





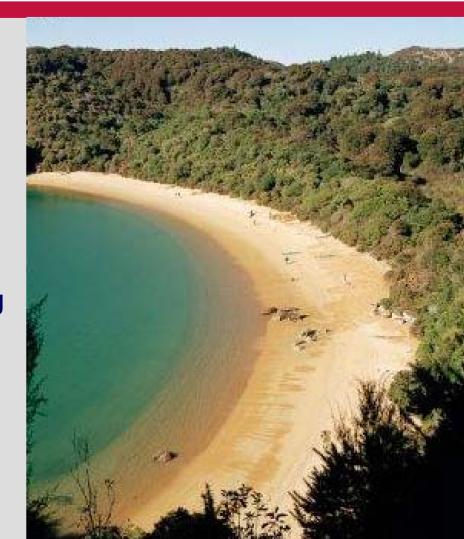




Coastal Community Resilience (CCR)

initiative under the **U.S. Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning** System (US-IOTWS) Program

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Absorb shock

Bounce back

Learning/adaptation

The Context for Coastal Disasters

- Coastal <u>populations</u> dramatically increasing (leading towards more demographic vulnerabilities)
- Climate change is anticipated to increase the coastal hazard threat trends (sea level rise, floods, storm – both intensity & frequency)
- New problems of "mega disasters" emerging
- Disasters are <u>undermining years of</u> <u>development</u> efforts
- Increase in <u>anthropogenic</u> and human induced vulnerabilities

An Increased focus on Community Resilience

The Hyogo Framework for Actions (HFA) -2005-2015 has increased the focus on building community resilience for disaster management

Defining "Resilience"

"the capacity to survive, adapt and recover from a natural disaster.

(IFRC, 2004)

"the potential of a particular configuration of a system to: maintain its structure/function in the face of disturbance, and the ability of the system to re-organize following disturbance-driven change...

(Louis Lebel, 2001)

Godschalk (2003)

- redundancy
- diversity
- efficiency
- autonomy

- strength
- interdependence
- adaptability
- collaboration





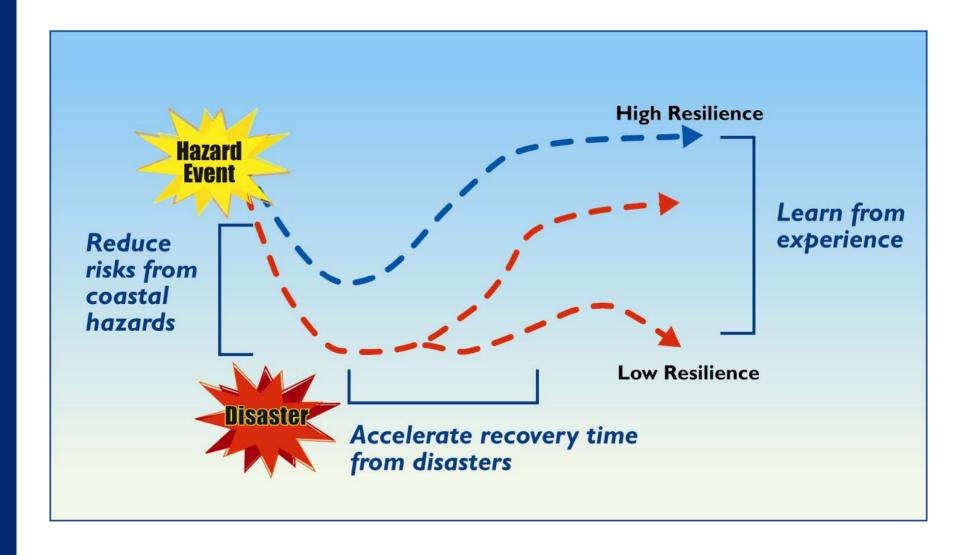








Goals of coastal community resilience





Domains in practice

Community Development

Disaster Management Resilience

Coastal Management Indian Ocean



Elements of Coastal Community Resilience



Governance

 Leadership, systems, and institutions appropriate to the community that support actions to promote resilience







Socio-economy and Livelihoods

 Prosperous, sustainable, diverse economies and livelihoods that allow communities to help themselves before, during, and after disasters





Coastal Resources Management

 Active management of renewable resources and protection of habitat and features that sustain those resources and buffer communities from natural disasters





Land Use Management and Structures

 Active management of land uses in the community that allow development to be directed away from environmentally sensitive and vulnerable areas





 Zoning, building codes, and infrastructure development guidelines that reduce exposure to coastal natural disaster risks





Risks Knowledge

 An understanding of risks from coastal natural disasters a community faces and its vulnerability to disasters



Warning and Evacuation

 Ability to receive alerts and notifications of coastal hazards and to warn and evacuate at-risk populations



Emergency Response and Disaster Recovery

- Ability of community to mobilize to manage coastal disasters with minimal dependence on outside assistance
- Ability of a community to manage post- disaster assistance







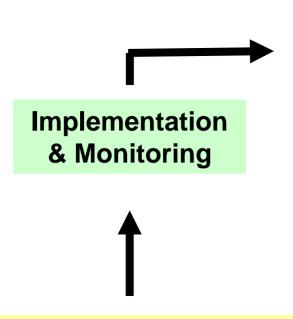








Components of the CCR System



Phased Action Plan

Resource & **Opportunity Evaluation**

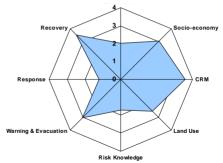
Gaps & **Priority** Identification

Resilience Benchmarks & Assessment



- Strengths
- Weaknesses
- Unknowns

















Planning

Coastal Resilience Cycle

Implementation

Hazard Event

Disaster Recovery **Emergency** Response

Disaster

Warning and Evacuation

An enabling environment for resilience



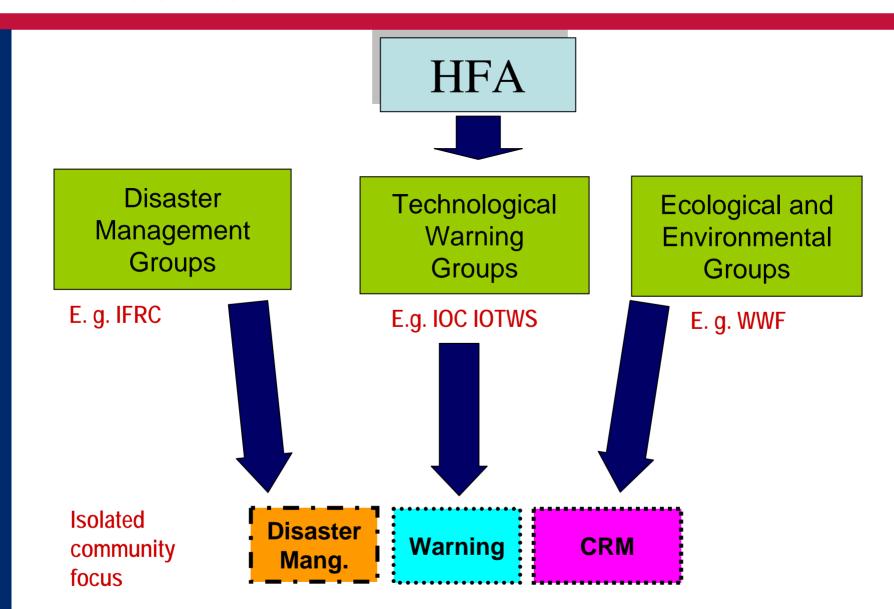








Old Model







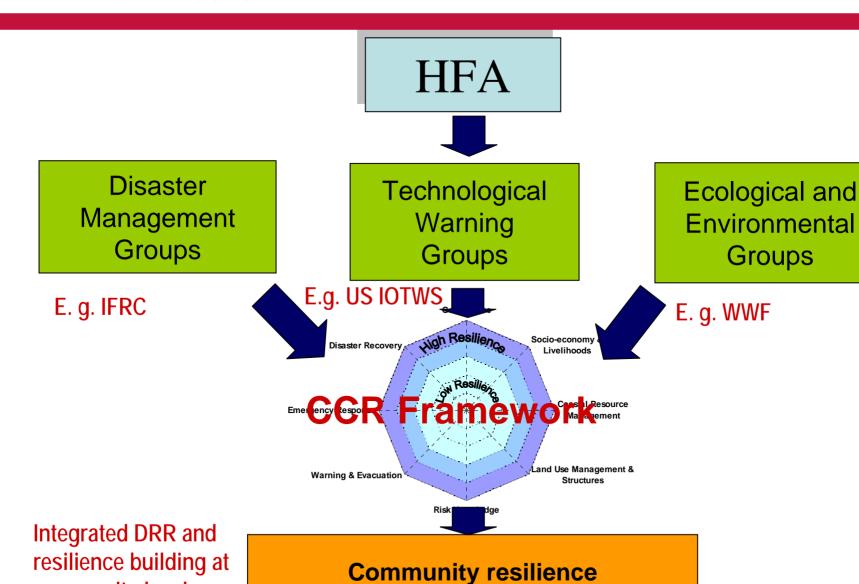






Ideal State

community level













Evolving CCR initiatives....

Regional workshop

Concept development

National workshops and partnering

Indonesia - September, 2006.

Sri Lanka - October, 2006.

Guidebook development

Community level field testing

India (Tamil Nadu) – Nov, 2006

Thailand (Ranong) - Dec, 2006

Training and capacity material development

National training and capacity development of partners

Sri Lanka & Indonesia - Feb-March, 2007.

Regional workshop and dissemination

Capacity development of national partners

Sharing of implementation experiences by the partners



Thanks!

