Urban Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation

UN-HABITAT Experience

UN-HABITAT: CPR Brief February 3, 2012
Overall Strategic Objective

“To increase the resilience of cities to the impacts of natural and human-made crises, in an equitable manner, and undertake rehabilitation in ways that advance sustainable urban development.” (02/02/2012)
3 Sub-focus areas – 3 Units

- **Risk Reduction**: “City, regional, national authorities and partners have adopted urban risk reduction policies, strategies and programmes that contribute to greater resilience of cities and other human settlements”

- **Settlements Recovery**: “Settlements recovery and reconstruction interventions in cities and other human settlements lead to long-term sustainability.”

- **Shelter Rehabilitation**: “Shelter rehabilitation programmes in crisis responses have contributed to sustainable and resilient cities and other human settlements.”
Sectoral Entry Points for Urban Risk Reduction and Reconstruction

FA 6:

- **Land and Tenure:** Land and property rights (Focus Area 1 and 2): Land use, urban planning, design and governance (Focus Area 2);
- **Shelter:** Temporary and permanent housing (Focus Area 5)
- **Environmental remediation:** Solid and liquid waste management, rubble recycling, etc. (Focus Areas 2, 4 and 6)
- **Critical Infrastructure:** Rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and services: transport, water, school and health facilities, etc. (Focus Areas 4 and 6)
- **Economic recovery:** and restoration of livelihoods: markets and income generating facilities designed to restore local government revenue systems (Focus Area 3)
Agency wide policy

- Setting principles
- Linking partners
- Defining urban
- Catalyzing change
Architecture of ‘delivery’ - IASC

- Camp Coordination-linked to urban expansion
- Early recovery-Integration and transition
- Education
- Emergency Shelter-Leveraging to permanent
- Emergency Telecommunication
- Food security
- Health
- Logistics
- Nutrition
- Protection-Rights to housing, land, property
- Water Sanitation (and Hygiene)-Basic Infrastructure
Emergency Response Windows:

- Emergency rehabilitation of permanent shelter;
- Land and property ‘rights’;
- Immediate economic recovery and restoration of livelihoods.
- Urban environment;
- Rehabilitation of critical infrastructure.

Transition/long-term Recovery:

- Long-term economic revitalisation;
- Adaptive land-use planning;
- Municipal governance and institutional development;
- Capacity building and empowerment of local institutions and civil society, including gender and youth issues;
- Disaster mitigation and vulnerability reduction;
- Strategic partnerships.
DRC Land Mediation

- Assessment of land conflict, typology of land disputes and systematic registration of cases (+3000 in North Kivu and Ituri by end 2011)
- Land mediation involving wide range of authorities and set up of land mediation centres; 450 resolved
- Large scale training on conflict resolution and land management linking to long term land administration policy and management
Other Focus countries

- Sudan-Darfur: Support for IDP returns-ongoing
- South Sudan: Support to Land Commission-ongoing
- Liberia: Support to Land Commission-ongoing
- Somalia: Land-taxation tax revenue increased by 248%
- Pakistan: Support to landless - 7,000 cases
- Afghanistan: Land regularisation-10,000 cases
- Indonesia: Banda Aceh land for housing-3,500
- Kosovo: Restitution for residential property-27,000 cases complete
- ICGLR: Regional approach in 11 countries
Emergency Response Windows:

- Emergency rehabilitation of permanent shelter;
- Land and property ‘rights’;
- Immediate economic recovery and restoration of livelihoods.
- Urgent remediation of urban environment;
- Rehabilitation of critical infrastructure.

Transition/long-term Recovery:

- Long-term economic revitalisation;
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- Good local governance and institutional development;
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- Disaster mitigation and vulnerability reduction;
- Strategic partnerships.

Sustainable Reconstruction Strategy through
Haiti: Safe Return Strategy

- Mobilise communities-find residents-ongoing
- Evaluate security of buildings - complete June 2010
- Return to safe house – not happening at scale
- Repair damaged houses - started
- Remove debris from destroyed houses -> provide T-Shelters – not happening at scale
- Identify risks -> mitigation/reduction
- Identify proximity sites -> T-Shelters
- Relocate to peri-urban camps
Why move people back?

- 49% of houses assessed by UN-HABITAT, UNOPS, US Army Corps Engineers, Emergency Architects (and others) were either green or yellow;
- Work, community, and life are in the neighborhoods and homes – not the camps;
- Derived strategy from past experience
Other Focus countries

- Sudan-Darfur: 150, SSB pilot housing
- Pakistan: 600,000 post-EQ houses ERRA built; flood re-housing underway;
- Sri Lanka: 6,000 post tsunami; 3,800 conflict
- Somalia: 1,200 IDP houses built
- Myanmar: 3,000 post-cyclone houses
- Afghanistan: 10,200 housing units
- Indonesia: 4,500 housing units post-tsunami
- Lebanon: 2,100 housing units reconstructed
- Maldives: 2,900 post-tsunami houses
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Sustainable Reconstruction Strategy through
Environment and Crises

- Kiribati and Tuvalu - SLR/Statehood
- Bangladesh – Cyclones/Flooding
- El Salvador - Flooding
Kiribati

Sea level Impacts

- storm surges
- seawater intrusion
- conservation of water
- inundation
- coastal erosion
- retreat schemes
- loss of biodiversity
- diseases
- destruction of infrastructure
- urban overcrowding
Tuvalu

- Low lying areas not normally flooded are now flooded
- Sea water intrusion water – pulaka pits in all islands
- Coastal erosion
- Water shortage
- Air-borne diseases
- Terrestrial biodiversity
- Hardship in agriculture
- In-migration/overcrowding
- Decreasing land
- Statehood and sovereignty
Bangladesh

- 6.5 million people already displaced
- 60,000 in Khulna
- Recurrent flooding
- Annual cyclones/earthquake risk
- Extremely vulnerable population
- Complex – conflict
- Urbanization/risk
El Salvador – Flooding/Displacement

- 181 municipalities; 2,000 ha; 500,000 people affected;
- 3,600 houses damaged/destroyed
- Damage/loss $840 million
- ‘Safe Return Programme’ – 500 houses in San Vicente, Usulután, La Libertad y la Paz
- Co-ordinating Shelter Cluster
Other climate affected countries

- Myanmar: cyclones/flooding
- Pakistan: floods 4.5 million affected
- Colombia: flooding - 3 million people affected
- Mozambique: Flooding annually
- Madagascar: Floods/cyclones
- South Pacific: SLR (most countries)
New Resources for Partners

Rebuilding Homes
Rebuilding Communities

Source Book
for Housing Reconstruction

URBAN FRONTLINES
A BRIEFING ON UN-HABITAT’S WORK IN URBANRECOVERY & RECONSTRUCTION

HAITI
EL SALVADOR
COLOMBIA
AFGHANISTAN
IVORY COAST
ISSUE 1
— December 2011

Rebuilding Cities
Urban Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation
UN-HABITAT Experience

Thanks