



Building Back Cities and Communities After Disaster



A renewed emphasis on **land** tenure as a precursor for governance, and legislation

(SDG11.1/3/4/7 and 11.a)



Anchoring urban **planning** as a central component in ROAPs projects on sustainable urbanization

(SDG11.2/3/4/7 and SDG11.a)



Transform people-driven **settlement development** into genuine urbanization programmes contributing to ending poverty

(SDG11.1/3/7 and SDG11.a)



Urban Resilience: Climate Change, Disaster Risk Management,

(SDG 11.2/3/5/7 and 11.a/b)



Responding to cities and communities in crisis

(SDG 11.2/3/5/7 and 11.a/b)

Knowledge, Research and Capacity Development (SDG 11.3/7 and 11.a/b)

UN-Habitat responses to major crisis situations in Asia and the Pacific

Indian Ocean Tsunami

Indonesia

Housing 12,500

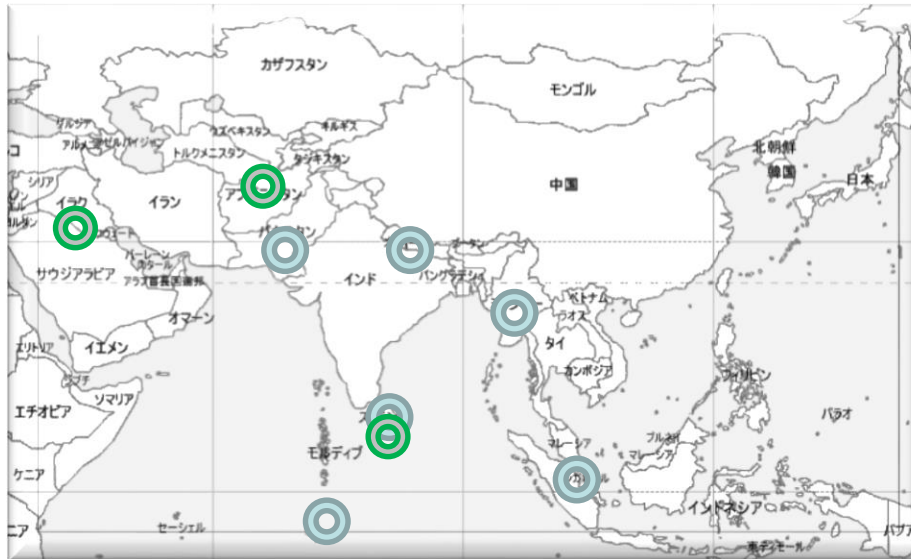
Maldives

Housing 5,300

Sri Lanka

Housing 50,000

Infrastructure,
market,
community
centers
(250,000
communities)



Pakistan flood / Earthquake

Housing 850,000

Myanmar Cyclone

Housing 22,000
Water (550,000
communities)

Nepal Flood and earthquake

Housing &
infrastructure (5500
communities)

Post Conflict Projects

Afghanistan

Housing 25,000
Community
Infrastructure
(2.6 mil)

Iraq

Housing 4,000
Schools 200
Universities 30
Infrastructure (in
6 cities)

Sri Lanka

Housing 12,000
Community
Infrastructure

Building Back Cities and Communities After Disaster

City level support

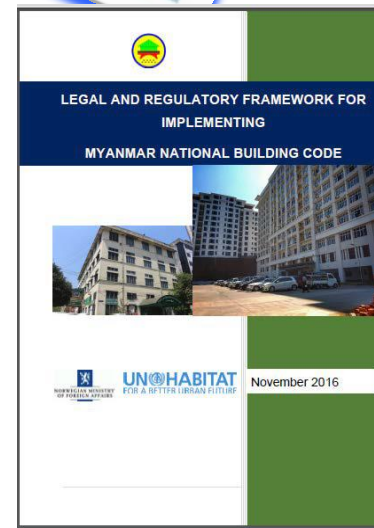
- Disaster response Strategies and plans
- Mainstreaming into existing plans
- Support priority sectors / communities
- Linking cities to finance

National Policies / Multilevel Governance

- Urban Policies/ DRM strategies
- Climate Change Policies
- National standards

Partnerships / knowledge management

- Joint programming
- Capacity Development / Advocacy
- Thematic communities of practice



People's Process

'Settlements Support Programme through Self-Help mechanisms



People's Process



HIGHLIGHTS

The salient aspects of this "People's Process" are:

- *Trust the people*
- *Recognise peoples' organisations*
- *Let people take the lead in decision making and actions*
- *Facilitate construction by owners and communities*
- *Open bank accounts, managed by communities for transparency*
- *Allow Settlements to recover, rather than just rebuild houses.*

Why People's Process?



- **30% cheaper**
Can optimize available resources
- **Injection of cash in to LOCAL economy**
Remains within the community
- **Faster in construction**
Creates employment and income generating opportunities for the affected people
- **Better in quality**
Improves the skills level of the people
Skills will remain in the community
- **Better social cohesion**
People's Pride is ensured
Mobilizes the creativity and ingenuity of the people
- **Transparent and accountable to the community**

People's Process – Infrastructure project



A kindergarten of a Community. No windows, doors, and furniture.



Community mobilization. Discuss on problems and resources of community.



Training on construction technology, accounting, monitoring, etc.



Community Action Planning and Community Contract



Advice and training provided by UN-Habitat. Women's empowerment



Community-driven reconstruction



Monitoring and report the progress of the project done by community .



Completion of the community infrastructure project



2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1 Agenda **5** Main Areas **17** Goals **169** Targets **240** Indicators



Building resilience in post crisis projects – Pakistan

- Provision of shelters to 30,000 extremely vulnerable and vulnerable households
- Shelter Provision for Baluchistan Earthquake Victims 1200 Families
- Facilitating Access to Safer Land for Earthquake Victims –over 35000 people
- Strengthening Post-Earthquake Reconstruction
- Post-Flood Information Management and Coordination
- Support to Spontaneous Shelter Recovery in Earthquake-affected Villages



Building resilience in post crisis projects – Sri Lanka

- Disaster Resilient City Development Strategies for Sri Lankan Cities
- Supporting Schools in Northern Sri Lanka with Access to Water and Sanitation Facilities
- Shelter Support to Conflict Affected IDPs in the North of Sri Lanka
- Emergency Shelter Relief for Flood and Landslide Affected Households
- Project for Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure, Improvement of Livelihoods and Empowerment of Women in the Northern and Eastern Provinces
- Tsunami Recovery programme



Building resilience in post crisis projects –Lao PDR

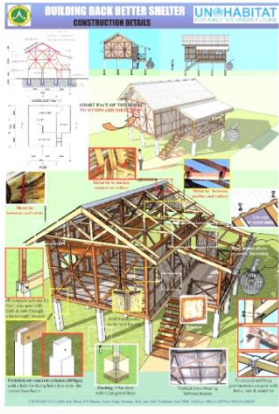
Project/Partnership Title:
Enhancing the climate & disaster
resilience towards Building Back Better

Location(s):
Southern Lao PDR

Hazard addressed:
Typhoon and flooding

Methodology used:
Building Back Better principles

Partner(s): Community, Local
Government,
Department of Public Works
and Transport and
Department of Health

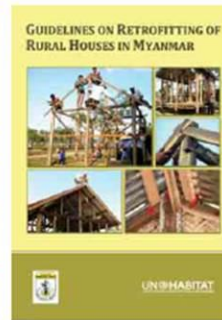
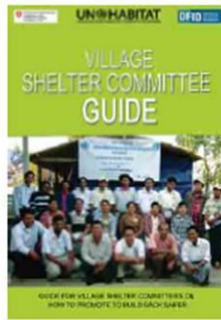
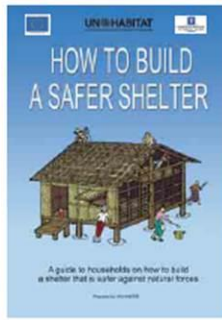
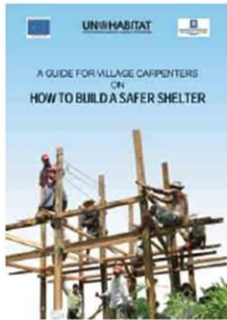


Strong houses resilient to typhoons – Philippines

Post Yolanda (Haiyan) reconstruction

- Building skills to rebuild communities
- Policy advice on Urban Planning and Housing Reconstruction
- Technical Assistance
- Shelter Support Project – Panay Island





SRI LANKA

INNOVATIVE APPROACHES
FOR INVOLUNTARY
RESETTLEMENT



UN-HABITAT
United Nations Human Settlements Programme

UN-HABITAT
United Nations Human Settlements Programme

Find us online

UN-Habitat G L O B A L

Website | www.unhabitat.org
Facebook | www.facebook.com/UNHABITAT
Twitter | @UNHABITAT
Youtube | <http://www.youtube.com/user/unhabitatglobal>

UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (Fukuoka, Japan)

Website | <http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/>
Email | habitat.fukuoka@unhabitat.org

Sri Lanka : <http://unhabitat.lk/>
Myanmar: <http://unhabitat.org.mm/>
Philippines: <http://unhabitat.org.ph/>