



COMMUNITY BASED RESILIENCE ANALYSIS (CoBRA) | IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES VERSION 2

Global Policy Centre on Resilient Ecosystems and Desertification

UNDP works in nearly 170 countries and territories, helping to achieve the eradication of poverty, and the reduction of inequalities and exclusion. We help countries to develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities and build resilience in order to sustain development results.

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Community Based Resilience Analysis (CoBRA)
Implementation Guidelines - Version 2
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ACRONYMS

- CoBRA** Community-Based Resilience Analysis
- DDC** Drylands Development Centre
- FGD** Focus Group Discussion
- KII** Key Informant Interview
- M&E** Monitoring and Evaluation
- NGO** Non-Governmental Organization
- SD** Supporting Document
- SPSS** Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
- UNDP** United Nations Development Programme



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GUIDE TO SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

The CoBRA Implementation Guidelines are supported by numerous supporting documents (SDs), which provide tools, reporting formats, and other helpful information to aid each step in the CoBRA implementation process. They include:

No.	SD Title	CoBRA Phases/Steps to use SD
SD1	Sample Outline of a CoBRA Assessment Plan	Phase I Step 2
SD2	Indicative List of Resources Required for CoBRA Assessment	Phase I Step 2
SD3	Members of a CoBRA Assessment Field Team	Phase II Step 3
SD4	CoBRA Assessment Field Team Training Indicative Schedule	Phase II Step 3
SD5	CoBRA Assessment Field Team Training Guide	Phase II Step 3
SD6	CoBRA Sampling Frame Guidance Note	Phase II Step 3
SD7	Sample Outline of a CoBRA Assessment Logistics Plan	Phase II Step 3
SD8	Sample Outline of a Post Field Team Training Report	Phase II Step 3
SD9	FGD Recording Sheet	Phase II Step 4a
SD10	Graphics for FGD Section 3 Scoring	Phase II Step 4a
SD11	Indicative List of Resilience Statements	Phase II Step 4a
SD12	KII Recording Sheet	Phase II Step 4b
SD13	FGD Data Entry Sheet	Phase III Step 5
SD14	KII Data Entry Sheet	Phase III Step 5
SD15	Sample Outline of a CoBRA Assessment Report	Phase III Step 6





INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

The frequency, duration and extent of natural hazards and man-made crises are on the rise at the global level. This challenge has put the humanitarian system and resources under considerable pressure in the past decade. Climatic shocks and protracted conflict-related stresses often take a toll governments and communities' development efforts in many countries.

In this context, the concept of resilience has become particularly compelling for both development and humanitarian actors. Theoretically, "building resilience" offers the promise of helping households, communities and broader systems to "bounce back" or "bounce back better" from the negative effects of catastrophic events, whilst maintaining opportunities for growth and sustainable development.

Despite the implied potential, the process of identifying where and how to build resilience in practice remains largely elusive as different organizations have different understandings and interpretations of the term. It encompasses multiple sectors and dimensions. In addition, several important aspects such as governance or ecosystem health are not easy to quantify. Furthermore, mapping and measuring the interplay among diverse and constantly changing components adds yet another complication to the process. Due to the lack of consensus and consistency in terms of what resilience means and how to measure resilience, it is difficult to objectively monitor and verify the success (or failure) of numerous ongoing resilience building initiatives.

The methodological framework of Community-Based Resilience Analysis (CoBRA) was developed originally by the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Drylands Development Centre (DDC) in 2012 with the attempt to address the above gap. Inter alia, it aimed at complementing the scientific/technical expert-led resilience research, planning and programming efforts by bringing in views and voices of local communities and households on what interventions and services they believe have (or would) best build their resilience.

OBJECTIVES OF A COBRA ASSESSMENT

CoBRA is a qualitative participatory resilience assessment methodology. Overall, CoBRA's main objectives are to:



Identify the locally specific factors contributing to the resilience of communities and households that face different types of shocks and stresses



Identify the features and strategies of the households that have proven resilient



Identify the types of interventions or services that have most assisted the affected communities in building local resilience

Key principles or benefits of the CoBRA methodology include, among others:

- CoBRA does not attempt to use any preconceived components or indicators of resilience. The participatory nature of the approach brings communities' perspectives into the debate. It provides the shocks/stresses-affected populations with an opportunity to describe and explain resilience on their own as a community and as individual households based on their practical past experiences.
- A CoBRA assessment identifies a relatively short list of local drivers of resilience (or non-resilience), compared to other models that attempt to map many more dimensions of resilience. This enables development and humanitarian practitioners to design more context-relevant interventions and promote more evidence-based, cost-effective resource allocations. Comparative analysis of the CoBRA results from different locations helps determine which resilience drivers are uniquely contextual in specific community(ies) and/or applicable across wider regions.
- The approach aims to learn from positive experiences by identifying the households perceived to be already resilient and examining what those households have or do differently, that enabled them to bounce back (better) from past shocks or stresses. This evidence-based approach significantly improves our understanding of what resilience looks like in reality.
- CoBRA assessment provides a substantial amount of information in a relatively short period of time and at significantly less cost than equivalent quantitative approaches. This is due to the participatory approach, which involves collaboration with local government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), who also provide technical and logistical backstopping support. The generic nature of the CoBRA findings and results will be useful not only for the government but any development and humanitarian actors working in a community. Consequently, there are significant opportunities to share costs if government and NGOs work together to undertake a CoBRA assessment.



PURPOSE OF THE COBRA IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES

The CoBRA Implementation Guidelines have been developed to support organizations interested in undertaking the CoBRA assessment. Such organisations could include governments, NGOs and UN agencies. Ideally the assessment should be undertaken by multi-agency teams, to avoid bias in community response and reiterate the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder nature of resilience.

The guidelines build on the methodology section of the CoBRA Conceptual Framework and Methodology and provide more detailed and practical guidance. A CoBRA assessment comprises three phases, which are further broken down into a series of logical steps as shown in Figure 1. In the following sections, the guidelines outline at each respective phase and step:

- Issues the assessment team needs to consider and address;
- Specific activities to be undertaken by the assessment team; and
- The outputs to be generated at the end of the step upon completion of particular activities.

The guidelines also provide a comprehensive set of data collection tools and formats, i.e. SDs, as annexes. They support implementers at each step in collecting field data, undertaking initial analysis and presenting findings etc.

CoBRA Phases and Steps

- **Phase I:** Preparation
- **Phase II:** Field data collection
- **Phase III:** Data analysis and reporting
- **Phase IV:** Implementation of CoBRA Findings

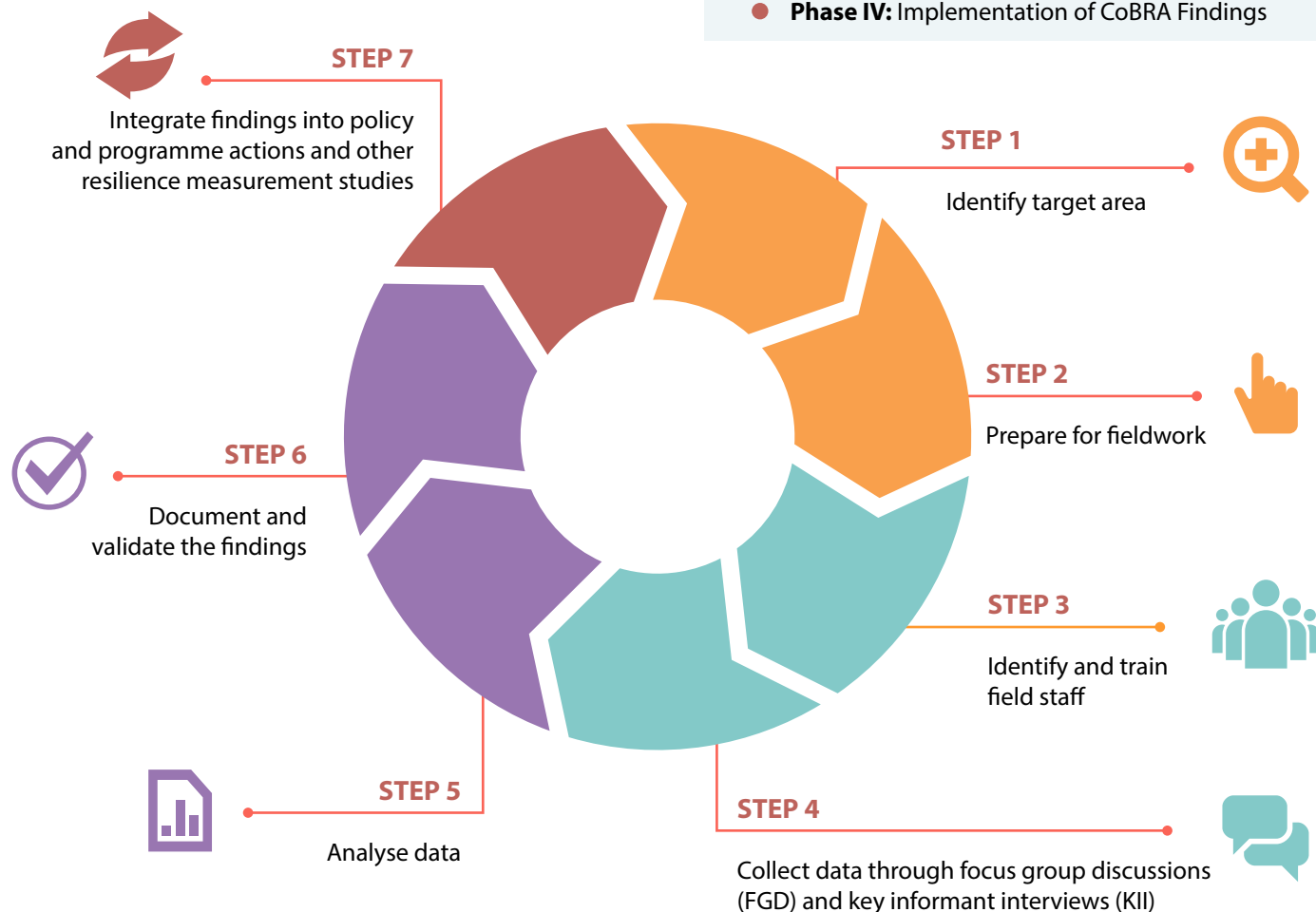


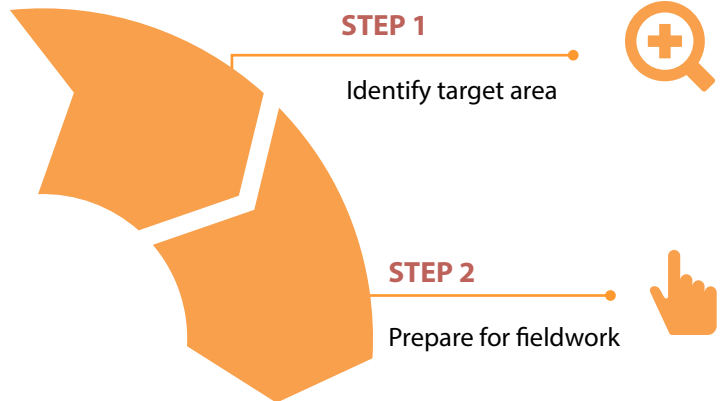
Figure 1 | Phases and Steps in Undertaking a CoBRA Assessment



PHASE I: PREPARATION

The preparation phase comprises two steps to:

- Select the target communities where the assessment is to be conducted; and
- Undertake necessary technical and logistical actions, such as identifying the CoBRA assessment team partners and developing the detailed plans for the field data collection, before the fieldwork



STEP 1: IDENTIFY TARGET AREA

What do you need to consider?

- Which area should be targeted and why?

What do you need to do?

- Agree on the lead and supporting agencies for the assessment team
- Identify the target populations and livelihood zones to be assessed

What is the output of this step?

- CoBRA assessment team formed with clarification of lead and supporting partners
- Target assessment area and populations confirmed

Supporting Documents:

- N/A

WHAT DO YOU NEED TO CONSIDER?



预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_12074

