

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.

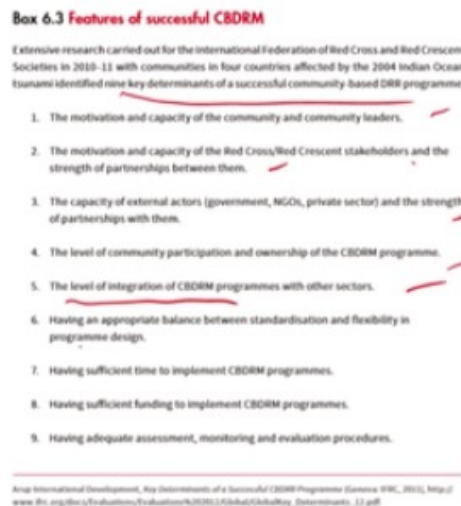
D. Bhandari, Y. Malakar and B. Murphy, *Understanding Disaster Management in Practice with Reference to Nepal* (Kathmandu: Practical Action, 2010), <http://practicalaction.org/nepal/docs/nepal/understanding-disaster-management-in-practice.pdf>.

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.