

The Settlements Approach in Practice

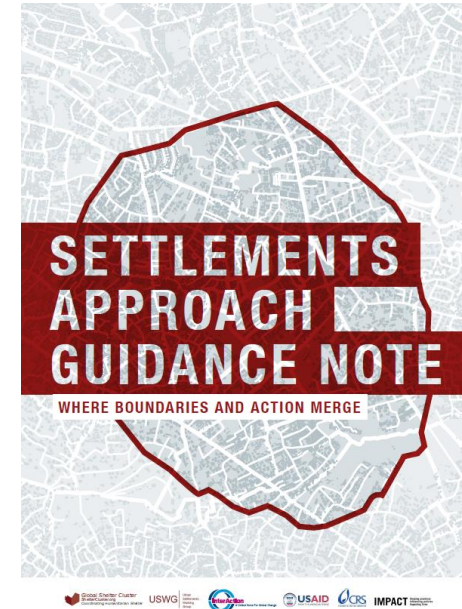
Evidence from post-disaster, protracted displacement, emergency
and active conflict contexts

30 June 2021



What is the Urban Settlements Working Group?

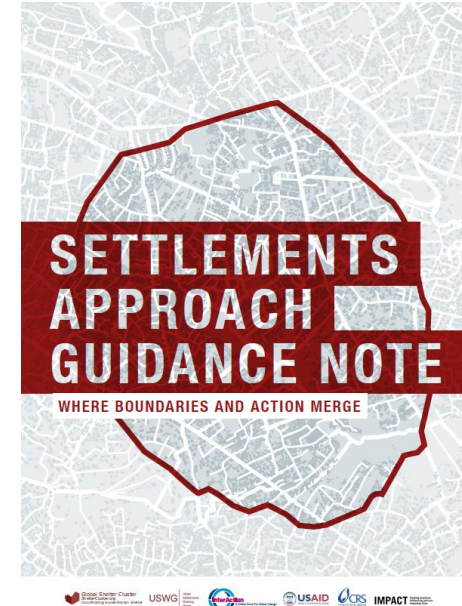
- Knowledge-based group tasked with researching, promoting and connecting partners on multi-sector humanitarian action in urban areas, utilizing the **settlements and area-based approach**
- Housed under the Global Shelter Cluster but **reaching beyond shelter and settlement practitioners** to promote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



Guidance Note

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



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Australia Pacific Security College

Putting People First

Area based approaches for better disaster
recovery in the Pacific

RESEARCH AIM

To understand how each country was responding to naturally-triggered disasters, and the degree to which key elements of ABAs are in place and utilised in urban disasters.

Why the Pacific?

- One of the worlds most vulnerable regions to climate change
- Increasing frequency and severity of weather events
- Some of highest urbanization rates
- Strong community networks and traditional knowledge
- Opportunities to strengthen national and region collaboration for greater resilience



3 in-country researchers

Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu

**40 key informant interviews
across government, NGOs and
civil society**

**Steering committee: experts
and practitioners at ANU,
UNSW, IFRC, ARC, H4H and
HAG.**





FINDINGS FROM ACROSS THE REGION



Governance

Partnerships

Resources

Accountability

Inclusion

Further information

Find us at [Australia Pacific Security Colleg](#)

Read the [Regional Synthesis Report](#) & [Blogs](#)

Watch the video [Pacific Resilience: Putting People First](#)

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iMMAP

Area-based (Settlement Approach) Analysis

- SYRIA -

URBAN SETTLEMENTS WORKING GROUP - JUNE 2021

[How can area-based assessments enable prioritization of humanitarian and stabilization interventions in Syrian cities?]



Ross Mc Donald

Urban Analysis Network for Syria (UrbAN-S)



Funded by
the European Union

Urban Analysis Network - SYRIA

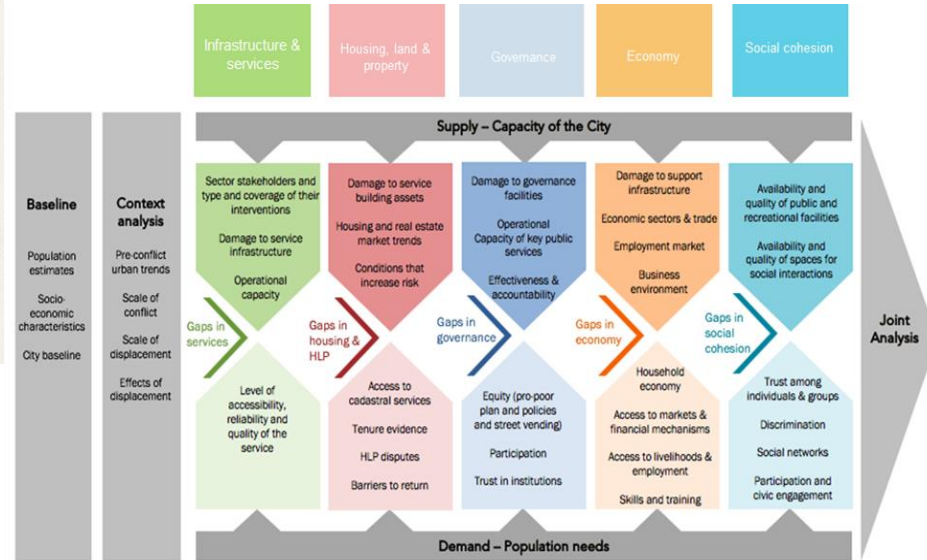
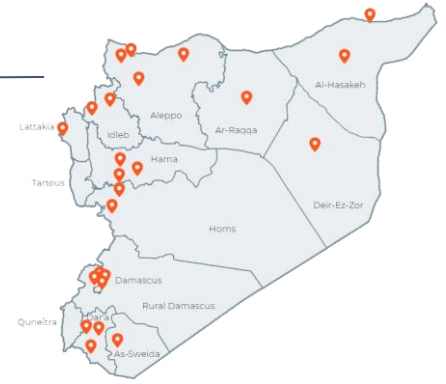
Area-based Analysis & UrbAN-S Methodology



UrbAN-S Analysis Methodology

Urban pillars

Area-based Analysis for City Profiling



Urban Analysis Network - SYRIA

Area-based Analysis

[How can area-based assessments enable prioritization of humanitarian and stabilization interventions in Syrian cities?]

Context Analysis

- Population & Displacement Analysis
- Conflict & Context Analysis
- Damage Analysis

Urban Pillar (Sectoral) Analysis

Urban Functionality

- Urban Functionality Index (UFI)

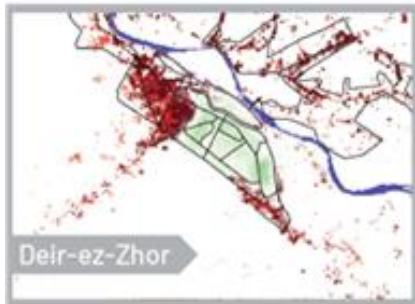
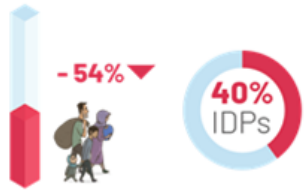
Area-based Recommendations

- Return Considerations & Limitations
- Risks & Safeguards for Programming
- Short & Medium Term Responses

Population & Displacement Analysis

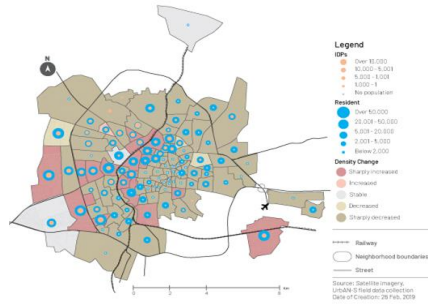
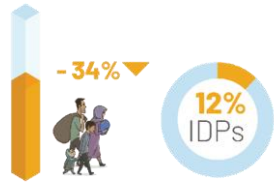
- Change in population
- Population density
- IDP impact
- Neighbourhood level effects

Deir Ez-Zor



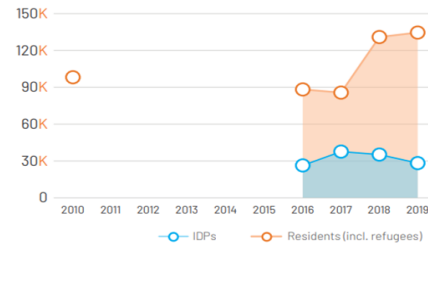
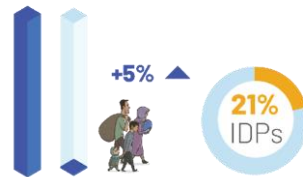
City damage and, population movement over time – (Deir Ez-zor)

Aleppo



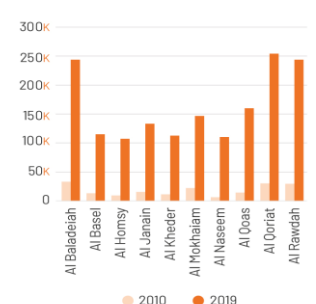
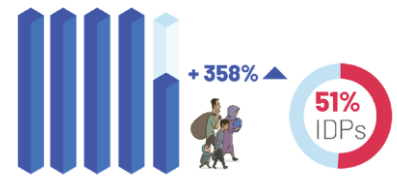
Residents, IDPs, population density, by neighbourhood – (Aleppo, 2019)

Dar'a



Population and IPD estimates, 2010-2019 – (Dar'a)

Jaramana



Change in population, by n'hood, 2010-2019 – (Jaramana)

Context Analysis

AR-RAQQA City

Conflict Timeline

Phase 1

Start of conflict (2011 – mid 2012)

The Ar-Raqqa area's agricultural sector was nationally significant in the pre-war period, with the Euphrates River feeding vast arable lands. Despite this, Ar-Raqqa city remained impoverished in comparison to other cities in Syria such as Aleppo and Homs. Additionally, the 2006-2010 drought gravely affected local livelihoods and agricultural production. Ar-Raqqa city was home to a few small protests at the beginning of the Syrian uprising in 2011, but these quickly subsided. Small-scale protests continued throughout the beginning of 2012; however, these mobilizations culminated in March 2012, on the anniversary of the Syrian uprising, when Ar-Raqqa city witnessed the largest protest against Government of Syria to date near Al-Rasheed park in the center of Ar-Raqqa. The protest was met with a heavy Government of Syria crackdown, using live bullets that injured dozens of protesters. Amongst the injured protesters was Ali Al-Babinski, a young activist died. His death triggered massive demonstrations and further escalated the conflict, as more than 200,000 participated in his memorial and funeral. Following the funeral, protesters headed towards the statue of Hafez Assad, in order to destroy/demolish it, triggering massive Government of Syria crackdown on the protestors which resulted in several deaths and dozens of injuries, mostly among youth. Nearly a half million IDPs from elsewhere in Syria took shelter in seemingly stable Raqqa, leading President Bashar al-Assad to visit the city for Eid al-Adha in June 2012.

2011

Civilians in Ar-Raqqa city demonstrated against the Government of Syria. Protests remained peaceful and were spared a violent crackdown by Government of Syria forces.

April 2012

Several FSA groups and the Nusra Front were formed in Ar-Raqqa governorate, to include Ar-Raqqa city.

Population Impact:
The first wave of IDP arrivals occurred in 2011 as protest against the government across the country gave way to the first waves of armed struggle. People displaced from the most intense conflict areas including Homs, Hama, Al Qusair, Tal Kalakh arrived in Raqqa. In 2012, IDPs from Al Qusair came to be hosted in Raqqa. In 2012, an additional 15,000 IDPs from Deir Ez-Zor arrived and were hosted by families (numbering around 15 000) in the city. A small number of people of Raqqa origin shared the city as the number of IDPs continued to increase.

BEGINNING OF CONFLICT 2011

March 2013

FSA groups (predominantly Ahrar Al-Sham), as well as Nusra Front (which was partly comprised of former Iraqi ISIL members) secured Ar-Raqqa city after clashing with Government of Syria forces. Ar-Raqqa city subsequently became the first administrative center to be captured by armed opposition forces. The Government of Syria's military control in the governorate then became limited to Division 17, Al-Tabqa Air-Base, and Sub-division 159.

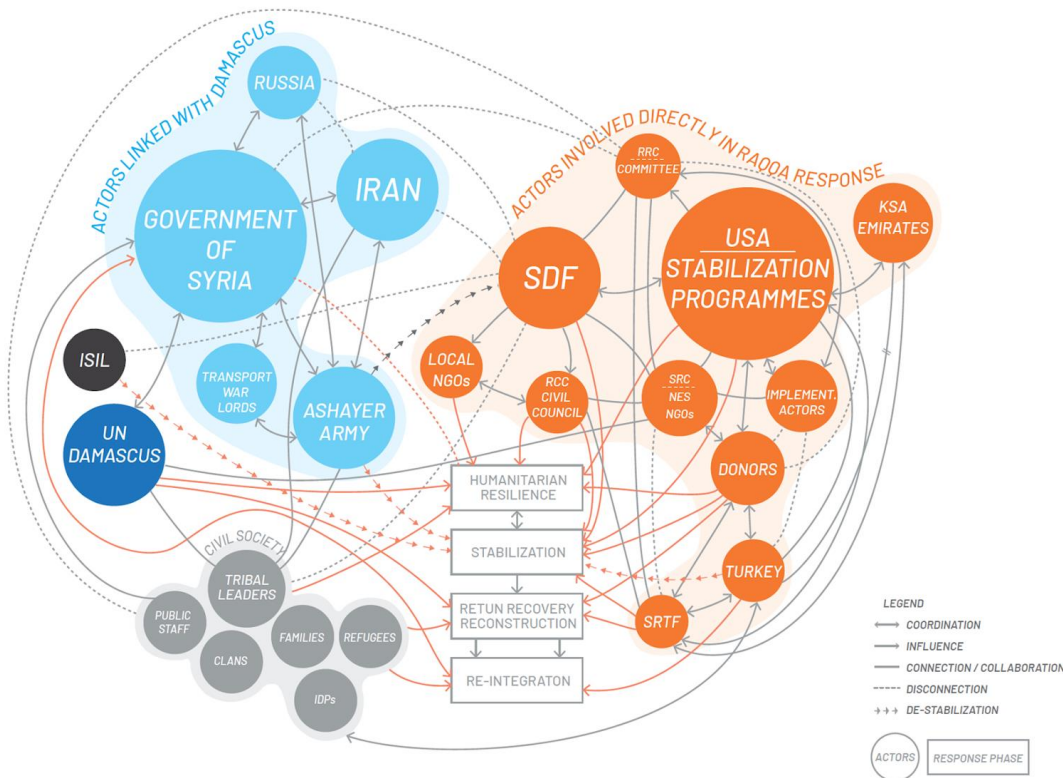
March 2013

Phase 2
NSAA Infighting and Consolidation (August 2012-March 2013)

Despite Ar-Raqqa city enjoying relative calm, in the countryside the opposition-led 'Raqqa Military Council (RMC)'—formed of predominantly Free Syrian Army groups—was formed in August 2012, before overseeing an armed take over of Tal Kalakh. In December, the RMC was restructured to form a coalition with more Islamist-leaning armed groups, before beginning to work with Jabhat al-Nusra and then Ahrar ash-Sham for military operations in the vicinity of Ar-Raqqa including the Ar-Raqqa-Deir Ez-Zor highway and Tabqa. Meanwhile, in November 2012, the FSA launch an offensive on the Kurdish-majority town of Has al-Ayn from Turkey before a truce was negotiated between the two groups.

August 2013

ISIL engages in intense clashes with Nusra front and FSA groups.



Stakeholder Analysis – (Raqqa, 2018)

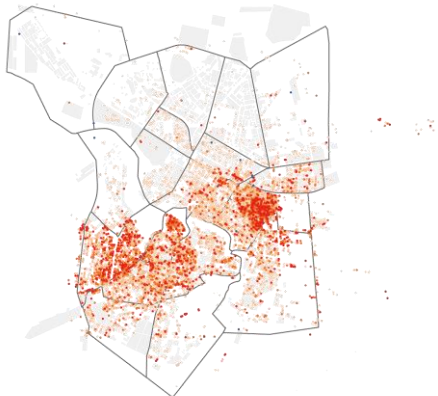
- Military actors
- Governance actors
- Response actors
- Civil Society actors

Conflict Timeline – (Raqqa)

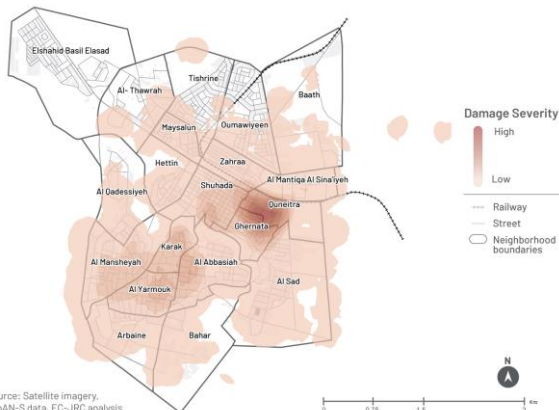
Damage Analysis

Dar'a

● Destroyed/ Razed ● Severe ● Moderate ● Light ● Road damaged/ block

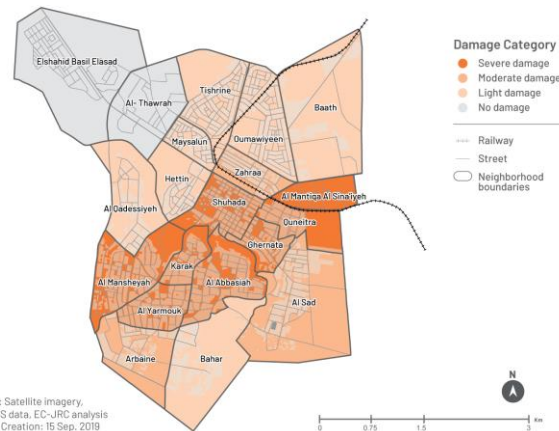


Damage point cloud, by severity



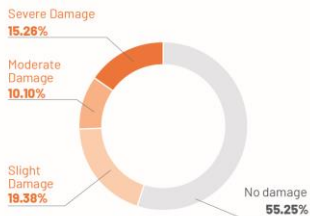
Source: Satellite imagery, Urban-S data, EC-JRC analysis
Date of Creation: 15 Sep. 2019

Damage heat map



Source: Satellite imagery, Urban-S data, EC-JRC analysis
Date of Creation: 15 Sep. 2019

Severity of damage, by neighbourhood



Damage to housing, by severity

Category	Damage Area (ha)	Percent Damaged
Residential	198.33	40.44%
Open Space	25.46	9.31%
Streets	21.86	0.95%
Groves	12.41	1.68%
Industrial	10.74	29.79%
Administrative	5.76	5.49%
Educational	4.65	19.67%
Commercial	1.87	31.57%
Health	0.80	38.83%
Garden	0.60	10.63%

Level of damage, by land-use type

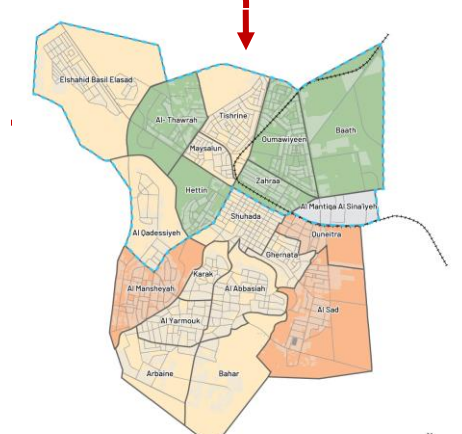
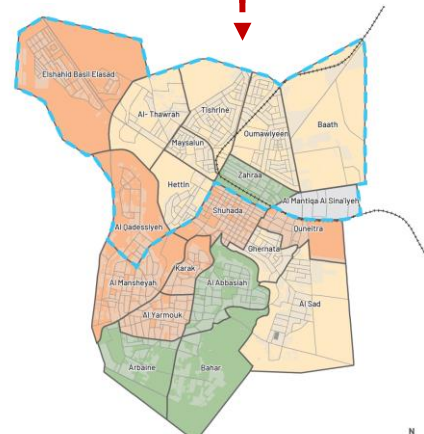
Category	Damage Area (ha)	Percent Damaged
Al Mantiqa Al Sina'iyyeh	112.062	7.61%
Al Mansheyah	63.062	6.33%
Shuhada	41.229	3.45%
Alabbassiah	39.910	3.22%
Al Yarmouk	38.006	3.21%
Quneitra	26.578	2.30%
Zahraa	23.472	1.90%
Al Sad	22.741	1.93%
Karak	22.486	1.94%
Ghernata	22.441	1.92%
Arbaine	19.962	1.61%
Hettin	5.842	0.37%
Al-Thawrah	4.439	0.30%
Qadessiyeh	3.702	0.32%
Baath	3.254	0.23%
Tishrine	3.030	0.25%
Bahar	1.803	0.15%
Oumawiyeen	1.570	0.13%
Eishahid Basil Eliasad	1.290	0.11%
Maysalun	1.238	0.11%

Level of damage, by neighbourhood

Urban Functionality Index (UFI)

Dar'a

Neighbourhood	Services										Response Continuum									
	Health	WASH	Solid Waste	Electricity	Markets	Education	Safety	Transportation	Population INDEX	Services INDEX	Recovery Oriented			Early recovery oriented			Relief oriented			
											10/90	20/80	30/70	40/60	50/50	40/60	50/50	60/40	50/50	40/60
Al Mansheyah	0.67	0.75	0.00	0.00	1.33	0.33	0.00	0.33	0.67	0.43	0.45	0.48	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.57	0.59	0.64	0.64	
Al-Thawrah	2.00	1.00	1.50	0.50	1.67	1.67	1.33	1.87	0.67	1.42	1.34	1.27	1.19	1.12	1.04	0.97	0.89	0.82	0.74	
Al Yarmouk	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.33	1.17	1.00	0.67	1.33	1.15	1.16	1.18	1.20	1.22	1.24	1.26	1.28	1.30	1.31	
Al-Sad	0.67	0.67	0.50	0.25	1.67	1.00	0.33	0.33	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	
Alabbasiah	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.33	1.67	0.67	0.67	1.33	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.17	1.20	1.22	1.24	1.26	1.29	1.31	
Arbaine	1.33	1.00	1.50	0.50	1.33	1.00	0.83	0.67	2.00	1.02	1.12	1.22	1.31	1.41	1.51	1.61	1.71	1.80	1.90	
Baath	2.00	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.67	1.67	1.33	1.67	2.00	1.46	1.48	1.50	1.52	1.54	1.56	1.58	1.60	1.63	1.65	
Bahar	0.50	1.00	0.75	0.50	1.33	1.33	0.83	0.33	1.00	0.82	0.84	0.86	0.88	0.89	0.91	0.93	0.95	0.96	0.98	
Elshahid Basil Elasad	1.17	1.00	1.00	0.50	2.00	0.17	1.17	1.33	2.00	1.04	1.14	1.23	1.33	1.43	1.52	1.62	1.71	1.81	1.90	
Ghernata	1.33	1.00	1.50	0.50	1.67	1.33	0.83	1.00	0.67	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.91	0.86	0.81	0.76	0.71	
Hettin	2.00	1.17	1.50	0.75	1.67	1.67	1.50	1.17	1.00	1.43	1.38	1.34	1.30	1.26	1.21	1.17	1.13	1.09	1.04	
Karak	2.00	1.00	1.25	0.50	1.33	1.50	0.67	0.33	1.33	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.26	1.28	1.31	
Maysalun	2.00	1.00	1.25	0.50	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	0.00	1.26	1.13	1.01	0.88	0.76	0.63	0.50	0.38	0.25	0.13	
Oumawiyeen	2.00	1.17	1.50	0.75	2.00	2.00	1.33	2.00	1.33	1.59	1.57	1.54	1.52	1.49	1.46	1.44	1.41	1.39	1.36	
Qadessiyeh	2.00	1.17	1.50	0.75	1.67	1.00	0.00	0.67	1.33	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.28	1.29	1.30	1.31	1.32	
Ouneitra	1.17	1.00	1.00	0.25	1.17	0.33	0.17	0.33	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	
Shuhada	1.33	1.00	0.25	0.50	1.00	2.00	1.33	1.67	0.33	1.14	1.06	0.98	0.89	0.81	0.73	0.65	0.57	0.49	0.41	
Tishrine	2.00	1.00	0.75	0.75	1.67	1.67	1.33	1.67	0.67	1.35	1.29	1.22	1.15	1.08	1.01	0.94	0.87	0.80	0.74	
Zahraa	2.00	1.17	1.50	0.50	2.00	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.36	1.35	1.35	1.34	



Urban functionality index

Energy



Education



Health



WASH



Solid Waste



Ave functionality, by sector and neighbourhood

Severe (0 - 0.69) Moderate (0.7 - 1.39) Good (1.4 - 2.0) No Data

Population index

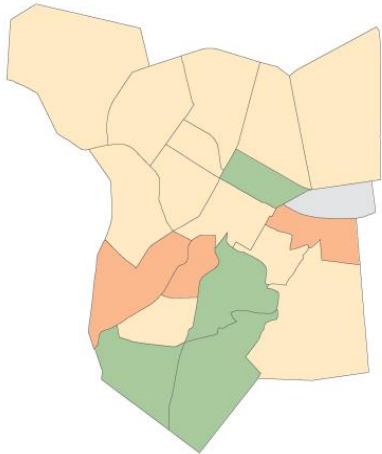
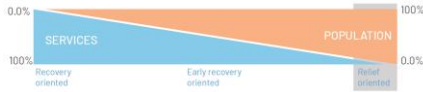
Services index

Urban Functionality Index (UFI)

Response continuum

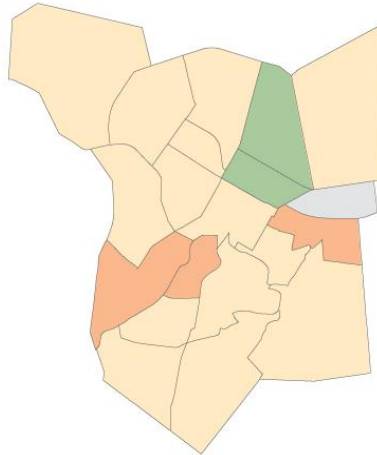
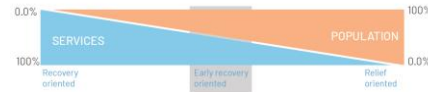
Relief-oriented response:

Emphasizes immediate humanitarian response and the restoration of basic functions. Interventions target specific cases (for example vulnerable households) and aim at alleviating hosting stressors.



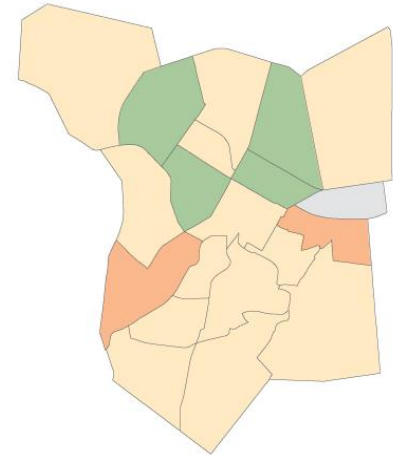
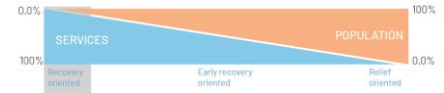
Early recovery-oriented response:

Emphasizes medium-term interventions to restore the functionality of services and infrastructure, with less emphasis on short-term basic needs.



Recovery-oriented response:

emphasizes long-term interventions aimed at creating a conducive living environment. These tend to target areas, for example neighbourhoods, rather than households or specific population groups.



Urban Functionality Index (UFI)

Technical Note & Dashboard

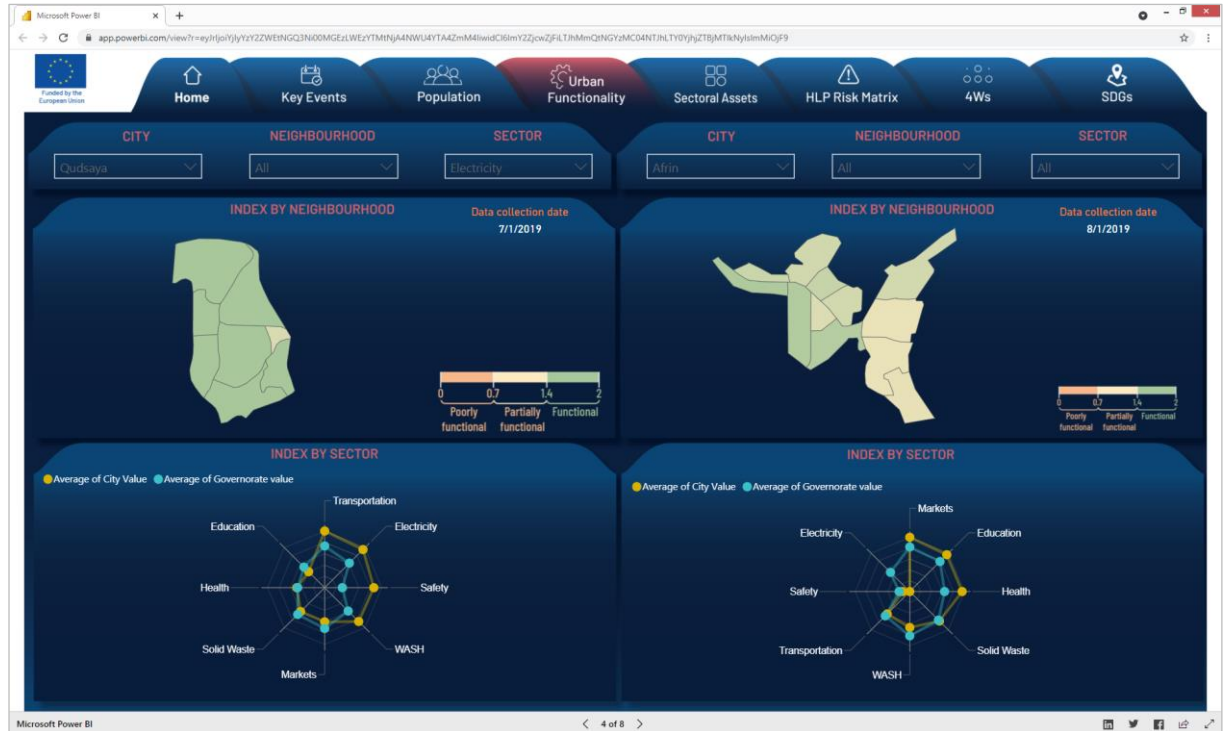
www.urban-syria.org

UFI Technical Note:

- Full description of the index components
- Full lists of indicators & interpretations
- Notes on further UFI analysis descriptions
- Available on the UrbAN-S Webportal

Urban Functionality Dashboard:

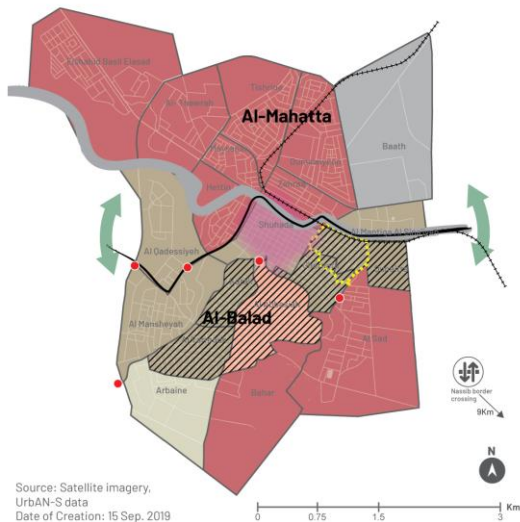
- UFI analysis for 17 cities in Syria
- Comparison between cities & neighbourhoods
- Launching on the UrbAN-S Webportal SOON!



Area-based Recommendations

Dar'a

Return considerations and limitations



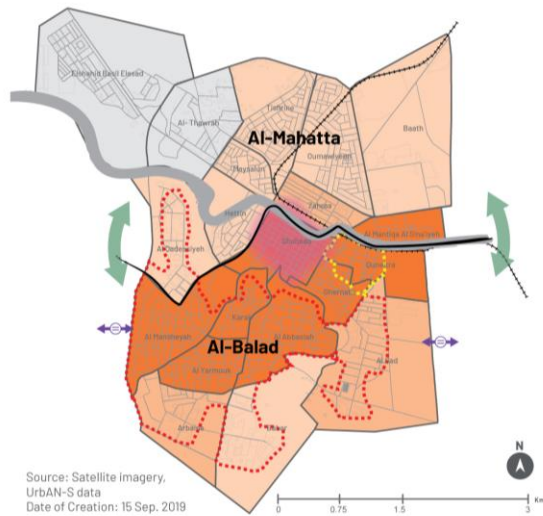
Population density change

- Sharply increased (Area of housing deficit)
- Increased
- Stable
- Decreased
- Sharply decreased (Area of housing surplus)

- Old City Rehabilitation required to restore its central prominence
- Dar'a Camp Area of HLP risks including proposed master plan
- Population return of > 1,000 each. (2018)
- Military / security Checkpoint

- Bridge N/S divide (physical/improvements housing, services, etc.)
- Al-Mahatta/ Al-Balad Division Line (approx)
- Railway
- Street
- Neighborhood boundaries
- Former control line

Risks and safeguards for programming



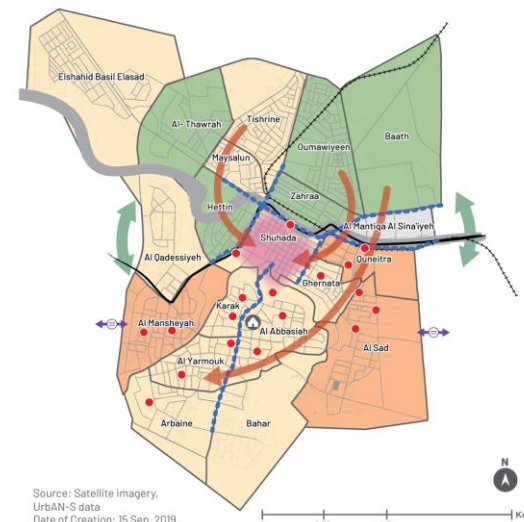
Damage Category

- Severe damage
- Moderate damage
- Light damage
- No damage

- Dar'a Camp Area of HLP risks including proposed master plan
- HLP risk area- Informal areas
- Old City Rehabilitation required to restore its central prominence

- Al-Mahatta/ Al-Balad Division Line (approx)
- Railway
- Street
- Neighborhood boundaries
- Former control line
- Balance equitable programming and investments between urban and rural Dar'a
- Bridge N/S divide (programming implications)

Short and medium term responses

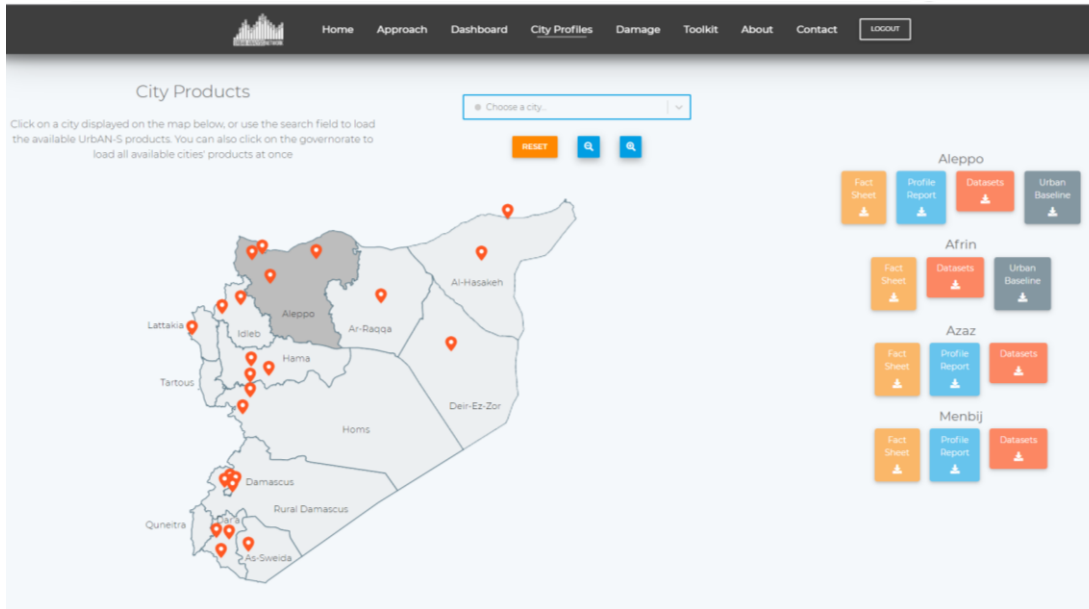


Functionality of Essential Services Index

- Good
- Moderate
- Severe
- No data

- Al-Omari Mosque
- Old City Rehabilitation required to restore its central prominence
- Non functioning Electrical Transformers
- Al-Mahatta/ Al-Balad Division Line (approx)
- Railway
- Street
- Neighborhood boundaries
- Former control line
- Re-establish markets in traditional locations
- Balance equitable programming and investments between urban and rural Dar'a
- Bridge N/S divide
- Restore areas of shared network (roads, infrastructure, commercial services)

Project Outcomes



Products:

- 29 city level damage assessments
- 21 sectoral urban datasets
- 15 City Profiles
- 11 Urban Baselines
- 24 City Fact Sheets
- Urban Profiling Training material
- Profiling Tools
- 1 Webportal (>1,000 registered users in >50 countries)

Product dissemination and presentations:

- DONORS
- UN Partners (UNHCR, UN Habitat)
- NGOs – international and local
- NGO FORUMS
- Other HUMANITARIAN platforms like Durable Solutions
- LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
- WORLD BANK
- ACADEMICS

Thank You

Contact us and visit our web-portal

www.urban-syria.org

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Questions & Answers



Way forward: USWG strategy

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES AND OBJECTIVES

TRAIN

Develop training programs for implementing partners at country-level



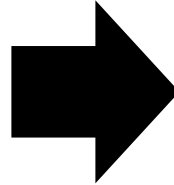
RESEARCH

Country and global-level consultation on the SA and priority topics



PROMOTE

Global-level awareness-raising, advocacy, backed up by field-level evidence



Increased uptake and relevance of the settlements approach

At global level: Increased uptake of the settlements approach by humanitarian actors

At country-level:
Increased ownership of the settlements approach by implementing partners and local actors

Way forward: USWG strategy

Objective	Strengthen localization of assistance in crisis affected settlements to improve ownership of aid programs by local communities								
Outcomes	1. Increased knowledge at country level to implement settlements based approaches		Increased technical support to countries to implement settlements based approaches			Increased commitments at global level on settlements based approaches			
Outputs	# Partners Trained on settlements based approach	# Knowledge products available to aid practitioners	Deployments of human resources in crisis affected countries	Crisis affected countries supported on settlements based approaches	External engagement events (global shelter cluster and global coordination)				
Activities	Online training 1	In-country Trainings 2	Translation of the Guidance note 2	Amendum to the guidance note 1	Training of experts	Deployments	Crisis helpdesk	Preparedness helpdesk	Webinars, participation in events about 10



UN-Habitat Burkina Faso



A BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ALL IN AN URBANIZING WORLD

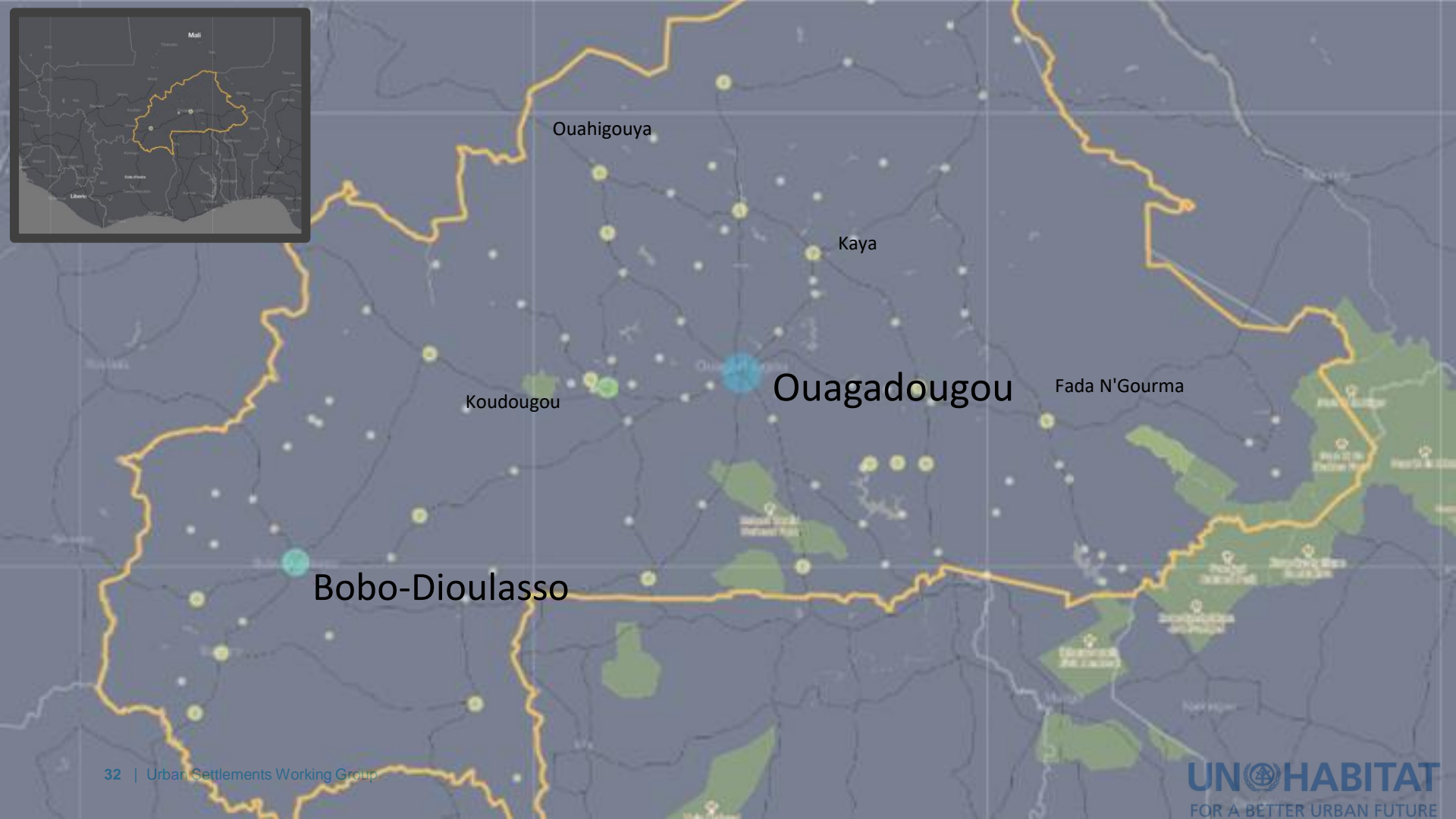
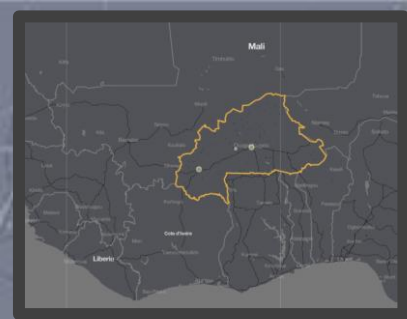
The case of Burkina Faso

How does UN-Habitat strengthen the capacity of municipalities in Burkina for integrated urban and territorial planning and cross-sectoral, participatory approaches?

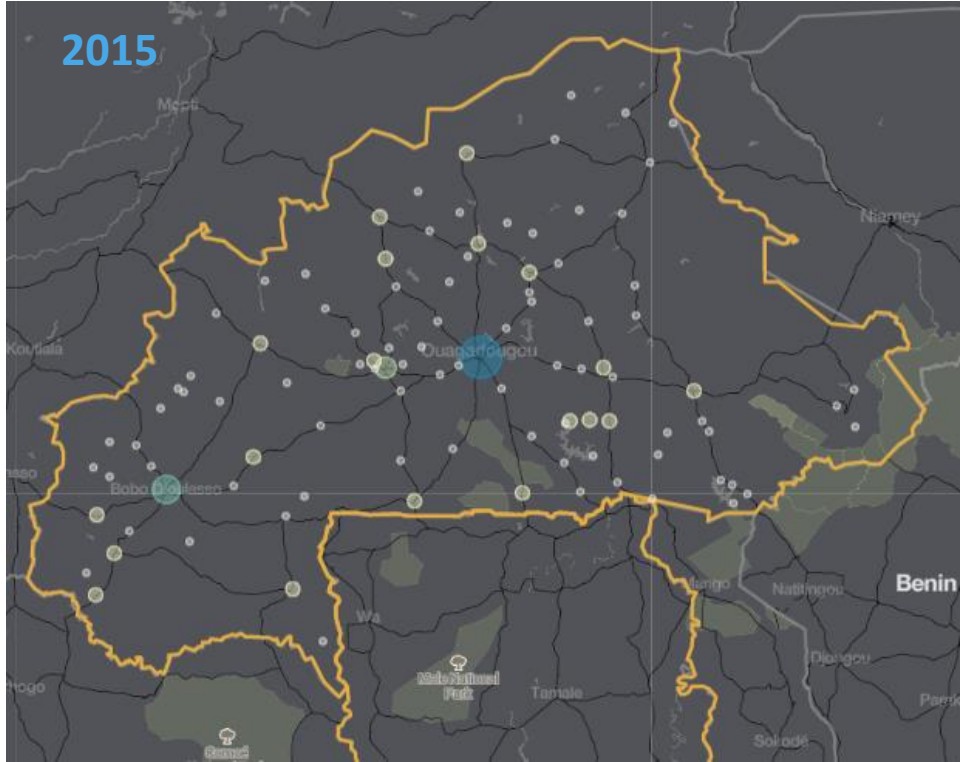
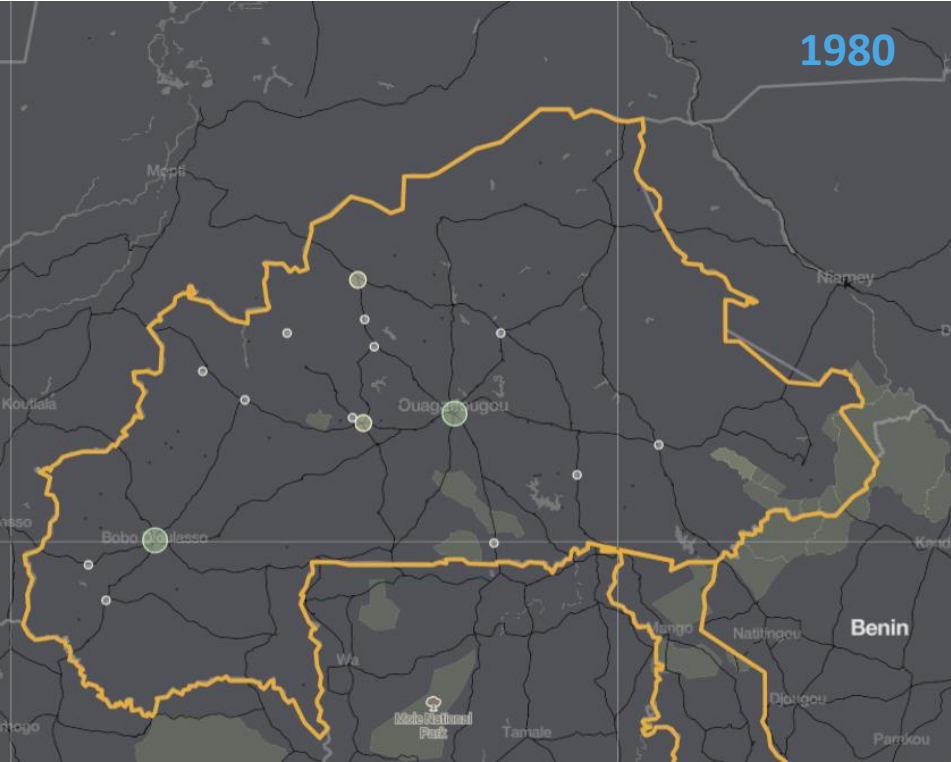
Stephanie Loose

Chief Technical Advisor

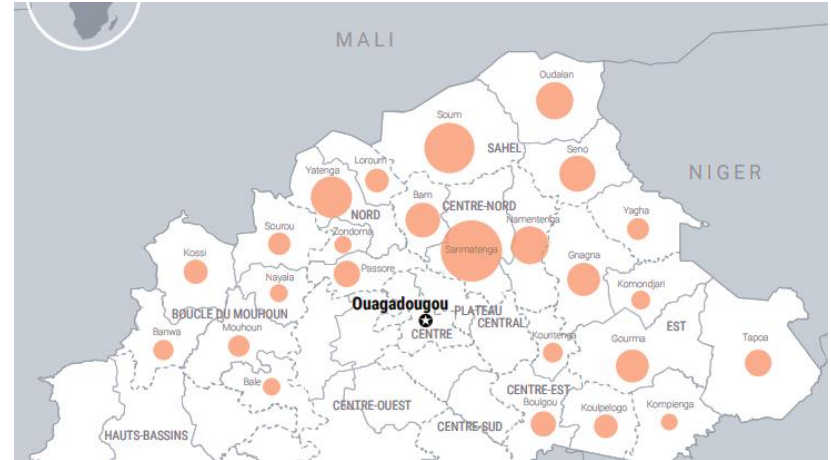
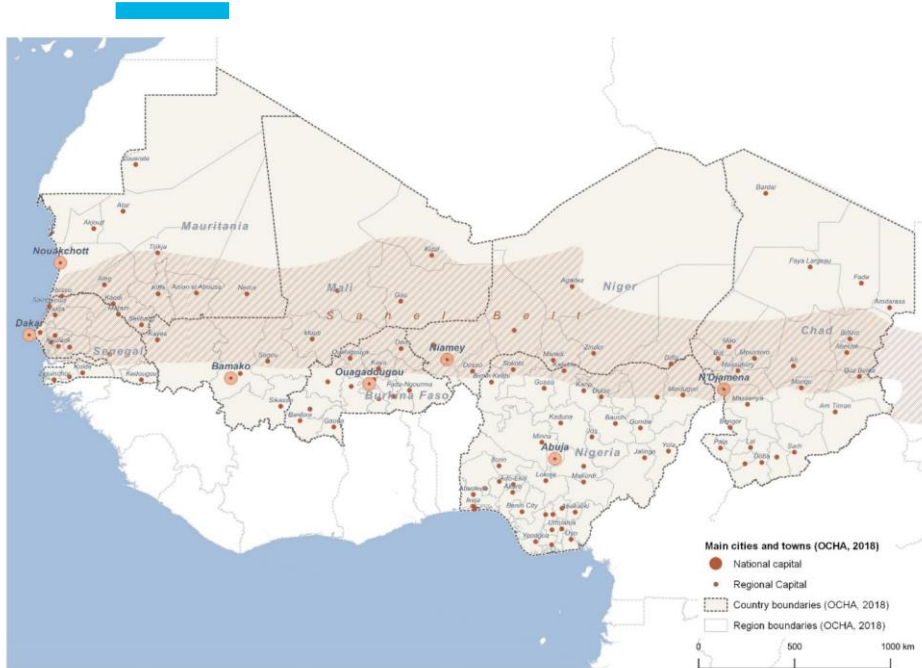
UN-Habitat Office Burkina Faso, Regional Office for Africa



Urbanization is a trend –
Burkina's small and intermediate cities grow



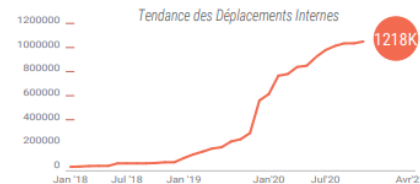
The Sahel crisis leading to internal displacement



DÉPLACEMENT

1 218 754
PERSONNES DÉPLACÉES INTERNES¹

22 045
REFUGIÉS¹



In April 2021, there were **1 218 754 Internally Displaced People** in Burkina Faso.

In selected cities:
 Kaya: 106,659;
 Dori: 45,568;
 Tougouri: 28,201;
 Kongoussi: 22,288 px

Two forms of urban internal displacement



Two stages of urban internal displacement



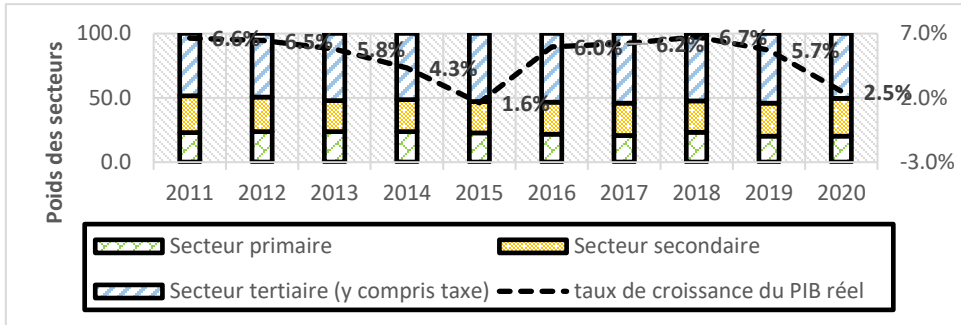
Many IDPs, who have been displaced for several months or even years, have started to build more permanent structures in unplanned and underserved areas of the city.

In other cases, those more permanent structures were built by host communities and rented to IDPs.

There is a strong risk of permanent settlements in unplanned areas – which will lead to an increase in slums, with people not having access to water, electricity, public space, and, on limited ability for longer-term self reliance.

The protracted situation threatens social cohesion between communities and the level of vulnerability is very high, specifically for women, youth and children.

COVID-19




- Without access to water and adequate living conditions, people in vulnerable situations have difficulties preventing COVID-19 as well as other diseases;



High exposure to risks for populations living in unplanned settlements






What needs to be done, so that urbanization have positive impacts on a country's social, economic and environmental development?



UN-Habitat's advocates for integrated approaches for sustainable urbanization

- 
- Cross-sectoral,
 - Multi-level governance,
 - Inclusive and participatory,
 - Tailored solutions for local contexts and local implementation.

In crisis contexts?

- Use area-based approaches – by improving the neighborhood environment, all people benefit.
- Work with local actors and include vulnerable people in programming and implementation.
- Strengthen coordination and cooperation between humanitarian, development and peace actors.

In addition to providing humanitarian aid, start planning and implementing transformative projects that help to “build back better”- and reduce the root causes of conflict or climate change impacts.

UN-Habitat's "IDP-project" in Burkina Faso

- Funded by the European Union;
- Establishing Cellules Municipales de Resilience Urbaine/CMRU – as coordination and decision making bodies; including host and IDP population, and different sectors, humanitarian actors / clusters, local authorities – mayors);
- Increasing the urban and territorial planning capacity in the four project cities through urban experts in municipal structures (spatial and cross-sectoral data collection, participatory planning processes to integrated urban solutions – cross-sectoral, multi-level governance and multi-stakeholder);
- Involvement of humanitarian actors in “coordination structures” – now only entry point for coordination with local actors;





Pilot projects in four cities – proof of concept

- Construction of sustainable, integrated urban neighborhoods”;
- Including the neighborhoods in existing urban structures;
- Mix-use: Housing, schools, basic services, health centers, public spaces - priorities jointly decided through the CMRU and after joint mapping exercise in the selected neighborhoods;
- Social cohesion, improvement of urban environments and increased access to services = beneficiaries include host and IDP communities; standard according to local standards;
- Local ownership – local authorities have provided land in coordination with national level; coordination with public private entities for water; and local committee for maintenance;
- Local Economic Development and job creation – incl. microfinance;
- Increasing awareness on environmental challenges (waste and water management; reforestation;...) and social topics (GBV);



UN  **HABITAT**
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

A BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ALL IN AN URBANIZING WORLD

For further information, please contact
stephanie.loose@un.org



IFRC Lebanon

The Settlements Approach in Practice

June 30th | 2021

The way forward on urban improvements

How has the multi-agency Shelter sector worked with community organizations in the Beirut post-blast response?

Sandra D'Urzo, Senior Shelter adviser, IFRC (MENA, Africa)



04.08.2020



“Public space is not a
“nice thing to have”
but a basic need for
cities

— World Bank



**‘Citizens of Beirut reclaim urban spaces
in ways we have never seen before’**

*roundtable discussion, Urban Thinkers Campus BEIRUT,
March 2021*



Key questions?

How can collective space be a driver/stabilizer of socio-economic recovery? (individual vs public)? can this happen when people are struggling to survive?

What is the role of the local municipal counterparts if trust in decision-making is missing? lack of the public sector?

How can international agencies better use spatial planning to promote urban resilience (with data, critical mapping, spatial analysis)?

WHY is it so
important to
promote public
space and
community
infrastructure for
post-crises
regeneration?

Strengthen and support civil society in
participatory efforts and place-making

Link urban post-blast recovery and
neighborhood revitalization - *urban fabric
protection and 'catalyst' initiatives*

Create safe[®] and accessible public spaces,
especially in the wake of the current
pandemic

Increase organization's knowledge of co-
design methods (public spaces with
communities)



Accessibility improvement and child-friendly spaces by Catalytic Action in Beirut



How was the Guidance of the Area-based-Approach Working Group coproduced?

Conducted a Survey among CSOs working on Beirut public space

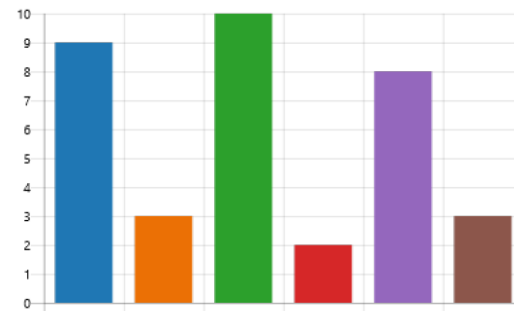
Held a series of write-shops among agencies with global+local experience

Listened to academic expertise, Labs, and current workshops on urban recovery frameworks

Gathered hands-on expertise/compendium of examples; spatial data and mapping.

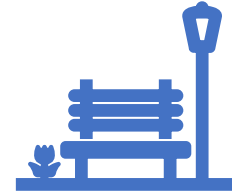
1. Is your organisation working one or more interventions listed below?

Rehabilitation of buildings co...	9
Maintenance, upgrades and/o...	3
General and environmental im...	10
Temporary repurposing of em...	2
Community management, car...	8
Other	3



1. Typology and classification of community Infrastructure:

- public gardens/ parks/child-friendly spaces
- creative re-use of backyards/abandoned spaces/stairs and alleys via place-making and artistic interventions
- re-purposing of heritage/vacant buildings or clusters for public uses
- community infrastructure such as markets, waste disposal/energy-efficient interventions, neighborhood-level drainage and greening corridors.



2. Key overall and cross-cutting considerations (Building Back Better principles, context of Beirut)

Heritage and preserving memory/identity

National economic crisis

Private sector engagement

Environment and Energy

Protection, Gender , Inclusion

Urban Risk Management



3. Key entry points & considerations for Agencies to engage on:

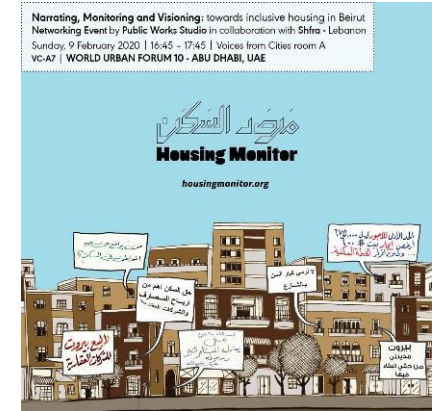
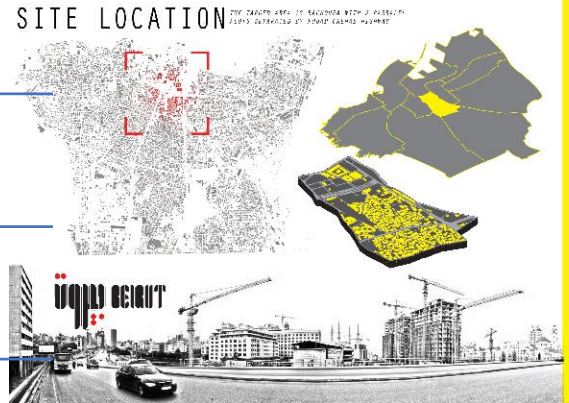
Understanding the urban fabric: new approaches to adequate housing for most vulnerable (rental assistance, accessibility for PwD, etc)

Mapping and data collection

Participatory assessments & community-based planning

Engaging stakeholders

Risk identification and mitigation



Modalities of implementation (including tools for inclusive design)

```
graph TD; A[Modalities of implementation (including tools for inclusive design)] --> B[Legal Frameworks & Instruments]; B --> C[Monitoring]; C --> D[Exit strategy & sustainability];
```

Legal Frameworks & Instruments

Monitoring

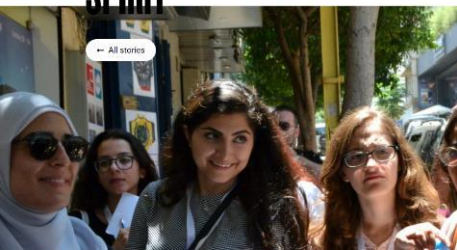
Exit strategy & sustainability

Participatory assessments & planning tools

Focus on two successful examples

1. PASSA (*Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter and Settlements Awareness*) – One neighborhood approach -Tripoli (IFRC/HfH/CRS/CARE)
2. Citizen's scientists, joint initiative led by Beirut Urban Lab (BUL), Karantina

**BEIRUT'S PLACEMAKING
SPIRIT**

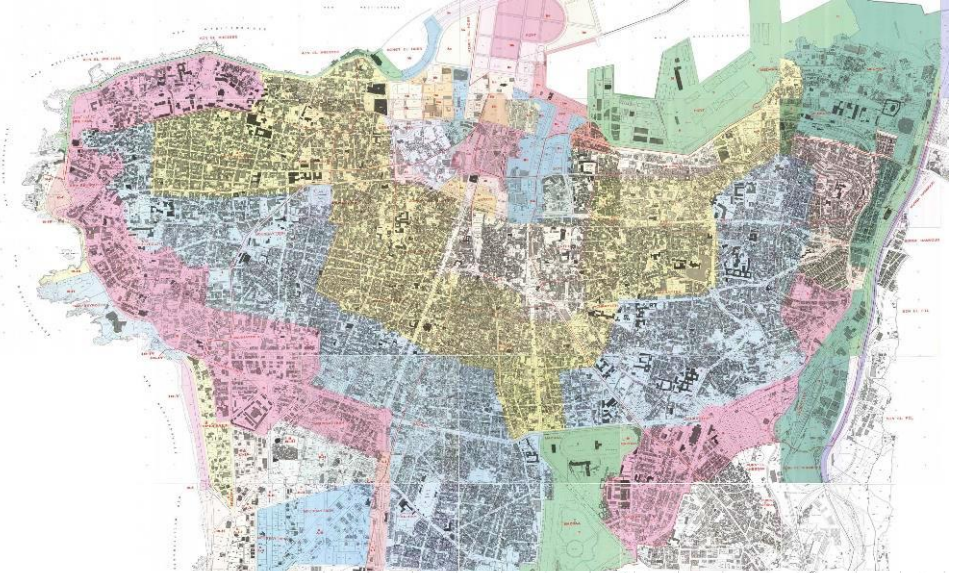


Compendium of community- led intervention and public space projects



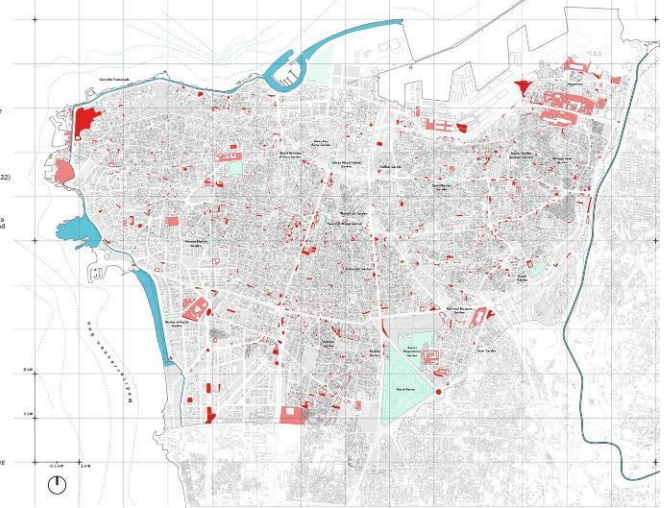
Catalogues of Maps

Zoning of Beirut



Map A
Publicly Owned Parcels and Open Sites Used by the Public in Municipal Beirut

Publicly owned parcels and open sites used by the public in municipal Beirut make up **9%** of its surface area, divided as follows:



Fouad Boutros Highway



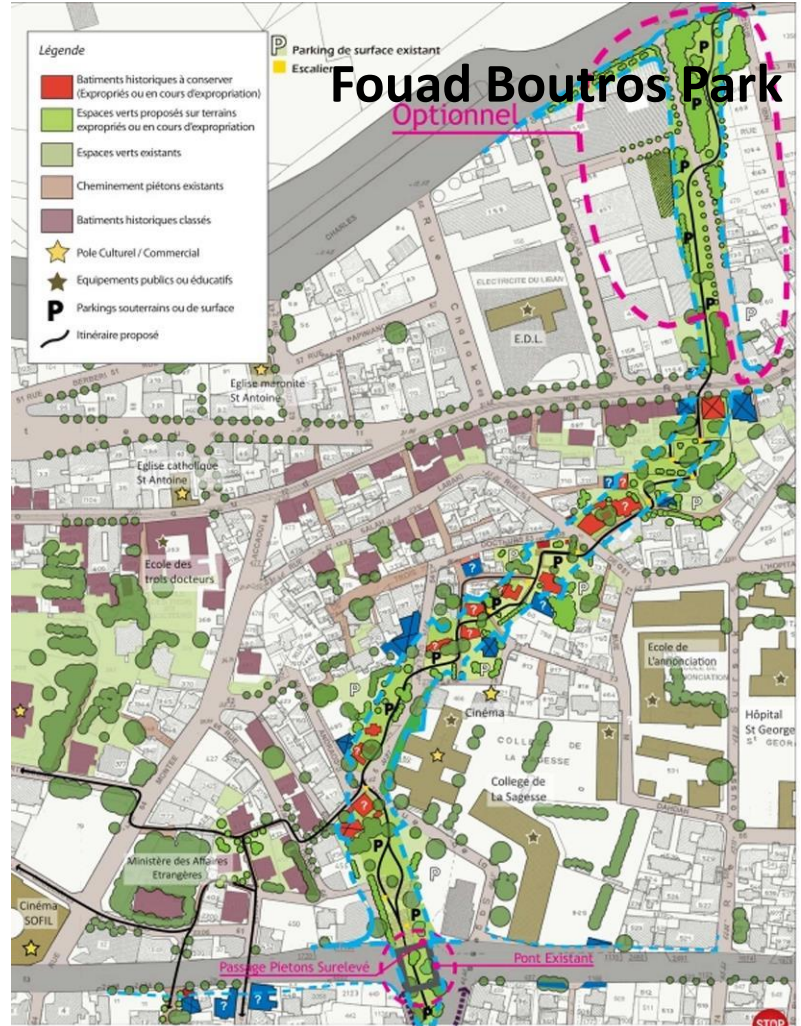
60 buildings endangered and to be destroyed by the highway 28 buildings to be destroyed, 30 endangered

Red square: Buildings destroyed by the project
Orange square: Buildings endangered by real-estate pressure and environment degradation

Dark grey line: The Fouad Boutros Highway



التحالف المدني الرافض
لشاريع "فؤاد بوطروس"
(The Civil Coalition Against
The Fouad Boutros "Tweken-Twek" Axis
(Fouad Boutros Road))



Fouad Boutros Park

- Légende
- Red square: Batiments historiques à conserver (Expropriés ou en cours d'expropriation)
 - Light green square: Espaces verts proposés sur terrains expropriés ou en cours d'expropriation
 - Light green square: Espaces verts existants
 - Brown line: Cheminement piétons existants
 - Dark brown square: Batiments historiques classés
 - Yellow star: Pole Culturel / Commercial
 - Dark brown star: Equipements publics ou éducatifs
 - P: Parkings souterrains ou de surface
 - Black line: Itinéraire proposé

Parking de surface existant

Optionnel

Passage Piétons Surelevé

Pont Existant



التحالف المدني الرافض
لشاريع "فؤاد بوطروس"
(The Civil Coalition Against
The Fouad Boutros "Tweken-Twek" Axis
(Fouad Boutros Road))

WHERE do we go from here?



COORDINATION:
PRESENTATION AT
SSWG; INTER-SECTOR
COORDINATION; GSC
URBAN SETTLEMENTS
WG



ACADEMIA: BEIRUT
URBAN LAB / RECOVERY
OBSERVATORY;
ACADEMIC PARTNERS
AND URBAN RESEARCH
PROJECTS



COMMUNITY BASED
DISSEMINATION: IDEAS
WELCOME FOR WIDE
OUTREACH



INGOS AND LOCAL
ORGANISATION: KEY
MESSAGES VIA
DEDICATED INSTANCES,
SOCIAL MEDIA,
DISSEMINATE BACK
INFORMATION AND
DATA AT THE
NEIGHBOURHOOD LEVEL
(PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT).



TEST : PASSA VIRTUAL
AWARENESS SESSION
ON MAY 19TH FOR
PARTNERS, CSOS AND
TRAINING IN SEPT 21
FOR URBAN ROLL OUT
PILOTS.

Questions & Answers



THANK YOU
and see you soon!