

Compendium of Good Practices on Community Based Disaster Risk Management

This compendium of good practices was developed by the CADRI Partnership under the leadership of UNDP with inputs from GNDR, IFRC and UNFPA in February and April 2020.

I. Definition

Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) is a process in which at-risk communities are actively engaged in the identification, analysis, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of disaster risk reduction interventions. This means that people are at the heart of decision-making of disaster risk management (DRM) activities, take responsibility and are accountable at all stages from risk assessment to implementation.

Community can be defined as a geographical entity (such as a cluster of households or a small village, or a neighborhood in a town), an ethnic group, or a professional group (for instance farmers, mining workers). What makes a community is that they share the same living environment and similar exposure and vulnerability to a hazard. A community is not necessarily homogeneous and can regroup diverse groups.

Community-based approaches to manage disaster risk have always existed. The terminology of *community-based disaster risk management* is about *supporting* communities to manage disaster risk *in an organized way*. The two key players are the local government and civil society and/or nongovernment organizations. Another feature of CBDRM is that it focuses more on pre-disaster interventions - prevention, mitigation, and preparedness – and go beyond community response mechanisms. The aim of CBDRM is to strengthen peoples' capacity to cope with the disaster risks they face.

II. Relevance

There is growing evidence showing that national disaster risk reduction (DRR) programmes sometime fail to address specific local needs of vulnerable communities. The community, whose survival and well-being are at stake, is better positioned to understand local opportunities and constraints and implement more impactful interventions to reduce disaster risk.

National DRR programmes do not capitalize on the potential of local resources and capacities. A better understanding of what communities have to offer (knowledge of risks and underlying causes, local knowledge in tackling with disaster impacts, understanding of the needs and priorities of marginalized groups) leads to more impactful interventions.

Because CBDRM is more grounded on realities based on a local understanding of risk and vulnerabilities, it is more responsive to the needs and demands of the people, including the most vulnerable groups. Participation of community groups from different backgrounds can be a first step towards enhancing social cohesion for addressing a wider range of structural and non-structural issues and underlying drivers of disaster risk such as inequalities, including gender inequalities, or unsustainable natural resource management practices. CBDRM can be an effective approach to enable the have-not citizens to be included in the priority setting and implementation of DRM.

CBDRM provides opportunities for strengthened communication, discussion and learning among the various members of a community and between the community and the local / central government, hence it can help reduce tensions and potential for conflict.

CBDRM is cost-effective. When it is well designed and implemented, CBDRM is a sustainable process that can be initiated by central / local government – with the involvement of communities from the onset - and continued with much less resources by the community itself.

Finally, CBDRM is an effective approach for a mindset change at the local level in relation to disaster risk reduction. It builds incentives and a sense of accountability within the population and local leaders and makes it more likely for communities to sustain the intervention.

Community-based disaster management interventions have proven essential in response to the Covid-19 pandemic or the Ebola outbreaks.

II. Key principles emerging from the review of good practices

There are many innovative CBDRM practices from which common lessons have been drawn and are summarized below. The main challenge is the sustainability of CBDRM interventions which are initiated by state or partners institutions. The process of understanding the diversity of the community, mapping of community stakeholders, identifying entry points and agents of change is critical to set up a mechanism to institutionalize CBDRM activities.

Policy Framework. CBDRM is more likely to be successful if it is institutionalized through formal recognition in the national policy framework. This can be achieved through:

- Inclusion of CBDRM provisions in the DRM Law: mandate the representation of communities in local DRM processes; include provisions for the conduct of local risk assessments and community based Early Warning Systems
- Include CBDRM as a central pillar of the National DRR Strategy
- Recognize CBDRM as a strategy for food security, climate change adaptation, eco-system based DRR and nature-based solutions, epidemic management etc.
- Develop a CBDRM Framework with standards and tools adaptable for diverse community contexts and actors through a participatory consultative process

Step by step approach. The government can consider developing a standardized CBDRM methodology with the following elements:

- Develop criteria for the selection of a community
- Engage informal / formal community leaders to sensitize and consult on design of CBDRM interventions from the onset at the design stage
- Conduct a *participatory stakeholder analysis* to identify existing groups, power and dynamics, and vulnerable groups
- Map local capacities (including resources, materials, knowledge) through a participatory process
- Support the establishment of Village / Community DRM organizations/committees (or recognize and empower existing community mechanisms) – see below
- Define roles and responsibilities of national and local government structures versus the roles and responsibilities of community DRM committees (see below)
- Conduct Leadership development/Training of community leaders on the process of managing DRM projects (including capacities to access / manage sources of funding for CBDRM)
- Train CBDRM facilitators on carrying out gender-based community disaster risk assessment/vulnerability analysis, participatory gender-sensitive disaster risk management planning and participatory monitoring and evaluation
- Access to and use of communication tools: mechanisms to share knowledge with neighboring communities; use of social media

Proper Planning. CBDRM involves significant capacity building efforts to empower local government to support the process and to establish and equip the Village/Community DRM Committee, as well as communication effort to build ownership of community leaders, and the community at large. It is

therefore recommended to allow enough time to capacity building and communication prior to starting CBDRM interventions.

Local government role. Government support is required to create a conducive institutional and policy environment to encourage CBDRM. While central government retains the responsibility to create the policy environment and financing mechanisms, local governments are best placed to provide the needed support: they have a clear mandate to engage communities; they control local finance; they can provide technical support in the design and construction of community DRM infrastructure. It is recommended to include a capacity building component for local government as a pre-requisite of a CBDRM initiative to empower provincial and district authorities and equip them with the skills to support CBDRM. This can be achieved through:

- Training provincial / district authorities on CBDRM good practices and step by step approach to initiate a CBDRM initiative (training can be designed and facilitated by the National Disaster Management Agency in collaboration with the National Red Cross/Red Crescent Society and/or CSO)
- Frame CBDRM as part of provincial / district local development plans: align targets between the village CBDRM and the provincial / district development plan with the view to establish a linkage between DRM and development targets and build the rationale to make a local budget allocation for CBDRM
- Support the development of local government DRR strategies aligned with national DRR strategy and informed by community needs & demands
- Allocate annual budget for CBDRM from provincial / district budget for the startup phase (3-4 years)
- Create non-financial incentives for community engagement such as inviting community leaders to report to central government / national DRR platform & media coverage

Civil society role. Civil society can be instrumental in supporting the establishment of the Community DRM Organization and/or support the inclusion of those most vulnerable in the design, implementation and monitoring phases. Central/Local government can capitalize on civil society organizations community connections, experience in social mobilization, expertise in Training & Capacity Building, leadership building and participatory / inclusive planning processes.

Building community ownership & leadership. To ensure community's buy-in and sustainability of CBDRM interventions, it is recommended to consider:

- Clearly communicate CBDRM objectives and link them with local development priorities
- Sensitization and leadership building of community leaders in DRM
- Lead role of community leader in the identification of priorities, conduct of vulnerability & risk assessment, mapping of stakeholders and local capacities, and his/her participation/community representation in the local DRM Committee
- Systematic use of local capacities (including local resources, materials, knowledge)
- Self-organization through the Village/Community DRM Committee considered as equal partner to the central / local government
- Decentralization of resources allocated to CBDRM and community co-financing (in-kind or pooled fund) to encourage responsibility, accountability and better participation

Capitalizing on community capacities. The added value of CBDRM lies in the existing capacities and coping mechanisms of the community members. CBDRM interventions must capitalize on community knowledge and understanding of risk and vulnerabilities, community accumulated experience dealing with hazards and disasters, community values, social & family organization, and community cooperative coping mechanisms.

Community Disaster Risk Management Organization. Any CBDRM initiative must include a strong capacity building component over a significant period to build a community organization

equipped with the skills and competencies to carry forward DRR efforts. This can be achieved through:

- Transparent and inclusive selection process of community-based organizations / members of community-based organization to establishment a Village/Community DRM Committee
- Encourage diversity of membership (engineering, social workers, community health workers, farmers, women grassroot organizations leaders, teachers)
- Central / Local government give formal recognition to CBDRM committees
- Clear definition of roles and responsibilities
- Training on CBDRM financing, including management of community pooled fund (see below on financing)
- Setting up mechanisms to enable genuine participation of most vulnerable groups
- Training on engaging / communicating with various vulnerable population groups
- Use capacities within existing CSO networks to fill community organization capacity gaps

Inclusiveness. Communities are not homogenous. Different groups have different perceptions of risk and different level of vulnerabilities. The inclusion of vulnerable groups in priority setting and implementation of CBDRM benefits the community as a whole, for a better understanding of hazards, risks and vulnerabilities. Vulnerable groups must be identified at the design stage of CBDRM interventions (in urban areas the poor or informal settlers, in rural areas small farmers, laborers, fisherfolk, and indigenous people). Developing CBDRM services - community early warning systems, community shelters or search and rescue services, stockpiling, community safety nets, assets protection etc. - that are responsive to the needs and demands of various vulnerable population groups requires careful consideration of the **enabling factors** that allow vulnerable and marginalized groups to participate to the design and implementation of CBDRM services: for instance the creation of safe spaces for consultations, or due consideration to the physical barriers that could prevent participation of people with disabilities. Special attention and financing must be allocated to the development of **Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials** that target different population groups: vulnerable women, street children, elderly, people living with chronic illness, persons with disabilities, migrants, refugees, laborers, or minorities living in remote areas etc.

Gender equity. Integrating a gender perspective in CBDRM will help communities and local authorities design more impactful interventions that consider the root causes of vulnerability to disasters, and capitalize on the role of women in rural livelihoods and natural resource management, food security and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, child care and social support, to reduce disaster risk.

This can be achieved by: equipping communities and local authorities with the skills and tools to collect and analyze gender-specific data; tapping into women's knowledge of environmental resources and community complexity, working with women grassroot organizations; training and employing local women in vulnerability & risk assessment; involve women in design and operation of emergency shelters, in housing design as well as construction; seeking women's contributions to informal early warning system, school and community preparedness; integrating women and girls protection mechanism in CBDRM to prevent gender based violence during disasters.

Children participation. Children's participation is an efficient strategy to ensure that DRR knowledge is built within the community and to promote CBDRM. This can be done through training of teachers and members of Parent Teacher Committees on how to conduct community risk assessments with children participation, develop school preparedness plans, carry out school drills, and raise children awareness on protection measures.

Adapting communication. Any successful CBDRM process relies on people participation and willingness to sustain the results. Education and Communication are therefore crucial for community mobilization. Local customs need to be considered in the development of IEC materials. Concepts such as hazards and interaction between risk must be translated into local dialects. Rural and urban villages require different approaches and media means for CBDRM awareness campaigns e.g. use of megaphones, videos in local language, participatory drawing of risk maps that detail local realities from the perspective of the local people.

CBDRM Financing. Multiple sources of funding can be considered with different time frames. Non DRR related funds (food security, rural livelihoods) can fund CBDRM activities. Central/local government funding is required for the startup of CBDRM while mechanisms for pooling community resources are being institutionalized such as community contingency fund managed by Village/Community DRM Committees. The concept of Village Savings and Loans has proven effective. Local participative mechanisms to ensure transparent budget allocation for CBDRM activities are important to promote trust building and accountability within the community.

Community-level risk and vulnerability analysis. The first step for any CBDRM is to build a common understanding within the community of prevailing local risks and vulnerabilities. There are various tools for Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment, most notably the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) developed by the IFRC or the Hazards, Capacities, Vulnerabilities Assessment (HVCA) developed by ADPC. Village maps showing social resources, natural hazards, households at risk and land use have proven a useful social mobilization tool for the community.

Starting with quick impact preparedness activities. One way to start engaging communities in CBDRM is to start with disaster preparedness. After the community engagement, the conduct of risk and vulnerability assessment and the planning, it is advisable to start with concrete preparedness activities - such as drills and simulations and contingency planning- with measurable impact prior to engaging in mitigation/risk reduction activities. In this respect, simulations of disaster response operation have been an effective learning and social mobilization / engagement activity at community level. Different sub-committee should be established – for instance a sub-committee on drills and simulations – and committee members must be trained on their role and responsibilities.

Community Early Warning. Lessons show that community EWS require a significant investment in capacity building until the EWS can be operated independently by the community. Equal focus must be put on building community technical capacity to issue the warning and organizing the community capacity to respond effectively to the warning. Community EWS works better for risks where local knowledge can detect threats and are less effective for hazards that require technological capacities such as volcanoes or earthquakes. Sustained resource allocation for the maintenance of equipment must be integrated into the design. To this end low-tech EWS should be considered.

Urban CBDRM. CBDRM interventions can be more complex to design in urban settings. In rural communities, CBDRM interventions can be easily related to livelihoods and natural resource management. In urban settings there are differences in population concentration and the potential impact of hazards on people, infrastructure, social inequality, community integration and social cohesion. For instance, social cohesion is far more fractured in urban areas leading to weaker support systems. People awareness to disaster risk is usually lower. It is more difficult to obtain community participation as people have different daily routines and economic backgrounds. Additionally, the collaboration of local government in enforcing risk sensitive land use planning and safe building codes is more challenging to secure. Community needs, risk, stakeholders and entry points are more complex to map in urban communities.

Priority CBDRM interventions in urban settings are: public education campaigns through schools; reducing physical hazards in settlements through investment and maintenance of drainage systems, solid waste management; household education on safety measures for informal settlements and non-engineered buildings including reduction of fire hazards; planning emergency facilities and shelters such as safe open space for women, children and other vulnerable population groups (elderly, people with chronic diseases, people living with disabilities). It is also recommended to focus CBDRM in secondary cities¹ where the potential for growth in hazard prone areas is high and opportunities exist to change mindsets.

IV. Country good practices

1) **CBDRM Platform, Nepal**

The CBDRM platform is a unique arrangement that unites humanitarian and development partners under the leadership of the Government of Nepal to share learning and replicable experiences in CBDRM, strengthen collaboration and encourage local government, partners and private sector, to scale up CBDRM.

Highlights:

- ✓ Guide on how to design participatory & inclusive CBDRM planning process, Nepal Red Cross 2018
- ✓ Urban Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment Tool, Nepal Red Cross, 2018
- ✓ Urban Assessment Guideline, Nepal Red Cross, 2017
- ✓ The Flagship 4 Framework is a common framework agreed by all partners working under the leadership of the Nepal Government which includes 9 minimum characteristics of CBDRM:
 - 1) Organizational base at Village Development Committee (VDC) / ward which addresses the issues of protection, social inclusion, community ownership and participation
 - 2) Mechanisms to provide access to risk and vulnerability information (CSO, schools...)
 - 3) Participatory multi-hazard risk and capacity assessments
 - 4) Community preparedness / response teams trained and equipped to provide hazard warning and evacuation information, light search and rescue and basic first aid
 - 5) DRM plan at Village Development Committee / municipality level.
 - 6) DRR Funds accessible to communities and available at VDC / ward level
 - 7) Access to community-managed resources (human and material) at VDC / ward levels
 - 8) VDC / ward level risk / vulnerability reduction measures.
 - 9) Inclusive, community based early warning systems integrated with district, regional and national early warning systems.

2) **PRAGATI: volunteers' network for urban risk assessment, Kathmandu Valley**

The Kathmandu Valley, which is the economic and political hub for Nepal, is considered the world's most at-risk seismic urban area. Supported by ECHO, this CBDRM initiative capitalizes on a network of national volunteers & NGOs to build the capacity of local authorities and community members on conducting participatory risk assessments using digital technologies and visualization tools (such as preparation of open street map) with the view to disseminate information on various types of hazards to the local population and private sector actors. The household surveys were undertaken through the use of a mobile phone application Magpi. Each Municipality Emergency Operation Centers established its Information Management System to collect risk information to utilize it for preparedness and response and develop Local Disaster and Climate Risk Plan to be integrated in local development plans.

¹ N.M.S.I.Arambepola, ADPC, [Urban Disaster Risk Mitigation through Community-Based Disaster Risk Management](#)

3) **Promoting Urban Resilience in informal settlements through CBDRM in select Metro Manila cities (Philippines)**

This CBDRM initiative implemented by the National Center for Disaster Preparedness focus on securing the safety of Informal Settler Families (ISFs) in 115 wards (barangays) in 10 cities in Metro Manila who are particularly exposed to tropical storms, floods and landslides. This CBDRM initiative is a good example of productive collaboration between central government (Department of Interior and Local Government central office), local government (Metro Manila Development Authority and barangays) and urban based CSOs. Informal settlers were represented by homeowners' associations and representatives of at-risk groups (women and the elderly) and grass root civil society organizations on the barangay council. Several activities helped engaging and build trust between stakeholders such as Barangay Council Meetings, Disaster Preparedness Seminars, city-level Project Orientation, Flood Drills, Housing Summit etc. This resulted into the installation of an end-to-end community-based early warning system in ISF communities with a strong focus on capacity building of local communities in monitoring and maintaining the EWS, the empowerment of community members to contribute to the establishment of the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee (BDRRMC) which was ratified by the Barangay Council with budget allocation for DRM activities.

4) **CBDRM Mangrove plantation (Vietnam)**

The internationally recognized Mangrove Plantation CBDRM initiative was scaled up by the the Vietnam Red Cross Society in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Ministry of National Resources and Environment across eight coastal provinces in northern Viet Nam. In addition to the protection benefits of mangroves plantation against typhoons and flood risk, as well as climate change impact (reduced disaster-induced losses to public infrastructure, buildings, crops, livestock, aquaculture, reduced costs in sea-dyke maintenance) this CBDRM initiative brought multiple co-benefits to coastal communities (increase aqua culture product revenues, honey bee farming, mangroves carbon value). Protective, economic and ecological benefits of the interventions outweighed the costs and the cost-benefit ratio is high². The two main success criteria are: the special attention dedicated to building local capacity and ownership of plantation and maintenance of mangrove forests, and equally important the strong support and commitment on the part of the local government to sustain these efforts.

5) **CBDRM Olancho (Honduras)**

The evaluation of this multi-year CBDRM initiative implemented by the Honduras Red Cross in 75 communities in 3 municipalities in Olancho³ documents the process of building community ownership and leadership. Capacity building targeted municipal authorities to lead the organizational processes. Central to the success was the establishment of community committees who were organized, trained, equipped, brought to *official recognition* and linked to the national Disaster Management system. At a later stage, participatory hazard and risk assessments integrating traditional risk knowledge led to a process of inclusive prioritization of risk mitigation activities including “green” ecosystem-based measures as well as “grey” infrastructure. The community-shared knowledge about prevailing risks and hazards led to a significant increase of conscious management of natural assets (e.g. wood, water). Two important factors contributing to community ownership were that i) community hazard and risk studies were *officially recognized* and integrated in the municipal development and investment plans; and ii) all CBDRM measures used local material and human resources. Other elements of success were the long-term engagement (-5-10 years) with communities; the scientific risk studies combined with participative and inclusive mapping; the prioritization of disaster risk mitigation measures providing multiple co-benefits for rural livelihoods; the requirement of *matching contributions from the community* (labor,

² “Mangrove plantation in Viet Nam: measuring impact and cost benefit”:

https://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/disasters/reducing_risks/Case-study-Vietnam.pdf

³ Evidence and lessons learned from an impact evaluation in Honduras co-funded by Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC, in collaboration with Ecole Polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne EPFL-CODE

planting material); and finally capacity building of community leaders; and linking to municipal-level development plans contributing to long term sustainability.

6) Capitalizing on farmers' cooperatives to promote CBDRM (China)

This CBDRM initiative supported by FAO in China was successful in capitalizing on the institutionalization of local associations of farmers (farmers cooperatives) to mobilize local communities to implement flood & drought mitigation measures. Ingredients of success included: Tailor-made training to empower farmers' cooperative leaders and members over the period of two years, with active facilitation role of local governments; A series of gender sensitive community-level training activities conducted thereafter. In the second year, Visual DRM Action Plans drafted including agreed schedule, activities, constraints, responsible actors and stakeholders; Participatory DRM such as rebuilding of the drainage system, land levelling, cleaning of canals and consolidation of small dams. The institutional support from the county or township government and village committee was essential.

7) CBDRM and School Safety Programme, Bihar (India)

This CBDRM & School Safety initiative, supported by UNICEF, was implemented in Bihar, one of the most disaster-prone states of India and reached over 1,122 villages and 3,318 schools in six districts. The "Mukhyamantri School Safety Programme" was launched in 2016 to cover an additional 73,000 schools. This initiative provided a platform for vulnerable communities for engaging with government officials. The plans made by the School Disaster Management Committee (SDMC) reflect the needs and ensure participation of different groups and children. The Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMCs) developed participative Village Disaster Management Plan, based on village vulnerability maps, which have spread awareness on safe drinking water, immunization and led to improvements in critical infrastructure (raising of plinth levels; make-shift bamboo bridges; village-level flood shells; new roads; raised handpumps). Major success factors included the appointment of School Safety Focal Teachers, acceptance and support from the community; and support from government officials. The Mukhiya's (rural local self-government) role has emerged as critical for the effectiveness and sustainability of the programme.

8) Combining science and indigenous knowledge to build a community early warning system (Indonesia and Malaysia)

In Indonesia, a long term capacity building initiative implemented by a local NGO Yayasan Pikul and the Community Association for Disaster Management set up a locally designed and locally operated EWS to prevent drought induced food shortages. The community early warning system was initiated by the community itself to address crop failures and developed using a combination of science and indigenous knowledge to build *locally developed monitoring indicators* for food security and livelihood.

In Malaysia, a unique collaboration between the Multi-Hazard and Disaster Risk Laboratory of the University of Technology of Kuala Lumpur (UTM Geohazards) and the ten villages in Kundang was successful in introducing risk mapping tools, identifying and empowering local champions, establishing community-led action plans and setting up community emergency response teams. UTM Geohazards supported skill building within the community to quantify local risk, root-causes, triggering- and causal factors for assessing hazard, vulnerability and risk.

9) Cross border community based early warning system (Nepal - India)

A cross-border community-based early warning system was developed to enable communities in India (Ghaghra) to access early warning from Nepal (Karnali) and empower communities to act in a timely and appropriate manner to reduce losses from floods. The system relies on a Digital River Monitoring Device that gives real time information about the level of Ghaghra River based on Nepal river stations linked to the Nepal hydrology and meteorology departments. Local communities, civic groups and traditional structures have been trained on communicating the warnings and preparedness measures that need to be taken according to the warning. Institutional arrangements and warning communication systems have been tailored to meet the needs of every group in every vulnerable community and to

establish last-mile connectivity. Social mobilization is essential to ensure that communities understand their risks, respect the warning service and know how to react.

10) **Flood resilience CBDRM (Pakistan)**

This low cost replicable CBDRM programme supported by Concern has empowered at-risk communities in seven districts in Pakistan with the skills and tools they need to protect their assets from floods with measurable impact in comparison with other flood affected districts and provinces. This initiative includes a *strong training component to establish Emergency Response Teams (ERTs)*, comprising both men and women, that serve villages and regional Union Councils. It also includes small-scale flood-proofing measures to improve water drainage, constructed and maintained by communities to remain operational in the future. It contributed to *build a culture of safety and responsibility* including awareness to keep village drains clear to reduce flood risk.

11) **Spotlight: building community disaster resilience (Pakistan)**

This documentation of challenges encountered in the implementation of nine CBDRM initiatives supported by Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe provides concrete lessons learnt and recommendations to design CBDRM interventions. It highlights the important role of the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities and district management agencies (agriculture, environment, water) in assuring effective coordination of all stakeholders, the use of participatory Risk Assessment as a systematic approach to engage communities and inform the prioritization and planning processes, and the process of establishing village Disaster Management Committee. Recommendations included the need to simplify risk assessment tools and terminology and use of non-financial incentives to encourage community participation and promote sustainability.

12) **Community User-friendly EWS (Malawi)**

This community centered flood EWS supported by UNDP was designed to complement central government EWS which was not effective enough to provide flood warnings to the local population in a timely manner. Community gauge readers were selected and trained to monitor water levels, analyses data, interpret it and disseminate it to Village Civil Protection Committees using cell phones. Each Committee is tasked to disseminate the warning information using megaphones, whistles and flags. There is an inter-community mechanism by which communities living in the upper part of the river, where the hydrometric station is established, are responsible to warn communities down-stream using the communication equipment supplied. This helped to save lives and ensured that livestock was restricted from grazing on the riverbanks.

13) **The Village Savings and Loans (Chad)**

The concept of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) has proven successful in supporting a community to develop their own financing mechanism to implement community drought preparedness and prevention measures. The study conducted by Solidarités International in Lake Fitri, Batha region seeks to show that VSLAs are structures which can relate to and function with a large range of households with different socio-economic characteristics, even though a certain level of solvency is required to participate in these associations. The concept is based on the “tontine” model which exist in different shapes or forms on every continent. In this context, the tontines are female small traders who make their weekly contributions to the social fund through the President of the association (also a woman) and buy shares (savings). After a few months, VSLA allows the members who request it to take out a loan with interest (between 5% and 10% per month over 3 to 4 months) for up to three times their individual total savings. At the end of each cycle, all the loans are paid off, and profits are shared between the members in proportion to the number of shares held.

V. Useful resources

1) **Key determinants of a successful CBDRR (IFRC)**

This IFRC study is derived from a review of lessons in 30 communities across Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Thailand and the Maldives. It identifies nine key determinants of a successful CBDRR programme which fall into three categories: stakeholders, programme design, programme management. It provides useful insights on incentives and motivation of community actors as well as the instrumental role of external actors (government, NGOs, private sector).

Highlights:

- ✓ Guidance on designing assessment, monitoring and evaluation procedures

2) **Institutionalizing CBDRM (GNDRR)**

This virtual guide developed by GNDR showcases the results of research on how to implement sustainable and institutionalized CBDRM activities based on successful experiences in different context and different regions.

Highlights:

- ✓ A check list of ingredients for institutionalizing CBDRM
- ✓ A cookbook to understand the common success factors for the scale up of sustainable CBDRM.

3) **Building Disaster Resilient Communities: Good Practices & Lessons Learnt (UNDRR)**

This documentation of good practices in CBDRM is based on more than 100 case studies in disaster-vulnerable communities and reflect on different approaches to CBDRM in different regions. It highlights the crucial role of NGOs in reducing community risks and vulnerabilities to disasters and provides guidance for various actors to learn from these good practices and utilize them in their activities. Good Practices include for instance awareness raising through public radio or voluntary formation of community organizations to implement DRR.

4) **Community Preparedness and Risk Reduction (IFRC)**

This catalogue of resources documented by IFRC in 2015 contains guidance and tools to guide design and planning of community preparedness interventions including Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment, Community early warning systems, Public awareness and public education for disaster risk reduction.

5) **Climate-Smart DRR Mapping (IFRC)**

The 2018 climate-smart DRR mapping has focused on CBDRR and on identifying good practices of climate smart CBDRM . The analytical mapping includes a review of the Caribbean Climate Adaptation through Natural Solutions, Togo: Climate Change Adaptation and Forecast-based Financing and Bangladesh: Forecast-Based Financing (FbF) and Cash-Based Programming, the Colombia indigenous community WASH programme, Mexico Community Flood Resilience Alliance Programme, Mongolia Multi-Level Community-Based DRR to address displacement risk, Jordan Community-based health and first aid training programme, Uganda Community Early detection, early action to prevent Ebola outbreak, amongst others.

6) **Integrating gender into CBDRM Training Manual**

This training curriculum developed by India and Philippines learning & training network builds a strong rationale for gender sensitive CBDRM and looks at how gender relations shape the four factors of

vulnerability: economic, social, physical and environmental and how to integrate the gender perspective in CBDRM.

Highlights:

- ✓ Gender-Sensitive Risk Assessment module & a checklist for gender-sensitive risk assessment.
- ✓ Gender-Sensitive Disaster Risk Management Planning module & A framework for using gender equality and women’s empowerment

7) **Disability Inclusive CBDRM: A toolkit for practice in South Asia (Handicap International)**

The Toolkit establishes the rationale for inclusion, highlights the challenges and opportunities which exist in implementation and provides technical advice and tools on how to make CBDRM activities inclusive. It considers each CBDRM step and highlights what needs to be taken into account both in planning and in implementation. Case-studies from across the region reveal the positive impact that taking an inclusive approach has on communities.

Highlights:

- ✓ Disability sensitive Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments
- ✓ Disability Inclusive Early Warning Systems
- ✓ Disability sensitive Search and Rescue and First-Aid, Shelters, Stockpiling
- ✓ Communicating and Interacting with Persons with Disabilities—a checklist
- ✓ Making Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Materials Inclusive

8) **Scaling up the community-based health workforce for emergencies**

This Joint Statement of IFRC, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR and the Global Health Alliance draws attention to the vital role that the community-based health workforce plays in all phases of emergency risk management (prevention, preparedness, response and recovery) and provides guidance to scale up this workforce by training and equipping them for action at the local level, and including them in planning of CBDRM.

9) **CBDRM Field Practitioners Handbook**

This joint publication from Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), UNESCAP and DGECHO aims to equip CBDRM practitioners with theories and practical tools that can be applied in community work and is based on experience from the six South East Asian countries – Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam, Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines. The handbook includes a framework for reducing risk using a CBDRM approach, tools for implementing various stages of the CBDRM process and sheds light on major considerations in undertaking CBDRM: Community-Managed Implementation, Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment and Action as well as Gender Conscious Approach to Disaster Risk Reduction.

10) **TorqAid Manual for CBDRM in Rural Communities.**

A practical toolkit developed based on the work of various NGOs in Vanuatu, Afghanistan, Lao PDR and India.

Highlight:

- ✓ Template to facilitate a participative approach using visual materials for identification of vulnerable groups, key stakeholders, and prevailing hazards

11) **CordAid Training Manual for CBDRR.**

This trainer's manual is a process guide for trainers and facilitators on CBDRM. The User Guide is supplemented by a guidance on action planning and a training course.

12) **Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction Manual**

Developed by the Lao Red Cross, French Red Cross and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) this manual provides a common methodology for CBDRR including the eight implementation steps for CBDRR in the context of Lao PDR.

13) **WHO's Community-based Approach to Disaster Risk Reduction.**

This manual has been designed to support Primary Health Care workers to train community members in their catchment areas on how they can be effectively prepared and contribute to reducing human, social, economic and environmental risks during emergencies. The community can be trained on how to assess the risks in their local area that result in a simple and practical plan of action that can minimize negative impacts of disasters. The manual has been prepared using simple language, including pictorial explanations.

It can be complemented by WHO Training Toolkit for community health workers on CBDRM developed for Pakistan.

14) **Training Manual for Disaster Risk Management Systems at Community Level in Vietnam (FAO)**

This manual presents an overview of the CBDRM assessment and planning processes. It includes a variety of exercises aimed at consolidating the information presented by the manual.

15) **Training Manual on Community-based Disaster Risk Management in Bhutan.**

This training manual includes 5 modules on the basics of CBDRM, the processes involved in CBDRM, and community preparedness and emergency response activities.

16) **Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience in the Education Sector, Research-into-Action Brief: Community-based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM): Engaging Children and Youth.**

This document provides a brief overview of the challenges and techniques associated with the involvement of youth into the processes of CBDRM. Based on a case study of Kyrgyz Republic, this study brings out a variety of tools and lessons learned.

17) **Tearfund: Linking CBDRM Good Practice with Government Policy and Practice.**

This research based on case studies from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, India, Indonesia, Malawi, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, Niger and Zambia provides a tool to engage with local, provincial and central government in CBDRM.

18) **CBDRM good practices from Indonesia and India (UNDP)**

'Making Aceh Safer through Disaster Risk Reduction in Development' reviews the process of institutionalizing DRR within village development planning processes in 10 Acehnese gampong/villages.

The review of good practices from the India CBDRM programme highlights the case studies of how stakeholders generated awareness, developed capacities, and promoted volunteerism.

VI. Bibliography

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