

**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

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And within which we have the interagency task force for disaster risk reduction and the UN ISDR, which has the interagency secretariat for the ISDR, so this 2 formulates the ISDR and then you have the coordination of humanitarian policy development and the humanitarian advocacy so, within which we have the UN agencies of UNESD, which is the economic and social development and UNESA; economic and social affairs.

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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