

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



Quarterly Progress and Performance Report 2nd Quarter 2010 (April to June)

	Page
1. Project Description and Objectives	3
2. Summary of Accomplishments during the Reporting Period	4
2.1. City Demonstration Projects.....	4
2.1.1. Bangladesh	4
2.1.2. Philippines	5
2.1.3. Sri Lanka	7
2.2. Regional and National Capacity Building	8
2.2.1. SL Seminar on Urban Governance and DRR for city officials	8
2.3. Advocacy for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Local Governance	9
2.3.1. Development of RCC Guidelines on Mainstreaming DRR into Local Governance	9
2.3.2. Development of RCC Guidelines on Mainstreaming DRR into Land Use planning	9
2.4. Regional Networking and Information Dissemination.....	9
2.4.1. Monthly Electronic Newsletter.....	9
2.4.2. Updating of the Website	10
2.4.3. Municipal Guidebooks	10
2.4.4. Safer Cities 27 on PROMISE Indonesia.....	10
2.4.5. Networking Activities	10
3. Planned vs. Actual Achievements	12
3.1. City Demonstration Projects.....	12
3.1.1. Bangladesh	12
3.1.2. Philippines	12
3.1.3. Sri Lanka	12

3.2.	Regional and National Capacity Building	12
3.3.	Advocacy for Mainstreaming Risk Management in Urban Governance.....	12
3.4.	Regional Networking and Information Dissemination	12
4.	<i>Problems Encountered, New Opportunities and Lessons Learned</i>	14
4.1.	Problems Encountered	14
4.2.	New Opportunities	14
4.3.	Lessons Learned.....	14
5.	<i>Activities for the Next Quarter</i>	15
5.1.	City Demonstration Projects.....	15
5.1.1.	Bangladesh	15
5.1.2.	Philippines	15
5.1.3.	Sri Lanka	15
5.2.	Regional and National Capacity Building	16
5.3.	Advocacy for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Urban Governance.....	16
5.4.	Regional Networking and Information Dissemination.....	16

1. Project Description and Objectives

Background

Every year, cities throughout the world suffer human and economic losses because 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

From October 2005 to June 2008, five secondary cities in Asia were selected for implementation of city demonstration activities under PROMISE: Chittagong (Bangladesh), Hyderabad (Pakistan), Dagupan (Philippines), Kalutara (Sri Lanka) and Da Nang (Viet Nam). These cities are all significantly affected by hydro-meteorological disasters in the recent past. The projects in the Philippines and Sri Lanka were given supplementary activities, while a new project in Jakarta (Indonesia) ran from February 2008 to August 2009. PROMISE currently has extension activities in Jamalpur (Bangladesh), Pasig (Philippines) and Matara (Sri Lanka) until August 2010.

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 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% of the land is used in 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 and soil erosion. 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 due to annual overflow from Brahmaputra River. 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. The city suffers socio-economic loss every year. There is no disaster mitigation measure in place at the municipal level to deal with recurring phenomenon; even the 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.

PROMISE BD will run from November 2009 to August 2010. Its activities are to identify the most vulnerable communities in Jamalpur and reduce their vulnerability through: (1) participatory risk assessment and action plan development; (2) community-based mitigation activities; (3) training of trainers on community based emergency response; and (4) advocacy for mainstreaming DRR by reviewing the Jamalpur Pouroshava Development Plan and making recommendations based on the participatory risk assessments and action plans.

2.1.1.1. Advocacy for Mainstreaming Risk Management

Ward level action plans were developed through extensive fieldwork and community consultation during the month of April 2010. These will form the basis for ward-level actions to be defined under the municipal action plan. The compiled action plans will be presented at the TWG meeting on August 10.

2.1.1.2. Establishing community based EWS system

Jamalpur Municipality signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on June 21 for the improvement of their early warning system (EWS) through the installation of 19 flood gauges within Jamalpur; the estimated cost of the gauges and installation is BDT.58,590 (about 860 USD at 1USD = 68 BDT). The specifications of the flood gauges were developed with the Water Development Board of Jamalpur, who

will be using the flood gauges to complement their network of river water level gauges. The gauges will be installed in the next quarter, following the selection of appropriate locations. PROMISE BD had conducted several consultations with the communities of the project wards for the latter's contribution to maintain the gauges, and to identify volunteers who will monitor the flood levels and transmit the data by radio to the Jamalpur EOC.

The Jamalpur inaugurated their EOC in the previous quarter, and the room was equipped through the project with a display board, bookshelf, and some light rescue gear. The municipality should complete the needed equipment on its own.

2.1.1.3. Disaster risk reduction and disaster mitigation interventions

Jamalpur Municipality signed an MOU on June 7 on the completion of several DRR or disaster mitigation interventions identified in the action plans for DRR developed by the communities of the project wards. These interventions are: two approach roads, four deep tube wells, and five platforms for tube wells, all to be constructed by July 2010. The estimated cost is BDT 254,807.

- Approach roads to the Rashidpur community. Two access roads will be constructed by a simple earth-filling method, one to Madrasha road and the other to Tangorpara road. The roads are built higher than the annual flood height, and would be a big contribution as safe passage for the poor residents who usually travel on foot. The community planted grass on the sides of the raised roads (turfing), and the land for the road was donated by the residents for common use by all. However, the mounds still need a stabilizing framework to prevent erosion.
- Construction of five flood-protected platforms for tube well. Five platforms were made for existing tube wells. These platforms were built high enough above the flood to provide some protection against potential contamination, and have waste pipes extended further to dispose wastewater; the original wells were just holes in the ground and were easily contaminated by the soil around the openings. The tube wells were identified during action planning workshops by the communities. The community contributed the land around the wells and their labor for the construction.
- Construction of four tube wells with platforms. Four tube wells and platforms were constructed in locations identified during action planning workshops.

2.1.1.4. Community Based Emergency Response Course (CBERC) training

ADPC conducted the training on 11 to 13 May for 27 participants from the 12 wards. The Jamalpur Town Planner & three councilors of the municipality participated as well. The training team consisted of five members from ADPC, World Vision and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. The training manual was prepared in the local language. The Mayor of Jamalpur inaugurated the three-day training and awarded the training completion certificate.

2.1.2. Philippines

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

Overview: The Philippines lies within the ‘Pacific typhoon-belt’ to make it particularly vulnerable to the destructive forces of natural hazards such as floods, typhoons, drought, landslides/mudslides and flashfloods. Statistics from EMDAT show that storms and floods are responsible for 80% of deaths and 88% of damages. Metro Manila, in particular, is particularly vulnerable to disaster as it sits on active earthquake faults, is along the typhoon belt, is an isthmus criss-crossed by rivers, has many low-lying

areas prone to flooding, and its cost is vulnerable to storm surge, tidal backflow and tsunami. In this hazardscape, local governments in the Philippines have an important role to play. Not only does the national policy on disaster management place an emphasis on preparedness at the community level, but the urbanization trends in the Philippines have also pushed more and more poor families to live in urbanized areas. The country has an estimated 2009 population of 97,976,603. In 2007, 13% of the total population was living in Metro Manila alone.

Pasig, part of Metro Manila, is primarily a residential and industrial city. It has Ortigas Center, one of the top business districts in the metropolis with numerous high-rise office buildings, residential condominiums, commercial establishments, schools and malls. Riverine flooding from Pasig River and local flooding from typhoons affect Pasig City. Surface water in the Pasig-Marikina River Basin is discharged to the Laguna Lake, and the excess water is transported via Pasig River to Manila Bay through Pasig City and other cities in Metro Manila. Due to the low elevated locations, many of the areas around the Laguna go under water during floods and remain for several days until excess water is pumped out or naturally dried out. On 26 September 2009, tropical storm Ketsana (known locally as *Ondoy*) brought heavy rains that demonstrated the vulnerability of Metro Manila to storms and floods. An estimated 45cm of rain fell in 24 hours, equivalent to a typical month's rainfall in the monsoon season. Pasig City has an award-winning emergency preparedness program. However, the recent Typhoon Ketsana in September 2009 made the city government realize that their preparations were not enough for floods that magnitude and their impacts.

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 will run from November 2009 to August 2010. Its activities are to identify the most vulnerable communities in Pasig and reduce their vulnerability through: (1) participatory risk assessment and action plan development; (2) mitigation and preparedness through a review of the city's SOPs and disaster risk management plans; (3) capacity building of city emergency responders, and awareness-raising in schools; and (4) advocacy through workshops for mainstreaming DRR. The selected barangays for the project are Bambang, Kalawaan, Manggahan, Maybunga, Pinagbuhatan, Rosario, Sta. Lucia and Santolan.

2.1.2.1. Coordination with the Technical Working Group

Coordination with department heads of the Pasig City Government was done throughout the quarter. However, it was difficult to set a meeting among them because the majority of the heads were busy with the May 2010 national and local elections. The TWG meeting finally pushed through on June 2, 2010 and the community training for the high risk barangays of Pasig City was on top of the agenda. As a result, the schedule for the training in seven high-risk barangays was set for July.

2.1.2.2. CBDRM Training for high-risk barangays

Preparations began for the capacity building of the high-risk barangays selected for the project. The curriculum was developed in May, and then revised in June following the enactment of a new law on DRR. Republic Act 10121, the "Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010" has provisions that dissolves all local Disaster Coordinating Councils and assimilates their previous function of response coordination at barangay-level into the barangay local development councils' mandate. It also provides for a Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee in every barangay, and for Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils and Offices in every city/municipality, and province. Because of the possibilities created by the mandates of the new structures, the training team scheduled a review workshop for July 9, and invited as resource person Attorney Eunice Agsaoay- Sano who serves as legal adviser of the Disaster Risk Reduction Network of the Philippines.

2.1.2.3. School Safety Program

Ms. Luneta and Ms. Candy de Juan of the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS) had a consultation on 25 May regarding a division-wide DRR orientation for Pasig City. This awareness-raising seminar is one of the activities of PROMISE RP for promoting DRR awareness. Ms. De Juan conveyed the discussion about the activity to the Pasig City Division, and DECS and the PROMISE Team agreed to co-organize the event, scheduled for August to give time for the administration to resume normal operations after the national and local elections.

2.1.3. Sri Lanka

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 floodwaters 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 exacerbate 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 partner is The Asia Foundation (TAF), whose 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.

2.1.3.1. Implementing mitigation activities with communities

Two flood mitigation projects were identified as priority projects jointly by the city officials with communities for implementation by the Matara Municipal Council (MMC) for mitigation of flash floods caused in highly populated areas within Matara City with community participation. An MOU between the Municipal Council and the Asia Foundation has been established for the implementation of these:

- Improvement of the Piladuwa Ganga Mawatha 1st cross canal for an approximate length of 100m
- Improvement of the canal from Vellawatta to Nawimana Road 2nd culvert, for an approximate length of 600m
- Creating community ownership and awareness on flood disaster mitigation infrastructure by involving them in project implementation.

2.1.3.2. Analyze and report land use patterns in Matara

The National Building Research Organization (NBRO), the technical consultant to the project, completed the analysis of the land use in Matara with respect to dealing with disaster risk and the preparation of land use plan maps. This will be useful as a planning tool for the city administration to keep development within DRR objectives. The feedback obtained during community workshops held in the previous quarter with community representatives of 15 Municipal Wards have been incorporated in the land use planning recommendations. The implementation of the recommendations with community participation will be taken up as the theme of the training program on participatory planning.

2.1.3.3. Developing a fire emergency response plan and training

First responders were trained under the “Fire and Emergency Training Program” held from 17 to 18 May 2010 at the Colombo Municipal Council Fire Department Training Centre. The participants include 10 operational crew of both Matara City and the District Disaster Management Unit and 20 members of the vulnerable communities. The participants were selected for their ability to train others in their communities, and potential to take leadership in an emergency. After successful completion of this training, participants received certificates from the Fire Department of Colombo Municipal Council. The two-day residential program included theory and practice in:

- Fire: chemistry of fire, type of fire and method of heat transmission, extinguishing fire, fire fighting agents and fire extinguishers, fire prevention techniques, means of escape, preparing for emergencies, emergency service liaison;
- First Aid: safety procedures, incident management plan (AMEGA), casualty management plan (DRABC), recovery position, CPR (for adults), burns, bleeding, arresting, faint, epilepsy, fractures, immobilization, bandaging, slings.

2.1.3.4. Review of By-laws and recommendations for reforms, March 1

Federation of Sri Lankan Local Government Authorities (FSLGA), the consultant for the review of existing local authority by-laws to incorporate DRR dimensions to Matara municipal by-laws relevant to development regulations, completed the draft recommendations for this assignment. The findings of the study and the draft by-laws proposed under this assignment were presented to stakeholders at two workshops held on 20 and 30 April 2010 at the Matara Municipal Council Auditorium. The final draft is ready and already in the process of formal approval by the Provincial Council

2.2. Regional and National Capacity Building

This quarter, there are no regional-level activities for capacity building. However, the development has begun of the section on this component for the final report. The training reports and other relevant data were compiled, and the report structure for the component begun.

2.2.1. SL Seminar on Urban Governance and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) for city officials

FSLGA organized a series of seminars under PROMISE SL on mainstreaming DRR into local governance, with the support of Office of the Commissioner of Local Government (OCLG), TAF, NBRO and DMC. The seminars were intended to create awareness among policy makers and local officials on the importance of incorporating disaster risk management in local planning and their role in disaster risk reduction. These seminars are a follow up activity with the intention of demonstrating the ways of integrating DRR in local government system. The seminar for the Southern Province was held on 14 May 2010 at the Hall De Galle at Galle, covering Galle, Matara and Hambanthota districts. The Central Province Seminar was held on 17 May 2010 at the Cooperative Training Center at Polgolla in Kandy covering Kandy, Matale and Nuwara Eliya districts. The Eastern Province seminar was held on 21 May 2010 at the Municipal Hall of Baticaloa covering Trincomalee, Ampara and Baticaloa districts; TAF

organized this seminar with the support of the program titled Creation of Opportunities for Economic Revival and Development (CORD). The topics of the technical sessions were:

- General vulnerability conditions of provinces
- Expected role of local governments (LGs) within the DRM system of Sri Lanka
- Legal provisions under the LG ordinance and relevant acts
- Options for mainstreaming DRR in to Local Government system (presented by resource persons from ADPC: NMSI Arambepola or Padma Karunaratne)

2.3. Advocacy for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Local Governance

The Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC) to which ADPC acts as the secretariat, is implementing the RCC Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation. The program strategy includes development of tools and guidelines specifically aimed at government officials from RCC member countries on mainstreaming DRR into development. PROMISE is contributing this activity by supporting the development of two Guidelines on Mainstreaming DRR to be a part of a series of Guidelines being developed under the program.

The implementation mechanism of the RCC Mainstreaming program includes the close guidance from the Advisory Panel of the RCC Mainstreaming program and guidance from technical experts from the region. This activity would include conducting a technical workshop in Bangkok with participation of selective RCC members from the Advisory Panel and technical experts from RCC member countries, to review three proposed guidelines and to seek concrete guidance on usage of these in the RCC member countries.

The guidelines for review are on Mainstreaming DRR into Land Use Planning, Mainstreaming DRR into Local Governance, and Mainstreaming DRR into Housing (developed under a grant from AusAID).

2.3.1. Development of RCC Guidelines on Mainstreaming DRR into Local Governance

The study on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction (DRR) into local governance processes was completed this quarter; Ms. Manel Jayamanne was hired as a technical consultant to develop the research into a working paper. The draft working paper presents the mandates common to local governments at city or municipal level, using the mandates for the countries under PROMISE, and identifies which mandates are relevant to DRR. The working paper proposes measures that local governments may undertake to mainstream DRR. The consultation version can be downloaded from: http://www.adpc.net/v2007/Programs/UDRM/PROMISE/PROGRAM%20COMPONENTS/Component3/RCC_Guidelines.asp.

2.3.2. Development of RCC Guidelines on Mainstreaming DRR into Land Use planning

The primary objective of this guideline is provide guidance to the national and local agencies responsible for land use planning on the process for mainstreaming DRR in the land use planning process. The consultant identified for the guideline is Ms. Manjusha Rai.

2.4. Regional Networking and Information Dissemination

2.4.1. Monthly Electronic Newsletter

“Disaster Mitigation in Asia” is the monthly electronic newsletter maintained by PROMISE. For this quarter, issues 79 to 81 for April to June 2010 were published both as email and online. The newsletter was sent to more than 2,000 subscribers through adpcannounce@adpc.net, and is posted at: <http://www.adpc.net/v2007/Programs/UDRM/PROMISE/INFORMATION%20RESOURCES/ Monthly-Enew/Monthly-Enews.asp>.

2.4.2. 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
- Quarter reports from the city demonstration projects
- Monthly e-newsletter Disaster Mitigation in Asia
- New webpage on the RCC Guidelines developed under PROMISE

2.4.3. Municipal Guidebooks

The draft of the four municipal guidebooks on mainstreaming DRR for local government officials was developed by the consultant, Ms. Christine Apikul. The content was reviewed by the staff of ADPC, and a graphic artist was hired to render the layout of the guidebooks.

2.4.4. Safer Cities 27 on PROMISE Indonesia

The case study of the PROMISE demonstration project in Jakarta was published and printed this quarter. The case study entitled “Flood preparedness initiatives of high-risk communities of Jakarta” is written by Ms. Gabrielle Iglesias, and can be downloaded from: <http://www.adpc.net/v2007/Programs/UDRM/PROMISE/INFORMATION%20RESOURCES/Safer%20Cities/Downloads/SaferCities27.pdf>.

2.4.5. 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.

2.4.5.1. Networking Events in the Philippines

Sharing of DRR Promise Experience with the North Philippine Union Conference

CDP was invited to be one of the resource persons for the LEAD Camp of the Adventist University of the Philippines in Silang, Cavite, Philippines on April 2, 2010. The LEAD Camp aims to develop the youth and harness their leadership skills. It was sponsored by the North Philippine Union Conference (NPUC) of the Seventh Day Adventist. Ms. Mayfourth Luneta shared preparedness tips and the CBDRRM PROMISE experience in the event. It was attended by youth leaders, teachers, and master guides of the NPUC from different parts of Luzon.

Sharing of DRR PROMISE Experience with the Philippine Society of Youth Science Clubs

Ms. Luneta again shared the DRR PROMISE experience to the participants of the RESCUE 101 CAMP of the Philippine Society of Youth Science Clubs in Tagaytay on April 9, 2010. It was attended by students and teachers from different schools all over the Philippines. This CAMP aimed to orient young scientists on and involve them in DRR.

DRR Orientation of PHILSSA for its Pangasinan Partners

CDP and the Dagupan City Government were invited by the Partnership of Philippine Support Service Agencies (PHILSSA) to serve as resource speakers for its DRR Orientation on June 4, 2010 in La Union. It was attended by different CSOs and LGUs. Ms. Luneta shared the community-based DRRM experience of Dagupan City, while Ms. Emma J. Molina discussed how DRRM has been integrated in the city planning process.

Disaster Preparedness and Management Training for PACT

The Philippines against Child Trafficking (PACT), a national network of advocates from different sectors committed to end child trafficking, invited CDP and its PROMISE partners to serve as resource persons for its Disaster Preparedness and Management Training. The training is part of a six-month psychosocial intervention and relief project of PACT in partnership with the Philippine Education and Theater Association (PETA), Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Sexual Abuse (CPTCSA), and Medical Action Group (MAG). The project is intended to benefit the children and their families who were affected by Typhoons Ondoy (Ketsana) and Pepeng (Parma). CDP and Dagupan City shared their PROMISE and other DRR experiences while the Pasig City Government gave copies of their Emergency Handbook.

Disaster Preparedness Orientation for the Pasig Pathfinder Club Trainees

CDP gave an orientation for the Master Guide trainees of the Pasig Seventh Day Adventist Pathfinder Club on June 13, 2010. The Club is a worldwide program organized and directed by the Youth Department of the General Conference of the Seventh-day Adventist Church (often compared to Scouting). CDP, through Ms. Luneta, gave disaster preparedness tips shown promoted the Pasig City hot lines (numbers to call during emergencies).

DRR Orientation for the Municipality of San Mateo

On June 24, 2010, CDP conducted a DRR Orientation for the Municipality of San Mateo as requested by City Administrator Ricardo Gomez. CDP also invited the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) to discuss the features of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 or RA 10121. It was attended by the BDCCs and the rescue teams of the 15 barangays of San Mateo. Ms. Luneta served as the resource speaker from CDP while Director Susan Cruz represented OCD. After the orientation, the Municipality gave emergency preparedness gadgets and materials (like boat, life vest, rope, and boots), while CDP and OCD distributed IEC materials on disaster preparedness and management.

Pasig City Earth Day Celebration

On April 22, 2010, Ms. Raquel Naciongayo, the head of the Pasig City Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO), led the Pasig City Earth Day Celebration. The theme was: “I vote to run” “Takbo laban sa Climate Change at Disaster – Let’s advocate 101 ways towards a Greener Lifestyle” (a fun run cum tree replanting event). CDP and other Pasig City partners and stakeholders attended the said event.

Second Mom Consultation

Ms. Jennifer Banal, the Principal of Pasig City-based pre- and primary school Second Mom, had a meeting with Ms. Luneta on May 25, 2010. The Principal sought CDP’s help in improving the school’s DRR plan. CDP then coordinated with Pasig City TWG Rescue for preparation for actual drill through Mr. Richie Angeles and with Ms. Candy De Juan for school building assessment. A follow up meeting is expected soon.

Pasig City Participated in a Nationwide Earthquake Drill

The National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) spearheaded a nationwide drill on June 18, 2010. Baguio, Olongapo, Makati City (school) and Pasig City (business district) participated in the said event. The Pasig City Rescue Team actively participated in the business district drill in Ortigas Center. The team was headed by Ritchie Van Angeles, a member of the Pasig CBDRRM Team. The Pasig City Rescue Team is currently nominated as a Kalasag Awardee for NCR and is competing for the National Award for Kalasag (Rescue Category).

3. Planned vs. Actual Achievements

3.1. City Demonstration Projects

3.1.1. Bangladesh

The following activities planned for the quarter were accomplished:

- Conducting CBERC training for selected community groups.
- Making recommendations to integrate DRR in line with Development Plan of Pourashava.
- Identification of community DRR/DM projects during the action planning workshop and implementation of the projects
- Installation of flood gauges
- Training of community volunteers on relaying rainfall collected by the rain gauges to the Jamalpur EOC

3.1.2. Philippines

The activities planned for the quarter were accomplished not accomplished as the work was interrupted by the focus of city officials on the national and local elections in May. The project team concentrated on networking activities within Pasig and at national level, such as:

- Pasig City Earth day Celebration
- Pasig City's participation in the nationwide Earthquake Drill
- The national Safe Schools and Hospital Campaign
- Disaster Preparedness and Management Training for the Philippines against Child Trafficking (PACT) national network

3.1.3. Sri Lanka

The following activities planned for the quarter were accomplished:

- Implementation of selected mitigation activities in wards
- Analyzing the land use pattern and reporting
- Fire and Rescue training program for the community first responders
- Submission of draft by-laws incorporating DRR in local Government mandates

3.2. Regional and National Capacity Building

There are no regional-level capacity building activities. The national seminar series in Sri Lanka ran in three provinces this quarter.

3.3. Advocacy for Mainstreaming Risk Management in Urban Governance

The draft guideline/working paper on Mainstreaming DRR into Local Governance is prepared and published online. The consultant for the next guideline on land use planning has been identified.

3.4. Regional Networking and Information Dissemination

The work is progressing as planned. The PROMISE website maintained by ADPC is updated.

Image Gallery



Seminar on Urban Governance and DRR in Batalcalao



Stakeholders workshop in Matara



Training Matara community volunteers on fire emergency response in Colombo



Media coverage of the community mitigation projects in Jamalpur

4. Problems Encountered, New Opportunities and Lessons Learned

4.1. Problems Encountered

This quarter, both the Philippines and Sri Lanka are still affected by preparations for national elections. Some scheduled meetings and activities had to be pushed back to adjust to other meetings and priorities of city officials.

4.2. New Opportunities

4.2.1.1. ESCAP-WMO Experts Meeting on Urban Flood Risk Management, July

ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee Expert Meeting on Urban Flood Risk Management will be held for a second time in July. The objective of the meeting is to plan the work of the experts in hydrology, meteorology, and in disaster risk reduction for promoting urban flood disaster resilience. ADPC will be presenting its latest work, including the achievements that PROMISE has made since the first meeting in August 2009.

4.2.1.2. Chapter in an edited book on Forms of Community Participation in DRM

ADPC was invited to submit a chapter for an edited book on community based disaster risk management, with focus on water and related hazards. The chapter should present a case study from Southeast Asia. The book is to be edited by the International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (I-CHARM), a research institute of the Japanese Public Works Research Institute, and published with NOVA Science. I-CHARM is a recognized UNESCO institute for water. The chapter was developed on CBDRM and good urban governance, and used the PROMISE experience in Dagupan City as the case study. The chapter was well received by the editors, and the book is expected to be published towards the end of 2010 or beginning of 2011.

4.3. Lessons Learned

The following are lessons learned by the partners:

- The lessons learned from previous PROMISE city demonstration projects have inspired other communities and partners to replicate the experience. These can be shared constantly through forums and publications. The more people and organizations reached, the more likely that the PROMISE experience would be replicated.
- The course on community-based emergency response (CBERC) is a strong tool for getting community members actively interested in disaster preparedness. This training is helpful also for the community participants to mobilize others.
- Funding DRR-related interventions instead of livelihood options is better for promoting holistic interventions, and having the community members make decisions together on the interventions makes the effort highly accepted by the community participants.
- The community consultation and action planning are very much helpful for capacity building, community mobilization and for proper utilization of local resources for community development.

5. Activities for the Next Quarter

5.1. City Demonstration Projects

5.1.1. Bangladesh

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

- Pourashava action plan workshop to present and validate prepared ward-level detailed risk maps and action plans for selected wards.
- Replication workshop for other remaining wards and prepares respective ward level risk maps
- Establish the flood EWS mechanism
- Making recommendations to integrate DRR in line with Development Plan of Pourashava.

5.1.2. Philippines

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

- CBDRM training curriculum review
- CBDRM training
- DRR orientation for the Pasig City Division of City Schools under DECS
- TWG review workshop of RA 10121

5.1.3. Sri Lanka

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

- Training on Participatory Planning to Consolidate the Land Use plan Recommendations Analyzing the land use pattern and reporting
- Continuation of mitigation projects with communities
- Fire emergency response plan, Training of Fire crew
- School safety programs
- Seminar on Urban Governance and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Training for the City Officials

5.2. Regional and National Capacity Building

The preparations for the Flood Disaster Risk Management course will begin next quarter; this is a regional course of ADPC, and is scheduled of October 2010. The PROMISE experience will be integrated into the training material and presentations. An internal curriculum review and planning workshop will be held to determine the manner of integration.

5.3. Advocacy for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Urban Governance

The activities for the next quarter are:

- the development of the working paper for the RCC guideline on land use planning
- preparations for the RCC consultation workshop on the guidelines

5.4. Regional Networking and Information Dissemination

The activities for the next quarter are:

- Monthly e-newsletters
- Quarter report
- Updating the PROMISE webpages
- Development of drafts of Safer Cities case studies on PROMISE-BD, PROMISE-RP and PROMISE-SL by the project partners.
- Final report draft preparation