Thank you for the opportunity of sharing with you our thoughts on how to accelerate the urban sanitation coverage.

When we speak about sanitation we very often quote statistics on coverage, discuss a lot about technological solutions and options and showcase community-led processes. What we however often forget is that there are real people behind the statistics, real people using the technology and real people who join the community processes. They have a face. For this reason UN-Habitat together with the Aga Khan Foundation went out and collected voices of women in Kenya, Tanzania, India and Jamaica as an advocacy tool.
Purpose of Today’s Meeting

- **Inform** the Committee of Permanent Representatives of UN-Habitat’s role in the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR), taking place in Sendai, Japan, 14-18 March;

- **Review** UN-Habitat’s engagement in the field of disaster preparedness, response and building resilient cities;

- **Discuss** how the CPR can guide UN-Habitat’s work in DRR to assist Member States in achieving the goals of the outcome framework on disaster risk reduction, to be adopted in Sendai.
Proposed Agenda

- Welcome by UN-Habitat Deputy Executive Director, Dr. Aisa Kirabo Kacyira
- Video of UN-Habitat’s work in disaster response in the Philippines
- Examples of UN-Habitat’s work in disaster risk reduction, recovery and resilience building
- Overview of WCDRR and UN-Habitat’s engagement
- Overview of UN-Habitat’s partnership with UNISDR
- Discussion on UN-Habitat’s continued support of disaster risk reduction and the goals of the Sendai framework
Recovery and sustainable development planning (Guiuan, Ormoc, Tacloban) funded by UNDP and UNICEF

Governing Council Resolution 23/17 (April 2011) encourages governments and Habitat Agenda partners to consider seriously increasing urban density through intensification of land use, as part of improved urban planning, so as to promote development patterns that allow housing for all, increased job opportunities and reduced urban sprawl, to reduce infrastructure investment costs, the ecological footprint of urban centres and demand for transport and energy use, and to overcome a growing social divide, spatial fragmentation and resulting in inefficient land use patterns.

Governing Council Resolution 24/3 (April 2013) directed UN-Habitat to develop international guidelines on urban and territorial planning that will provide a global framework for improving policies, plans and designs for more compact, socially inclusive, sustainable, better integrated and connected cities and territories and to present the draft guidelines to the Governing Council at its 25th session for approval.


ii) Resolution HSP/GC/19/7 of the same date recommending UN-HABITAT to
devote specific attention to human settlements needs in the reconstruction of
countries and territories affected by armed conflicts or by other human-made or
42, paragraph 6).
UN-Habitat’s Approach

UN-Habitat provides a cross-cutting approach for reducing vulnerabilities and risks before and after the disasters.

The organization’s approach is based on its long-standing experience in working closely with the communities, provincial and local authorities to meet their needs for:

- Land
- Shelter
- Basic services
- Secure tenure and infrastructure

...While simultaneously addressing the longer-term development needs and suggesting policy guidelines.
Examples: UN-Habitat’s Approach in Practice

**Myanmar**

- UN-Habitat is supporting the development of hazard /risk information on various spatial scales, with the National Government and professional societies in undertaking seismic and flood hazard and risk assessments.

- Legal and Policy inputs from DRR perspectives provided to the Disaster Management Law, Land Use Planning, Climate Change Strategy.

**Pakistan**

- Support to conduct of Rapid Needs Assessments and Damage Needs Assessments in the aftermaths of annual floods since 2008.

- Under the One UN Programme (2009-2012), UN-Habitat led the Community Based Disaster Risk Management component, focussing on empowering communities, vulnerable groups, grassroots organizations, and local authorities in high risk areas by enhancing their resources and capacities to prepare, respond and recover from a crisis.

Assessments in: Bago, Sagiang, Taungoo, Yangon and Pyay
Tohoku Earthquake Facts:

- 9.0 magnitude
- Confirmed death toll is 15,890 as of February 10, 2015.
- Material damage from the earthquake and tsunami is estimated at about 25 trillion yen ($300 billion).

In 2014

- 402 natural disasters
- Claimed an estimated 17,085 lives
- Affected 92 million people
- Caused over US$ 82 billion in damages.

*Asia continued to be the region most impacted by natural disasters, with almost half (180) of the disasters occurring in the region, accounting for 84*
per cent of the number of people affected.
More than 75 per cent of the world’s poor live in these urban areas, including 1 billion who live in slums with no access to basic services. This number is projected to double by 2030.

In 2014, the Ebola Virus Disease outbreak affected Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone. Markets were closed, prices were up, farms were abandoned and purchasing power dwindled. People faced close to five months of restricted movement that impacted their day-to-day lives and curtailed access to basic goods, services and livelihoods.

Health structures suffered the greatest impact and nearly collapsed creating a rise in death tolls from other health conditions (notably HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and maternal mortality).

Food insecurity levels rose sharply and by the end of 2014, 2.7 million people were provided with food assistance.
Public schools in the three affected countries remained closed; leaving some 5 million children aged 3 to 17 out of school.

Protection concerns included displacements of entire villages, induced by fear of contracting the disease; violent repressive measures by security forces at border posts and around quarantined areas; and estimates of children orphaned by the disease ranging from 3,700 to 19,000.
The complexity and diversity of cities and the strong mobility at regional level from and to urban centers is posing an increasing challenge for new types of health crises in the future.

**UN-Habitat’s Response to Ebola...**

UN-Habitat provided urban expertise to help understand how the arrival of Ebola in urban centers made the crisis so much harder to solve and develop a tailored urban response.

- **Deployment of one Senior UN-Habitat Staff to Monrovia for one month resulted in a 10 point Greater Monrovia Urban Operational Plan,** including a delegated crisis management structure and a clear role for key Mayors.

- Following this, two Senior UN-Habitat Staff have been seconded as Urban Crisis Managers to Monrovia and Freetown respectively.

- One UN-Habitat staff also helped to **set up an expansive data collection system using mobile phone technology.**
- The World Bank estimates the Arab Spring resulted in $800 billion in lost output in the seven hardest-hit countries

- UN-Habitat has emerging fragile cities portfolio, including 15 advisory services on governance and conflict in fragile states with a specific focus on youth and women where relevant
- Resilience is NOT about one sector or hazard or threat. Bangladesh has had good success with Early Warning Systems against floods. That did not stop over 1,000 people from being killed because of a total failure in resilience against other parts of the ‘urban system’. In this case, poor inventory of buildings that needed repair and governance structures to enforce existing building codes.

- UN-Habitat is working with the World Bank/GFDRR on developing guidance on enforcement and governance of building codes and standards. This will be launched in Sendai.
Predictions also show that the humanitarian landscape will only continue to change as economies diverge and populations become more mobile: Half of the world's population (3.5 billion) now lives in urban areas.

By 2030, there will be more than 5 billion urban dwellers, with urban growth concentrated in Africa and Asia.
Cities face challenges that must be addressed as early as possible since city layouts are very difficult to change in the short run.

Then the main issues we need to address is going from urban sprawl to compactness (services delivery and costs); from segregation to integration (it is necessary to promote diversity and urban innovation so the city can recreate itself); and from congestion to mobility (Urban mobility affects productivity and lifestyles).

**Promotion of high density, compact cities** as a means to encourage the sustainable use and management of ecosystems and minimize cities’ environmental impact.
Proactive, basic urban planning is one of the most cost-effective means to reduce risk in urban areas. Proactive urban planning can:

Delineate areas of high risk (e.g., areas prone to flooding or landslides), and either limit development in those areas or else prohibit it entirely.

Identify and lay out suitable areas for urban expansion. Providing an adequate supply of land that can be legally developed reduces pressure on unsuitable or high-risk areas.

Curtailing development in such areas in advance of urbanization is cost-effective because it avoids the substantial financial – and social – costs associated with upgrading or relocation.

11 field projects for the review and reform of municipal and regional legal frameworks for long term vulnerable groups sensitive spatial and physical planning, finance, housing and related issues]

21 Tools and approaches that improve security of tenure for all including for
vulnerable groups, women, youth, internally displaced people and indigenous people are piloted and implemented at regional, country and city/municipal levels.

To effectively reduce risks, urban spatial planning policies that limit development in hazard-prone areas should be accompanied by adequate enforcement mechanisms and educational and capacity building.

City Resilience Profiling Programme (CRPP): Works in 10 cities globally on a multi-stakeholder, multi-hazard, multi-sector urban systems based approach to measure, monitor, and continuously improve resilience to multiple shocks and stresses; and recently welcomed 5 more local governments to its Associate Cities Network.

CRPP Cities: Balangoda (Sri Lanka); Cagayan d’Oro (Philippines); Wellington (New Zealand); Barcelona; Tehran; Beirut (Lebanon), Dar es Salaam (Tanzania), Lokoja (Nigeria), Portmore (Jamaica), Concepcion/Talcahuano (Chile),
A multi-stakeholder review of the HFA's progress prepared for the United Nations General Assembly in May 2014 observed that the main achievements since the adoption of the HFA in 2005 have been qualitative - grounded in policies, legislation and planning that lays the foundation for more quantitatively measurable achievements in the future.

Since the HFA's adoption, 121 countries have enacted legislation to establish policy and legal frameworks for disaster risk reduction. After three successive reporting cycles (2007-08, 2010-11 and 2013-14), the ‘HFA Monitor’ reporting platform has had gradual success in country-level reporting on disasters, with just less than 40 per cent reporting comprehensive or substantial achievement, albeit with recognized limitations in capacities and resources. A significant gap remains in disaggregating data on disasters at local level.

Compilation report on consultations on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, A/CONF.224/PC(I)/5, 21 May2014
**UN-Habitat at WCDRR**

*UN-Habitat is involved in the organization and preparation of several high-level and side events at WCDRR, including:*

- Ministerial roundtable on Reducing Disaster Risk in Urban Settings
- Habitat III Side Event
- High-level Event, Standards for DRR, including Building Codes
- Ministerial roundtable on Reconstructing after Disasters: Building Back Better (RoAP)
- Multi-stakeholder Working Session on Reducing Disaster Risk to Alleviate Poverty
- Multi-stakeholder Working Session on Measuring and Reporting Progress
- Public Forum on development and governance of building codes and standards
- Public forum on building resilience in cities, including in fragile states
- Public Forum on Urban Resilience through Learning, Change, Peace and Hope (RoAP)
- Exhibition booth (Habitat III and resilient cities theme)
**Expected Outcomes**

*UN-Habitat has two primary expected outcomes from Sendai agreement on disaster risk reduction.*

1. Strengthened recognition of, and support for, the role of urbanization as a force for positive transformative change that can close equity gaps, drive sustainable development, and address emerging threats, such as climate change.

2. Recognition of UN-Habitat’s mandate and role in leading the urban related-elements of the new DRR framework towards Habitat III and beyond.

*With the new agreement comes an opportunity for UN-Habitat to strengthen its position to lead solutions to the greatest challenges of sustainable urban development.*
Multiple joint activities through UNISDR’s Making Cities Resilient Campaign, UN-Habitat’s City Resilience Profiling Programme.

SAARC include 8 member countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka) and 9 observers (Australia, China, European Union, Japan, Iran, Mauritius, Myanmar, South Korea, USA).
## About HFA-2

**FOUR Priority Areas of Action:**

1. Understanding disaster risk;
2. Strengthening governance and institutions to manage disaster risk;
3. Investing in economic, social, cultural and environmental resilience;
4. Enhancing preparedness for effective response, and building back better in recovery and reconstruction.

**Linkages to UN Habitat’s Work Plan**

*Direct linkages of all four Priority Areas of Action to Focus Areas 1 through 6 on: Governance, Planning, Economy, Basic Services, Housing/built environment and Risk Reduction.*
While donor generosity has also been rising, such increases in funding cannot be expected to keep pace. Over time, there has consistently been a 30 per cent funding gap for the formal international humanitarian system.

**Saving and Improving Lives Requires More Assistance than Ever**

“The humanitarian system is being asked to do more for more people, than ever before.”

Report of the UN Secretary-General, 2015

- **In the past 10 years, the amount requested through humanitarian appeals has risen by 600 per cent,** from $3 billion in 2004 to $17.9 billion in 2014.

- The **number of people targeted for assistance has nearly doubled,** from 40 million to 76 million.

- **Demand for humanitarian assistance is being fuelled** by intensifying conflicts, *climate change, demographic shifts,* displacement, food insecurity, *urbanization,* and water scarcity, among others.

While donor generosity has also been rising, such increases in funding cannot be expected to keep pace. Over time, there has consistently been a 30 per cent funding gap for the formal international humanitarian system.
To attain the expected outcome of HFA-2, the following goal is pursued: “Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, legal, social, cultural, environmental, political and institutional measures which reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, and thus strengthen resilience.”
Thank you.