



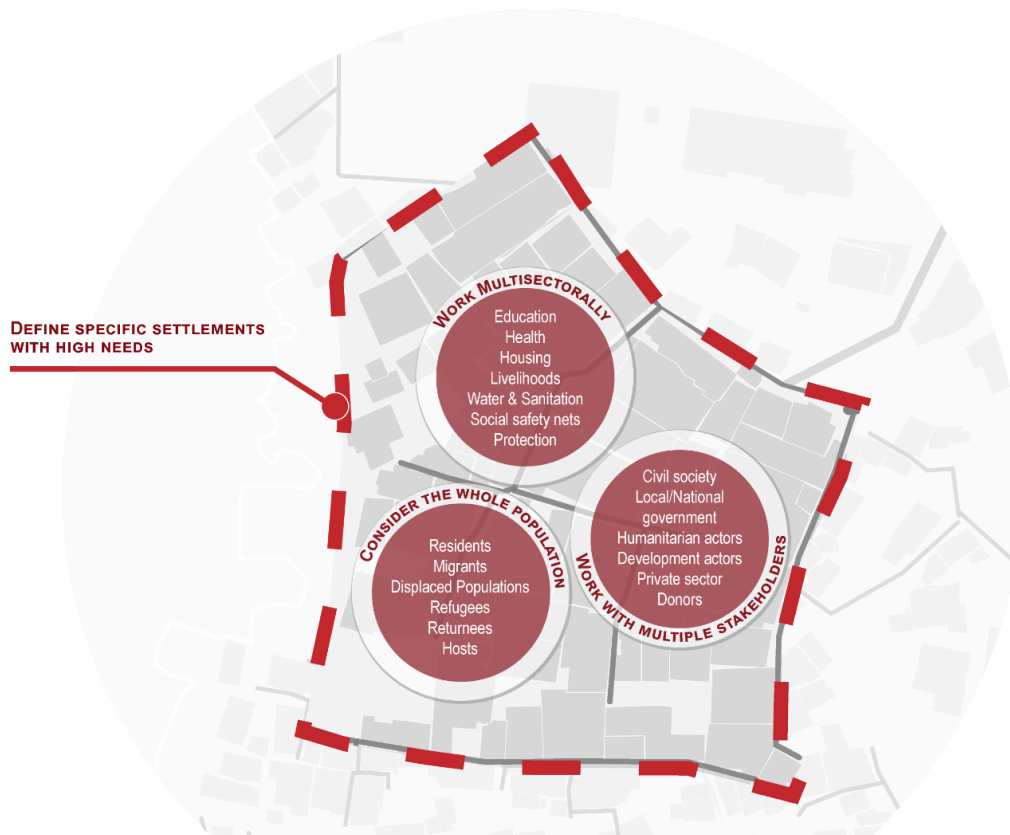
THE URBAN SETTLEMENTS WORKING GROUP

THE URBAN SETTLEMENT WORKING GROUP

- Knowledge-based group tasked with researching, promoting and connecting partners on multi-sector humanitarian action in urban areas, utilizing the **settlements and area-based approach**
- Housed under the Global Shelter Cluster but **reaching beyond shelter and settlement practitioners** to promote cross-sector interventions at the local level
- Activities: online webinars, advocacy, research, technical advice to practitioners and guidance production
- Formed in 2017, co-chaired by CRS, InterAction and IMPACT, gathering INGOs, NGOs, UN Agencies, donors, academia

The Settlements approach

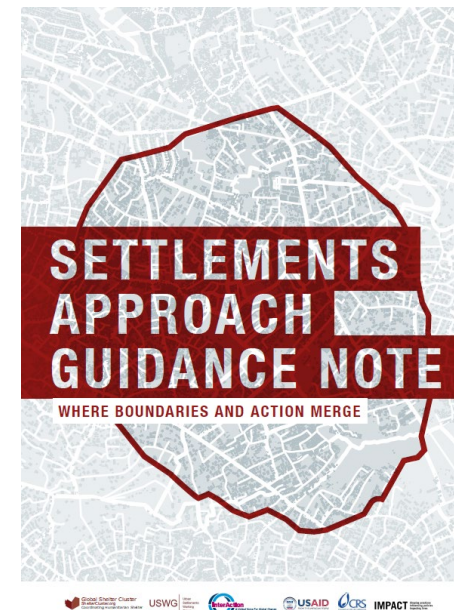
FOUR CORE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SETTLEMENTS APPROACH



An approach that builds aid interventions around collaborations with local stakeholders, and across sectors

2020 : Settlements Approach Guidance Note

- 4+ years consultation: 140 WG participants from 50 organisation
- 30 multisectoral case studies
- 15 authors, 14 peer reviewers, 5 field visits
- Released Jan 2021
- 2 year strategy for operationalization in progress
- Thanks to multiple CCCM colleagues, UDOC, CCCM Position Paper, and other case studies



Guidance Note

2021-2022 Webinar series

- Core theme: Operationalizing the Settlements approach
- Quarterly webinars
- 2-4 guest speakers, from field operations
- **Network creation**

URBAN SETTLEMENTS WORKING GROUP
WEBINAR SERIES

THE SETTLEMENTS- APPROACH IN PRACTICE



EVIDENCE FROM
POST-DISASTER,
PROTRACTED
DISPLACEMENT,
EMERGENCY AND
ACTIVE CONFLICT
CONTEXTS

LINKING AID TO LOCAL COORDINATION, BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND MUNICIPAL PLANNING

HOW AID AGENCIES CAN COLLABORATE WITH BUSINESSES, AREA-BASED CROSS-SECTOR COORDINATION AND CITY AUTHORITIES

TODAY'S PANELISTS



Marco Rotunno
CCCM Yemen



Petra Petranova
DRC Yemen



Olivia Nielsen
Miyamoto Intl



Orlane Jadeau
AGORA Burkina Faso

Area-based coordination mechanisms and the cluster approach in a displacement context: experience from Yemen

-

***Petra Petrova, Danish Refugee Council & Marco Rotunno,
CCCM coordinator in Yemen***



Yemen CCCM Cluster ABA Model

Yemen Cluster Model - DRC Case Study

Overview



Yemen
ABA in
Practice

CCCM Yemen Area Based Coordination
Model

West
Coast
Case
Study
Discussion

Inevitability of the ABC Model
Creating Linkages and Inclusion
Complementarity of the system
An Opportunity to Rethink



Area Based Approach in Yemen

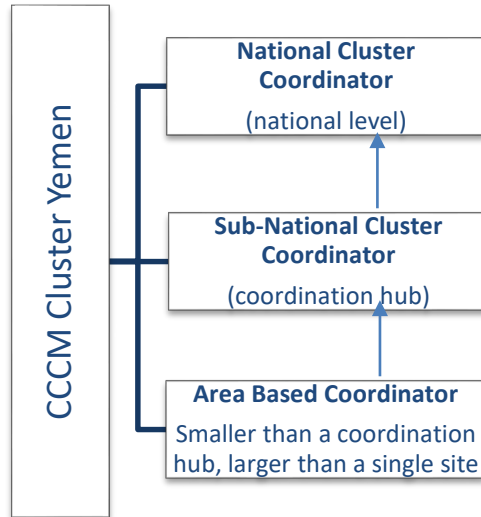


- This structure proved to be inevitable
 - a large number of uncovered sites and needs
 - access constrains
 - large demands on the main coordination hubs

Challenges to operationalization of the traditional coordination system which relies on information sharing to which local responders, communities and service providers are key stakeholders

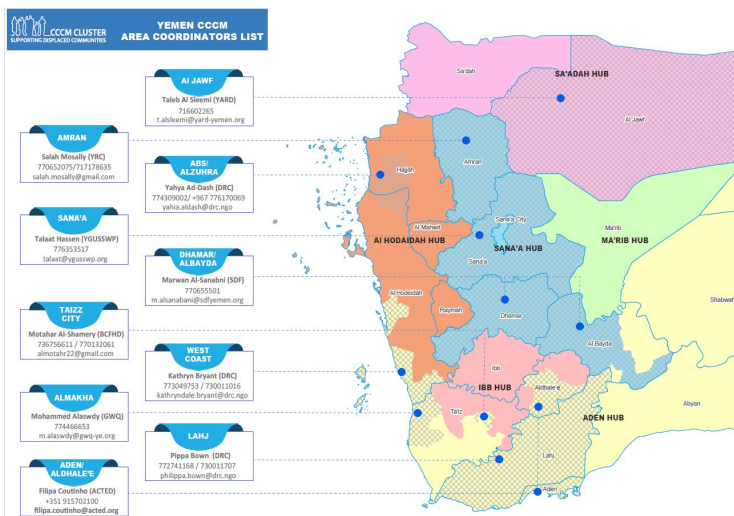
Area	Governorate	District	NGO
Al Dhale'e	Al Dhale'e	(All)	ACTED
Aden	Aden	(All)	ACTED
Al Mukalla	Hadramaut	Mukalla	SHS
Amran	Amran	(All)	NRC
West Coast	Al Hudaydah	Al Khokha, Al Tuhayta, and Hays	DRC
Lahj	Lahj	(All)	DRC
Abs	Hajjah	Abs	DRC
Marib	Marib	(All)	IOM
Al-Ma'afer and As-Shamaytayn	Taizz	Al-Ma'afer and As-Shamaytayn	IOM
Taiz City	Taizz	Salh, Al-Qahirah Al-Mudhafer and Sabar Almuadem	BCFHD
Al Jawf	Al Jawf	(All)	BFD
Sa'ada	Sa'ada	(All)	BFD

CCCM Area Based Approach in Yemen



The role of the Area Based Coordinator (ABC) fits into the humanitarian architecture in order to address holistically needs of IDP sites and surrounding areas (to the extent possible) which are smaller than a coordination hub but larger than a single IDP site which basically means, the services at site and area-level.

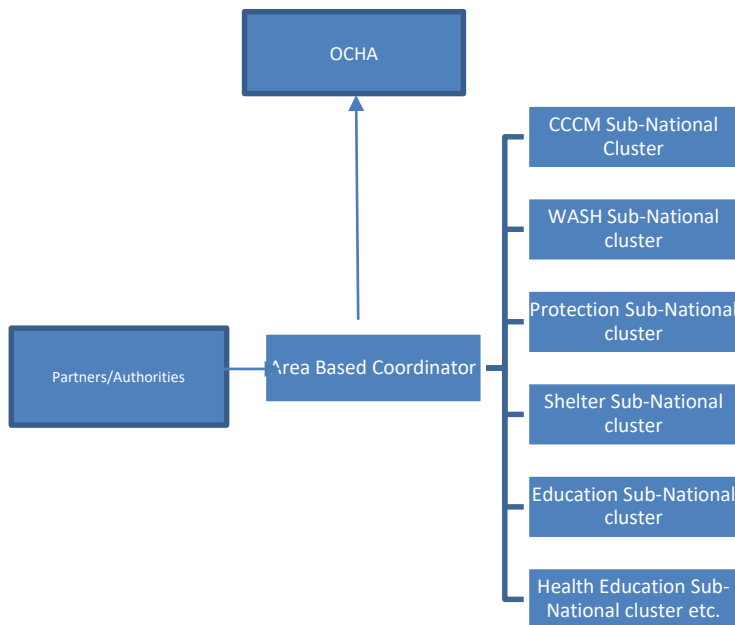
Area Based Approach in Yemen



Area Based Coordinators reflect diverse INGO and NNGO agencies present on the ground and operating in the respective areas, who provide technical capacity to support coordination of service providers within their respective geographical area.



Area Based Approach in Yemen



Smaller than a coordination hub, larger than a single site

Contextual Overview – West Coast



- Over 113 scattered sites, from 10 to 1,000 households with various needs across both rural and urban settings, and with a designated Area-Based Coordinator covering 4 districts.
- IDPs and host community members are living in the same green conditions and in sites without clear boundaries, that are constantly evolving over time.

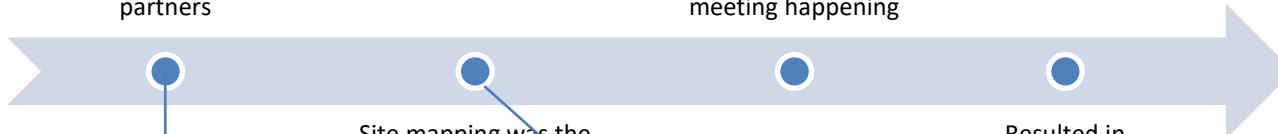


Inevitable to move beyond site coordination



The first partners coordination meeting to initiate ABA started in 2019 to coordinate across partners

Coordination meetings were well attended by agencies, but notably various local authorities (Water Ministry, Education Minister)- likely due to only meeting happening



One of the first ABA meetings, Mocha, 2019

Site mapping was the key activity which created buy-in from local authorities and community groups, authorities key to have local coordinator



AB Coordinator conducting Site Mapping with partners, 2019

Resulted in thematic bilateral meetings the Area Coordinator would attend and facilitate (even if not chairing)

Creating linkages and inclusion



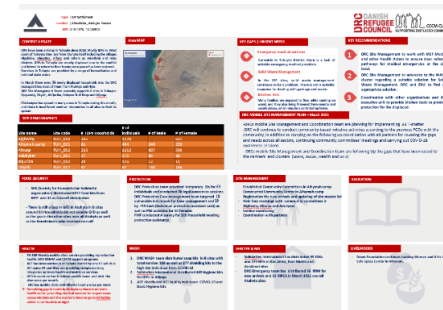
- WASH authorities raising gaps on sanitation repairs, water network repairs, desludging works needs in the Host Communities => ABA supporting in the WASH Cluster follow up
- Education – via ABA, connecting displaced with the Education outside of camps while advocating for more camp-level services
- Partners working in the non-DRC sites sharing FSAC needs with DRC when needed to support and refer to FSAC to ensure new arrivals are included in GFD and MPCA interventions
- ABA DRC escalating issues on behalf of authorities and actors in the respective geographical area
 - Livelihoods needs - DRC to raise it on the RCT to OCHA – to engage in Durable Solutions WG discussions
 - Education and Health Gaps – ABA raised to respective clusters and OCHA
 - Fire response across sites

Creating linkages and inclusion



- CCCM links committees, site governance structures and creates information loop
- Information sharing to service providers on how to access and disseminate messaging to the population - Information about displacements sites, gaps, humanitarian architecture
- Sharing Monthly Area Updates ('site profiles') for sites, partners mappings, gaps

IDPs / HC tensions, strain on resources for both IDPs and HC



Complementary System



Area Based Coordination/CCCM

Coordination on a localized level

- Sectoral updates (WASH, Shelter/NFI, Educ, Health)
- Operational and practical information on sites and related geographical areas.
- Identifying linkages with ministries, HC – cannot separate for ex. WASH)
- Facilitate subnational CCCM access to a more granular level of coordination

RCT/OCHA

-Coordination on a wider level

- Higher level discussions, access, major issues, challenges compared to site discussions (i.e. # of kits to distribute)
- 1 representative per organization. No representative from the authorities, ministries
- Maintaining legitimacy of the system with ABC supporting overall structure and escalating to OCHA

In line with CCCM Cluster's position on Area-Based Approaches

An opportunity to rethink



In the context of hard-to-reach areas, operational restrictions, scattered settlement it should be considered and acknowledged that it is:

- 1) Inevitable to move beyond site-level-coordination. Coordination and service delivery across sites, including those not managed by CCCM actors is required
- 2) Opportunities to strengthen linkages between IDPs and host communities should be always considered
- 3) A WC pilot should be utilized within the humanitarian cluster system as it can strengthen humanitarian response, inter-cluster coordination while empowering local responders and actors

Discussion



Let's talk business! A cross-sectoral approach to DRR and development

-


Olivia Nielsen
Associate Principal at Miyamoto International




LET'S TALK BUSINESS!

A CROSS-SECTORAL APPROACH TO DRR AND DEVELOPMENT

Olivia Nielsen

 @olivia_nielsen1

 @miyamotointl

miyamoto.

DISASTER IMPACTS ON BUSINESSES AND THE ECONOMY

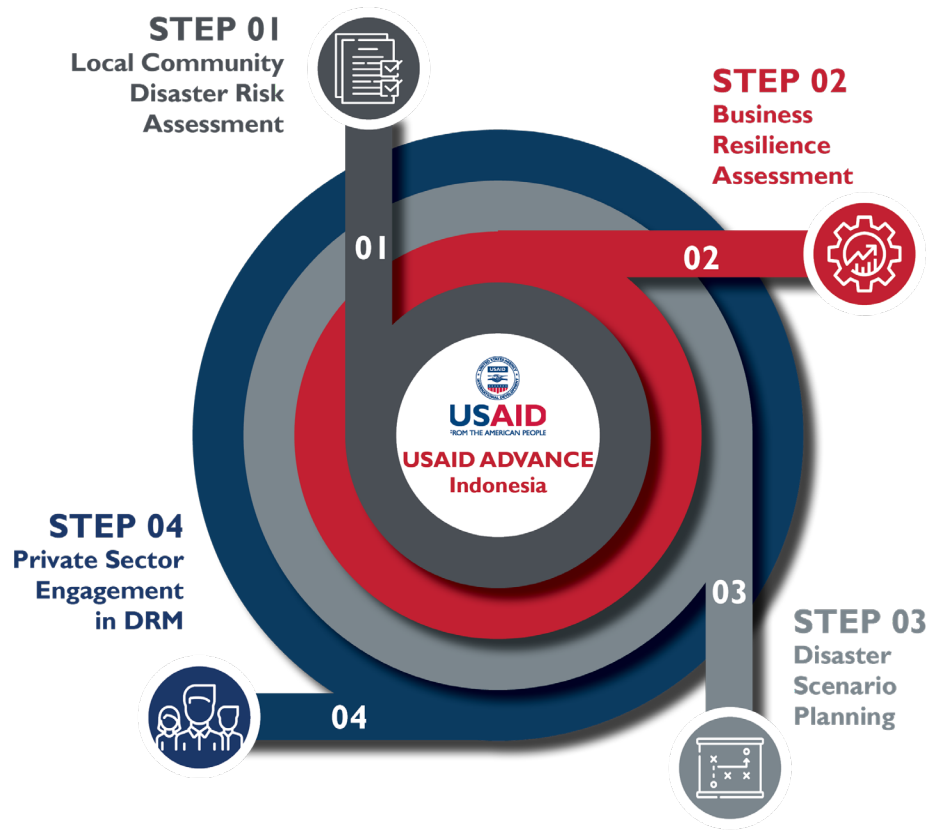
- Business downtime and loss of income
- Supply chain disruptions
- Damaged buildings + equipment
- Lost livelihoods
- Increases recovery time





USAID ADVANCE Indonesia

Private Sector Engagement & **Assessments**



COMMITTED BUSINESSES

(as per June 2021)



- Kost Makaliwe**
- Building type: Boarding house
 - Business size: Small
 - Location: West Jakarta
 - No. of Floor: 4



- Arus Liar, PT**
- Building type: Multi-tenant building
 - Business type: tourism services
 - Business size : Small
 - Location: South Jakarta
 - No. of Floor: 5



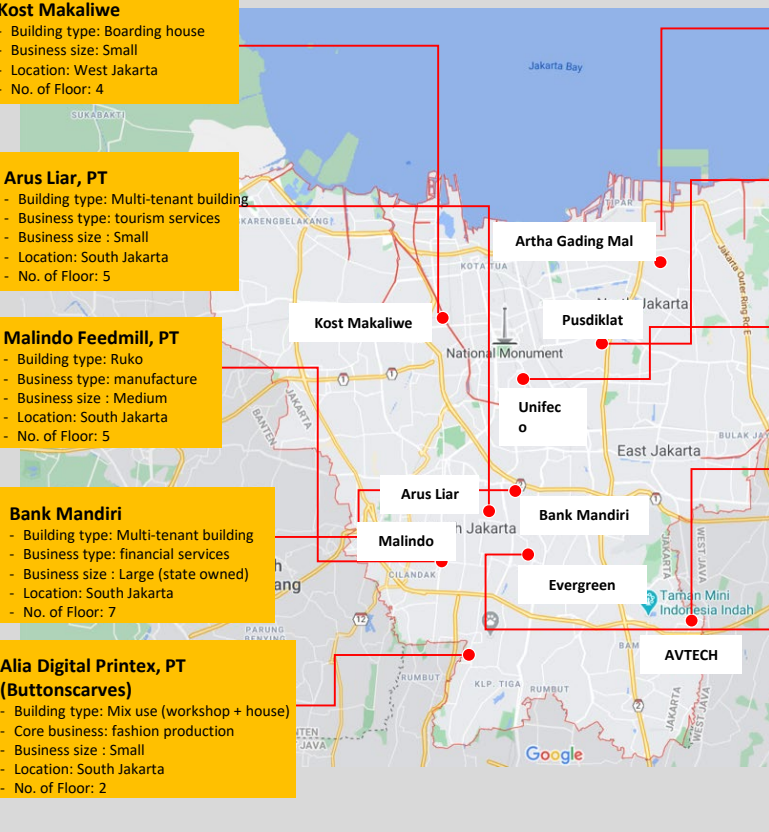
- Malindo Feedmill, PT**
- Building type: Ruko
 - Business type: manufacture
 - Business size : Medium
 - Location: South Jakarta
 - No. of Floor: 5



- Bank Mandiri**
- Building type: Multi-tenant building
 - Business type: financial services
 - Business size : Large (state owned)
 - Location: South Jakarta
 - No. of Floor: 7



- Alia Digital Printex, PT (Buttonscarves)**
- Building type: Mix use (workshop + house)
 - Core business: fashion production
 - Business size : Small
 - Location: South Jakarta
 - No. of Floor: 2



Artha Gading Mal

- Building type: Multi-tenant building
- Business type: shopping center
- Business scale: Large
- Location: North Jakarta
- No. of Floor: 6



Pusdiklat Muhammadiyah

- Building type: Multi-tenant building
- Business type: Training center + rental of
- Business size : Medium
- Location: Central Jakarta
- No. of Floor: 7



UNIFECO

- Building type: Residence for office
- Business type: Consultant
- Business size: Medium
- Location: Central Jakarta
- No. of Floor: 2



AVTECH Indonesia

- Building type: RUKO
- Business type: Retail & Home industry
- Business size: Small
- Location: East Jakarta
- No. of Floor: 3



EVERGREEN Townhouse

- Building type: Multi tenant building
- Business type: Co-working & Co-living properties
- Business size: Small
- Location: South Jakarta
- No. of Floor: Vary from 2 – 4 floors

AKSARA Building

- Building type: Multi-tenant building
- Business type: Resto & Entertainment
- Business size: Small
- Location: South Jakarta
- No. of Floor: 2

CORE CONCEPT

- Assessing key elements of both the business and its neighborhood
- Engaging the business more deeply with their neighborhood
- Assessing how each element may be impacted by a disaster
- Developing an action plan to reduce impact and improve response and speed-up recovery

Core Elements of a Business (geographical)	
Activities	Manufacturing, Sales, Service
Processes	Procurement, design, assembly, transport, sales
Markets	Consumers, retailers, wholesalers, exporters
Physical Resources	Materials, tools, equipment
Human Resources	Casual Labour, Staff, Consultants, Technical Advisors
Services	Power, water, sewerage, phone, data storage
Elements of a Neighborhood	
Governance	Both the formal and/or informal organizational and power structures
Population	the people living/working in the settlement independently of their status (e.g. permanent or temporary residents)
Housing	includes all structures occupied exclusively or partially for residential purposes
Non-housing buildings	such as offices, businesses, and industries
Basic Services	such as drinking water, health, education, etc.
Infrastructure	refers to the physical structures in the settlements such as streets, bridges, utilities, markets, parks, and other public facilities
Resources	includes assets such land, forests, air, water, minerals, etc.
Connectivity	includes the social and commercial relationships existing among people living in the settlement
Geography	refers to the physical space and its characteristics within settlements
Hazards	types, features, and related risks.

DEVELOP RESILIENCE ACTION PLAN

- Not a financial plan
- Nor a business continuity plan
- But an **action plan** for **greater business resilience, as well as** how a business can link with their **local community to better prepared for, mitigate, respond and recover from disasters**
- Developing “DRR Champions”

Business Neighborhood Resilience Plan

1. Introduction
 - Aims and structure of the plan
 - How to use the plan
2. Basics about the Business
 - Business Name, Address, legal type, size
3. Basics about the Neighborhood
 - Boundaries, and description of the neighborhood
 - Basic neighborhood data
 - Map
4. Disaster Scenario used in this Plan
 - Summary of Provincial Disaster Management Plan
 - Specific likely impacts on this neighborhood
5. Core Elements of the Business
 - This section of the Resilience Plan provides a summary of the core elements of the business and how these may be impacted by the above scenario, along with what can be done to reduce or mitigate those impacts, improve response and speed up recovery.
 - 5.1. Core Business Activities
 - 1.1.1. Summary of Core Business Activities
 - 1.1.2. Potential impact on Core Business Activities from the scenario
 - 1.1.3. Plan to ensure Resilience of Core Business Activities
 - 1.1.3.1. To Reduce and Mitigate impact
 - 1.1.3.2. To Improve Response
 - 1.1.3.3. To Speed up Recovery
 - 5.2. Core Business Processes
 - 5.3. Core Business Markets
 - 5.4. Physical Resources
 - 5.5. Human Resources
6. Core Elements of the Neighborhood
 - 6.1. Governance
 - 6.2. Population
 - 6.3. Housing
 - 6.4. Non-Housing
 - 6.5. Buildings
 - 6.6. Basic Services
 - 6.7. Resources
 - 6.8. Connectivity
 - 6.9. Geography
 - 6.10. Hazards

A group of approximately ten people, mostly men in light-colored uniforms with patches, are seated around a large white table in a meeting room. They are engaged in a discussion, looking at documents, tablets, and notebooks on the table. The room has a tiled floor and several black chairs are visible in the background. The text 'USAID PREPARE Program' is overlaid in large white letters across the center of the image.

USAID PREPARE Program

Reducing Seismic Risk with **Data** and **Cross-Sectoral Engagement**

THE USAID PREPARE MODEL

- **Goal:** Prepare local authorities and public to adopt practices that save lives and reduce exposure to seismic risk
- **Approach:** data collection, probabilistic risk assessment, engineer training & capacity building, public and private consultations
- **Countries:** Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago



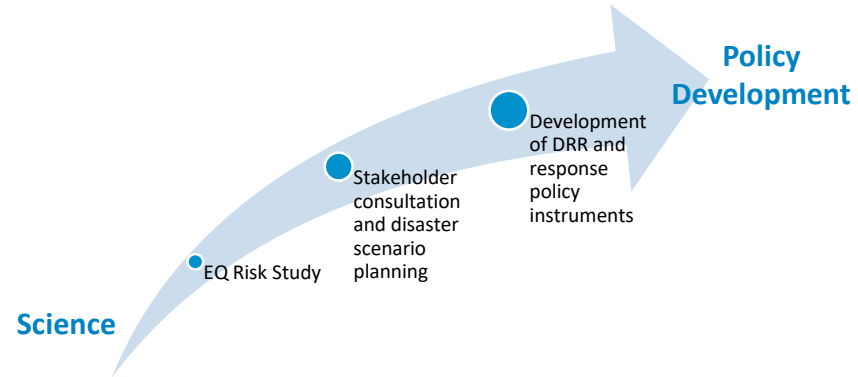
PREPARE TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

- Strategy:

- I. Risk study
- II. Disaster scenario planning
- III. Develop DRR plans
- IV. Engage private sector

- Multi-sectoral engagement

- Collaborating with public actors to strengthen response planning and inform policy development
- Increasing risk awareness with American Chamber of Commerce Trinidad and Tobago (AMCHAM-TT), ARISE, and other private partners
- Conducting seminars and trainings with engineers and private sector



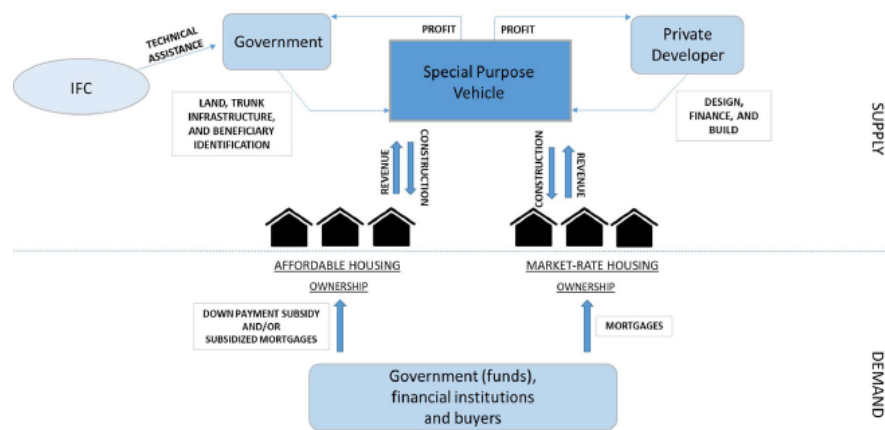
An aerial photograph of a rural village in Timor-Leste. The landscape is a mix of green agricultural fields, dense green trees, and numerous small houses with colorful roofs (blue, red, green, grey). A dirt road or path winds through the fields, and a river or stream is visible on the right side of the image. The overall scene depicts a typical rural settlement in a developing region.

IFC Timor-Leste Housing Project

Affordable Housing **Public-Private Partnership**

PROJECT FEATURES

- With WB/IFC and GoTL
- 1,000 to 2,000 affordable housing units targeting vulnerable families and victims of the floods
- Public-Private Partnership (PPP)
- Secure land title by Government, investment by private developer
- Mixed-income development to enable cross-subsidization



STAKEHOLDER R ENGAGEMENT

Public Sector

- Ministry of Finance, Public Works, Housing, Justice
- Local municipal gov.

Financial Institutions

- Commercial banks (domestic & foreign)
- State-owned banks
- MFIs and ODTIs
- Insurance companies & credit bureaus

Private Developers and Construction Companies

- Local entrepreneurs
- Subsidiaries of foreign companies

ENSURING A SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE PPP

- Housing Resilience
 - Environmental studies
 - Disaster risk mitigation (flood, earthquake, liquefaction)
 - EDGE Analysis
- Inclusion of local population
 - Market-based research & local surveys
 - Targeting flood victims
 - Community uses of development (recreation, place of worship, etc.)



Natural Hazards in Timor-Leste (source: Think Hazard, 2020)



Thank You!

make the world a better, safer place.

Joint humanitarian and development response planning at municipal level: a story of institutional participation in a displacement context

-

Orlane Jadeau
Research Officer, AGORA Burkina Faso

AGORA Initiative

Informing and supporting local planning in the city of Fada N'Gourma,
Eastern Region, Burkina Faso

November 2021



Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection



ACTED **IMPACT** Initiatives

AGORA

Displacement crisis in Burkina Faso

2012 : Crisis in Mali

2021 : Intensification of ultimatums and attacks against civilians (Ex. Solhan) and continued extension of the crisis to new areas (insecurity slides East)

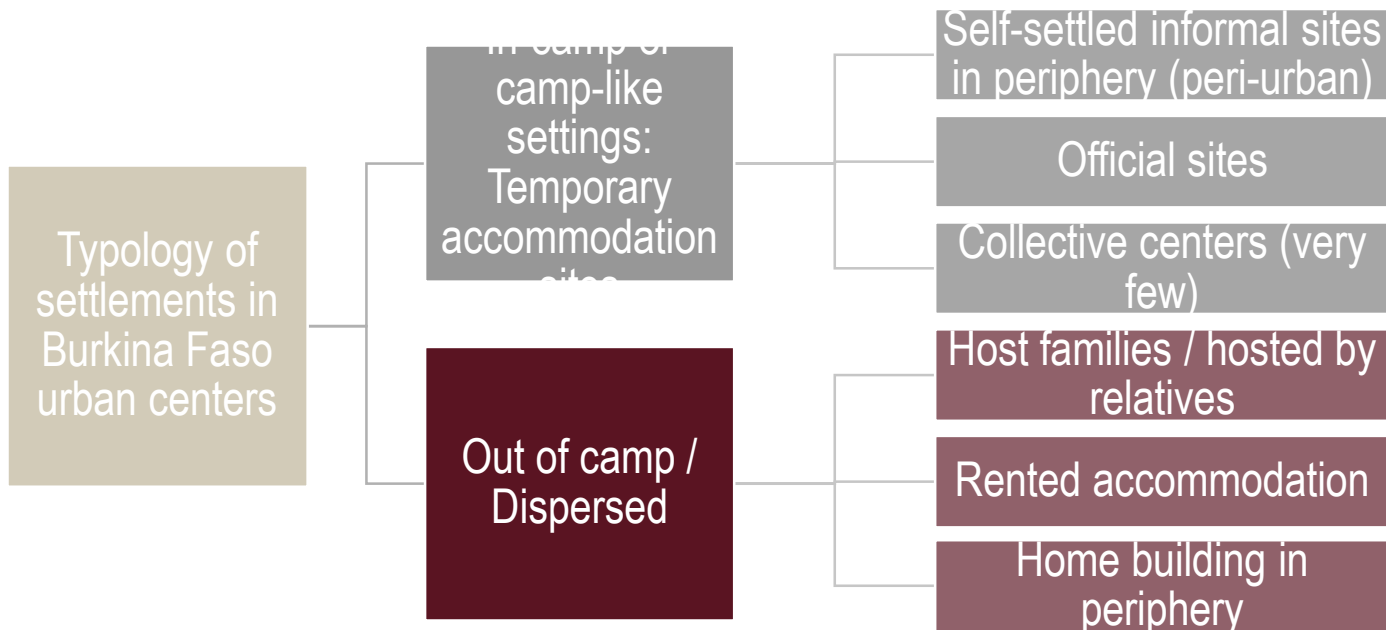
- Increased displacements
- Few permanent returns so far

2019 : Beginning of massive population displacements in Burkina Faso resulting from volatility of the security context

September 2021 : More than 1.4 million IDPs in Burkina Faso (Source : CONASUR)

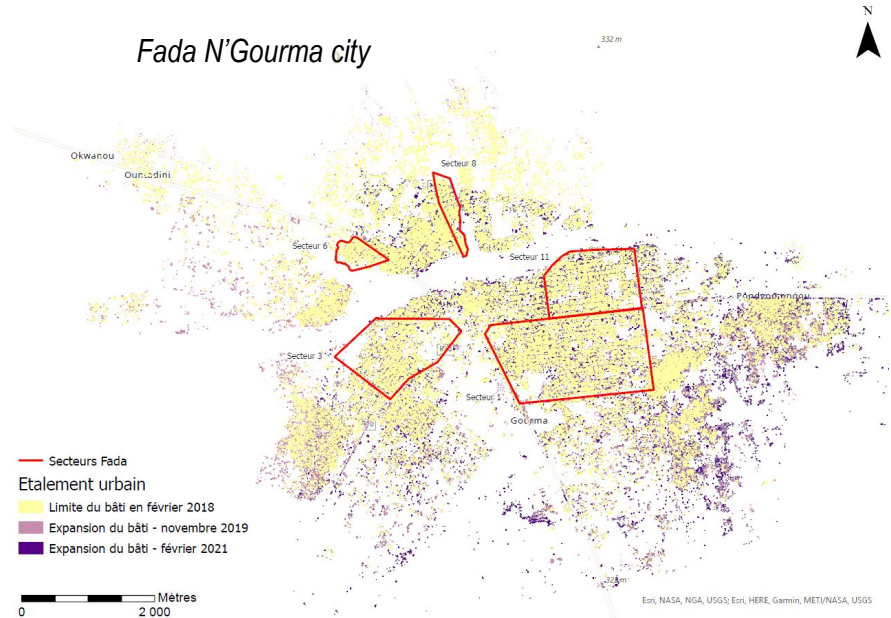
CCCM / Site Typologies in Burkina Faso

Urban centers = strong military and government presence, less targeted
→ Majority IDPs are settling in urban centers



Identifying IDPs settlements within urban centers

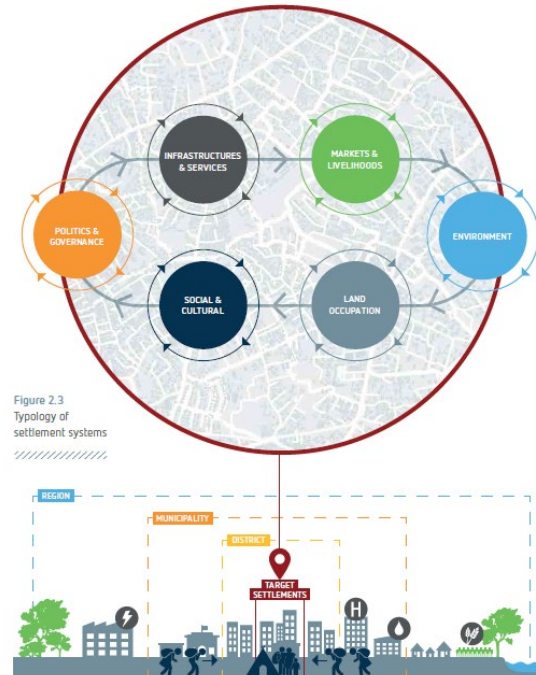
Use of satellite imagery at city level to identify areas of concentration of IDPs, outside of existing administrative sector



Why an area based approach ?

Joint humanitarian and development response planning at municipal level:

- Identify the needs and opportunities for a response adapted to the study area and anchored in existing local governance mechanisms;
- Understand the coordination challenges for local institutions and civil society;
- Facilitate coordination between humanitarian and development actors by promoting a participatory approach;
- Obtain qualitative information to better understand the quantitative data collected and the dynamics in place in the study area.



AGORA's objectives

PLAN a specific
response to
territory

WORK closely with
local actors

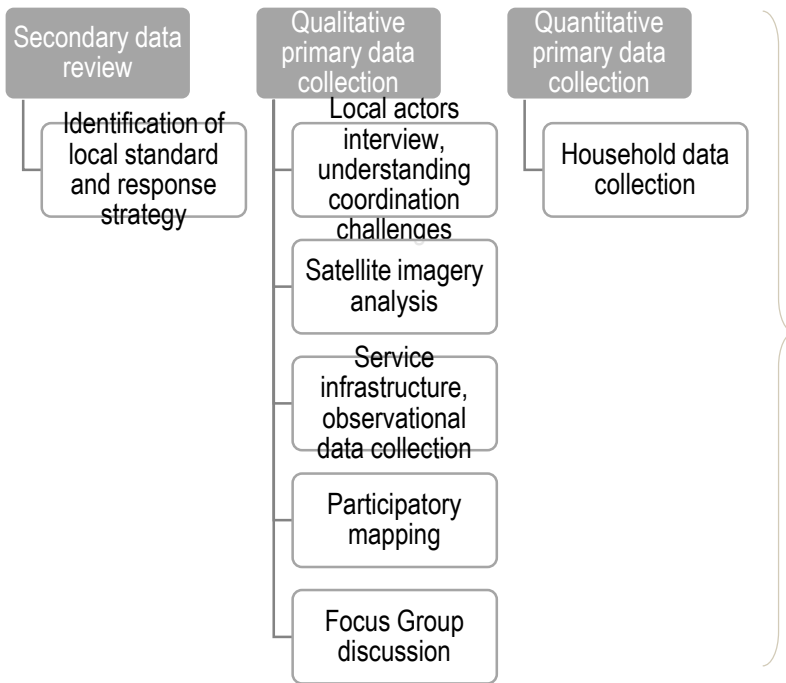
STRENGTHENING
local capacities

IMPLEMENTATION
according to all
actors
according to
priorities

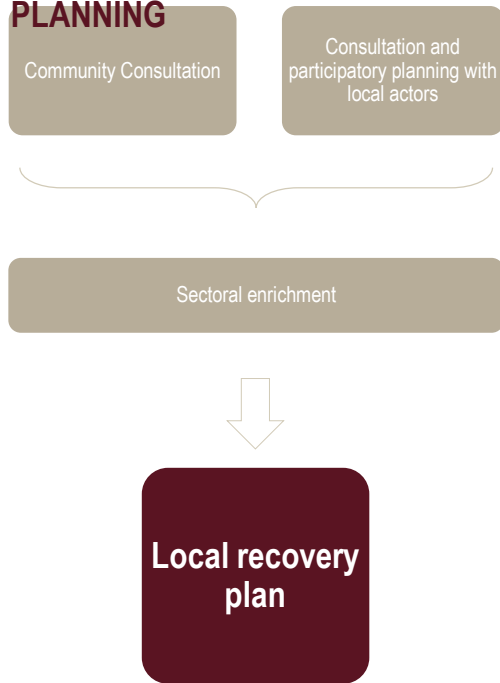
Provide the most appropriate assistance to the specific needs of each territory, by strengthening the existing systems

Methodology

URBAN DIAGNOSIS



PARTICIPATORY PLANNING



Urban needs diagnosis and site mapping

Support the process of organizing short-term humanitarian actions, while supporting the planning and implementation of recovery and development actions with a long-term objective by :

- Identifying concentrations of IDPs not yet captured by profiling activities
- Identifying the real community structure/dynamics and of the actual community boundaries
- Identifying most severe needs and vulnerabilities among displaced populations as well as non-displaced populations
- Look into co-existence dynamics between different population groups
- Identifying obstacles to service delivery for



Infrastructure mapping and remote sensing



Socio-community and territorial dynamics



Demography and movement trends



Multisectoral needs



Protection and social cohesion



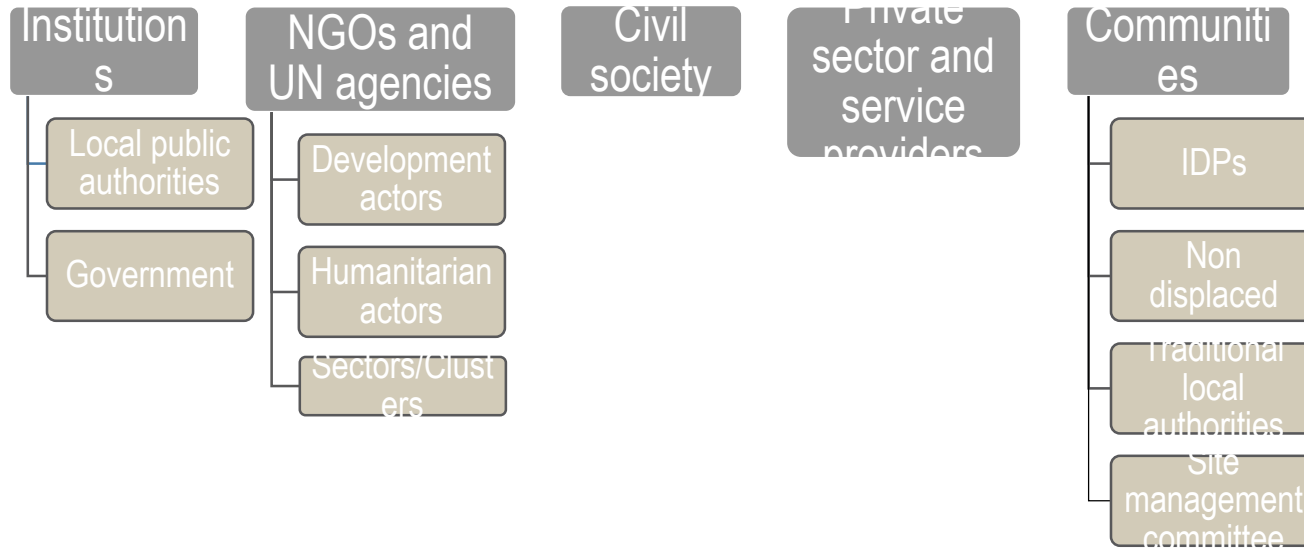
Governance and humanitarian response

Funding : ECHO PPP

Coverage : in areas of activities of ACTED initially

Planning concrete responses and implementing projects in collaboration with communities and local partners

Support local institutions in the areas affected by the displacement situation in the planning and coordination of all local recovery initiatives, and to support humanitarian actors in identifying relevant interventions that can be directly implemented within the framework of the project.



Participatory planning of recovery plan in urban area

CONSIDERATION OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT TOOLS AND EXISTING COORDINATION BODIES

- ✓ Community Development Plan
- ✓ Containment Plan
- ✓ Community center and its committee



Community needs prioritization workshop - October 2021, Fada N'Gourma



Planning workshop with local actors - October 2021, Fada N'Gourma

Preliminary results of the community consultation and planning workshops

Example of the income-generating activities sector

PRIORITY 1 - Facilitate support to income generating activities

Organisation of training sessions

According to the community, IDPs and vulnerable non-displaced households would benefit from support in income-generating activities through training and funding. In particular, follow-up is needed to ensure that the activity is carried out effectively.

Financial support

Endowment of equipment

According to the planning workshops, the local actors suggest the following steps: targeting of beneficiaries, identification of real training needs, organization of training sessions and provision of materials. This training could be provided by the deconcentrated services of the state or local associations.

PRIORITY 2 - Equip the breeders

Endowment of small ruminants

According to the community, the provision of livestock should be accompanied by training from a local actor in Fada.

Provision of agricultural inputs and materials

Three main phases of support for livestock farmers were suggested during the various workshops:

Train breeders on farming techniques

- Targeting beneficiaries and organizing training
- Granting subsidies to facilitate the acquisition of livestock, inputs and materials
- Follow-up on training and activity

Lessons learned



Mapping Focus Group Discussions (MFGD) – June 2021, Fada N'Gourma

BENEFITS OF CONSULTATIONS

Both community and institutional participants found it valuable to be consulted, to be able to formulate ideas, to brainstorm and work together.

Questioning and axes of consolidation

SCALES OF INTERVENTION

The scale must be a coherence in geographical and administrative terms = Implementation at municipal level

COMPLEMENTARITIES OF ACTIONS

Need to understand local norms and standards of the intervention unit as well as the sectoral intervention frameworks → seeking complementarity of actions.

= To inform about the adapted answers and entering in the existing frameworks.

INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL ACTORS

Empowerment of local actors since the beginning of the project and through participatory workshops

= Which information are needed ? What are their understanding of our results ? Do they identify priorities ? Which level of detail is needed in

ADVOCACY PLANNING

The recovery plan is multi-sectoral and the priorities identified will be broad, many actors may be involved.

= Need to plan for advocacy to ensure the implementation of the plan.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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Q & A



Thanks a lot
for joining!