

PROVENTION CONSORTIUM
Community Risk Assessment
and Action Planning project

BELIZE – Ladyville sub-urban area of Belize city and Caledonia



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Report of the ProVention project Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment

CRA Toolkit
CASE STUDY

This case study is part of a broader ProVention Consortium initiative aimed at collecting and analyzing community risk assessment cases. For more information on this project, see www.proventionconsortium.org.

Bibliographical reference: The present guidance note compiles two assessment case studies developed by Belize Red Cross (BRCS) in the communities of Ladyville and Caledonia. Both case studies are included in the compilation *Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment in community education projects*, Centre of Reference for Community Based Disaster Preparedness Education, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and Costa Rica Red Cross

Click-on reference to the **ReliefWeb country file for Belize:**

<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/dbc.nsf/doc104?OpenForm&rc=2&cc=blz>

Note:

A Guidance Note has been developed for this case study. It contains an abstract, analyzes the main findings of the study, provides contextual and strategic notes and highlights the main lessons learned from the case. The guidance note has been developed by Dr. Ben Wisner in close collaboration with the author(s) of the case study and the organization(s) involved.



Belize Red Cross

Report of the ProVention Project Vulnerability & Capacity Assessment In Belize



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



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LADYVILLE DIAGNOSTICS

Ladyville – Project Areas – New site, Milpa, Japan
Lord's Bank- Beverly Hills & Holly Wood

Ladyville sub-urban area, between 6 ½ miles – 14 miles from Belize City

Diagnostics:

A. Vulnerability to hurricane, fire and flooding on an annual basis, due to poor housing construction, topography (swamp areas), overgrown yards, poor/lack of infrastructure of surrounding areas.

Hurricane- proximity does the coast.

Fire- poor housing construction, alternative lighting (candle, kerosene lamps)

Flood prone areas due to:

*Low lying areas within and around the communities

*Geographical setting between creek & rivers and the Caribbean Sea

*Lack of infrastructure

Project Areas further settled by Belize City 1998 Fire victims. Parts of Milpa and Japan settled by Central American immigrants

- Capacity building: Community leaders have discussed, evacuation plans, dependent on the projected path of hurricanes to go either North or West.
- Leaders have been aware of the values of the hurricane survival kit.
- Community First Aid training as part of the VCA training

B. Accessibility within project area is below standard

- Streets are unpaved, full of pot holes and of dust during the dry season and become mud lanes during the rainy season.
- Inhabitants are forced to place boards, rocks, stumps etc. be able to walk to school, going to the grocery store, health center or catch a bus to go into Belize City.

Fieldwork - Capacity building: discussion with community leaders focused on giving them moral support empathizing with them and offering suggestions, on how to liaise with area representatives, the Ministry of Works and Rural Central Office and advocate for help Developed Risk/Hazard Maps.

Simple problems solving methods:

C. Low level of Disaster Preparedness and VCA.

- No vulnerability/hazard/risk map.
- No written family or community Emergency Plans

- Newly elected village council poorly supported by government as they are members of the party in opposition.
- New Community Nurse and Cuban Doctor
- Encouraged school children to bring 2 small stones each to form a walk way from the street to their classroom

Field Work - Capacity Building:-

- Compilation of Project Area physical map
- Identification of Vulnerabilities
- Compilation of Seasonal Map, Historical Profile, Community Profile
- List and map resources, vulnerability map, Micro Mitigation Project Plans.
- Moral support and assistance in applying to SIF (Social Investment Fund) to sponsor Macro Project

D Lack of knowledge of Belize Red Cross Society

- Community idea of Red Cross was receiving relief, food, clothing etc.
- Little visibility & awareness of Red Cross personnel in selected areas.
- First VCA Orientation Meeting 33 persons attended with the hope of receiving relief in food, clothing or building supplies (12 were emigrants from Central America with large families)

Field Work - Capacity building:

- Discussion with Community leaders on Humanitarian Values intervention activities and formation of Red Cross groups.
- Introduction of the 7 Fundamental Principles and Red Cross Work
- Some leaders requesting the formation of a Red Cross Group immediately.
- Leaders requesting First Aid Training

E. Air & Canal pollution & Air Traffic.

- Ladyville Community surrounds the International Airport
- Schools affected by the noise of the commercial airlines, smaller municipal planes and the 7 army helicopters landing and departing from the Belize Defense Force Camps also situated in the community.

Environmental Hazards

- Areas within communities are used as an Army Ammunition dump and fuel storage for the International Airport, Army and Belize Defense Force.
- Butane gas storage, Depots Gas Stations used as venues for BBQ sales



F. Garbage:

- Some families, squatters from Central America have no official site for disposal of garbage or service to collect and dispose of garbage
- Accessibility difficult during rainy weather
- Garbage dumped on swamp areas causing bad odor, mosquitoes breeding grounds and water solution
- Garbage bags being torn and scattered by stray dogs.

Field Work - Capacity Building:

- Encouraging families to bag garbage and deliver to an area where garbage collection occurs.
- Education on water & garbage born diseases with the assistance of the Health Center Nurse.

TABLE OF

Threat, Vulnerabilities, Risks and Capacities

Found in Ladyville and Caledonia


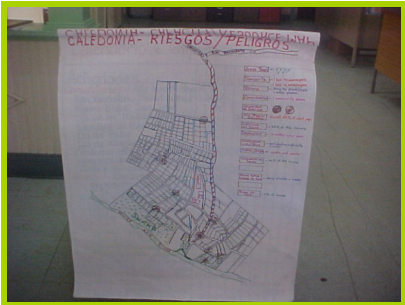

Project Areas

THREAT	VULNERABILITIES	RISKS	CAPACITIES
Flooding	Homes constructed in low lying areas or by banks of rivers, creeks or close to stagnant ponds or below street levels	- Destruction of homes	- Potable water
Hurricanes	- 6 months every year entire country exposed to the treat of hurricane impact - Poor infrastructure and homes poorly constructed with lumber walls and zinc roofs - Cement house structure but poor zinc roofing techniques - Stick palmetto walls with thatched roofs	- Loss of infrastructure - Epidemics - Loss of basic social services - Explosions in fuel depots	- Electricity - Telephone lines in some project areas - Community centers - Police station
Explosions	- airplane fuel depots and army fuel depots within community - Butane gas depots and pharmaceutical depots within community - Air pollution from International Airport	- Social issues (family, youth) - Alcoholism	- Health centers
Contamination	- No garbage disposal system in some project areas - Poor garbage disposal system in other project areas - River contaminated by sugar industries chemical overflows	- Burglary and assaults - Fire risk	- (NFCO) National Family and Children Organization (centralized in Belize City)

Fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Old wooden homes close to each other - High grass/bushes surrounding homes - Long dry season - Poor electrical wiring - Children left in charge of cooking on fire hearth or stove while parents are out working - Lack of hydrants 	<p>especially with unattended infants, children and elderly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Because of home proximity high risk of fire spreading and high loss of homes and infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor reach of National Committee for Children (at District Community level)
Illegal drugs, alcoholism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demand for and easy availability of illegal drugs - Too many bars and other "home based" illegal bars - Youth consider alcohol consumption as part of becoming a man - Accessibility to alcohol at home - Alcohol is considered part of any social gathering or celebration, e.g. birth of a child, death in the family, winning or losing a game, birthday, weekend family get together etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarrels, physical violence between parents and teenagers - Teenage pregnancy 	
Delinquency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High unemployment at certain times of the year - Poorly lit areas are high risk for burglary and assault - Youth skilled at jewellery snatching etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Street children - Single parent with 4 -6 children 	
Family Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of parental skills - High accessibility to drugs - Teenage irresponsibility - Separation/divorce of parents - Elderly grandparents trying to cope with young/teenage children 		

VCA TOOLS

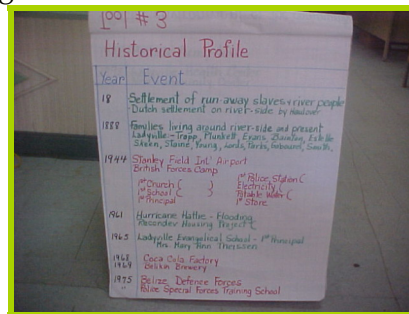
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Tool	Activity
Direct Observation	<p>Visit to each community by coordinator & RC support team with community leaders discussing hazards, vulnerabilities and project Activities</p> 
Community Maps	<p>Sketches of the communities depicting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infrastructure ▪ Hazards/Vulnerabilities ▪ Resources ▪ Physical (updated) maps created by participants  

Collection of Secondary Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official population census 2000 - Present population census 2005 by the (CNA) Community Nurse's Aide - Land Management Project – small map of Caledonia & part of –Ladyville - National archives – obsolete material from the early 1900's, no updated material
Interviews/Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Leaders ▪ Elders of the Project Area (Semi-structured interview) ▪ Principals of primary and secondary schools ▪ Police officers in Project Areas ▪ Nurses and CNA's ▪ NEMO representatives at National and District level ▪ Area representatives (political) ▪ Belize Red Cross Exclusive Members ▪ PAHO & UNICEF Librarians ▪ Central Statistical Officers ▪ Lands Department, Corozal Town ▪ National Land Management Office, Orange Walk Town ▪ Lands & Survey Department, Belmopan ▪ Belize International Airport Authority <div data-bbox="781 1087 1222 1419" data-label="Image"> </div>
Focus Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Belize Rural Central Office Staff ▪ Village Council Chairperson and officers ▪ Students of primary & secondary schools living in project areas <div data-bbox="738 1581 1164 1898" data-label="Image"> </div>

Historical Profile

- The recording and compilation of verbal information on the Project Area's history, and listing them in a chronological order.

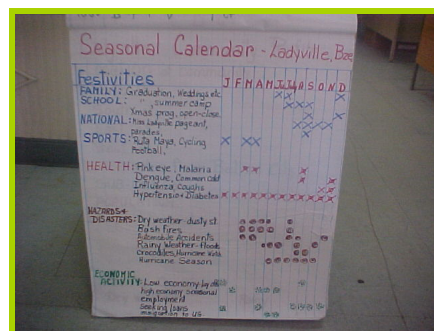


Community Profile

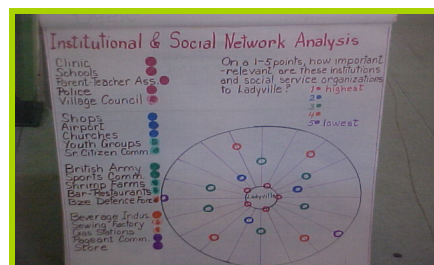
- Collecting, recording and analyzing information about their communities was something that most leaders/participants enjoyed. They regained new and interesting facts about the community some had been handed down by word of mouth and never been recorded. Recognition given to the person who shared the information was a great incentive.

Seasonal Calendar



- The visual representation of events/activities of the specific community (project areas) over a calendar year



Social and Institutional Analysis & Networking



- The recording of all social and institutional agencies/organization that is relevant and important to

	<p>the community development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A matrix and visual representation of the institutions directly impacting community life or influencing it from a distance 
<p>Changing Vulnerability into Capacity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collaborating with community leaders and with the assistance of other community members, planning ways to improve and mitigate the hazards and risks, using the resources available to them and helping them identify possible sponsors to mitigation projects ▪ CIA (Change Influence or Accept) of the risks, hazard, vulnerabilities, social and economic problems identified at the introduction of the ProVention Project 

VCA – Project

Semi-Structured Interview Questions

1. Why was this name given to your community?
2. Which are your border communities
3. How many families pioneered this community?
4. Where did they come from?
5. When was the first school/church founded?
6. What was the means of transport at that time? Land? Sea?
7. When did your community get water system/ electricity?
8. When was the first public transport (bus lines) started?
9. What type of topography prevails in your community?
10. What natural disaster has impacted your community? When?
11. Can you recall any epidemic or health disaster affecting your community?
When/
12. When was a public health Centre constructed?
13. What are your major income generating activities?
14. What would you consider your risks and vulnerabilities?
15. Which would you consider the worst threat to your community?
16. Why do you like living in this community?
17. Would you prefer to live somewhere else? Why?
18. What changes would you like to happen? Why?
19. Could you make a wish list naming five things that could make your community a better place to live in.

20. Would you become a Red Cross member? Why?

Project Areas Problem Tree

A problem tree is a flow diagram showing relations between different aspects of a particular issue or problem. After local minor and major problems/vulnerabilities are identified, they are set as leaves or fruit of a tree. These leaves/fruit are results or effects of root problems. The community learns to identify root causes.

This part of community training was done together with the CIA (change, influence, accept methodology) Community leaders found this a most interesting exercise. Previous to this they had previously accepted all their problems as a part of daily lives, but now saw that they could either change, influence, or accept them.

C- change	I-influence	A-accept
Teenage pregnancy (long term issue)	River pollution – contaminated fish & water	Homes in low lying areas
Youth defiance	medication (medicines for the health center)	Poor House construction (because of poverty)
Youth irresponsibility		
Transportation – Buses	Flooding by drainage	
Political problems	Communication via phones	
Garbage	Access Roads	
Illegal Drugs within families (long term)	Illegal Drugs (alcohol, marijuana etc.)	
Lack or recreational facilities & activities	Street lightning (security)	
Financial Problems (long term education on family income & budgeting)	Stray dogs	
Change of lifestyle	Crime (burglary)	
Disrespectful youths	Illegal drugs (within community)	
	Poor transportation	

Poor Leadership Poor community inter-communication Poor Road/Street conditions Unsupervised children Garbage Stray dogs Domestic violence Poor drainage Unemployment Lack of family support mechanisms (i.e. counseling)	Teenage Pregnancy	
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During this exercise participants realized the need to form parents clubs, youth groups and even upper division school children groups (ages 10 – 14) to train the groups in positive relationships and parenting skills. Most of the above problems stemmed from poor family education, lack of understanding of roles, responsibilities, discipline, home rules and home budgeting. Their greatest concern was the follow up to this project. The community realized that many social and economical family issues could be changed but they would need help and technical assistance from the Belize Red Cross to fulfill this need. Belize Red Cross does not have the finance to do longterm outreach programmes at the moment

NAMES OF PARTICIPANTS & OCCUPATIONS

EMMA CADLE	CNA
ROSITA BANTON	NURSE
DORITA DAWSON	CNA
GLORIA BOOD	CNA
DESHAWN SYMMS	STUDENT
FRANCES SYMS	CARETAKER
KAY WESBY	TEACHER
QUEEN MILLER	ESTATE MANAGER
LUCIANO CHOC	CHAIRMAN
RENISHA ARNOLD	STUDENT
ESPERANZAH MOH	NURSE
SHARON TURTON	CARTER
EMILY GABOUREL	DOMESTIC
LUCIA HULSE	DOMESTIC
SARITA GABOUREL	DOMESTIC
CATHERINE CABRAL	DOMESTIC
MILDRED CADLE	HOUSEWIFE
MICHELLE LEINS	NURSE
CATHERINE SALAZAR	RETIRED
LAUREN BAILEY	PRINICIPAL
CHERYL ARNOLD	DOMESTIC
PATRICIA QUINTARILLA	UNEMPLOYED
MARTA JULIA MORALES	UNEMPLOYED
ALICIA VASQUEZ	UNEMPLOYED
EMILIANO VIAMIL	UNEMPLOYED
ABEL FRANCO	SECURITY
DANIEL FRANCO	UNEMPLOYED
PAUL VIAMIL	UNEMPLOYED
BERNI BETANCOURT	CARPENTER
MANUEL LOPEZ	CARPENTER
MICHEAL HUTCHISON	VILLAGE COUNCIL MEMBER
RAYAN GORDON	PASTOR
MELANY GORDON	HOUSEWIFE
P.C. LIZAMA	BUINESSWOMAN
ROLDON TRAPP	UNEMPLOYED
JOSE CHOC	MAINTENANCE

LUCIANO CHOC	CHAIRMAN
RICHARD LOPEZ	GARDENER
PEDRO SANCHEZ JR.	UNEMPLOYED
CHARLES S. HOPE J.P.	RETIRED CIVIL SERVANT
STEPHEN LATCHMAN	INSURANCE UNDERWRITER
B. LINO	UNEMPLOYED
ELOISA GARBUTT	TEACHER
ANASTACIO CHO	POLICEMAN
SAUNDRIA HENRY	TEACHER
IDELFONSO ACOSTA	PRINCIPAL
NICHOLAS CACHO	COUNCILLOR
ERMIS A. GONZALEZ	DOCTOR
AVALYN HYDE	SECRETARY
ZENAIDA CARASCO	HOUSEWIFE
ALISON LOVELY	TEACHER
THERESE VARGAS	DOMESTIC
JOAN R.	DIRECTOR
PAUL CZAJA	CONSULTANT
RALPH FONSECA JR.	MANAGER BRC OFFICE
VERONICA SHOMAN	SECRETARY
AHMED VALDEZ	DOCTOR
CYRIL BARNETT	AMBULANCE DRIVER
CRESENCIA CORREA	HOUSEWIFE
ROSALBA. ALCOSER	HOUSEWIFE
UBALDO POTT	
ESTELITA POTT	CNA
AMBROZIO COBB	
EVELIO WESTBY	FARMER
VIRGINA TEUL	HOUSEWIFE
RAFAEL CALAM	FARMER
ANASTACIO POTT	FARMER
FELICIANA WESTBY	HOUSEWIFE
LORRAINE BRICENO	CHAIRLADY
PAULA CABB	CNA
ROSALBA ALCOSER	HOUSEWIFE
TOAMSA BRICENO	CHAIRLADY V.C.
ESTELLA G. SMITH	R.C. SUPPORT TEAM
IDALIA ALCOSER	TEACHER
GEORGE ARMANDO BUL	TEACHER
ZOILA ALCOSER	RURAL HEALTH NURSE

TANIA CORREA	TEACHER
JUVENCIA MEDINA	CALEDONIA YOUTH
A.N. RODRIGUEZ	PASTOR CHURCH REPRESENTATIVE
MARSHA MARIN	HOUSEWIFE
JANET HAMILTON	TEACHER
GLORIA GILLHARRY	CHAIRPERSON – R.C. COROZAL
FLORENCIO MARIN	AREA REPRESENTATIVE
IAN GLORY	VICE CHAIRMAN
JOSEITO LOPEZ	NEMO REPRESENTATIVE
JUVENCIO MEDINA	NEMO REPRESENTATIVE
GEORGE ARMANDO BUL	TEACHER
BERNALDINE NOVELO	HOUSEWIFE
ELIZABETH CHAN	
AMBROZIO CAB	

LESSONS LEARNED

- All project areas chosen were high risk areas vulnerable to natural disasters, but also vulnerable to political and social issues
- Political situations greatly affect ongoing progress and implementation of Project Activities.
- Village participation is much higher than in suburban areas.
- Awareness of Red Cross was limited in project areas until the implementation of the ProVention Project.
- Hurricane season in the Caribbean is not the best time for workshops, due to reduced accessibility to vulnerable areas.
- Communities have much vulnerability, but they also have much capacities and untapped resources.
- Active community leader involvement and NS support is essential to the success of any Red Cross project.
- VCA has the potential to identify and stimulate hidden skills within the community leaders. For example listening, planning, drafting, mitigating etc.
- Community leaders are learning that they can change or influence the change of many social or disaster issues they had accepted and lived with for many years.



BETTER PRACTICES

- Project Areas are now aware of their vulnerabilities and are willing to change them into capacities.
- Planned project activities have to be flexible enough to include important individual participation.
- Community leaders are now aware that they can prepare community maps, do research through interviews and involve all levels of community participation, especially the elderly.
- Sharing and participation has improved lives and developed unity within the communities.
- Experiences and activities are now being compiled and documented.
- Respecting culture, language, and beliefs/opinions of people creates good communication & develops cooperation, unity & peaceful coexistence
- Empowering small communities empowers the country.
- ProVention has helped to reduce political divisions and improve lives of communication within politically divided communities.





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CALEDONIA DIAGNOSTICS

Caledonia Project Area: Corozal District:

- Along the side approximately three miles inland from the Northern Highway. The village is twenty miles from nearest town approached through the village of Buena Vista and sixteen miles through cane fields from the Libertad and Santa Cruz junction

A Isolated During Rainy Season:

- Two entries/exits from the Northern Highway are unpaved, full of potholes and dust during dry weather; muddy slippery and populated by rots due to huge sugar cane truck traffic during rainy weather
- Low lying areas within the village; families are forced to evacuate to other family members after two or three days rains.
- Dug out drains in parts of low lying areas are overgrown with bushes or clogged with garbage.
- Collapsed culverts flooding homes & streets
- Homes by river bank all flood during Hurricane Season and heavy rains
- Two streets were raised but have just one or two culverts; Homes that are now below street level flood frequently

Field Work - Capacity Building – ProVention, VCA project introduced to community leaders

- Direct Observation of vulnerabilities
- Vulnerability Map developed
- Discussion of risk reduction measures (drains)
- Prioritized vulnerabilities
- Suggested micro-mitigation project for further development – drainage selected as priority

B Community Communication:

- One community telephone
- A Few private cell phones – poor reception
- Visiting police man (hopefully will be stationed in the village during a hurricane with a radio)
- Two bus lines (one 46 passenger and a small 16 passenger bus) to transport students to the high school in town, (when the weather permits)

- Some families have their personal trucks or pick ups.
- Most inhabitants hitch hike to highway junctions to make use of regular bus line from Orange Walk to Belize City

Field Work - Capacity Building – Discussed dangers of hitchhiking

- Encouraged good neighborhood relationship to share transportation.
- Encourage 1st Aid training for emergencies
- Encourage liaison with Belize Telecommunications Ltd. To lobby for regular phones for individual households.

C. Poor Housing Construction

- 2% of homes thatch roofs over pimento walls prone to fire & hurricanes
- 45% of homes with zinc roofs over wooden walls with no hurricane staples
- Poor foundation construction for houses built of concrete. Some showed signs of cracking.
- Houses constructed on low lying areas within the community



Field Work - Capacity Building

- Direct Observation of houses in Project Area
- Vulnerability map of project area
- Suggested chain strapping of roofs using the sugar cane strapping chains used Dec to Jun)
- Encouraging use of hurricane staples on beams and roofs.

D Garbage

- Official dump site approximately 1 ½ miles from the community
- No garbage collection system
- Lack of garbage containers

- A non functional tractor in need of could be used to collect garbage if fitted with a collection trailer.

Field Work - Capacity Building

- Assist community to develop a garbage collection programme
- Encouraged the formation of a garbage collection committee as part of the Village Council
- Village Council volunteered to repair tractor
- Encouraged Village Council to call a community meeting to discuss the community problems and to suggest solutions
- Encouraged bagging of garbage in readiness for collection once system is in place

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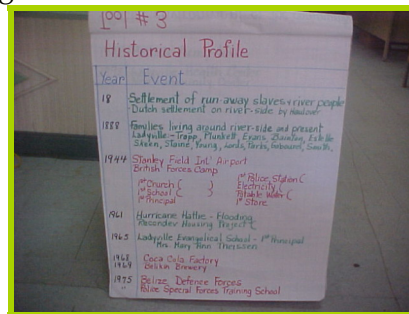
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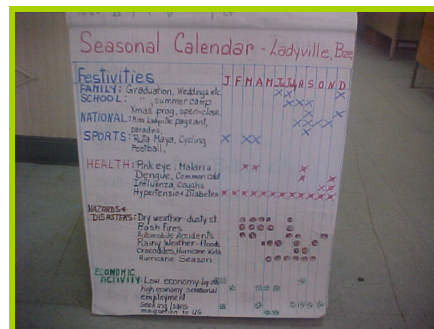


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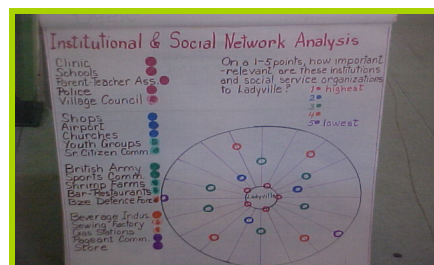
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VCA – Project

Semi-Structured Interview Questions

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3. How many families pioneered this community?
4. Where did they come from?
5. When was the first school/church founded?
6. What was the means of transport at that time? Land? Sea?
7. When did your community get water system/ electricity?
8. When was the first public transport (bus lines) started?
9. What type of topography prevails in your community?
10. What natural disaster has impacted your community? When?
11. Can you recall any epidemic or health disaster affecting your community?
When/
12. When was a public health Centre constructed?
13. What are your major income generating activities?
14. What would you consider your risks and vulnerabilities?
15. Which would you consider the worst threat to your community?
16. Why do you like living in this community?
17. Would you prefer to live somewhere else? Why?
18. What changes would you like to happen? Why?
19. Could you make a wish list naming five things that could make your community a better place to live in.

20. Would you become a Red Cross member? Why?

Project Areas Problem Tree

A problem tree is a flow diagram showing relations between different aspects of a particular issue or problem. After local minor and major problems/vulnerabilities are identified, they are set as leaves or fruit of a tree. These leaves/fruit are results or effects of root problems. The community learns to identify root causes.

This part of community training was done together with the CIA (change, influence, accept methodology). Community leaders found this a most interesting exercise. Previous to this they had previously accepted all their problems as a part of daily lives, but now saw that they could either change, influence, or accept them.

C- change	I-influence	A-accept
Teenage pregnancy (long term issue)	River pollution – contaminated fish & water	Homes in low lying areas
Youth defiance	medication (medicines for the health center)	Poor House construction (because of poverty)
Youth irresponsibility		
Transportation – Buses	Flooding by drainage	
Political problems	Communication via phones	
Garbage	Access Roads	
Illegal Drugs within families (long term)	Illegal Drugs (alcohol, marijuana etc.)	
Lack or recreational facilities & activities	Street lightning (security)	
Financial Problems (long term education on family income & budgeting)	Stray dogs	
Change of lifestyle	Crime (burglary)	
Disrespectful youths	Illegal drugs (within community)	
	Poor transportation	

Poor Leadership Poor community inter-communication Poor Road/Street conditions Unsupervised children Garbage Stray dogs Domestic violence Poor drainage Unemployment Lack of family support mechanisms (i.e. counseling)	Teenage Pregnancy	
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During this exercise participants realized the need to form parents clubs, youth groups and even upper division school children groups (ages 10 – 14) to train the groups in positive relationships and parenting skills. Most of the above problems stemmed from poor family education, lack of understanding of roles, responsibilities, discipline, home rules and home budgeting. Their greatest concern was the follow up to this project. The community realized that many social and economical family issues could be changed but they would need help and technical assistance from the Belize Red Cross to fulfill this need. Belize Red Cross does not have the finance to do longterm outreach programmes at the moment

NAMES OF PARTICIPANTS & OCCUPATIONS

EMMA CADLE	CNA
ROSITA BANTON	NURSE
DORITA DAWSON	CNA
GLORIA BOOD	CNA
DESHAWN SYMMS	STUDENT
FRANCES SYMS	CARETAKER
KAY WESBY	TEACHER
QUEEN MILLER	ESTATE MANAGER
LUCIANO CHOC	CHAIRMAN
RENISHA ARNOLD	STUDENT
ESPERANZAH MOH	NURSE
SHARON TURTON	CARTER
EMILY GABOUREL	DOMESTIC
LUCIA HULSE	DOMESTIC
SARITA GABOUREL	DOMESTIC
CATHERINE CABRAL	DOMESTIC
MILDRED CADLE	HOUSEWIFE
MICHELLE LEINS	NURSE
CATHERINE SALAZAR	RETIRED
LAUREN BAILEY	PRINICIPAL
CHERYL ARNOLD	DOMESTIC
PATRICIA QUINTARILLA	UNEMPLOYED
MARTA JULIA MORALES	UNEMPLOYED
ALICIA VASQUEZ	UNEMPLOYED
EMILIANO VIAMIL	UNEMPLOYED
ABEL FRANCO	SECURITY
DANIEL FRANCO	UNEMPLOYED
PAUL VIAMIL	UNEMPLOYED
BERNI BETANCOURT	CARPENTER
MANUEL LOPEZ	CARPENTER
MICHEAL HUTCHISON	VILLAGE COUNCIL MEMBER
RAYAN GORDON	PASTOR
MELANY GORDON	HOUSEWIFE
P.C. LIZAMA	BUINESSWOMAN
ROLDON TRAPP	UNEMPLOYED
JOSE CHOC	MAINTENANCE

LUCIANO CHOC	CHAIRMAN
RICHARD LOPEZ	GARDENER
PEDRO SANCHEZ JR.	UNEMPLOYED
CHARLES S. HOPE J.P.	RETIRED CIVIL SERVANT
STEPHEN LATCHMAN	INSURANCE UNDERWRITER
B. LINO	UNEMPLOYED
ELOISA GARBUTT	TEACHER
ANASTACIO CHO	POLICEMAN
SAUNDRIA HENRY	TEACHER
IDELFONSO ACOSTA	PRINCIPAL
NICHOLAS CACHO	COUNCILLOR
ERMIS A. GONZALEZ	DOCTOR
AVALYN HYDE	SECRETARY
ZENAIDA CARASCO	HOUSEWIFE
ALISON LOVELY	TEACHER
THERESE VARGAS	DOMESTIC
JOAN R.	DIRECTOR
PAUL CZAJA	CONSULTANT
RALPH FONSECA JR.	MANAGER BRC OFFICE
VERONICA SHOMAN	SECRETARY
AHMED VALDEZ	DOCTOR
CYRIL BARNETT	AMBULANCE DRIVER
CRESENCIA CORREA	HOUSEWIFE
ROSALBA. ALCOSER	HOUSEWIFE
UBALDO POTT	
ESTELITA POTT	CNA
AMBROZIO COBB	
EVELIO WESTBY	FARMER
VIRGINA TEUL	HOUSEWIFE
RAFAEL CALAM	FARMER
ANASTACIO POTT	FARMER
FELICIANA WESTBY	HOUSEWIFE
LORRAINE BRICENO	CHAIRLADY
PAULA CABB	CNA
ROSALBA ALCOSER	HOUSEWIFE
TOAMSA BRICENO	CHAIRLADY V.C.
ESTELLA G. SMITH	R.C. SUPPORT TEAM
IDALIA ALCOSER	TEACHER
GEORGE ARMANDO BUL	TEACHER
ZOILA ALCOSER	RURAL HEALTH NURSE

TANIA CORREA	TEACHER
JUVENCIA MEDINA	CALEDONIA YOUTH
A.N. RODRIGUEZ	PASTOR CHURCH REPRESENTATIVE
MARSHA MARIN	HOUSEWIFE
JANET HAMILTON	TEACHER
GLORIA GILLHARRY	CHAIRPERSON – R.C. COROZAL
FLORENCIO MARIN	AREA REPRESENTATIVE
IAN GLORY	VICE CHAIRMAN
JOSEITO LOPEZ	NEMO REPRESENTATIVE
JUVENCIO MEDINA	NEMO REPRESENTATIVE
GEORGE ARMANDO BUL	TEACHER
BERNALDINE NOVELO	HOUSEWIFE
ELIZABETH CHAN	
AMBROZIO CAB	

LESSONS LEARNED

- All project areas chosen were high risk areas vulnerable to natural disasters, but also vulnerable to political and social issues
- Political situations greatly affect ongoing progress and implementation of Project Activities.
- Village participation is much higher than in suburban areas.
- Awareness of Red Cross was limited in project areas until the implementation of the ProVention Project.
- Hurricane season in the Caribbean is not the best time for workshops, due to reduced accessibility to vulnerable areas.
- Communities have much vulnerability, but they also have much capacities and untapped resources.
- Active community leader involvement and NS support is essential to the success of any Red Cross project.
- VCA has the potential to identify and stimulate hidden skills within the community leaders. For example listening, planning, drafting, mitigating etc.
- Community leaders are learning that they can change or influence the change of many social or disaster issues they had accepted and lived with for many years.



BETTER PRACTICES

- Project Areas are now aware of their vulnerabilities and are willing to change them into capacities.
- Planned project activities have to be flexible enough to include important individual participation.
- Community leaders are now aware that they can prepare community maps, do research through interviews and involve all levels of community participation, especially the elderly.
- Sharing and participation has improved lives and developed unity within the communities.
- Experiences and activities are now being compiled and documented.
- Respecting culture, language, and beliefs/opinions of people creates good communication & develops cooperation, unity & peaceful coexistence
- Empowering small communities empowers the country.
- ProVention has helped to reduce political divisions and improve lives of communication within politically divided communities.

