



Urban Disaster Risk Mitigation through Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)

A Framework That Works!

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Emerging Urban Risk



- Trend in urbanization is very high in Asia.
- Urban built up is subjected to **rapid changes** but planning process is slow.
- Existing **Governance structure** is reluctant to recognize any participatory approaches and at risk communities are excluded in decision-making.
- True picture on existing vulnerabilities is often getting revealed during disaster events. **Past events have shown the high physical, economic, social and environmental impacts** in urban areas.
- Development of **social protection systems** is more important in the urban context and should address the needs of at risk urban communities

Why focus on secondary cities

- Unplanned but **rapid growth** without proper control mechanism. High potential for urban expansion into hazard prone areas
- Insufficient **technical capacity** within administration
- No or limited resources
- Poor implementation of regulations and **weak system** for checks and balances.
- High **population growth** and migration of people
- Opportunity for risk reduction interventions through pilot demonstrations
- Easy to convince the authorities and higher interest of communities



Special characteristics of the most vulnerable in secondary cities

- Migrated population from rural areas (poverty is getting migrated to cities) in most cases
- Living in informal settlements
- Vulnerable (owner built) housing and infrastructure,
- Poor health and sanitation facilities
- Family size is usually large
- No regular income sources
- Low literacy level
- Mostly located in areas prone to various hazards

Risk reduction needs

- Evaluation of the vulnerability and potential risk
- Develop action plans for short, medium and long term risk reduction.
- Implementation of DRR interventions through active participation of all stakeholders
- Build the Emergency response capacity.
- Conduct awareness programs to bridge the gap between community perception and the emerging risk.
- Enhance coordination among all stakeholders and mobilize the support for building a safety culture



Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) is a framework that works in urban context

Implementation is more effective when using a process in which **risk communities** are actively engaged in the identification, analysis, treatment, monitoring and evaluation of disaster risks in order to reduce their vulnerabilities and enhance their capacity.

CBDRM approach identifies and treats at risk communities **not as Potential victims but as a resource** that can be molded into a resilient outfit



CBDRM Approach for UDRM

- Execute the DRR programs through a bottom up approach. **Involve at risk community from the initial stage** of development of risk reduction programs, mitigation and preparedness projects
- Treat **community organization/mobilization** as an essential function of Capacity building process
- Use **community focused Information for creating public awareness** programs for a behavioural change
- Encourage **private sector participation** and contribution in DRR programs
- **Customize external assistance** according to the varying needs within a community to suit the socio-economic and cultural context of households
- Reduce dependency (Encourage self-dependence through Self-help programs at family/community level)
- Advocate for **DRR to be a part of urban development** process. Improve transparency and promote good governance practices in DRR in particular accountability and responsiveness within local governance process.



What will it result?

- Conveying **scientific and technical findings** on constantly changing urban environment in simple terms
- Gradual **enhancement of the community resilience** and indirect multiplier effect
- Emphasizing the **importance of local capacity, usage of local materials, local knowledge, and local technology**
- Transferring **cost-effective technology** when needed and increase the level of **acceptability** by the community

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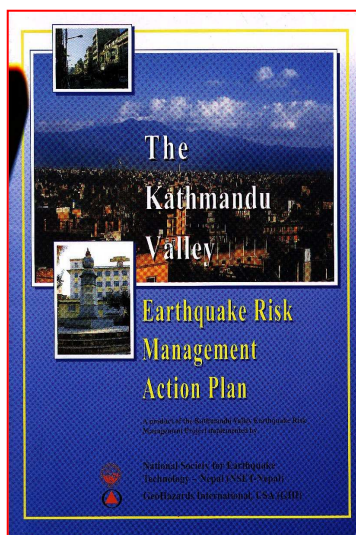


What will it result?

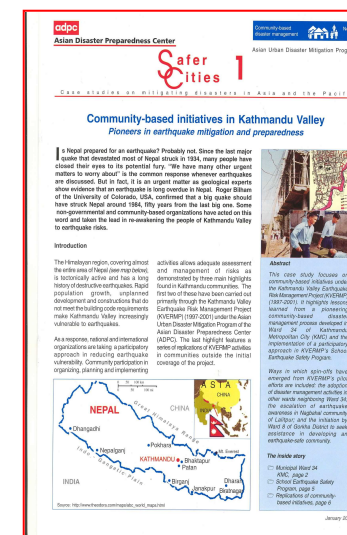
- Carrying out **in-depth and systematic research** for analysis of the elements of urban community vulnerability and ways of DRR to convey a message that **people will relate to and act upon**
- **Better Coordination** among community members, NGOs, local government, and other stakeholders
- Continued efforts for **people's participation in decision making**, which can overrule political pressure



Asian Urban Disaster Mitigation Program (AUDMP)



1995 - 2005
USAID Support



Program Goal

Reduce the disaster vulnerability of urban populations, infrastructure, critical facilities and shelter in 10 targeted countries in Asia

AUDMP

National Demonstration Projects

Philippines
*flood & multiple
hazards*

Bangladesh
flood

Sri Lanka
*multiple
hazards*

Lao PDR
urban fire

Cambodia
flood

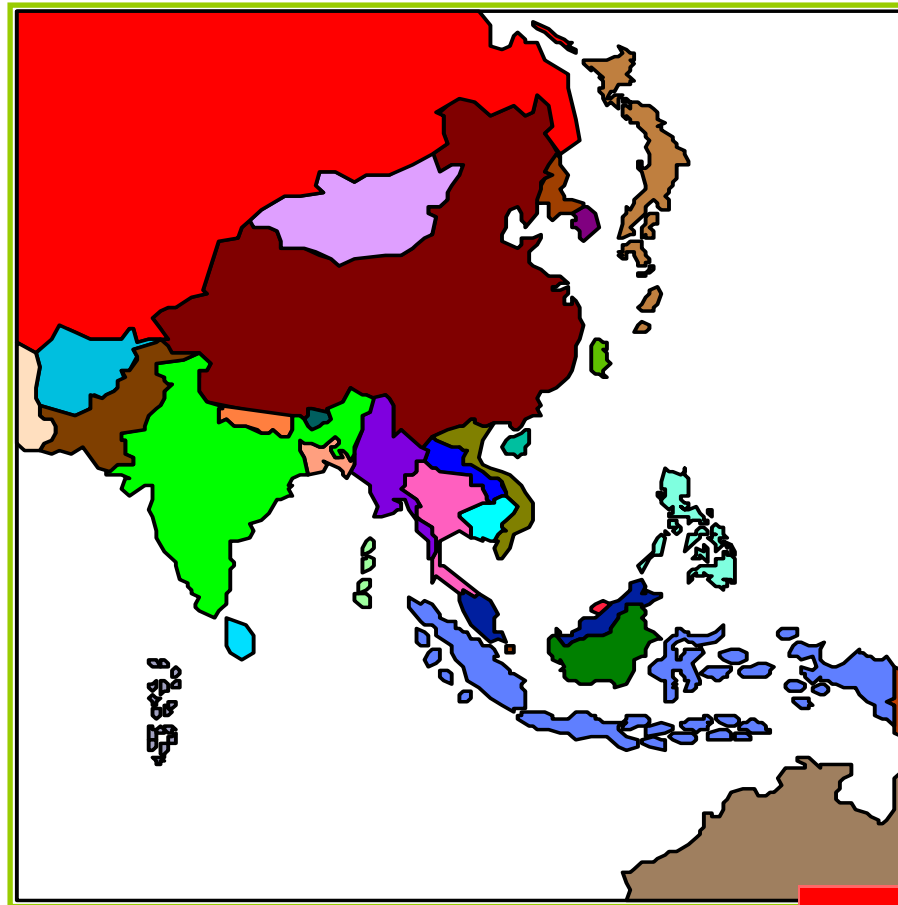
Vietnam
flood & typhoon

Thailand
flood

Indonesia
earthquake

India
earthquakes & technological hazard

Nepal
earthquake



PROGRAM FOR HYDRO-METEOROLOGICAL DISASTER MITIGATION IN SECODARY CITIES IN ASIA



Program duration - 2005 - 2008

Program Goal

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



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Country	Lead ins titution	Targeted City
Bang ladesh	Bang ladesh Dis aster P repa redne ss Center (BD PC)	C hittagong
Pakis tan	Aga Khan Planning and Building Services (AK P BS P)	Hy de rabad
P hilippine s	C ent re fo r Dis aster P repar edne ss (C DP)	Dagu pan city
Sri La nka	La nka Jatika Sarvoda ya (SARV O DAYA)	Kaluta ra
Vi etna m	C ent re fo r Internat ional St udies and C oope ration	Da Nan g

Lessons learned through CBDRM practices in urban areas

- Participatory decision making provide effective solutions. Community participation in DRR decision making, is a step to sustainability
- Safety programs can be channeled for other benefits such as livelihood improvement, poverty reduction
- Community participation improves safety, awareness and outreach
- External resources and interventions are needed to stimulate the process.
- Use locally available resources and community contributions to create ownership
- Demonstrations (such as shake table, model houses) easily convince community
- Enthusiastic, field Oriented Groups/individuals make the most successful Institutional Partners

Future needs

- **Institutionalization of the community based disaster risk management** in the policy, planning and implementation of the Urban sector programs implemented by ministries and other agencies;
- **Implementation of innovative programs** to explore new dimensions of the CBDRM practices in the Urban context;
- **Development of tools to monitor the degree of resilience of urban communities** to support the work of decision-makers and practitioners;
- **Development of databases and publications** to record and disseminate the successful CBDRM urban practices;
- **Networking among national and regional entities** for sharing of experience and promoting CBDRM practices applicable to urban areas.

Thank you