

BRIEF

LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FUND (LDRRF)

Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme Phase II



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

CONTEXT

LDRRF has been conceived to provide funding opportunities directly available to local at-risk communities to commence and scaling up effective disaster risk reduction and adaptation practices, and in developing the impetus with local administration and national authorities for recognition and effective implementation of resilience building. The fund is also expected to demonstrate to national government and donors the benefits of enabling community groups to plan, design, implement and appraise resilience building initiatives by them. LDRRF is a fund facility to finance small to medium scale structural and non-structural innovative and / or catalytic pilot interventions at the community level. The aim is to have such interventions to be sustainable enough for government to incorporate into development plans and programmes and to replicate and scale up to other locations to benefit the broader vulnerable communities.

CDMP II is to scale up the coverage from 644 Unions and Municipalities (622 Unions, 22 Municipalities) in 16 pilot districts in Phase I to 2,000 Unions (later revised to 750 Unions for LDRRF interventions considering the most vulnerable Unions and duration of CDMP II) in 40 vulnerable districts in Phase II. This is to be accompanied with a corresponding increase of fund from USD 26.6 million to, at the most recent status, USD 76.31 million of which close to 46% is allotted for the LDRRF. This is to be accomplished while maintaining, at all time, the participatory nature of the interventions and ultimately the quality of the products in reducing risks and their accountability in the processes.

In 2011 the shift in delivery modality took place that emphasised from delivering through NGOs to empowering local governments. The need for acceleration strategy required to outline guiding principles for fielding the interventions in a short time involving the selection of target communities and the beneficiaries, the identification of implementing partners, the types of interventions, and processes to ensure sustainability, value for money, and accountability.

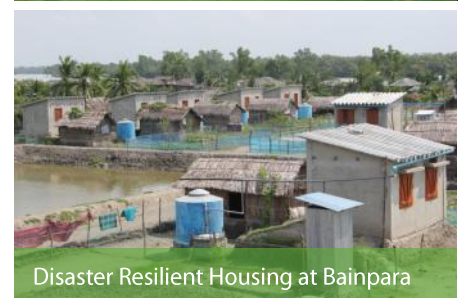
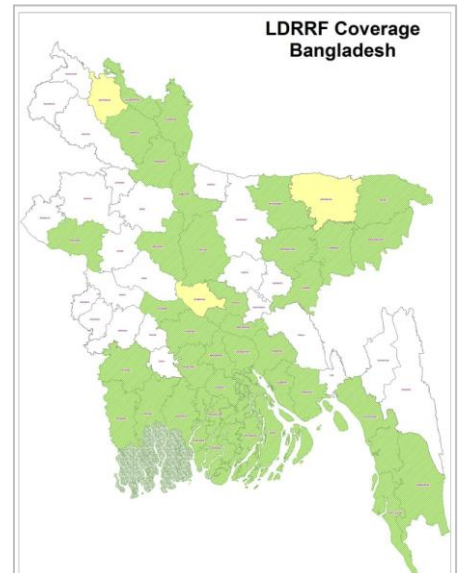
PROCESS

The Local Disaster Risk Reduction Fund (LDRRF) acceleration aims to expedite the delivery of funds to finance small to medium scale disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) projects for vulnerable communities. CDMP II utilizes the simplified Community Risk Assessment (CRA) tool as a bottom-up method to identify risks at the community level and a newly innovated Fast Tracked Risk Assessment (FTRA) as the complementary top-down coordination at the local administration level to produce the Risk Reduction Action Plans (RRAPs). Most of the measures are long term interventions and community-led initiatives, while others are agreed priorities for community level, small scale, and quick yielding interventions to be financed by the LDRRF.

PRINCIPLES

The acceleration of the LDRRF is being guided by the following principles:

1. Involvement of stakeholders including community people, NGOs, DMCs and the local government in all steps of project implementation to ensure quality and sustainability.
2. Empowering the local governments to identify needs and meeting them through the local development planning using the LDRRF as stimulation and pilot implementation.
3. Value for money. As much as the LDRRF is a facility to reduce risks from disaster and climate change CDMP II attaches the value for money as one of the most important norms to safeguard the public funds.
4. Demonstrative pilot schemes that have the potential for replication and scaling up for effective risk reduction with Innovativeness, cost effective, promotes sustainability and opportunity for institutionalization, ownership of the beneficiaries through active participation, and catalytic in setting example for replication and scaling up.
5. Selection of sites and beneficiaries as well as the modality for delivery are to be mitigated from political pressure.
6. Priority is accorded to the most vulnerable communities in the different districts of the various disaster hazard zones.



LDRRF INTERVENTIONS' STATUS – AT A GLANCE

About 3 million people are benefited from 1,935 rural and 32 urban risk reduction schemes under 238 projects.

- **Area covered:** 37 District / 89 Upazilas/ 278 Unions (all new contracted districts included).
- **Number of schemes:** 1,935 rural and 32 urban schemes.
- **Amount contracted:** \$13.6 million (rural) and \$4.8 million (urban).
- LDRRF Secretariat: To be completed and shifted in September 2013.

LDRRF INTERVENTIONS UNDER DECRER CHAR, FARIDPUR

- **Raised ground to set cluster houses (houses to be built/shifted by the beneficiaries):** This intervention is to reduce vulnerabilities of 80 households against floods. Ground raising is to facilitate livestock evacuation typically located adjacent or near to cyclone/flood shelters and thus encouraging people to take shelter in a more timely manner.
- **Installation of Tube Well & Hygienic Toilets in open Killas:** To ensure the safe access to water and safer sanitary practices typically including rising the platforms above the flood level complementing the national programme on water and sanitation 4 tube well and 80 latrines for the most vulnerable communities are installed.
- **Plantation for protection of river erosion & environmental preservation:** Tree plantation mitigates the villages' risks from river erosion, slope failure of Killa and connecting roads. It is also complementary to the earthen infrastructure (embankment, access/connecting roads, killas) to protect from erosion.
- **Construction/ renovation of flood shelter connecting roads:** Ensure communities' access to typically shelters through multipurpose access / connecting roads.
- **Training on Livelihoods, DRR & CCA providing seed money for Income Generating Activities (IGA):** This is to reduce vulnerability by improving access of poor household to livelihood skills and assets. To this extent 80 participants from 80 households received livelihood training. They are also provided start-up money for their income generating activities as well.

7. Addressing both rural and urban vulnerable communities.

8. Promoting indigenous knowledge and practice.

NATURE OF INTERVENTIONS

Comprehensive Interventions: The comprehensive intervention seeks to expand the small scale and individual interventions approach that was tried out during CDMP Phase I. Instead of standalone fragmented interventions the approach promotes the communities and counterparts to consider the different kinds of interventions that, taken together, would address the risk situation from the different sectors in a more inter-related manner. Comprehensive projects are to be planned and / or implemented by local government and or NGOs in a cluster of several geographic or administrative entities addressing the different hazards so that the beneficiaries are able reduce their aggregate risks.

Disaster Resilient Habitat: Disaster Resilient Habitat is a new concept being tried out initially in cyclone prone coastal areas. The idea is to provide a most vulnerable village with all the necessary supports to dramatically reduce risks from recurring disaster or climate change hazards. This departs from the analysis that for some villages, the vulnerability is too wholesome and chronic that any single or several interventions, even if provided in a comprehensive manner would not significantly address the vulnerability. And thus the proposition to provide the "A to Z package" involving, for instance, village land use planning, plinth raising, disaster resistant housing, tree plantation, community organizing, income generation activities, etc. CDMP II has already initiated implementing two villages in the coastal areas of Shutarkhali Union of Dacope Upazila in Khulna; there are plans to undertake more Resilient Habitats in areas with major hazards of Flood, Flush Flood, Cyclone and Drought.

Specific interventions: There are disaster and / or climate change major circumstances that require specific interventions. For instance, at the moment, CDMP II is addressing the persistent and widespread saline intrusion to the surface and groundwater that deprives millions of people in the post-Cyclone Aila areas over than two years after the disaster occurred. In this case comprehensive intervention, small scale schemes by DMCs, and disaster resilient habitat interventions will not be effective. CDMP II entered into collaboration with the GIZ to form a formidable enough input to address the problem in a large scale (35 Unions of Bagerhat, Satkhira and Khulna District). The LDRRF delivers this intervention through the local DMCs to ensure the participation and ownership. The LDRRF envisions that there are other situations that will

require this specific needs-based intervention to reduce disaster and climate change risks. Some of the schemes are:

- Road cum flood protection embankment
- Flood/cyclone shelter connecting roads
- Construction /repair of cyclone/ flood shelter
- Plinth raising of vulnerable homesteads or social /public facilities
- Construction of earthen mounds (killas)
- Construction of retaining / protection wall
- Pond excavation/re-excavation and ghatla construction, installation of PSF
- Re-excavation of silted canals
- Tree plantation
- Supply of improved cooking stoves
- Water pipe network and dispenser
- Construction of tube wells and latrines
- Reverse osmosis plants
- Household solar powered water desalination panel for disabled persons
- Solar lantern provision to vulnerable fisher folk communities
- Training on IGA with seed money to selected vulnerable households

WAY FORWARD

LDRRF aims to promote pilot projects interventions that broaden and strengthen the coping capacities of communities to the impacts of natural and human induced hazards and thereby build the technical and institutional capacity of the most vulnerable to mitigate disaster threats, increase resilience and promote more sustainable livelihoods. At the same time, supporting NGOs, DMCs and other entities to implement small-scale innovative and strategic interventions identified in the RRAPs that are formulated through CRA process that attempts to reduce risks while also foster policy development and build capacity at grassroots level.

Further, CDMP intends to explore the medium to long term prospects of the LDRRF evolving into social fund that continues supporting innovative, community-based, small scale interventions to reduce the risks from disaster hazards and impact of climate change. This will involve careful transitions in terms of modalities, governing structure and mechanisms, and accountability.

