



CDD and Climate and Disaster Resilience

Climate change is already impacting countries and communities around the world, often with the most vulnerable hit the hardest. Climate change increases the multiple risks that the poor already face, pushing those living on the margins even closer to the edge. The impact of extreme natural disasters is **equivalent to a \$520 billion loss in annual consumption**. Without urgent action to reduce vulnerability and build resilience, climate change impacts could push an **additional 100 million people into poverty by 2030**.

How does CDD help improve climate and disaster resilience?

Community-driven development (CDD), defined as an approach to local development in which control of decision-making and resources is wholly or partly transferred to community groups, can help improve the resilience of countries and their communities to the impacts of climate change and disasters.

Over the past decade, CDD programs have become a key operational strategy for national governments as well as numerous international aid agencies for the delivery of services and as a way to promote bottom-up development approaches where existing systems are not working. By optimizing the use of community actors, a CDD approach places less stress on government line agencies and at the same time is able to reach very large numbers of poor people.

CDD programs can provide communities with a broad platform for empowerment and poverty reduction in addition to a diverse range of risk management options. These programs also have the potential to deliver resilience support at the scale necessary to address climate change adaptation and increasing disaster risk for the millions of poor people at risk—while many CDD programs start as small-scale operations, the second and third generation programs scale up to regional and national levels.

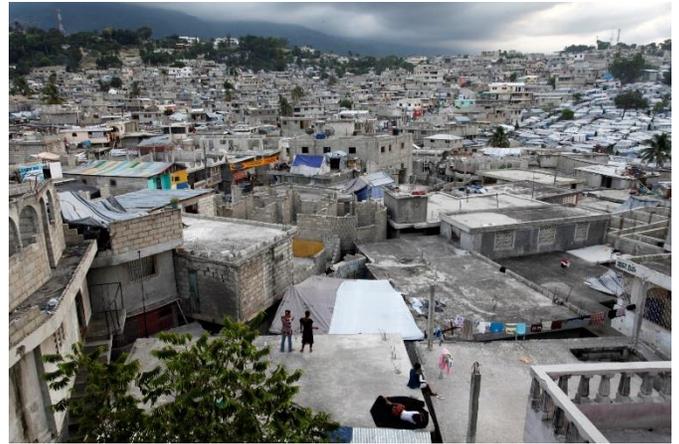
CDD offers the ability to tailor interventions to the local context. By channeling funds directly to the community and engaging them in making investment decisions, CDD projects can make use of local knowledge and expertise for a more effective outcome. The flexibility of CDD also allows existing programs to be repurposed in the face of natural disasters and other shocks to respond to immediate impacts. In Haiti, the Philippines, Indonesia, and other countries that face earthquakes and tropical storms, CDD programs often have disaster resilience components, and were quickly reworked to help rebuild after disaster struck.



Residents affected by Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) carry on with their daily activities on July 13, 2014, eight months after the super typhoon destroyed lives, livelihoods and property, and swept ships on the shores of Tacloban city, Philippines. Photo: Dominic Chavez / World Bank

CDD Results

In **Haiti**, the *Urban Community-Driven Development Project (PRODEPUR)* works to build political stability and restore basic services in neighborhoods with high levels of violence and crime across five municipalities by empowering community-based organizations to implement and maintain subprojects. In response to the January 2010 earthquake, the project immediately prioritized cash-for-work subprojects that addressed the disaster recovery needs of communities—for example, subprojects on debris removal and drainage ditch cleaning that provided temporary jobs to over 5,000 people, and housing repair and reconstruction that benefitted approximately 24,800 urban households.



A view of Delmas 32, a neighborhood in Haiti which many residence are beneficiaries of the PRODEPUR- Habitat project. The neighborhood now has electricity until 11pm, with new improvements to sidewalks and homes. Photo: Dominic Chavez

In **the Philippines**, the *National CDD Program (NCDDP)* aims to empower communities to achieve improved access to services and participate in more inclusive local planning, budgeting, and implementation and covers all of the poorest municipalities in the country – approximately 25% of the national population. Started in 2014, the program supports community subproject investments that respond to community-identified priorities, such as roads, bridges, schools, or day care centers. In the aftermath of Super-typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda), more than 524 municipalities used NCDDP’s Disaster Response Operational Modality to recover and to build their resilience against future disasters, electing to rebuild roads, flood and river control infrastructure, and community centers/multi-purpose buildings that could be used as evacuation centers.

“Typhoon Yolanda is a game changer because it forces us to rethink how we can use opportunities like this new program to strengthen not just our response but resiliency to disasters. By covering ‘Yolanda’-affected municipalities [with the National CDD Program], we are ensuring that the immediate needs of these communities are addressed. More importantly, we are also helping to protect them from falling further into poverty by restoring and sustaining their access to basic social services,”

*Corazon “Dinky” Juliano-Soliman, Secretary of Social Welfare and Development
Government of the Philippines*

What resources are available?

The CDD Global Solution Group under the World Bank’s Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience Global Practice supports the application of the CDD framework to in climate and disaster resilience. Recent research includes:

- *Climate and Disaster Resilience: The Role for Community-Driven Development*, Margaret Arnold, Robin Mearns, Kaori Oshima, and Vivek Prasad. World Bank Group, 2014

For further assistance and resources, contact the CDD cluster at cddgsg@worldbank.org or at <https://collaboration.worldbank.org/groups/community-driven-development-global-solutions-group>

