

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.

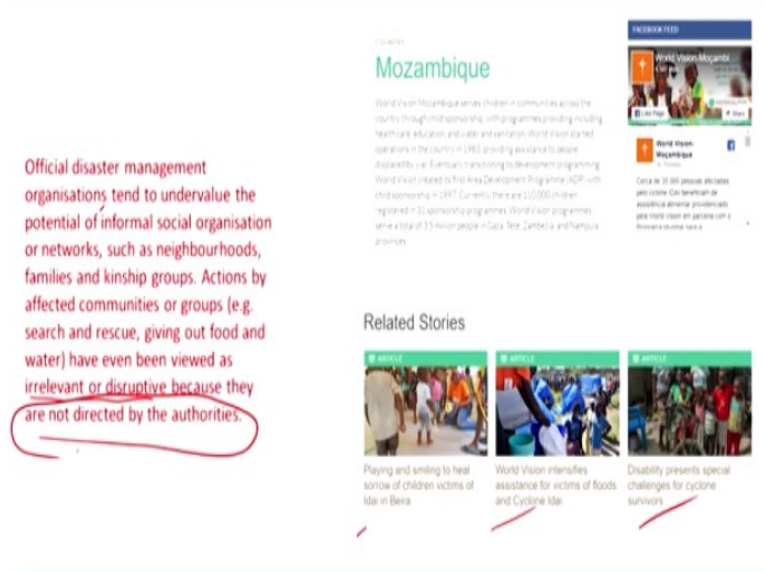
So, the Gerando facilitator usually the community coordinator, who then leads the committee and community through the next 5 steps so, one is set up and identify the significant shocks and stress that committee faces, is it due to drought, is it famine, is it war, is it that; the one has to identify 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.

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Adapted from J. Corbett et al., 'Overview: Mapping for Change - The Emergence of a New Practice', *Participatory Learning and Action*, 54, 2006, <http://pubs.iied.org/14507IED.html?i=PLA&b=d>, pp 13-19

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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