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

Quarterly Progress and Performance Report
3rd Quarter 2009 (July to September)

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:	Jamalpur
Lead Institution:	ADPC Office in Bangladesh

***Overview*:** The city Jamalpur falls under the Tangail region of North Centre of Bangladesh. This area has the Brahmaputra River, the Padma River, the Meghna River, the old Brahmaputra River and the Lakhya River as boundaries and abounds with topographic variations compared to other areas. The North Centre area industrialization and urbanization is the most developed in the whole country and rapid urbanization is also expected in future. The city has its population of 132,700 and the area of 53.28 km2 The City of Jamalpur is semi-urban in nature where 58 per cent of the land is agriculture and rest non-agriculture. Jamalpur is prone to various hydro meteorological hazards- like floods, cyclone, soil and river erosion and water logging. In 1998 and 2007 the city was badly affected by floods. Other than this, soil erosion is very eminent. In the east, the city is surrounded by the Brahmaputra River whereas Jamuna is located in the west. In the city of Jamalpur, there are 12 administrative wards where wards 10, 11 and 12 are densely populated, situated in the low lying areas and the residential area for poor, landless and vulnerable communities.

Floods are very common hazards in Jamalpur due to over flow of Brahmaputra River every year. ADPC, with working experience for last few years in Jamalpur city, found that, the city is unable to deal with the floods and its subsequent problems of water logging. Due to this people living in these urban areas are unable to access the urban center during the monsoon season. The other findings were very significant, where the Water Development Board (WDB) is active in building the embankment around the city of Jamalpur but at the same time there is no plan to improve the drainage system in the city. Due to this the city suffers socio-economic loss every year. There is no hydro-meteorological hazards measure in place at the municipal level to deal with recurring phenomenon unless this is dealt on priority basis to assist the poorest community living in this city. Even Flood Forecasting Warning Centre has not been able to reach out the Jamalpur City to provide the lead time or communicate the need based information to the affected area and people. There is earnest need to address the hydro-meteorological hazards on the priority basis. It also requires an intensive effort to recognize the problem in first place and advocate to deal with.

Activities in Jamalpur will start next quarter.

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/km^2, reaching as high as 20,000 people/km^2 in some areas.

Modern-day Jakarta has 661.52 km^2 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. Flood Early Warning System at Kelurahan Level

PROMISE ID delivered the last of the communication instruments for the Jakarta Crisis Center this month. Flood gauges and bill boards were also installed at eight locations in Kebon Baru at Rukun Wargah 1, 2 , 4, 8, and 9. This system is to provide timely warnings about oncoming floods by the recipient *kelurahan*. Community members were also trained to monitor the gauges and coordinate with the Jakarta Crisis Center.

2.1.2.2. Emergency Management & Response Planning at City Level

After the Roundtable Discussion on the improvement of the role of Crisis Center DKI Jakarta in flood disaster management on June 10, .the content of the protocols (SOP) for the Crisis Center was finalized this quarter. These covered warning and information dissemination, prepared by related institutions. i.e BMKG and Public Works agency in coordination with the PROMISE team.

A simulation was conducted on 1 July 2009 to test personnel preparedness and capability in response emergency situation. The simulation focused on the readiness of Crisis Center personnel from provincial level until *kelurahan* level. The simulation also involved BMKG and the Public Works agency as institution that issued the warnings.

2.1.2.3. School Action Plan

The activity was completed in July. The simulation of the protocol communication was scheduled for July 1, but had to be postponed for the end of July due to many school activities scheduled for the end of the school year (May) and preparations for the intake of new students in June. The development of IEC material on flood disaster early warning and flood disaster risk reduction was completed by participating teachers and students of SMAN 8. These are:

- Poster on flood early warning system in the school
- School Information Board with information on flood disaster risk reduction

2.1.2.4. Formation of Technical Working Group and Development of City-level Guidelines (DRRMP Framework)y

On 1st July 2009, the second TWG meeting was also conducted in Tempo Doloe Room in JPG Office. The topic discussion was about evaluation the performance of Crisis Center Jakarta Province and its revitalization concept. In the morning before the meeting was implemented, PROMISE and TWG team also conducted dissemination of communication and substance FEWS simulation. Many stakeholders related to Jakarta Provincial disaster management (Satkorlak) attended the meeting. It is hoped that all the participants could give input for the revitalization of Crisis Center in the future. .

2.1.2.5. Final Report

Prof. Harkunti Rahayu has begun writing the final report on PROMISE Indonesia.

2.1.3. 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.

2.1.3.1. Awarding of the 2009 Kalasag Award for Disaster Preparedness

On August 12, 2009, Dagupan City was awarded the national-level Kalasag Award for disaster preparedness. The award was presented by the President of the Republic of the Philippines on behalf of the National Disaster Coordinating Council and Department of the Interior and Local Government. The citation reads:

> *In recognition of its people-driven local governance, providing vast opportunities for a well-prepared and people-empowered community.*
>
> *Dagupan City's nationally and internally-funded disaster mitigation projects anchored on the local socio-economic development efforts and plans are testaments of an exemplary leadership of the local government.*
>
> *These commendable efforts earned them not only this recognition but also the greater unquantifiable benefit of providing security and peace of mind for their people that Dagupan City is and will always be a community that is resilient and safe from disasters.*

The official press release is found at: http://www.pia.gov.ph/?m=12&r=&y=&mo=&fi=p090813.htm&no=17.

2.1.3.2. DRR workshop for the primary and secondary teachers in Dagupan City

The DRR training workshop for public school teachers was held on July 23. It was attended by the principals, teachers, and disaster point persons from the primary and secondary schools in Dagupan City. The PROMISE team distributed IEC materials to the participants. During the workshop, city education Superintendent Ruby Torio issued a memorandum to: organize a district-wide DRR organization, require a hazard map/risk assessment per school; and provide feedback on the IEC materials distributed during the workshop.

2.1.3.3. Disaster Preparedness Day Activities for Dagupan

Dagupan City commemorated Disaster Preparedness Day last July 16 with several activities under the theme of disaster preparedness, including a poster-making contest among high school students, a city-wide one minute of silence and contemplation to remember the North Luzon earthquake on 16 July 1990, and a planning meeting among city stakeholders for the city-wide earthquake and fire drill that was executed on July 21. The drill involved the banks and business establishments in the liquefaction-prone business district. The drill was evaluated by the Regional Disaster Coordinating Council, and the city's Disaster Coordinating Council earned a score of 95%.

2.1.3.4. Updating of the 3D map

On July 17 and 18, Prof. Galliard and Emman Maceda of the University of the Philippines helped the Barangay Mangin Disaster Coordinating Council update and improve their 3D risk map.

2.1.3.5. CBDRM Training Manual

The PROMISE experience in CBDRM has been made into a CBDRM Training Manual entitled *Kahandaan, Katatagan at Kaunlaran ng Komunidad*, written by Ms. Lorna P. Victoria of the Center for Disaster Preparedness. The manual is currently in draft form, and is being circulated among CBDRM practitioners for comments.

2.1.4. Sri Lanka

Project Title: PROMISE-Sri Lanka
Site(s): Kalutara
Lead Institution(s): Lanka Jathika Sarvodaya Sangamaya and National Building Research Organisation

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 for the initial phase of the project, 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.

The lead institute for the supplementary activities is NBRO, an integrated multidisciplinary institution carrying out research & development work in the diverse areas of geotechnical engineering, building materials, environmental, project management, human settlements planning and landslide disaster mitigation. NBRO also provides technical services for the construction industry in the above fields.

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. Setting-up the emergency response system

The disaster management plan was finished in July. The information boards showing hazard maps were put up in selected strategic places around the city. The multi-hazard maps were perpared to indicate areas with high-, medium-, and low-level risk to floods, tsunami, road accidents, evacuation centers and evacuation routes,. The maps were fixed onto A3-size boards and were installed at the City Council office and three other prominent locations.

2.1.4.2. Training and capacity building

The workshops for health and sanitation sector officials of the National Institute of Health (NIH) were held on July 13 and 20, and thus, this activity is completed. The two training programs were attended by health officials, public health inspectors, and technical officers. The training topics covered not only DRR but also current health issues were explained, as dengue fever was also on increase and is related to floods.

2.1.4.3. Preparation of niche of drainage projects for Kalutara UC area.

At a city consultation workshop in March, proposals for drainage imprisonments were categorized (Large/ medium. small scale and policy) and listed on priority order. Two or three were selected from each category, and estimates were prepared in the second quarter. This quarter, the project selected was a long drain at Dhramavijaya road. The PROMISE-SL project covered the costs of the constructed section of the drain, while the community developed an earth drain leading to a nearby marsh as their in-kind contribution to the effort.

2.1.4.4. School sector disaster management cells for selected schools.

Teams selected from the five schools in the program were trained to monitor and record rainfall levels using the rain gauges that were installed last quarter. These schools are: Kalutara Muslim Central College, Gnanodaya Maha Vidyalaya, Kalutara Balika Maha Vidyalaya, Kalutara Muslim Balika Maha Vidyalaya, and Sugatha Vidyalaya.

2.1.5. New PROMISE-SL Site: Matara City

Project Title:	PROMISE-Sri Lanka
Site(s):	Matara
Lead Institution:	The Asia Foundation

Overview: Matara is a city located on the southern coast of Sri Lanka with a distance from Colombo of 156 Km. Nilwala River flows through the city to meet the Indian Ocean. During monsoon season, the river carries flood waters from the hills to the flat lands, often causing severe damages to crops, agricultural lands, and the urban built up area. A number of structural flood protection schemes such as dykes, earth dams were undertaken to minimize the damages and losses. Still, in May 2003, a breach in a section of a flood protection dam caused heavy damage to houses and infrastructure, polluted the water supply, and caused loss of livelihood and cultivated land. Rapid urbanization and high in-migration excacerbate the flood disaster risk almost every year despite the remedies taken already. The District of Matara is known as an economic zone as well a rapidly developing urban commercial centre with a total population of 813,000 in 2007, and around 76,000 people living in the District's capital city Matara.

The project implementing partner is The Asia Foundation (TAF), whose main focus is local governance, and has added disaster risk reduction to the areas it supports. With the introduction of this disaster management dimension to TAF supported activities, it will be beneficial to TAF to stay active in the field of DM and to build a partnership with a regional expert organization like ADPC. The collaborating institutions for the project are the Municipal Council of the City of Matara, the Disaster Management Center (DMC) and the District DMC for Matara, and the Federation of Sri Lankan Local Government Authorities.

Project components include: 1. Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Assessment and Development of City Hazard Map; 2. Mitigation and Preparedness; 3. Training and Public Awareness; and 4. Advocacy for Mainstreaming Risk Management.

2.2. Regional and National Capacity Building

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

- **PROMISE RP**. PROMISE RP held the DRR training workshop for public school teachers on July 23. CDP through Ms. Lorna Victoria has developed a CBDRM Training Manual. The manual features examples from PROMISE Philippines.
- A DRR workshop was held in San Fernando, Pangasinan on July 28 to prepare DM action plans for cities, municipalities and provinces who are members of the Northern Luzon DRR Network. The workshop was supported by Dagupan officials and CDP.
- **PROMISE SL**. PROMISE SL had health and sanitation workshops for health and sanitation sector officials of the National Institute of Health this July 13 and 20.

2.3. Advocacy for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Local Governance

2.3.1. Study on mainstreaming DRR into Jakarta's local governance processes

APDC was conducting a study of how DRR is mainstreamed DRR into Jakarta's local governance processes. This was expanded to include all countries under PROMISE. Data collection is ongoing.

2.4. Regional Networking and Information Dissemination

2.4.1. Safer Cities Case Studies

Safer Cities 26 entitled "Using Risk Assessments to Reduce Landslide Risk" was published in September. The case study features demonstration projects on landslide disaster mitigation in Baguio City (Philippines), Kaluthara District (Sri Lanka), and Patong City (Thailand). This can be downloaded from: http://www.adpc.net/v2007/Programs/UDRM/PROMISE/INFORMATION%20RESOURCES/Safer%20Cities/Downloads/SaferCities26.pdf.

2.4.2. Monthly Electronic Newsletter

"Disaster Mitigation in Asia" is the monthly electronic newsletter maintained by PROMISE. For this quarter, issues 70 to 72 for July to September 2009 were 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.

2.4.3. Updating of the Website

The following documents have been updated to the PROMISE web site:

- Monthly reports from the city demonstration projects for the quarter
- Monthly e-newsletter *Disaster Mitigation in Asia*
- Final report of PROMISE Indonesia
- Partners' IEC Materials: The materials with their links are:

  PROMISE Philippines

  - 2009 Kalasag Award

    http://www.adpc.net/v2007/Programs/UDRM/PROMISE/PROGRAM%20COMPONENTS/Component1/IECMaterials/floodposters_Jakarta.pdf

2.4.4. Expert Group Meeting on Innovative Strategies towards Flood Resilient Cities in Asia-Pacific, July 21 to 23

Dr. Bhichit Rattakul, APDC Executive Director, Mr. Arambepola and Ms. Iglesias attended the meeting. Dr. Bhichit delivered a keynote address, and Mr. Arambepola and Ms. Iglesias presented papers that included the PROMISE experience in promoting urban community resilience to floods.

2.4.5. Mission to Incheon, August 11 to 13

Mr. Aloysius Rego, ADPC Deputy Executive Director, presented a paper on ICT for DRR at the International conference on 'Building a local government alliance for disaster risk reduction' in Incheon, Korea. He cited the PROMISE experience among other experiences in his presentation.

2.4.6. Mission to Incheon, August 18 to 21

Mr. Arambepola presented a paper on the tools and methodologies developed within PROMISE at the World City Water Forum in Incheon, Korea.

2.4.7. Mission to Manila, September 6 to 10

Ms. Padma Karunaratne and Ms. Gabrielle Iglesias went to Manila to attend the Asia Pacific Housing Forum held from September 7 to 9. They presented papers that included the PROMISE experience on reducing vulnerability of housing to typhoon and flood hazards.

Ms. Karunaratne and Ms. Iglesias also took the opportunity to visit Marikina with Ms. Mayfourth Luneta of CDP. The team talked to city officials about their possible participation in the extension of PROMISE Philippines activities up to September 2010.

2.4.8. Mission to Cebu, September 13 to 15

Ms. Iglesias went to Cebu to present a paper at the Joint Typhoon Committee meeting "Integrated Workshop Building Sustainability and Resilience in High Risk Areas" in Cebu on September 15 on local governance and early warning systems, detailing work done in PROMISE.

2.4.9. Mission to Phuket, September 17

Ms. Iglesias went to Phuket to facilitate the skill-building session on Urban DRR session of the CBDRM Practitioners workshop. She developed session training material that used PRA outputs from PROMISE Philippines. Dagupan City Agriculture Officer Emma Molina was attending the workshop, and she joined the skill-building session to serve as a living resource for the participants.

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. CBDRM Practitioners' Workshop in Phuket, Thailand

PROMISE was represented in the Practitioners' Workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia and the Pacific, 15-17 September 2009. The Center for Disaster Preparedness, the local partner for PROMISE Philippines, sent several staff members to attend the sessions. Ms. Emma Molina, the Dagupan City TWG Focal Point for PROMISE RP, also attended the workshop.

2.4.10.2. Networking Events in the Philippines

Northern Luzon DRR Network workshop

A hundred people attended the Northern Luzon DRR Network workshop on July 28. Ms. Padma Karunaratne of ADPC attended the event; the highlights include action planning for DRR and climate change adaptation and a covenant signing for DRR among the different public officials of the various municipalities, cities and provinces that constitute the network.

3. Planned vs. Actual Achievements

3.1. City Demonstration Projects

3.1.1. Indonesia

The activities planned for the quarter were accomplished:

- Completion of the Flood EWS instruments.
- Flood simulation on 1 July 2009 to test the readiness of Crisis Center personnel from provincial level until *kelurahan* level.
- The development of IEC material on flood disaster early warning and flood disaster risk reduction for SMAN 8.
- Supply of tools and equipments and kits to EoC – Boots, torches, life saving jackets, rubber, ropes

- Developed SOP for Jakarta Crisis Center.

3.1.2. Philippines

The activities planned for the quarter were accomplished:

- Activities for Disaster Preparedness Month of July
- DRR workshop for primary and secondary school teachers
- Action planning workshop of the Northern Luzon DRR Network

3.1.3. Sri Lanka

The following activities planned for the quarter were accomplished:

- Installation of information boards for the emergency management system
- Workshops for health and sanitation sector officials of the National Institute of Health (NIH) on July 13 and 20
- Construction of drains at Dharmavijaya

3.2. Regional and National Capacity Building

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

- PROMISE RP: DRR workshop for primary and secondary school teachers
- PROMISE SL: Health and sanitation workshop for civic organizations of Kalutara

3.3. Advocacy for Mainstreaming Risk Management in Urban Governance

- Data gathering for comparative mainstreaming study.

3.4. Regional Networking and Information Dissemination

- The work is progressing as planned. The PROMISE website maintained by ADPC is updated.
- Safer Cities 26 was published this quarter.

4. Problems Encountered, New Opportunities and Lessons Learned

4.1. New Opportunities

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

- Ms. Iglesias will be a resource person in the DIPECHO-funded CBDRM Training for Islamic Relief in Sylhet, Bangladesh from November 14 to 18. The PROMISE Experience will be shown as a successful example of CBDRM.
- ADPC received an invitation to attend the meeting of the Regional Working Group on Drought Disaster Monitoring and Early Warning on November 23 and 24. Ms. Iglesias will attend the meeting on behalf of ADPC and PROMISE, to network with others working on this particular hydro-meteorological hazard.

4.2. Lessons Learned

The following are lessons learned by the partners:

- There was needs for consistent effort to bridge the gap between government and community.
- The sustainability of the PROMISE approach is enhanced by the continuous embedding of disaster risk reduction principles and activities into the development processes of city governments.

5. Activities for the Next Quarter

5.1. City Demonstration Projects

5.1.1. New Country Demonstration Projects

The PROMISE experience is ending its first phase. A new phase will begin by September 2009 with activities for developing three new city demonstration projects, five national workshops, two to three regional workshops, and studies on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction. New country demonstration projects will start for Bangladesh, the Philippines and Sri Lanka.

5.1.2. Bangladesh

The main activities of the new project site in Jamalpur for the next quarter are:

- Kick off activity in Jamalpur on 23 November
- Finalize activity schedule.
- ADPC team will visit the project wards in the 1st week of November. The selected wards are 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, formerly under the CARE Bangladesh project "Strengthening Household Abilities for Responding to Development Opportunities" (SHOUHARDO). New wards in PROMISE-BD are those with the highest vulnerability, namely wards 1, 10 and 12.
- Cluster meetings at ward level

5.1.3. Indonesia

The main activities for the next quarter are:

- No activity except final auditing in late October and submission of the final report

5.1.4. Philippines

The main activities for the next quarter are:

- Final report and audit of the PROMISE RP project in Dagupan City.

- Development of Marikina City as a new site.
    - Kick off activity
    - Cluster meetings at selected barangays
    - CBDRM ToT

5.1.5. Sri Lanka

The main activities for the next quarter are:

- Final report and audit of PROMISE SL in Kalutara City.
- Final auditing for NBRO Kalutara
- Development of Matara as a new site:
    - Kick off activity
    - Cluster meetings at GN level
    - CBDRM ToT
    - Symposium on Urban DRR

5.2. Regional and National Capacity Building

ADPC has begun preparations for the Regional Course on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Local Governance (MDRRG) scheduled for 25 to 29January 2010 in Manila. The brochure has been uploaded and the course is being advertized in the ADPC newsletters and webpages, on PreventionWeb as well as other DRR websites. Access the brochure at: http://www.adpc.net/v2007/Downloads/2009/Sep/MDRRG4%20update%203%20Nov%202009.pdf. For the next quarter, ADPC will update the course material. PROMISE will also identify key participants who should attend from its city demonstration projects in Bangladesh, the Philippines and Sri Lanka.

5.3. Advocacy for Mainstreaming Risk Management in Urban Governance

The outputs for next quarter are:

- Mainstreaming DRR study.

5.4. Regional Networking and Information Dissemination

- Development of draft of Safer Cities case study on PROMISE-ID