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Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction



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Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR)

- People's capacity and survivability will be enhanced, and at the same time, dependence from external support will be gradually terminated



Disaster Risk Management

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Disaster Risk Management – is the collective term for all activities that contribute to increasing capacities and will lead to reducing immediate and long term vulnerabilities. It covers activities before, during and after disasters.



Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction

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Process of disaster risk management in which people / community at risk are **actively engaged in the**

- **identification**
- **analysis**
- **treatment**
- **monitoring**
- **evaluation of disaster risk in order to reduce their vulnerabilities and enhance their capacities .**



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- This means that **people are at the heart of decision making and implementation of disaster risk reduction activities.**
- CMDRR is a process that **mobilizes a group of people in a systematic way towards achieving a safe and resilient community/group.**



CMDRR

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- Binds the group cohesively in the process of making decisions
- Deals with conflicts
- Resolves issues
- Manages **individual and collective tasks** through addressing and bouncing back from hazard events.



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Without CMDRR

- Achieving poverty reduction, social equity improvement, and sustainable development are in serious jeopardy.



Difference between CMDRR and NON DRR villages

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CMDRR Village

Non – CMDRR village

ZERO” death in CMDRR village with almost no injury.

People die and several get injure.

Timely evacuation of elderly, women and children by trained “task forces”.

People take “Early warning” lightly and suffer loss

Poles erected by volunteers in 3 days

Out of electricity for many days.

Pre arrangement of food, water and medicine in rescue shelters

Waiting for Govt./NGOs relief and response.

Debris cleared with in 24 hours after disaster

People are “shouting, complaining”..

People come up with damage assessment, solutions and next course of action

People are waiting for Government to click pictures of damaged houses



Difference between CMDRR and NON DRR villages

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CMDRR Village

Non – CMDRR village

Farmers are aware of disaster resilient crops/ Crops were insured.

Huge loss of agriculture/ Ignorant on crop insurance.

Village heads are trained and remain with villagers from early warning dissemination to till evacuation, rescue and relief

Village heads” run away out of fear and public pressure.

Availability of “Rescue shelters” which has been made by Community-Government-NGO contribution

Non availability of “Safe place” for evacuation

Villagers are having “Emergency fund” to be used during disasters

No “fund” available at village level



How to achieve CMDRR

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- Analyze the hazards its causes and consequences, weakness, strength of a community, issues and challenges.
- Develop action plan, facilitate capacity building input for DRR, Equip with all required skills and techniques know – how to address disaster.



Elements at risk

- Elements at Risk includes who and what can be damaged
- People (Their lives and health)
- Household and community structures (houses, community centers, schools, public buildings)
- Community facilities and services (access roads, bridges, hospitals, electricity water supply etc.)
- Livelihood and economic activities (jobs, production, facilities and equipments, crops and so on.



Hazard Assessment

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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 of Onset, Warning sign & signals frequency, Period of occurrence, Duration



Vulnerability Assessment

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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



Capacity Assessment

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- **Capacity assessment**
- Hazard: Prevention, mitigation
- Capacity addresses:
 - 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.



Community Action

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- Plan to fill the identified capacity gaps
- Including contingency and development plans, designed and implemented by community members. By this, disaster risk will be reduced