



# Completion Report

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Project Number: 45295-001  
Technical Assistance Number: 7929  
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## Addressing Disaster Risk through Improved Indicators and Land Use Management

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TA Number, Country, and Name: TA 7929-REG: Addressing Disaster Risk through Improved Indicators and Land Use Management			Amount Approved: \$700,000 Revised Amount: \$800,000	
Executing Agency: ADB		Source of Funding: \$371,000 (TASF-IV) \$329,000 (TASF-Others) \$100,000 (UEIF)	Amount Undisbursed: \$114,650.47 (TASF) \$7,117.49 (UEIF)	Amount Utilized: \$585,349.53 (TASF) \$92,882.51 (UEIF)
TA Approval Date: 24 Nov 2011	TA Signing Date: NA	Fielding of First Consultant: 29 July 2013	TA Completion Date Original: 31 Dec 2013    Actual: 30 Nov 2015  Account Closing Date Original: 31 Dec 2013    Actual: 29 Dec 2015	
<b>Description</b> Development gains in Asia and the Pacific are increasingly under threat from the impacts of disasters due to natural hazards and climate change. To reverse this trend, greater attention is needed to address disaster risk management (DRM) in the context of development by integrating disaster risk considerations in development planning. Since development projects by necessity have a local footprint, a key entry point for this integration in the urban context are the land use management processes. While there are gaps and deficiencies in the practice of land use management in many parts of Asia and the Pacific, a focus on improving practice and making land use management more risk-sensitive will enable stronger outcomes for protecting development investments.  Through this technical assistance (TA) project, ADB supported a series of focused research and development activities to review the obstacles that have arisen in the past in effectively addressing DRM in the context of land use management, the solutions that are being developed to overcome these obstacles, and the best ways to share these good practices with a wide set of development practitioners within DMCs.				
<b>Expected Impact, Outcome, and Outputs</b> The expected impact of the TA will be strengthened access to tools and guidance on risk-sensitive land use planning and development leading to reduced urban disaster risk in DMCs. The outcome will be enhanced knowledge of risk-sensitive land use planning and development among participating DMCs. The TA will have three primary outputs: (i) development of guide and sector notes for integrating risk-sensitive land use management into sector development projects; (ii) case studies of incentives for disaster risk reduction (DRR); and (iii) development of a set of urban risk indicators to track progress in implementing urban risk reduction measures.				
<b>Delivery of Inputs and Conduct of Activities</b> ADB was the executing agency and the Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Division (SDCD) (formerly Public Management, Governance, and Participation Division) was the implementing agency for the TA. With the DRM team within SDCD being undermanned in the first half of 2012, TA implementation was delayed, and the first consulting firm was engaged only in July 2013. An extension of TA completion date from 31 December 2013 to 31 July 2014 was approved on 12 March 2013.  As per the TA design, three urban areas were selected as case studies, in consultation with regional department and resident mission staff and development partners. These were Da Nang City, Viet Nam; Kathmandu Valley, Nepal; and Naga City, Philippines. The selection of the case study urban areas took place during the inception phase of the TA and on the basis of (i) levels of disaster risk, (ii) regional/geographic diversity, (iii) progress in initiating or achieving risk-sensitive land use plans and development projects, (iv) alignment with country partnership strategies or country operation business plans, (v) receptiveness to proposed TA outputs, (vi) presence or absence of international donor community resources, and (vii) potential to benefit cities through application of TA results to existing or future ADB investment projects (based on a review of ADB project pipelines for DMCs in which short-listed cities are located).  Consultation missions were held in the selected case study areas to better understand the disaster risk profile, past and ongoing initiatives on risk-sensitive land use management, and increase awareness and demand for addressing disaster risk considerations as part of urban development processes. With respect to Output 1—guide and sector notes for integrating risk-sensitive land use management—it was realized that the three cities were at different stages of using tools related to risk-sensitive land use management, and, depending on their capacity and available resources, preferred to adopt different approaches. Apart from documenting ongoing practices, based on demand, the TA also provided specific support—providing technical support to Naga City to collect hazard information, which can be used as part of their ongoing comprehensive land use plan formulation process; undertaking series of studies and survey on land pooling and DRR for Kathmandu Valley—for which the client cities expressed satisfaction. These learnings were captured in the final Output 1. Output 2—case studies of incentives for DRR—was a very new concept, and the participating client cities expressed great interest in learning more about the possible uses of incentives for DRR and the need to dialogue and consult with different set of stakeholders in the city (decision-makers, private developers,				

communities, etc.) in order to design realistic incentives-related products. This led to mobilizing additional financial resources of \$100,000 from the Urban Partnership Financing Facility and extending the TA completion date to 30 September 2015. In order to maximize the impact, and in line with the TA design, it was decided to implement Output 3 not as a standalone activity but to embed in a larger exercise around urban development and urban resilience. This led to the TA supporting the Urban Sector Group to include DRM-related indicators within the larger list of urban indicators developed by ADB; and, at the global level, support the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction to develop indicators for the global program on Making Cities Resilient.

A regional workshop to present the draft outputs of the project was planned for May 2015, but had to be postponed until September 2015 due to the devastating earthquake in Nepal in April 2015. The TA activities in Kathmandu Valley also had to stop from May to July 2015 due to the said earthquake, which led to the final extension of the TA until 30 November 2015. The regional workshop took place in Manila and brought officials from the three case study DMCs. In addition, officials were invited from Bangladesh and Myanmar as both the DMCs have been undertaking related work on risk-sensitive urban development under ADB investments. The workshop was also attended by key development partners involved in urban DRM. The discussions on incentives for DRR included four resource persons to share global practices and thinking on the newer area of work.

In the end, the TA utilized a total of 39 person-months of consultancy inputs provided by three consulting firms (31 person-months) and 4 individual consultants (8 person-months), engaged in accordance with ADB's Guidelines on the Use of Consultants. Given the project's importance, complexity, and impact the quality- and cost-based selection method, based on a quality-to-cost ratio of 80:20, and simplified technical proposals were used. Disbursements under the TA were made in accordance with ADB's Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook. The performances of all consultants were satisfactory. All consultants efficiently delivered their outputs. The TA had savings of US\$121,768, primarily from the budget of workshops/conferences and contingencies. The performance of ADB as an executing agency was satisfactory.

#### **Evaluation of Outputs and Achievement of Outcome**

Output 1 – Developed through a process of extensive consultation with DMCs and ADB officers, the output has been finalized into a series of guidance notes, targeted as planners working in the DMCs and providing technical guidance on using disaster risk considerations in key land use management processes, namely, land use planning, development controls, greenfield development, and urban redevelopment. Further, the guidance note is illustrated with detailed case studies from and beyond the Asia Pacific region. It is expected that the output will be a living document and improved as new learnings emerge. The development of the output is found to be very timely as increasing number of ADB investments in the urban space is integrating components related to strengthening resilience and land use management, and project officers have expressed interest to use the guidance note as part of capacity building components of investment projects. Output 2 – Since the topic of incentives for DRR is very new to the DMCs, in addition to the city case studies and consultations, a synthesis document has been developed to summarize the learnings from the three case study areas, as well as the discussion at the regional workshop held under the TA. Output 3 – The indicators have been embedded under larger initiatives and, as a result, their chance of being used and improved is higher. The TA has resulted in enhanced knowledge of risk-sensitive land use planning in the case study cities, thereby achieving the TA outcome. For example, in the case of Naga City, the knowledge shared through the TA allowed the city planning office to gather hazard data for integration into the city's comprehensive land use plan; for Da Nang City, the city government has expressed interest to translate the technical guidance note for future use; and for Kathmandu Valley, the Kathmandu Valley Development Authority has benefitted from the TA by integrating DRM in the Kathmandu Valley Strategic Development Plan.

#### **Overall Assessment and Rating**

Overall, TA implementation was successful despite the delays in implementation for reasons indicated above.

#### **Major Lessons**

The consultation undertaken with the stakeholders in the case study areas emphasized that embedding DRM in urban land use management processes and developing incentives is a new approach. While pilots have been undertaken in few DMCs, much work is required to scale up and mainstream such approach, and ADB could play a key role through its urban investments. Moving forward, capacity building of DMC officials will play a key role.

#### **Recommendations and Follow-Up Actions**

None.

TA = technical assistance.

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