

# Addressing Housing and Urban Resilience: The Toolkits

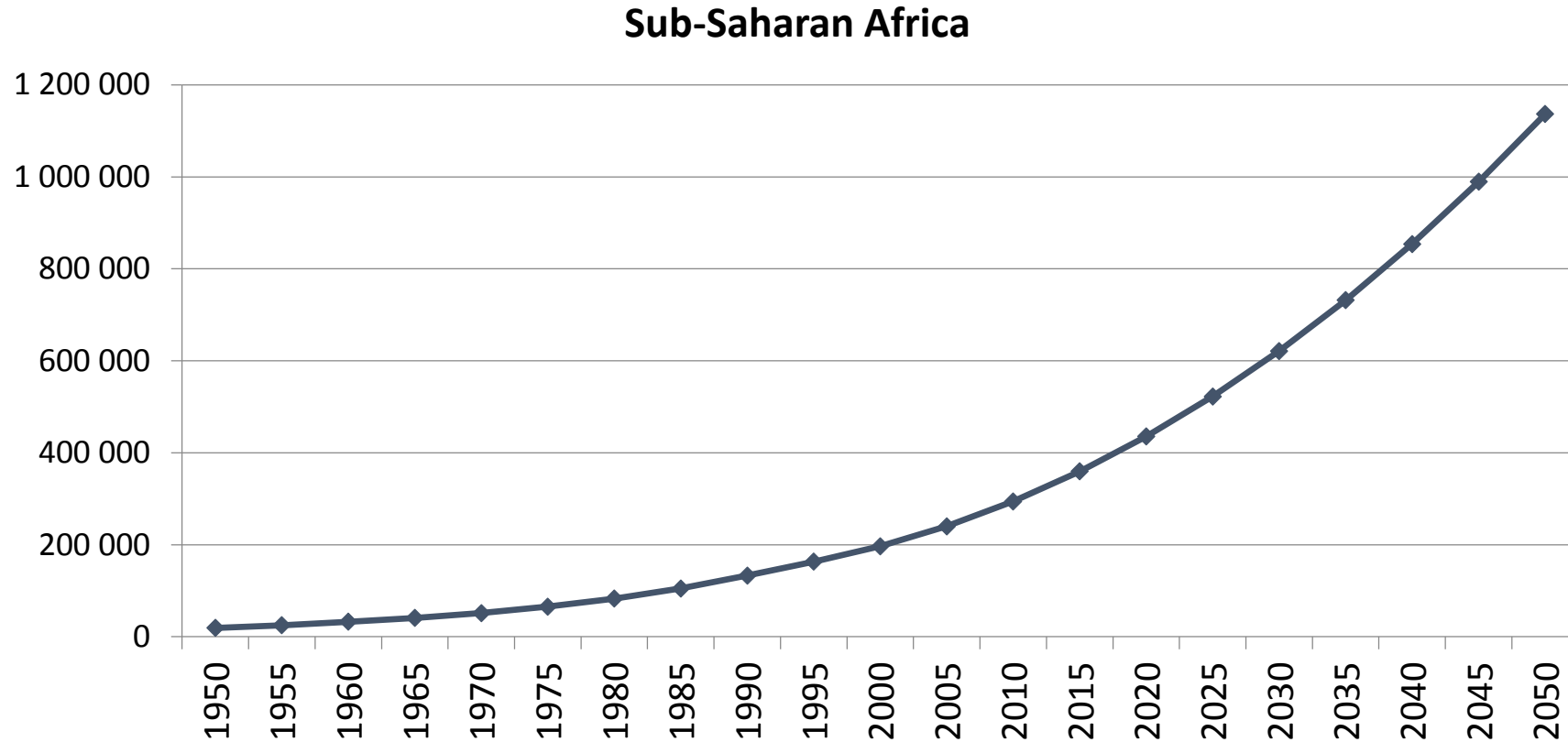
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**International Mayors' Conference**  
**16-18 May 2018**  
**Lilongwe, Malawi**

# Outline

- Urbanisation and urban disasters
- Tools for addressing urban housing
- Tools for addressing urban disaster risk management

# Urbanisation in Africa



**WORLD URBANIZATION PROSPECT 2014:**

Most of the world's fastest growing urban agglomerations are **medium-sized cities** located in Asia or Africa

# Informality and increased exposure to disasters

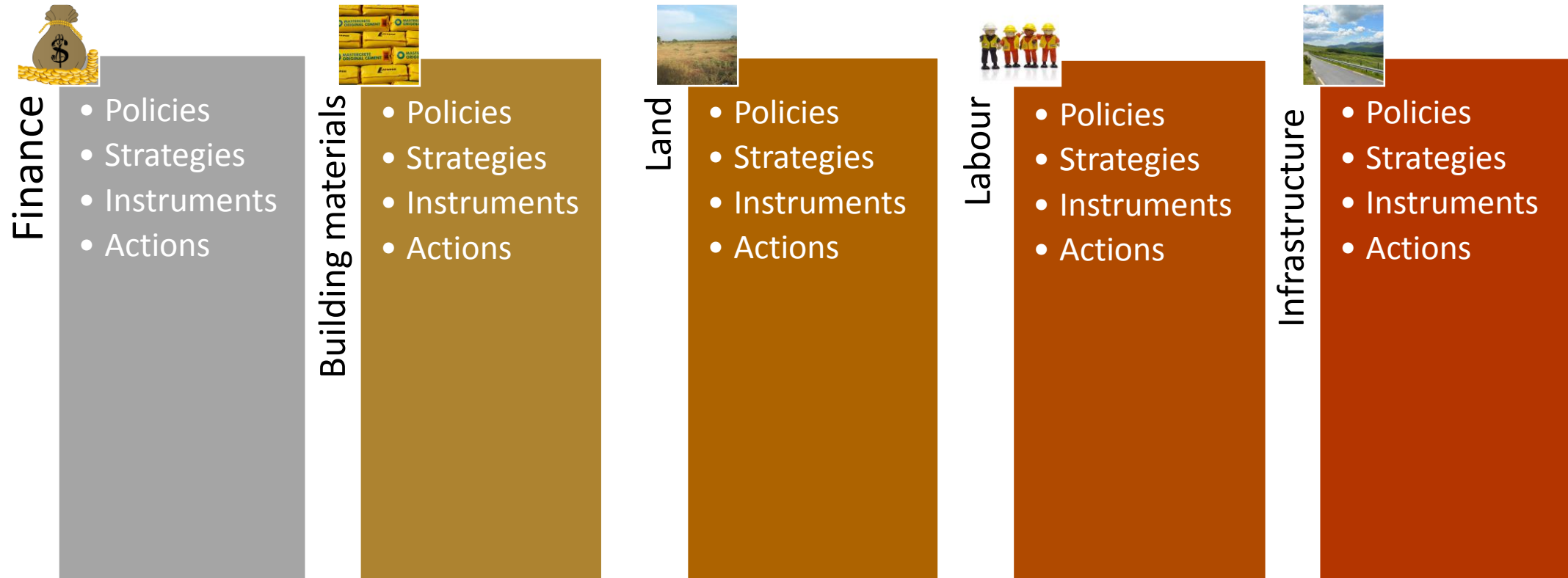


# The housing profile

- Analytical tool to support a comprehensive assessment of housing delivery systems tackling access to land, housing finance, basic infrastructure/services, building materials and technology amongst other issues hindering the housing sector to work properly.
- Offering evidence-based data to inform policy reform.
- Highly participatory and engage multi-stakeholder groups that influence and are influenced by the housing sector.
- It draws recommendations to enable better housing delivery for all.

# A holistic and multidimensional view of housing

Institutional frameworks



Legal and regulatory frameworks

# Housing profile outcomes

Constraints to housing delivery identified

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graph TD; A[Constraints to housing delivery identified] --> B[Appropriate recommendations to address constraints]; B --> C[Housing policy]; C --> D[Housing reforms];
```

The diagram consists of four horizontal bars arranged in a descending staircase pattern from top-left to bottom-right. Each bar is connected to the one below it by a downward-pointing arrow. The bars are colored in a gradient: the top bar is bright orange, the second is a darker orange, the third is a brownish-orange, and the bottom bar is grey. The text inside each bar is white.

Appropriate recommendations to address constraints

Housing policy

Housing reforms

# Malawi housing profile: Some key issues/recommendations

## Housing sector performance constraints

- There is a 'two cities approach' (the formal, planned and serviced versus the informal, unplanned and unserviced city)

## Performance action plans

- provide land for housing in large tracts with trunk services (roads and preliminary water supply) ahead of demand.
- provide neighbourhood layout plans to stakeholders including chiefs for implementation.



## Discussion question

- How are other cities addressing the 'two cities' challenge in housing delivery?

# The City Resilience Action Planning (CityRAP) Tool



**Refers to the ability of any urban system**



**to withstand**



**and recover quickly**



**from any plausible hazard.**

# Building urban resilience

- Building citywide resilience is critical for urban sustainability in the context of rapid urbanization, poor housing and human settlement in disaster prone areas.
- UN-Habitat and DIMSUR have developed a tool that enables local governments of small to intermediate sized cities to understand risks and plan practical actions to progressively build urban resilience.

# City Resilience Action Planning (CityRAP) Tool



## How innovative is the tool?

- Targets **small to intermediate cities**.
- The municipality is the leader of the process.
- Leverages local knowledge using simple tools.
- The final output (RFA) is inter-sectoral and implementable.
- Existing tools are often too complex, demanding and not adapted to the reality of these cities

# Why the CityRAP Tool?

- Urban risks are accumulating in the cities and towns of sub-Saharan Africa as a result of weak governance capacity to manage rapid urban expansion
- The direct and indirect effects of climate change are being felt severely in urban areas as people, economic activities and assets continue concentrating in risky areas
- Small to intermediate sized cities in sub-Saharan Africa face some of the most significant capacity gaps in urban governance, particularly in supporting risk reduction and resilience planning actions
- However, existing tools are not appropriately targeted to low capacity local governments in sub-Saharan Africa and they tend to be dedicated to a narrow audience

# THE RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK



# PHASE 1 CRASH COURSE

## UNDERSTANDING KEY CONCEPTS AND HOW TO USE THE TOOL





# PHASE 2 CITY ASSIGNMENT WEEK 1

## CITY COUNCIL SELF-ASSESSMENT

*Name of the interviewed  
municipal department*

**MUNICIPAL SECTOR: Office of the Mayor**

*Possible answers for each question.  
Circle one answer that has been  
consensually agreed by the municipal  
department staff*

*When there are  
disagreements between the  
consulted department staff on  
a specific answer,  
comments should be detailed  
here*

Section I: Urban Governance						
Themes	No.	Questions	Answers			Comments
			3	2	1	
Organisational Capacity	1	Does your municipal department have enough skilled staff to carry out its work?	Yes, it does	To some extent	No, not at all	
	2	Does your municipal department have the required equipment and/or financial means to carry its work?	Yes, it does	To some extent	No, not at all	
Municipal Finance	3	How does the municipality finance its activities?	Mainly through local sources/taxes	Mainly through central government transfers	Mainly through external partners	
	4	How predictable are the municipal financial resources for the coming year?	Very predictable	Moderately predictable	Not predictable	

Figure 1: Filling in the Answer Sheet



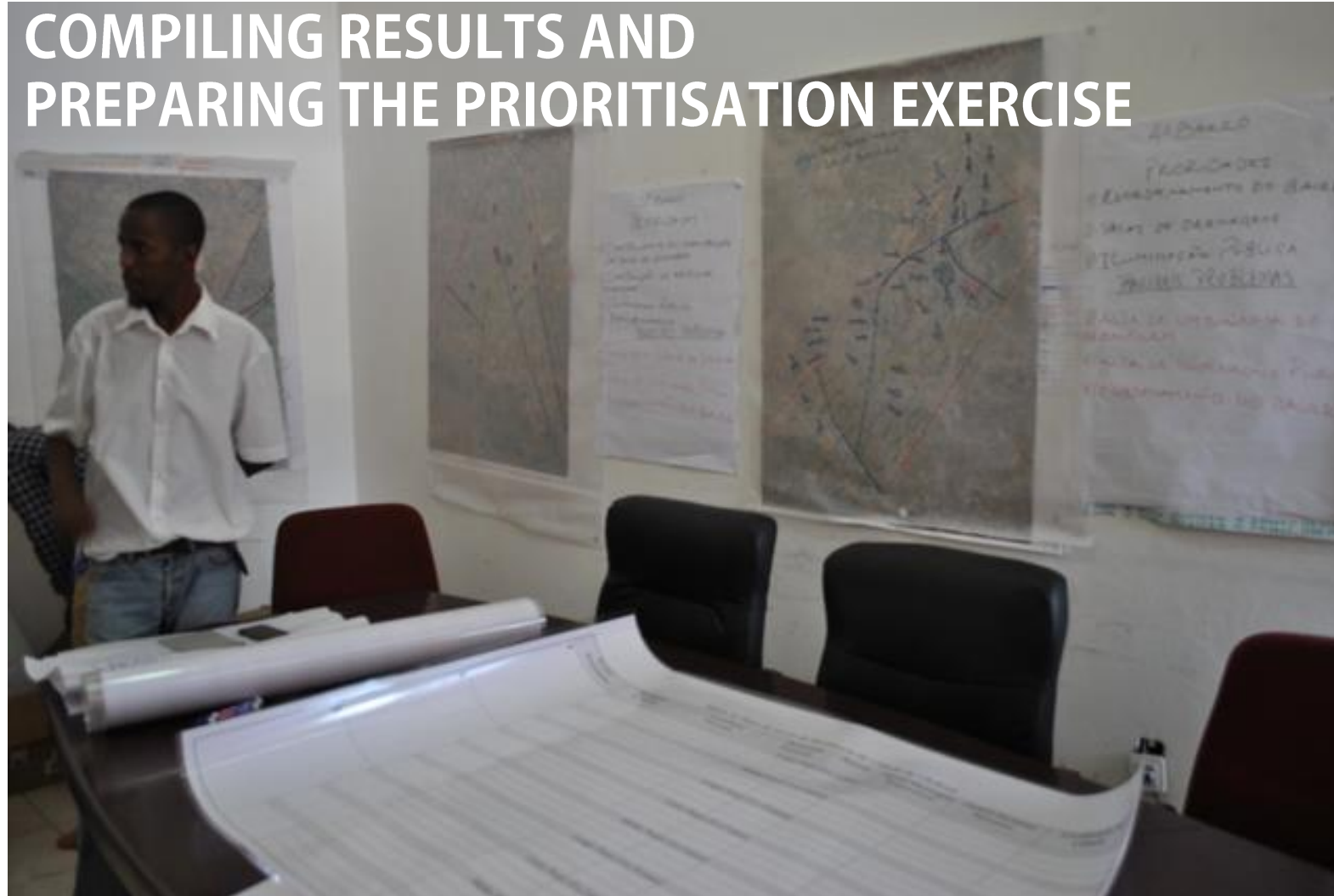
## PHASE 2 CITY ASSIGNMENT WEEK 2



**COMMUNITY RISK MAPPING  
AND PLANNING**

## PHASE 2 CITY ASSIGNMENT WEEK 3

### COMPILING RESULTS AND PREPARING THE PRIORITISATION EXERCISE



# PHASE 3 DATA ANALYSIS AND PRIORITISATION

## FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS



### PRIORITISATION WORKSHOP

1. Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation
2. Sustainable Urban Growth
3. Inclusive and safer cities
4. Institutional capacity development

**Activities and priorities for the Resilience Framework  
for Action**



# PHASE 4 RFA ELABORATION & VALIDATION

## PRESENTING THE RFA DURING THE VALIDATION WORKSHOP



# Addressing municipal gaps to resilience

## Gap

- Lack of technical capacity and experience
- Lack of data and information
- Lack of financial resources

## Action

- CityRAP tool reinforces capacity, transfer skills and tools to municipal technicians through trainings, on the job exercises and group activities
- Leverage local knowledge and information to kickstart processes
- CityRAP can be powerful tool for mobilizing and channeling resources

# Outcomes of the CityRAP

- City resilience framework for action.
- Informs resource allocation decisions at city level in support of resilience building.
- Mainstreaming resilience in municipal policies and programmes.
- Informs climate proofing in design and execution of city infrastructure.
- Public engagement in understanding risk and actions to address it.

# Sources

- [www.dimsur.org](http://www.dimsur.org)
- [www.unhabitat.org](http://www.unhabitat.org)