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# Community Risk reduction Plan

- What is community Contingency Plan on DRR perspective
- Why to Plan ?
- What to Plan ?
- Who to plan with ?
- When to Plan ?
- Where to plan ?



# Community Risk Reduction Plan

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What is community Contingency Plan?

Community readiness for management of

- Material
- Human
- Financial resources
- And availability of emergency supplies
- To mitigate the destructive effects of disaster by ensuring timely and effective provision of humanitarian aid to those most in need.



# Context of making Risk reduction plan

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- These are based on specific events or known risks at local, national, regional or even global levels (e.g. earthquakes, floods or disease outbreaks), and
- Establish operational procedures for response, based on anticipated resource requirements and capacity.



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# Why Plan

- Planning is essential for efficient and successful disaster response and above all for fruitful risk and crisis management.



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# What to plan for

- All types of humanitarian emergencies, including: complex emergencies, natural and environmental disasters and to respond those successfully.



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# Who to plan with?

- Developing a plan is a question of teamwork and participatory approach of each and every community member, PRI functionaries, senior managers, sectoral technicians, volunteers and administrative personnel



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# When to plan?

- Disaster response and contingency planning is an on-going process.
- Plans must be tested and updated regularly to validate their relevance.
- During rapidly changing situations, plans will need to be updated more frequently; whereas under normal circumstances, less frequent updating will be sufficient



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# Where to plan

- Disaster response plans are necessary at community level where occurrence of disaster is common.





# Components of Disaster Management

- Hazard Analysis
- Vulnerability Analysis
- Prevention and mitigation
- Preparedness
- Prediction and warning
- Response
- Recovery



# Hazard Assessment

## **Hazard assessment**

- Identification of the hazards**
- Prioritisation of the hazards**
- Characterisation of the hazards taking into account the following aspects: Cause/Origin, Forewarning, Force, Speed, Onset, Warning sign & signals frequency, Period of occurrence, Duration**





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# Vulnerability Assessment

## **vulnerability assessment**

- **2 schools of thought:**
  - 1. Vulnerability = location + time (used by Cordaid);**
  - 2. Vulnerability = social, economic, political, geographic, physical conditions (used in Most scientific literature)**
- **Vulnerability is always related to the hazard identified in the area.**
- **Identification of (human and non-human) elements at risk**
- **Identification and ranking of vulnerable groups within the community**
- **Identification of main causes of vulnerability for different categories at risk**



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# Vulnerability Mapping

Who and which are at risk	No persons/ places / things at risk	Causes of risk	Level of risk in numbers		
			High	Medium	Low



# Capacity Assessment

- **Capacity assessment addresses two aspects**
  1. Hazard: Prevention, mitigation
  2. Vulnerability (human): survivability, community readiness ability to 'bounce back' livelihood
- Identification of existing coping capacities
- Identification of the capacity needed by the community to build resilience
- Identification of capacity gaps.



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# Capacity mapping

<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weakness</b>
<b>Opportunity</b>	<b>Threat</b>