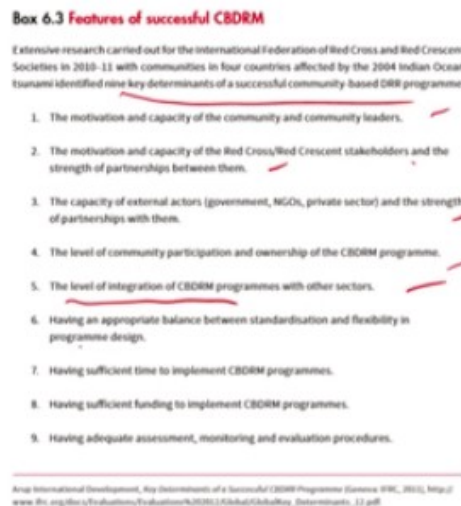
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graph TD; DDC[DDC] --> LDP[LDP]; LDP --> VDCMC[VDC/M.C.]; VDCMC --> LocalDRMPlan[Local DRM plan]; subgraph Circle; LocalDRMPlan; end; VDCMC --- Circle;
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In fact, the one of the important challenges how to integrate the CBRDRM with official development planning; this is a good case which they have given about Bhandari and Malakar work on Nepal, wherein the districts of Chitwal and Nawalparasi in Nepal, there is a practical action group was working in 59 village development committees and which are the lowest administrative units of government.

So, you have these VDC's; village development committees to prepare the DRMs so, they will prepare the DRM plans and then the ward and community level vulnerability assessments were carried out in each VDC, so there is again ward level assessment has been carried out in each VDC and then that is where, they form the local DRM planning workshops okay, so with represent of government, civil society, organizations as well as technical experts.

And then these are agreed and the final plans with various endorsed by the respective VDC's plus municipal councils in the local development plans, this is where the local development plans and then these are further developed into DDP's; DDC's; district development committees for inclusion in to do district development plans so, this is how from a local vulnerability assessments, this has been identified at the district level aspect.

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So, this is branching out from a small segment to a district level is a very important aspect, so what are the futures of the successful CBDRM, how do we measure it? Of course, the IFRC; the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies have actually looked at the 9 key determinants of a successful community-based DRR program; the motivation and capacity of the community and community leaders so, how it has motivated the community.

And the motivation and capacity of the Red Cross Red Crescent stakeholders in the strength of partnerships between them, so what kind of partnerships it have established, the capacity of external actors, NGOs and private sector and the strength of the partnership with them, the level of community participation and ownership of CBDRM program, the level of integration with other sectors.

So, we are not only talking about the ownership but we are also talking the integration, how well they are coordinating with, having an appropriate balance with standardization and flexibility in the program design and also having sufficient time to implement CBDRM program because these are all very much time taking process and having sufficient funding implementing the CBDRM program.

So, how we can generate funding is also important term, having added adequate assessment monitoring and evaluation procedure, so which goes back again to have a continuity cycle of how periodically one can assess this. So, I hope you got about an idea of what is CBDRM and the community asset management, I think this will help you, thank you.