



Strategic Targeting Methodology:

Community Selection Manual

Program/project/activity undertaken with the financial support of the Government of Canada.

Programme/projet/activité réalisé avec l'appui financier du gouvernement du Canada.

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Cover Photos: IFRC, Department of Disaster Management (British Virgin Islands)
Editorial design: Laura Quirós Ortiz | www.lauraquiros.com

Strategic Targeting Methodology: Community Selection Manual 12/2014

Red Cross Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Reference Centre (CADRIM)

c/o The Barbados Red Cross Society
Warrens, St. Michael
Barbados

Tel: + 1 (246) 417 1530/2727

Fax: + 1 (246) 417 1540

E-mail: cadrim.americas@ifrc.org

Web site: www.cadrim.org | www.ifrc.org



Strategy 2020 is guiding the actions of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) throughout this decade.

It defines three strategic aims and three enabling actions for the IFRC and its member National Societies in order to achieve a common vision:

To inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The strategic aims of Strategy 2020 are:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disasters and crises
2. Enable healthy and safe living
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace

The enabling actions to deliver our Strategic Aims are:

1. Build strong National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
2. Pursue humanitarian diplomacy to prevent and reduce vulnerability in a globalized world.
3. Function effectively as the International Federation.

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Acronyms

CBDRR	Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction
CC	Climate Change
CDEMA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
CDM	Comprehensive Disaster Management
CDRT	Community Disaster Response Team
CRRO	IFRC Caribbean Regional Representation Office
DFATD	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Canada
DFID	United Kingdom's Department for International Development
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
VCA	Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment

Acknowledgements

The Strategic Targeting Methodology (STM) Community Selection Manual and its related documents (Guidelines and Form/Workbook) are the result of extensive consultation with and valuable contributions from the National Societies in the Caribbean, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Red Cross Caribbean Disaster Management Network, the Canadian Red Cross, the American Red Cross, the Red Cross Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Reference Centre (CADRIM) and our valued partner organizations. The suite of STM documents were made possible through the financial support of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Canada (DFATD), the Canadian Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1.0 Background Information

The Strategic Targeting Methodology (STM) is intended for use in the selection of communities for disaster risk reduction actions by any stakeholder (e.g. Government, NGOs and IFRC). It ensures a transparent, consistent and documented process that reduces external influences and power dynamics in the decision-making that leads to the selection of communities for DRR interventions using project resources. It also helps to improve coordination and reduces duplication of effort through the identification of multiple stakeholders working in similar areas or sectors. In addition, the methodology helps to explain to stakeholders, including communities, the reasons for selection or non-selection for support.

Guidelines have been developed for disaster risk management specialists, programme managers and technical staff to facilitate the selection of the most vulnerable communities in a country. The guidelines:

- **Explain the scope, purpose, benefits and limitations of the Strategic Targeting Methodology**
- **Identify three (3) of the main administrative divisions within a country**
- **Offer suggestions for the effective identification and engagement of key stakeholders at each of the identified administrative levels of the country**
- **Suggest the detailed process that should be followed to fulfil the main functions within the methodology**
- **Highlight the resources required for effective use of the STM**
- **Identify the key functions associated with the use of the STM**

2.0 Introduction

This manual has been developed for use by facilitators to support the implementation of the Strategic Targeting Methodology (STM) guidelines.

It is important to use the guidelines and this manual with wide stakeholder participation to ensure that the information gathered is fully reflective of the local context in terms of the hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities of the country and its intended beneficiaries.

You will notice in the STM Guidelines document that Levels One (1) to Three (3) of the process support the primary functions of data collection and data analysis (in Level 4). These are critical components as the information gathered is used to support Level 5 of the process i.e. the decision-making required to support the selection of prioritised communities for disaster risk reduction interventions. Although various tools are used to collect national data, the primary tool used at both the parish and community level is a pre-designed Community Selection form (see Annexes 1 and 2).

This manual will take users through the steps to be followed to facilitate data collection via the manual completion of the forms as well as the electronic storage and analysis of information using Excel-based files.

3.0 Using the Community Selection Form

Once all preparations have been completed and the participants for the focus group discussions identified (reflecting a suitable gender balance), it is time to continue with data collection. This section offers the facilitator some insight on how to manage focus group sessions in order to gather the relevant information. Focus Group discussions will take place at both parish and community level OR can be combined depending on the national context, available resources and preference.

A Community Selection form has been developed to support the collection of data. This form has been divided into two parts. At first glance, you will find both parts to be similar. However, Part I – captures key information on hazards, vulnerability and disaster management capacity at the parish level; and Part II – captures more detailed information on hazards, vulnerability and disaster management capacity at the community level.

SECTION 1: Basic Information

This section should be completed to identify the name of the parish or community and its location. It will also be used to capture the composite scores calculated.

SECTION 2: Introduction

You should commence the focus group discussion with introductions. Remember to introduce yourself and then invite the participants (at either parish or community

level) to introduce themselves, indicating who they represent or who they work for. Next, explain the reason why you are there. Emphasize the following points:

- This visit is for an assessment of disaster risk. It is not a guarantee of assistance.
- Advise the participants to ask for clarification if a term or question is not understood. You will try to avoid jargon.
- It is important that everyone participates in the discussion, since each person's perspective is valued. You will therefore need to measure consensus carefully.

Note: Your role as facilitator is to discourage dominance from just a few individuals, and to give everyone a chance to speak who wishes to speak. The discussion will be more like a conversation than an interview. In some cases the final answer will come after some discussion and debate. Check that the group gives you permission to moderate the discussion in this way, and that the community "leaders" agree that the perspective of everyone is important and captured.

- All information captured will be kept anonymous. However, you will check the information with other sources, so it is important that the information is accurate. It won't help if the answers give a false impression of a more hazard-prone community than is really the case.

SECTION 3: A) Hazard Information

Hazard: ‘Something dangerous’ that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.

1. Hazard Profile

Complete each section of the table provided. The required responses will come after a short discussion. Start by explaining what you mean by the term ‘hazard’. Encourage a discussion by asking the group to think about and share information on:

- The types of hazards that affect the area. Initially the group may focus on recent hazards, and you can prompt them to consider major hazards that have not occurred for many years but have been talked about for generations (of course there is an opportunity here to direct the question to older people in the group).
- Different types of hazards e.g. natural hazards, or hazards which are a result of human behaviour in some way.
- Any observed trends related to the hazards over the years.
- How hazards have affected different livelihoods. Try to find out from different groups (e.g. from farmers, livestock owners, fisherfolk, traders, sand or mineral miners etc.) which hazards are particularly important for them.
- Hazards that have a similar impact. E.g. high winds and heavy rain may both be associated with a tropical storm. However, wildfires and housefires are completely different in terms of their impact (severity/scale).

2. Human Behaviour which Increases Hazard Susceptibility

a) What human behaviours/man-made factors increase disaster risk in the community?

NOTE: Do not read out the list – just write the answer in the relevant row. For each answer they give, ask them to provide a little more detail – and to highlight why it increases susceptibility to disaster.

Hazard Ranking

Hazard Ranking: This can be done as short group activity. Write each hazard shown on the form on a small card. You can make this more participatory by handing over the marker pens and cards to the participants and invite them to draw an image of the hazard on the card (they can write the name of the hazard underneath if they think their image might not be recognizable - but you will find that the group members quickly become clear what each drawing represents).

Now ask the group to rank the hazards. Suggest they lay them out on the ground or on a table (where everyone can see) and rank them according to the most important. Explain that the criteria will be discussed as you go along. After one person has arranged the cards ask if someone else has a different opinion. When a few people have contributed, ask the group to come to a consensus. Now write them on the disaster risk assessment form – the top 5 hazards. Go through each hazard and for each one how frequent it is (read out the classifications and scores). Repeat for “scale” and “severity” for the same hazard and then ask them to summarize the most important factor that makes the community particularly vulnerable to that hazard. Repeat for the other hazards.

SECTION 4: B) Vulnerability/Resilience

1. Physical Infrastructure

Complete the matrix concerning the physical infrastructure. Explain that you would like them to describe the physical infrastructure. For each category they should listen to the options and select the one which is most relevant. Ask each feature as a question.

a) Complete the following **Inventory of Institutions** within the community. Place a tick next to each type of institution and list the quantity (if required). Now that the basic guidance has been provided, you should be able to easily complete the remaining components of this section.

2. Economic Profile

3. Health & Education Profile (Found in PART II – ONLY)

4. Information Technology

5. Social Profile

ACCESS	Ask them to describe access to the community in normal times. State the four options provided.
QUALITY OF HOUSING STOCK:	This question should be adapted to suit the national context based on the national data collected. Start with finding out the types of houses you can find in the community, and see if these match the nationally-defined categories. It could be that there are some types of housing that are not found in the area. Use the proportional piling beans or stones to find out the answer. Write each of the nationally-defined categories on small cards and lay them out on the floor or table. Say: "If this pile of 20 stones/beans represents all the houses in the community, how would you divide up the pile to show the proportion of different types of housing stock?" Ask for a couple of volunteers to divide up the pile - and then get a consensus.
LIMITING FACTOR FOR THOSE WITH INADEQUATE ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER (TICK ALL THAT APPLY)	Use the options provided to select all suitable responses.
RISK OF COMMUNITY BEING ISOLATED IN THE EVENT OF A DISASTER	Use the options provided. You can use the proportional piling method to determine consensus for the answer.
ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER:	Ask them to estimate the proportion of households with access to a safe, reliable supply of an adequate quantity of clean drinking water. Mark the score as indicated - not the percentage. Follow up by asking them what the limiting factor is for those with inadequate access. Do not read these out - but tick those that apply when they respond.
FACILITIES FOR GARBAGE COLLECTION:	Ask them to describe how well the garbage collection system works. Read out the answers.
HOUSEHOLD SANITATION FACILITIES:	Repeat as with the question about potable water, following up with the question about the issues of concern. Do not read out the issues of concern, just tick those that apply.
SETTLEMENT TYPES:	This question should be adapted to suit the national context based on the national data collected.
BUILDING IN HAZARD-PRONE AREAS:	

SECTION 4: B) Vulnerability/Resilience

a) Assess how effective the following disaster management systems are in this community

SECTION 6: D) Other Considerations

Complete this section after returning from the community.

4. 0 Using the Community Selection Workbook

The Community Selection Workbook is in an Excel file format that electronically captures information about a community that has been collected using the Community Selection form. It supports the analysis used to determine the types and level of vulnerability for specific communities as well as the consequent shortlist of most at-risk communities.



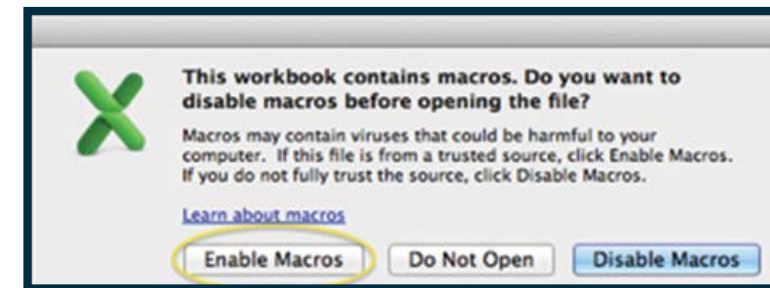
To complete this task you will need:

- 1 Laptop with Microsoft Excel software
- Community Selection Workbook file (Available on CD or USB stick provided)
- Completed Community Selection forms for each area

Navigating the Workbook

Open the Excel file 'Community Selection Workbook'. A box will appear before the file opens asking if you would like to enable macros. Macros are automated commands programmed into the excel workbook. Click '**Enable Macros**'.

BEFORE YOU DO ANYTHING ELSE, click '**Save As**' and save the workbook as a NEW FILE – with a relevant file name (e.g. the name of the parish, month and year: "Trelawney October 2012").



Understanding the Worksheets

1. The first worksheet in the workbook is the Consolidation sheet. It pulls information entered from each community worksheet (e.g. Comm1, Comm2, Comm3, etc.) and sorts the data by category in this central location. There is no need to enter any information into this sheet.
2. The second worksheet is the Ranking sheet. This sheet organizes the information from the Consolidation sheet, ranking communities by total vulnerability score from highest (most vulnerable) to lowest (least vulnerable). The ranking sheet includes a button in cell AU29 labelled Sort Ranking. Click on this button to arrange communities by

total vulnerability score.

Note: Communities can be ranked by score after data entry in the community worksheets and with a click on the Sort Ranking button.


3. The third worksheet is the VALID sheet. This sheet contains multiple-choice responses to questions in the questionnaire and a score value corresponding to each response. It is not necessary to make any changes to this sheet except when responses need to be adapted to suit the national context. More guidance on when it may be necessary to adapt responses is located in the next section of this manual.

4. The Parish Disaster Management Committee and their teams will assess a number of communities using the Community Selection form. The subsequent Excel worksheets (Comm1, Comm2, Comm3, etc.) are used to input the data collected on each completed Community Selection form. One Community Selection form should be completed for each community. Each community has its own sheet in the workbook. The workbook holds information for up to 25 communities.

Note: Review the Community Selection form before use to ensure that the terms included are applicable to the national context. If some terms are not applicable, you can adapt the form using the guidance identified in the next section.

	AS	AT	AU
22	0	0	0
23	0	0	0
24	0	0	0
25	0	0	0
26	0	0	0
27	0	0	0
28	0	0	0
29			
30			

Sort Ranking



Adapting the Workbook and Community Selection Form to the National Context

The terms used to describe objects or situations in a specific category may vary from country to country. Before using the forms, a group should look at the terms used to ensure that they are relevant to the national context. There are two questions in the Community Selection form and the corresponding Excel workbook that will require adaptation based on the national context.

Both questions are in section **B1: Physical Infrastructure**.

• Quality of Housing Stock

This list should include the terminology used to describe the range of housing stock found in the country. This information should be available from the national census agency. The first option listed should be the “top quality” / “safest” type of house construction, with options listed below of progressively lower quality and more “unsafe”. Up to five housing types can be entered in the VALID worksheet cells C84-C88. The first two (C84, C85) are less vulnerable housing types and the last three (C86-C88) are more vulnerable housing types. The more vulnerable housing types have the notation - (V). Those cells are unlocked to enable easy changes by the user.

• Settlement types:

This question seeks to classify communities by their longevity as well as the quality of services and support they receive from government. Informal/non-regularized communities are more likely to be vulnerable to hazards.

This list should include the terminology used to describe the range of settlement types found in the country. This information should be available from the national census agency. Up to five settlement types can be entered in the **VALID** worksheet cells (Rows 89-93). The first two choices (found in cells C89 and C90) are less vulnerable and the last three (found in cells C91-C93) are more vulnerable.

	A	B	C
84			Block & steel
85			Concrete
86		Quality of housing stock [adapt for national context]	Wattle & Daub
87			Wood
88			Other
89			well-established regularized areas
90			new regularized developments
91		Settlement types (Use proportional piling)	unregularized developments
92			temporary (migrant)
93			Other

Once you have sourced the appropriate terms used in these sections, amend the options for valid answers by opening the **VALID** worksheet. To do this, follow these steps:

1. Find the **VALID** worksheet and go down to column C, rows 84 to 88. The top row, currently “Block and Steel”, should be replaced with the relevant description for the top quality housing type in your country; repeat for the others, with a maximum of five. NB: remember that the bottom three positions (C86-C88) are assigned to categories deemed to be less strong/safe. This is important because the percentages are the basis for the scoring of housing types (calculated in the Consolidation worksheet).
2. Repeat this procedure to update the settlement types in **VALID** worksheet column C, rows 89-93. The top row (currently “well-established regularized areas” should be replaced with the relevant description for the top quality

settlement type in your country; repeat for the others, with a maximum of five. As above, remember that the bottom three positions (C91-C93) are reserved for categories deemed to be the most vulnerable settlement types and are the only categories used to calculate the score for settlement types in the **Consolidation** worksheet.

Instructions for Data Entry - Section by Section

Brief Introduction

A Community Selection form must be completed for each community being assessed. The data from the completed forms should be entered in an individual “**Comm**” worksheet of the Community Selection Workbook. The design of the “**Comm**” worksheets follows the general format and answer choices that appear in the Community Selection form.

The screenshot shows a spreadsheet interface with a form overlaid. The form is titled '01 VULNERABILITY/RESILIENCE' and contains several sections:

- 1. Physical Infrastructure**
- a. Complete the following matrix concerning the physical infrastructure.**
- 36 Access to the community (in "normal" times)**
- 37 Risk of community being isolated in the event of a disaster**
- 40 Percentage of each type of housing**
- 45 % of hhs with good access to safe, reliable supply of potable water**
- 47 Limiting factor for those with inadequate access**

On the right side of the form, there is a dropdown menu labeled 'Main access route is bad' with a list of options: 'Multiple good access routes', 'One good access route', and 'Main access route is in need of repair'. Below this are several input fields for data entry.

There are drop down menus for questions with multiple-choice answers. To locate the drop down menu, click on the answer box and arrows will appear in the lower right hand corner of the cell. Clicking on the arrows displays the possible answer choices. Click on the response corresponding to the data written on the Community

Selection form and it will display the answer in the cell. Answer choices are automatically linked to the **VALID** worksheet and are designed to generate the scoring function since each response is associated with a certain pre-determined score.

The Community Worksheets in Community Selection Workbook are designed in the same layout as the Community Selection Form. There are five main sections with sub-sections where applicable:

- **Background Information**
- **Hazard Information**
 - Hazard Profile
 - Human Behavior
- **Vulnerability/Resilience**
 - Physical Infrastructure
 - Economic Profile
 - Health and Education Profile
 - Information Technology
 - Social Profile
- **Disaster Management Capacity**
- **Other Considerations**

Let's take a look at how each section of the form must be entered into the datasheet.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This section captures basic information about the community including the name of community, where it is located, population, number of households, etc. Simply enter background information in the relevant boxes. There

are drop down menus for type of community/parish (cell E6) and location (cell I6). All other information is typed directly in to the boxes by the user.

HAZARD INFORMATION

Hazard Profile: Which hazards is the area exposed to?

Enter data for each hazard separately. In the column titled Top 5 hazards (ranked) select the relevant hazard from the drop-down menu. The drop down menu will appear when you click on the relevant cell in column C. Click on the arrow at the bottom right of this cell to reveal the drop down menu. Click again to select the appropriate response.

NOTE: The hazards should be entered in the order of importance to the community. This can be done using proportional piling.

Proportional Piling

It is difficult for people to debate if you ask them directly about percentages, but if you use proportional piling it is quite easy to explore different people's views, followed by a consensus within the group.

How you do it: **Find 20 large beans or stones. Carry these with you and use them each time. Check that there are always 20.** First start by identifying the different categories: Write these down on small cards, or draw pictures, and put them on the ground.

Now, ask them to divide the stones/beans among the categories. Explain that the pile of beans represents e.g. all the households in the entire community. Ask them to allocate stones/beans according to the proportion of for example households. Make sure they are not thinking about counting the beans. We want a rough idea. Make a larger pile where there are more households and a smaller group for where there are fewer households. Ask if someone disagrees with this analysis – and ask them to divide the beans again. Continue doing this until you have a consensus. Count the beans in each pile and multiply by 5 to get a percentage.

Next to each hazard, there is space for questions on Frequency, Scale and Severity. Use the drop down menus to select the appropriate response. Once a response is selected, the score is automatically applied in the next column. The total score for each hazard is calculated automatically in column N.

The relevant sections are highlighted in the image below for easy reference.

Hazard	Frequency	Score	Scale	Severity	Total Score
1 Housefires	occurs once or twice in 10 years	1	affects individual households	1	5
2 Earthquake	has never occurred but could occur	1	affects all the population	5	7
3		0		0	0
4		0		0	0
5		0		0	0

For the Top Factor which makes community vulnerable to this hazard, type the text in written on the form into the space provided.

Human Behaviour which Increases Hazard Susceptibility

Enter the text as it appears in the relevant row of the table (there are no drop down menus for this section). If you wish to start a new line within a box, press ALT+Enter.

VULNERABILITY/RESILIENCE

Physical Infrastructure

a) Complete the following matrix concerning the physical infrastructure

This section is found in rows 34-75. For each row of this table, select the relevant option from the dropdown menu. The relevant score will automatically be applied for each response.

Questions on the Quality of Housing Stock (Rows 41-44) and Settlement Types (Row 66) have drop down menus, and space for the percentage of each type of housing (or settlement type) to be entered. The score for these questions is calculated on the Consolidation worksheet based on the percentage of the most vulnerable categories (cells K40-43) for housing stock and K59, K60, O59 and O60 for settlement types).

Question	Response	Score
34-35: Physical Infrastructure		
36: Access to the community (in "normal" times)		
37: Risk of community being isolated in the event of a disaster		
38: Percentage of each type of housing		
39: Brick & Steel		
40: Waste & Debris		
41: Concrete Mqg		
42: Other		
43: % of Hts with good access to safe, reliable supply of potable water		
44: Limiting factor for those with inadequate access		
45: Existence of facilities for garbage collection and disposal		
46: % of Hts with adequate sanitation		
47: Issues of concern for those with inadequate facilities (Select all that apply)		
48: % of Settlement types (Must include other or % doesn't calculate)		
49: Buildings in unsafe, hazard prone areas		
50: Assess reliability and coverage of electricity to households		
51: How widespread is access to electricity		

b) Complete the following Inventory of Institutions within the community

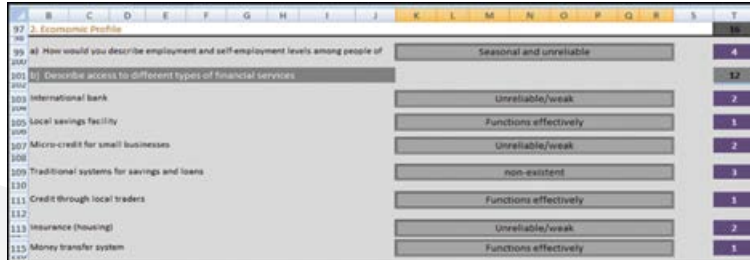
The section is located in rows 77-102. To complete, mark an “X” in the boxes that apply.

Economic Profile

a) How would you describe employment and self-employment levels among people of working age?

Enter the response which is circled on the form using the drop-down menu as before. The score is applied automatically.

b) Describe access to different types of financial services. Tick the relevant column for each row.

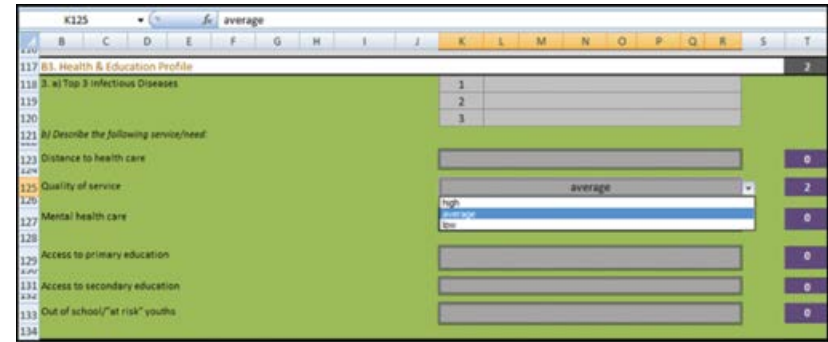


Enter the responses that are ticked on the form using the drop-down menu as before. The scores are applied automatically.

Health & Education Profile

a) Top 3 infectious diseases: Type the responses in cells L124 - L127. There are no drop-down menus for types of infectious diseases and the responses are not scored.

b) Describe the following services/needs: enter the relevant answer using the drop-down menus. The scores in this section are applied automatically.



Information Technology

Rows 142-149. Enter the relevant answer using the drop-down menu. Scores are applied automatically.

Social Profile

Rows 151-170. Enter the data as indicated – typed answers, or use the drop-down menus. Scores are applied automatically.



DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

a) Assess how effective the following disaster management systems are in this community.

Rows 172-201. There is one question in this section on row 98 “Early warning system” that has space in cell C182 to identify the hazard for which an early warning system exists (Tsunami in the example below). All other questions are completed using the drop down menus with scores applied automatically.

179	Communication Systems	
181	Early warning system	
182	Identify Hazard Type(s)	
183		
185	Community-level Disaster Response Team	Active CDRT; recently deployed but imbalanced training
187	Level of preparedness activities in the community	
189	Capacity of and links to Disaster Coordinator (DC) Office	
191	Level of government support in area (line ministries)	
193	Access to health services	Strong outside of disasters; weak during
195	Access to shelters	
197	Access to relief supplies	
199	Presence of Traders selling food/essential non-food goods	
201	Transport facilities	
203	OTHER CONSIDERATIONS	

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Rows 203-214. Enter the data using the drop-down menus. Row 209 has space to type in logistical or administrative challenges to be considered. The question in row 211: Which CBDRR sectors would be particularly impactful in this community should be completed using the drop down menu boxes provided, though this information is not scored.

194	Other Considerations	
196	History of DRR support: community has...	
198	Community mobilization	Benefited from micro DRR infrastructural projects recently
199	Logistical or administrative challenges that need to be considered in project	Benefited from major DRR infrastructural projects recently
200		Benefited from awareness raising and training
201		Did not benefit from DRR interventions in recent years
202	Which CBDRR sectors would be particularly impactful in this community?	
203	1	2
204		
205		

Data Validation & Analysis

Once all the data is entered, check to ensure that the information from the Community Selection form has been accurately captured on the “Comm” sheet. It is best if someone other than the person who entered the data reads out the information in the workbook. The person who entered the data can then check the responses against the original hand-written information from the questionnaire. When the information on each completed form has been entered into the workbook for each of the surveyed communities, it is possible to analyse the information.



Consolidation Worksheet

The scores from each community can be analysed by broad categories using the Consolidation worksheet. This can be easily done by printing out the worksheet. The Consolidation worksheet has been formatted to make printing the sheet so that the data can be reviewed easily. A simple bar chart showing the comparison of composite scores for each area is also included to illustrate the data.

Ranking Worksheet

The Ranking sheet is used to analyse vulnerability scores across communities once all Community Selection data is entered on the Comm worksheets. The Ranking worksheet organizes communities by total score with communities scoring the highest (most vulnerable) located at the top of the sheet. In order to rank the communities, the user must click the Sort Ranking button located in cell AU29. It is also possible to rank according to scores for each of the sections (Hazard profile, Vulnerability profile, Disaster Management Capacity).

The Ranking worksheet may also be printed out. It is formatted to print so that the data can be reviewed easily.

Analysis and Summarizing

Once the ranking sheet is complete it will be important for stakeholders to review the position of the communities on the sheet and discuss the needs of the communities. The overall vulnerability of a community is determined by numerous factors; therefore it is important to keep in mind the primary data that lead to the ranking. Stakeholders are encouraged to discuss the different areas of the

communities profile which has led to the ranking and determine what support agency/ stakeholder would be in the best position to assist the community

For Example: Community A, has been ranked the most vulnerable community on the island. When the group of stakeholders review and analyse the data, it appears the community is in a hazardous area, has insufficient infrastructure and suffers from significant health concerns. Although all stakeholders are interested in supporting the community it is important to recognize the strengths and mandate of the stakeholders to determine who is most appropriate to support each community.

The following questions should be considered when stakeholders review the list and prioritize which communities.

1. **Is the community in immediate danger or crisis?**
2. **What length of intervention is necessary in the community? Short or long term intervention?¹**
3. **What type of resilience building is most necessary in the community? According to the community profile does the community require health intervention, social capacity building support, risk reduction training, infrastructure projects etc?**
4. **What stakeholder has the technical capacity or mandate to assist in the necessary area of intervention?**
5. **Who has access² to the community? Does and stakeholder have an existing relationship with the community?**
6. **Are there any concerns about working in the community, or reasons to not work in the community?**

¹ If the community does not receive immediate intervention human life will be lost.

² Access may mean the physical access to the community or the acceptance by a community

The stakeholders can determine the most appropriate method to discuss the above guiding questions. It is important that this information be captured as it will support the decision making process for community selection and intervention. Appendix XX will assist you in consolidating this data.

Decision Making

Review the consolidated data and final ranking from all the communities at a meeting of the [Parish] Disaster Management Committee as well as the groups analysis and summary

Once the data is reviewed, the information should be presented to the National Strategic Targeting Methodology Committee to support the decisions leading to the prioritisation and selection of vulnerable communities. Decisions should be captured in writing and kept with the selection criteria and data.

Once recommendations and decisions have been made, the process is not over. It is important for DRR stakeholders to continue communication and “check back” on process and progress. It is important for the group to determine how they will continue to engage and how they will coordinate to report their interventions.

Data Management and Monitoring

A significant amount of useful data will come out of this process. It will be important to ensure the data is managed appropriately, safe and accessible for future

use. It is suggested that all original files be stored by the lead agency and the files be made available to other stakeholders through soft copies, available on a secured data management site or by distributed USB drives.

The Strategic Targeting Committee should continue to be active after the selection of communities to “check back” and provide feedback on the community interventions. It is suggested that these discussions become part of the DRR Platform discussions in the country. If the country does not have an established DRR Platform, this could be an opportunity to begin the process.

Community Communication

It is important that communities also understand the reason interventions will take place in their community, or why interventions will not take place in their community. Once communities are selected it is suggested that agencies hold a sensitization meeting with the community. During this meeting the community profile can be shared with the community, as well as the main decision points for the agencies “choosing” the community. It is important that the community accepts the offer of community programming. This process should be documented as part of your programming.

COMMUNITY SELECTION (PART I)

For assessing disaster risk within the [parish] and preparing a shortlist of communities for assessment

INTRODUCTION

This checklist is to provide a structure in the review of information concerning disaster risk in the parish. It is intended to guide discussions. The results of the discussion (areas of the [parish] which are particularly at risk because of each exacerbating factor) should be recorded on this sheet and mapped where relevant.

Most of the early questions are about the [parish] as a whole and do not need to be mapped. Most of the later questions are particularly useful if vulnerable areas are indicated on the map.

DATE OF ASSESSMENT: _____

Country	Parish	# of Communities	# of Households
Population Size			
Circle the appropriate answer			
Community Type	Urban	Peri-Urban	Rural
Location	Coastal	Inland	Mixed (Coastal & Inland)

A. PARISH DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

a) List active members of the [parish] disaster committee:

Chair	
Secretary	
Members	
% Men	% Women

b) How often does the [parish] DMC meet per year?

B. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Complete the table below.

Population (people)	# Households	Average HH size
% urban	% rural	% peri-urban
% men	% women	% under-fives
% children 5-17 years	% adults (18-54)	% older people (55+)
Poverty index / level*	Population density	Dependency ratio
% employed (Men)	% employed (Women)	% employed (youth)

C. HAZARD INFORMATION

Historical Timeline for Hazardous Events

Discuss hazards, going as far back as is useful. Record dates (month, year) of the major events and map them at the end. NB: the space is limited here; record the information on a separate paper, then enter the data into this form and add rows as required

Year	Hazards	Scale of Impact*	** Impact (1) Mortality/injury/morbidity	***Impact (2) on Infrastructure, Housing, Livelihoods

* Scale score		** Impact (1) Mortality/ injury/morbidity	
5	Affects all the population in Parish	5	Large scale death & injury and a public health crisis
4	Affects most of the population	4	Some deaths, injury and/or a public health crisis
3	Affects less than half the population	3	No deaths, some injury & public health problems
2	Affects small areas	2	Public health problems - dealt with adequately
1	Affects individual communities	1	No major problems to most humans
***Impact (2) on Infrastructure, Housing, Assets, Livelihoods			
5	Major destruction to infrastructure, complete loss of livelihoods, or assets		
4	Major damage to infrastructure, significant livelihood and asset losses		
3	Moderate damage to infrastructure, livelihoods, or assets		
2	Minor damage to infrastructure, livelihoods or assets		
1	Negligible damage to infrastructure or household assets		
List of Hazards/Disasters			
Flooding Tropical Storm/Hurricane Tsunami Earthquake Volcano Landslides/rockfalls Drought		Wildfires House fires Industrial Hazard Pollution Disease Outbreak Conflict/civil disturbance Road Accidents	

a) Map areas affected by each major hazard above.

Hazard Profile: Which are the most “important” hazards in this region?

Risk Factors: Physical, Social, Economic, Environmental, Man Made, Minimal Resources/Capacity.

	Type of Hazard	What factors increase disaster risk in relation to this hazard? (select from the list above)
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Seasonality of Hazards

Compile a seasonal calendar for hazards in this Parish. Identify also which productive sectors are likely to be most affected at the time of year that the hazards tend to occur.

Human Behaviour which increases hazard susceptibility

Human behaviours / man-made factors can increase disaster risk. Given the scale provided below, state to what extent you agree or disagree that these activities can increase disaster risk. *(Tick the corresponding box for each activity)*

Activity	Strongly disagree	Disagree	No opinion or uncertain	Agree	Strongly agree
Polluting industry					
Unsafe industrial installations					
Deforestation					
Dumping					
Small scale mining					
Excavation					
Violence					
Ad-hoc connection to electricity					
Unsafe roads					

Economic Profile

Sectors: What are the key productive sectors in this Parish?

Productive Sector	How resilient is this sector to disasters associated with hazards identified above?	In what way are they vulnerable to disasters arising from these hazards?	How well organised are stakeholders in the key economic sectors represented/organized?	Is there a suitable Insurance Product? (Yes/No)
Fisheries				
Agriculture				
Livestock				
Mines				
Tourism				
Manufacturing				
Other				

* Resilience score		** Representation/Organisation	
5	Very Low	3	Not Organised/Represented
4	Low	2	Poorly Organised/Represented
3	Moderate	1	Well Organized/Represented
2	High		
1	Very High		

***Vulnerability of Infrastructure, Housing, Assets, Livelihoods			
5	Major destruction to infrastructure, complete loss of livelihoods, or assets		
4	Major damage to infrastructure, significant livelihood and asset losses		
3	Moderate damage to infrastructure, livelihoods, or assets		
2	Minor damage to infrastructure, livelihoods or assets		
1	Negligible damage to infrastructure or household assets		

Complete sections B & C only if the National workshop has provided a map of livelihood zones in the Parish.

a) Review (and revise if necessary) the livelihood zones in the [parish]

b) Complete the table to compare the main livelihoods strategies and to capture basic population breakdown/livelihood in the [parish].
(See Livelihood Key below)

	Zone 1:	Zone 2:	Zone 3:
Population			
List of communities			
Main source of income (see key below)			
Identify hazards that present most risk to communities in this livelihood zone			
How resilient are livelihood strategies to these main hazards			
What are the key assets critical to this livelihood?			

Livelihood Key	
Agriculture (Crop farming)	May include irrigated or rain-fed cereal crops; pulses (beans etc.); nuts and seeds; fruits and vegetables; tree crops (coffee, cocoa, tea, coconut, breadfruit).
Agriculture (Fishing)	May include deep sea fishing, coastal fishing, river fishing or aquaculture
Agriculture (Livestock)	Cows for meat or milk; goats and sheep; poultry, donkey (transport)
Trade	Wholesalers, retailers, petty traders, hawkers
Natural Resources	e.g. Timber, honey, resins, grasses, firewood, charcoal, salt, hunting, yam sticks
Employment	Civil servants (teachers, health workers, social workers, agriculturalists, engineers, military, police etc.); or people employed in the private sector on a permanent basis.
Self-Employment & Skilled Workers	Tailors, beauty salons, carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, builders, plumbers, welders, mechanics, taxis, etc.
Unskilled workers	Agricultural labour, domestic workers, porters, shop assistants
Remittances	Identify which countries are the key locations for the diaspora

c) Describe access to different types of financial services. Tick the relevant column for each row.

Type of Facility	Functions Effectively (1)	Unreliable/Weak (2)	Non-Existent (3)
International bank			
Local savings facility			
Micro-credit for small businesses			
Traditional systems for savings and loans			
Credit through local traders			
Insurance (housing and private assets)			
Money transfer system			

D. MAPPING VULNERABILITY/RESILIENCE

Physical Infrastructure

Complete the following matrix concerning physical infrastructure. For each element identify broad areas which are particularly vulnerable to each factor, and map the information where relevant.

Description	Name of Area
Difficult/limited # of access routes (in "normal" times)	
Risk of isolation in the event of a disaster	
High proportion of houses are of low quality (unsafe, do not conform to building standards)	
Poor access to potable water	
Poor system for garbage collection / disposal	
High proportion of household with inadequate sanitation (latrines etc.)	
High proportion of migrant or transient populations	
High proportion of houses in unregularized developments	
Hazard prone areas where there has been significant building. (Name hazards of concern)	
Schools, health centres, hospitals or religious institutions NOT built to withstand a major storm or earthquake	

a) Complete the following Inventory of Institutions within the [parish] and map where these are located.

Institution	Tick	#	Institution	Tick	#
Primary Schools			Prisons/detention centres ("lock-up")		
Secondary Schools			Factories		
Polytechnic, college, university			Community centres		
Outpatient health facility (no beds)			Shelters for vulnerable adults		
Inpatient health facility (hospital)			Orphanages		
Church /mosque / temple / synagogue			Police Station		

b) Building Codes

[Scales: Yes=0; No=1]

- Are there building codes are in existence? Yes No
- Are they widely observed by building contractors? Yes No
- Are they enforced by the [parish] authorities? Yes No
- Is the population informed? Yes No

c) What types of housing stock are found in the Parish?
Write the percentage (%) next to each option shown below.

Block and Steel		Wattle & Daub		Other	
Concrete Nog		Other			

d) How resistant is the housing stock to disasters? Underline the relevant response.

Very Low (5) Low (4) Moderate (3) High (2) Very High (1)

d) Is there a community land use planning and management policy/ plan for housing? (Select the most appropriate response from the options below)

- Land use management plan developed and enforced
- Land use management plan developed; not enforced
- Non-existent land use management plan

e) What constraints limit adequacy of potable water in the Parish? (Select all that apply)

- Quality
- Quantity
- Access
- Reliability of supply
- All of the Above

f) What are the main constraints for households with inadequate sanitation in the Parish? (Select all that apply)

- Risk of groundwater pollution
- Privacy
- Safety
- Access
- Infrastructure

Environmental Profile

What activities increase environmental disaster risk within the parish?

Environmental factor	Give detail: Type and map the location	How does it increase susceptibility to disaster?
Polluting industry		
Unsafe industrial installations		
Deforestation		
Illegal dumping in water course or drainage canal systems		
Large-scale, regulated mining		
Small-scale/informal mining		
Agricultural chemical run-off into water systems		
Burning Refuse		

Health & Education Profile

What are the top 3 infectious diseases?	1. 2. 3.
What other health problems are of concern in this [parish] that could increase disaster risk?	
Which areas are particularly poorly serviced by health services? (List and map)	
Which areas are of concern to education and why?	

Information Technology

Map areas which are particularly poorly-served by the following services:

Type of service	Name of Area
Mobile phone network(s)	
Internet service provider	
Radio	
Television	
VHS/CB Radio network	

Social Profile

Describe national socio/economic assistance systems functioning in the Parish. Please discuss and identify particular parts of the [parish] where this is an issue. If it is similar through the parish, indicate this.

Group	Particular Issues of Concern	Area in Parish (Community Name)	Type of Assistance	Beneficiaries		
				#	Eligible Pop.	% of Eligible Pop
Children						
Women						
Elderly						
Disabled						
Migrants						
Displaced persons						

Issues of Concern
Gender inequality
Poorly integrated communities
Security hotspots
Poor community support for vulnerable groups

E. DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

Assess how effective the following disaster management systems are in this Parish.

	Particulars	Score
Recent disaster response experience	last year	5
	last 2-5 years	4
	last 6-10 years	3
	10-20 years	2
	20+ years	1
Emergency Response Services	Fire, police, ambulance are effective and accessible	1
	Mixed in terms of effectiveness and accessibility	2
	Ineffective and/or inaccessible	3
Communication System	Reliable communication services which are rarely down	1
	Communication services are OK but unreliable in disasters	2
	Limited coverage and reliability normally	3
Early warning system (EWS) (for what hazard?)	Entire [parish] covered by effective EWS – and tested	1
	EWS exists but ineffective or inadequately known / untested	2
	No Early Warning System	3
	Don't know EWS which operate fully or partially: _____	4
Parish Disaster Response Mechanism	Active CDRTs throughout the Parish	1
	Active CDRTs found in most of the Parish	2
	Active CDRTs found in few communities	3
Level of preparedness in the parish	[Parish] Disaster Plan exists	1
	Sectoral plans exist but not the [parish] plan	2
	No disaster plan but stakeholders are active and prepared	3
	Unprepared	4
Level of government representation in DM [parish] (line ministries)	Strong	1
	Mixed	2
	Limited	3
Access to health services	Strong disaster response capacity	1
	Strong outside of disasters; weak during disasters	2
	Weak health service provision normally	3
Access to shelters	Sufficient shelters of acceptable quality for the population	1
	Sufficient but inadequate quality	2
	Insufficient but acceptable quality	3
	Inadequate in quantity and quality	4
	No accessible or adequate shelter provision	5
Experience of cash transfers as emergency response	The [parish] committee members have experience of cash transfers	1
	The members have experience of voucher transfers but not cash	2
	Don't know	3
	The [parish] DMC policy is not in favour of cash transfers	4
Access to relief supplies	Accessible – rapid supply likely	1
	Quite accessible – though delays likely	2
	Poor access	3
Presence of Traders selling food/essential non-food goods	There are many wholesalers and retailers in the Parish	1
	There are few well-functioning wholesalers and many retailers	2
	There are few wholesalers and few retailers	3
Transport facilities	There is a reliable public transport system throughout [parish]	1
	There is a weak public transport system	2
	There is no public transport system within most of the parish	3

F. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Which agencies have implemented DRR in the [parish] in the last 5 years?		
In which communities has a Community Selection been undertaken and when?		
In which communities has a VCA been undertaken and by whom?		
Logistical or administrative challenges for particular areas	Give Details:	
Which CBDRR sectors would be particularly impactful in this Parish at this moment? (Tick no more than 3 that apply)	Water	Sanitation
	Health	Education
	Shelter	Infrastructure
	Livelihoods	Climate change
List communities which could benefit from each sector selected above	Name of Sector	Name of Sector

For use in the selection of communities for DRR interventions

Introduction

Introduce yourself and invite the community representatives to introduce themselves. Explain the purpose of the assessment. Check for broad representation of groups within the community. There are four sections on this form. Please consult the interview guide. Fill in the following background information:

Country	Parish	Community	Population Size
# of Households			
Circle the appropriate answer			
Community Type	Urban	Peri-urban	Rural
Location	Coastal	Inland	

HAZARD INFORMATION

Hazard Profile: What hazard is this area exposed to?

	Top 5 Hazards (Ranked after discussion and proportional piling)	Frequency*	Scale**	Severity***	Main Reason for Community's Vulnerability
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

COMMUNITY SELECTION (PART II)

Total Score	Rank	Out of	Hazard	Vulnerability	DM Capacity
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[To Be Completed By the [Parish] Disaster Management Committee]

*Frequency Score		** Scale Score	
5	Certain – occurs every year	5	Affects all the population in the community
4	Occurs most years	4	Affects most of the population
3	Occurs once/twice in 10 years	3	Affects less than half the population
2	Has occurred, long time ago	2	Affects small groups of households
1	Never occurred but could	1	Affects individual households

***Severity Score	
5	Catastrophic death, injury or public health; OR infrastructure destroyed; assets lost
4	Some deaths, injury or major public health problem; OR major damage; assets lost
3	Few deaths, some injury; OR moderate damage/losses
2	Minor injuries only; OR minor damage/losses
1	No impact on humans OR damage to infrastructure.

Human Behaviour: What human behaviours/ man-made factors increase disaster risk in the community?

Activity that Increases Disaster Risk	Give detail (Type & location): How does it make the community more susceptible to disasters?
Polluting industry	
Unsafe industrial installations	
Deforestation	
Dumping	
Small scale mining/Excavation	
Violence	
Ad-hoc connection to electricity	
Unsafe driving	

VULNERABILITY

Physical Infrastructure

Complete the following matrix concerning the physical infrastructure.

Access to the community (in "normal" times)	Multiple good access routes One good access route Main access route is in need of repair Main access route is bad / impassable	1 2 3 4
Risk of community being isolated in the event of a disaster	Low Moderate High	1 2 3
Quality of housing stock (Use proportional piling) ³	[Block and steel] [Concrete Nog] [Wattle & Daub] [NOTE: amend categories to suit the national context]	% % % %
Access to potable water	% of households with good access to safe, reliable, supply of an adequate quantity of potable water 0-25% = 4; 26-50% = 3; 51-75% = 2; 76-100% = 1	%
Limiting factor for those with inadequate access to potable water (Select all that apply)	Quality Quantity Access (distance or freedom to access) Reliability of supply	
Existence of facilities for garbage collection / disposal	Functioning garbage disposal and collection system Functioning disposal system; unreliable for collection No reliable system; Burning or dumping is common Garbage is a major hazard for public health	1 2 3 4
Household sanitation facilities (latrines etc.) (Use proportional piling)	% of households with adequate sanitation (non-polluting, with adequate privacy, safety and access) 0-25% = 4; 26-50% = 3; 51-75% = 2; 76-100% = 1	%
Issues of concern for those with inadequate facilities (Tick those which apply)	Groundwater pollution Privacy Safety Access Bad smell	
Settlement types [NOTE: amend categories to suit the national context] (Use proportional piling)	% of houses in well-established regularized areas % of houses in new regularized developments % of houses in unregularized developments % of houses in temporary (migrant) communities	% % % %
Building in hazard-prone areas (Use proportional piling)	% of houses on land prone to flooding or other hazard 0-25% = 1; 26-50% = 2; 51-75% = 3; 76-100% = 4	%
Assess reliability and coverage of electricity to households	Very Good (76-100%) Good (51-75 %) Fair (26-50%) Poor (0-25%)	1 2 3 4

³ For guidance on using proportional piling see section [...]

Complete the following Inventory of Institutions within the community

Institutions	Tick	#	Institutions	Tick	#
Primary Schools			Prisons/detention centres (“lock-up”)		
Secondary Schools			Factories		
Polytechnic, college, university			Community centres		
Outpatient health facility (no beds)			Shelters for vulnerable adult groups		
Inpatient health facility (hospital)			Orphanages		
Church /mosque/ temple/synagogue			Police Station		

Economic Profile

How would you describe employment and self-employment levels among people of working age?

Full employment (including self-employment)	1
Majority of people are employed all year	2
Majority employed; seasonal fluctuation	3
Seasonal and unreliable	4
Particular groups face high unemployment	5
Large percentage are unemployed	6

Describe access to different types of financial services. Tick the relevant column for each row.

Type of Facility	Functions Effectively (1)	Unreliable/Weak (2)	Non-Existent (3)
International or national bank			
Local savings facility			
Micro-credit for small businesses			
Traditional systems for savings and loans			
Credit through local traders			
Insurance (housing)			
Money transfer system			

Health & Education Profile

What are the top 3 infectious diseases?

Top 3 Infectious Diseases	1.	2.	3.
---------------------------	----	----	----

Select the Appropriate Score Description to Describe the Service/Need

Service / Need	Score		
	1	2	3
Distance to health care	<1 mile	1-4 miles	5+ miles
Quality of service	High	Average	Low
Mental health care	Existing	Weak	None
Access to primary education	In community	Nearby	Far
Access to secondary education	In community	Nearby	Far
Out of school/"at risk" youths – is this a problem?	Not a problem	Somewhat	Major problem

Information Technology/Communications

Which services do people have access to for information (tick box which applies):

Type of service	Good (1)	Fair (2)	Poor (3)
Reliable mobile phone network(s)?			
A reliable internet service provider?			
% of community who have access to internet	Most	Half	Few

Social Profile

Answer the following questions

Assess existence of active community groups	Strong community associations representing all social groups	1
	Strong associations exist for some social groups	2
	Older people, youth and/or women not represented	3
Assess the proportion of vulnerable children	Are there more vulnerable children here than elsewhere? If yes, give reason	No (1) Yes (2)
	Assess the proportion of vulnerable adults	Are other groups more vulnerable here than elsewhere? If yes, give reason
Assess gender equality	Men and women are equal in all aspects of community life	1
	Gender inequality exists but is not an issue during disasters	2
	High inequality with negative implications for Disaster Risk	3
Assess the extent to which the community is integrated ⁴	The community is well integrated and cohesive	1
	There are social minorities here, but there is no discrimination	2
	Some social minorities are not well integrated	3
Assess security levels	Cohesive community; peaceful relations with others	1
	Cohesive, but tensions exist internally or externally	2
	Violence limited to election campaigns, otherwise peaceful	3
	Frequent open conflict / violence locally	4
	Major insecurity constantly (gang violence etc.)	5
Assess community social support	Strong social support for vulnerable community members	1
	Moderate support for vulnerable community members	2
	Some socially-vulnerable groups are seriously neglected	3

⁴ It is possible to improve this question with nationally-relevant indicators of gender equality/inequality. However, the purpose of this question is limited to identifying communities in which gender inequality increases disaster risk more than in others. A more appropriate forum for exploring the nature and consequences of gender inequality is the Community VCA research conducted as part of the CBDRR project.

Recent disaster response experience	Last 1 year	1
	Last 2 years	2
	Last 3 years	3
	Last 4 years	4
	Last 5 years or more	5
Emergency Response Services	Fire, police, ambulance are effective and accessible	1
	Mixed in terms of effectiveness and accessibility	2
	Ineffective and/or inaccessible	3
Communication System	Reliable communication services which are rarely down	1
	Communication services are OK but unreliable in disasters	2
	Limited coverage and reliability normally	3
Early warning system (EWS) (for what hazard?)	Entire community covered by effective EWS:	1
	EWS exists but ineffective or inadequately known	2
	No Early Warning System	3
	Don't Know	4
	EWS which operate fully or partially _____	5
Community-level Disaster Response Team	Active CDRT; gender/age balance; recently trained/deployed	1
	Active CDRT; recently deployed but imbalanced; needs training	2
	Inactive team; not deployed recently; requires full training	2
Level of preparedness activities in the community	Active	1
	Existent but passive	2
	No activity	3
Capacity of and links to [Parish] Disaster Coordinator (DC) Office	Strong link with [parish] disaster coordinator office	1
	Strong link but [parish] DC has limited resources	2
	Weak links	3
Level of government support in area (line ministries)	Strong	1
	Mixed	2
	Limited	3
Access to health services	Strong disaster response capacity	1
	Strong outside of disasters; weak during disasters	2
	Weak health service provision normally	4
Access to shelters	Good access to acceptable shelter (less than 1 mile away)	1
	Acceptable shelter exists but it is farther than 1 mile	2
	No accessible or adequate shelter provision	3
Access to relief supplies	Accessible – rapid supply likely	1
	Quite accessible – delays likely	2
	Poor access	3
	Don't know	4
Presence of Traders selling food/essential non-food goods	There are many retailers and wholesalers	1
	There is no wholesaler and few retailers	2
	There are no retail or wholesale stores in this area	3
Transport facilities	The community is close to a reliable public transport system	1
	There is a weak, or distant, public transport system	2
	There is no public transport system close the community	3

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Complete this section after returning from the community by selecting the appropriate response.

History of DRR support: community has...	Benefited from major DRR infrastructural projects recently	1
	Benefited from micro DRR infrastructural projects recently	2
	Prepared its own DRR proposal	3
	Benefited from awareness-raising and training	4
	Not benefited from DRR interventions in recent years	5
Community mobilization *	The community is not well organized and unmotivated	1
	The community is not well organized but motivated	2
	The community is well organized but not motivated	3
	There are barriers to participation but they can be addressed	4
	The community is well organized and motivated	5
Logistical or administrative challenges (distance from other operational areas; isolation; high cost for transport)**	Give Details:	
Which CBDRR sectors would be particularly impactful in this community?	Water	Sanitation
	Health	Education
	Shelter	Infrastructure
	Livelihoods	Climate change

COMMENTS FROM FIELD TEAM:

List Any Other Relevant Information

(including presence of organizations currently working on CBDRR):

Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

Proclaimed in Vienna in 1965, the seven Fundamental Principles bond together the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, The International Committee of the Red Cross and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. They guarantee the continuity of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and its humanitarian work.

Humanity

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours, in its international and national capacity, to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation and lasting peace amongst all peoples.

Impartiality

The Movement makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

Neutrality

In order to continue to enjoy the confidence of all, the Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

Independence

The Movement is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with the principles of the Movement.

Voluntary service

The Movement is a voluntary relief movement not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

Unity

There can be only one Red Cross or one Red Crescent Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.

Universality

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in which all Societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other, is worldwide.

For more information on this publication, please contact:

**The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
The Red Cross Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Reference Centre
(CADRIM)**



Email: cadrim.americas@ifrc.org

Tel: +1 246 417 2727/1530

Fax: +1 246 417 1540

Web: www.cadrim.org

