

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

- · unplanned and rapid urbanization, poor land management are recognized as underlying disaster risk drivers (Preamble)
- compliance with specific laws and regulations addressing land use and urban planning, and building codes is encouraged (Priority 2)
- the mainstreaming of disaster risk assessment into land-use policy development and implementation is promoted (Priority 3)
- the incorporation of disaster risk management into postdisaster recovery and rehabilitation including through the development of measures such as land-use planning, structural standards improvement is promoted (Priority 4);

Habitat III and New Urban Agenda

UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), in Quito Ecuador, in October 2016

into future planning.



Proclaimed "We commit ourselves to strengthening the resilience of cities and human settlements ... in line with the Sendai Framework ..."



Called for more "timely and effective local responses to address the immediate needs of inhabitants affected by natural and human-made disasters and conflicts. This should include the integration of the "build back better" principles into the recovery process to integrate resilience-building, environmental and spatial measures, as well as awareness of new risks...

UN-Habitat's ongoing activities

City Resilience Profiling Programme

To provide national and local governments with tools for measuring and increasing resilience to multi-hazard impacts: the tools and guidelines developed will be tested and refined in: Balangoda, Barcelona, Beirut, Dagupan, Dar es Salaam, Lokoja, Portmore, Concepcion/Talcahuano, Tehran, and Wellington.

Cities and Climate Change Imitative (CCCI)

To enhance the preparedness and mitigation activities of cities in developing countries. It emphasizes good governance, responsibility, leadership, and practical initiatives for local governments, communities, and citizens

Urban Humanitarian Response Programme

To develop new ways to address the humanitarian crisis affecting urban populations, reduce reliance on traditional IDP and refugee camps, and increase emphasis on integrated responses in urban areas and city extensions.

People's Process in Post-Disaster, Post-Conflict Recovery and Reconstruction ···· todays' main focus



People's Process in Asia-Pacific

post-disaster, post-conflict and slum upgrading efforts

Post-Disaster Recovery

Indian Ocean Tsunami

Indonesia

Housing 12,500

Maldives

Housing 5,300

Sri Lanka

Housing 30,000 Infrastructure, market, community centers (250,000 communities)

Pakistan Earthquake

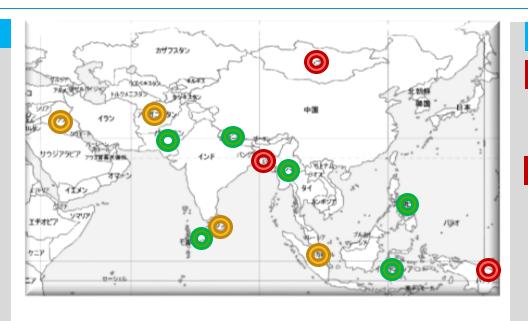
Housing 850,000

Myanmar Cyclone

Housing 22,000 Water (550,000 communities)

Nepal Koshi Flood

Housing & infrastructure (2500 communities)



Slum Upgrading Projects

Bangladesh

3 mil Individuals

Mongolia

12,000 Households

Pacific

Advisory Services in 5 countries

Philippines Typhoon

Housing 660 to date 54 Community Infrastructure Projects

Post-Conflict Recovery

Afghanistan

Housing 25,000 Community Infrastructure (2.6 mil)

Iraq

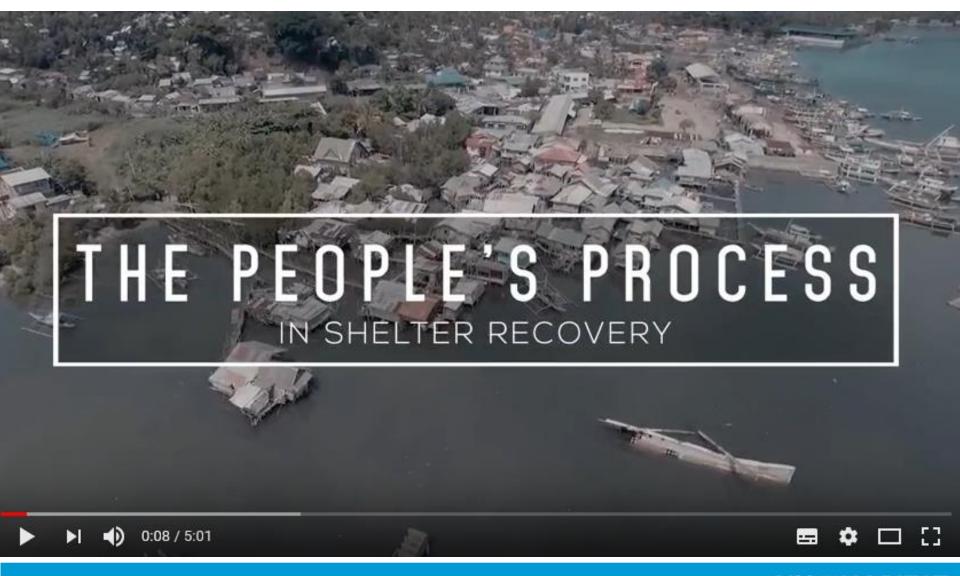
Housing 4,000 Schools 200 Universities 30 Infrastructure (6 cities)

Sri Lanka

Housing 12,000 Community Infrastructure



Recovery from 2013 Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda)



People's Process: Five Steps





Why People's Process?



Achieve sustainability by combining technology with local knowledge,

Inject cash into local economy

Faster in construction

Better in quality

Cheaper (30% more value for money)

Enhance social cohesion

Ultimate goals



We are not rebuilding structures or houses

We are rebuilding

- Homes
- Communities
- People's Confidence and Resilience



Well-tested and documented

