

Review of the CCR Assessment Instruments

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CCR Assessment Templates

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Action Planning Templates

1. Stakeholder Engagement
2. Issue Prioritization
3. Action Planning



CCR Assessment Templates

PROPOSED SCOPE, PURPOSE, & CORE TEAM FOR THE ASSESSMENT

The CCR Assessment is meant to be a rapid assessment methodology to identify the major gaps and areas for opportunity in increasing a coastal communities' resilience to natural hazards. The results of the assessment are not meant to be an action plan. The results are meant to guide the separate and more participatory phase of developing integrated action plans to mitigate a communities' vulnerability to natural hazards. It is important that all team members and the target audience are very clear of the purpose and outcomes of the assessment.

a. The institution/organization and core team proposing the assessment is:

b. The purpose of conducting this assessment is to achieve the following outcome:

Example: Assist the provincial government conduct a rapid assessment for community-based management of natural hazards. The results will help the Governor identify priority actions and funding requests for next year.

c. The assessment be focused on: (political, geographic or ecosystem boundaries)

Example: The Town of Tsunamiville located from the border of Hazardland and Windy City. This only includes the 3 coastal estuarine villages and does not include upland villages.

d. The key stakeholders (target audience) who have an interest in using the findings of this assessment are:

Example: The National Disaster Commission and the Provincial Planning Department have a partnership to facilitate local hazard plans and grants to mitigate impacts from priority hazards.

e. The target audience anticipates using the results to:

Example: Prioritize funding for hazard mitigation and training for community committees.

f. The assessment team feels that this community is committed to engage in the assessment and followup actions for the following reasons:

Example: There is a new mayor who campaigned for change, the community is initiating a 5-year strategic action plan.

CONTEXT OVERVIEW OF STUDY AREA

Name of Site: *what is the political boundary?*

Geographic boundaries: *consider if there are major ecosystem features that influence the weather/hazards of the region*

Demographic data:

- Population
- Density
- Religion
- Poverty rate
- Literacy rate
- Education level

Brief Description _____

Key hazards: both known and potential

- Tsunami
- Flooding
- Storm surge
- Landslides
- Wildfires
- Drought
- High winds
- Typhoon
- Monsoons
- Coastal Erosion
- Other....

Brief Description _____

Key livelihoods

- Fishing (deep sea/inshore)
- Farming
- Aquaculture
- Tourism
- Sand mining
- Market/trading

Brief Description _____

Key natural resources

- Forest
- Deep sea fisheries
- Inshore shallow water fisheries
 - Coral reefs
- Mangroves
- Sea grass beds
- Estuaries
- Bay/lagoons
- Major rivers
- Mineral deposits

Brief Description _____

Government roles & responsibilities for coastal, hazards, planning, development

- Coastal Laws/programs _____
- Disaster Management/mitigation _____
- Community Development/economic development _____

List of secondary data available

- Road maps
- Topographic map
- Storm inundation maps
- Demographic maps/data
- Land use plans
- Building rules
- GIS - Geographic Information Systems
- Coastal mgmt plans/ laws
- Hazard plans
- Community vision, strategic plans
- Damage assessment

KEY STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS AND ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

Identify the key stakeholder groups from government, communities and businesses. Briefly note the nature of the stakeholder's interest in building community resilience and identify a potential role for them in the CCR process of Assessment and Action Planning.

When identifying stakeholders, try to be specific so that you don't over generalize a group that has different needs, interests, and social networks. For example, when you identify fishers, some of them are offshore fishermen while others are women who collect shellfish in the tidal area.

Key Stakeholders (government, non-government, private sector)	Interests or Stake in Resilience	Potential role in CCR process
Local		
Provincial/District		
National		

IDENTIFYING SOURCES OF INFORMATION

To help the Assessment Team prioritize interview and data collection activities, Identify target institutions that address these elements. Remember, the Assessment Team is assessing the local community resilience; however, it is important to understand the context, programs, and enabling conditions at the National and Provincial levels.

Resilience Benchmarks	Identify the level and institution that has authority or can provide input to the benchmarks					Comments/name of institution
	National	Sub-national	Local	Village	Private Sector	
A. Governance						
A1 Community development plans and policies						
A2 Basic services for coastal communities						
A3 Multisectoral collaboration mechanisms						
A4 Financial, technical and human resources						
B. Socio-economy and Livelihoods						
B1 Economic development plans and programs						
B2 Technical and financial resources to promote economic diversification						
B3 Social and cultural networks						
C. Coastal Resource Management						
C1 Plans, institutions, and systems that manage coastal and other natural resources						
C2 Programs to protect sensitive coastal habitats, ecosystems and natural features						
C3 Restoration policies and systems						
D. Land Use Management and Structural Design						
D1 Land use plans						
D2 Criteria for siting, design, and construction of public and private structures						
D3 Program to monitor and enforce land use policies and building standards/codes						
D4 Redevelopment policies and systems						

BENCHMARKS CHECKLIST – PAGE I

Quick View Checklist

Resilience Benchmarks

A. Governance

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans and policies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basic services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collaboration mechanisms <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leadership, financial and technical resources	A1 Community development plans and policies incorporate short-term and long-term goals and actions for achieving coastal community resilience.
	A2 Basic services are accessible to society provided by capable and transparent institutions as an enabling condition for building coastal community resilience.
	A3 Multisectoral collaboration mechanisms are functional and effectively used to manage for resilience.
	A4 Financial, technical and human resources provide regular support to achieve community resilience.

B. Socio-economy and Livelihoods

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable and diverse livelihoods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical and financial resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social and cultural networks	B1 Economic development plans and programs promote sustainable and diverse livelihoods based on knowledge of risks from coastal hazards.
	B2 Technical and financial resources are available to promote economic diversification, to reduce vulnerability to coastal hazards, and promote post-disaster recovery.
	B3 Social and cultural networks established and support efforts to build coastal community resilience.

C. Coastal Resource Management

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans, institutions, and systems <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection program for Ecosystems <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restoration policies	C1 Plans, institutions, and systems established and effectively managing coastal and other natural resources for food security, sustainable development, conservation, natural resource/habitat restoration, and public safety.
	C2 Sensitive coastal habitats, ecosystems and natural features are protected and maintained to reduce risk from coastal hazards.
	C3 Restoration policies and systems guide post-disaster management of natural resources and minimize risks from coastal and natural hazards.

D. Land Use Management and Structural Design

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land use policies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criteria for Siting, design, and construction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring and enforcement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment policies and systems	D1 Land use plans are developed and reviewed based on an assessment of risks from coastal hazards and the need to protect sensitive coastal habitats.
	D2 Siting, design and construction of public and private structures considers risks from coastal hazards and protects sensitive coastal habitats.
	D3 Effective monitoring and enforcement of land use policies and building standards and codes
	D4 Redevelopment policies and systems guide post-disaster reconstruction away from sensitive and vulnerable areas

BENCHMARKS CHECKLIST – PAGE 2

E. Risk Knowledge

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazards assessment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vulnerability assessment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk Analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information integrated within strategies	E1 Coastal hazards are assessed together with trends in coastal resource and environmental conditions at a scale appropriate to the community.
	E2 Vulnerability is assessed and analyzed in the context of society and culture, economies and livelihoods, natural resource management, infrastructure, and other appropriate community aspects.
	E3 Risk is analyzed and communicated through the community together with coastal and disaster management practitioners.
	E4 Information and analyses are integrated within strategies of institutions, systems, plans, and actions across all community and government sectors

F. Warning and Evacuation

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warnings and evacuation orders <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency warnings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Evacuation routes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community awareness	F1 Emergency warnings and evacuation orders are received by a designated central community receiver from sub-national, national and/or regional providers of emergency information.
	F2 Systems and infrastructure to disseminate emergency warnings and other information to the community within allowable message times function along with the ability to cancel a warning or watch.
	F3 Community evacuation routes are identified and systems established to evacuate populations at risk.
	F4 Community is aware of procedures, prepared to act, and able to respond to advisories, warnings, and evacuation orders.

G. Emergency Response

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incident command system <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emergency facilities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Training, education and drills	G1 Incident command system is established and functional for immediate mobilization of community response.
	G2 Emergency facilities and systems for healthcare, psycho-social care and basic emergency relief are established for the community.
	G3 Training, education, information exchange, and drills are ongoing to exercise, test and institutionalize the community disaster management system.

H. Disaster Recovery

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community-driven process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disaster recovery plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring and evaluation process	H1 Effective community-driven process is anticipated and established for disaster recovery.
	H2 Disaster recovery plan developed for long term community prosperity and the protection of natural resources and habitats.
	H3 Disaster recovery process is monitored and evaluated at periodic intervals with plan

DATA COLLECTION TABLE

Benchmarks	Desired Conditions/example indicators (can be contextualized to specific countries)	Source of Info	Information Gathered (secondary info, interviews, focus groups, etc)	Notes for follow up (e.g. contacts, info, gaps)
A. GOVERNANCE: Leadership, systems, and institutions provide enabling conditions for participatory management and community involvement with local government.				
A1 Community development plans and policies incorporate short-term and long-term goals and actions for achieving coastal community resilience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Coastal hazards and associated risks are routinely assessed and evaluated by a cross section of the coastal community. ➤ Common vision for coastal community resilience has been developed. ➤ Vision for coastal community resilience is incorporated as specific actions in community plans and programs. ➤ Participatory decision-making systems guide community development consistent with resilience vision and goals. 			
A2 Basic services (i.e. water, transportation, security, etc.) are accessible to society provided by capable and transparent leaders and institutions as an enabling condition for building coastal community resilience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Institutional capacity for basic service delivery is assessed with strengths and weaknesses identified. ➤ Risk reduction measures are incorporated into basic service delivery mechanisms. ➤ Critical facilities and infrastructure are operational for potential hazard events. ➤ Contingency plans exist to respond to hazard events. 			
A3 Collaboration mechanisms among different sectors and various levels of government are effectively used to manage for resilience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Multisectoral coordination body is functional for reviewing plans and programs for resilience. ➤ Institutional coordination body effectively links staff and program actions for socioeconomic development, coastal resource, environmental and disaster management. ➤ Multi-hazard strategies link agencies and coordination mechanisms. ➤ Plan defines roles and responsibilities to mitigate risks from coastal hazards. 			

DATA ANALYSIS (compiled from data information sheets)

Benchmarks	Findings and its characteristics (strength, weakness, opportunity, threat). Check which applies ✓					Potential Action to Increase Resilience	Score (0-4) 0 = none 4 = very good
	Summary statement	S	W	O	T		
A1 Community development plans and policies incorporate short-term and long-term goals and actions for achieving coastal community resilience.							
A2 Basic services (i.e. water, transportation, security, etc.) are accessible to society provided by capable and transparent leaders and institutions as an enabling condition for building coastal community resilience.							
A3 Collaboration mechanisms among different sectors and various levels of government are effectively used to manage for resilience.							

CONCLUSIONS AND SCORING

Element & Ideal Outcomes	Summary of Findings from Benchmarks				Key Opportunities for Increased Resilience (include synergies and partnerships between Elements)
	Key conclusions	Overall Score	Strengths	Weaknesses	
A. Governance: Leadership, systems, and institutions provide enabling conditions for participatory management and community involvement with local government.					
B. Socio-Economy and Livelihoods: Local economies are driven by sustainable and diverse livelihoods and healthy and peaceful socio-cultural conditions.					
C. Coastal Resources Management: Active management of coastal resources sustains environmental services and livelihoods and reduces risks from coastal hazards.					



Action Planning Templates

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

STAKEHOLDERS (government and non-government)	NATURE OF INTEREST or STAKE in Coastal Resources	POSITION ON ISSUE (for, against or neutral)	DEGREE OF ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVISM (strength/weakness)

ISSUE PRIORITIZATION

PROBLEMS RELATED TO COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

Program Success Factors

SUCCESS FACTORS	OPTIONS TO INCLUDE IN ACTION PLAN

The background is a smooth blue gradient, transitioning from a lighter blue at the top to a darker blue at the bottom. On the left side, there is a bright sun flare that creates a white and yellow glow, with rays of light extending across the sky. The overall effect is serene and clean.

Thanks