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"Turning Practice Into Policy"

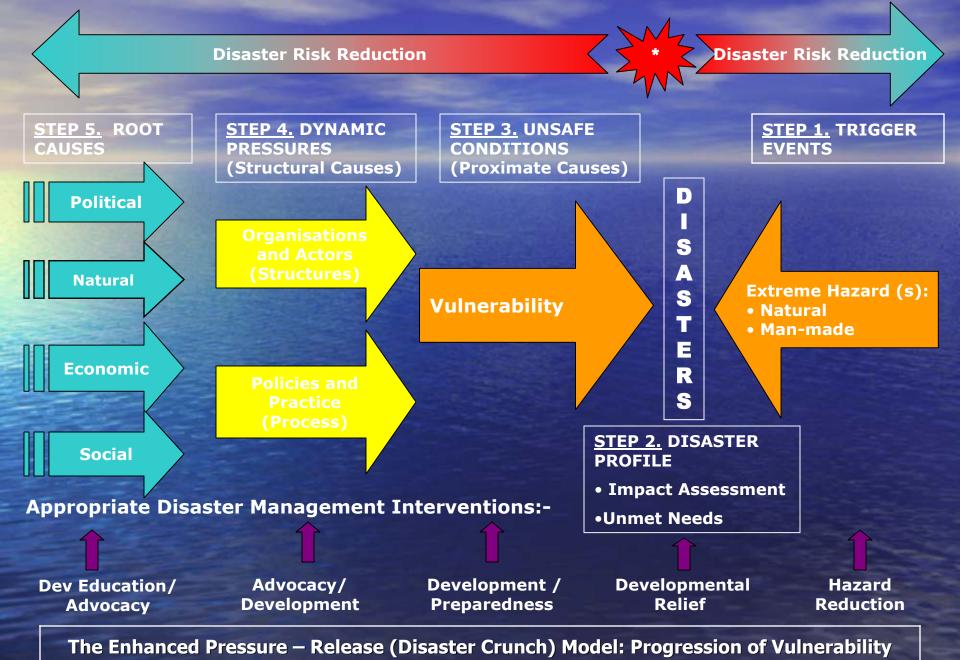
A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

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Introduction

- 98% of people affected from countries of low /medium human development
- Impact most acutely felt by poor and marginalised people at the local level
- Hazards increasing, but vulnerability is the primary reason
- Main strategy of vulnerability reduction at the household level is to strengthen local capacities and coping mechanisms
- Limited understanding of disaster risk is a major constraint to effective disaster risk reduction both at local, national, international levels.
- Understanding the casual factors of risk and vulnerability are critical in designing effective risk reduction interventions
- Requires an appropriate conceptual framework to understand the relationship between vulnerability and the development process.
- Proposed framework starts from local level (people's perspectives)

Understanding Integrated Disaster Management:



Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA):

<u>Step 1.</u> Hazard(s) Assessment

 Identification of past, present and future hazard(s)

 Determine the nature and behaviour of the hazard(s)

Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment Summary:

Step 2. Disaster Impact Assessment

Most vulnerable groups

Elements-at-risk

- Human
- Social
- Natural Resources
- Physical Infrastructure
- Economic / Livelihoods

Priority unmet Needs

- Physical Security
- Health Care
- Water / Sanitation
- Food / Nutrition
- Shelter / Clothing / Essential Non-Food Items
- Livelihoods / Employment
- Education
- Hope

<u>Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment</u> <u>Summary:</u>

Step 3. Unsafe Conditions Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis:

•Vulnerability Assessment:

Identify the factors that create *unsafe conditions* making communities susceptible to the impact of a hazard (fragility)

•Capacities Assessment:

Identify people's strengths (means, assets and resources) used to counter the unsafe conditions and meet basic needs (resilience)

Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment Summary:

Disaggregate information into the following categories :-**Human Factors** Social Factors Natural Factors **Physical Factors Economic Factors**

Note: Adapted from Sustainable Livelihoods Framework

Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment Summary: Step 4. Dynamic Pressures •Organisations and Actors (State, Civil Society,

Private Structures and Institutions)

- Community / Household level
- Municipal
- National
- Regional
- International

Policies and Practices (Formal / Informal Processes)

- Policies / Frameworks / Strategies
- Legislation and Laws
- Culture / Customs
- Power Relations (I.e. age, gender, caste, class, ethnicity)
- Vested Interests

<u>Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment</u> <u>Summary:</u>

<u>Step 5.</u> Underlying Causes

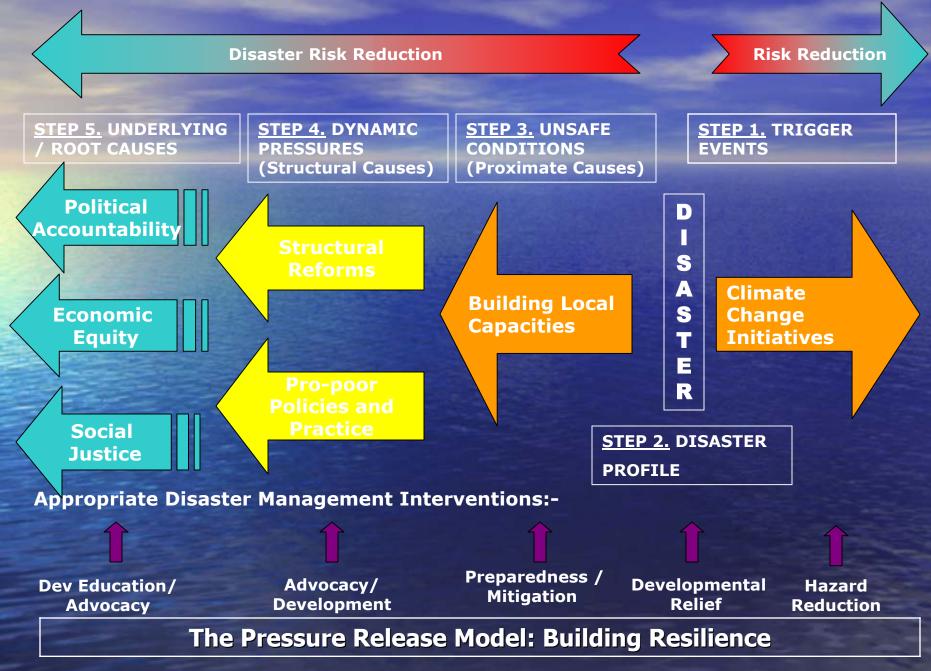
 Social; Value and Norms, Customs & Culture, Religious Beliefs, Philosophies, Rights and Responsibilities, Societal divisions linked to issues of inequality, greed, prejudices (e.g. class, caste, creed, ethnicity, gender)

• Political; Ideologies, Priorities, Patronage

• Economic; Doctrines, Terms of Trade

• Natural; Natural environment

Understanding Integrated Disaster Management:



Conclusions

- The PDRA methodology engages affected communities in a participatory process that helps people to identify and understand disaster risk.
- The awareness of inherent capacities and vulnerabilities forms the basis of informing community action planning to manage risk
- Local-level actors cannot alone address all the structural and underlying causes of vulnerability
- Effective community-based disaster risk reduction must be adopted into government structures to scale up to address huge numbers "at risk"
- Requires effective *partnership* between civil society and governmental bodies