

COMMUNITY-LED RESILIENCE PROJECTS

ADB TA 9329: PROMOTING URBAN CLIMATE CHANGE
RESILIENCE IN SELECTED ASIAN CITIES
(2018-2022)

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URBAN CLIMATE
CHANGE RESILIENCE
TRUST FUND
Asian Development Bank



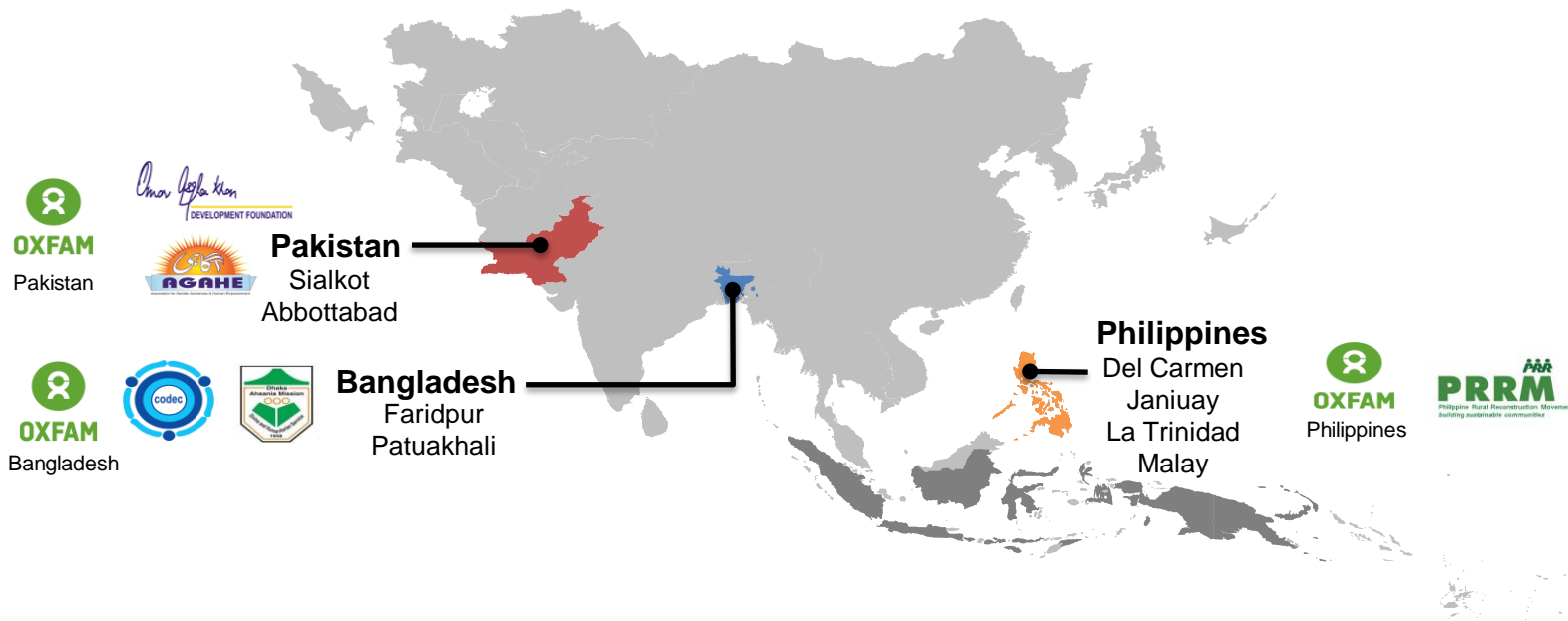
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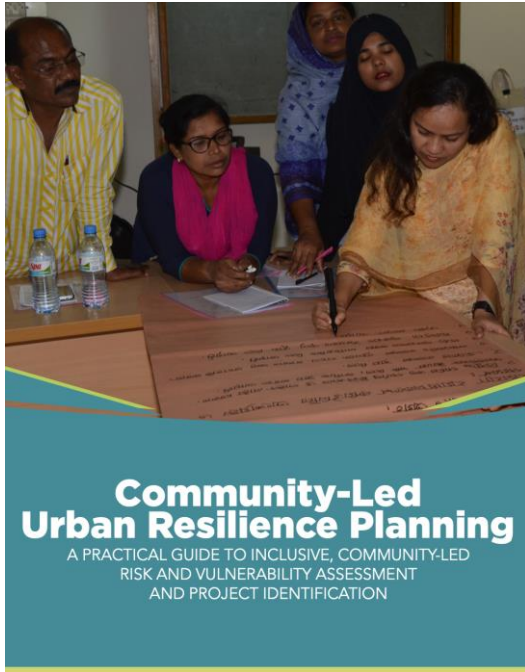

from the British people

TA 9329 Community-Led Resilience Projects (2018-2022)

- Implemented in 8 cities in Bangladesh, Pakistan, the Philippines
- Resilience building through community empowerment - provides voice, agency and inclusive participation of poor and vulnerable communities in climate adaptation planning and investment programming
- Integrates climate scenarios and resilience thinking in planning and programming at community-level
- Pilot project to promote community-led approach in ADB operations and to developing member countries



Practical Guide to Community-Led Urban Resilience Planning



- Practical guide to community risk and vulnerability assessment methodology that complements existing urban resilience planning process.
- Creates stakeholder engagement platform to promote conversations between communities and local governments.
- Integrates top-down information with bottom-up experience and knowledge.
- Incorporates diverse perspectives through inclusive, multi-stakeholder process.
- Urban poor communities are active and informed participants at the centre of resilience planning.

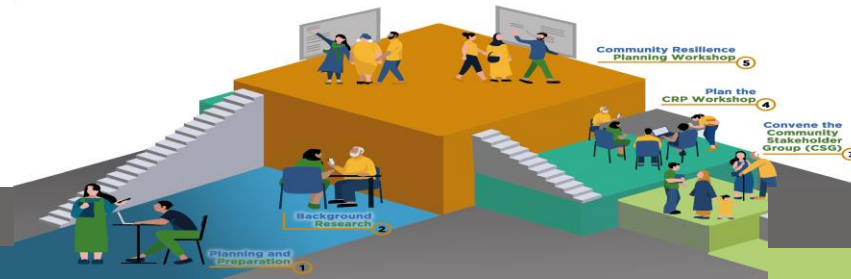


Challenges of “Business as Usual” Urban Resilience Planning and Action

1. Top-down approaches often exclude urban poor communities
2. Poverty and inequality are entrenched and perpetuated by systems and norms over time leading to the political and socioeconomic marginalization of some groups of people such as slum dwellers, migrant workers, and women and girls
3. Lack of access to decision-making further drives urban poverty, inequality, and exclusion with barriers experienced by poor, women, underrepresented groups
4. Weak institutional capacities for multi-level, multi-sectoral planning

Cities are rapidly growing, the rate of climate change accelerating, the poor and marginalized people and groups are most affected by impacts of climate change and disasters

TA9329 Community-Led Urban Resilience Planning



Community-Led Resilience Planning Process



The community-led resilience process does not replace but complements and enhances existing urban resilience planning



Community Capacity Development

- Builds and improves community knowledge, resourcefulness and capacity to participate, collaborate and negotiate in planning and programming
- Ensures project sustainability (establish linkages with institutional support, local budget, plans and programs, private businesses)
- Community-led project management, operations and maintenance
- Integrates enterprise development, livelihoods promotion
- Promotes women's economic empowerment

Combining hard and soft measures: improvement of capacities, networks and behavior are as critical as physical systems during disruption

ADB's Guiding Principles of Urban Resilience



Community-Led Resilience Projects

City	Priority Resilience issue	Community-Led Resilience Project
Janiuay	Water Scarcity, Drought	Community-Managed Level III Water Supply System and Rain-Water Harvesting Facility
Del Carmen	Garbage Problem, Water Scarcity	Waste Recovery and Recycling Program and Sustainable and Resilient Water Source Assessments
La Trinidad	Flooding every year affecting low-income farmers	Flood Drainage Improvement
Malay	Floods, Flashfloods, Landslides, Emergency Preparedness	Establishing Multi-Purpose Evacuation Center and Bio-Engineering Measures to Mitigate Floods and Landslides
Patuakhali	Garbage Problem, Flooding due to Poor Drainage	Community-Based Solid Waste Management Improvement
Faridpur	Water logging, Garbage Problem, Lack of livelihoods opportunities	Community Green Park, Community-Based SWM, Livelihoods and Skills Development Center
Abbottabad	Garbage Problem, Water Contamination	Community-Based Solid Waste Management and Water Filtration Facility
Sialkot	Increasing Temperature, Water Supply	Construction of Green Parks and Water Filtration Plant

The communities themselves identify and prioritize the resilience issues most important to them, determine and conceptualize solutions and engage in the design, implementation and sustainable operations of the project.

Brgy. San Julian, Janiuay, Iloilo

Level III Water Supply System and Rainwater Harvesting Facility



**100%
completion
level**

- Persistent droughts (6 months), inadequate water source, poor water service
- 43% of households, mostly poor residents are unconnected/unserved by water company
- CLP established community-managed (cooperative) water supply distribution system that enhances water security especially in dry summer months, provides water to poor unconnected households



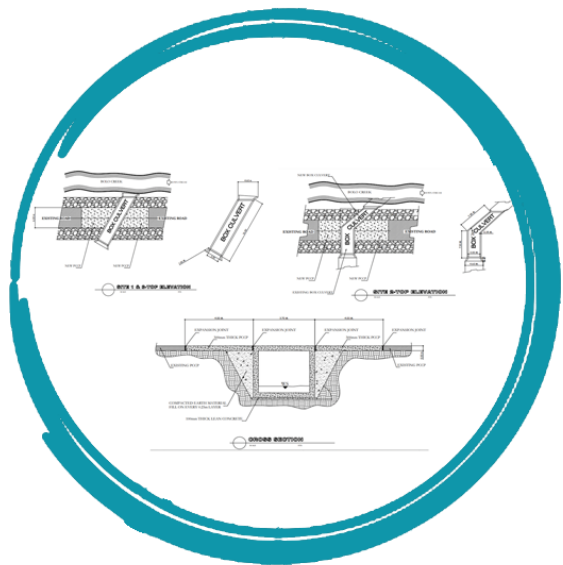
Overhead tank and cooperative office painting



Installation of overhead tank railings and platform at the RHF
Photo: PRRM

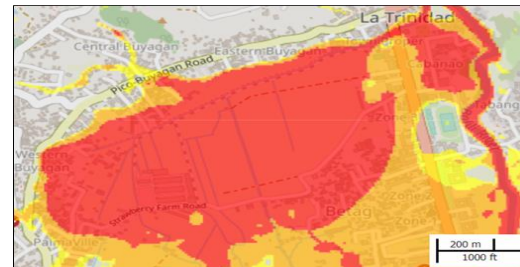
Brgy. Betag, La Trinidad, Benguet

Community Flood Mitigation Project



**100%
completion
level**

- Perennial floods, damages crops of low-income farmers
- CLP improves flood drainage system through larger reinforced box culverts, increases the discharge capacity of flood water out of the strawberry fields.
- Takes into account the projected increase in rainfall and flood volume levels for the next 50 years.



SPADE flood map



Culverts during the monsoon rains on 23 July 2021



O & M training (August 2021) Photo: PRRM

Local Counterpart Contribution to the Project

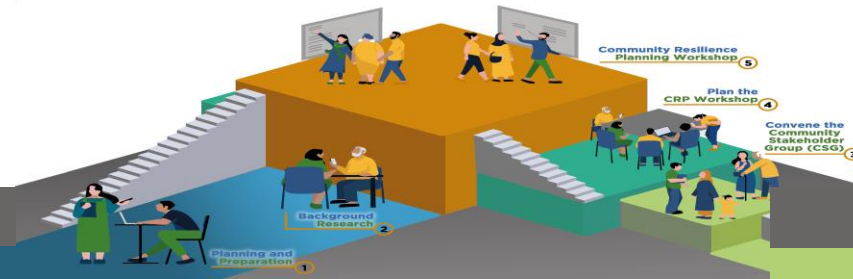
Community	ADB-UCCRTF Funds (In USD)				Local Counterpart Contribution (in USD)
	CLP Cost	Planning	FS/DED	Capacity Development	
La Trinidad	192,757.00	2,585.00	5,000.00	8,700.00	10,721.50 (technical support)
Del Carmen	191,737.00	1,543.80	5,000.00	8,700.00	42,000.00 (land & tech support)
Janiuay	186,770.00	2,645.99	7,500.00	8,700.00	2,678.83 (land & tech support)
Malay	193,775.00	2,235.75	7,500.00	8,700.00	57,876.00 (land and tech support)
Patuakhali	192,797.00	8,322.74	8,800.00	8,700.00	32,261.80 (land)
Faridpur	184,512.00	7,076.36	7,635.00	8,700.00	1,501,466 (land) 147,058.00 (construction)
Abbottabad	189,901.00	7,500.00	8,693.00	8,700.00	38,875.00 (land & technical support)
Sialkot	190,000.00	8,000.00	8,393.00	8,700.00	330,000.00 (land & tech support)

ADB-UCCRTF Funds: USD 1,690,279

Local Counterpart Contribution: USD 2,162,937

Emerging Lessons from the Project

- Community-led approach is not the “choiced” approach for most urban planning projects.
- Innate issues and challenges such as lack of data, lack of technical capacities, requires longer time and outreach in preparing communities, addressing barriers to participation and inclusion, among others.
- Benefits of community-led approach outweigh these challenges
 - Inclusive development planning – provides voice and agency for the poor and vulnerable groups, informal sector, women, youth, underrepresented groups.
 - Builds on community knowledge, better framing of resilience problems and solutions
 - Improves positive engagement between authorities and citizens for improved public services and use of public resources
 - Strengthens community ownership – communities become partners for change, solves project related issues, enhances project support and contribution
 - Enhances project sustainability – broadens community options for sustainability, endures changes in local political leadership
 - Overall value for money – long-term project sustainability and outcomes
 - Strengthens social capital and institutional capacities for tackling present and future risks



Thank you



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