

Mainstreaming DRR and Climate Change Adaptation in Local Development Planning Processes Lessons and Experiences from Sri Lanka

Bhathiya Kekulandala

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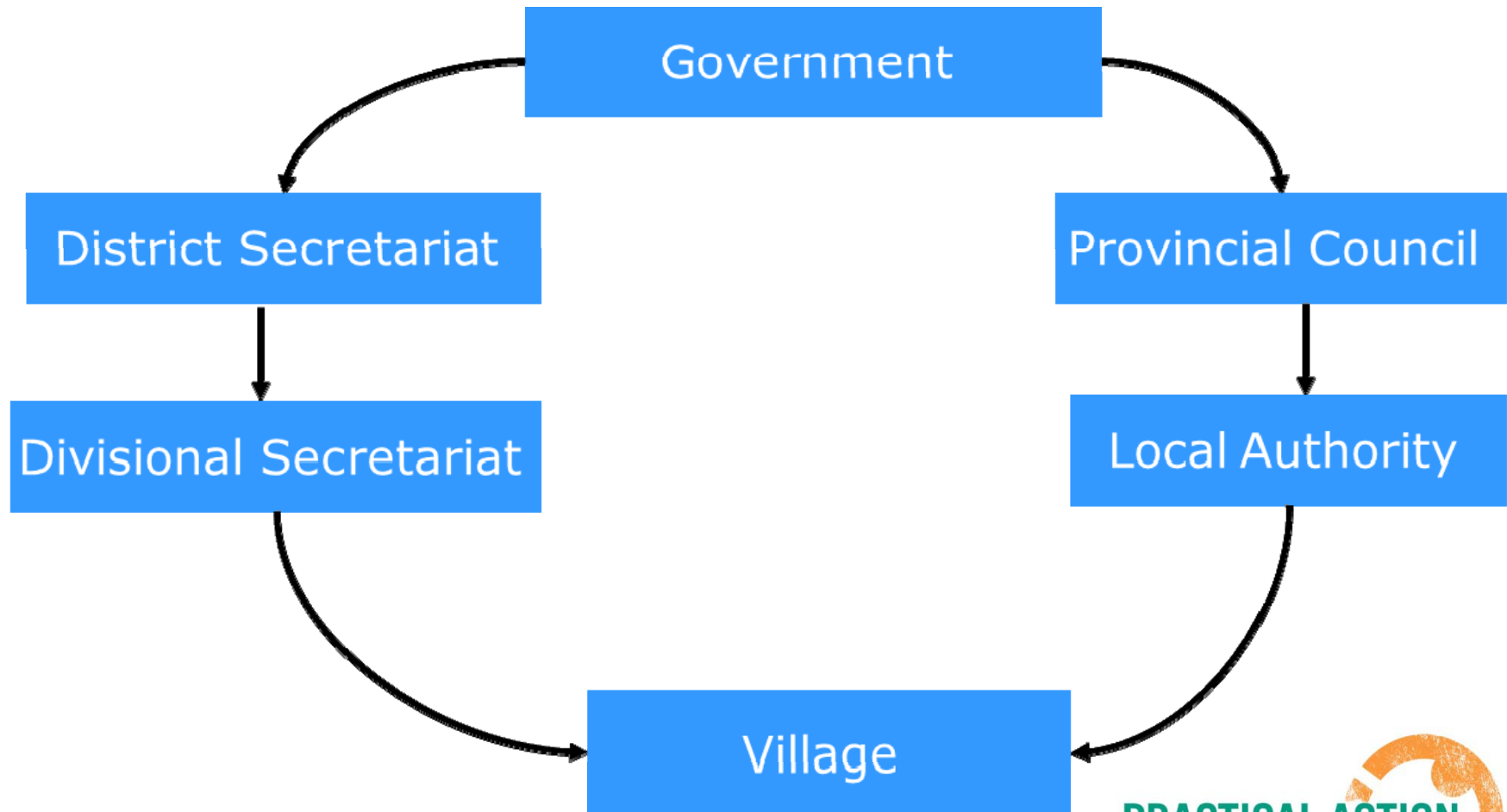
- Background
- Community based mechanisms to local government
focused mechanisms
- Local development planning at cross roads
- Case study of Wanduruppa
- Lessons

Background

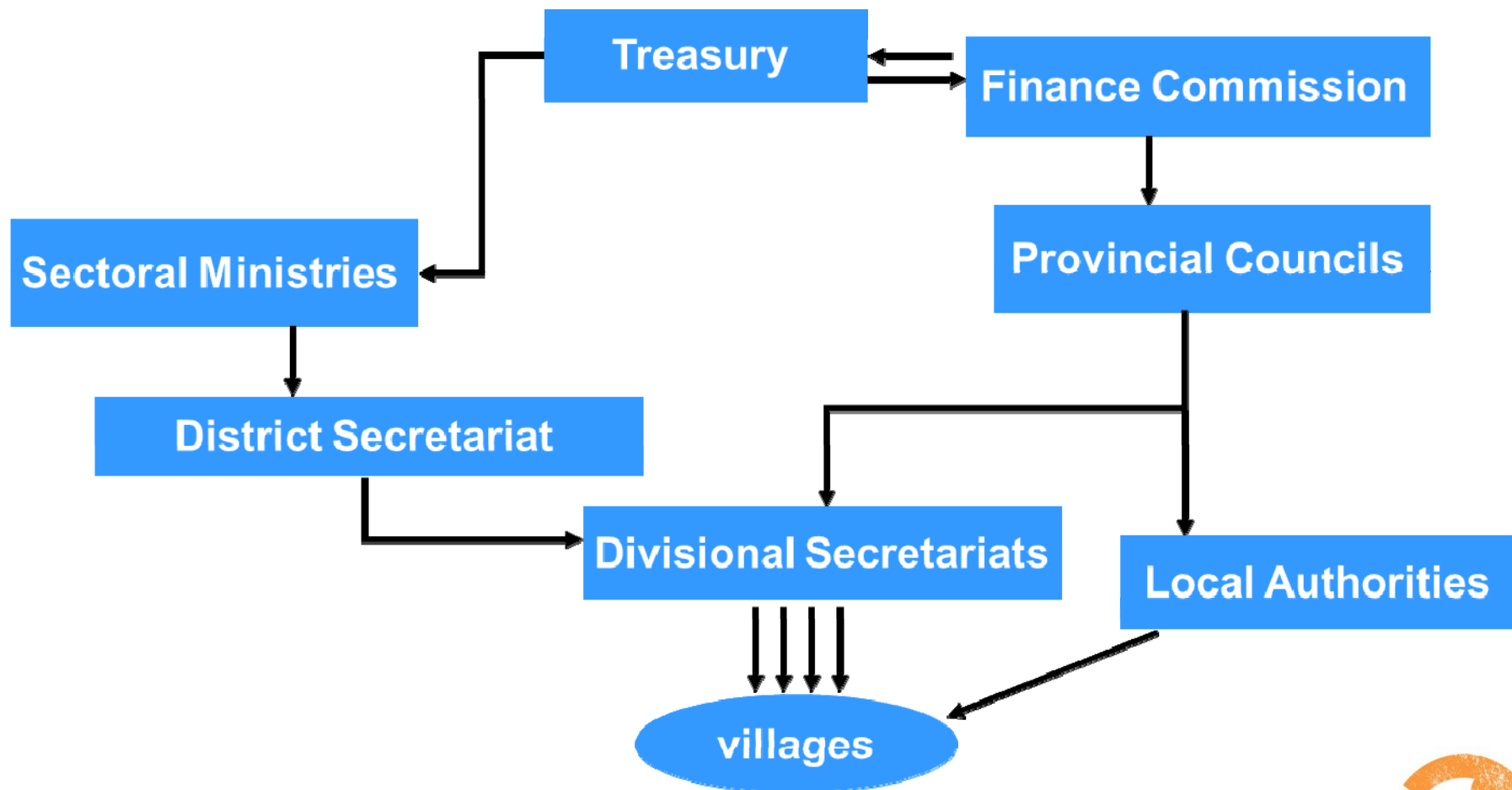
- Community should take the leadership for DM but, financial allocations for development functions are with authorized bodies
- Time contribution from the poor communities to DM activities (two aspects; meager contribution and getting excluded)
- In practice, CBDM was not community owned or led but characterized by varying degrees of community participation

- Community has no legal powers to dictate terms for disaster mitigation
- Community is with limited technical know-how for long- term disaster mitigation measures
- Development functions have been decentralized or devolved among different authorities
- Disaster and climate information is hardly used in decision making
- Local governments are key players that are tasked with provisioning essential services and take important role on relief and rescue

Local Planning at Crossroads



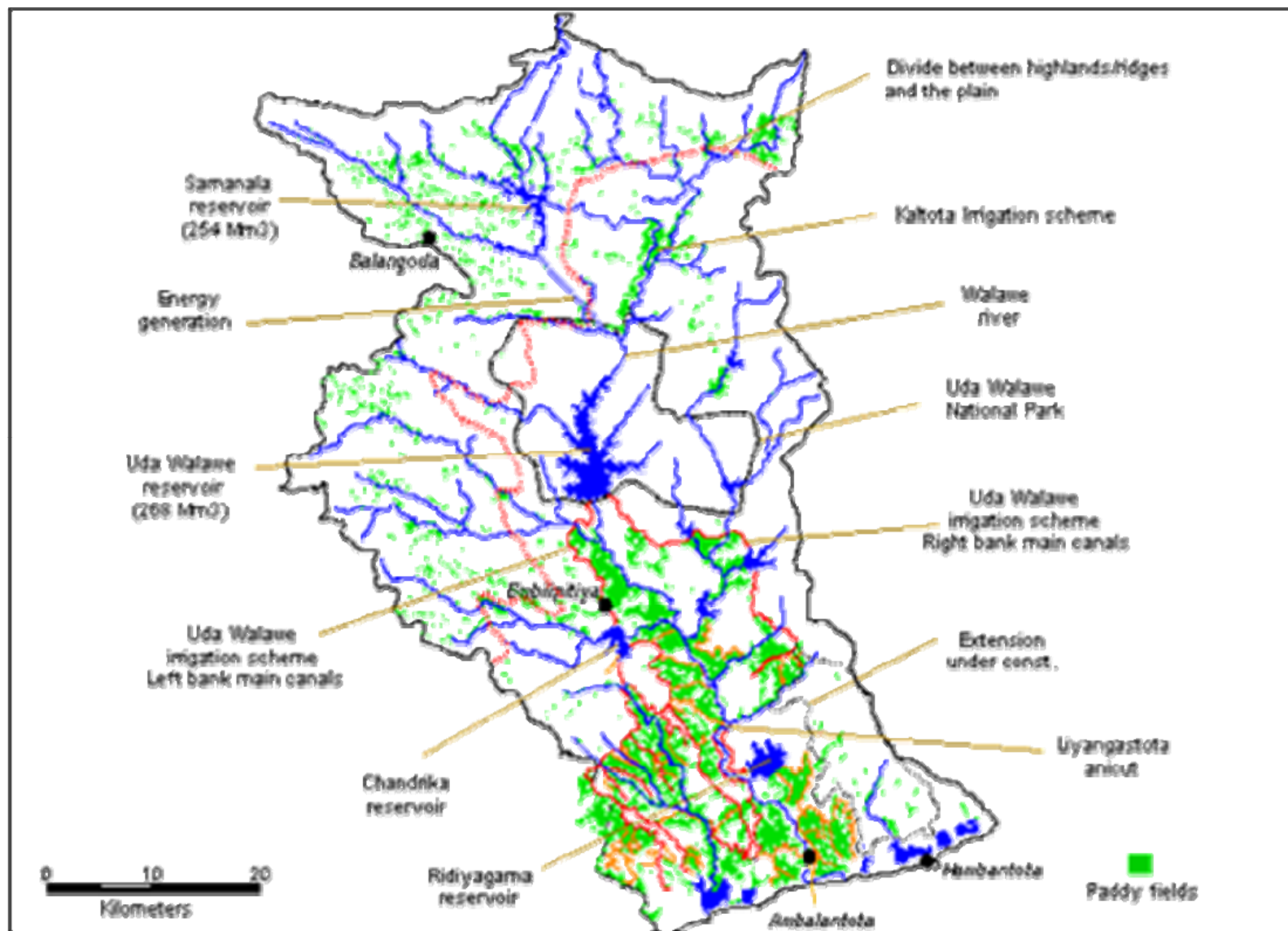
Institutions



Flood Mitigation in Wanduruppa

Implementation Strategy

- Lead Planning Agency – Urban Development Authority
- Technical Expertise – Disaster Management Centre, Department of Irrigation, Coastal Conservation Department, Agricultural Department, Agrarian Services Department, community flood mitigation committee
- Stakeholders – Affected Community, District Secretariat, Divisional Secretariats (Hambantota, Ambalantota), Central Environment Authority, Department of Wildlife Conservation, Forest Department, Pradeshiya Sabha, Land Use Planning Department, other Civil Society Organizations
- Technical Facilitation – Practical Action

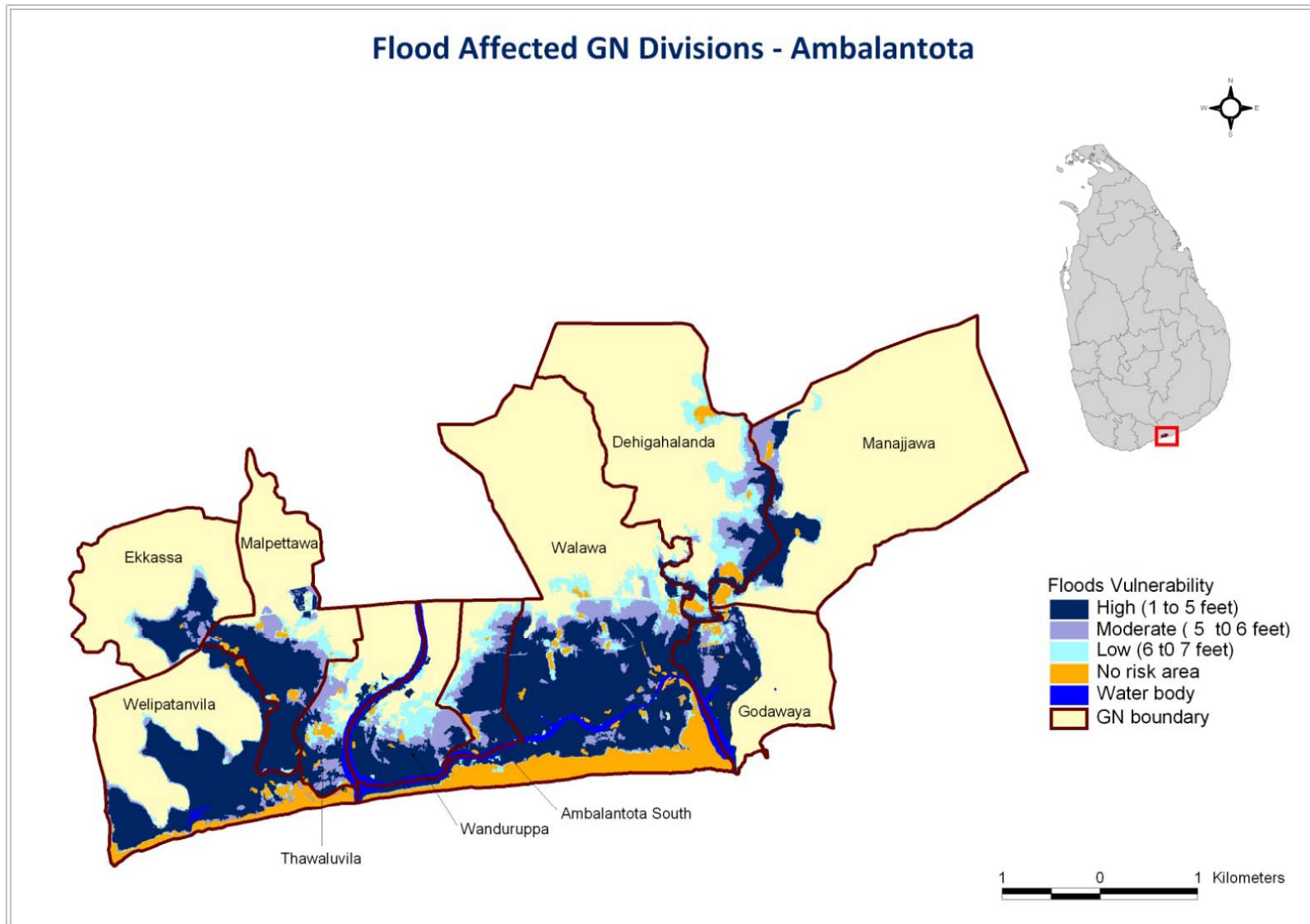


Satellite Image of Walawa River Mouth

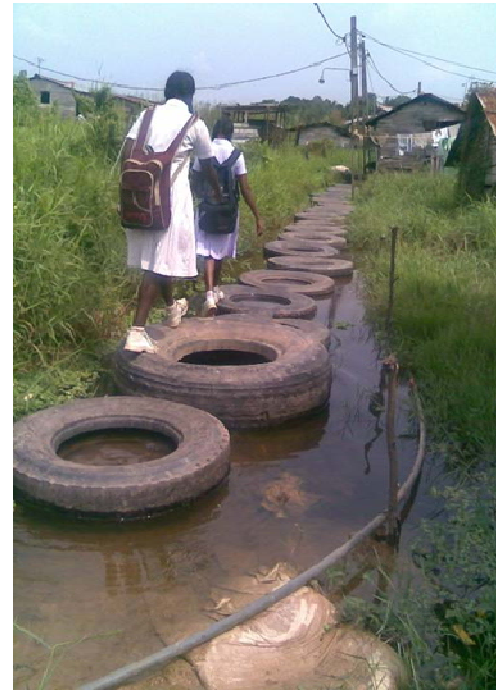


Vulnerability Context

Flood affected area and GN Divisions



Vulnerability Context : Numbers

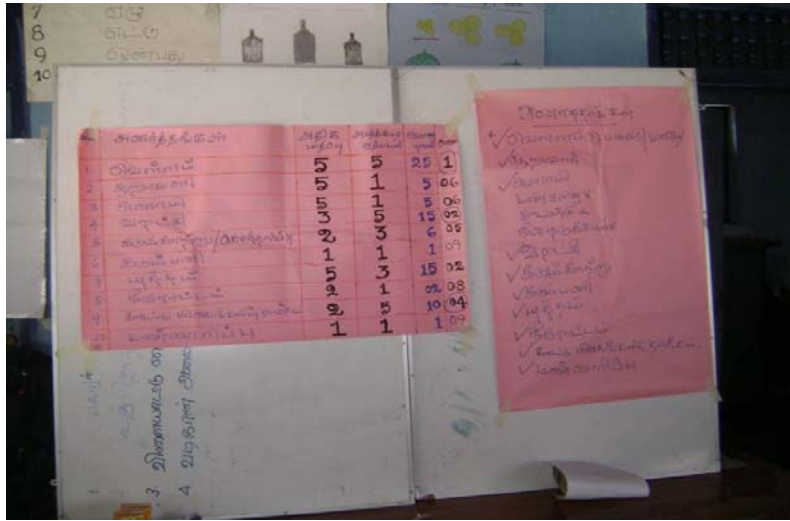


- 10 GN divisions are frequently affected by floods (10 – 15 times per year)
- More than 480 houses are at risk
- More than 2000 acres of paddy lands affected
- Annual crop loss due to flood is approx. Rs. 48 million

Solutions - Risk reduction measures

- Short term: *Disaster Preparedness and Response Mechanism (at Village Levels).*
- Mid term: Setting up Flood mitigation Mechanism (at Divisional Level).
- Long term : Disaster risk Sensitive Land Use Planning and Implementation (at Local government level)

Participatory Planning



Participatory Hazard prioritization



Divisional level stakeholders discussions



Village level committee discussions

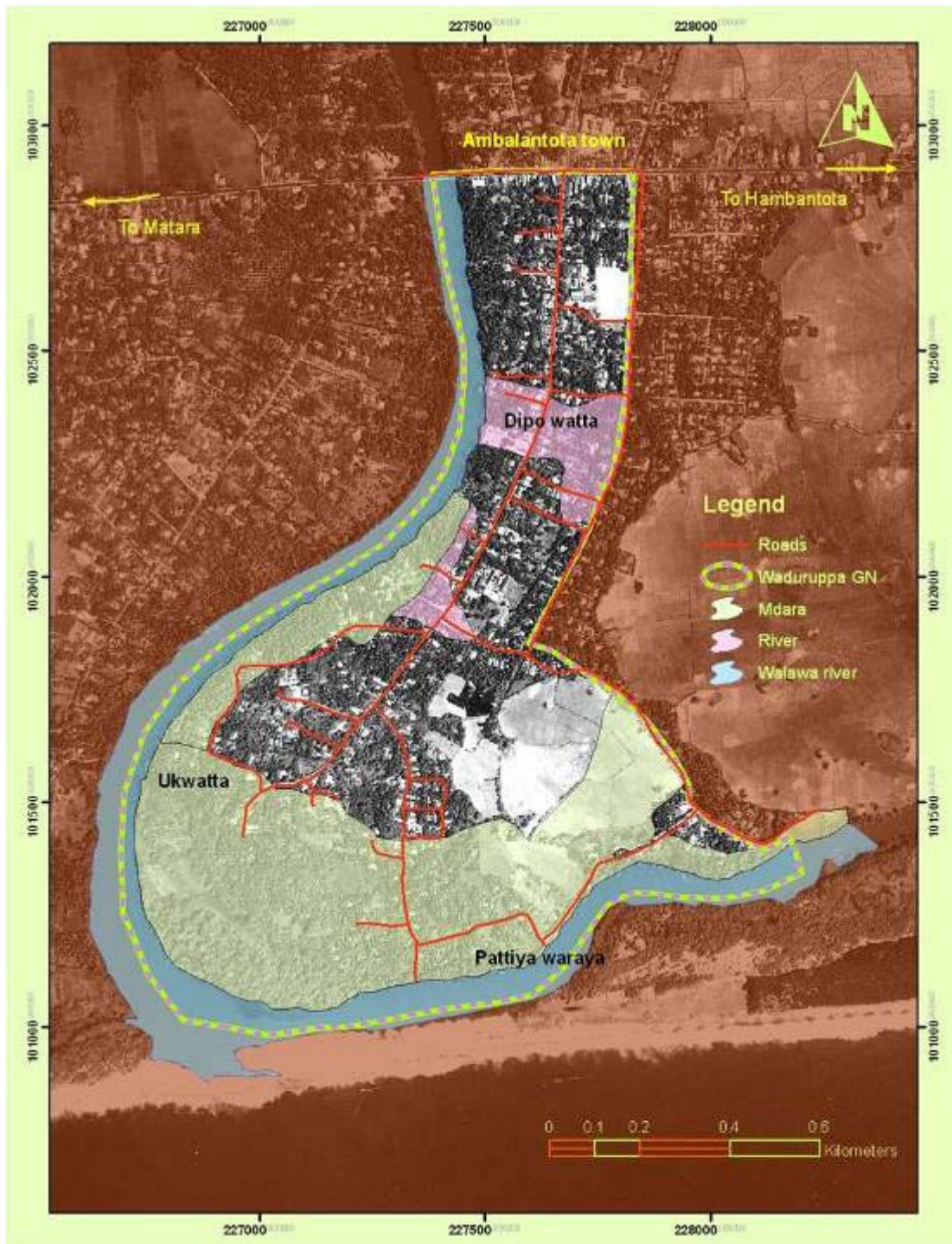


Installation of flood gauges

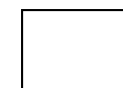


Effective flood mitigation mechanism





Participatory Hazard map of Wanduruppa GN division

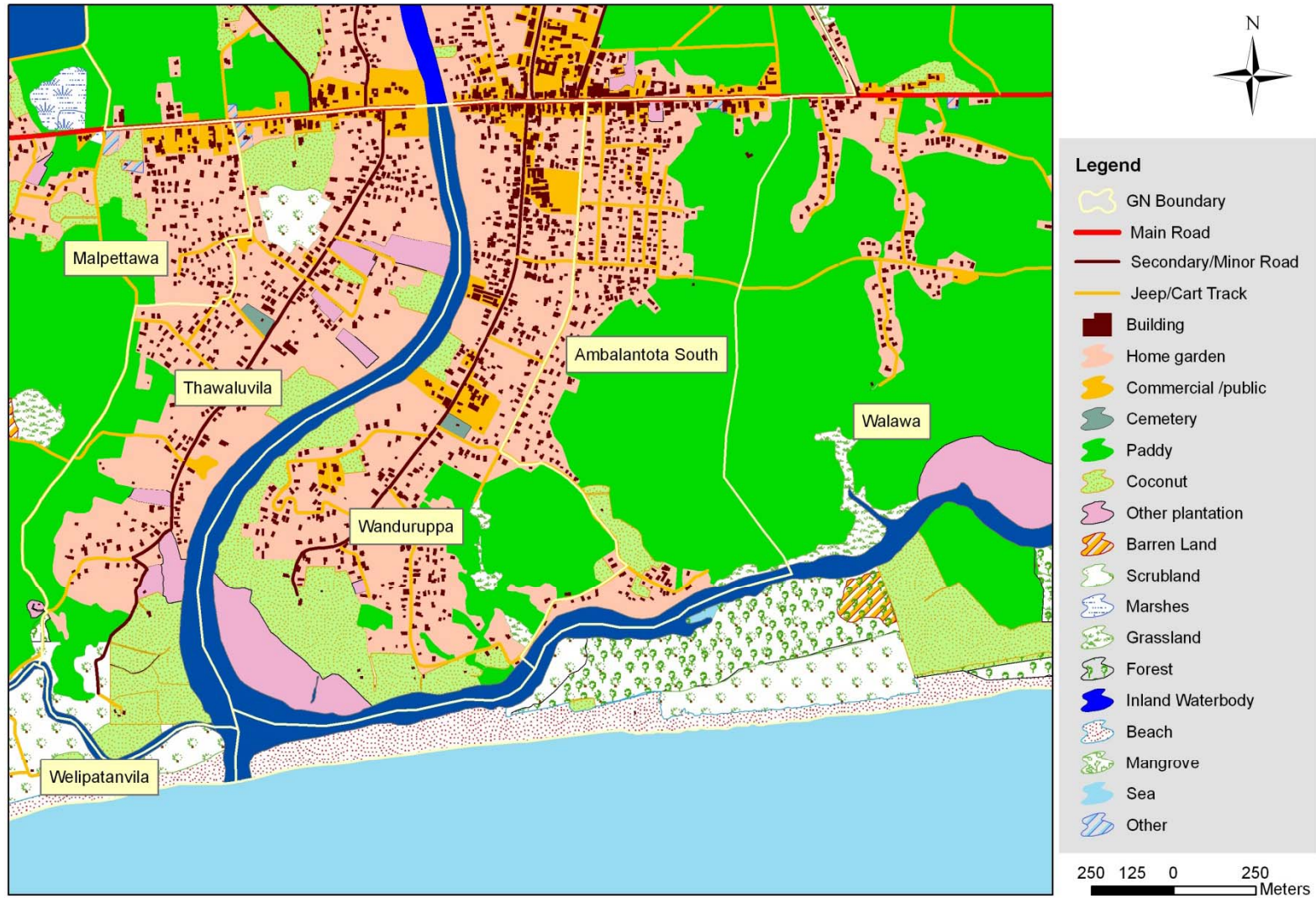


Flood affected area due to river flood

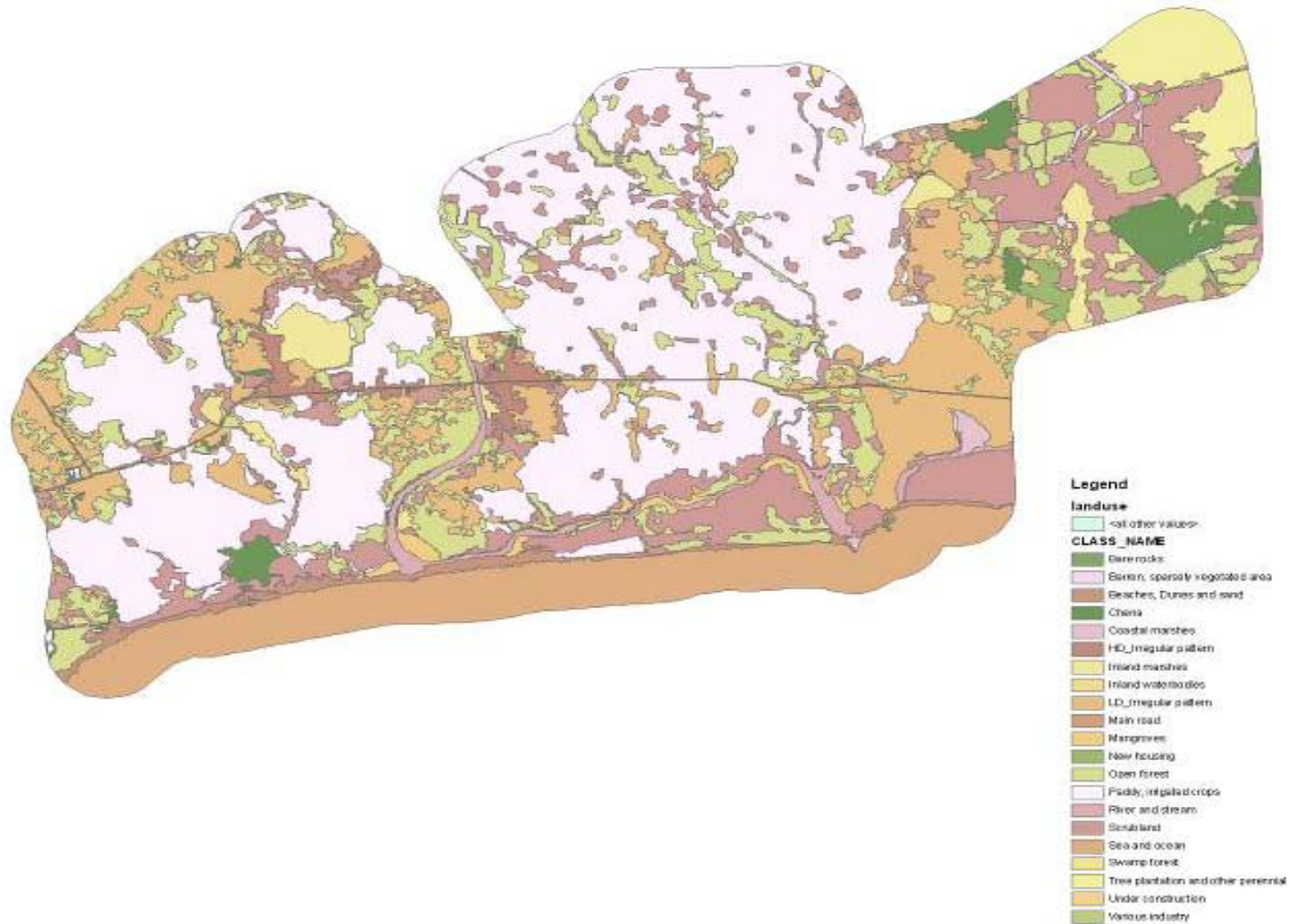


Urban floods due to drainage issues

Landuse pattern of the area



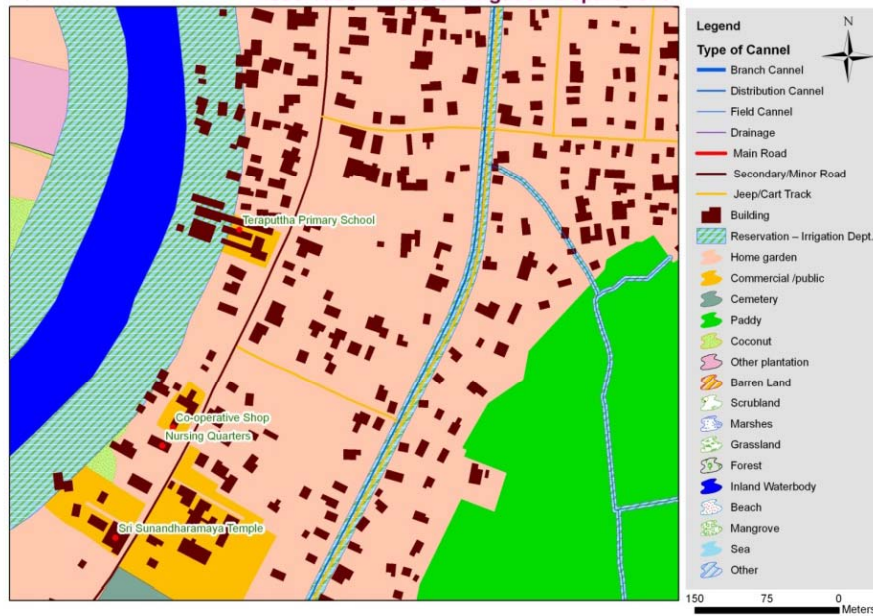
Land Use Plans developed by UDA for Ambalantota DS division



Sectorial Planning

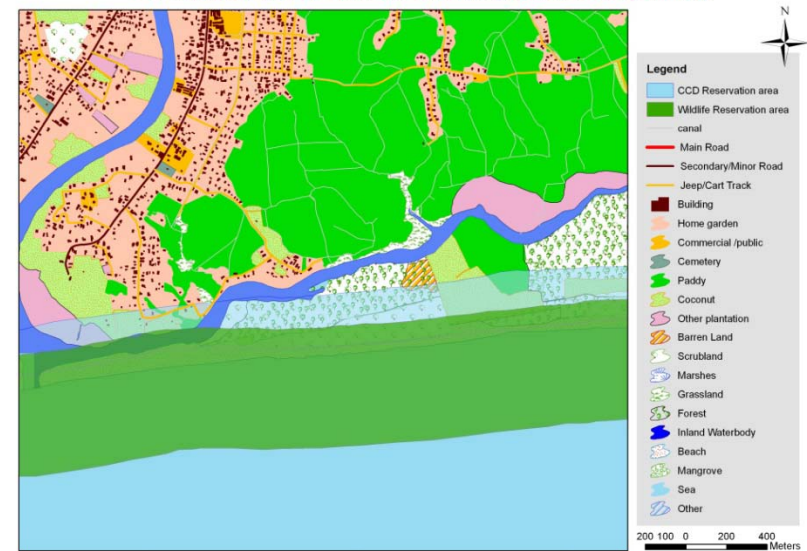
Map 06

Reservation Areas of Irrigation Department



Map 08

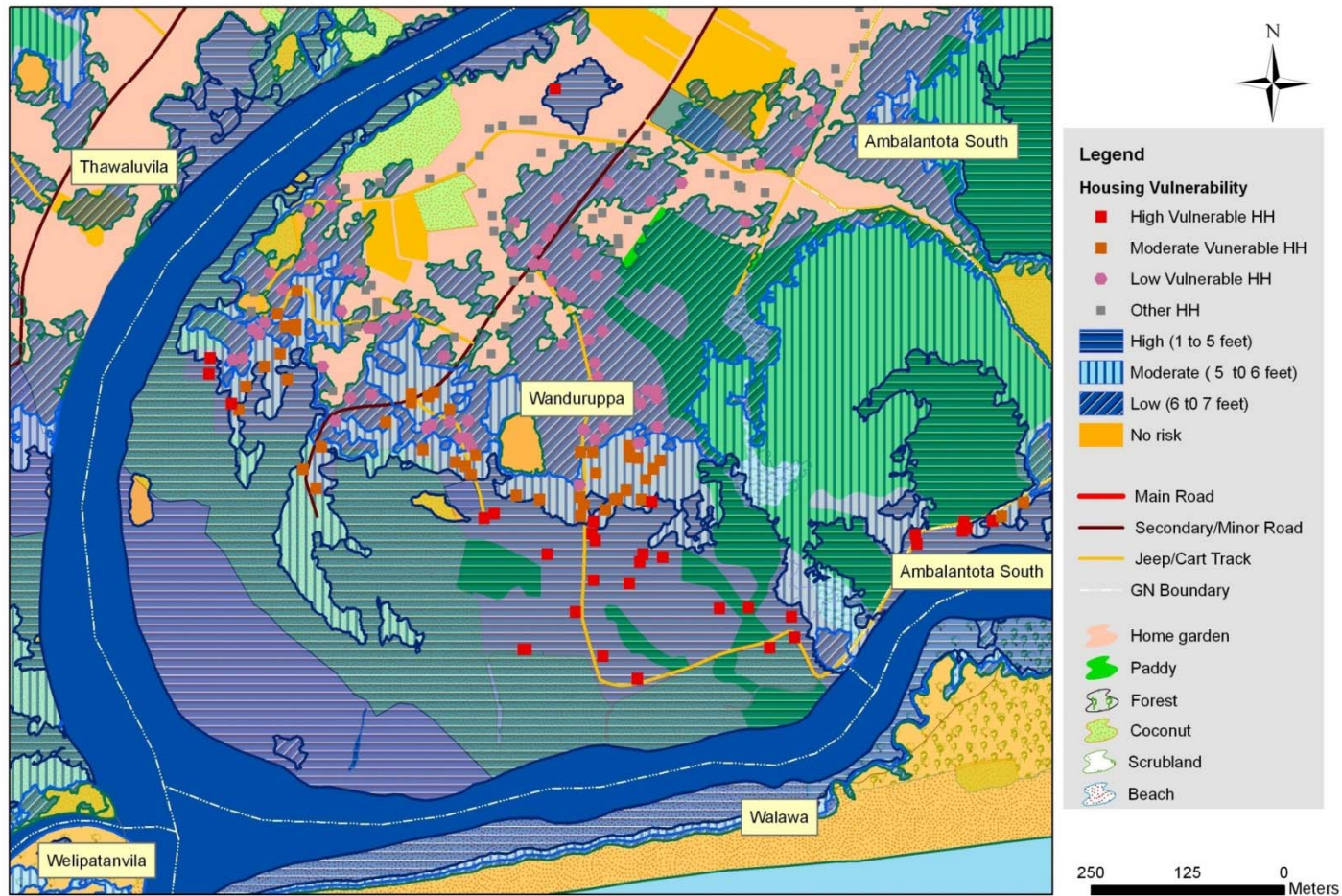
Reservation Areas of Wildlife & Coastal Conservation Department

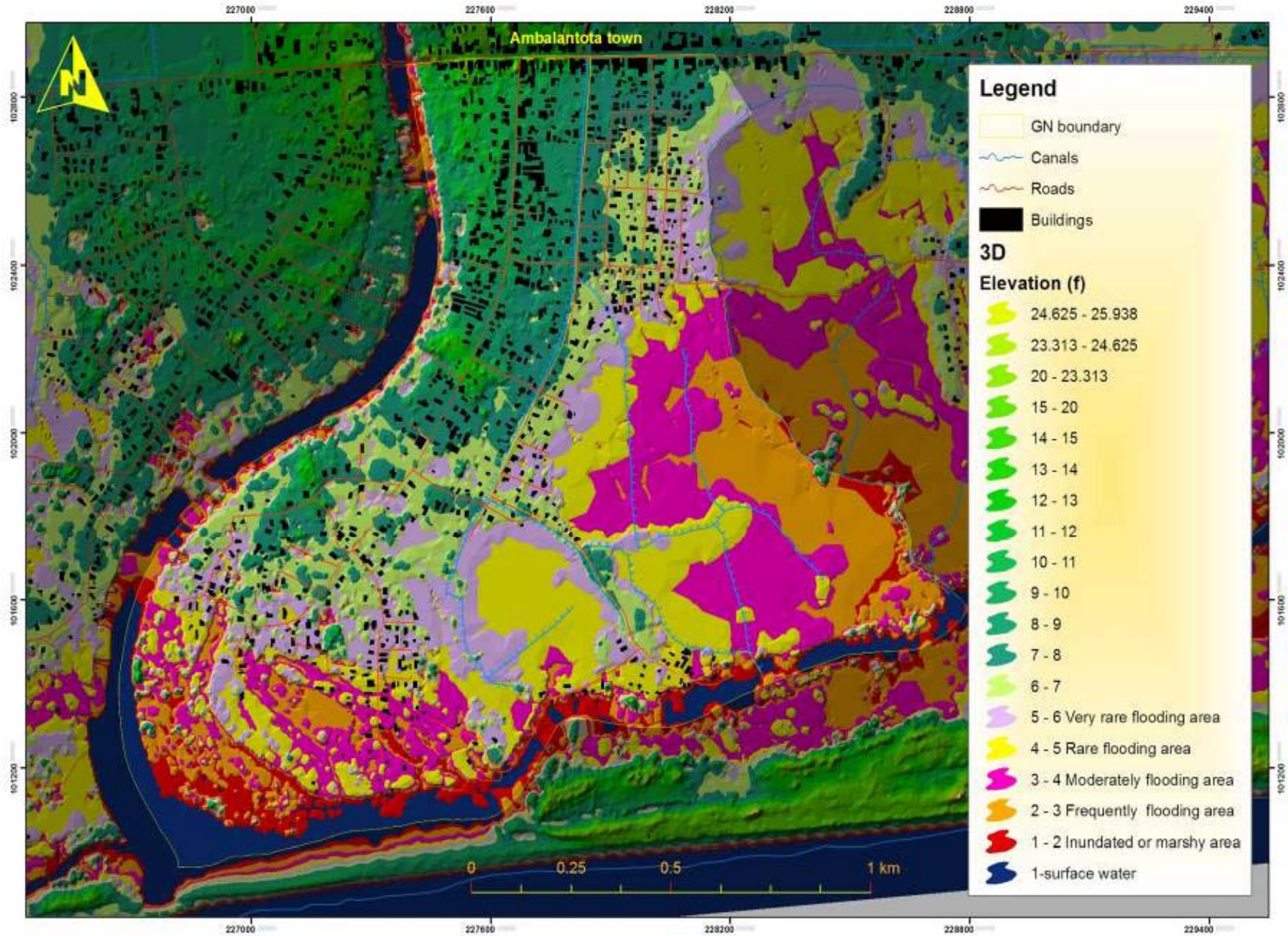


Mapping flood risk using elevation data

Map 05

Flood affected Houses - Waduruppa GN Division - Ambalantota





Developing guidelines

- Guidelines are developed based on the risk zonation
(Building codes, setback regulations)
- Scenarios developed to address the Climate change variations of river flow
- Enforcing and adherence of the guidelines by Divisional Development Committee (DDC) which is legally accepted as a development decision making body
- Livelihood development plan of the Ambalantota, Disaster Preparedness Plans
- Incorporation of the guidelines into the Ambalantota Area Development plan of the UDA
- Feedback loop established UDA, LG, Community work together in making the decisions

Outcomes

- Effective Flood mitigation; avoided crop loss appx 48 million/yr and other livelihoods such as fisheries
- Significant social benefits for men, women and children
- 52 families in the high risk zone are to be relocated
- Constriction of drainage canals near school and hospital premises (50 lakhs)
- Land value has been increased in the area
- Additional livelihoods promotion ; handicrafts, eco tourism, flood resistant crop varieties



THANK YOU