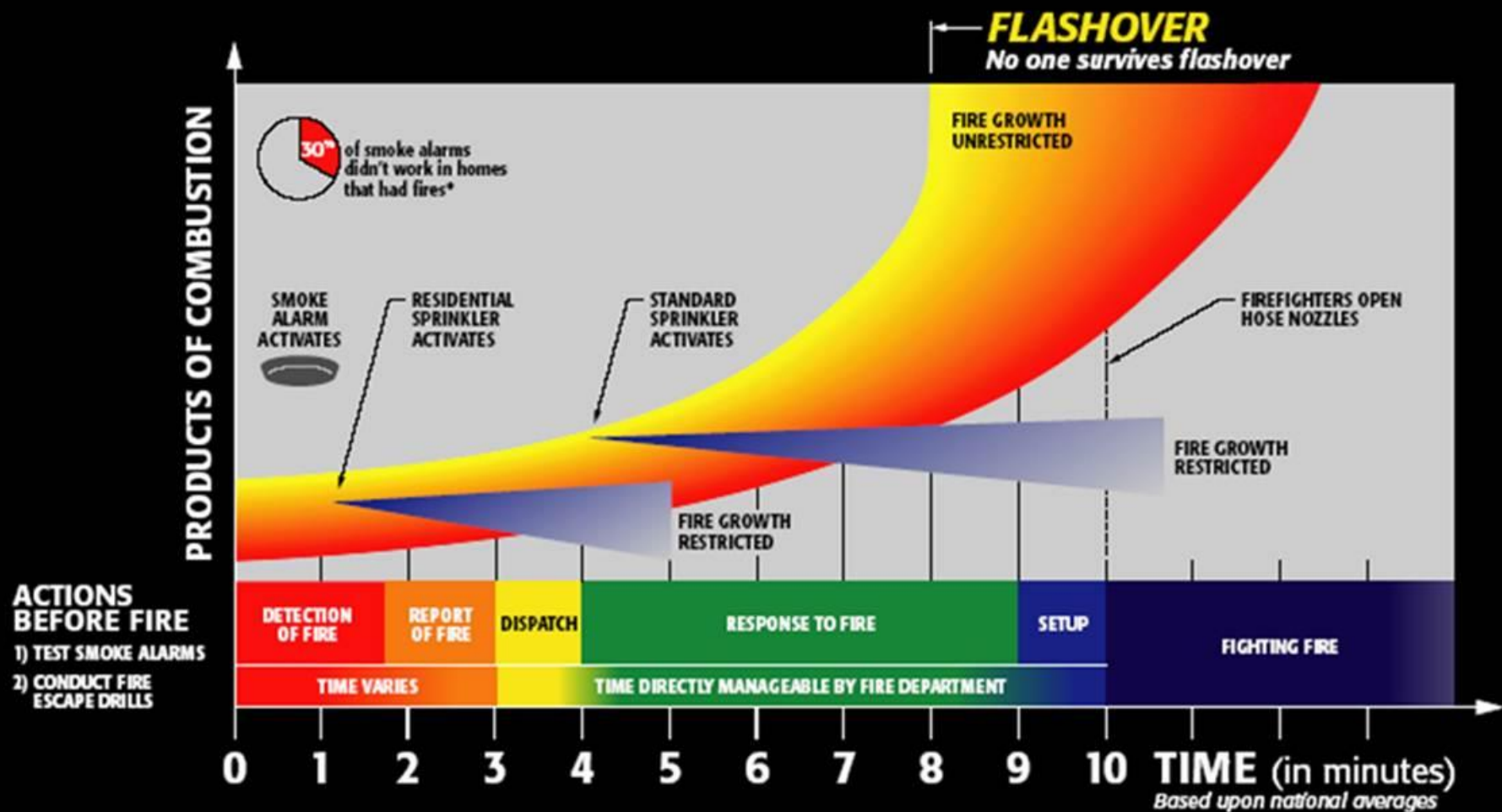


# The Problem

- Each year 25 million more people are living in slums and informal settlements (UNHABITAT, 2010).
- Fire risks are increasing due to high density building, new construction materials, more high-rise buildings, and greater use of energy in concentrated areas (UNISDR, 2010).



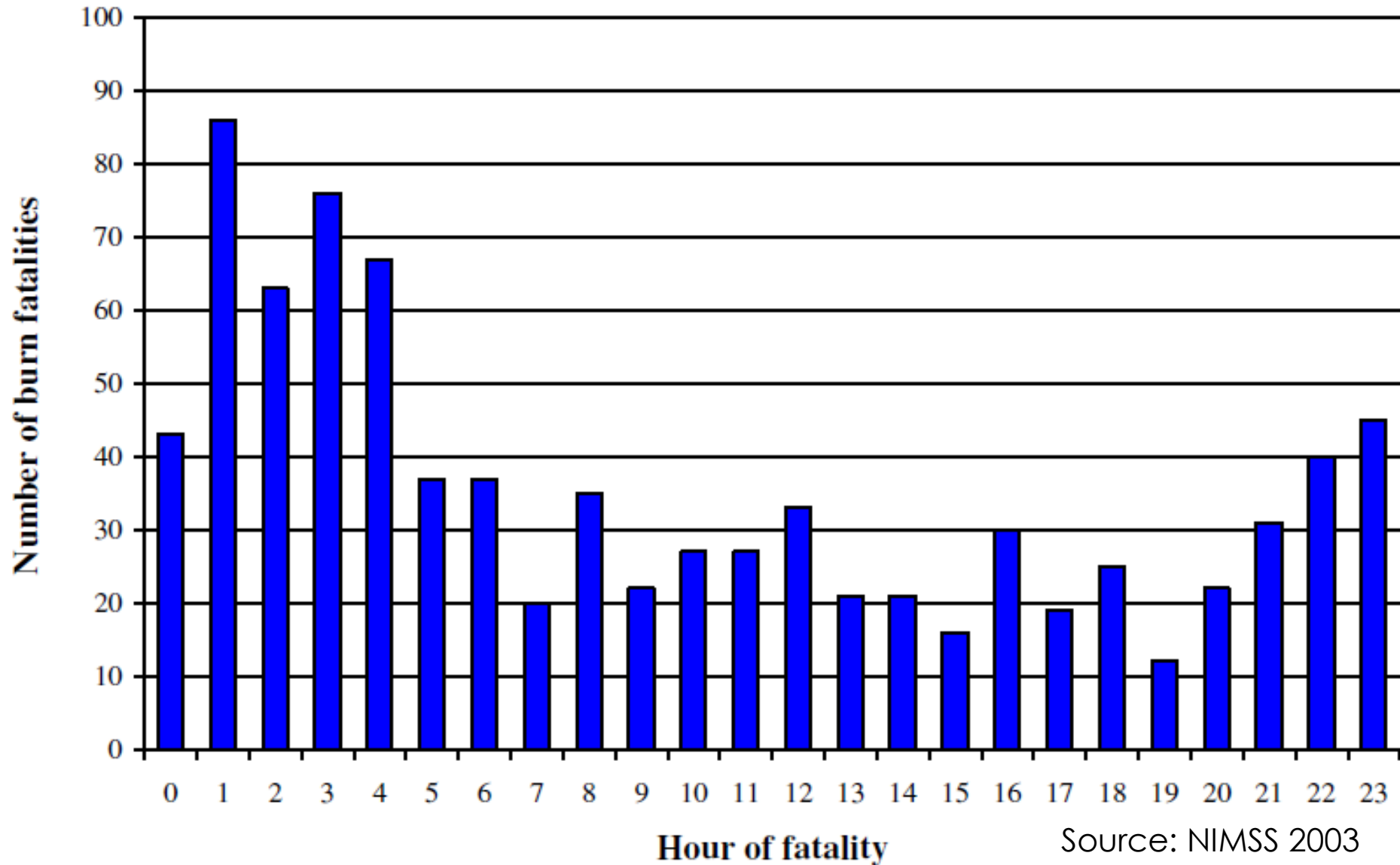
# TIME vs. PRODUCTS of COMBUSTION



\*U.S. Experience With Smoke Alarms and Other Fire Alarms. NFPA. September 2001.

NOTE: See NFPA Fire Protection Handbook for time and temperature information.

# Time of Death

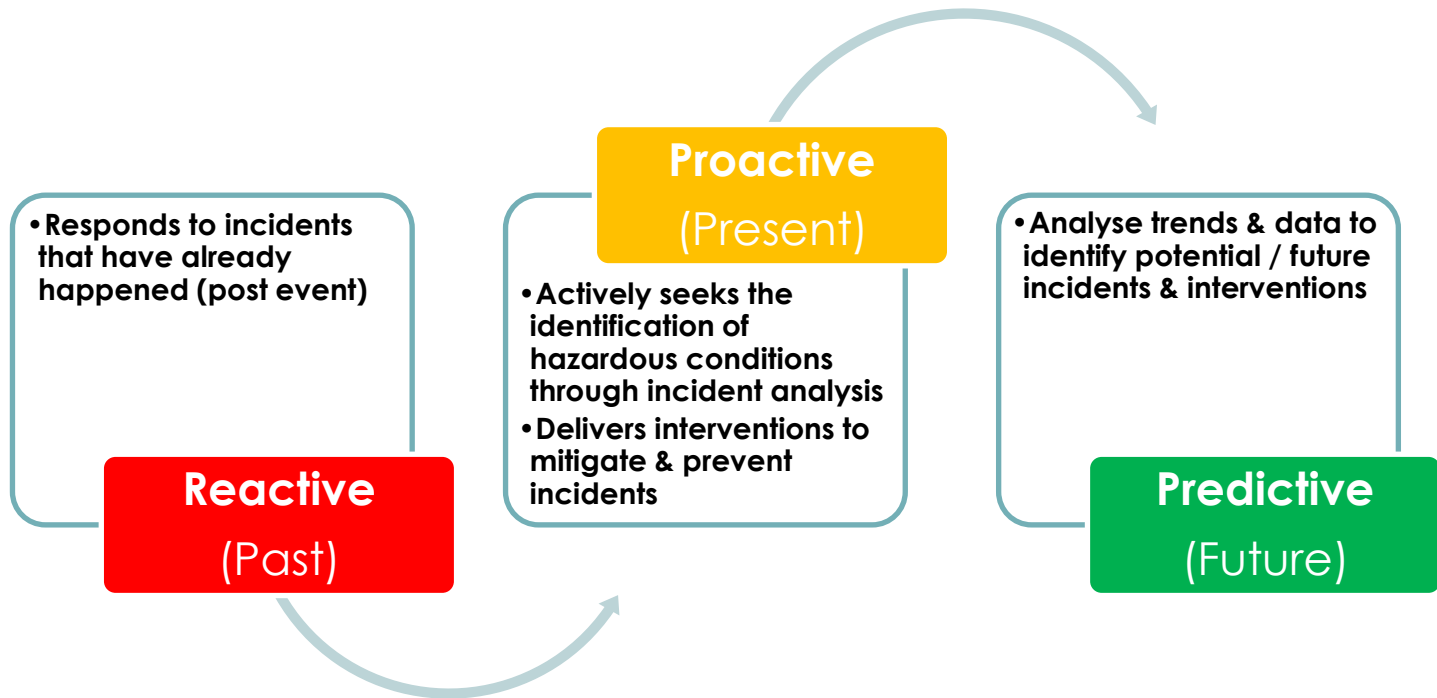


# Proactive vs Reactive

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- Historically, the fire service was singularly focused on reacting to threats rather than proactively preventing and mitigating them.
- Government re-acted on the community, and not with the community.
- In order to effectively protect people, property and the environment from the various threats, and accomplish our mission, new tactics were necessary.

# Reactive - Proactive - Predictive



# What is Community Risk Reduction?

## Definition

**An approach for fulfilling the mission of the fire department through strategies designed and implemented at the station level that target and reduce key risks of that particular community.**

# Characteristics of CRR

- **Proactive (planning)**
- **Systematic (step by step process)**
- **Prevention-oriented (primary & secondary, 5 E's)**
- **Community-based (fire Station-based)**
- **Data-driven (prioritisation)**
- **Effective (evidence based)**
- **Responsive to resource constraints (multi skilling & use of all on duty staff)**

# 6 Steps

1. Identify Fire & Life Safety Risks
2. Prioritize the identified Risks
3. Develop Strategies & Tactics to Mitigate Risks  
(Choose How to **Prevent** the Risks or **Reduce** the Effects of the Risks)
4. Prepare the CRR Plan
5. Implement the CRR Plan
6. Monitor, Evaluate, & Modify the Plan as Needed  
(Involve Community Partners to **Plan** and **Implement** with You)