

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



Quarterly Progress and Performance Report 4th Quarter 2008 (October to December)

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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. Urban areas experience economic and social losses due to recurrent hydro-meteorological events are increasing every year in, which typically serve as the primary economic engine in most countries.

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

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

In 2005, 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 Da Nang, 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. The projects in Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Vietnam were finished by June 2008. The projects in the Philippines and Sri Lanka were given supplementary activities, while a project in Indonesia began in February 2008.

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 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. Final audit and evaluation

The final audit was conducted by Ms. Hla Hla, Ms. Karunaratne and Ms. Prissana Noitonglek from October 25 to 31, and the project finances were reviewed and closed by ADPC financial staff.

2.1.1.2. Final report

The final report was submitted to ADPC and is available online.

2.1.2. Indonesia

Project Title:	PROMISE – Indonesia
Selected City:	Jakarta
Lead Institution:	Bandung Institute of Technology, Institute for Research and Community Service

Overview: Jakarta Metropolitan City is the capital of the Republic Indonesia, and corresponds to DKI Jakarta Province. It is administered by a provincial government, five municipalities (Southern Jakarta, Eastern Jakarta, Central Jakarta, Western Jakarta, and Northern Jakarta) and the thousand islands Regency. The economic growth of DKI Jakarta in 2006 contributed more than 17% to the national GDP, and 60% of the nation's money circulation is in Jakarta. Manufacturing activities are mostly situated in the Northern and Eastern part of Jakarta, while business and office administration activities are mostly occurred in the Western, Central and Southern part of Jakarta. Established in the 4th century as Sunda Kelapa, it maintained its importance as a port and harbor since the 14th century, and attracted waves of migration to the settlement and its surroundings. The city began to expand further south as epidemics in 1835 and 1870 encouraged more people to move far south of the port. In mid 2006, the numbers of population in DKI Jakarta Province is 8.96 million, with approximately 2,041,466 households. The population density is between 13,000 to 15,000 people/km², reaching as high as 20,000 people/km² in some areas.

Modern-day Jakarta has 661.52 km² land area that stretches across alluvial lowland of a mean elevation is 7 m above mean sea level, and 40% of the land area is below MSL. It is very prone to any type of perennial and five-year inundation due to excessive rainfall and flash floods along the rivers systems that pass through the mainland. The water system of rivers, drains and canals exits in the northern coastal area that extends 35 km from West to East. Inundation are often aggravated by the onset of swell (a long wave influenced by storms during monsoon) that could reach up to 2 to 4 m, and by inundation due to the combination of sea level rise, land subsidence, and/or high tide during full moon (locally called rob) . The South and East consist of some lake and swamp land with a total area of 121.49 hectares in 2006, which are used as a water reserves region but also for new residential areas due to its fresher climate. Vulnerability comes from the settlement of some of the catchment areas, and from continuing land subsidence due to a decreasing water table.

The main activities planned are namely: Hazard mapping and vulnerability assessment, Mapping of flood preparedness and mitigation projects/programs undertaken by various organizations, Capacity-building of development agencies for enhanced CBDRR intervention, Emergency management & response planning at city level, Development of flood EWS at kelurahan level, End-to-end flood EWS drill, School community awareness and public education campaign, Education campaign material development, Capacity-building of emergency management and response at DKI level, Development of a city-level DRR management framework, Lesson Learned and Replication Workshop, Participation of Promise Indonesia in Disaster Reduction Week in Jakarta (exhibition and simulation).

2.1.2.1. Technical Working Group meetings

Several Technical Working Group meetings were conducted in the quarter to plan for involving the necessary stakeholders in the end-to-end warning system. Stakeholders include the Governor of West Java, the Governor of Jakarta, the Jakarta Crisis Center, the Badan Meteorologi dan Geofisika (Meteorology and Geophysics Agency), and the residents of the selected kelurahan. Meetings in December were also held to develop and finalize SOPs.

2.1.2.2. Disaster Risk Reduction Week, October 21 to 25

PROMISE-ID held activities as part of Jakarta's observance of Disaster Risk Reduction Week last October 21 to 25. Observers included Ms. Karunaratne of ADPC, and from USAID are Mr. Alfred Nakatsuma and Mr. Yusak Oppusunggu.

2.1.2.3. Flood Early Warning System at Kelurahan Level

After needs identification and preparedness planning was conducted from July to November, several activities have ensued to develop the flood early warning system. First responders were given training on anticipating floods last November 29 and 30. Forty people participated coming from six Rukun Warga in Kelurahan Bukit Duri that were affected by the November floods (RW 1, 2, 4, 8, 9 and 10), and from two Rukun Warga in Kelurahan Kebon Baru (RW 3 and 7). Training topics included shelter management, health care, building rescue boats, and on rescue.

Flood EWS SOP development was conducted and finalized from November to December. The SOPs utilize two warning systems – the first is from BMG for weather forecasting, and the second is from the Department of Public Works who monitor rising water levels and is the one used by the Jakarta Crisis Center.

Flood referencing was conducted in December at six Rukun Warga to install two flood reference markers each. The flood referencing will continue into January. Each flood marker has five colors corresponding to different alert levels; the SOPs for each color/alert level is based on an index developed by and committed to by each community.

2.1.2.4. School Action Plan

Parallel work has been done in School SMA Negeri 8 in Kelurahan Bukit Duri, a school selected as the focus of the project work in Bukit Duri. This school experiences is severely submerged during flooding. Action planning continued up to October, while identification of needs and preparedness initiatives continued up to November. First responders joined the training on November 29 and 30. Activities on education will commence next quarter.

2.1.2.5. Flood Drill (end-to-end simulation)

Table top simulations at kelurahan level were conducted on December 6 and 20 for testing the readiness of persons in charge of the flood early warning system at rukun warga level. One more table top simulation is scheduled for January 10. The flood drill was scheduled for December 7 but is now postponed to January 20 due to the extensive preparations required by its diverse stakeholders who include the governors of Jakarta and West Java provinces, and for the coordination of warning systems from the national Department of Public Works and from the Geophysics and Meteorology Agency (BMG).

2.1.3. 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.

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.

2.1.3.1. Final audit and evaluation

The final audit was conducted by Ms. Hla Hla and Mr. Zay Yar Min from September 13 to 18. ADPC requested some clarification of some items and a response from AKPBS,P is still pending.

2.1.3.2. Final report

The final report was submitted to ADPC and is available online.

2.1.4. Philippines

Project Title:	PROMISE – Philippines
Selected City:	Dagupan City
Lead Institution:	Center 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.

The Center 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-RP 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.

2.1.4.1. *Advanced Training for TWG on CBDRM*

For the development of the skills of the old and new TWG Promise Team Philippines, the 3rd CBDRM ToT was conducted in Baguio City last November 5-6. There were 16 participants who attended the 3rd ToT. The facilitators and resource persons for the training were Ms. Luneta and Ms. Grace Molina. Ms. Fatima Molina on the other hand documented the process. The training not only served as a reminder of what the TWG already knew but also an update on what is new in DRR and Climate Change Adaptation. This training was conducted for the CBDRR training preparation for the 23 barangays. The TWG also had a planning session for the CBDRR training for the 23 barangays.

2.1.4.2. *Meeting with Prof. Gilliard*

Last December 17, CDP (Ms. Luneta) met with Professor J.C. Gilliard of the University of the Philippines, Geography Department. He introduced the concept of 3D risk mapping and was eager to volunteer himself and his students to teach the communities in making 3D hazard vulnerability resource map. The meeting ended on the possibility of doing it in Dagupan City. This would also be good in updating the current hazard maps and risk assessment results of the high risk areas. Doing this can also yield data useful for the city's GIS.

2.1.4.3. Meeting with Emma Molina for the Education Sector Networking

A regular meeting with Ms. Emma Molina (with Ms. Luneta) was done in CDP last December 12, 2008. The meeting included the discussion on revitalizing the education sector in Dagupan City, thus a meeting was set with the National DEP ED coordinator in DRR Ms. Candy De Juan. Another agenda was the possibility of involving the Province of Pangasinan for the Northern Luzon DRR Net planning.

2.1.4.4. Small-Scale Disaster Mitigation Projects

The eight pilot communities were encouraged to update the TWG on their small scale mitigation project. One of the pilot barangays, Lasip Chico, had a hard time in doing their small structural mitigation project (improving their Evacuation Center cum Day Care Center) because they are still waiting for the City's counterpart (that takes a long time to process the request for additional funding. The PROMISE team and the BDCC explored the possibilities improving or changing the proposal.

Part of the CBDRM Demo Project was to improve and update their Risk Assessment Result to further enhance and develop their CBDRR plans. In line with this is the developing partnership with UP Geography in Diliman to make a 3D map for hazard, vulnerability and resource map of the barangays in Dagupan City.

CDP and the Project PROMISE gave some funds (phones for landline communication) to further enhance the communication system among the high risk barangays and the EOC. The community and the City appreciated the given communication gadgets. Immediately they were able to use it.

2.1.4.5. Project Extension

PROMISE-RP requested for and was granted an extension to June 2009. This extension to give enough time to complete the activities for institutionalizing DRR in schools, and for an action planning workshop on DRR and Climate Change.

2.1.5. 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.

2.1.5.1. *Final audit and evaluation*

The final audit was conducted by Ms. Hla Hla, Ms. Karunaratne and Mr. Zay Yar Min from August 17 to 21, and the project finances were reviewed and closed by ADPC financial staff.

2.1.5.2. *Final report*

The final report was submitted to ADPC and is available online.

2.1.5.3. *Supplementary Activities*

PROMISE-SL was given supplementary activities in November 2008. The main objective is to implement the identified short-term action projects under the National Strategy on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in the Urban Local Government Sector (ULGs) of Sri Lanka carried out under the PROMISE Advocacy Component. The main partner for the new activities is the National Building Research Organization. The supplementary activities and their status are:

- *Setting-up the emergency response system.* NBRO has begun the initial work to set up the system, and has begun developing a multi-hazard map of Kalutara. The following were decided: (1) to have a meeting with the DMC delegate in Kalutara on this; (2) the project will be implemented with the KUC, and the final multi hazard map will be displayed at the Chairman's office; (3) NBRO will carry out an awareness program on the proposed emergency response system for the communities, and the program is tentatively scheduled for March to May 2009 for five clusters of UC wards.
- *Preparation of niche of drainage projects for Kalutara UC area.* NBRO has begun studying the existing drainage system to identify problems. A questionnaire will be distributed to the relevant Grama Niladaries through the KUC Chairman from the Kalutara Divisional Secretary. The questionnaire will be used to identify existing problems and proposed answers, and then prioritize. Possible projects will be categorized as large scale, medium scale, small scale and no cash involved.
- *Resource center for DRR activities in Kalutara ULA.* NBRO has requested Kalutara Urban Council for a location for the resource center. NBRO will request a appropriate place/space for the proposed resource centre of the KUC. NBRO will approach the University of Moratuwa Town Planning department to work together to develop a web site. NBRO also decided to translate the Safer Cities 23 on Kalutara.
- *School sector disaster management cells for selected schools.* NBRO has developed a shortlist of possible schools for the project. A letter was sent to the zonal education office requesting a list of schools in KUC; the following schools were proposed by the KUC for the programme in the meantime: Tissa Vudyalaya, Kalutara Balika, Ganodaya Vidyalaya, Nagoda Maha Vidyalaya, and Muslim Central College.

2.1.6. Viet Nam

Project Title: PROMISE-Viet Nam

Site(s): Da Nang

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

Overview: The target city under PROMISE-Viet Nam is Da Nang, which is a dynamic city of the Key Economic Zone in central Viet Nam. Da Nang 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. Da Nang 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. Da Nang 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.

CECI 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.

Cam Le, a newly-split district from former Hoà Vang district of Da Nang 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. 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.

2.1.6.1. Final audit and evaluation

The final audit was conducted by Ms. Hla Hla, Ms. Karunaratne and Ms. Budsarin Chuensombat from August 3 to 6. The project finances were reviewed and closed by ADPC financial staff.

2.1.6.2. Final report

The final report was submitted to ADPC and is available online.

2.2. Regional and National Capacity Building

For this quarter, capacity building activities were implemented through the country partner projects:

- PROMISE RP conducted an advanced ToT on CBDRR for the Technical Working Group, in preparation for the CBDRM training for 23 barangays of Dagupan City. The training was held on November 5 to 6.
- PROMISE ID conducted training for first responders from November 29 and 30.

2.3. Advocacy for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Local Governance

PROMISE was supporting the development of strategy papers on mainstreaming in local governance, with demonstration projects in the Philippines and Sri Lanka. The target is to present the strategy papers in a special session of the Regional Consultative Council (RCC) of ADPC in mid 2008. The RCC is a policy-setting body with membership from 26 Asian countries. Sri Lanka has submitted their final report; the report from the Philippines is still pending.

2.4. Regional Networking and Information dissemination

2.4.1. Updating of the Website

The web site has links for Safer Cities 23 and 25, and for the final reports of the country projects in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.

2.4.2. Safer Cities Case Studies

Safer Cities 23 entitled “Urban Flood Risk Mitigation in Kalutara City, Sri Lanka” written by Manel Jayamanne was published in November, and can be found online at:

<http://www.adpc.net/v2007/Programs/UDRM/PROMISE/INFORMATION%20RESOURCES/Safer%20Cities/Downloads/SaferCities23.pdf>.

Safer Cities 25 entitled “Reducing Vulnerabilities to Climate Change Impact and Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological Disaster Risk Mitigation in Secondary Cities in Asia” written by Watsala Jayamanne was published in December, and can be found online at:

<http://www.adpc.net/v2007/Programs/UDRM/PROMISE/INFORMATION%20RESOURCES/Safer%20Cities/Downloads/SaferCities25.pdf>.

Safer Cities 24 on PROMISE-Pakistan was begun by Mr. Masood Mahesar, a consultant hired to develop the case. The case should be written and published by the next quarter.

2.4.3. Monthly Electronic Newsletter

“Disaster Mitigation in Asia” is the monthly electronic newsletter maintained by PROMISE. For this quarter, issue 63 for December 2008 was published both as email and online. The newsletter was sent to more than 2,000 subscribers. This electronic newspaper was sent through adpcannounce@adpc.net, and is posted at <http://www.adpc.net/v2007/Programs/UDRM/PROMISE/INFORMATION%20RESOURCES/ Monthly-Enew/Monthly-Enews.asp>.

2.4.4. Visit by Dr. Ariyaratne, October

Dr. Vinya Ariyaratne, Executive Director of Sarvodaya, paid a courtesy visit to ADPC. He met with Ms. Karunaratne and Ms. Hla Hla and discussed PROMISE SL.

2.4.5. Mission to Indonesia, Oct. 17 to 21

Ms. Karunaratne went on mission to Jakarta to conduct attend the action planning workshops at SMA Negeri 8 school and in six rukun warga of the project. She also attended the first day of the Jakarta Disaster Risk Reduction Week.

2.4.6. Mission to Bangladesh, Oct. 25 to 30

Ms. Hla Hla, Ms. Karunaratne and Ms. Prissana Noitonglek went on mission to Dhaka to conduct the financial audit of PROMISE-Bangladesh.

2.4.7. Mission to China, November 3 to 6

Mr. NMSI Arambepola co-hosted the networking event “Urban Disaster Risk and Safe Shelter” at the World Urban Forum in Nanjing, China. The event took place from November 3 to 6, and was a joint event with the Habitat for Humanity, International.

2.4.8. Mission to Kuala Lumpur, Dec. 2 to 4

Mr. Arambepola and Mr. Kumar went to Kuala Lumpur to attend the 3rd Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. They organized one of the ADPC side events on “Reducing Disaster Risk in Urban Areas.” They presented the experience of PROMISE in one of the events, and Mayor Al F. Fernandez presented the experience of PROMISE RP in the second event, highlighting the interaction of good urban governance with DRR. He was able to show a short AVP of the PROMISE Experiences highlighting good governance in DRR in the meeting.

Dr. Bhichit, ADPC Executive Director, met with Hon. Mahinda Samarasinghe, Minister, and other senior officials of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights. They discussed PROMISE and other ADPC projects and activities in Sri Lanka.

2.4.9. Mission to Sri Lanka, Dec. 3 to 8

Ms. Karunaratne went on mission to Kalutara to discuss the supplementary activities for PROMISE SL with some of the stakeholders, specifically with NBRO, DMC Kalutara and the Mayor of Kalutara.

2.4.10. Networking Activities

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

2.4.10.1. Networking Events in the Philippines

Avian Influenza Network Meeting

Dr. Leo Carbonell, Dagupan City Health Officer, and Ms. Mayfourth Luneta, PROMISE-Philippines country coordinator, presented the PROMISE-Philippines project at the meeting of the Avian Influenza Network on May 5.

DMO for the Norwegian Mission Alliance

Ms. Julie Passi of Norwegian Mission Alliance asked CDP to give a disaster management orientation regarding children and disasters. Ms. Luneta was the one who gave the orientation and shared also CDP's experience as well as PROMISE experience. This was done in the NMA office in Quezon City last October 16.

No Strings Meeting

Last October 24, Ms. Luneta met with Ms. Candy de Juan of Department of Education Culture and Sports, Mr. Baltz Tribulano of Plan Philippines and Mr. John Mc Glade of No Strings. The meeting was about the Film on Disaster Preparedness Produced by No Strings (Puppet Film) that will be translated to Filipino. The film would help a lot in Public Awareness for Disaster Preparedness for Children.

RECLAIM Regional Course

On October 27-31, ADPC ran the Regional RECLAIM Course in Astoria Plaza, Pasig City. Ms. Luneta was asked to share on CBDRM process for Landslide Mitigation. During the sharing she also shared about the CBDRM process done by PROMISE Dagupan. Though the area was flood prone and not on landslide the process of involving the LGU and the community was highlighted. The participants appreciated the idea of involving the community.

GFDRR Meeting for South-South Proposals

Mr. Manu Gupta of Seeds involved other Asian Disaster Risk Reduction Network (including CDP) in the making of a proposal for DRR and Climate Change Adaptation which were short listed by World Bank. From October 28- 31, Ms. Luneta of CDP attended this GFDRR Meeting for South- South Proposals sponsored by World Bank. The meeting was on passing the second stage of the proposal. If this will be approved, this would help in the sustainability of the DRR efforts of the PROMISE project.

CPIE ToOT Luzon Cluster Training

The CPIE ToOT Luzon Cluster Training was conducted on November 10-14 at Dominique Hotel in Tagaytay City. Ms. Luneta and Ms. Molina acted as mentors for the training. Ms. Luneta asked UNICEF the sponsor organization to involve the LGU of Dagupan City in the Roll out of the CPIE training in the provinces.

Inter Church Organization for Development Cooperation (ICCO) CBDRM Training

The ICCO asked CDP to handle the CBDRM training for its international partners. The 15 participants came from six different countries representing different INGOs. The training was from November 17-29, 2008. During the first week CDP gave CBDRM training in Sulo Hotel. This included a field visit in San Mateo Rizal to see the CBDRM of Buklod Tao. The resource persons and facilitators were mostly from CDP. The participants appreciated the good governance in DRR and the good relationship of the LGU and the communities. They also appreciated the skills shown by the community people.

Monitoring implementation in the Philippines of the Hyogo Framework for Action

The Training Learning Circle Philippines headed by CDP had a forum on December 8 on HFA Monitoring in the Philippines. The Global Network DRR NGOs designated CDP as the National Coordinating Organization to have a local HFA monitoring among stakeholders. The forum was attended by both GO and NGOs and a tool for HFA monitoring was scrutinized and discussed. One of the goals of this monitoring was to see the status of the DRR in the Philippines and how it reflects the HFA. This was last, 2008. CDP presented PROMISE and other projects at the forum.

3. Planned vs. Actual Achievements

3.1. City Demonstration Projects

3.1.1. Bangladesh

The activities planned for the quarter were accomplished:

- Final audit and evaluation
- Final report

3.1.2. Indonesia

The activities planned for the quarter were accomplished:

- TWG meetings to plan the project and finalize SOPs for the flood early warning system
- Activities for Jakarta Disaster Risk Reduction Week
- Action planning workshops to prepare the flood early warning system by identifying needs and preparedness initiatives, and to develop a flood index
- First responder training (additional activity)
- Flood referencing at six rukun warga and installation of flood markers
- Selection of School SMA Negeri 8 in Kelurahan Bukit Duri, and conduct of action planning, identification of needs and preparedness initiatives, and training for first responders
- Two table top simulations in preparation for the flood end-to-end simulation

3.1.3. Pakistan

Most activities planned for the quarter were accomplished:

- Final audit and evaluation
- Final report

3.1.4. Philippines

The activities planned for the quarter were accomplished:

- ToT/Advanced training on CBDRM for TWG
- Preparations for the CBDRM for 23 barangays
- Presentation by Dagupan City Mayor Al Fernandez of PROMISE RP at the 3rd Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
- Preparations for Education Sector Networking
- Follow-up of small-scale disaster mitigation projects

3.1.5. Sri Lanka

The following activities planned for the quarter were accomplished:

- Final audit and evaluation
- Final report
- Initial work on the supplementary activities

3.1.6. Viet Nam

The following activities planned for the quarter were accomplished:

- Final audit and evaluation
- Final report

3.2. Regional and National Capacity Building

There are no planned activities at the regional level.

At the level of the country projects, the following have been carried out:

- PROMISE RP: Advanced CBDRM
- PROMISE ID: first responders

3.3. Advocacy for Mainstreaming Risk Management in Urban Governance

No activities were planned for this quarter.

3.4. Regional Networking and Information Dissemination

- The work is progressing as planned. The PROMISE website maintained by ADPC is updated.
- Safer Cities 23 and 25 were published in November and December 2008, respectively.
- Drafts of Safer Cities 24 were begun in December; it should be published by next quarter.

4. Problems Encountered, New Opportunities and Lessons Learned

4.1. Problems Encountered

The following problems were encountered:

- PROMISE-RP activities required more time than was available in order to involve more stakeholders in upcoming networking events. Preparations for major activities were halted in December because Dagupan City has a scheduled month-long feast. PROMISE-RP was given an extension from December 2008 to June 2009.
- Delays in obtaining monthly reports, quarterly reports or financial reports from project partners.

4.2. New Opportunities

The following are the new opportunities that developed in this quarter:

- A new partnership with the University of the Philippines' Geography Department has resulted in getting their help to make a 3d risk map that can be one of the basis for building up the city's GIS.
- Inspiration derived from the PROMISE experience by the different witnessing organizations gave them hope that Good Governance in DRR is possible and can be replicated in their areas.
- UNISDR had an open call for submissions of good practices by the private sector for DRR. Ms. Karunaratne submitted an article on PROMISE's work with Sarvodaya to set up a Micro-Credit Scheme to reduce flood disaster vulnerability in Kalutara that is brought about by disruption of the poor's livelihoods and other economic activities. The submission was included in the final publication released in December. To download, please go to: <http://www.unisdr.org/ppew/PPP-bestpractices.pdf>.

4.3. Lessons Learned

The following are lessons learned by the partners:

- Continuous sharing of experiences and hosting different DRR study tours in Dagupan City gave equal inspiration to the TWG and the 8 high risk areas to improve their Capabilities in DRRs.

5. Activities for the Next Quarter

5.1. City Demonstration Projects

5.1.1. Indonesia

The main activities for the next quarter are:

- Flood drill
- Meetings to improve the SOPs for the flood early warning system
- Table top simulation on January 10
- Replication of training for First Responders on January 10
- Education activities for the school SMA Negeri 8

5.1.2. Philippines

The main activities for the next quarter are:

- CBDRM Training of 23 barangays
- Climate Change Plan for the NGDRR
- 3D mapping in Barangay Mangin
- Continuous Advocacy, Training, Information Sharing
- Project evaluation

5.1.3. Sri Lanka

The main activities for the next quarter are:

- Preparation of the multi-hazard map
- Training for health and sanitation sector officers
- Awareness raising and training program for DSD system officials of Kalutara district
- Workshop with NGOs and CBOs on health and sanitation issues
- Identification of existing problematic areas for the drainage projects of Kalutara ULA
- Identification of the role of the resource center for Kalutara ULA
- Conceptualization of DM safety cells for schools
- Workshop for development of training material for DM safety cells among teachers and students of selected schools

5.2. Regional and National Capacity Building

The next activities for capacity building are:

- PROMISE ID:
 - CBERC training on January
 - Replication of training for First Responders on January 10
- PROMISE RP: CBDRM training for 23 barangays.

5.3. Advocacy for Mainstreaming Risk Management in Urban Governance

Completion of the final report by the Philippines demonstration project.

5.4. Regional Networking and Information Dissemination

- Publication of Safer Cities 24 on PROMISE-PK by March 2009
- Draft of Safer Cities 26 on Jakarta, Indonesia by March 2009