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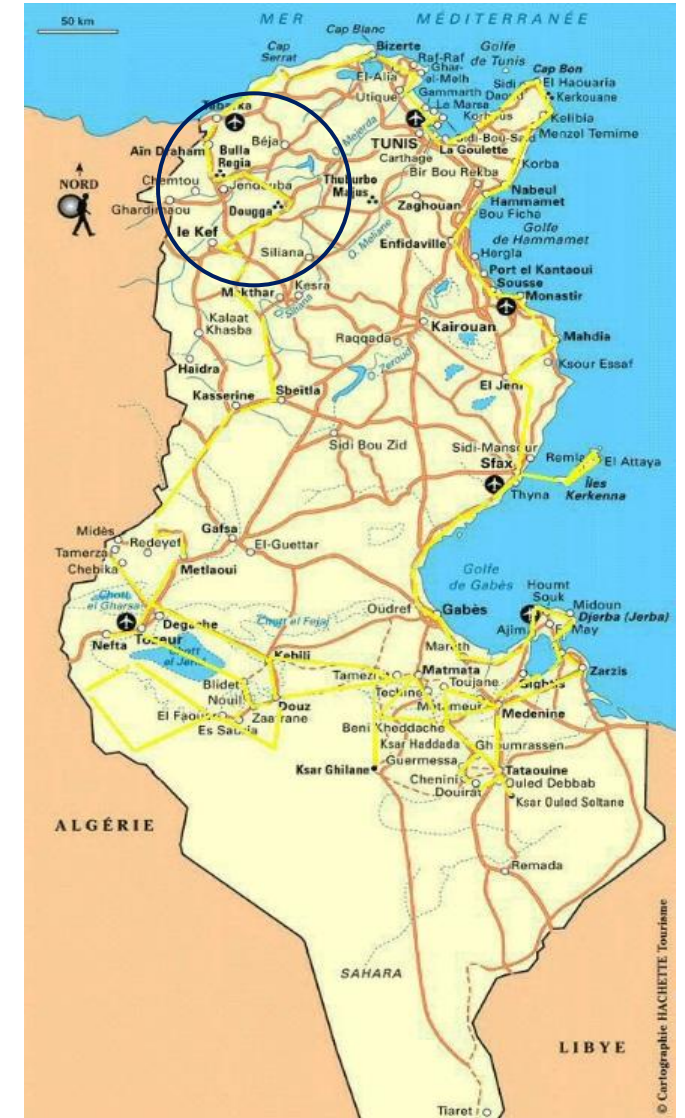
CITY PROFILE, PROGRESS AND ACTION PLAN - CASE OF AIN DRAHEM



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- CITY PROFILE
 - PROGRESS VIS-À-VIS THE TEN ESSENTIALS
 - ACTION PLAN

PROFILE OF AIN DRAHEM

- Ain Drahem is located in the north west of Tunisia with an area of 50000 hc, representing 16% of the total area of Governorate of Jandouba;
- A population of 42000 inhabitants (26% are located in urban area and 74% in rural area);
- Characterized by a **high density of forest**, with 38000 hc (76% of total area of the city);
- The **rainfall** in Ain Drahem is the highest in Tunisia with 1500mm/ year;
- It has a very cold winter with an average temperature of 5° to 10° and exposed to **snow storms** ;
- The city infrastructure is quite **vulnerable to landslides**



- The Municipality of Ain Drahem was created in 28 of June 1892 ;
- It joined the MCR in 28 of November 2013;
- It joined the regional UNDP/UNISDR project on urban disaster risk in 2014;



MAJOR DISASTERS

FOREST FIRES

- The Forest's area represents 80 % of the area of Ain Drahem and 31% of the area of the governorate de Jandouba ;
- the season of forests' fires starts from 15th of April until end of September;

DATA OF FORESTS' FIRES BETWEEN 2007 AND 2014

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Interv	Sup. (ha)	Interv	Sup. (ha)	Interv.	Sup. (ha)	Interv.	Sup. (ha)	Interv.	Sup. (ha)	Interv.	Sup. (ha)	Interv.	Sup. (ha)	Interv.	Sup. (ha)
Forests' fires	04	02	18	07	20	11	03	1.5	07	02	06	08	20	93	32	64

SNOW FALL

- Ain Drahem is the second highest area in Tunisia,
- The bonding between the sea, forest, height and wind waves (hot and cold) that run through the Mediterranean Sea and mainly the adjacent to Tunisian Algerian border

➔ **Cause significant amounts of snowfall in the highlands : in 2005 more than 1.80 meter.**



LANDSLIDES

Number of roads, installations and buildings were damaged by this disaster, in addition to the spread of this phenomenon in recent years and which caused many problems: outages roads, demolition of homes and the evacuation of the population, soil erosion,



FLOODS

Floods happen every year in Ain Drahem,

Local infrastructure and housing are very vulnerable to floods;



In February 2012 Ain Draham was totally isolated for three days due to **snowfall and landslides** that caused **seven deaths**, directly **affected 98 people** and caused considerable damage –




the **collapse of a bridge** linking Ain Draham and Hammam Bourguiba and five landslides cut the main roads leading to the town.


The estimated cost was **35 million dinars (US \$ 18 million)**, according to the national database on disaster losses (DesInventar) developed with the support of UNISDR and UNDP.



CHALLENGES AND DIFFICULTIES FACING THE MUNICIPALITY OF AIN DRAHEM



- The improvement of **the institutional framework** with an emphasis on the role of local actors in DRR and coordination among all stakeholders;
- Need to improve local capacity in **strategic planning and technical skills in DRR**;
- Need to **strengthen technical and financial resources** to improve efficiency in prevention, preparedness, intervention and recovery (put in place an equipped shelter center, modernization and improvement of infrastructure to speed up and facilitate relief operations and the evacuation, etc ...)
- Strengthen **partnership with civil society** to enhance awareness and sensitization about DRR at community level ;

PROGRESS TOWARDS 10 ESSENTIALS




	Essential	SCORE
	1. Organise for disaster resilience Still some weaknesses for the preparation of various local programs for disaster risk reduction; Lack of knowledge and skill in the field of disaster risk reduction at the level of the municipality; no effective partnership between the municipality and the private Sector; newly starting partnership with CSO (Red Crescent); A new DRR Focal point and local committee was set up in 2015;	3
	2. Identify, understand and use current and future risk scenarios Local stakeholders (mainly civil protection) know very well the city risks' scenarios and have regional and local intervention plan. However, there is still a need to a comprehensive risk profile of the city with local risk mapping and with regular update. This document should be the reference at municipality level.	2
	3. Strengthen financial capacity for resilience There is no specific study at local level in Ain Drahem for economic impact of disaster. A need to strengthen financial resources allocated as they are still not enough to really conduct risk reduction activities. Documentation and lessons' learned on DRR in Ain Drahem are not conducted regularly, which limits the support to decision making in terms of resource allocation mainly for prevention.	1

	Essential	SCORE
	<p>4. Pursue resilient urban development and design</p> <p>Ain Drahm has just updated its urban land use plan and use already the building codes. However, the lack of risk mapping and comprehensive risk assessment (Essential 2) is affecting the assessment of the built environment.</p>	3
	<p>5. Safeguard natural buffers to enhance the protective functions offered by natural ecosystems</p> <p>The local authorities are protecting the natural resources for better resilience mainly forests, water management. It is related to the ecosystem of the region to mitigate forest fires and flood.</p>	4
	<p>6. Strengthen institutional capacity for resilience</p> <p>The municipality is benefiting of the necessary institutional support from all relevant stakeholders (civil protection, Ministry of Social Affaires, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Equipment and Habitat, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Education, CSO (Red Crescent and the civil protection volunteer association). A better coordination at local level between the stakeholders is necessary to improve DRR interventions.</p>	3



	Essential	SCORE
	<p>7. Understand and strengthen societal capacity for resilience</p> <p>The culture of risk is relatively weak even if the culture of mutual help is strong at local level. There is still a need to strengthen the social awareness about risks and resilience at local level. Strengthen the role of CSO at community level is very important in support to the municipality efforts.</p>	2
	<p>8. Increase infrastructure resilience</p> <p>In Ain Drahem the list of critical infrastructure is known in order to get support in case of disaster (Schools, hospitals, Sport's infrastructure, administrative buildings etc ...) but also to can continue to provide services in case of disaster. Also there is a contingency plan at regional level for the governorate of Jandouba.</p> <p>However, the lack of risk scenarios lead to difficulties in putting in place a local contingency plan. And the municipality still need support to make all the critical infrastructure resilient and answer DRR standards.</p>	3



	Essential	SCORE
	<p>9. Ensure effective disaster response</p> <p>A regional contingency plan exists for the governorate of Jandouba and all stakeholders are involved in its implementation in case of disaster.</p> <p>Ain Drahem still does not have a specific local risk scenarios even if in case of disaster the existing response plan is judged relatively efficient.</p>	3
	<p>10. Expedite recovery and build back better</p> <p>Funds are allocated for the recovery through different sources of public budget but no specific fund for DRR exists. The reconstruction is ensured by the key stakeholders at local level (different sectors depends on the disaster). When doing reconstruction stakeholders take into consideration strengthening the resilience (ex: hydraulic studies for the case of landslides). However, there is still lack of the mapping risk and financial capacity at local level to conduct important interventions (linkages with essential 3).</p>	3

CURRENT ACTION PLAN

	Essential	Action taken/ ongoing/ upcoming
	1. Organise for disaster resilience	A new DRR Focal point in the municipality & A local committee was set up in 2015;
	2. Identify, understand and use current and future risk scenarios	Ain Drahem city risk assessment report will be prepared in the upcoming months.
	3. Strengthen financial capacity for resilience	4% of the Municipality annual budget in 2015 was allocated to DRR activities

	Essential	Action taken/ ongoing/ upcoming
	4. Pursue resilient urban development and design	This can be improved once the Essential 2 will be reached
	5. Safeguard natural buffers to enhance the protective functions offered by natural ecosystems	Efforts are continuous for this essential
	6. Strengthen institutional capacity for resilience	This essential depends on the improvement of the essential # 1

	Essential	Action taken/ ongoing/ upcoming
 	<p>7. Understand and strengthen societal capacity for resilience</p>	<p>Partnership between the municipality and the CSO is being enhanced.</p> <p>A memorandum of understanding is expected to be signed between Tunisian Red Crescent and the Municipality to build capacities of local CSO and mainly volunteers from Civil protection in Ain Drahem</p>
	<p>8. Increase infrastructure resilience</p>	<p>It is expected to work on improvement of the resilience of a pilot public building (a school in Ain drahem city)</p>

	Essential	Action taken/ ongoing/ upcoming
	9. Ensure effective disaster response	Not Applicable for now
	10. Expedite recovery and build back better	Not Applicable for now

Thank you for your attention
