

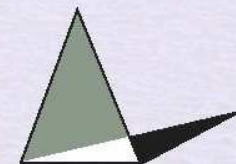


ISDR Global Platform:
Side event on “The state of disaster risk globally”
Geneva, June 5, 2007

Community risk assessment

Bruno Haghebaert

Working in partnership to
build safer communities
and **reduce the impacts**
of disasters in developing
countries



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Community Risk Assessment (CRA)



Photo: International Federation of Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies

- Added value of CRA
- What distinguishes CRA from global and national risk assessments?
- ProVention CRA Toolkit
- Linking the different spatial levels: challenges and possible pathways



Added value

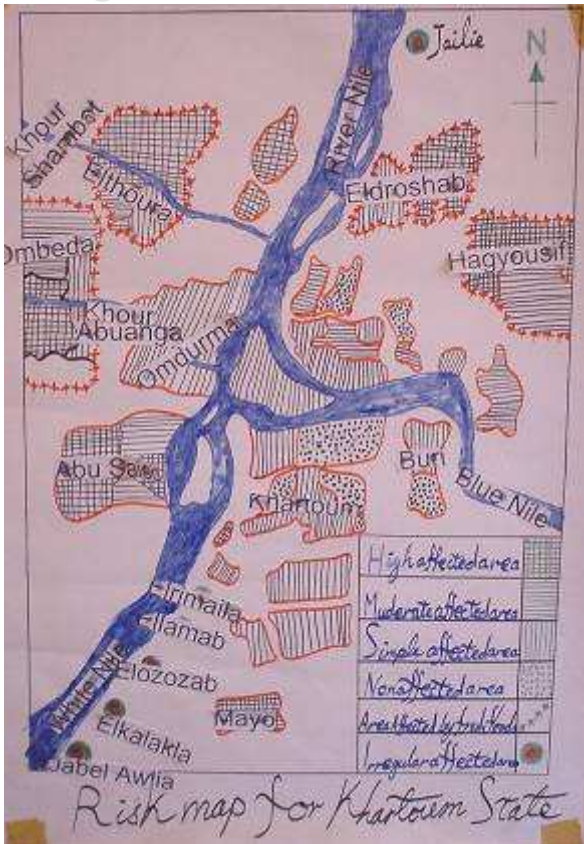


Photo: Sudanese Red Crescent

- Local communities bear the brunt of the impact of a disaster and are in most cases also the first responders when a disaster happens (after an earthquake up to 90% of people are rescued by relatives and neighbours).
 - Most top-down disaster risk management programs fail to address the specific needs and demands of at-risk communities.
 - Local actors have skills, knowledge, resources (materials, labour) and capacities which are often overlooked and underutilised by external actors.
- The HFA strongly endorsed **the need for more community participation** in disaster risk management.



What distinguishes global and national risk assessments from CRA?

GLOBAL/NATIONAL

- Geographical prioritization/ risk indexing in view of decision-making on allocation of DRR resources
- Quantitative methods
- Risk data based on aggregate hazard and vulnerability (human and economic development) information
- Limited consultation with potential beneficiaries

COMMUNITY LEVEL

- Integrated process of data collection, action planning, implementation and M & E with beneficiaries.
- Mixture of qualitative and quantitative methods
- Besides use of secondary data, active data collection on social vulnerability and local capacities takes place
- Participatory process, making use of PRA/RRA techniques, aimed at empowering local groups



ProVention Consortium Community Risk Assessment Toolkit

Objective

- To document the various CRA methods and applications.
- To assist the users in identifying a method or case study which is of particular relevance to their context.

Intended end users

- Community Based Organisations, NGOs, communities, Red Cross Facilitators, local government officials, emergency managers and risk researchers.



International Federation



www.proventionconsortium.org/CRA_toolkit



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Community Risk Assessment Toolkit



The Community Risk Assessment (CRA) Toolkit is part of the wider ProVention-supported 'Community Risk Assessment and Action Planning' project which aims at strengthening current community level risk assessment practice and advocates for local level risk assessment that will inform and influence disaster risk management decisions, policies and plans at sub-national and national levels

The Toolkit contains four main features:

- A register of methodological resources and a compendium of case studies. For most methods and case studies a guidance note has been developed. Each note provides a detailed analysis of the method and case study concerned and also presents a brief abstract. Guidance notes are 3-6 page outlines which enable users of the CRA toolkit to identify the most appropriate assessment methodologies and applications.
- A search tool, which allows users to carry out a search according to a wide range of

CRA toolkit menu

- Collection of methodologies and case studies
- Search tool
- Glossary
- Additional links to CRA, CBDRM and Participation materials
- More resources on risk analysis and application
- ProVention project: Tools for Community Risk Assessment and Action Planning

Linking different spatial levels of risk assessment: challenges and potential pathways

- **Context:** in many developing countries data collection and analysis systems (statistical departments, universities, line ministries...) have limited capacity and are under-resourced.
- **Upscaling:**
 - Upscaling **data**: aggregate and extrapolate locally collected data to higher spatial levels: not so much a technical problem, mainly a problem of data availability.
 - Upscaling **participatory processes**: “*citizens fora*” where individual CRAs are discussed; joint deliberation and planning process by local government, civil society organisations at district, province level.



Linking different spatial levels of risk assessment

■ Other pathways:

- Using more quantifiable, standardized, technical approaches, such as Participatory GIS, at the community level.
- Joint development and implementation by local government and CSOs of pilot community risk reduction projects (including data collection, analysis, planning, implementation).
- Using horizontal multiplicative and diffusive strategies to increase spread and impact of local level assessments

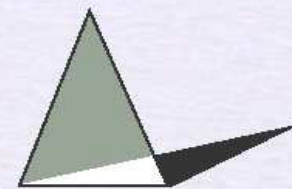


The background of the slide is a photograph of several houses completely surrounded by floodwater. The water is a murky, brownish-grey color, and the houses are partially submerged, with only their upper floors and roofs visible. The sky is overcast and grey.

Thank you!

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