Importance of Risk-informed Infrastructure Planning Interventions for Building Urban Poor Resilience

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Overview of Coastal Towns Environmental Infrastructure Project

OUTPUTS

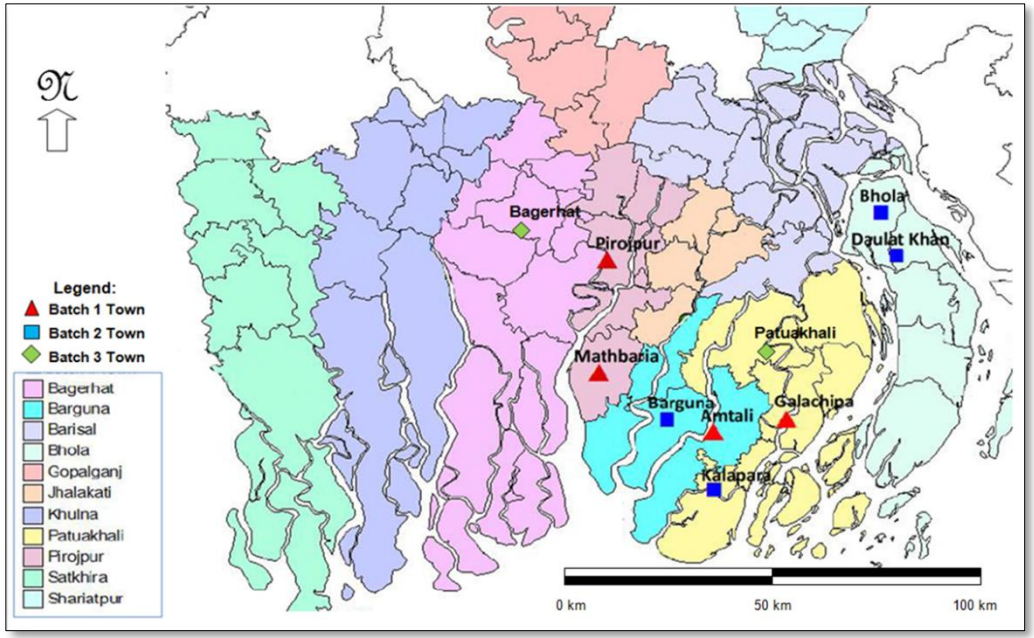
- Improved climate-resilient municipal infrastructure
- Strengthened institutional capacity, governance and awareness

OUTCOME

Increased climate and disaster resiliency in Coastal Towns

IMPACT

Improved well-being in Coastal Towns



Location of Ten Vulnerable Coastal Secondary Towns under CTEIP

Achievements in Project Objectives

Assured livelihood opportunities

Gender Sensitivity

Urban Poor in Infrastructure Works

Ward Committee Meeting

Community Level Empowerment

Active participation in decision making

Diversity of Livelihood

Training on IGA activities

Disaster Committee Meeting

Awareness Campaign for Advance Preparedness in Disaster Response

Key Project Interventions

Structural	Non-Structural Institutional Capacity Building
Restoration of Natural water bodies/canal (NBS) and improvement of drainage network : 20% reduction in inundation cases, protection of assets of the urban poor and safeguarding livelihoods.	Community Driven and Gender Mainstreaming: Communities actively participated in site selection and design of community facilities (**53% women**).
Improved Water Supply Systems: 70% increase to consumer, complying with government water quantity standards. Enhanced storage provisions during storm events.	Community Level Empowerment: Formation of Community Representation and Participation: including women in hazard mapping, vulnerability assessment, updating master plans.
Improved Sanitation Facilities: Ensured Health and Hygiene: Additional 16,000 households with access to climate-proofed Public and Community Toilet facilities.	Updated Urban Master Plans: Incorporates Climate Vulnerability Assessment and designation of 'No Development Zones' along water bodies (NBS).
Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter with solar standby & Rain water harvesting(NBS): Protection of Life and Assets. Additional 8,600 households with access to cyclone shelters	Climate Resilient Building Standards Guideline: Unified CR Design prepared for the participating towns.
Integrated Landfill Facility: Two SWM and septage management subprojects under implementation: Protection of Watercourses (NBS):	Gender Representation: Active participation and decision making of women in meetings of Disaster Management Committees.
Improved Emergency Access Routes: Climate Resilient, tree plantation(NBS),positive livelihoods and economic return.	Improved Communications: Knowledge-based awareness programs reached more than 8,000 people (**51% women**).
Commercial Buildings: 18 local economic infrastructures: Multipurpose Markets, Bus Terminals, Boat Land Ghats completed including services to poor areas.	Livelihood Training Programs: Imparted to 2,507 beneficiaries **(98% women**) including Computer Skills, Livestock Farming, Beauty Parlor and Organization Skills.

Good Practices

- Comprehensive and integrated approach in building community resilience to disaster.
- Assured community participation in planning and decision-making.
- Meaningful and sustainable occupational and livelihood training for the Urban Poor.
- Promotion of Gender Mainstreaming in all aspects of the Project.
- Institutionalization of public participation in governance.
- Sustainability of all Operation and Maintenance requirements resulting for the provision of infrastructures improvement under the Project, particularly Water Supply and Solid Waste Management components are to be executed integrated way assuring the sustainability of infrastructures.

Challenges Encountered

Challenges Encountered	Ways to Overcome the Challenges
Timeframe for change: Slow process involved in instilling behavior change.	Continuous and selective awareness campaigns.
Sustainability of Systems: Practicality of continued community participation and established empowerment.	Institutionalization of key consultative committees.
Restricted Access to Assets: Limited access to land and financing inhibits entrepreneurship.	Conducted benefit-monitoring surveys/case studies.
Time Consuming Land Related Issues: Lack of available land for major infrastructure works.	Land related issues to be addressed well ahead of time at the beginning of the project.
Unaccounted Risks During Implementation: Occurrence of climatic disasters during construction works.	Provision of realistic timeframe to be considered for the completion of the contracts.
Provision of Contingency Plans: Pandemic outbreak of COVID-19 caused significant delays in implementation.	Awareness and strict informant of Covid-19 related health and safety rules to be strictly followed during implementation.
Capacity Building of Pourashava Staff: Requires a better understanding of limited management skills at the Pourashavas level.	Provide adequate and appropriate training to concerned Pourashava staff, according to Training Needs.

Lessons Learnt and Recommendations

- Integrated technological and sustainable community-based approaches are important for inclusive development.
- Continuous monitoring and evaluation of the integration of the urban poor, including women empowerment during Project implementation.
- Sustained awareness and capacity building of communities and institutions are needed.
- Explore opportunities to enhance beneficiaries' access to capital.
- Institutionalize stakeholder participation, including the urban poor, in governance systems.
- Nature-based solutions should be emphasized in upcoming SCTEIIP.

Thankyou

This short presentation is given to understand CTEIP achievements for established Climate Change Resilience within the Pourashavas, inclusive of the related Natural-Based Solutions, sustainable through improved governance and continued capacity building, training and awareness.

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