

# Addressing Housing and Urban Resilience: The Toolkits

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MUST**

# Outline

- The Housing Profile Tool
- The City Resilience Action Plan (CityRAP) Tool

# Earthquakes kill people



[Dozens die in Indonesia island quake](#) (BBC 5 Aug 2018)

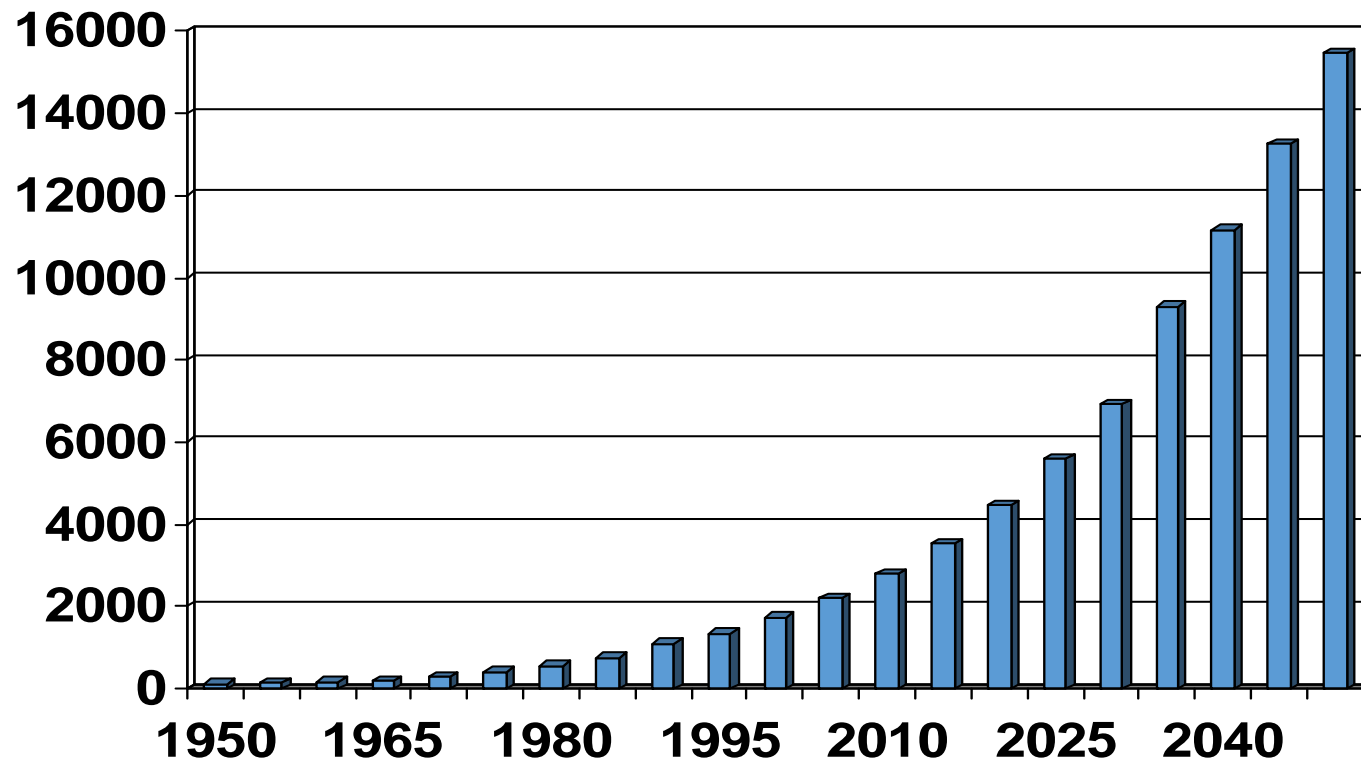
***TRUE or FALSE?***

# The paradox of housing

- Housing is meant to provide protection and safety.
- When an earthquake strikes, it is housing that kills people, not the earthquake.
- How houses are designed and built is what determines whether people die or survive in an earthquake.

# Malawi urban population growth 1950-2050 ('000)

UN Population Division



# The housing profile tool

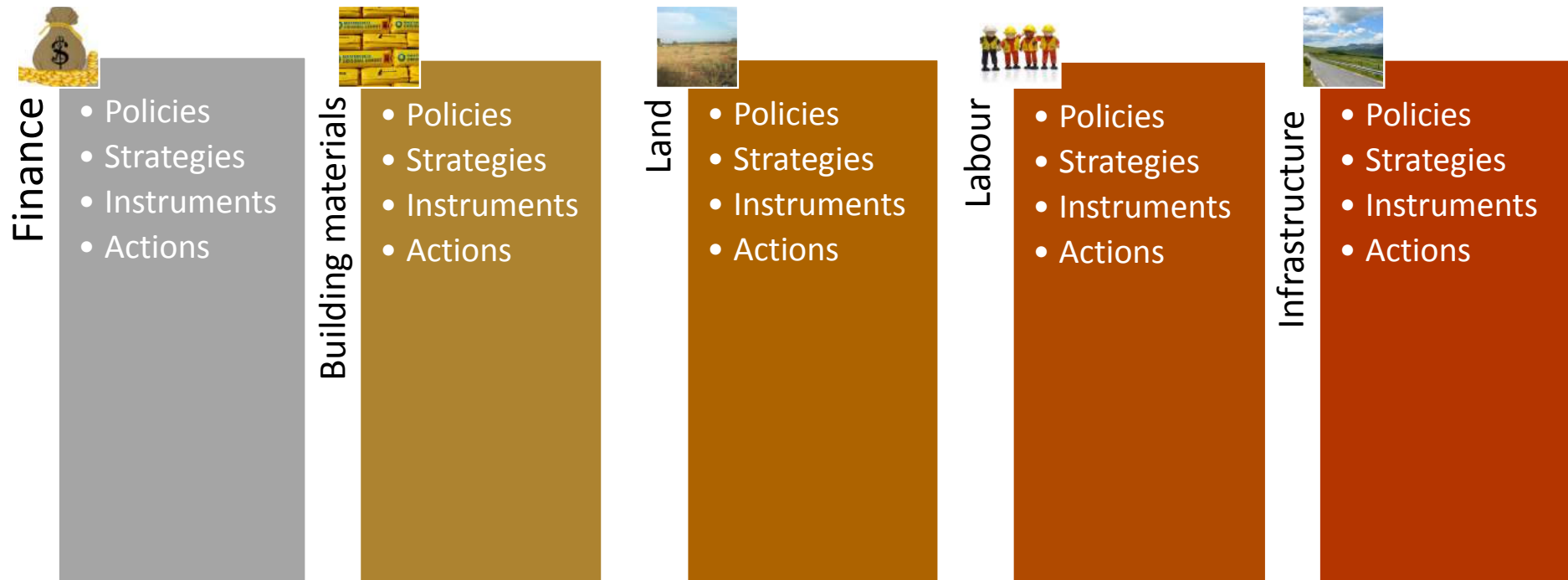
- Ensuring **adequate** shelter for all city residents is key to urban resilience and overall urban sustainability
- Often access to shelter mechanisms are stuck up against the poor.
- Need for tools to address this – leaving no one behind!
- The Housing Profile tool addresses inclusiveness, resilience and sustainability.

# What is the housing profile tool?

- 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];
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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

# 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.
- Urban risk management must be seen in the context of overall urban resilience and sustainability.

# The City Resilience Action Planning (CityRAP) Tool



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



**to withstand**



**and recover quickly**



**from any plausible hazard.**

# 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 City Resilience Action Planning (CityRAP) Tool

The 5 Resilience Pillars of the Tool



# Four Phases

WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4	WEEK 5	WEEK 6	WEEK 7	WEEK 8
<b>PHASE 1</b> Crash Course	<b>PHASE 2</b> Data Collection and Organisation			<b>PHASE 3</b> Data Analysis & Prioritisation	<b>PHASE 4</b> Preparation, Review and Validation of the Resilience Framework of Action (RFA)		

<p><b>4-day workshop</b> for building the understanding of key concepts of risk and resilience and the tool methodology</p>	<p><b>Municipal Self Assessment</b></p>	<p><b>Participatory Planning</b> at neighbourhood level</p>	<p><b>Data compilation and Organisation</b></p>	<p><b>Focus group discussions and Prioritisation</b> of issues needing specific attention to build resilience</p>	<p><b>Drafting and Reviewing the RFA</b> by the municipality involving various stakeholders</p>	<p><b>Finalising and Validating the RFA</b> with city officials and different stakeholders</p>
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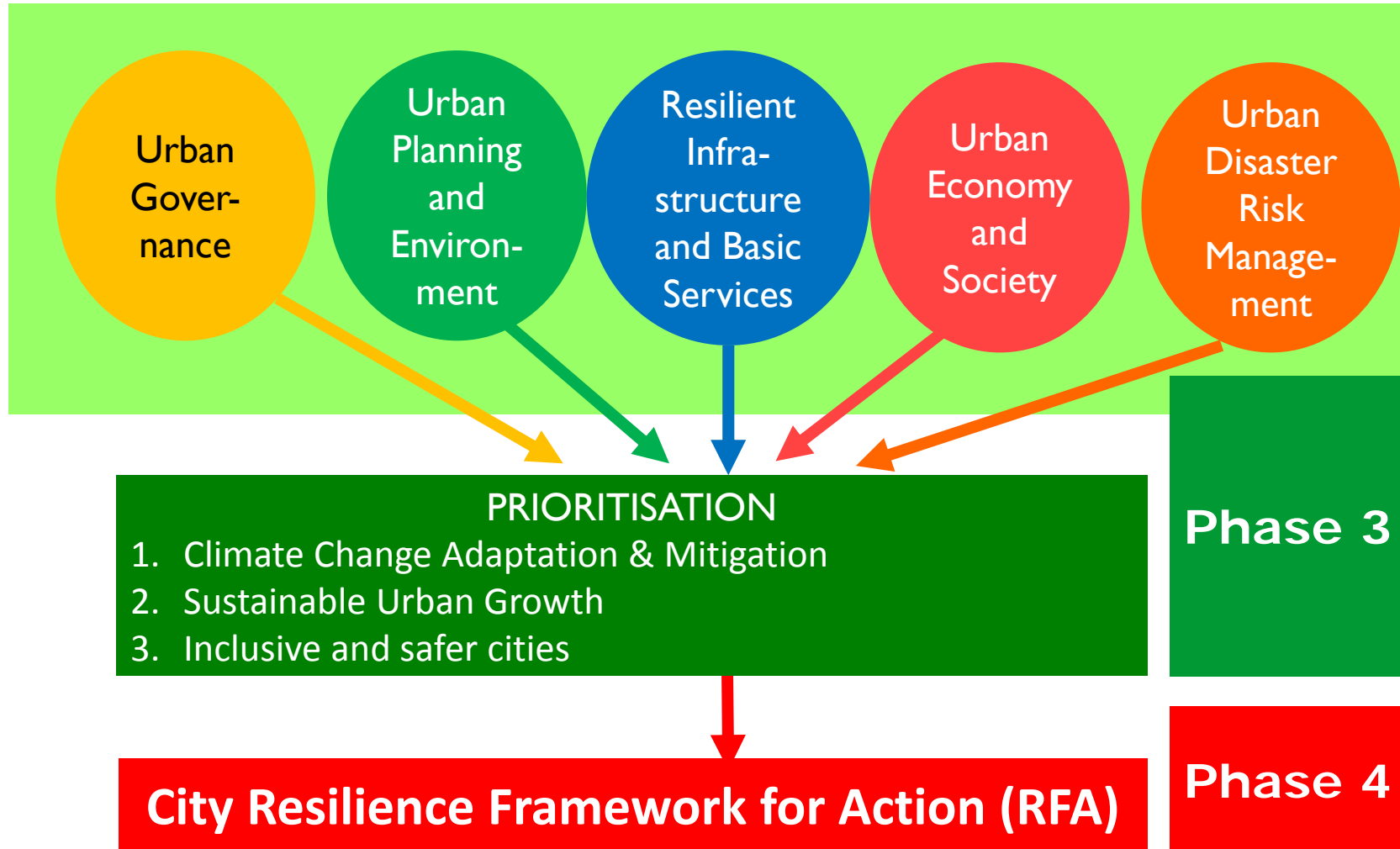
Delivered on-site by team of experts

Municipal focal points lead the process

Team of experts provide on site support

Team of experts provide on site support

# The funnelling process to prioritise and plan





# Addressing municipal gaps to resilience through the CityRAP tool

Gap	Action
Lack of technical capacity and experience	CityRAP tool reinforces capacity, transfer skills and tools to municipal staff through trainings, on the job exercises and group activities
Lack of data and information	Leverage local knowledge and information to kickstart processes
Lack of financial resources	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 urban 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)