



## Strengths of the CBDM approach

One of the reasons a CBDM (Community-based disaster management) approach is advocated is because “most top-down disaster risk management and response programs fail to address specific local needs of vulnerable communities... and may in some cases even increase people’s vulnerability”. Putting affected communities at the heart of their own protection is argued to be a more effective approach in mitigating impact and risk. Although it may be a more difficult and time consuming method from a disaster management perspective, it has been argued as one of the best ways to address community needs and therefore, reduce risk. Shrestha et al. outline some of the reasons why the communities themselves are best placed to carry out disaster management in their own locality. Firstly, communities know their local situation best: “no outsider can understand the local opportunities and constraints as they do”. Secondly, they are the potential victims, so they have a personal interest in protecting themselves as well as in local affairs affecting them. Thirdly, they are the main source or gateway for access to local resources.

Note: See source document for full reference.

### Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Local knowledge](#), [Livelihoods](#), [Access and use of infrastructure/services](#)

Disaster Phases: [Prevention](#), [Preparedness](#)

Types of Actors Concerned: [Local authorities](#), [Non-active citizens](#)

Hazards: [Natural hazards](#), [Man-made non-intentional hazards or emergency situations](#), [Man-made intentional hazards](#)

### Recommendations:

- [Foster the adoption of a culture of disaster prevention and resilience by informing and motivating citizens to take action](#)

## Source

[Deliverable D7.3 "Report on cultural factors and citizen empowerment" \(page 73\)](#)

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<https://culturalmap.carismand.eu/a/7-3-124-strengths-of-the-cbdlm-approach>