Participatory Capacity, Vulnerability, and Risk Analyses

A Resilient Future: Science and Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction

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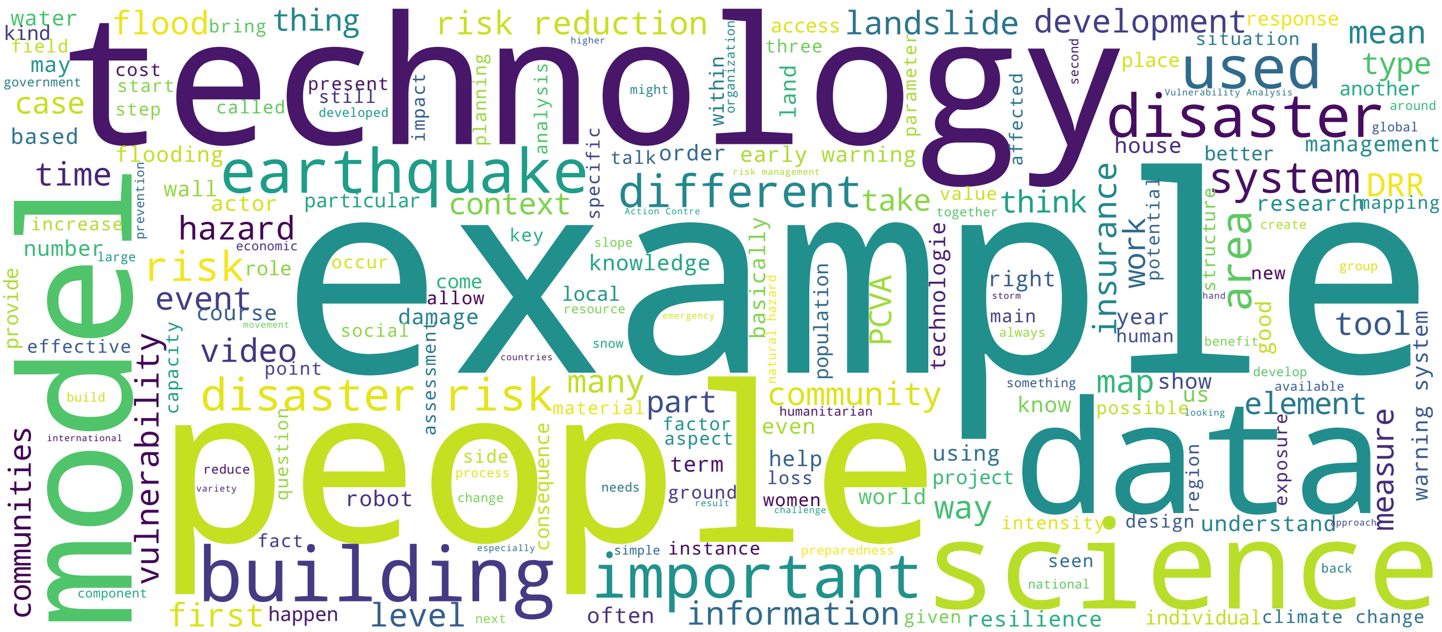

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Outline

- Participatory capacity and vulnerability analysis/assessment (PCVA) definitions

Hello, now I will present Participatory Capacity and Vulnerability Analysis and Assessments, how we define PCVAs, some examples of guidelines, and main steps and tools.

Notes

Summary

0m 04s

Outline

- Participatory capacity and vulnerability analysis/assessment (PCVA) definitions
- Examples of PCVA guidelines
- Examples of main steps and tools for PCVAs
- What is needed to strengthen PCVAs?
- Main points

Lastly, we will look at additional factors that are needed to strengthen PCVAs.

Notes

Summary

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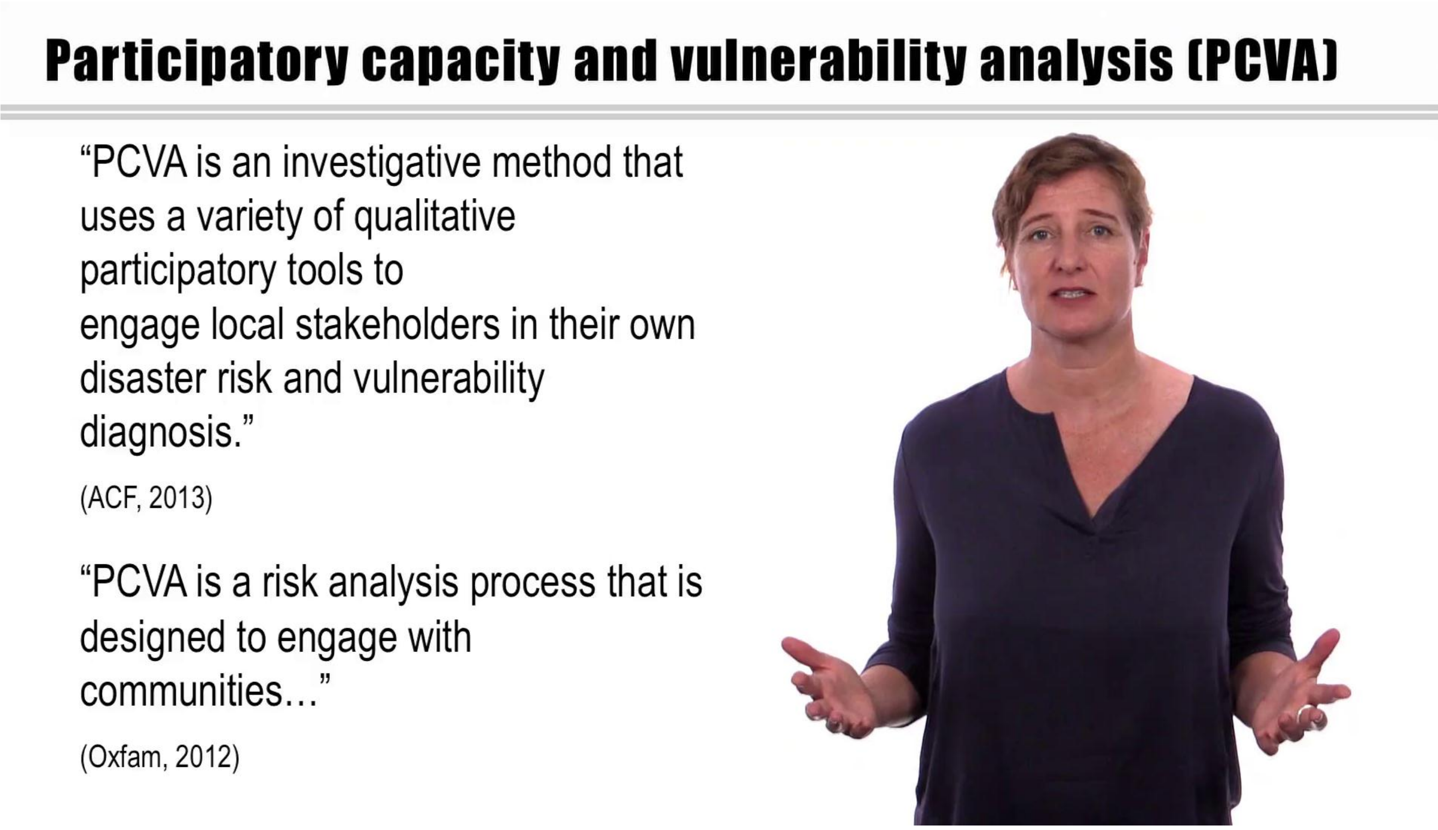

According to the organization, Action Contre la Faim, "PCVA is an investigative method that uses a variety of qualitative participatory tools to engage local stakeholders in their own disaster risk and vulnerability diagnosis." It combines local knowledge with secondary information from science, policy, or practice.

Notes

Summary

0m 23s

Participatory capacity and vulnerability analysis (PCVA)

"PCVA is an investigative method that uses a variety of qualitative participatory tools to engage local stakeholders in their own disaster risk and vulnerability diagnosis."

(ACF, 2013)

"PCVA is a risk analysis process that is designed to engage with communities…"

(Oxfam, 2012)

For Oxfam, "PCVA is a risk analysis process that is designed to engage with communities in contexts where disasters and climate change are significant drivers of poverty and suffering." Many other definitions exist.

Notes

Summary

0m 46s

Participatory capacity and vulnerability analysis

Many organizations and institutions have developed guidelines and toolkits on how to conduct a PVA or a PCVA. These are some examples that you can find on the internet.

Notes

Summary

1m 01s

When should PCVAs be applied?

Prevention (development and stable context)

PCVA complete process should be followed

Emergency

PCVA should be adjusted (time, length)

Recovery

PCVA will be delimited by availability of time and resources

PCVAs can be conducted during an emergency or a conflict context, the recovery phase or during prevention in a development or stable context. The length and extent of the PCVA process has to be adjusted accordingly in terms of time, length, and resources available.

Notes

Summary

1m 12s

Strengths and weaknesses of PCVAs

Strengths	Weaknesses
Gives importance to indigenous capacities and knowledge	Time and resource consuming
Reflects people's perception	Requires a skilled and well-motivated team with diverse backgrounds
Introduces and popularizes DRR in communities	Difficult to implement simultaneously with other activities
Mainstreams DRR at community level	First results of the PCVA may not be visible to the community
Increases transparency and prioritizes community's action (a tool for decision-making)	It increases expectations
Increases external actor's trust	All results may not be achieved because of lack of funds
Easily transferable to different contexts	Difficult to reach out to all stakeholders' interests/ vested interest groups can distort the results

(9)

There are many strengths and limits to PCVAs, you can see examples of pros and cons in this overview. For example, PCVAs place importance to indigenous capacities and knowledge and they're easily transferable to different contexts. However, PCVAs can increase expectations of community members and is resource demanding.

Notes

Summary

1m 33s

PCVA steps: one level approach

1. Preparing for a PCVA
2. Collecting secondary data
3. Generating a community overview
4. Understanding vulnerability to hazards and stresses
5. Livelihood analysis
6. Analyzing future uncertainty
7. Governance analysis
8. Prioritizing and action plan
9. Finishing the PCVA

Different guidelines and toolkits propose a series of steps to design and complete the PCVA. Here, I just show one approach developed by Oxfam and the Government of Australia. It is a one-level approach. For example, at the community level, although it could be used at other levels when adapted. The steps go from preparing for the PCVA to generating a community view and prioritizing an action plan. According to an ActionAid publication, one should not follow any toolkit mechanically, but should apply judgement on the context and needs.

Notes

Summary

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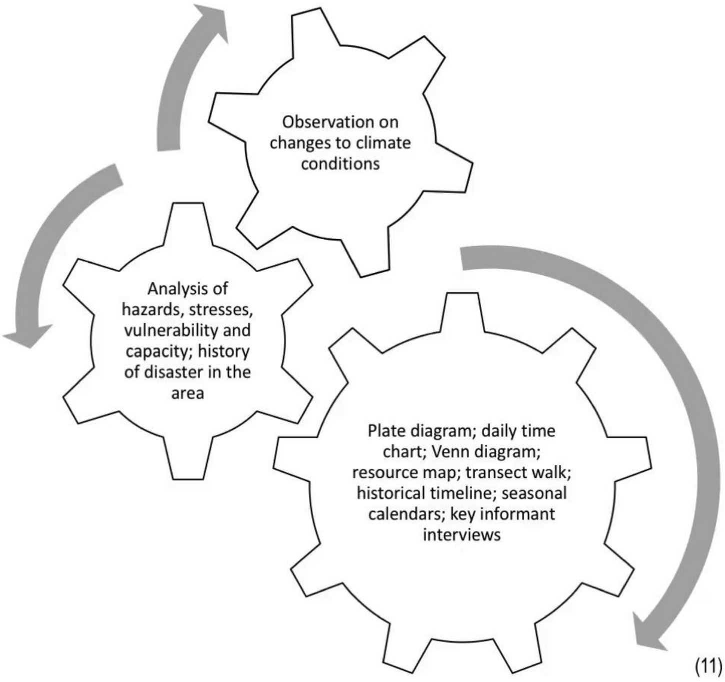
PCVAs include participatory methods, background and context research, and stakeholder consultations and participation.

Notes

Summary

2m 32s

Tools for PCVAs: Generating a community overview



Now I will show you a few of the tools that are used in some of the steps followed during a PCVA. The list of these tools is not exhaustive. Tools and information needed during the compilation of secondary data might include GIS, remote sensing, government policies and plans, census and statistics from different institutions. To generate a community overview, tools such as an analysis of hazards, daily time charts, historical timelines, and seasonal calendars can be used.

Notes

Summary

2m 41s

Tools for PCVAs: Generating a community overview

Highlights	Period	Effects	Survival Strategy
Drought	1849	Famine and suffering Death of several people	Digging grain reserve Consumption of wild roots and leaves
	1940	Migration of certain families Famine	Consumption of game Consumption of wild leaves and roots
	1962	Death of several men	
	1984	Migration for some definitive Famine and poverty	Consumption of immature corn, seeds, leaves and wild roots Sale of livestock and poultry
	2004	Famine, poverty Death of livestock	Work against millet Ready money in cash and kind, sometimes with conflict
	2008	Millet found in the region Famine, poverty	Gold panning and small trade Consumption of rice instead of millet
	2011	Migration Famine over, poverty Anxiety and distress Very poor financial and material capacities	Sale of livestock and poultry to buy rice/millet Travel to gold mine Sale of animals Migration
Floods	1988	Loss of animals carried away	Sale of livestock and poultry
	2009	Victims of drowning Assets carried away	Receiving gifts and help (corn, flour)
	2010	Devastation of fields causing famines	Evacuation and assistance in evacuation of assets Information on water status is provided by telephone

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This is an example of a disaster history tool developed in Burkina Faso from a publication by Action Contre la Faim. This means that major disasters having occurred in the history of this community are documented.

Notes

Summary

3m 13s

Tools for PCVAs: Generating a community overview

Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Typical weather	Long dry season		Long rainy season			Cold dry season			Short rainy season			Long dry season
Planting crop and farming			x	x	x							
Selling livestock			x	x	x							
Saving money									x	x	x	
Festivals						x	x					
Salt collection	x	x										x
Pasture collection						x	x	x				
Fencing range land						x	x	x				(13)

This is an example of a seasonal calendar in Ethiopia. It is also described in the Action Contre la Faim guidelines.

Notes

Summary

3m 28s

Tools for PCVAs: Generating a community overview

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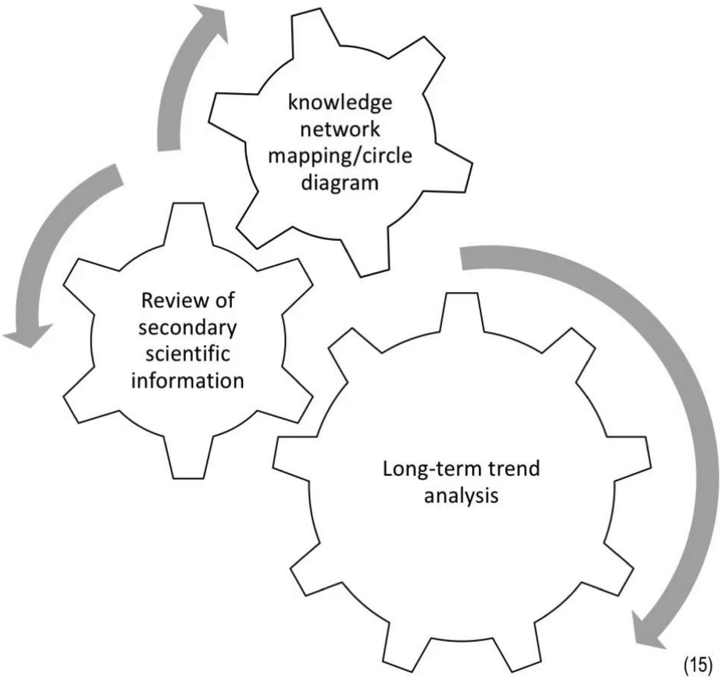
Here you can see a group of women developing a map where buildings, the river, agricultural fields, et cetera, are laid out.

Notes

Summary

3m 36s

Tools for PCVAs: Analysis of livelihoods



Long term trend analysis and the review of secondary scientific information may be used during livelihoods analysis.

Notes

Summary

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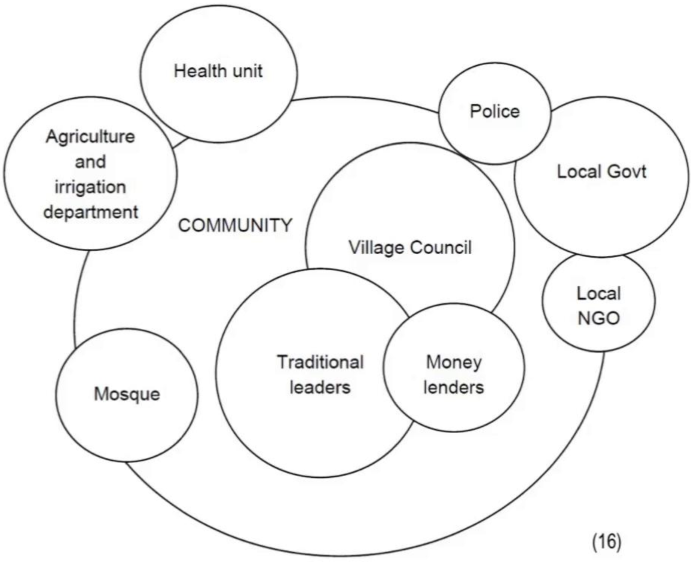
Tools for PCVAs: Analysis of livelihoods



This is an example of a circle diagram where the size of the circles show the importance of the actor and the proximity between circles shows how close and significant a relationship is.

Notes

Summary

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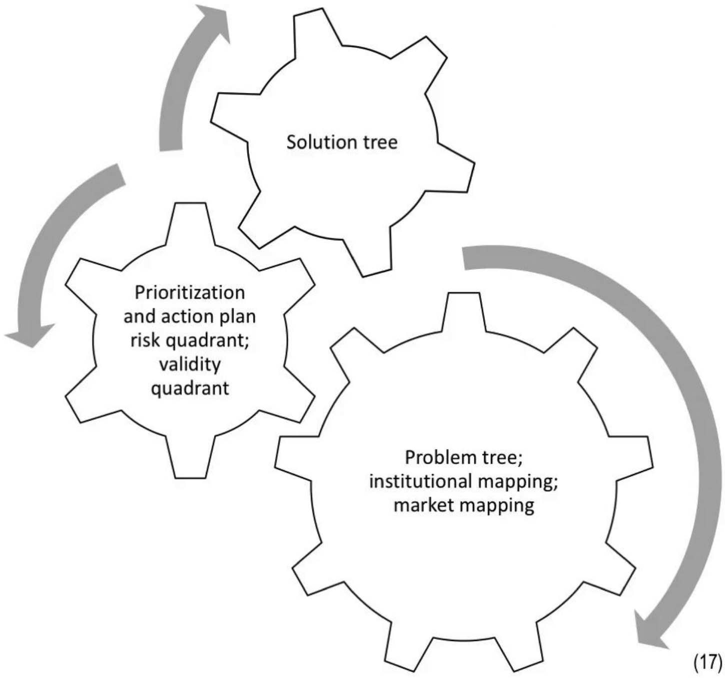
Tools for PCVAs: Governance analysis



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For the governance analysis, some methods and tools include problem and solution trees.

Notes

Summary

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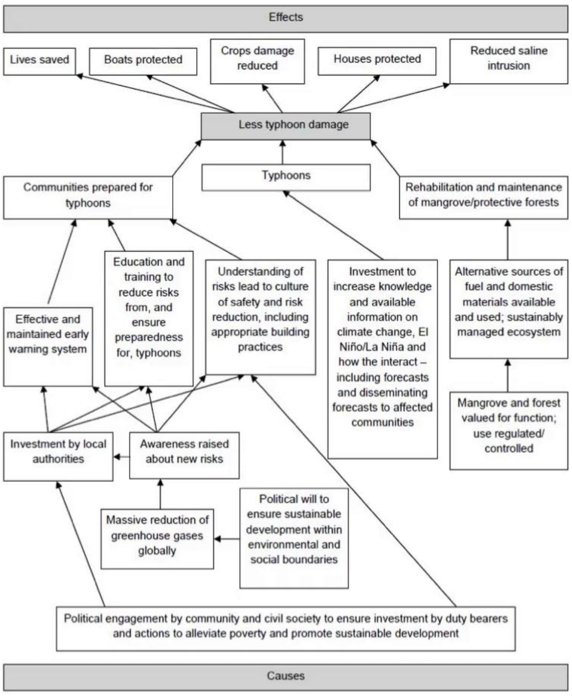
Tools for PCVAs: Governance analysis



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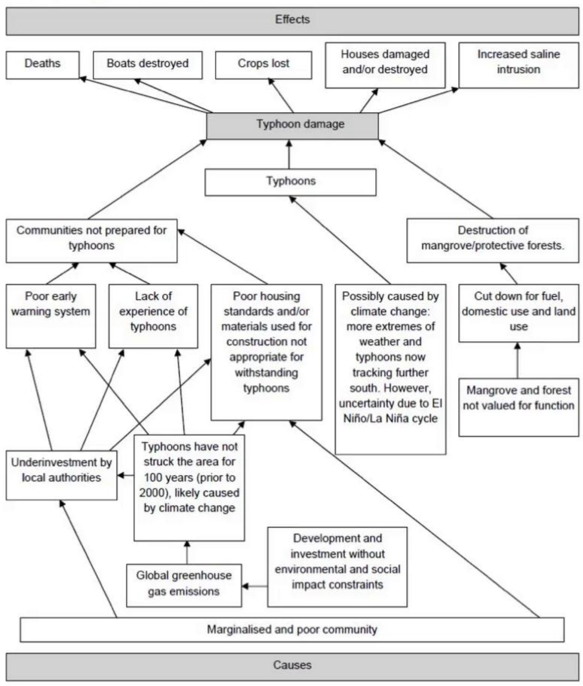

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Here you can see a problem tree on the right and the solution tree on the left from a case study in Vietnam described in Oxfam's practitioner guide to A Participatory Capacity and Vulnerability Analysis.

Notes

Summary

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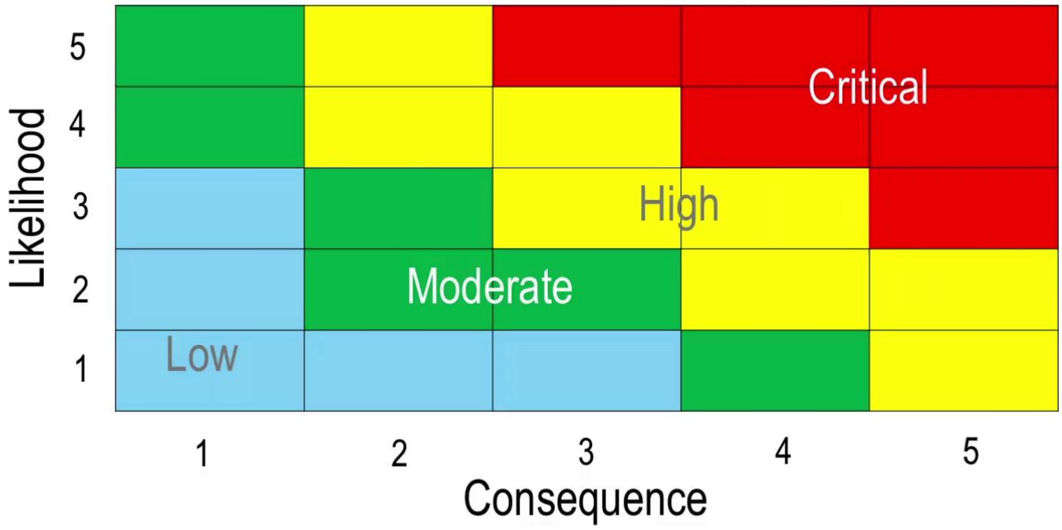
Tools for PCVAs: Governance analysis



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And here you can see an example of what the risk quadrant matrix looks like. The higher the likelihood of a risk occurring, and the harsher the consequences, the more the risk is considered critical.

Notes

Summary

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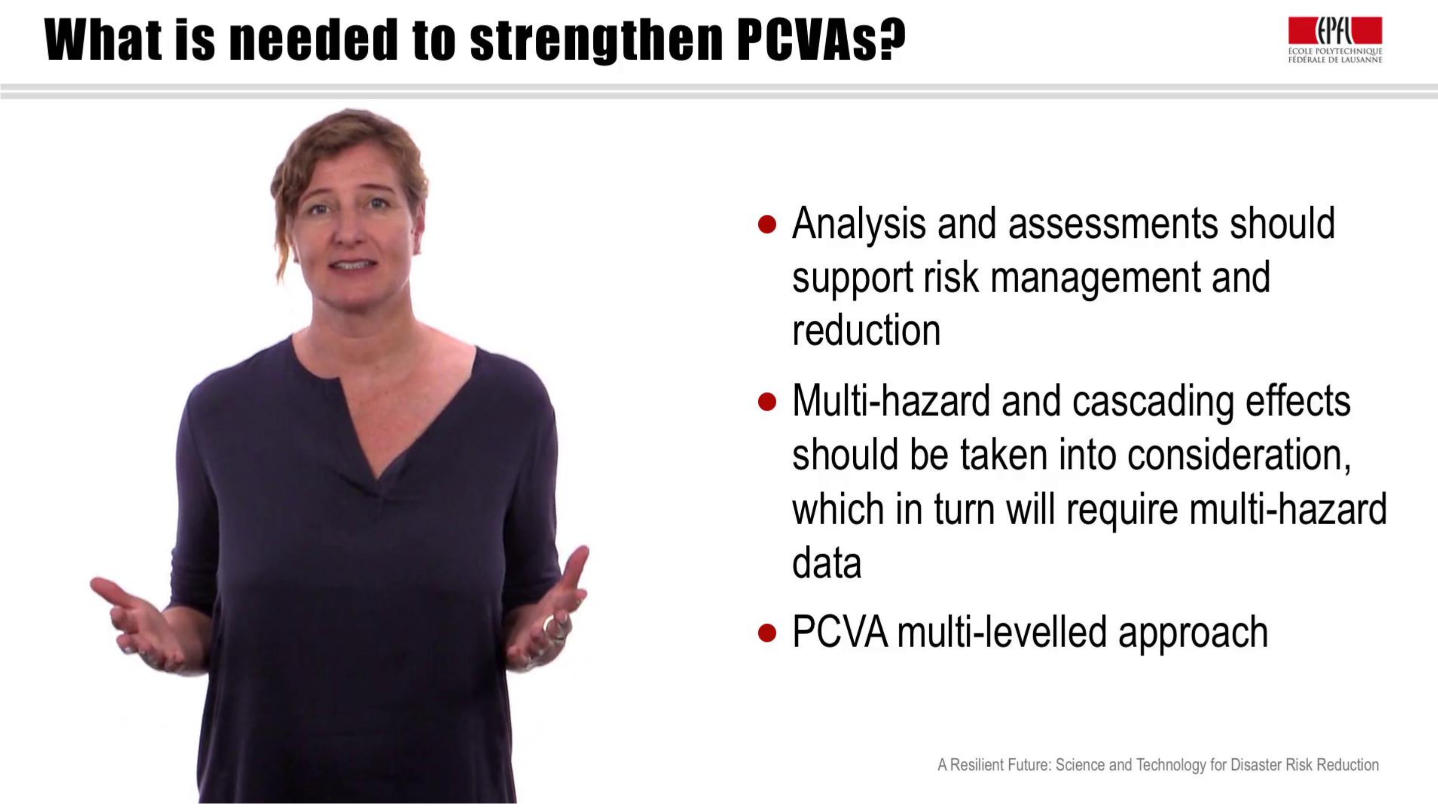

Among many other factors, I would like to mention two that UNISDR identified as important when developing and implementing risk assessments and which apply to any type of PCVA. The first one is the need to use the information and analyses resulting from PCVAs to support risk management and reduction. And the second one is the need to include multi-hazard and cascading effects when conducting PCVAs. Also, as a third factor, we do in fact need a multi-level vulnerability analysis.

Notes

Summary

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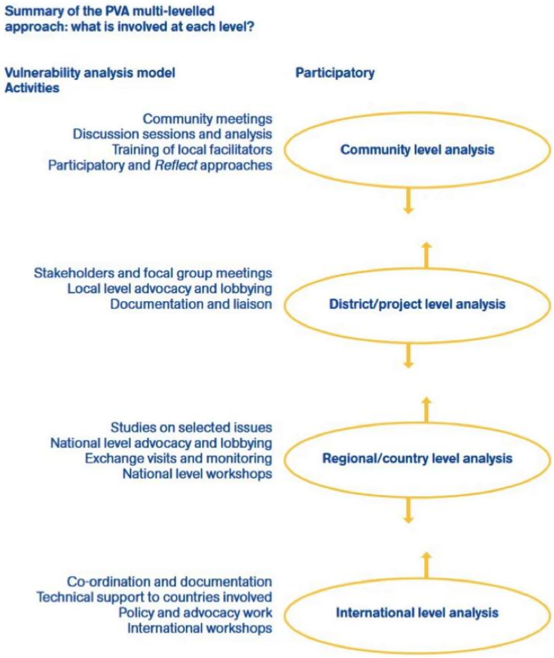
PCVA steps: Multi-levelled approach



- From community level analysis to international level analysis
- Discussions and advocacy at all levels
- Exchanges and support between levels

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Because many determinants of vulnerability are located outside of the individual and community level, a multi-levelled approach is recommended. This type of approach includes analysis, discussion and advocacy at different levels with exchange and support among levels.

Notes

Summary

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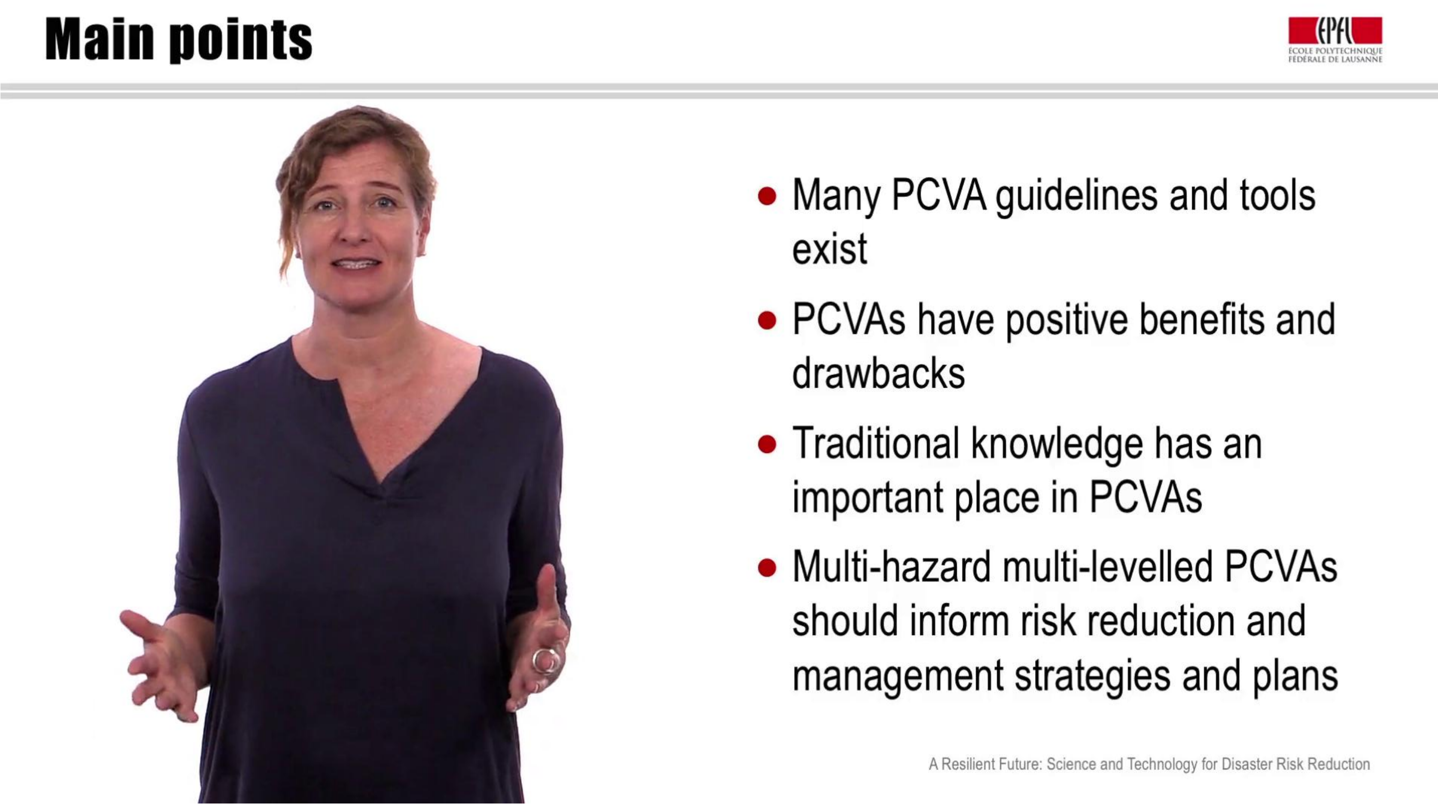

In this video we saw that many PCVA guidelines and tools exist, that these analyses have both benefits and drawbacks. Also, we have seen that traditional knowledge has an important place in PCVAs, and that multi-hazard PCVAs should inform risk reduction and management strategies and plans.

Notes

Summary

5m 33s

References

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Notes

Summary

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Summary

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