

Rethinking Urban Flood Resilience: Towards a Whole-Society Approach in the BIMP Region

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BIMP-EAGA 2025 Vision



A map of the Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines - East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA)
(Photo from budayaw.com)

Figure 21. Environment Assets, Drivers, Challenges and Bottlenecks

Assets



- Terrestrial and marine biodiversity, abundant water resources, renewable energy as a sustainable energy source which can contribute to biodiversity conservation

Growth Drivers



- Climate change mitigation and adaptation, sustainable management of critical ecosystems and environment-energy-food nexus
- International agreements drive cooperation
- Stakeholder engagement

Challenges



- Natural and human-induced threats (e.g. unsustainable practices, changing land use patterns and weak capacities in climate change mitigation and adaptation)
- Different levels of development

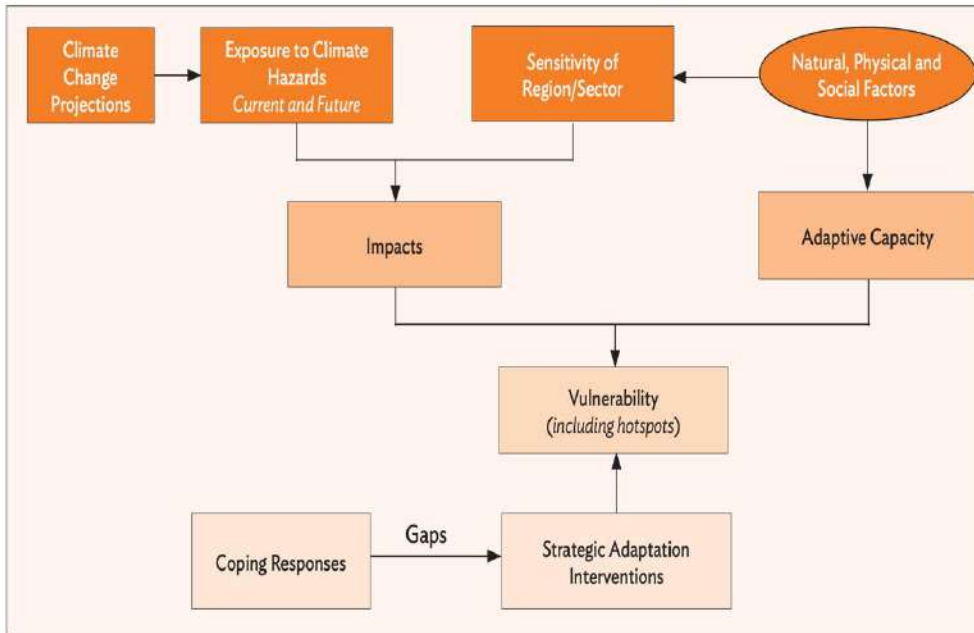
Implementation Bottlenecks



- Policy and regulatory: differences in policies and regulations and different priorities
- Institutional: poor coordination (sectors), weak engagement of private sector and local communities, and need to mainstream environment in strategies and projects

BIMP-EAGA Vulnerability Assessment

Figure 2 Framework for Vulnerability Assessment



Source: ADB (2015).

Countries that comprise BIMP-EAGA on the whole have fairly adequate legislations, policies, and plans that are in place in relation to climate change adaptation. However, there is room for improvement. For example, the effectiveness of climate change adaptation programs for managing climate change can be enhanced by developing synergy of adaptation action activities among sectors. This is because climate resilience practices do not depend on a single government ministry or agency but necessarily involves all sectors (i.e., all levels of government, the private sector, and the community).



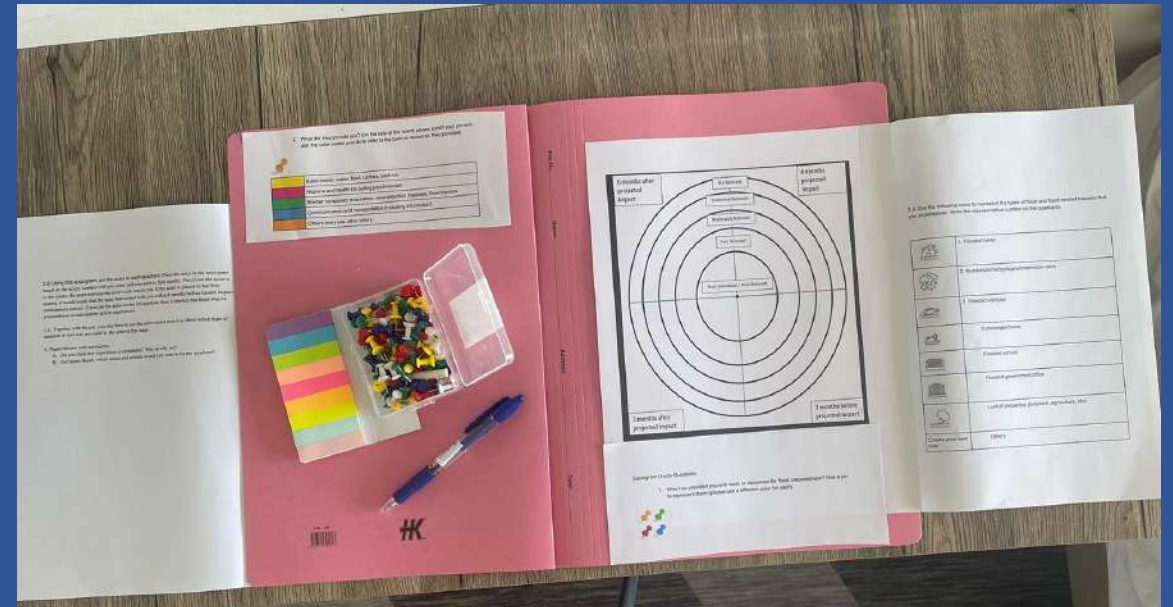
Research Project

Explore the knowledge, attitude, and practices of vulnerable communities in the BIMP-EAGA subregion on disaster preparedness, specifically in relation to flooding as a hazard. Through this, this study may contribute to the documentation of localized understanding of climate changes impacts and the relevant adaptation and mitigation approaches that could be amplified towards policy-making.

Creative and participatory methods: Sociogram, photoelicitation, and walking ethnography



Palawan: Photo elicitation



Sociogram on Flood Risk and Response

Flood Risks Overview:



Dr. Shariza Wahyuna Binti Hj Shahrin
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Dr. Nur Zaimah Ubaidillah
Universiti Malaysia Sarawak



Dr. Lena Hanifah
Universitas Lambung Mangkurat



Dr. Rowena Gaspay-Fernandez and Dr. Lorizza Mae P. Gacott
Palawan State University



What's Wrong with the Old Way of Dealing with Floods?



Time consuming

High Cost

Limited
Adaptability

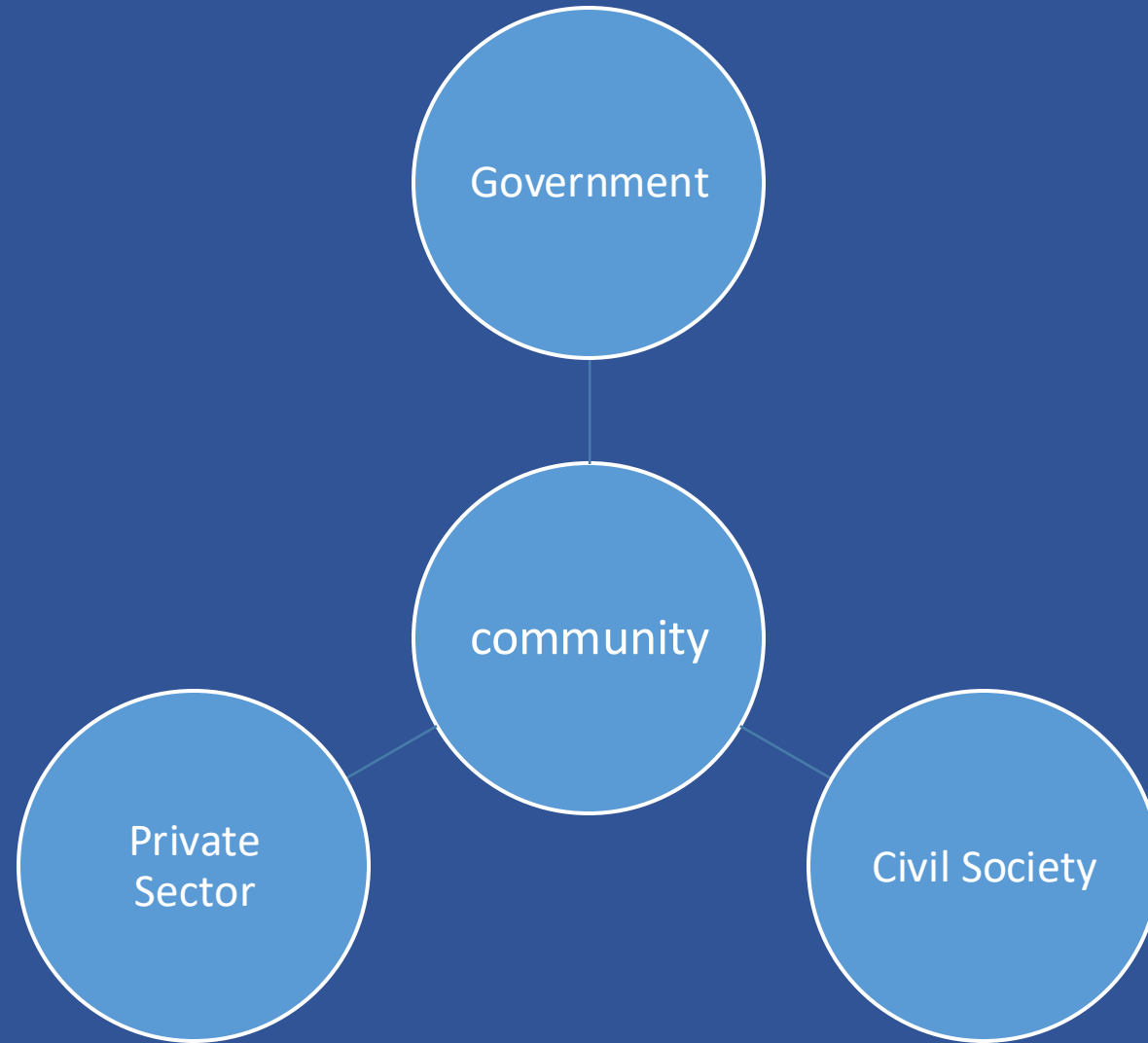
Technocratic
Solutions

Overlooking
local needs

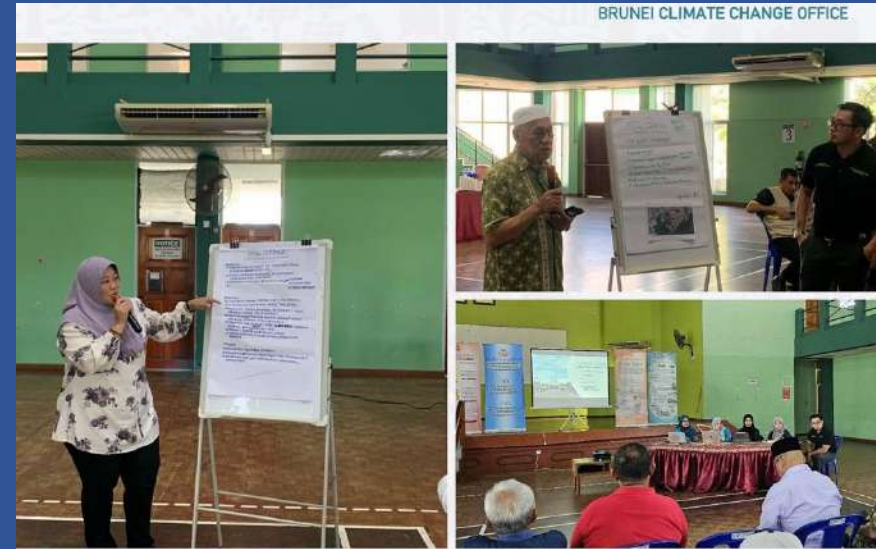
Neglecting
Community-
based solutions



So, what is this “Whole-Society-Approach”?



Government support



Civil Society



The "Caritas Village" in Puerto Princesa City's Langogan village. PHOTO COURTESY OF AVPP



Romar Miranda



Indonesia
Interfaith Organization and
community kitchen organizers

Private Sector



BIBD



Bank Kansel

Household-level response: Floating devices in Banjarmasin and Philippines



Household-level response



Indonesia
Early warning tool



Brunei
Flood-proofing



Philippines
Solar panel



Flood Governance: Banjarmasin, Indonesia

Taking lessons from Banjarmasin, Indonesia

Proklim Village: A model for a whole society approach to flood preparedness

