



BUILDING SAFE AND RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

PARTICIPATORY VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY ASSESSMENT IN KURDMASHI AND TIRDJAN VILLAGES OF ISMAYILLI DISTRICT OF AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC

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FOREWORD

Azerbaijan is prone to earthquakes, landslides, floods and strong winds because of its geographical location. Global Climate Change and cataclysms happening in the whole world are also affecting Azerbaijan.

If we look into the history we will see that strong earthquakes hit Azerbaijan in different periods.

Since its inception the Azerbaijan Red Crescent Society has been providing assistance to people affected by natural and technogeneous disasters, wars and conflicts.

In 2000, significant changes have been made in the Strategy and Policy of the Azerbaijan Red Crescent Society. “Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Response” department was established in the National Society. After Disaster Relief Policy was already replaced with Pre-Disaster Relief Policy.

In 2001, the Azerbaijan Red Crescent Society for the first time in its history has implemented successfully “Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment” project. In 2003 that Manual was updated and distributed to all partners, governmental organizations and donors. Based on the results of assessment small projects related with a prevention of a disaster, mitigation effects of a disaster and increasing population awareness on disasters were implemented.

During the recent years we already gave a priority to an implementation of community based projects by using an experience that we obtained in this field. As a logical conclusion of all these activities we think that today “Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction” is actual not only for Azerbaijan, but also for the whole region.

Building safe and resilient communities

project coordinator in Azerbaijan Elshan Salimzadeh



AZERBAIJAN RED CRESCENT SOCIETY

“PARTICIPATORY VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY ASSESSMENT”

July 2014 – August 2014

INTRODUCTION

The Azerbaijan Red Crescent Society with finance and technical support of Austrian Development Agency and Austrian Red Cross Society has been implementing “Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction in Azerbaijan” project since December 2012. The project duration is 3 years. First year the project activities will be carried out in Diyalli and Tezekend villages of Ismayilli district. Second year of the project activities will be continued in Ismayilli district and its two villages (Tircan and Kurdmashi), the third year of the project activities will be carried out in Zakatala town (urban) and its 2 villages.

One of the project activities has been “Participatory vulnerability and capacity assessment” survey. The main purpose VCA survey is to identify current vulnerability and capacity of project beneficiaries (village community groups, community members) to Disaster Risk Reduction in Tirjan and Kurdmashi villages. Community groups, community members in the targeted villages will be involved in all process. On the results of VCA disaster risk reduction action plan will be developed and implemented.

METHODOLOGY

As it was in the first stage of the project the same methodology was also used in this stage. Before implementation of this activity there was conducted a training on “Disaster Risk Reduction Terms and DRR Concept” for village community groups established within the framework of the project. Then there was conducted another training on “ What is Participatory VCA (PVCA), the purpose of PVCA, the rules for the use of PVCA and the advantages of PVCA” for village community groups. Village community groups were explained about matrixes on “Disaster Assessment”, “Vital Elements”, “VCA”, “Development of Action Plan”. Each of the community village groups were divided into small groups and they completed these matrixes based on a real situation of their villages. Then completed matrixes were submitted and discussed. Relevant changes were made in the matrixes.

After this stage in order to conduct group discussions each village community group formed 2 different groups consisting of village population in their villages. These groups are formed in such a way to have the most vulnerable members of village population including women. Each group member can express its view independently. With support of village community groups group discussions were held and the above-mentioned tables and matrixes were filled in. These 2 tables and matrixes drawn up by village community groups during group discussions have been compared and discussed. The final version has been prepared.

The received findings have been once again discussed together with Deputy Head of Ismayilli district authority (Head of District Emergency Situations Commission). And the

final report was prepared. The received findings have its reflection in the following tables and matrixes.



Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment Report of TIRJAN village

Tirjan village is situated in the north of Ismayill road. The number of village population is 1640 people. Women consist the majority of the village population. Cattle breeding and farming are the main labor activity of village population. The photo of the village shot from <https://www.google.com/map> is as follows:





Emergency map of Tirjan village has been prepared by Village Community Groups with support of the Azerbaijan Red Crescent Society. This map reflects Vital Elements, emergencies and other elements.





Disaster Assessment Matrix

| Types of Disasters : FLOODS, LANDSLIDES, EARTHQUAKES | | |
|---|---|---|
| FLOOD | | |
| Origin and strength | Signs of a disaster before it happens | Time and a speed of happening |
| Origin : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent heavy rains • Unfavorable geographical position • River waters Strength : strong | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thick dark clouds in the sky • Occurrence of thunder • Swallows fly lowly above the ground | Time of happening: 1-2 hours A speed of happening: Momentary, immediate |
| Frequency | Seasonal | Period of duration |
| 1-2 times in every year | Spring- Autumn | 1-2 hours |
| LANDSLIDE | | |
| Origin and strength | Signs of a disaster before it happens | Time and a speed of happening |
| Origin : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of precipitation has increased lately/Global climate change • Elimination of forests • Lack of pipe culverts Strength: middle | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bending of trees • Occurrence of cracks on soil • Occurrence of cracks on the walls of houses | Time of happening: It is difficult to define exactly. This usually happens after 1 week or more than 1 week period A speed of happening: Momentary, immediate |
| Frequency | Seasonal | Period of duration |
| Almost every year | Spring and autumn | From 3 days to one week |
| EARTHQUAKE | | |
| Origin and strength | Signs of a disaster before it happens | Time and a speed of happening |
| Origin : Vibration of the ground Strength : Strong | Anxious behavior of domestic animals | Time of happening : During 1 minute A speed of happening : Momentary |
| Frequency | Seasonal | Period of duration |
| Once in every 15-20 years | At any time | 30 seconds – 1 minute |

Disaster Assessment is one of the important factors for Disaster Risk Assessment. This matrix reflects an origin of each disaster, power of influence, signs of a disaster before it

happens, time of happening, a speed of happening, a frequency of happening, in what season of the year it happens, as well as a period of duration. As seen from the above table flood, landslide and earthquake are disasters for Tirjan village and it is important to take this factor into account during Disaster Risk Assessment.

ASSESSMENT OF VITAL ELEMENTS

| | |
|---|--|
| A type of a disaster | |
| Who and what has a probability to be affected by an event ? | People living along a river and in a zone of landslide, livestock, domestic birds, houses. |
| How does it affect different groups of people ? | Patients, elderly people, women and children are more weak. |
| How does it affect livelihood ? | This causes a destruction of orchards, water-melon plantations, an elimination of domestic birds, livestock. |
| How does it affect a property of people ? | This causes a destruction of houses and other properties of people. |
| How does it affect an infrastructure ? | This causes a damage to electricity, communication poles and a barber's shop |
| How does it affect main service areas ? | It makes telephone poles, electricity lines, shops, a reservoir useless. |
| Does it affect differently men and women ? | This causes greater damage to families whose head is a woman. |
| Does it affect differently young and old people ? | Yes. It affects greater elderly people and children. |

VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY ASSESSMENT MATRIX

| Categories and factors | Capacity Man Woman | Vulnerability Man Woman |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Physical or material | <p>Natural environment The same capital</p> <p>The elements of a guarantee The same of existing life conditions</p> | <p>A geographical area prone to emergencies The same</p> <p>Influence of a global climate The same change</p> <p>Elimination of forests The same</p> <p>Degradation of an environment The same</p> <p>The limited finances and The same necessary reserves in order to reduce disaster risk</p> <p>Weak infrastructure and The houses resistant buildings of families whose head is a woman is unstable</p> <p>Poverty The same</p> <p>The limitation of fixed assets The same</p> |
| Social or organizational | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community based group The same • Local leadership | <p>Vulnerable groups and The families persons whose head</p> |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| | Low level of participation of women in local management | Low understanding of risk is a woman a risk is more vulnerable |
| | Positive religious faith The same Remembering of a disaster The same occurred | Little information about Women have the international less information assistance on it |
| Behavior or motivation | Participation of a community The level of participation of women is lower than a level of participation of men Solidarity The same | A tendency to positive Women's tendency changes is weak. to such changes is weaker. Attitude to an environment The same Little information Women have less information Dependency on aid The same |

In order to draw up an effective action plan for DRR it is necessary to define existing vulnerability and capacity of a community to disasters. The above-mentioned table also reflects vulnerabilities and capacities which are typical to women.

The results of Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Major disasters: Flood, landslide, earthquake and fire</p> | <p>Vital elements: FLOOD - People living along a river. The livestock, domestic birds, houses, orchards, water-melon plantations of these people. Also roads, bridges, electricity, communication poles and a mosque. LANDSLIDE - People living in a zone of landslide. The livestock, domestic birds, houses, orchards, water-melon plantations of these people. EARTHQUAKE – All village houses, an infrastructure and property of people unstable to an earthquake,.</p> |
| <p>Main vulnerabilities (for each of 3 disasters):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence of a global climate change • Forests whose trees are eliminated • Houses/infrastructure whose resistance is weak • Finances required to reduce disaster risk • Weak knowledge on disaster risk • Weak tendency to positive changes • Existence of families who are weak to disasters • Dependency on aid | <p>Main capacities: Degree of a risk: (1-5)</p> <p>Flood – 4 (middle)</p> <p>Landslide – 4 (middle)</p> <p>Earthquake - 3 (middle low)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained community group • Local leadership • Positive religious faith • Remembering of a disaster occurred • Community participation and solidarity |
| <p>Main findings: Tircan village is situated in the north part of Shamakhi-Ismayilli road, in a foothill. In the north the village is covered by forests. During the recent years the village population used these forests as a fuel. This factor and other factors caused an intensive stream of flood waters and an increase of a tendency to a landslide in the village. Flood waters and landslide cause mainly a great damage to roads, property of village population. An area of the village called “Boyukdara” (Big canyon) remains as a problem for village population. In spring and autumn months all rain waters stream to this canyon and this causes a great difficulty for village population to pass this canyon and to go other part of the village. Though there are natural water sources in the village but the water shortage remains as a big problem for village population. Water pipeline in the village has been installed many years ago. This old pipeline can not provide all village houses with water. Some houses in the village remained without water.</p> <p>Weak infrastructure and deficiency of main assets remain as a great problem. Village municipality and local authority has no almost finances for disaster risk reduction. Implementing of small scale infrastructure works is a great problem for village leadership.</p> | |

There is no main assets (tractors, excavators and etc) designated for DRR in a balance of village leadership. It is possible to rent such assets from a district. But there are no finances for it. There is no united sewerage system in the village. As a result of it the used water is streaming through the village and this in its turn increases a risk of a landslide.

Risk perception among the village population is very weak. Though some houses are at risk of landslide the owners of these houses don't want to take any measure – to move to another place. Some people are awaiting help only from government bodies. For purposes of risk reduction insuring of such houses may be an advisable step. There is already a certain experience on it in Ismayilli district.

The level of disaster awareness is also low in this village. Population have less information about the reasons causing a disaster including climate change, their adverse results and risk reduction methods.

There is a **solidarity** among village population. In case if any distress happens people are able to gather together and take necessary actions. Newly formed and trained community groups may participate actively in disaster risk reduction activities.

PLANNING OF ACTIVITIES on the basis of general results (findings)

Urgent Action Plan

For Tirjan village it is necessary to carry out urgently the following activities in the field of disaster risk reduction :

1. To publish manuals and leaflets about “What to do before, during and after a disaster” and to distribute them among population.
2. To conduct trainings on rescue, tracing activities and psychological assistance for community groups.
3. To conduct trainings on global climate change, its reasons and results, adaptation/mitigation activities for community groups. To conduct promotion activities on it among the village population.
4. To build pipe culvert or small bridge over a canyon that separates the main part of Tirjan village from Gasimkend area.

| Activities | Implementation period | Responsible person or group | The required finance |
|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| <p>1. To publish manuals and leaflets about “What to do before, during and after a disaster” and to distribute them among population.</p> <p>2. To conduct trainings on rescue, tracing activities and psychological assistance for community groups.</p> <p>3. To conduct trainings on global climate change, its reasons and results, adaptation /mitigation activities. To conduct promotion activities on it among the village population.</p> <p>4. To build pipe culvert or small bridge over a canyon that separates the main part of Tirjan village from Gasimkend area.</p> | <p>By November 2014</p> <p>By November 2014</p> <p>December 2014</p> <p>December 2014</p> | <p>Community Group, AzRCS</p> <p>AzRCS</p> <p>Community Group, AzRC, a local expert.</p> <p>Community Group, village population, village municipality, a local authority and AzRC</p> | <p>Within the framework of a project</p> <p>Within the framework of a project</p> <p>Within the framework of a project</p> <p>Project budget, funds and reserves of community groups, municipality and a local authority.</p> |
| <p>Middle urgent Action Plan</p> <p>1. To conduct actions in order to advocate disaster risk reduction activities.</p> <p>2. To prepare a relevant project proposal and submit it to donor organizations in order to provide village population with drinkable water.</p> <p>3. With a support of district leadership to drill an artesian well in order to meet a minimal demand of village population for a drinkable water.</p> | | <p>Long-term Action Plan</p> <p>To conduct advocacy activities among district leadership and donor organizations and implement other relevant actions in order to strengthen a material-technical base of a village municipality. In this way to ensure that a village municipality implements Disaster Risk Reduction activities.</p> | |

Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment Report of Kurdmashi village

Kurdmasi village is situated in the west of Ismayilli district, near to Agdash-Zakatala highway. From the three sides Kurdmasi village is surrounded by the mountains. The number of village population is 4364 people. Though the main source of income of Kurdmasi village population are cattle-breeding and farming, but there are also some industrial objects in the village as well. The biggest of these industrial objects is “Wine Plant”. There are also a club, a secondary school, kindergarten, 12 shops, 4 canteens, 3 tea-houses, a mosque, post office, medical point and a hospital in the village. The photo of the village shot from <https://www.google.com/map> is as follows:



It should be mentioned that a flood, a landslide and an earthquake is typical disasters for almost all villages of Ismayilli district as they are situated in the same geographical situation. Emergencies, vulnerabilities and capacities of these villages are almost the same.





Disaster Assessment Matrix

| Types of Disasters : FLOODS, LANDSLIDES, EARTHQUAKES | | |
|---|---|--|
| FLOOD | | |
| Origin and strength | Signs of a disaster before it happens | Time and a speed of happening |
| Origin : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy rains • Global climate change • Lack of pipe culverts • Erosion of a land Strength : middle above | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thick dark clouds in the sky • Swallows fly lowly above the ground | Time of happening: 1-2 hours A speed of happening: Momentary, immediate |
| Frequency | Seasonal | Period of duration |
| 3-4 times in every year | Spring- Autumn | 3-4 hours |
| LANDSLIDE | | |
| Origin and strength | Signs of a disaster before it happens | Time and a speed of happening |
| Origin : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy rains | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bending of trees • Occurrence of cracks on soil | Time of happening: This usually happens after 1 week or more than 1 week period |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global climate change • Lack of pipe culverts • Erosion of a land • Lack of united sewerage system in the village <p>Strength: middle</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occurrence of cracks on the walls of houses | <p>A speed of happening: Momentary, immediate</p> |
| Frequency | Seasonal | Period of duration |
| Once in every year | Spring and autumn | 4-5 hours |
| EARTHQUAKE | | |
| Origin and strength | Signs of a disaster before it happens | Time and a speed of happening |
| <p>Origin : Vibration of the ground</p> <p>Strength : Middle</p> | Anxious behavior of domestic animals | <p>Time of happening : During 1 minute</p> <p>A speed of happening : Momentary</p> |
| Frequency | Seasonal | Period of duration |
| Once in every 10-20 years | At any time | 30 seconds – 1 minute |
| FIRE | | |
| Origin and strength | Signs of a disaster before it happens | Time and a speed of happening |
| <p>Origin :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fire 2. Electricity 3. Thunder 4. Man's irresponsibility 5. Global warming <p>Strength : Middle</p> | | <p>Time of happening :</p> <p>A speed of happening : Momentary</p> |
| Frequency | Seasonal | Period of duration |
| Approximately once in a year | In summer- autumn seasons | 3-4 hours in sowing areas, Several days in forests |

ASSESSMENT OF VITAL ELEMENTS

| | |
|---|--|
| A type of a disaster | Flood, landslide, earthquake, a fire |
| Who and what has a probability to be affected by an event ? | Houses along a river and in foothills, Pirimli, Orta and Lezgiler blocks, approximately 300 (three hundred) houses, sowing areas in a forest hill. |
| How does it affect different groups of people ? | Elderly people, disabled persons and children are more weak. |

| | |
|---|---|
| How does it affect livelihood ? | This negatively affects natural wealth, sowing areas, orchards, water-melon plantations. |
| How does it affect a property of people ? | This causes a destruction of houses of people, elimination of a cattle. |
| How does it affect an infrastructure ? | This destroys a communication system, roads and bridges. This causes a cut of a relation between different parts of a village. |
| How does it affect main service areas ? | It makes electricity poles, post services useless. |
| Does it affect differently men and women ? | This causes a greater damage to woman. This makes a psychological affect on women so that they feel anxiety and fear for their families and children. |
| Does it affect differently young and old people ? | Yes. It affects greater elderly people. Weakness of a body and vulnerability are typical for them. |

VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY ASSESSMENT MATRIX

| Categories and factors | Capacity Man Woman | Vulnerability Man Woman |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Physical or material | <p>Natural environment The same capital</p> <p>Main service areas</p> <p>The elements of a guarantee The same of existing life conditions</p> | <p>A geographical area prone to emergencies The same</p> <p>Influence of a global climate change The same</p> <p>Elimination of forests The same</p> <p>Degradation of an environment The same</p> <p>The limited finances and necessary reserves in order to reduce disaster risk The same</p> <p>Weak infrastructure and of families whose head is a woman The houses buildings</p> <p>Poverty The same</p> <p>The limitation of fixed assets The same</p> |
| Social or organizational | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community based group The same • Local leadership Low level of | <p>Vulnerable groups and The families persons whose head is a woman</p> |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| | <p>participation of women in local management</p> | <p>is more vulnerable Low understanding of The same a risk</p> |
| | <p>Positive religious faith The same Remembering of a disaster The same occurred</p> | <p>Little information about Women have the international less information assistance on it</p> |
| <p>Behavior or motivation</p> | <p>Participation of a community The level of participation of women is lower than a level of participation of men Solidarity The same</p> | <p>A tendency to positive Women's tendency changes is weak. to such changes is weaker. Attitude to an environment The same Little information Women have less information Dependency on aid The same</p> |

The results of Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Major disasters: Flood, landslide and earthquake</p> | <p>Vital elements: FLOOD - People living in Pirimli, Orta and Lezgiler blocks and livestock, domestic birds, houses, orchards, water-melon plantations of these people. Also roads, bridges, electricity, communication poles. LANDSLIDE - People living in a zone of landslide. The livestock, domestic birds, houses, orchards, water-melon plantations of these people. EARTHQUAKE – All village houses unstable to an earthquake, an infrastructure and property of people.</p> |
| <p>Main vulnerabilities (for each of 3 disasters):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence of a global climate change • Houses/infrastructure whose resistance is weak • Lack of sewerage system in the village. • Finances required to reduce disaster risk • Weak knowledge on disaster risk • Weak tendency to positive changes • Existence of families who are weak to disasters • Dependency on aid | <p>Main capacities:</p> <p>Degree of a risk: (1-5)</p> <p>Flood – 4 (middle above)</p> <p>Landslide – 4 (middle)</p> <p>Earthquake - 4 (middle)</p> <p>Fire – 4 (middle)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained community group • Local leadership • Positive religious faith • Remembering of a disaster occurred • Community participation and solidarity |
| <p>Main findings: Kurdmaslı village is situated in the west of Ismayill district, near to Agdash-Zakatala highway. The main source of income of Kurdmaslı village population are cattle-breeding and farming, but there are also some industrial objects in the village as well. The houses of village population are situated mainly in a plain area. However, as the village is covered by forests from 3 sides the population of the village is vulnerable to disasters such as forest fires, floods and landslide. Elimination of forests situated in foothills and a weak infrastructure of the village increase this vulnerability much more. As the whole area of Ismayilli district is prone to an earthquake because of its geographical situation an earthquake remains as a potential disaster for Kurdmaslı village. A hot climate condition that existed during recent years as well as less information of population about fires makes people living in foothills areas to fires more vulnerable. Drinking water is one of the main problems in the village. Though several artesian wells have been drilled in the village, but their activity is currently limited. This makes a necessary for</p> | |

restoration of artesian wells and conducting of new water pipeline to the houses of population

A bridge that was built many years ago over Davabatan river that is streaming through the center of the village is in emergency situation. This bridge was repaired repeatedly with a force of village local authority and local population. However as a result of heavy rains the level of water in the river had increased and this had damaged the bridge. The bridge needs now a major repair.

Weak infrastructure and deficiency of main assets remain as a great problem in Kurdmashi village like in all other villages of Ismayilli district. Village municipality and local authority has limited finances for disaster risk reduction. Implementing of small scale infrastructure works is a great problem for village leadership.

Risk perception among the village population is very weak. Though some houses are at risk of landslide the owners of these houses don't want to take any measure – to move to another place. Some people are awaiting help only from government bodies. For purposes of risk reduction insuring of such houses may be an advisable step. There is already a certain experience on it in Ismayilli district.

The level of disaster awareness is also low in this village. Population have less information about the reasons causing a disaster including climate change, their adverse results and risk reduction methods.

There is a **solidarity** among village population. In case if any distress happens people are able to gather together and take necessary actions. Newly formed and trained community groups may participate actively in disaster risk reduction activities.

**PLANNING OF ACTIVITIES
on the basis of general results (findings)**

Urgent Action Plan

For Kurdmashi village it is necessary to carry out urgently the following activities in the field of disaster risk reduction :

1. Major repairing of a bridge over a river called Davabatan which is streaming through a center of the village.
2. To publish manuals and leaflets about “What to do before, during and after a disaster” and to distribute them among population.
3. To publish manuals and leaflets about risk perception and transmitting and to distribute them among population.
4. To conduct trainings on global climate change, its reasons and results, adaptation/mitigation activities for community groups. To conduct promotion activities on it among the village population.

| Activities | Implementation period | Responsible person or group | The required finance |
|---|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Major repairing of a bridge over a river called Davabatan which is streaming through a center of the village. | By December 2014 | Community Group, village population, village municipality, local authority and the AzRCS. | Within the framework of a project |
| 2 To publish manuals and leaflets about “What to do before, during and after a disaster” and to distribute them among population. | By November 2014 | Community Group, the AzRCS | Within the framework of a project |
| 3. To publish manuals and leaflets about risk perception and transmitting and to distribute them among population. | December 2014 | Community Group, AzRC, | Within the framework of a project |
| 4. To conduct trainings on global | December 2014 | Community Group, a local expert and | Within the framework of a |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| <p>climate change, its reasons and results, adaptation /mitigation activities. To conduct promotion activities on it among the village population.</p> | | <p>AzRC,</p> | <p>project</p> |
| <p>Middle urgent Action Plan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To conduct actions in order to advocate disaster risk reduction activities. 2. In order to reduce a risk of flood and to build pipe culverts to conduct advocacy activities among district leadership and donor organizations. Fir this purpose to implement other actions as well. | | <p>Long-term Action Plan</p> <p>To conduct advocacy activities among district leadership and donor organizations and implement other relevant actions in order to strengthen a material-technical base of a village municipality. In this way to ensure that a village municipality has been implementing Disaster Risk Reduction activities.</p> | |

**Initial Household Surveys
Awareness of the population
Disaster Risk Reduction Project AIA – April 2014**

| |
|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Sequence number _____ |
| 2. Date of interview ____/____/2014 |
| 3. Name of village: _____ |
| 4. Name of interlocutor: _____ |

| A. General Information | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 5. | The number of children aged less than 6: | including _____ a boy _____ a girl |
| 6. | The number of teenagers (7-16): | including _____ a boy _____ a girl |
| 7. | The number of adults (17-65) : | including _____ a man _____ a woman |
| 8. | The number of the old (more than 65): | including _____ a man _____ a woman |
| 9. | Gender of head of household | A man A woman |
| 10. | Gender and age of interlocutor | A man A woman age_____ |
| 11. | Number of breadwinners: | including _____ a man _____ a woman |
| 12. | The number of those who lost their ability to work: | including _____ a man _____ a woman |

| B. Knowledge, behaviour and experience | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| Awareness about the risk | | Reasons |
| 13. | Enumerate the emergency situations your village experienced. Write on right column in case of your awareness of reasons of these extreme cases. | 1 = Earthquake |
| | | 2 = Flood |
| | | 3 = Landslide |
| | | 4 = Torrent |
| | | 5 = Drought |
| | | 6 = Strong wind |
| | | 7 = Hail |
| | | 8 = Epidemic |
| | | 9 = Fire |
| | | 10 = Other, please specify |

| | | | |
|-------------------|--|---|--|
| | | 11= Don't know | |
| 14. | Enumerate these extreme cases from more dangerous point of view. (in case of more severe consequences) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Earthquake <input type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Landslide <input type="checkbox"/> Torrent <input type="checkbox"/> Drought <input type="checkbox"/> Strong wind <input type="checkbox"/> Hail <input type="checkbox"/> Epidemic <input type="checkbox"/> Fire <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know | |
| 15. | Do you know or you have any information how to prepare for emergency situations? | 1 = yes, please specify 2= no | |
| 16. | If yes, then how? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1= Places of Worship 2= TV 3= radio 4= exhibition 5= theatre stages 6= newspaper 7= school 8= poster/advertisement 9= friend/neighbour 10= public meetings 11= other | |
| 17. | List three emergency situations your home can be exposed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 = house fire 2 = electric hit 3 = drowning 4 = falling 5 = other 6 = don't know | |
| 18. | Is the possibility of flood getting increase in your village? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 = yes 2 = no 3 = don't know 4= is not an appropriate question | |
| 19. | Is the possibility of landslide getting increase in your village? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 = yes 2 = no 3 = don't know 4= is not an appropriate question | |
| 20. | Which factors increase to occur the possibility of flood or landslide? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 = destruction of forests 2 = not to take care of dams 3 = heavy rain 4 = not to clean channels 5 = don't know 6 = other | |
| Physical Security | | | |
| 21. | Is your house situated in a secure place? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 = yes 2 = no 3 = don't know | |

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| 22 | How would you describe your home in relation to landslides? | 1= regular sensitive to landslide 2=occasionally sensitive to landslide 3= rarely sensitive to landslide 4=never sensitive to landslide |
| 23 | How would you describe your home in relation to flood? | 1= regular sensitive to flood 2=occasionally sensitive to flood 3= rarely sensitive to flood 4= never sensitive to flood |
| 24 | How do you assess your house steadiness? | 1 = good 2 = normal 3 = bad |
| 25 | Where would you move if you were forced to evacuate your family? | 1 = to my relatives or friends in a village 2 = to my relatives or friends in another village 3 = to a school building 4 = to a place of worship 5 = to a safe place/shelter in a village 6 = other, please specify |
| 26 | Do you or your village have an alternative evacuation plan? | 1 = yes 2 = no 3 = don't know |
| Communities / Organizations Preparation | | |
| 27 | Has your family been involved in a community group or its initiative? | 1= none 2= sometimes 3= take an active part |
| 28 | Do you have any methods to warn other people before extreme cases occur? | 1 = yes 2 = no 3 = don't know |
| 29 | If yes, then how? | 1=media, telephone 2=by community loudspeaker/ megaphone 3=by mobile phone 4=other |
| 30 | Is there a ES group in your village? (if your answer is "no", skip next three questions) | 1 = yes 2 = no 3 = don't know |
| 31. | Do you know anybody's name including into ES group in your village? | 1 = yes (His/ her name.....) 2 = no (Make sure the question is true or false checking present list of members) 1 = right 2 = wrong 3 = nobody's name was called |
| 32. | Do you think your ES group is active and well-organized in your village? | 1 = yes 2 = no 3 = don't know |
| 33. | Have ES group in your village realized any simulation or real extreme cases? | 1 = yes 2 = no 3 = don't know |
| 34. | Is there any community member to help you in case of occurring catastrophe? | 1 = yes 2 = no 3 = don't know |

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| 35. | If yes, then who? | 1= neighbour 2= family members or a friend 3=a mosque 4= a school 5= Rescue team 6= Village ES group 7= Community groups 8= Government/ municipality 9= other |
| 36. | <i>(if there is a child in the family)</i> Are your children informed about ES in a school? | 1 = yes 2 = no 3 = don't know Write the name of school: |
| Psychological Preparedness | | |
| 37. | Do you think you live in the safe place? | 1= yes 2 = no 3= don't know |
| 38. | If yes, then why? | 1=Infrastructure protection 2=Home situated in a safe place 3= other, please specify |
| 39. | If no, why? | 1= Not to protect infrastructure 2 = substandard house 3= other |
| 40. | Do you think you are ready for ES? | 1 = yes 2 = no 3 = don't know |
| 41. | If yes, then how? | 1= family readiness 2= local organizations readiness 3= Village ES group. Community Groups readiness 4= secure area 5= other |
| Response to Emergency Situations | | |
| 42. | Has your family taken any actions to be ready for ES? | 1 =yes 2 = no 3 = don't know |
| 43. | If yes, then how? | 1. Identification of evacuation routes 2. Food reserves 3. ES bag including ID card 4. My family 's readiness for how to behave during ES 5. Other..... |
| 44. | What information do you have about the actions have to be taken in order to protect your family during landslide or flood (food, jewellery etc.)? | 1= I have little amount of information 2= I have partial information 3= I have mid-level information 4= I have enough information |
| 45. | What facilities do your house own in order to reduce the negative impact of ES (in relation to landslide and flood)? | 1= to raise land level around the house 2=to direct channel to other side 3= to strengthen the infrastructure of house 4= Other |
| 46. | What facilities do your house own in order to reduce the negative impact of ES (in relation to earthquake)? | 1= Consolidation of household goods 2= No 3= Other |

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| 47. | Which actions have been taken to protect your village from the impact of landslide, flood and earthquake? | 1= The construction of dams along the river 2= Direction of the channel to other side 3= Cleaning up waterways 4= Fixing furniture and equipment in buildings belonging to organizations 5= None 6= Don't know 7 =Other |
| 48. | What would you do if you are inside the house while occurring earthquake? | 1= nothing 2 =running outside 3= hiding under any furniture 4 = other 5 = don't know |
| 49. | What would you do if you are outside the house while occurring earthquake? | 1= nothing 2 = stand away from power lines 3 = avoid from non-stop places 4 = stand away from buildings 5 = don't know 6 = other |
| 50. | What sources of water does your family use? | 1= Water tap in the yard or in the house 2= water tap in public places 3= private wells 4= Public wells or springs 5= River, canal, water stream, lake, pond 6= rain-water 7= packaged water 8= basin 9= other |
| 51. | Do you think the water you use is clean and safe? | 1 =yes 2 = no 3 = don't know |
| 52. | Do you think the water you use will be clean and safe in case of occurring landslide and flood? | 1=yes 2= no 3= it depends on situation 4= don't know |
| 53. | Does your family use chemical or other means to clean up the water? | 1= never 2= rarely 3= sometimes 4= often 5=always |
| 54. | You or someone in your family has received first aid training? | 1 =yes 2=no |
| 55. | If yes, then who? | 1 = head of household (a man) 2 = head of household (a woman) 3 = a son 4 = a daughter 5=other, please specify |
| 56. | If yes, then who was the trainer? | 1 = Red Crescent Society 2 = European Commission for Humanitarian Aid 3 = other 4 = don't know |

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| 57. | How would you help the person who has broken his/her joints? | 1 = right answer (to lie and raise the joint up) 2 = wrong answer 3 = don't know |
| 58. | To whom do you refer to First Aid? | 1 = to a hospital/ a doctor/ a nurse 2 = to Village ES group 3 = to a Rescue Team 4 = to municipality 5 = don't know 6 = other 7 = to nobody |
| Gender | | |
| 59 | Have the men and women in your village experienced ES differently? | 1=yes 2=no |
| 60 | If the answer is yes, then what does this different impact mean? | |
| 61 | Which different roles they showed in a response to this disaster while it is occurring? | |
| Climate Change | | |
| 62 | Have the frequency and strength of ES increased In recent years in the area you live in? | 1=Yes 2=No |
| 63 | If the answer is yes, then what is the reason, in your opinion? | |
| 64 | Are any activities carried out in your region on adaptation to climate change? | 1=Yes 2=No |
| 65 | If the answer is yes, which are these activities? | |
| ES activities based on local traditions | | |
| 66 | Which disaster risk reduction measures formed over many years are there in the area you live in? | |
| 67 | Do you know any sign of the disaster before it happens? | 1= Dense clouds 2= Heavy rain 3= Strong current of the river 4= The increase in the water level in water reservoir 5=Disturbed behaviour of animals 6= the movement of soil 7= Other |
| 68 | Is there any response measure formed over many years in the area you live in that you can do it when the disaster happens? | |