



URBAN RESILIENCE

PLAN INTERNATIONAL THROUGH - CMDP IN BATTANG AND SKO IN PHNOM PENH



Vulnerability Profile

- **Key vulnerability:** increased intensity and frequency of flooding, storms
- **Key issues:** limited capacity of drainage network, poor sanitation; limited coordination between local authorities and communities, limited awareness of CCA, DRR and safe shelter.
- **Impacts:** damage to physical infrastructure, inaccessibility of markets, schools, and other services, outbreak of vector borne diseases, lack of safe drinking water.
- **Traditional coping strategies:** provision of vaccine and medical care, building of temporary toilets, protection of assets from theft during floods, using sandbags and tree logs for flood protection, raising doorsteps to prevent floods from reaching the inside of houses; constructing protective walls, elevating house foundations
- **Targeted priority stakeholders:** women, elderly, children, and vulnerable population e.g. rural migrants



Responses

- Supporting a wastewater master plan, including drainage systems, with target communities & local authorities
- Rehabilitating and extending climate resilient drainage canal networks in flood-prone areas, in partnership with authorities, local contractors and communities outside main drainage systems
- Developing a guidance note on climate-proofing urban infrastructure (drainage rehabilitation), and training local communities and local authorities on mainstreaming CCA/DRR into CIPs/CDPs
- Building capacity to integrate communities' CCA and DRR action plan into CIPs/CDPs with local authorities.
- Operating an Urban Community Resource Center on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in Battambang City as a mechanism for disaster risk management
- Providing house improvement and repair kits to resources to local communities along with access to finance related resources
- Building WASH infrastructure in the community
- Creating material to raise awareness in the community about shelter improvement and urban resilience



Key Successes

- The construction of drainage systems received significant financial, material and human resource contribution from the local community, with very good participation and coordination from local authorities
- 12 houses have been repaired to date using shelter repair kits, which are serving as model and creating interest from the community to join the Program
- Significant improvement in NGO staff capacity in using participatory vulnerability assessment approaches (PASSA) and in facilitating community-led development around CCA/DRR
- The PASSA Approach was very well received in the community. Local PASSA Members are providing critical support, showing that running community-led projects promotes ownership and sustainability

Challenges & Lessons

- Government investment decisions in urban drainage overlapped with the initial project plan. This created some delays but ultimately lead to an alternative fund to serve the same community
- Poor households expressed risk aversion to credit for cultural and material reasons. As houses were improved, poorer households decided to join the credit program based on observing the result
- Credit programs need a longer duration to show initial results, address barriers and risks associated in order to develop credit products appropriate for poorest households
- Loan guarantee arrangements for funding shelter improvement kits require clear, written understanding and agreements from partners and donor at design stage to avoid delays later on



Beneficiary repairs his house in Phnom Penh



Risk map in Prek Takong 1 village, Phnom Penh



Rehabilitation of drainage canals in Sangkat Rattanak in Battambang



Bidding process Municipality Hall in Battambang



Capacity building on climate change adaptation strategies in urban areas for communities in Battambang

Sample Urban Resilience Project at a Glance (CMDP)

- **Sub-project title:** Strengthening capacities and institutions of local actors for mainstreaming climate resilience into development plan
- **Budget:** USD49,984
- **Implementation period:** June 2016- December 2017
- **Project area:** Sangkat Ratanak and Toul Ta Ek commune, Battambang Municipality, Battambang province
- **Sectors theme:** Urban water supply and sanitation, DRR
- **Beneficiaries:** about 900 people (includes 398 women and 100+ children)
- **Population:** 32,845 (2010)
- **Key livelihood activities:** non-farm activities such as construction workers, guards, cleaners



[Battambang province]