

Program for Hydro-Meteorological Disaster Mitigation in Secondary Cities in Asia (PROMISE)



Quarterly Progress and Performance Report (October to December) 4th Quarter 2006

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1. Project Description and Objectives

Background

Every year, cities throughout the world suffer human and economic losses as a result of natural hazards. In many Asian cities, these losses are compounded due to the high concentration of populations and economic assets within hazard-prone areas. Comparative economic and social losses in urban areas, which typically serve as the primary economic engine in most countries, are increasing every year. Due to recurrent natural disasters, many countries in Asia are forced to divert precious and scarce development resources for disaster response and reconstruction.

Detailed analyses of natural hazards in Asia indicate that geologically triggered hazards such as earthquakes and tsunamis are responsible for high levels of damage and loss, but have a comparatively low frequency of occurrence. Hydro-meteorological events, on the other hand, occur more frequently and are more widespread throughout South and South East Asia. Major River basins such as the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Meghna, Indus, Mekong, and Red are prone to flooding almost every year. Island countries such as Sri Lanka, Indonesia and the Philippines have monsoon seasons, which create devastating flash floods in small catchment areas. Drought is a recurring phenomenon in most parts of India, Pakistan, Laos, Viet Nam, and Thailand. Cyclones threaten coastlines of countries located in the Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea, China Sea, Gulf of Thailand, and the Pacific region, particularly Viet Nam, the Philippines, India and Bangladesh. Landslides are frequently triggered by heavy rainfall and frequent events during prolonged monsoon periods especially in the mountain areas of India, Indonesia, Bhutan, Nepal, Philippines and Sri Lanka. It is very evident that hydro-meteorological hazards and associated secondary events are common and frequent occurrences throughout Asia. Other problems associated with hydro-meteorological events such as water shortages, water contamination, and migration of populations to urban areas due to prolonged droughts also create severe social and economic problems in urban areas.

In an effort to better prepare communities throughout South and Southeast Asia to deal with and mitigate the effects of recurring natural hazards, ADPC, through funding support from USAID/OFDA, is implementing the Program for Hydro-Meteorological Disaster Mitigation for Secondary Cities in Asia (PROMISE). PROMISE aims to promote hydro-meteorological disaster preparedness and mitigation activities in selected highly vulnerable secondary cities in South and Southeast Asia.

Program Goal and Objectives

The Program will contribute to furthering the goal of, sharing lessons from and utilizing technical resources (both human and material) created during the course of the Asian Urban Disaster Mitigation Program (AUDMP).

Program Goal

Reduced vulnerability of urban communities through enhanced preparedness and mitigation of hydro-meteorological disasters in South and South East Asia.

Program Strategy

“Increased adoption of private and public sector mechanisms for community preparedness and mitigation of hydro-meteorological disaster risk in urban areas of South and South East Asia in

order to measurably alleviate human suffering, prevent loss of life, and reduce the potential for physical and economic damage.”

Program Objectives

Adoption of specific hydro-meteorological disaster preparedness and mitigation measures to manage hydro-meteorological disaster risk by stakeholders in targeted cities

Increased stakeholder involvement and further enhancement of strategies, tools and methodologies related to community preparedness and mitigation of hydro-meteorological disasters in urban communities.

Enhanced coordination with USAID Missions to promote sustainability and ensure program activities accord with USAID country and regional strategies.

Strengthen networks and regional links among relevant risk management institutions/organizations for improving potential and capacity for application and dissemination of lessons learned.

Geographic areas of activity

Five highly vulnerable secondary cities in Asia have been selected as target cities for implementation of city demonstration activities under PROMISE. The selected cities include, Chittagong, Bangladesh, Hyderabad, Pakistan, Dagupan City, Philippines, Kalutara, Sri Lanka and Danang, Viet Nam. These five cities are all rapidly growing urban areas in the respective countries, which have been significantly impacted by hydro-meteorological disasters in the recent past.

2. Summary of Accomplishments during the Reporting Period

2.1. City Demonstration Projects

2.1.1. Bangladesh

Project Title:	PROMISE - Bangladesh
Selected City:	Chittagong
Lead Institution:	Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Center (BDPC)

Overview: The goal of PROMISE-Bangladesh is to reduce vulnerability of urban communities through enhanced preparedness and mitigation of hydro-meteorological disasters in urban areas of Bangladesh. The selected city is Chittagong, which is located in the southeast part of Bangladesh and has a high annual growth rate. As a port city, Chittagong has traditionally been a major centre for trade and commerce. The economic base in Chittagong is more solid and wider than that of Dhaka and has considerable scope for expansion if appropriate measures are taken.

The coastal areas of Chittagong are highly prone to natural disasters such as cyclone and tidal surge. On the other hand, floods caused by heavy rainfall, tornado, and even water logging are common disasters in the valleys and hilly areas within city administration. These affect the livelihoods of people, especially that of the poor and the vulnerable. The lead partner for this

project is BDPC whereas the associate partners are CARE-Bangladesh and Government of Bangladesh through Comprehensive Disaster Management Project (CDMP) and Disaster Management Bureau (DMB) and also the Chittagong Municipality.

The main activities planned under PROMISE-Bangladesh are hazard mapping and vulnerability assessment for basic infrastructure, critical facilities, and communities living in hazard prone areas; preparedness and mitigation action planning workshops at city level; development of small scale community level projects for enhanced preparedness and mitigation of impact of hydro-meteorological events; Establishment of community based end-to-end early warning mechanisms, Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) and development of neighborhood networks of community-based organizations to support the functioning of EOCs; training and capacity building for risk-based urban land-use planning and institutionalization of regional course on urban governance and risk management, as well as on hydro-meteorological risk management and community preparedness at the city level.

2.1.1.1. Conduct of Baseline Survey

Ten baseline surveys were made with a sample size of 50 for each intervention area. The main objective of this survey was to determine the benchmark information of the project area and to bring out peoples' knowledge, perception regarding disaster preparedness and mitigation initiatives. Five enumerators were engaged in each of the five areas for each survey. Two orientation sessions were given to the enumerators of the respective wards before conducting each survey. The data was collected from the poorest of the poor and the most vulnerable area of the respective wards.

2.1.1.2. Training for Volunteers and Change Agents

Ten training sessions for Volunteer and Change Agent were completed this reporting quarter. The training contents included basic disaster related information, tools and methodologies for conduction of community risk assessment, community based disaster risk reduction planning and preparedness activities, roles and responsibilities of CAs/Volunteers. The duration of the training session was 3 days each. In most cases the Ward Commissioners of the respective wards inaugurated the sessions, and allowed the use of their Conference Rooms for the training. Local elites, female commissioners and Ward Commission officials were present in the opening ceremony. The volunteers and Change Agents took active part in the training programs.

2.1.1.3. Community Risk Assessment and Hazard Mapping

Community Risk Assessments (CRAs) were made to identify hazard, vulnerability, capacity and risk of the community. CAs/Volunteers along with the community people assessed the elements at risk, identified the community resources, and marked most vulnerable locations exposed to hydro-meteorological hazards. CAs/ volunteers played important role in using different tools and sometime they acted as facilitators. The assessment used different community-based risk assessment tools taught during the Regional Course on Governance and Disaster Risk Reduction last September 2006.

Hazard maps, prepared by the community people, contains information on exposed area, elements at risk and resources available in the respective ward. Impact of different disaster on peoples' life has been brought out through conduction of CRA.

2.1.1.4. Identification of Receptive Community and Community based project

Six receptive communities were identified for undertaking community based project to improve community preparedness and reduce vulnerability. The wards were selected on the basis of selection criteria, which included the location, population size, socio-economic condition, past history of disaster of the area, peoples' disaster preparedness initiative, level of participation in

project activity, interest for the project activity, coping capacity of the community. The receptive communities identified through participatory process are:

- South Potenga, ward no. 41
- North Potenga, ward no.40
- North Middle Haliashahar, ward no. 37
- South Katroli, ward no. 11
- Sholokbahar, ward no. 8
- North Pahartoli, ward no. 9

2.1.2.Pakistan

Project Title:	PROMISE – Pakistan
Selected City:	Hyderabad
Lead Institution:	Aga Khan Planning and Building Services Pakistan (AKPBSP)

Overview: The selected city for PROMISE-Pakistan is Hyderabad, which is the 8th largest in Pakistan. Its population is estimated to be around 1.3 million. It is the regional headquarter of the district of Hyderabad and is the meeting point of two of Pakistan's largest highways, the Indus Highway and the National Highway. This city is vulnerable to floods, drought, extreme temperatures, heat waves and windstorms. The local partner, Aga Khan Planning and Building Services (AKPBSP) was established in 1980 as a part of Aga Khan Developmental Network in Pakistan with disaster mitigation and management as one of its key program initiatives. The project aims to focus the activities of the project in flood prone low-laying area of Hyderabad city. Hyderabad is secondary city often impacted due to drainage problems. It is located on the banks of Indus River and has a high water table in around 20-30% of the city area. During monsoon flood has become a recurrent problem due to difficulties in discharge of water using available pumping systems. After completing the contractual agreement with ADPC in April 2006, the Promise Hyderabad project activities have been started on ground by the partner Aga Kahn Planning and Building Service (AKPBSP) in May 2006.

The main activities planned are namely: Hazard mapping and vulnerability assessment for basic infrastructure, critical facilities, and communities living in hazard prone areas; preparedness and mitigation action planning workshops at city level; development of small scale community level projects for enhanced preparedness and mitigation of impact of hydro-meteorological events; training and capacity building for risk-based urban land-use planning and institutionalization of regional course on urban governance and risk management as well as on hydro-meteorological risk management and community preparedness at the city level.

2.1.2.1. Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment

Final report for Component 1 on participatory hazard and vulnerability assessment was compiled with photos of hazard and vulnerability maps and mapping process. The report contains the vulnerabilities identified and potential risks and will be used for formulation of community based projects to be implemented under phase II.

2.1.2.2. Meeting with Union Councils and ADPC

Visits to several project sites was arranged, namely UC 2, 10, 12, 13, 14, to determine the needs of the community that might be facilitated through PROMISE project. In attendance were several

community leaders – counselors, social workers and several volunteers. It was found out that there are needs for the following activities to be incorporated in the project:

- Training to the local government officials about disaster management.
- Community training on the low-cost construction techniques in the flood and cyclone prone areas.
- Community public awareness on environment and disaster.

2.1.3.Philippines

Project Title:	PROMISE – Philippines
Selected City:	Dagupan City
Lead Institution:	Centre for Disaster Preparedness (CDP)

Overview: The selected city, Dagupan, has a land area of 4,008 hectares and functions as a sub-regional center for trade and commerce, finance, high-level health and education services in Northern Luzon. Flooding in Dagupan is a common problem and the situation is further aggravated by the onset of high tide. There are seven river systems that traverse Dagupan, all of which drain out to the Lingayen Gulf. Most of the rivers are at present heavily silted. The silt deposits are caused primarily by upstream riverbank erosion, and proliferation of squatters along riverbanks. The shallow river bottoms, resulting from sediment transportation and deposit on the riverbed, is the cause of heavy flood in the city in the past years. Typhoons also are experienced often and responsible for heavy rains in the upper catchments and subsequent flooding in the city.

Centre for Disaster Preparedness (CDP) is the lead partner in the project. It is one of the leading advocates of Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) in the Philippines. Philippine Disaster Management Forum (PDMF), National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) and National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) are assisting in implementation of the project.

PROMISE-Philippines would primarily focus on development of preparedness and mitigation plans using improved hazard data and information available at the municipality; Skill training for municipal planners, engineers, decision-makers as well as corporate sector planners that will be institutionalized; development of methodology for cost-benefit analysis of alternative mitigation strategies, especially land-use planning options; vulnerability assessment of existing facilities and barangays for identification and implementation of small-scale community based disaster risk management (CBDRM) projects; organization of functional Barangay disaster coordinating council; Pilot testing of community based flood forecasting and warning system in coordination with PAGASA; Development of a city level disaster management information system and training/capacity building programs, public awareness and advocacy campaigns.

2.1.3.1. Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment

Final report for Component 1 on participatory hazard and vulnerability assessment was compiled with photos of hazard and vulnerability maps and mapping process. The report contains the vulnerabilities identified and potential risks and will be used for formulation of community based projects to be implemented under phase II.

2.1.3.2. *Small Scale Mitigation Projects*

Tasks for this quarter are: reviewing the proposals of the Barangays (the sub-city political and administrative units), approval of the proposals, survey of equipment, purchasing of the equipment for the BDCC's were the activities done for the Small Scale Mitigation Projects. One of the components for small-scale mitigation is equipping the Barangay Disaster Coordinating Councils (BDCCs) with essentials such as life vests, rechargeable lamps, transistor radios, VHF radios, flashlights, wooden boats, helmets, boots and raincoats. The purpose is to help them in preparedness, and to lessen the vulnerabilities of the community as well as the BDCC in times of emergency. The distribution of equipment varied with each pilot Barangay, depending upon the needs and capacities of its BDCC. The BDCC members of the eight pilot barangays were required to make the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on how to use, maintain and store the equipment.

Preparation of proposals for the local people in the pilot barangays to engage in alternative livelihoods is also in the process as part of the said project.

The city also embarked on public awareness activities which include a series of trainings on making an early warning system for both barangay and city levels wherein the use of flood markers and staff gauge was crucial. The markers and gauges are part of the structures that will be provided by PROMISE through the small-scale mitigation projects.

Ms Luneta coordinated with Ms. Boyet Abanilla of USAID for the USAID Stickers and logos to be placed on the Equipments for Pilot Barangays, and as well as inviting them to participate in the turnover of the equipments as part of the small scale mitigation projects.

2.1.3.3. *Disaster Information Management System*

A series of meeting with Dr. Rhodora Gonzales (Chair, Department of Geodetic Engineering, University of the Philippines) regarding the Disaster Information Management System (DIMS). Ms. Luneta of CDP and Engr. Arenas from the Dagupan City Government explored with Dr. Gonzales the possibility of sending students to help DIMS for Dagupan. Ms. Iglesias continued to give technical advice regarding this matter. After a series of meetings and orientation, Ms. Luneta and Engr. Arenas agreed that the latter will make a proposal for the DIMS. Training for Dagupan City DIMS staff is one of the priorities for this aspect.

With the help of our partners like ADPC, CDP and funding agencies like UNDP, Engr. Athena Arenas was given the opportunity to attend the Tsunami and Earthquake Vulnerability Reduction for Cities 6 (EVRC 6) which became an effective venue in building linkages with new partners for the DIMS and for the whole PROMISE project. Engr. Arenas was able to get contacts in NAMRIA (National Mapping and Resource Information Authority) where she got a cheaper quotation for GIS training.

2.1.3.4. *Early Warning & Evacuation Plan Writeshop for the City*

CDP and Dagupan City's Technical Working Group (TWG) conducted a writeshop last 29-30th of November to discuss, agree upon, and finalize the Early Warning and Evacuation Plan. It was attended by the TWG and facilitated by Ms. Mayfourth Luneta. The writeshop resulted in the first draft of the Early Warning and Evacuation Plan. Though final editing is still needed, the major work of putting the components together was done. Next month, the plan will be presented to the eight pilot communities for feedback.

2.1.4.Sri Lanka

Project Title: PROMISE-Sri Lanka

Site(s): Kalutara

Lead Institution(s): Lanka Jathika Sarvodaya

Overview: The selected city under this program is Kalutara, a medium size urban coastal city in Sri Lanka. As the district capital and has shown a tremendous growth and development potential as a rapidly developing satellite town due to its proximity to the capital city, tourism and other export oriented industries as well as being the site for the proposed second international airport of the island. The city is prone to frequent events of riverine floods, annual flash floods (most recent was in May 2003), droughts and rain-induced landslides. The coastline of Kalutara was heavily impacted by the recent tsunami of December 2004.

The lead institute, Lanka Jathika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya, is the largest National NGO network in Sri Lanka. Disciplines of disaster management, environment and ecology have been a core area of operations of Sarvodaya since its inception. The associated partners for implementation of PROMISE in Sri Lanka will be Urban Council, Kalutara; Department of Meteorology; National Building Research Organization (NBRO); Sri Lanka Institute of Local governance; Waste Management Authority, Western Province and Water Resources Board.

PROMISE-Sri Lanka would mainly focus on activities such as Hazard mapping and vulnerability and capacity assessment for basic infrastructure, critical facilities, and communities living in hazard prone areas; Preparedness and mitigation action planning workshops at city level; Development of small scale community level projects for enhanced preparedness and mitigation of impact of hydro-meteorological events; Facilitation of micro-credit schemes as part of pre-disaster relief package to promote proper construction and improve resistance of houses to disasters; Training and capacity building for risk based urban land use planning, damage and loss estimation and damage and loss estimation; public awareness campaigns etc. are some of the main activities that would be implemented.

2.1.4.1. Hazard Mapping

Community hazard mapping and vulnerability assessments were done in November using participatory risk assessment tools in the villages of Welapura - GN Division 725, Kalutara North – GN division 725 A, Nagoda West – GN Division 729 and Kuda Heenetiyanigala – GN Division 727. This brings the total of villages with hazard maps up to 10. Some maps were redrawn for clarity. Hazard seasonal calendars were drawn up at each community, and they were asked to make a ranking of priority for each hazard they face.

2.1.4.2. Awareness raising

Awareness programs on disaster risk reduction and early warning mechanisms conducted for 5 communities in the divisional secretary divisions of Ratnapura, Kuruwita, Kiriella and Kahawatte, in the upstream areas of Kalu River, in Ratnapura. The community members, Sarvodaya officers in Ratnapura and other officials participated at the program. Technical training for these communities needs to be carried out by the Metrological Department in future.

2.1.4.3. Disaster Safety Day

Disaster Safety Day was organized on 26th December at Kalutara, to coincide with the National Disaster Safety Day. The event included a morning seminar, a rally, and religious ceremonies at the Buddhist shrine at Kalutara. There was an exhibition organized at the Kalutara city hall in collaboration with the District Secretaries office, Kalutara UC, Red Cross, Disaster Management Center (Kalutara District Coordinating Office), Green movement and other NGOs. The main event for the day organized in Galle district was related to tsunami disaster preparedness, hence the PROMISE-Sri Lanka project highlighted flood preparedness in its programs.

2.1.5. Viet Nam

Project Title: PROMISE-Viet Nam

Site(s): Danang

Lead Institution(s): Centre of International Studies and Cooperation (CECI)

Overview: The target city under PROMISE-Viet Nam is Danang, which is a dynamic city of the Key Economic Zone in central Viet Nam. Danang City is an important communications hub of the central region, with its international airport, deep-water seaports and north-south land routes and railways completely and conveniently developed. Being located on the World Heritage Route, it also has tremendous tourism development potential in addition to the potential for economic development. Danang is frequently subjected to flood and storm disaster events. Severe storms with strong wind are often experienced with heavy rains, causing river water level rising and flooding. Drought, which occurs almost every year, is another major threat to the local agriculture.

Centre for International studies and Cooperation of Viet Nam, the lead partner for PROMISE, has been very active in the central region of Viet Nam in providing assistance to the government partners, UN and other international agencies and communities in the coastal areas, for hazard and vulnerability assessment and developing community-based solutions for disaster risk management, adaptation to climate change, environment protection and improvement.

PROMISE-Viet Nam would mainly focus on activities such as Hazard mapping and vulnerability and capacity assessment for basic infrastructure, critical facilities and communities living in hazard prone areas; Preparedness and mitigation action planning workshops at the ward level and identification and training of the “Change Agents”; Development of small scale community level projects for enhanced preparedness and mitigation of impact of hydro-meteorological events and; training on Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) at the ward and section level as well as revision and adaptation of the CBDRM training material for PROMISE.

Danang City is located in Central Viet Nam, which is a long-stretching narrow region. The area is frequently subjected to flood and storm disaster events. Storms, affecting the Central provinces, often originate from tropical storms and depressions coming from the South China Sea (East Sea), and from tropical and cold fronts. Severe storms with strong wind are often engaged with heavy rains, causing river water level rising and flooding.

Cam Le, a newly split district from former Hoà Vang district of Danang City, was selected to be the area for project implementation for its matching to the project objectives. The fact that urbanization is happening to most of the wards of the district inconsistently has exposed vulnerability to disasters of this district. The district is situated in the low-lying location, which has total natural area of 230 hectares. There are 6 wards in the district namely: Khue Trung, Hoa Xuan, Hoa Tho Dong, Hoa Tho Tay, Hoa Phat and Hoa An. Its total population is 71,000 people (16,612 households), out of which there are 1,231 poor households account for 6.44%. Identified potential hazards to the district include flood, storm and drought.

2.1.5.1. Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment

Final report for Component 1 on participatory hazard and vulnerability assessment was submitted with photos of hazard and vulnerability maps and mapping process.

2.1.5.2. *Workshop on Typhoon- and Flood-Resistant Construction*

Early October, a very strong typhoon named Xangsane (storm N^o6 in Vietnam) hit Danang City and left tremendous devastation to the city, especially to Cam Le district. One of the most serious impacts was loss of home and house damages. More than 1,957 houses were completely collapsed, 1,648 partially collapsed, 5,766 completely unroofed and badly ruined, 7,034 partially unroofed and slightly ruined.

In an effort to help the affected community in their recovery period after the mentioned historic typhoon, immediately after the typhoon, PROMISE-Viet Nam held a training class on house reinforcement techniques in Dong No section of the Hoa Xuan wad, one of the most seriously hit area where 63 of 66 houses were damaged by the typhoon. Participants invited were mainly the local masons and community to share the experiences and learn from the good building practice to be better prepared for next typhoons. There were 33 people attending the training class. Training methods included presentations of principles, field visits to train participants to identify examples of well-built and poorly-built housing, and group exercises to apply the principles. Resource persons gave helpful comments on how to improve the models that the participants developed during group exercises. The workshop was held from November 30 to December 1.

2.1.5.3. *Change of Activity from Climate Change to House Construction Techniques: Workshop on Construction Techniques Resistant to Natural Disasters*

Due to the damage assessment after the typhoon Xangsane where there were many houses collapsed and seriously damaged, an urgent and strong need was raised for compliance with building codes and having training on house reinforcement techniques to raise people's awareness on good building practices. The project has implemented one training class to people in the most seriously affected area and intended to do many more training classes on house reinforcement techniques to six wards of Cam Le district. However these training classes were not included in the project activities under PROMISE, so CECI proposed to replace the climate change WS in Component 4 (Activity 4.7) with these training classes conducted. ADPC agreed to the modification and will support the printing posters and developing manuals on flood and cyclone housing for Viet Nam.

The objectives of the city-level workshop were to review building codes and regulations, share initiatives on reinforcing and house construction techniques resistant to typhoons, and develop cost-effective house models as well as manuals for community use. There were more than 60 participants including city officials of departments relating to urban planning and building construction, international and national construction consultants attending the workshop. The workshop was then followed by a two days training on house reinforcement and reconstruction techniques to local builders and constructors. With the relief fund from CIDA and Canadian government, CECI was carrying out some demonstration projects on house reinforcement and reconstruction.

The workshop held November 29 was attended by more than 60 participants from city-level government departments and professionals involved mostly in urban planning and building construction. Resource persons came from Danang City government: Urban Planning Department, Climate Change Department, Construction Department; other resource persons came from ADPC, CECI and other organizations. The presentations emphasized strategic approaches to mitigating disaster risk from typhoons and floods, such as strict regulation of private construction, raising land for building urban settlements, promoting residential apartments that use up less land and are more resistant to typhoons and floods, and recognizing the relationship of climate change with the possibility of disasters. Presentations were made on the principles of safer building construction to mitigate disasters, and several housing models were presented to

and reviewed by participants, including CECI's proposed "Reinforcing and Construction of Local Housing Models". The workshop was aired on a local channel that evening.

2.2. Regional and National Capacity Building

2.2.1. National Training

2.2.1.1. *Evaluation of the Governance and Disaster Risk Reduction Modules*

The new modules developed for the regional course on Governance and Disaster Risk Reduction were evaluated and updated. Two of the three consultants have completed their expected output.

2.2.1.2. *Philippines*

CDP is planning to make Training and Learning Circle (TLC) to be a training partner of the project PROMISE.

2.2.1.3. *Community-based Disaster Risk Management Training*

Developing a Generic CBDRM curriculum for Urban Risk management

Mrs. Lorna Victoria, CDP, has helped to develop community based disaster risk management training material focusing on the Hydro-meteorological hazards and the Urban Risk management. The scope of the work included:

- Review of available documents and develop a draft outline for the training modules:
- Develop training sessions and module designs for conducting each of the training session
- Select suitable material and develop separate readers to accompany the module sessions.
- Develop presentation slides in MS PowerPoint to accompany each module session.

The material will be available to all the partners for usage in conduct of future training on CBDRM with an urban focus.

Revising the material used by Vietnam partner CECI.

The CBDRM training material was reviewed through an in-house workshop among CECI-Viet Nam staffs to share ideas. More drawings were added to help illustration of the CBDRM concepts. The manual has been sent to Danang City for approval.

2.2.2 Regional Course on Risk assessment and community preparedness.

The preparations for the course on Risk assessment and community preparedness are underway and materials are being prepared. The course will be held during the last week of March and 1st week of February 2007.

2.3. Advocacy for Mainstreaming Risk Management in Urban Governance

2.3.1. Bangladesh

Two inventories were developed. One is for the role players, consisting of personnel from Government and Non Government organizations. The purpose of this inventory is to develop network for advocacy and information sharing regarding risk management.

The second inventory is of Community Based Organizations that include mosque committees, market committees, youth clubs, volunteers groups, NGOs, Rotary club and different groups of

10 wards in Chittagong City Corporation. This second inventory was made by youth volunteers in the selected wards

2.3.2.Philippines

Ms. Luneta, Project Coordinator of PROMISE-Philippines, during a consultation with PRRM (Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement) last October 13, 2006, promoted the Dagupan PROMISE experience as a model for promoting Disaster Risk Management in Local Government Units.

2.4. Regional Networking and Information dissemination

2.4.1.Updating of the Website.

The web site has been updated with more information on project activities in 5 target countries and information on cities.

2.4.2.Monthly Electronic Newsletter

“Disaster Mitigation in Asia” is the monthly electronic newsletter maintained by PROMISE. For this quarter, issues 40 and 3, 41 and 42 were published. The newsletter was sent to more than 2,000 subscribers. This electronic newspaper was posted adpcannounce@adpc.net.

2.4.3.Information and Education Materials

2.4.3.1. Bangladesh

IEC materials, specifically a flipchart, pocket calendar and an annual calendar, have been planned for dissemination in the city. Key messages have been identified, focused on disaster coping practice (indigenous knowledge), disaster preparedness activities, the meanings of the different warning signals, etc. The flipchart will contain family level disaster preparedness related information and the pocket calendar will focus key information on disaster mitigation and preparedness. Some messages were identified while conducting the community risk assessments.

2.4.4.Networking Activities

During the last quarter, ADPC participated in several activities in the region and used the opportunity to promote PROMISE and its objectives.

2.4.4.1. Visit of Mr. Michael Marine, US Ambassador to Danang City, 18 October 2006

His Excellency Mr. Michael Marine, US Ambassador for Vietnam arrived in the Danang City Hall at 13:30 hours. The meeting was opened by Chairman of People Committee of Cam Le District, Danang City, followed by its Vice Chairman and Chief of Economic Department. They briefed His Excellency Mr. Marine about the geographic condition of Cam Le District as a flood and typhoon hazard prone area, common hydro-meteorological disasters. They also expressed their grateful for PROMISE project to be implemented in their district. They confirmed that the selection of Cam Le District as a project site of PROMISE is right as it has been proved during the last month typhoon that hit Danang, where most destruction occurred in Cam Le District.

A brief presentation about PROMISE project was delivered. In the presentation, objectives of PROMISE, components, expected results and general description of PROMISE project sites in the five countries were given. In addition, some challenges as presented by PROMISE partners in Working Group Meeting were also presented.

2.4.4.2. Participation at the 6th RCC meeting and present UDRM programs.

Mr. Arambepola attended the 6th meeting of RCC and presented PROMISE in the meeting. Limited involvement of National Disaster Management focal points in these programs was one among the serious concerns of participants. It is valid to a certain extent for Pakistan and it is due to the delay in the start of the program in Pakistan. The necessary arrangements will be made to rectify the same in future. NDMOs of other countries have been briefed and invited to attend the various activities of the program to date.

The presentation on PROMISE was focused on the Advocacy for Mainstreaming of Risk management activities in the local government sector. Due to specifics of the countries, separate advocacy campaigns will be developed for each partner country. We are planning to have a steering committee with members from NDMOs, local government ministries and partners to develop the strategy for countries during next year. The city demonstration projects should provide material for developing success stories and case studies to convince the policy makers. The developed advocacy components will be included in the next phase of country demonstration projects. Mr. Arambepola discussed the matter with USAID/OFDA representatives William Berger and Robert Barton. Further guidance will be obtained from both Regional Advisors of OFDA in Bangkok and Kathmandu to make it a successful activity under PROMISE.

2.4.4.3. Mission to Kathmandu, Nepal

During a mission to Kathmandu, Mr. Arambepola had a discussion with ICIMOD on Flood preparedness program implemented by them in ICIMOD countries under USAID/OFDA funding. The discussion was based on the implementation of actions for flash flood preparedness agreed under the Lhasa declaration as a follow up to the workshop organized by ICIMOD during November 2005. As agreed during the workshop, ICIMOD project staff and ADPC PROMISE team has several discussions on areas of mutual interest in program implementation in the past. Mr. Arambepola presented the PROMISE program achievements during the 1st year implementation of PROMISE and the results of the joint rapid assessment conducted by ADPC and DMR after Uttaradit flash flood events in Thailand. Two programs are being implemented respectively by ICIMOD and ADPC through the funding support by OFDA/USAID and will work closely in future to share the experience and lessons learned. As a result of continued collaborative efforts by both institutions, Mr. Muhibuddin bin Usamah from PROMISE team will attend the Risk assessment workshop organized by ICIMOD in Peshawar, Pakistan for 19-23 November 2006.

2.4.4.4. ICIMOD training in National Center for Excellence in Geology, University of Peshawar.

ADPC participated in the ICIMOD training in Peshawar, Pakistan, from November 22 to 24. During the training, contacts were made with the delegation from Afghanistan, and opportunities for future cooperation were explored, to include the framework of PROMISE as an approach to disaster mitigation.

2.4.4.5. Cities at Risk: a case for better planning, management and policies

Ms. Gabrielle Iglesias of the PROMISE team and Lowie Rosales of UN HABITAT-Fukuoka published an article in *HABITAT Debate* that featured the PROMISE-Philippines project. It

appeared in the December issue (*Habitat Debate*, 3(12), December 2006, p. 7), and was a companion piece to an article by Mark Pelling “Cities are getting more and more vulnerable”.

2.4.4.6. Damage and Loss Estimation Workshop in Dhaka, Bangladesh

UDRM organized a workshop last December 18 to 21 on Damage and Loss Estimation Workshop in Dhaka, Bangladesh under the funding support of The Netherlands Development Organization (SNV) “Technical Assistance for Tsunami-affected Countries in Asia.” During the mission, short meetings were arranged with Mr. Saidur Rahman and Mr. BMM Mozharul Huq of BDPC regarding PROMISE activities, reporting and expenditure.

2.4.4.7. Philippines

Promotion of the PROMISE-Philippines project were done to the following organizations to strengthen networking and increase dissemination of information regarding tools like risk assessment tools, strategies, and lessons learned in disaster risk reduction.

- Ms. Luneta gave a lecture last October 17, 2006 on Fundamentals on Disaster Risk Management for a training headed by TAO (Technical Assistance Organization) for young professionals, having Dagupan PROMISE project experience as an example.
- The Project Coordinator of PROMISE Philippines, during a consultation with PRRM (Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement) last October 13, 2006 promoted the Dagupan PROMISE experience as a model for promoting Disaster Risk Management in Local Government Units.
- Ms. Luneta gave an orientation of the Project PROMISE in Dagupan City to study tour visitors from TEAR Fund of United Kingdom and from HEEDS of Bangladesh.
- The Exhibit and Forum on Children’s Participation and Interactive Learning Activities in Disaster Risk Reduction was last October 25, 2006 at the College of Social Work and Community Development-University of the Philippines, Diliman, and Quezon City. Ms. Dea Que, City Tourism Head of Dagupan, was one of the twelve presenters from different NGO’s, Local Government Units, Line Agencies of the National Government and even International Organizations. She presented the experience of Dagupan in Risk Assessment involving Children.
- Ms. Mayfourth Luneta promoted the importance of Avian Influenza Preparedness and the Avian Influenza Network of Civil Societies at the Avian Influenza Roundtable Discussion for Civil Societies on October 26, 2006. The AI Network of CS complements with the work of the Government Line Agencies which is funded by USAID. The exhibit forum was attended by 104 participants.
- The ProVention Consortium and ADPC jointly hosted the presentation of various applied researches on risk reduction. This included the paper of Ms. Mayfourth Luneta about Child Oriented Participatory Risk Assessment and Planning. The presentation included the PROMISE Philippines experience in using the result of the research in the risk assessment with children in the pilot communities. There were two presentations done: one during the 6th of December at AIT (the audience and participants included fellow Pro Vention grantees, ADPC and AIT people and some students) another was on the 7th of December 2006 at Amari Atrium with distinguished guests from different INGO’s and funding Agencies like USAID, UNDP, Environmental Organizations and others. The presentations promoted not only the research but the Dagupan Risk Assessment done under PROMISE-Philippines.

2.4.4.8. Sri Lanka

Meetings were held with District Secretary, Divisional Secretaries, Government officers, Kalutara Urban Council members, other non governmental organizations working in the field of disaster risk reduction.

An update on participating organizations and individuals:

- District Secretary, Kalutara – The District Secretary office has been the focal point in the National Safety Day activity planning within the city
- Divisional Secretary, Kalutara – Under District Secretary guidance Divisional Secretary office has supported the activity coordination for National Safety Day
- Urban Council, Kalutara – UC has been involved in the National Safety Day activities in the city and UC members have been updated on the PROMISE program
- Kalutara Disaster Management Center – National Safety Day activities are supported by DMC and are conducted with their support
- Sri Lanka Red Cross, Green Movement of Sri Lanka, Sewalanka Foundation, CONCERN, SLILG, NBRO and many other NGOs will partner in the National Safety Day celebrations
- Sri Lanka Institute of Local Governance (SLILG) is preparing the course material on disaster risk programs
- National Building Research organization (NBRO) is conducting field surveys of the Kalu River catchment to prepare the digital flood model
- Sarvodaya Societies in Ratnapura district and Kalutara DMC are involved in the early warning mechanism planning

2.4.4.9. Viet Nam

- National training partner, Disaster Management Centre under Central Department for Storm and Dyke Management were defined for the replication of the regional training course on Governance and Urban Risk Management :
- Construction Planning Institute of Danang city attended the Regional training course on Governance and Urban Risk Management and collaborated in Workshop on house construction techniques resistant to natural disasters.
- Construction Department of Danang city, City Storm and Flood Control collaborated in Workshop on house construction techniques resistant to natural disasters.

2.4.4.10. *Promoting Good Urban Governance in South Asia (GUGSA) and special study on attributes of good governance for recovery after Tsunami based on the experience of tsunami affected municipalities of Thailand.*

Within the initiative that aimed at promoting Good Urban Governance in South Asia (GUGSA) the Regional Urban Development Office of South Asia (RUDO/SA) of the United States Agency for International Development USAID) modified its scope to include post Tsunami activities undertaken by local government bodies with the expectation of building the good governance practices in a totally unforeseen scenario to add value to the GUGSA's existing strength of regional networking.

The Urban disaster risk management team of Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) was requested to prepare a topical inventory of good urban governance practices in the Tsunami perspective in Thailand and a Municipality based case study to present the experience.

Given the factors that are unique to Thailand, the standard Good Urban Governance practices in global sense has limited applicability in general and in the situation of tsunami in particular but some of the unique features has been presented in the case study on the attributes of good governance for recovery after Tsunami based on the experience of Phuket municipality. This material will be used in the Urban Governance and Risk management course developed under PROMISE in future and also the case study will be published under “safer cities “case study series.

3. Planned vs. Actual Achievements

Except for the completion of hazard and vulnerability maps in three countries, the actual achievements of the project are concurrent with those planned and presented in the report of the first quarter of 2006.

3.1. City Demonstration Projects.

Reports on the hazard and vulnerability assessments for three countries (Pakistan, Philippines and Viet Nam) are completed. The remaining two countries will have until end of January to submit their reports.

3.1.1. Bangladesh

The baseline survey for the hazard and vulnerability assessments has been completed.

The following activities were to be conducted during the quarter ending December 2006 as per the original work plan.

1. Conduct of Mock Exercise
2. Development of IEC materials
3. National/International Disaster Safety Day
4. Sensitization workshop for integration risk management into urban governance

Due to prevailing political situation in the country related to the forthcoming national elections, BDPC could not conduct all these activities during this quarter. In addition, BDPC had to accomplish certain carried over activities from 2nd and 3rd quarter. It is relevant to mentioned that most of the activities were initiated during 2nd and 3rd quarter but have been completed in this reporting quarter. However, BDPC would make all possible efforts to accomplish all the activities planned for first year with in the extended period of one month i.e. January, 2007.

3.1.2. Pakistan

Most activities planned for the last quarter were completed except for the following:

- Development of a City Action Plan
- Developing Comprehensive City Action Plan

3.1.3.Philippines

Everything planned for the quarter as reflected in the Implementation Work Plan for the period July to September were accomplished except for finalizing the Disaster Management Information System.

The indicators which show that the project is on its way of meeting its objectives are the following:

- Five of the 8 pilot barangays have finalized and the other four communities are in the process of finalizing their disaster preparedness plan including early warning and evacuation. The three other barangays are almost done with their early warning and evacuation plan.
- The City Government has done the first draft of its EW and Evacuation plan.
- The City Government has reviewed and clarified roles and functions of each member of the City Disaster Coordinating Council.
- The Small scale mitigation project for the first year has already started and will be formally launched next year for all the 8 pilot barangays.
- Broad network of partners from the City to the National and International levels has established and provided support to the Project. The network also allows the wider dissemination of lessons learned in Promise project implementation.

3.1.4.Sri Lanka

Most activities planned for the last quarter were completed except for the following:

- Completion of final report on hazard and vulnerability assessment of demonstration project area.
- Institutionalization of regional course on urban governance and risk management course
- Institutionalization of regional course on hydro- meteorological risk management and community preparedness
- Organization of national level meeting for elected members, government and local government officials.

3.1.5.Viet Nam

The activities are delayed a little, but CECI-Viet Nam is trying to catch up. The project is progressing well with the ongoing review of CBDRM materials. Furthermore, there was a need to address the housing reconstruction and repair problem that emerged after typhoon Xangsane. Flexibility in the project allowed the prioritization of the housing construction training over the CBDRM training.

3.2. Regional and National Capacity Building

The development of the trainer's manual for the regional course on "Governance and Disaster management "is still ongoing.

3.3. Advocacy for mainstreaming risk management in urban governance:

No delays have been reported and work is progressing as planned.

3.4. Regional Networking and Information dissemination

No delays have been reported and work is progressing as planned.

4. Problems Encountered, New Opportunities and Lessons Learned

4.1. Problems Encountered

These are the problems encountered by all partners:

- The prevailing political situation in the country can disrupt the conduct of activities as example Bangladesh.
- Due to the effect by the typhoon Xangsane in Viet Nam, the local partner (CECI) was compelled to concentrate on relief or recovery activities for some time. The communities affected have requested to change the project objective to include the recovery needs after the typhoon Xangsane.

4.2. New Opportunities

The following are reported as new opportunities:

- UDRM team of ADPC will be involved in a project for landslide risk mitigation funded by the government of Norway namely Asian Program for Regional Capacity Enhancement for Landslide Impact Mitigation (RECLAIM). The program includes two Demonstration projects in Baguio City, Philippines and Patong in Thailand. Both are on rain induced landslide risk management and will have a good synergy with other Program activities of PROMISE in particular Component 1 –City Demonstration projects.
- The study carried out in Phuket for study of Good Urban Governance in South Asia (GUGSA), Inventory of Good Urban Governance practices and the case study developed on attributes of good governance for recovery after Tsunami based on the experience of tsunami affected municipalities of Thailand is a good opportunity to investigate and promote good governance principals. The same can be used in training on Governance and Risk management course developed under PROMISE.
- The CASITA program funded by EU with a partner network of 20 universities and implemented by UDRM, ADPC will help to integrate the aspects of Hydro-metrological risk management in the university curriculum.
- The RCC member countries have agreed in principal to take steps to mainstream risk management in Local government sector. PROMISE will implement pilot projects on this theme in the PROMISE target countries.

4.3. Lessons Learned

The following are lessons learned by the partners:

- Continuous political support for the Project PROMISE has helped in achieving smooth implementation of the project.

- Consultation and information dissemination regarding changes of schedules should reach the community.
- The media should always be informed of the activities of the project to ensure transparency and lessen misunderstanding.
- Vital meetings will be more fruitful if held in the right place at the right time, preferably outside the City.
- Consultation with ADPC is essential for effective reporting of updates, logistical requirements, and overall flow of the project.
- Flexibility to the community and city schedules ensures acceptance and participation from the people.
- Participation of children ensures that their needs are considered and included in the plan.
- Networking is deemed essential in early warning system for the city, because the city can get a hazard warning earlier than the media).
- Building linkages with both local and international NGO's helped in resource mobilization and in enhancing partnerships.
- Coordination with USAID country representatives promotes the project, strengthens the relationship and brings opportunity to future sustainability.
- Community people are very supportive of the program on disaster preparedness especially if they are always a part of showcasing their experience to other agencies, partners and organizations.

5. Activities for the next quarter

5.1. City Demonstration Projects

5.1.1. Bangladesh

- Set up of the early warning system
- Identification and initiation of community-based mitigation projects

5.1.2. Pakistan

The main activities for the next quarter are:

- Set up of the early warning system
- Identification and initiation of community-based mitigation projects

5.1.3. Philippines

The main activities for the next quarter are:

- Disaster Information Management System Training for Staff
- Alternative livelihood Projects

- Health and Emergency Training for the City

5.1.4.Sri Lanka

The main activities for the next quarter are:

- Completion of the hazard mapping and submission of the report
- Set up of the early warning system
- Identification and initiation of community-based mitigation projects
- Piloting community based end-to-end early warning system with the Sarvodaya Societies
- Development of the digital flood model with NBRO

5.1.5.Viet Nam

The main activities for the next quarter are:

- Undertake recovery program on strengthening of housing after cyclones in September in communities affected;
- Conduct CBDRM training at ward and community level with development of Disaster preparedness plan by the local.

5.2. Regional and National Capacity Building

After the pilot of the regional course, the next activities for regional capacity building are:

- Development of materials for trainers for replication of the regional course on governance and disaster risk reduction at national level
- Development and delivery of the hazard and risk assessment & community preparedness regional course, in collaboration with the International Institute for Geo-information Science and Earth Observations (ITC) in the Netherlands.

5.3. Advocacy for mainstreaming risk management in urban governance

Activities for this quarter will be carried out by country partners:

5.3.1.Bangladesh

The advocacy activities are the development and distribution of IEC materials.

5.3.2.Pakistan

The advocacy activities for the quarter include public awareness-raising of the small-scale projects of the selected union councils.

5.3.3.Philippines

The advocacy activities for the quarter include:

- Public Awareness Component of the community-based mitigation projects preparation and implementation.

5.3.4.Sri Lanka

- Sharing of hazard mapping and ranking information with the communities, Sarvodaya Societies and capacity building for emergency preparedness
- Preparedness and mitigation action planning workshops to be carried out at all villages

5.4. Regional Networking and Information dissemination

A new UDRM website design will be developed by ADPC, for a more streamlined look. The website for PROMISE will be modified accordingly.

For the first quarter 2007, a new communications specialist, Ms. Ximena Kammel, will be assisting in the layout of the Safer Cities case studies targeted for publication this year. The layout of 4 case studies should be finished by March. Ms. Kammel will also assist in the re-design of the PROMISE website. Ms. Ximena Kammel is a volunteer provided by CECI to help PROMISE-Vietnam and ADPC under the UNITERRA program. UNITERRA is an international volunteer program created in 2004 by the World University Service of Canada (WUSC) and the Canadian Center for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI). The Uniterra program offers many different international volunteer positions to strengthen the capacity of partner organizations to work together towards the achievement of the UN's Millennium Development Goals.