



PROMISE IN BANGLADESH

# DRR THROUGH EFFECTIVE CBDRM

(PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS FOR DRR)

.....  
BANGLADESH  
..... JUNE, 2008

# METHODOLOGY

- IDENTIFICATION OF VULNERABLE COMMUNITY- 10
- IDENTIFICATION OF CHANGE AGENTS- 20X10
- CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF CAS
- GAINING TRUST OF LOCAL ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE

# METHODOLOGY FOLLOWED

(cont.)

- SENSITIZATION

- CCC
- CDA
- DC
- DRRO
- CARE
- CPP
- BDRCS
- World Vision
- CWFD

## METHODOLOGY FOLLOWED (cont.)

- SPOT OBSERVATION
- 41 WARDS

## METHODOLOGY FOLLOWED (cont.)

- IDENTIFICATION OF 10 VULNERABLE WARDS OF THE CITY
- INCEPTION WORKSHOP
  - AIM
  - DESCRIBE PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES
  - GATHER FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION
  - PROMOTE PARTICIPATION AND OWNERSHIP

## METHODOLOGY FOLLOWED (cont.)

- SENSITIZATION OF THE LOCAL ELECTED COMMISSIONERS

## METHODOLOGY FOLLOWED (cont.)

- IDENTIFICATION OF 200 CHANGE AGENTS
- FORMATION OF WARD DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

## METHODOLOGY FOLLOWED (cont.)

- CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAS AND WDMCS
- CRA
- CBDRM



# TOT ON CBDRM

30 CAS (3 X10 WARD)

- ATTITUDE TO PEOPLE
- TO RECEIVE AND DISSEMINATE CAPACITY
- COMMUNITY TRUST AND CONFIDENCE

### SUBJECT

- DISASTER RISK HAZARD, VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY
- HYDRO-METEOROLOGICAL HAZARDS
- URBAN HAZARDS
- DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN URBAN AREAS
- COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT
- RISK REDUCTION
- VCA TOOLS
- COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION ACTION PLAN
- COMMUNITY AS CHANGE AGENTS

# VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY ASSESSMENT

## TOOLS USED:

- HAZARD MATRIX
- TIME LINE
- SEASONAL CALENDAR
- TRANSACT WALK
- FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION
- KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEW
- VENN DIAGRAM
- HAZARD AND RISK MAPPING

# OUTPUTS OF VCA

## LIST OF VULNERABILITIES AND CAPACITIES

- SOCIO-ECONOMIC
- INFRASTRUCTURAL
- AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES
- HEALTH AND BEHAVIORAL
- GENDER
- LIST OF POSSIBLE SOLUTION

# VALIDATION OF VCA

- WARD COMMISSIONERS
- SERVICE PROVIDING AGENCIES REPS.
- WDRMC REPS.
- COMMUNITY ELITE

# CONDUCTION OF PLANNING WORKSHOP

- PRIORITIZATION OF THE PROBLEM
- IDENTIFICATION OF MITIGATION MEASURES

# OUTCOMES

- RISK MAPPING FOR 10 WARDS
- COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN
- IDENTIFIED 5 SMALL SCALE MITIGATION PROJECTS

# INVOLVEMENT OF COMMUNITY

- IDENTIFICATION
- DEVELOPING OF THE PROJECTS
- DESIGNING OF THE PROJECTS
- FUND RAISING
- LOCATION SELECTION
- IMPLEMENTATION
- MAINTENANCE



# ACHIEVEMENT

EXECUTION OF THE  
MITIGATION PROJECTS  
WITH THE FULL SUPPORT OF  
COMMUNITY

# EMERGENCY RESPONSE

- LANDSLIDE
- SIDR

# PROMISE Philippines

## Planning and Implementation Process for DRR

Mayfourth D. Luneta

PROMISE Project  
Coordinator

CDP

PROMISE

Program for Hydro-meteorological Disaster Mitigation for Secondary Cities in Asia



# Program Goal

**Reduced vulnerability of urban communities through enhanced preparedness and mitigation for hydro-meteorological hazards in South and South East Asia**

**Dagupan City, Philippines.**



# Objective 1-Indicators

- 8 small scale community :economic mitigation, early warning project, structural mitigation
- 8 EWS and Evac Plan and 1 citywide EWS and Evac plan
  - 4 Medical Teams for the City and 8 BERT Trained 53 pax
- 23 Community, City, Regional, National DRR Training –around 618 pax





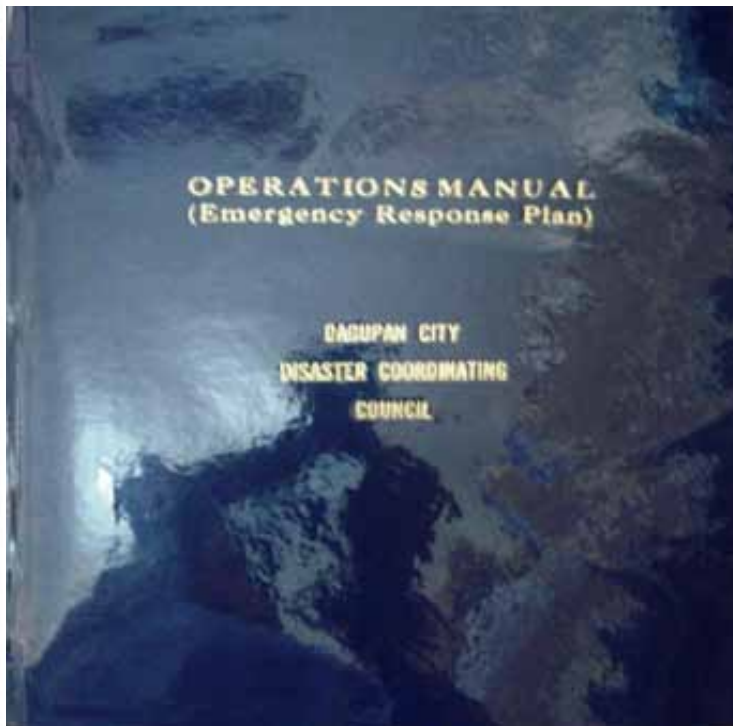
# Objective 2-Indicators

-8 community and 1 city wide Emergency Response and Mitigation plans

-1 National Training on DRM and Governance conducted

-Monitoring of floodmarkers institutionalized and developed for assesment

- 1 EOC being established and developed



# Objective 3-Indicators

*-New collaborations between at risk communities, program partners and the USAID development partners (Care, World Vision, etc.) Education Clusters, Avian Influenza Network*

*31 communities potentially benefiting from USAID sponsored activities to reduce disaster vulnerability*



# Objective 4-Indicators

**-Increased number of stakeholders participating in DRR Department of Education Culture and Sports; Department of Interior and Local Government**

**-6 new case studies documented and published under safer cities series and other publication**

**-New Collaboration with other AI Network, TLC, Education Cluster**

**-Local, National, Regional, International Sharing of Experiences ( Regional Climate Change Workshop, Prevention Workshops, UN Education Workshop)**

**ESDR**  
Educational Strategy for Disaster Reduction

**UNEP**

**Building Disaster Resilient Communities**  
Good Practices and Lessons Learned  
2007

A Publication of the "Disaster Network of HOCs" for Disaster Risk Reduction

United Nations

**adpc**  
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center

**Safer Cities 20**

**Community Based Early Warning System and Evacuation: Planning, Development and Testing Protecting Peoples' Lives and Properties from Flood Risks in Dagupan City, Philippines**

**Introduction**

Communities in Dagupan City are no stranger to flooding, and for a long time have been resigned to the idea that it will reoccur, that there is not much that they can do. However, after undergoing lessons on community based disaster risk management (CBDRM) and engaging in participatory risk assessment exercises of their neighborhoods, several pressing concerns emerged. Apparently, the communities did not have a clear perception and understanding of high, medium and low levels of risk. This affected the level of their own apprehensions of their preparations for flooding. Besides, they realized that they were not able to flooding no registers when no one was responsible for watching the ditches and reporting water levels to the proper authorities. The communities felt they needed to assign a monitoring committee from among their members. Thus, their respective Barangay Disaster Coordinating Councils (in charge of coordinated emergency responses at the community level) were not immediately and actively engaged, and hence, lack the necessary equipment and facility for emergency preparedness. Finally, the communities realized that their livelihood was in jeopardy during flooding episodes.

The community decided that they needed an Evacuation Plan to be a guide for the whole community to coordinate their efforts, and an Early Warning System to ensure that they be enough time for preparations. The community was organized and agreed upon their warning system and evacuation plan, and the officials of the government agreed to community people when flooding occurs. Finally, in the event of an emergency, they should have a system that provides the location and direction of their evacuation routes, such as engaging locally available vehicles to evacuate specific groups of high-risk households to safer safe areas.

**Flooding: The Major Disaster Risk Faced by the City**

The City of Dagupan is a fast rising urban area in the northern Philippines. It has a better quality of life for its city population, an optimal infrastructure, reliable transport facilities, its high exposure to various hazards like earthquakes, fire, typhoons and most especially flooding. Streets, houses, school buildings, houses, economic activities, and most

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Asian Disaster Preparedness Center

**Safer Cities 16**

**Cooperation between Local Authority and Communities Reasoning Flood Disaster Risk in Dagupan City, Philippines**

**Introduction: City Life with Severe Risks**

Dagupan is a coastal growing destination. It is blessed with economic opportunities, with flooding and typhoons, and with high population density. The city is one of the highest in the Philippines. It is a coastal growing destination. It is blessed with economic opportunities, with flooding and typhoons, and with high population density. The city is one of the highest in the Philippines. It is a coastal growing destination. It is blessed with economic opportunities, with flooding and typhoons, and with high population density. The city is one of the highest in the Philippines.

**What's Inside**

- Steps for Having an Effective Early Warning System and Evacuation Plan
- Participatory Risk Assessment
- Community Action Plan
- Final Response Simulation Exercise
- Small-Draw Disaster Mitigation Projects
- City Level Actions



# Lessons Learnt

- Participation of the Communities-City-CDP from the Assessment-Planning- Implementation-Evaluation is a must in the Success of the PROMISE PROJECT
- Close consultation with ADPC and other Technical Partners help in making the job easier
- Promotion of PROMISE DRR experiences whenever possible open opportunities for sustainability and replication
- Partnerships at all levels should be appreciated and valued for it gives inspiration and strengthens and maximize resources for DRR.



# Challenges

- sustainability of DRR programs and mobilization of resources

- Improvement , integration and development of DRR PLANS initiated during the PROMISE Project

- Strengthening of established partnerships and networking in the local, national, and international arena among LGUs, NGOs and the Community Organizations



# PROMISE, Hyderabad

Presentation on  
Planning & Implementation Process  
in Disaster Risk Reduction  
By  
Aga Khan Planning & Building Service

# CBDRM

- Training and capacity building of first responders and members of search & rescue teams
- Their skills tested during Ghera Basti fire break out, one of the six project areas.
- Capacity gaps identified for addressing hazards and vulnerabilities
- Special focus on vulnerable communities for addressing disparities

# CBDRM

- Six Disaster Management Committees formed
- Five out of six projects were undertaken by the community-based disaster management committees
- Preparedness should be demonstrated through human and institutional development



**Meeting with  
DMC partners**



**Disaster Risk  
Management  
Committee**



**DMC  
Consultative  
Process**

# Replication of DRR by Stakeholder

- Khidmat-e-Khalq Foundation, Boys Scouts, and Girls Guides have shown interest in forming their own Community Emergency Response Teams to work with professional Search & Rescue professionals.
- FOCUS-Humanitarian Organization engaged in trainings and post-training follow ups
- AKDN Service companies agreed to undertake integrated development of another settlement with a multi-hazard mitigation approach

## Replication of DRR by Stakeholder

- One project was undertaken by the government
- Emergency Operations Center established by the District of Hyderabad
- School safety highlighted as one of the major concerns by the District Nazim





# School Safety Awareness



# Innovative Strategies for Risk Assessment & Mitigation

- Community Disaster Risk Management Committees transformed into Community Citizen Boards (CCB)s
- A CCB for DRM in each Union Council supported by a CERT
- PRA techniques used for multi-hazard mapping and vulnerability assessments at UC level.

# Innovative Strategies for Risk Assessment & Mitigation

- District Coordination Officer has agreed to form a resource group comprising of specialists from private sector and civil society to assist the District Disaster Risk Management Committee
- CCB provides platform for a public private partnership
- Twenty% contribution from private sector and Eighty% financial contribution from district government in all CCB led DRR projects.



# Community Emergency Response Systems for Urban Risk Reduction

- Formation of an Emergency Operations Center by the District Government
- Hotline created for citizens for quick access during an emergency
- Emergency Operations Center linked with first responders within relevant district departments
- Linkages strengthened with Flood Control Commission and Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority

# Lessons Learned

- Financial empowerment of the communities with transparency generates best results
- Trust in the worthiness of community leaders makes it easier for government to undertake DRM projects
- Preparedness is incomplete without proper human and institutional development

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



***Presentation on Participatory Disaster Preparedness Planning  
- PROMISE Vietnam -***

# What is Participatory Disaster Preparedness Planning?

- Bottom up planning based on CBDRM approach that enable communities to participate in:
  - Identifying potential hazards, vulnerabilities, capacity, needs and relevant risk reduction measures;
  - Developing a DPP for short, middle and long term strategies;
  - Implementing RRM with support from local authority, related departments and others (project, consultants, donors, etc);
- PDPP helps communities to reduce their vulnerabilities, poverty and negative impacts of disasters.

# Principles of Disaster Preparedness Planning

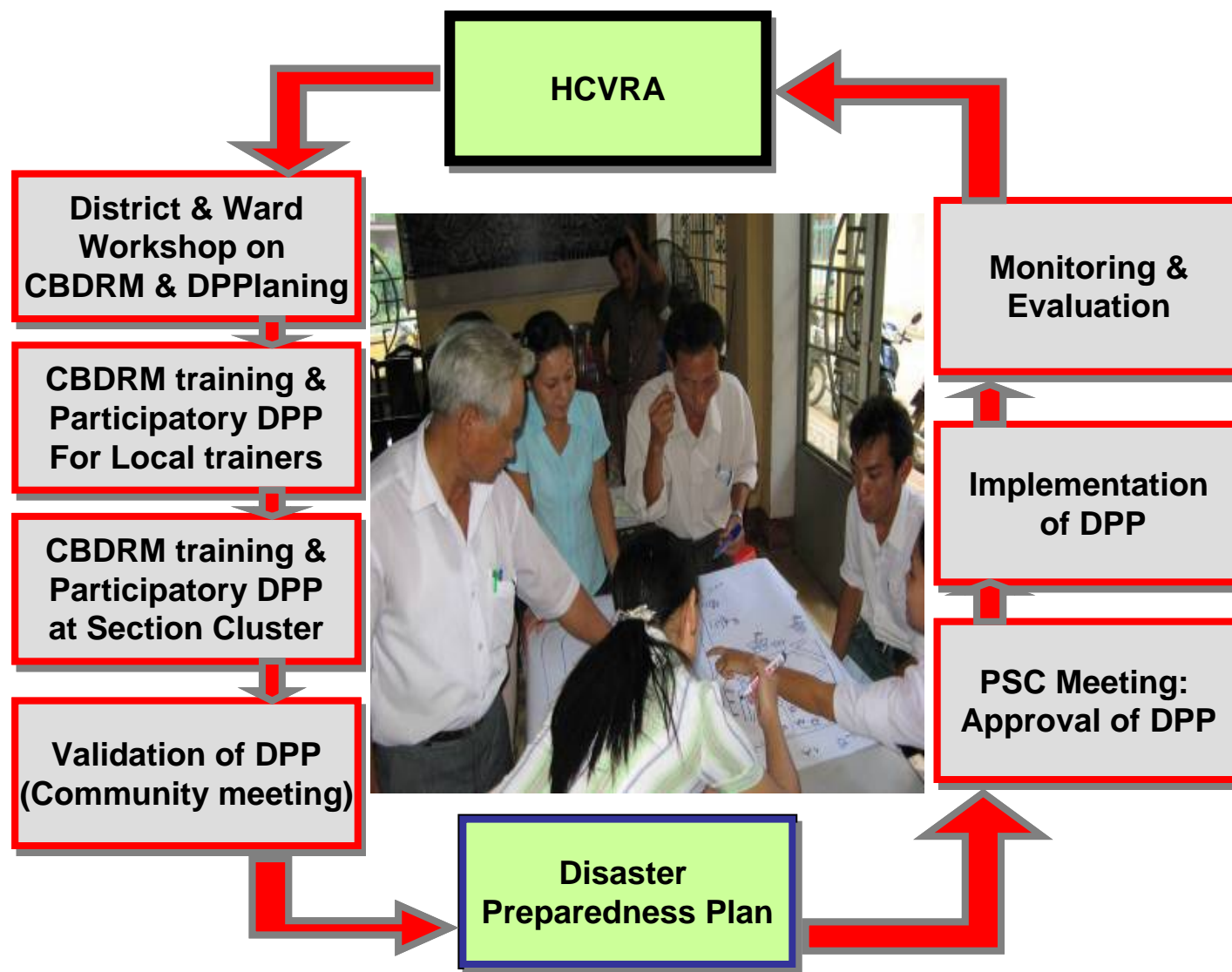
- Community participation (vulnerable groups);
- Relevant risk reduction measures (long term than annual);
- Addressing on reactive and anticipatory risk reduction measures identified by community;
- Combining structural and non-structural solutions for disaster mitigation;
- Co-financing
- Capacity-building Strategy
- Policy Linkages



# Objectives

- Strengthen capacity of local government planners and improve existing planning systems with more participatory;
- Reduce vulnerability to disasters and poverty through integration of risk reduction into local development planning.

# Disaster Preparedness Planning Process



# Disaster Preparedness Plan

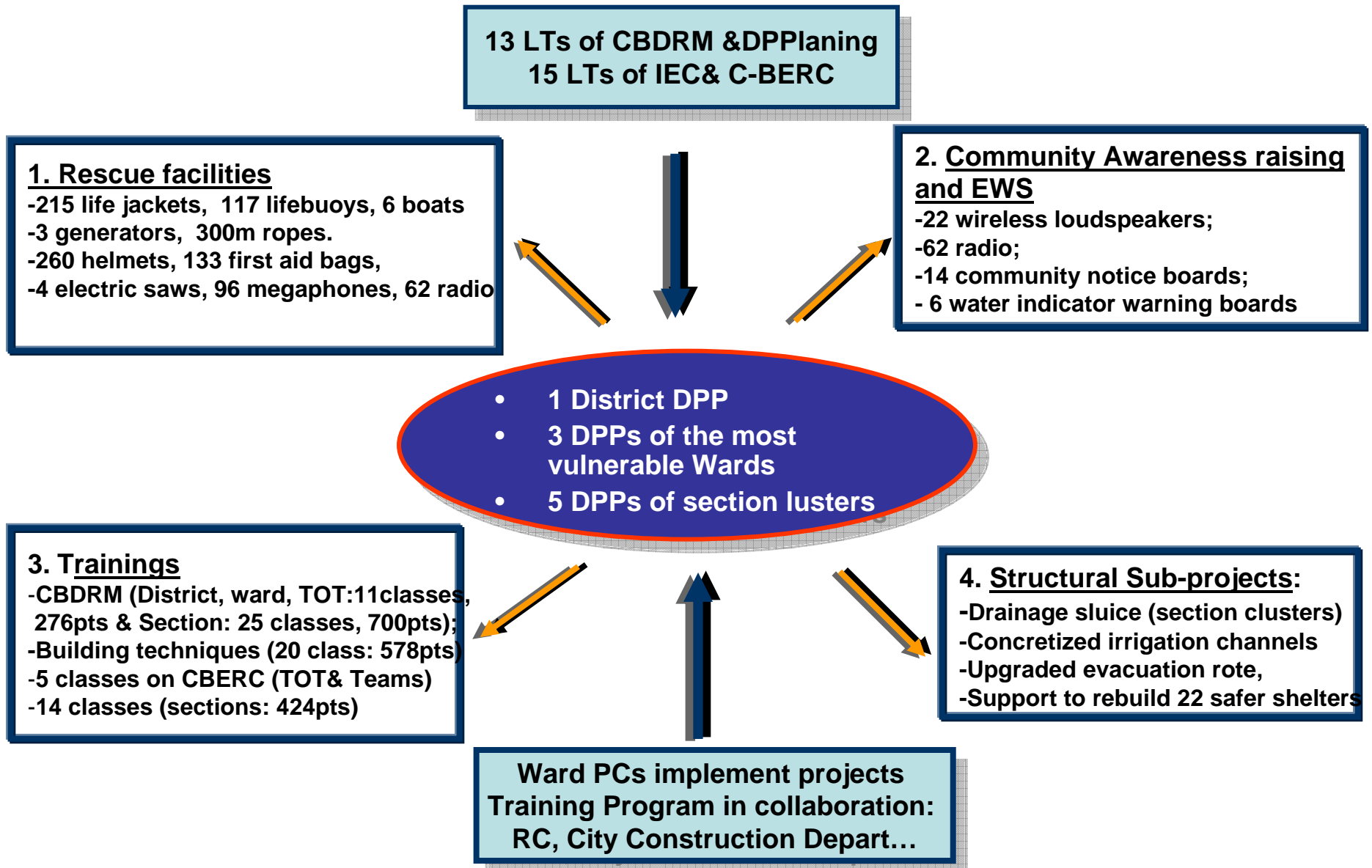
Measures	Reactive	Anticipatory
<b>Non-structural</b>	Food storage	Diversification of production patterns
	Cut tree branches before typhoon comes	Plant protection trees (land erosion, wind break)
<b>Structural</b>	Reinforce houses	Application of building techniques resistant to disaster in new construction
	Reinforce weak dyke	Upgrade irrigation system, dyke



# Key Achievements

- Capacity of local government planning has been strengthened;
- Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into local development plans;
- District DPP combined RRD measures proposed by sections and wards;
- Communities in prone areas are more awareness of their role and responsibilities on disaster preparedness and mitigation;
- Better disaster risk management and reduce vulnerability to disaster and poverty that were tested by different disasters happened during project lifetime.

# DPP Implementation







# Challenges

- Integrate risk management in urban governance.
- It takes time and need to have more forums to strengthen capacity on risk management in urban setting;
- Capacity of the project/advocate of risk management is not easily done within 2 years of project implementation frame;
- Project impacts to advocacy for mainstreaming risk management in urban governance is just within project areas and city representatives (small impact compared to 7 districts of Danang city).



# SUSTAINABILITY

- Participatory planning is in-line with government strategic plan for disaster risk management to 2020 and to address closely the needs and most desire of local people;
- Community actively participated in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating;
- Local authorities respect CBDRM and are more aware of effectiveness of the integration of DRR into community development programs;
- Planning capacity of local planners and stakeholders have been strengthened;
- Local trainers pools are capable to undertake trainings on CBDRM and participatory planning.

# Suggestions

- Institutionalize CBDRM approach and expand outreach of CBDRM to section level;
- Replicate bottom-up planning techniques;
- Periodic updating projected results to evaluate the plan after project ending;
- Organize Community meetings for sharing experiences and lesson learnt with other wards and districts;
- Local authorities should have budgeting plans to continue investment on prioritized risk reduction measures proposed in DPPs.