

Capacity Building of Communities

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Why Community Based Disaster Management?



- Local people are potential victims and assume responsibility in managing the risk
- Local people respond first and are the last remaining to rebuild safer communities
- Disasters reflect local conditions, of which local people are ware
- Disaster mitigation measures should be affordable and acceptable for local people
- Critical decisions to avoid risk are made by individuals who can be motivated only locally

Key issues for sustainable CBDM



- Strengthening capacity for motivation of people at the community level
- Ownership of a program through participatory methods
- Mutual support at all levels
- Closing the gap between policy and implementation
- Institutionalization and political commitment
- "Collective security" through structural and nonstructural means, which are affordable and practical

UNCRD Target



UNCRD aims to enhance the capacity of local people and governments with various partners

Motivation and actions at individual and community level are essential



UNCRD Activities for CBDM



- Dissemination of best practices
- Initiation of model projects
- Development of practical guidelines/tools for risk assessment and CBDM
- Training and advisory services
- Building partnership internationally and locally

RADIUS Initiative for IDNDR



- Capacity building
- Local leadership and ownership
- Collaboration and partnership
- Awareness raising



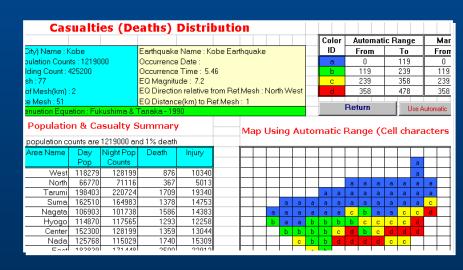
A seminar for students in Bandung

Earthquake damage scenarios and action plans were developed in the 9 case study cities to reduce the urban seismic risk, involving all the stakeholders

Sustainability and partnership in RADIUS

- Local partnership sustains and efforts continue
 - Skopje adopted RADIUS recommendations in Master Plan.
 - Guayaquil created a new Division for Disaster Mitigation.
 - Bandung changed its building permit process.
 - Antofagasta removed schools from Tsunami areas.
 - -Tijuana created NGO called RADIUS.
 - -Experience is transferred to neighboring cities.

A simplified software for urban seismic damage estimation was developed (free distribution)



Global Earthquake Safety Initiative with 41 cities worldwide

A joint initiative with GeoHazard International (GHI) for capacity building

Objective of the Project

- To know where the risk is the most
- To understand the causes of the risk
- To provide affordable city specific solution
- To enhance an effective decision making system

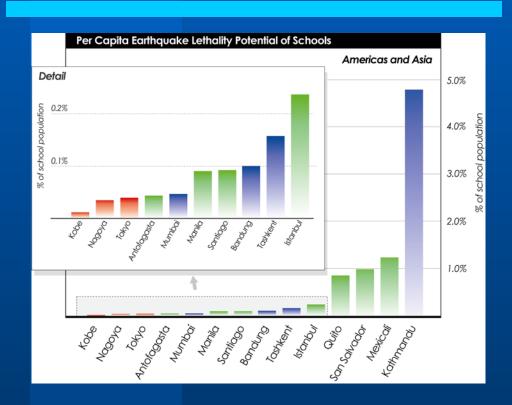
End-users

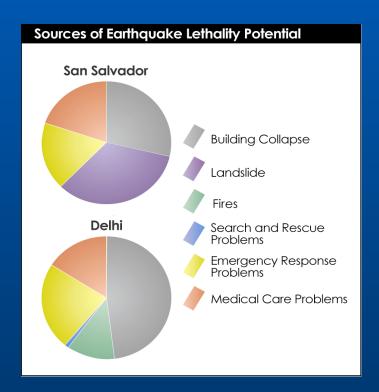
City and regional disaster managers and decision makers

GESI – City risk analysis

to better understand the causes and countermeasures







Risk comparison among the cities

Sources of Earthquake Lethality Potential are diverse in each city.

What Delhi needs to do to reduce its risk is different from what San Salvador needs to do.

Pantanka New Life (PNY) Project





EDM, NCPDP, NGOs Kobe, NSET-Nepal, SEEDS, and UNCRD





- Build People's confidence/ Simple and effective means
- Enhance understanding of performance of simple structures
- Incorporate people into process of transferring technology

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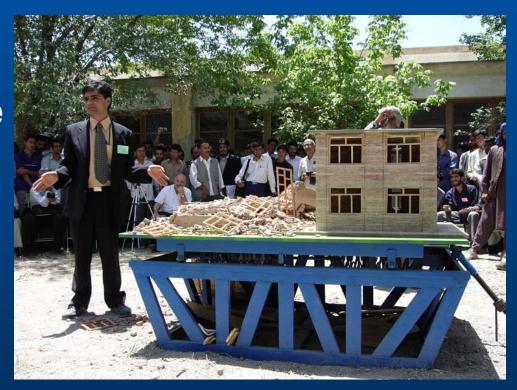
Afghanistan Training and Livelihood Initiative



With national governments, Kabul University, SFL, CODE, and NSET

Objectives

- To develop guidelines (Persian) for earthquake safer construction practice
- To conduct training of masons and engineers
- To recover livelihood



Improvised Shake Table Demonstration

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 For reconstruction of Bam, Iran, Nov. 2004



WCDR

Shake table demonstration is held 14:30 - 16:30 on 18 and 21 Jan. at International Exhibition Hall and at UNCRD Symposium on 20 Jan.

School Earthquake Safety Initiative

- Partnership projects with NSET-Nepal (1999)
- Hyogo-Kerman Friendship Fund (Feb. 2005-)
- Human Security Fund (Feb. 2005)











Bal Vikas Secondary School, Nepal

- Strengthen school buildings (retrofitting)
- Technology transfer and training of masons/engineers
- Disaster education and mitigation culture

Sustainability in Community-Based Disaster Management (2002-2005)



Year 1 (2002):

 Framework for sustainable CBDM through 6 case studies in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Nepal, and the Philippines

Year 2 (2003):

Development of Guidelines for Sustainable CBDM and field testing in Bangladesh, Viet Nam, and the Philippines

Year 3 (2004):

Application of the Guidelines in Viet Nam and Mongolia, Partnership building





UNCRD Activities for WCDR



- Publication of the outcome of the various CBDM projects "User's Guide," "Tapestry," and "Digest"
- International Symposium on "Community Legacy in Feb. 2004, as a pre-event
- International Conference on "Partnership in CBDM" in Aug. 2004, Delhi, as a pre-event, followed by On-line Forum on CBDM from 13 September to 6 October
- Sessions on "CBDM" (21 Jan.) and "Policies for Safer Housing/Building" (19 Jan.)
- International Symposium on "Safer Communities" on 21 Jan. 2005
- Shake Table Demonstration on 18 and 21 Jan. 2005

Intl Conference on Partnership in CBDM in Asia Pree-event for WCDR, 24-26 Aug. 2004, Delhi Co-organized by UNCRD, UN ISDR, SEEDS, Kyoto University



Resolution

- It is required to integrate CBDM as the cross cutting policy initiatives.
- Recognition of civil society initiatives and corporate partnership is essential.
- Education and training play a crucial role in mainstreaming CBDM

Recommendation for Capacity Building



- Involvement and motivation of people through participatory process and appropriate risk communication
- Training (with RADIUS/GESI methodologies and User's Guide) within all local governments by 2015
- National/local governments-Civil society partnership should be initiated by 2015
- All schools and hospitals should be disaster resistant by 2015. Communities should be involved in the initiatives for awareness raising and technology transfer

Thank you!



UNCRD

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