



Bridging Local Governments and Community for Safe and Inclusive Cities in Asia



Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi
Programme Director CITYNET
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Poor settlement in Palembang (Dec 2010)



Asian cities have high risks



Jakarta (Ministry of Public Works, Indonesia, 2005)

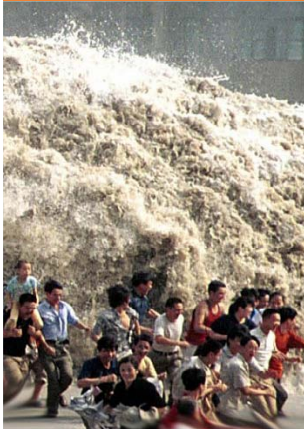
Jakarta and floods

Kathmandu Bagmati River, Nepal

Cao Lanh, Vietnam (June, 2010)



Disaster in Asia –facts & figures



- Risks in Asian cities are **high** due to various reasons: high density, poor infrastructure and facilities, poor capacity to handle and minimize risks, etc.
- **Natural disasters** in Asia are **increasing** in number and size every year due to a number of factors including climate change.



Disaster in Asia –facts & figures

- In addition, the **population explosion** in the mega deltas and coastal areas in the region combined with increasing vulnerability to climate change indicates that a flood, cyclone, or tsunami event affecting millions of people seems inevitable.
- In 2007, eight (8) out of the top 10 natural disasters by number of deaths by country come from Asia. Between 2000 to 2009, most major disasters have occurred in Asia with high total number of deaths and affected people.



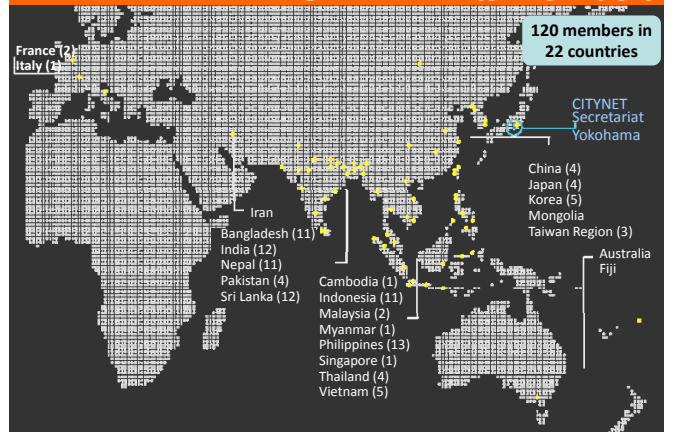
CITYNET – its background



- o Established in 1987, it is the network of local governments and partners.
- o It has 120 members from more than 22 countries mainly the Asia-Pacific region (Only 24 members in 1987)
- o An unique organisation as it involves various stakeholders:
 - 60% local governments
 - 40% development authorities, municipal associations, NGOs, research institutions and private companies
- o Recognized as an International NGO with UN-ECOSOC in 1995
- o Received UN HABITAT Scroll of Honour in 2002 for its work on City-to-City Cooperation.



CITYNET – its members





Disaster Cluster

CITYNET, with the strong commitment and support of its members, has created a new **DISASTER Cluster** within its Cluster system.

Infrastructure
(transport, land use planning)
Chair: Seoul
Co-Chair: AILSG

Disaster
(disaster risk reduction)
Chair: Makati
Co-Chair: Banda Aceh

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
Chair: San Fernando

Climate Change
(adaptation & mitigation)
Chair: Dhaka
Co-Chair: Jakarta



Climate Disaster Resilience Initiative

Cities are able to assess their risks and prepare proper plans

CDRI: A joint programme of diversified partners

Client: CITYNET as Local Governments Network

Support:

* Academician: Kyoto University

* UNISDR

* UNU

* Tokyo Distance Learning Centre/World Bank

* Asia Regional Task Force on Urban Risk Reduction (RTF-URR)

Started: 2008



Climate Disaster Resilience Initiative

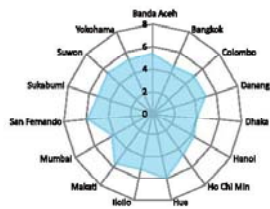


5-5-5 Matrix

Physical	Social	Economic	Institutional	Natural
Electricity	Population	Income	Mainstreaming	Intensity
Water	Health	Employment	Crisis management	Frequency
Sanitation, Solid waste	Education and awareness	Household assets	Institution	Ecosystem
Infrastructure and Roads	Social capital	Finance and savings	Collaboration	Land-use
Housing and land-use	Social cohesion	Budget and subsidy	Good governance	Environmental policies



Climate Disaster Resilience Index

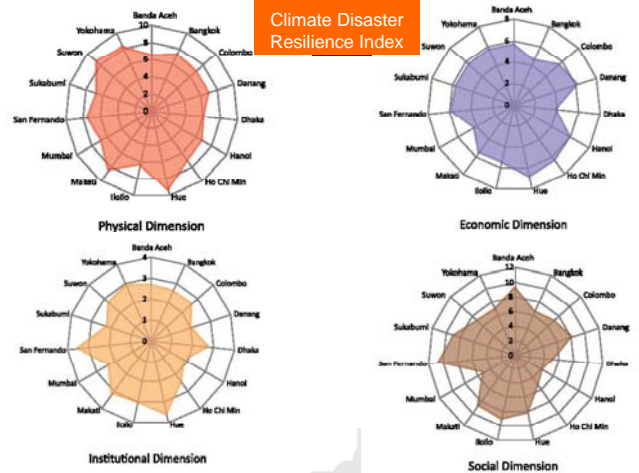


15 cities (all members of CITYNET):

Indonesia (Banda Aceh, Sukabumi), Thailand (Bangkok), Sri Lanka (Colombo), Vietnam (Danang, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh, Hue), Bangladesh (Dhaka), Philippines (Iloilo, Makati, San Fernando), India (Mumbai), South Korea (Suwon), Japan



Climate Disaster Resilience Index



Climate Disaster Resilience Initiative



Key Success Factors & Potential for Replication

Key success factors

- Contents are in line with the needs.
- Integration of the programme in on-going plans and activities (for fundings, etc)
- Participatory approach.
- Creation of tasks force within the local governments.
- Coordination with various departments.

Potential for replication

- Commitment from target groups (local governments, etc)
- Consistent leadership
- Free flows of information
- Support from city network(s) as the platform for continuous learning
- Willingness from resource cities to share to others

Conclusion

- **Integration of DRR in city planning and services:** Local governments are able to look at DRR from different entry points that are linked to services. Coordination amongst different departments within the local government is needed to address DRR.
- **Platform for stakeholder participation:** It becomes a platform of engagement between local government and community in DRR.
- The role for city networks in **replication** of best practices is crucial.