



Angel Pascual – UNHCR – July 2019

Global Shelter Cluster Meeting 2021: Thematic Session 1 – 08 June 2021

NAVIGATING THE NEXUS – Urban Contexts at the frontline

Session Agenda

- Introductions
- Menti Survey
- Panel Discussion
- Breakout Rooms Discussions
- Plenary Discussion
- Conclusions and final remarks

Panelists



Dyfed Aubrey,
Inter-Regional Advisor
UNHABITAT



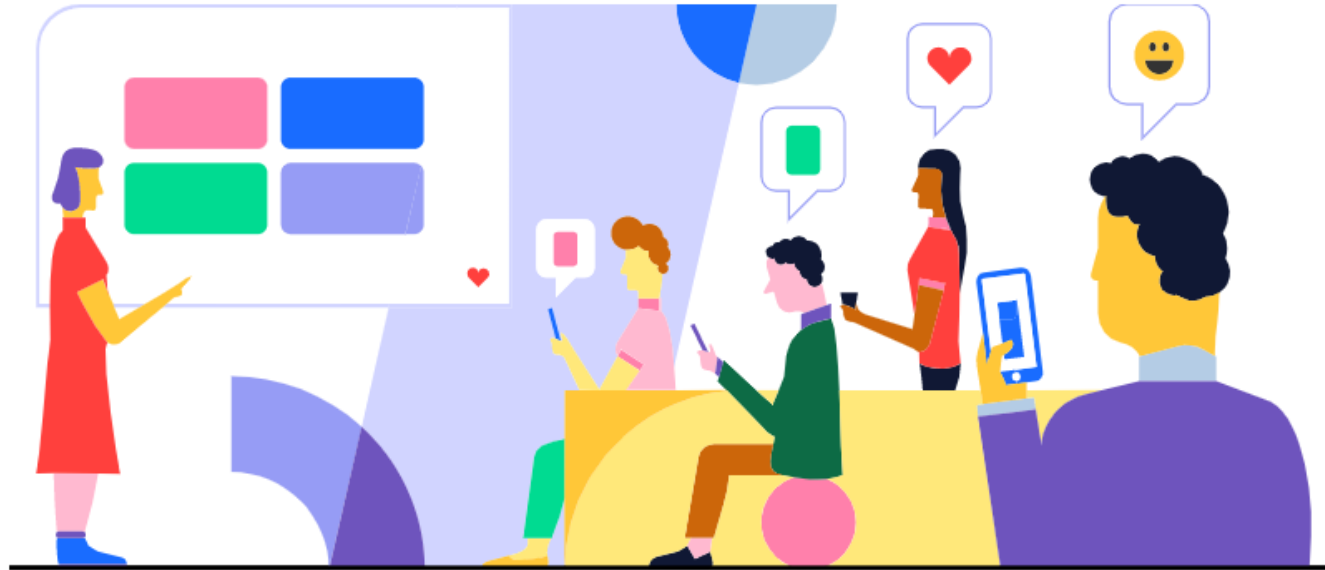
Ellen Hamilton,
Lead Urban Specialist
World Bank



Marc D'Silva,
Asia Regional Director
Catholic Relief Services



MENTIMETER SURVEY



Scan here to access the menti on your phone

Multiple Choice Questions

1. **Who do you work for?** (Authorities, UN, World Bank, NGOs, Other)
2. **What is your main field of work?** (Humanitarian or Development)
3. **What kind of setting are you working in?** (Natural Disaster or Conflict)

Join Menti via internet browser through the link provided in the Teams chat or through mobile phone by scanning the QR Code above or go to www.menti.com and use code **84777390**



PANELISTS DISCUSSION

Thematic Session 1

Navigating the Nexus – Urban Contexts at the Frontline

Global Shelter Cluster Meeting 2021

Cities, Migration and Forced Displacement



AN AGENDA FOR CITIES AND TOWNS

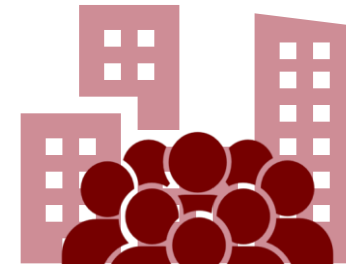
An aerial photograph of a densely populated urban area, likely a city or town, showing a clear grid street pattern. The buildings are closely packed, and the streets are wide and straight. The overall scene is a high-angle view of a city's layout.

WHY CITIES AND TOWNS?

Adopting a 'People-in-Place' Approach for those affected by conflict



COMPLEXITY CALLS FOR A **'PEOPLE-IN-PLACE'** APPROACH



	People-Based Approach	Place-Based Approach	People-in-Place Approach
Focus	Focus on the needs of the “people” – usually the forcibly displaced.	Focus on “places” impacted by forced displacement, including on managing institutions. Leverages their existing systems and capacities.	Focus on both the “people” – i.e. forcibly displaced and hosts – and the “places” where they are located, and institutions managing “place”.
Interventions	Targeted interventions depending on the needs and vulnerability of different groups of “people,” including individuals and households, e.g. social safety net, livelihoods support, emergency service provision.	Targeted interventions on improving infrastructure, services, land management in ‘places’ affected by the inflow, e.g. urban upgrading, network extensions/expansions. Targeted interventions on institutions that manage “places,” e.g. capacity building, planning, procurement, financial management (FM).	Targeted interventions for vulnerable “people” regardless of status in the “place” where they are located, e.g. safety nets, livelihoods support, coupled with provision of services in “places” to the vulnerable, and extension of services across city. Target interventions to institutions managing “places,” e.g. capacity, planning, procurement.
Suitable Context	Support for displaced in camps. “Place” or “Space” blind. Relies on status identification & monitoring. Benefits/interventions move with people.	Support for cities, towns, districts that host the displaced. Interventions are “status blind” in that they benefit all people who live in an affected area regardless of whether they are FD or hosts. Benefits/interventions fixed in place	Support for the displaced, host communities, and institutions in cities/towns. Accepts “status” but extends benefits to “vulnerable hosts” and also to “place.”

A large group of people, including children and a woman carrying a baby on her shoulders, walking along a railway track in a mountainous area. The scene is outdoors with mountains in the background and utility poles visible. The people are dressed in winter clothing, suggesting a cold environment. The text is overlaid on a semi-transparent white box in the center of the image.

**Bringing it Together:
Operationalizing the 'People-in-Place' Approach**

INTERVENTIONS NEED TO BE HOLISTIC ACROSS 5 DIMENSIONS

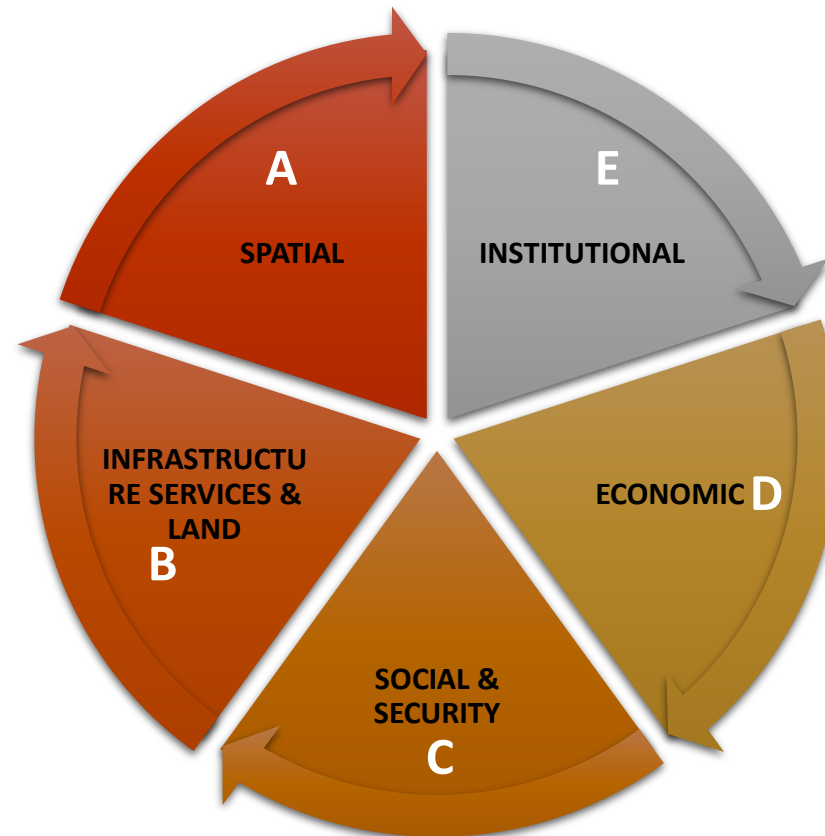
A. SPATIAL DIMENSION

- Physical Planning: urban and land use
- Development Planning across host and displaced communities
- Hazard mapping
- Land Inventory/Land Information Systems
- Addressing Tenure Security

B. INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES & LAND DIMENSION

- Provision of ID Cards
- Land and housing provision
- Improving Living Conditions (upgrading, CDD)
- Infrastructure extension
- Capacity building of service providers
- Subsidies for housing (e.g., vouchers or cash transfer grants for reconstruction)
- Service access
- Access to schools
- Curriculum considerations including language
- Mental health programs
- Access to health services

PEOPLE
PLACES



E. INSTITUTIONAL DIMENSION

- Strengthening local capacity for financial management, budgeting, revenue generation management and accountability, monitoring
- Clarify inter-gov. relations including functional responsibilities
- Increase financial assistance for local govt where appropriate (including review of allocations)
- Training in participatory governance, management of inter-communal tensions,

D. ECONOMIC DIMENSION

- Individual Opportunities: Job creation
- Support for informal economy
- Access to Finance
- Labor-intensive works programs
- Skills training linked to reconstruction (e.g., train masons, builders in housing reconstruction)
- Linkages to city economy
- Improved local business environment
- Support for business infrastructure

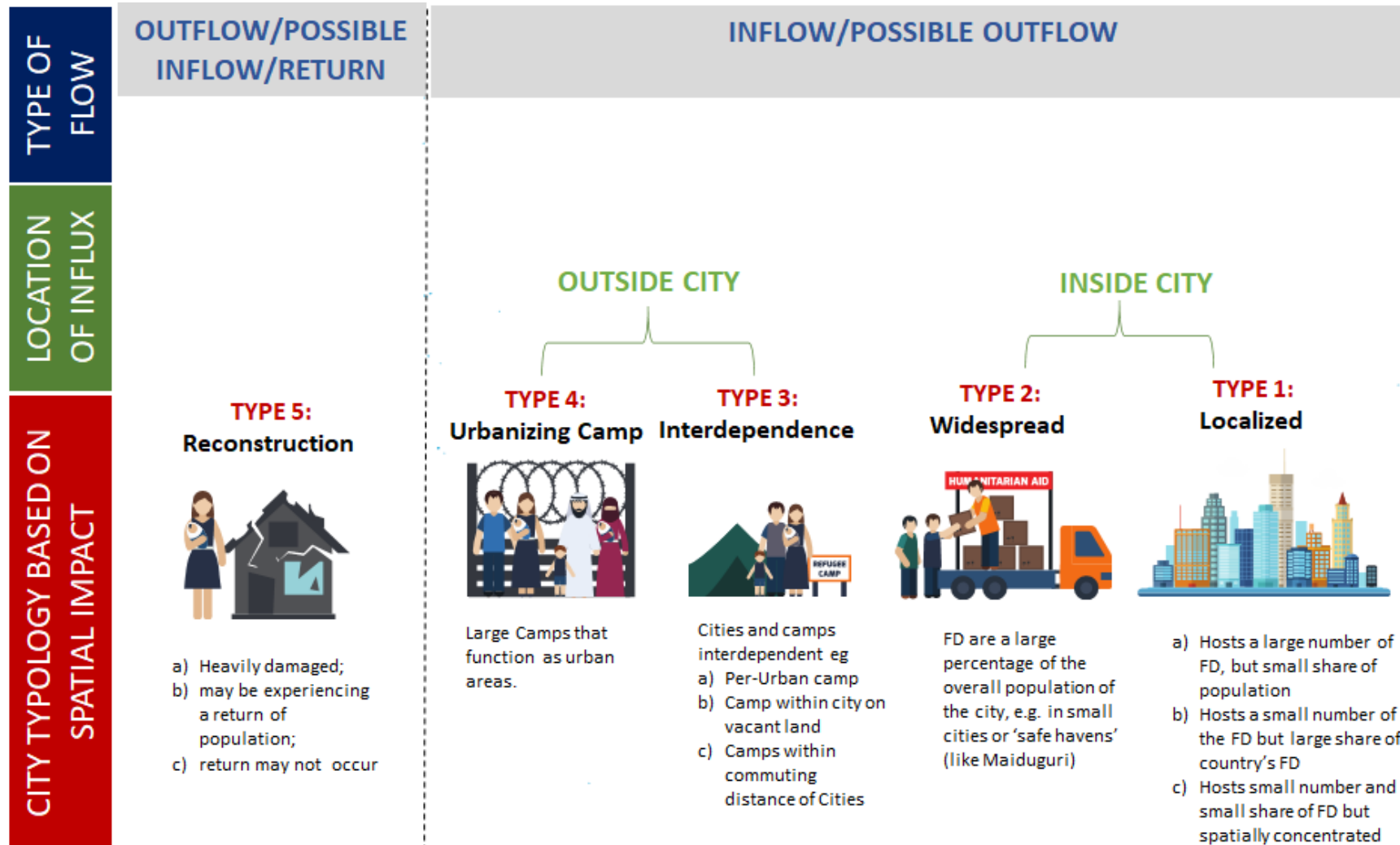
C. SOCIAL AND SECURITY DIMENSION

- Participatory gov.
- Support and social protection to the vulnerable (e.g., cash transfers)
- Legal aid and empowerment
- ID Cards to access services
- Access to Food
- Set up Peace Groups
- Adapt criminal justice system (interpreters, police, judges)
- Violence prevention (interpreters, at risk youth targeted intervention)
- Invest in streetlights and other design options for 'safer cities'
- Testing host community resilience

Context (especially national policies e.g., on IDs, Work permits, Political acceptance etc.) significantly affects design of interventions.

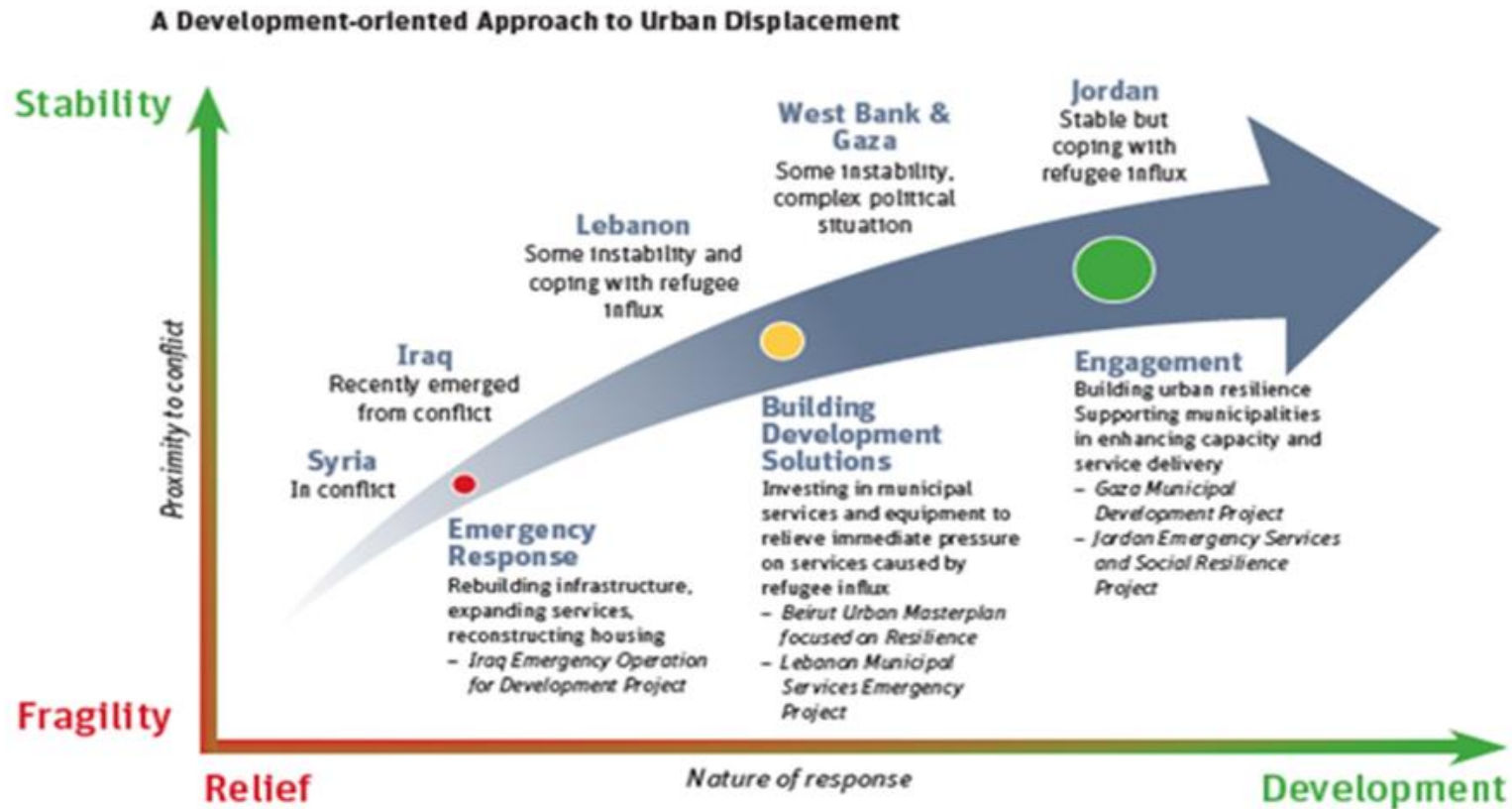
Social Inclusion is key!

BUT DIFFERENT TYPES OF CITIES REQUIRE DIFFERENT SETS OF INTERVENTIONS

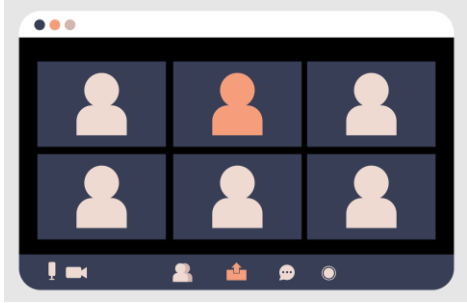


AND NEEDS CHANGE OVER TIME

- The humanitarian development nexus has long been seen as sequential, with initial humanitarian responses followed by development efforts when the situation becomes protracted.
- Rather, both sets of interventions can engage in complementary efforts for greater impact throughout the entire period of forced displacement.



BREAKOUT ROOMS SESSION

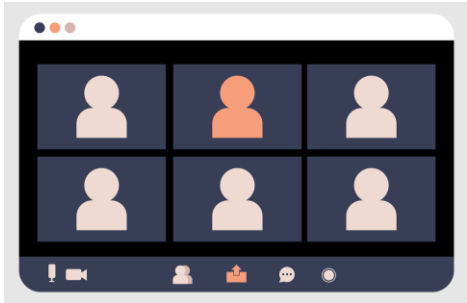


Breakout Room 1

Question:

What is the role of development actors in urban areas and how can humanitarians better connect?

Facilitated by Louise Thaller (Impact Initiatives)

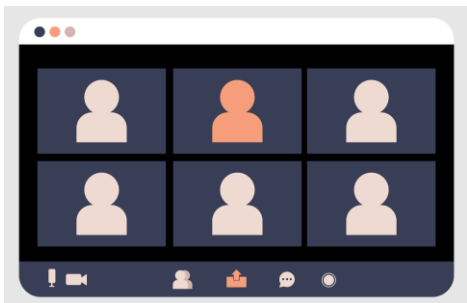


Breakout Room 2

Question:

How do humanitarian shelter actors better connect to and understand urban actors?

Facilitated by Tulio Mateo (CRS)



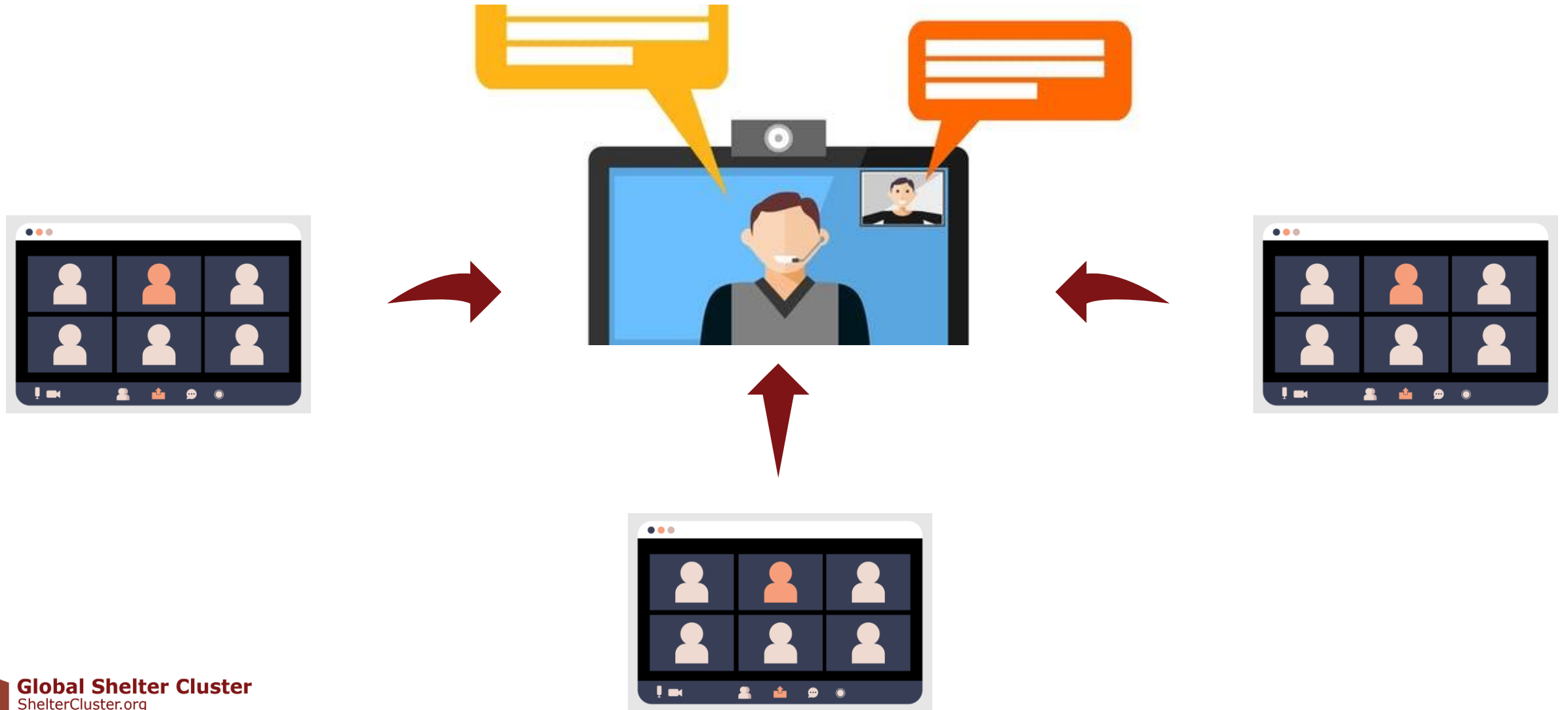
Breakout Room 3

Question:

What does the Nexus mean for GSC partners?

Facilitated by Richard Evans (UNHCR)

FEEDBACK TO PLENARY



FEEDBACK TO PLENARY

Question: What is the role of development actors in urban areas and how can humanitarians better connect?

development actors consider short term gains that have long term costs

development approach starting point: strengthening existing systems and infrastructure

preparedness is key to work with existing systems: scale the existing system

Red Cross in Nepal: single cut humanitarian / development by policy and curriculum. use the same platform for both, with governments

Nepal exemple: emergency is busier than recovery / reconstruction. discussions with authorities to support longer-term development processes: less partners

make emergency solutions sustainable: exit strategies: often a demand from municipalities

multi-year joint humanitarian / dev funding

the international communities tends to give more importance to refugees over IDPs.

for the WB, willingness to collaborate with humanitarians on particular contexts

immediate needs are not going to be met by long-term investment: collaboration needed. e.g. trash pick up, functioning education system

FEEDBACK TO PLENARY

Question: How do humanitarian shelter actors better connect to and understand urban actors?

Working through existing coordination mechanisms (Beirut).. working on those coord early or prior the emergency

Identifying the different scales of work at a specific city, and then we identify the responsibility of humanitarian actors

Use a settlements approach to connect different stakeholders and sectors

Use city profiling, including GIS and social mapping, to create connections

Have the local urban actors see the benefit, and access funds so they get to act on the field, and get motivated, see the win

Engage development actors in a regular basis on humanitarian meetings (twice a year)

Strengthen arguments with evidence to influence politics and politicians

Have institutional and programatic flexibility to adapt to differents urban needs

Identifying the institutional owner of specific challenges..

Including key urban actors, such as service providers (ie. private sector)

FEEDBACK TO PLENARY

Question: What does the Nexus mean for GSC partners? GROUP 3

Understand
the place, its
traditions
better

Localization -
already have the
understanding

In terms of cluster -
need that
connection to
longer term - do we
need a new
platform. Is there
any hand-over a
new structure?

Is there really
anything new
here? Should
we have been
doing this
before?

How will people
manage on their
own build upon
self-reliance? A
good assessment is
important, what is
existing and who is
who

A new social
contract - how
can what is
sustianable

We need a shift from
the way we do
assessments: what do
you need? better to
ask longer term
questions from the
start - better focused
on preparedness so
we are ready

Can the GSC help
train staff so they
understand the
transitional period?

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
PARTICIPATION!**

**NEXT THEMATIC SESSION 2:
SHELTER & HEALTH**

**TOMORROW WEDNESDAY 9 JUNE 2021
@ 12:00 CEST**