



Training Workshop on Integrated Flood Management for the Nile Basin Countries

23-27 November 2009 Nairobi, Kenya

Making the concept matter to the local level
Experiences from projects in South Asia

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www.apfm.info



Community Flood Management Programme (CFMP) in South Asia: Pilot Phase (Bangladesh, India, Nepal) WMO/GWP APFM

Implementing institutions:

- Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad (BUP) Dhaka
 - Institute for Resource Management and Economic Development (IRMED), New Delhi
 - Jalstrot Vikas Sanstha (JVS), Kathmandu
- Successfully implemented in the 2004 floods



A view of the rehabilitated huts in village Purnahi on 22nd September, 2003.
(Bihar)



CFMP Pilot phase: the purposes

- Assemble information on community-level coping strategies employed traditionally through interactions with the people
- Analyze flood management activities and practices at the community level

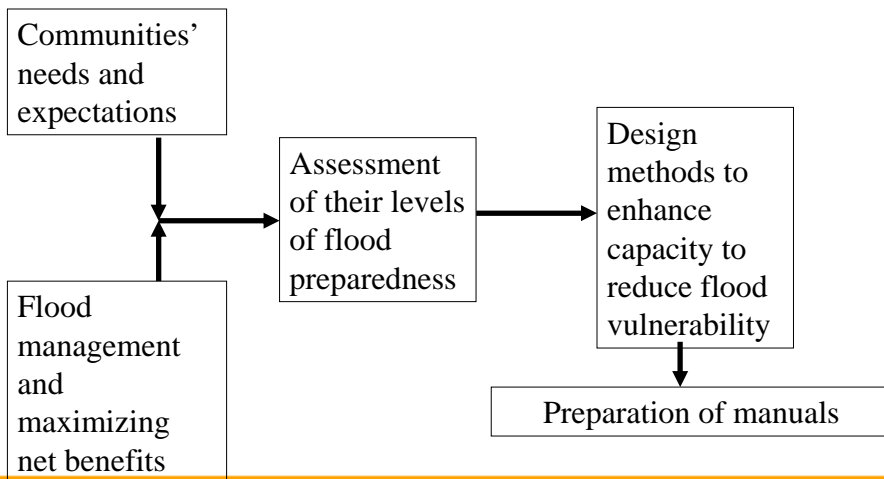


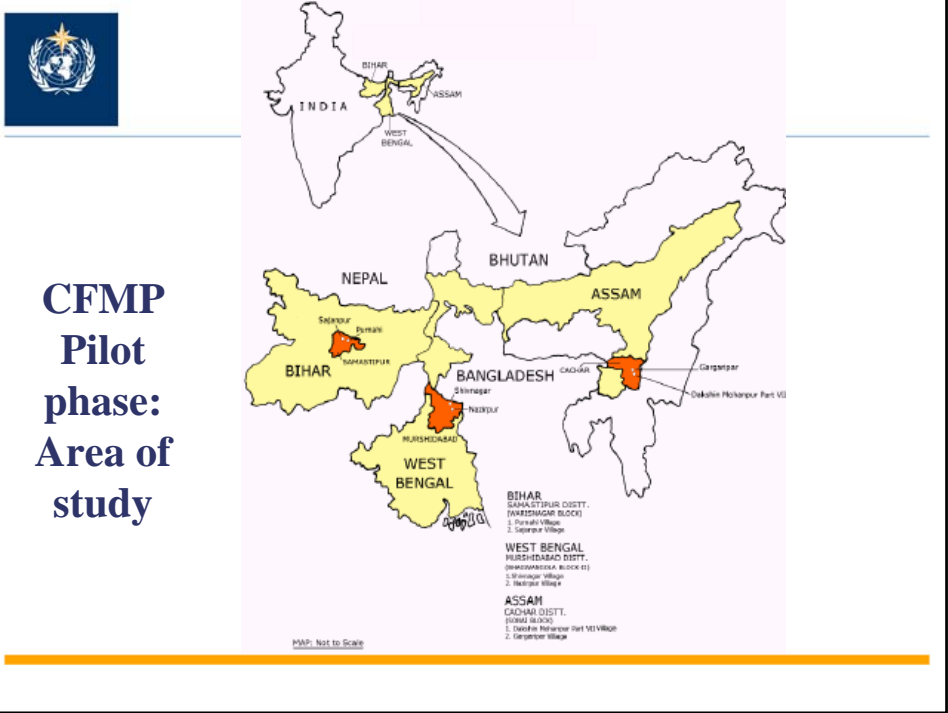
Dr. N.M.P. Verma, Member of the Project Team having discussion with a group of villagers including the lady Chairperson (sitting on the chair) of village Panchayat, Purnahi on 22nd September, 2003. (Bihar)


- Assess the community level and magnitude of perception of flood as a risk
- Prepare a community flood management manual



CFMP Pilot phase: the process

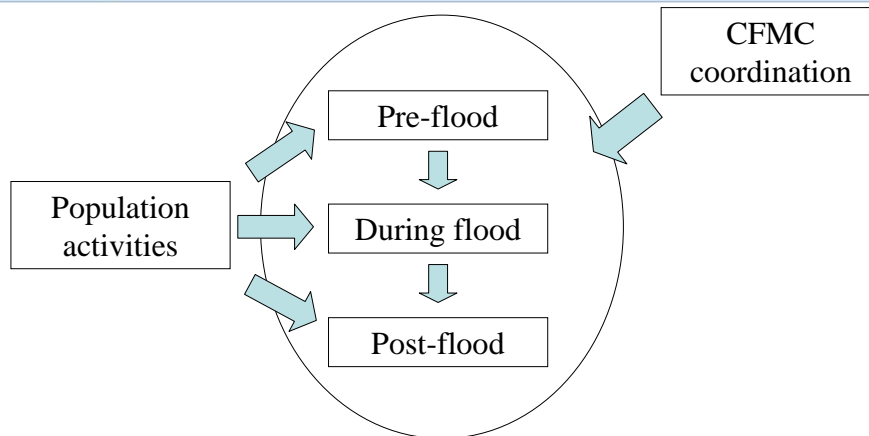




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- CFMP – from concept to implementation**
1. Formation of community flood management committees (CFMCs)
 2. Assessment of needs and capabilities in community flood preparedness
 3. Organization of information dissemination and training for capacity building
 4. Monitoring and reporting
 5. Information management for future reference
 6. Making provisions for emergency situations
 7. Interface with Government
 8. Resource mobilization



Response to floods



Community Flood Management Committees

- Composed by local authorities, teachers, medical staff, local officials, socially and economically disadvantaged groups (tot: 10-20 people). Gender issue was taken into account.

- Moderated influence/activity area (Union Parishad level)



A female participant raising a question during the training on Health Care & Sanitation on 27th February, 2004. (West Bengal)



Population-level responses

Elevate houses

Repair damaged structures

Elevate cattle-sheds

Prepare elevated storage
fuel, for
val

Work with

portable
es for
gency

Keep eyes and ears open for warnings!

Raise the level of latrines and connect them with houses

Keep handy emergency first-aid kits, water purifying tablets

Safeguard agricultural production, preserve seeds



Pre-flood responses

- Assign responsibilities
- Establish a vigilance/whistle-blower Task Force
- Collect flood forecast information continuously from all possible sources
- Issue warnings with all possible means: cell phones, FM radio, mouth-to-mouth, flags, drums,
- Identify and prepare shelters: think of facilities!



During flood responses

Enduring the flood

Better housing conditions,
Food and drinking storages,
Helthcare and hygiene,
Maintenance of mobility
Maintenance of communication

Escaping the flood

Provide shelters for population
Arrange for relocation of elderly, children, sick, pregnant women, etc.
Provide shelters for goods and livestock

Ensure « BAU » activities

security, healthcare, food distribution, etc.



Post-flood rehabilitation

- Return to normality
- Continuation of relief activities
- Inventory of damages/losses
- Assessing needs of community
- Prioritizing rehabilitation activities
- Rehabilitation of infrastructures
- Rehabilitation of emergency services

