



Expert General Meeting on Disaster-related Statistics

Organised by the ESCAP Statistics Division
and UN Women Asia-Pacific Office



Bangkok, 24 April 2019

Session 6: Emerging issues and new methodologies for disaster-related statistics

Presented by
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With sincere thanks to Christopher Ebreo, David Mitchell, Esteban Leon, Fernanda Lonardoní, Laxman Perera and Lars Stordal for their slides which contributed to this presentation.

An aerial photograph of a coastal city, likely Taipei, showing a mix of high-rise apartment buildings and lower-density residential areas. A prominent multi-lane highway runs along the coast. The left side of the image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue pattern of irregular shapes, resembling a map or a data visualization. The text is overlaid on this blue area.

Presentation structure

- Brief introduction
- Key takeaways
- Strategies and tools
- Urban Resilience Hub

An aerial photograph showing a stark contrast between urban development. The foreground is dominated by a vast, dense informal settlement (favela) with small, closely packed, simple structures. A narrow, winding path or road cuts through the middle of this settlement. In the background, a modern city skyline rises on a hillside, featuring numerous tall, multi-story apartment buildings and commercial structures. The overall scene illustrates the challenges of urban growth and housing inequality.

Addressing a changing world

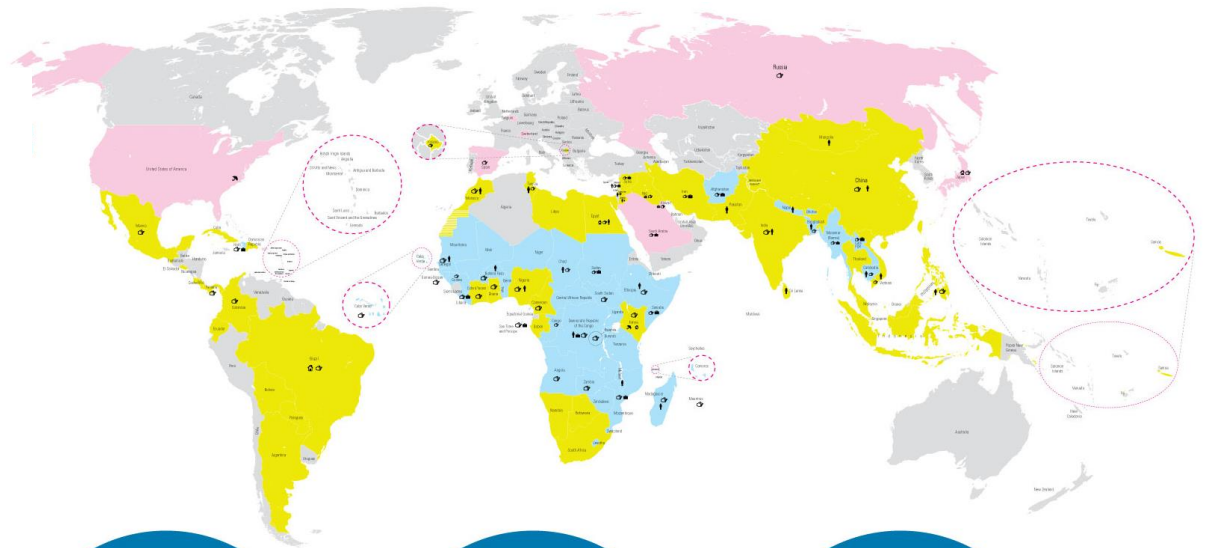
Brief introduction

Mandate and Mission

Promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all.


- By implementing environmentally, economically, and socially sustainable, gender sensitive and inclusive urban development policies on national, regional and local level
- By improving standard of living of the urban poor and enhanced their participation in the social economic life of the city.


Over 40 years of work, supporting over 95 countries



59

Offices/representation
in 59 countries

 24 countries have Habitat Programme
Managers (HPMs)

 16 countries have Chief Technical
Advisors (CTAs).

95

Technical, Advisory
95 countries

 45% LICs
 44% MICs
 11% HIC

4

4 Regional Offices

3

3 Liaison Offices in
New York, USA;
Geneva, Switzerland
and Brussels, Belgium.



A renewed emphasis on **land tenure** as a precursor for governance, and legislation

(SDG11.1/3/4/7 and 11.a)



Anchoring urban **planning** as a central component in ROAPs projects on sustainable urbanization

(SDG11.2/3/4/7 and SDG11.a)



Transform people-driven **settlement development** into genuine urbanization programmes contributing to ending poverty

(SDG11.1/3/7 and SDG11.a)



Urban Resilience: Climate Change, Disaster Risk Management,

(SDG 11.2/3/5/7 and 11.a/b)



Responding to cities and communities in crisis

(SDG 11.2/3/5/7 and 11.a/b)

← Knowledge, Research and Capacity Development (SDG 11.3/7 and 11.a/b) →

Key takeaways

A photograph of a disaster-stricken area, likely a tropical region, showing extensive debris, damaged buildings, and palm trees. The scene is filled with rubble and people walking through the wreckage. The image is overlaid with text.

23 MILLION

Homeless people in the past
10 years as a cause of
natural disasters

144 MILLION

displaced people between
2008 and 2012



60%

of the area to be urban by 2030 has yet to be built.

70%

of the world are estimated to live in cities by 2050.




1.6 BILLION

people live in inadequate
housing conditions globally

An aerial photograph of a city, showing a dense residential area on the left and a highway with several lanes on the right. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent dark blue rectangle containing text.

50%-75%

of the surface of cities is
for **residential uses**



65-
70%

of households in more advanced economies, on average, were in income segments whose incomes were flat or down in 2014 compared with 2005.

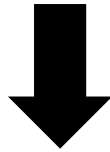
Important messages to take away with you

- When considering land-use planning, there is a strong link between housing and both the resilience and sustainability of cities.
- People exposed to natural hazards in the poorest nations are seven times more likely to die than those in the richest nations.
- Housing issues are a litmus test of urban development and well-planned cities which should consider the below dimensions:
 - Access to opportunities;
 - Health and the environment.
 - Safety and security;
 - Economic growth and prosperity;
 - Increased participation
- Risk-informed urban development must be based on spatial and territorial considerations including governance mechanisms.
- The *New Urban Agenda* endorsed by the General Assembly in Dec 2016 is the best vehicle for localising global frameworks.

SDG Indicators with Urban Component

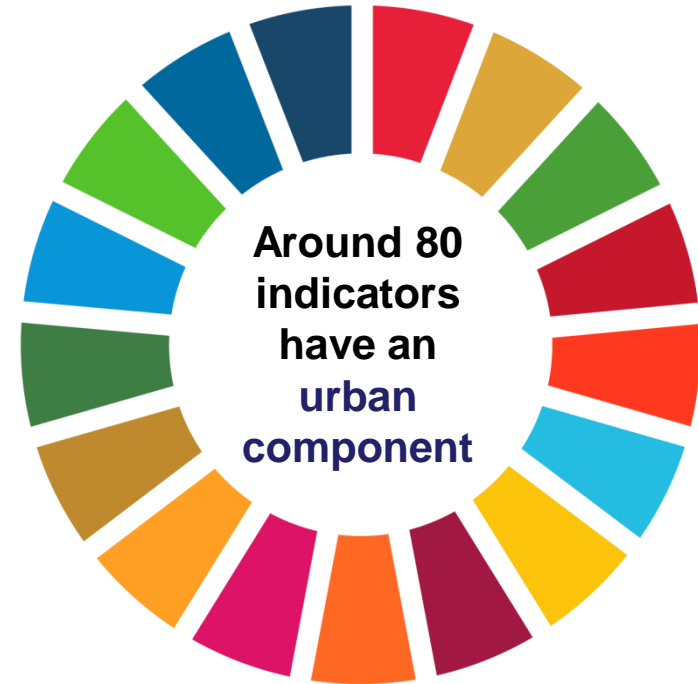
240 Indicators are part of the Global Monitoring Framework adopted by the Statistical Commission.

Around one third of them can be measured at the local level



Direct connection to urban policies and clear impact on cities and human settlements

- **Over a half** are relevant to local government.
- In fact, as much as **65 percent** of the SDGs may not be fully achieved without the involvement of urban and local actors highlighting their critical role.



Adoption of the New Urban Agenda

An action-oriented document which sets global standards of achievement in sustainable urban development, by readdressing the way cities and human settlements are planned, designed, financed, developed, governed, and managed, through cooperation with committed partners, relevant stakeholders, and urban actors at all levels of government as well as the private sector and in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

People

Planet

Prosperity

Peace

Partnership



The New Urban Agenda



5 Regional Meetings



6 Thematic Meetings



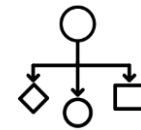
3 Preparatory Committee Meetings



10 Policy Units



10 Policy Papers
22 Issue Papers



16 Partner Constituent Groups

1 Shared vision

3 Transformative Commitments

5 Pillars

35 Key elements

15 Categories

4 Cross-cutting principles

Means of Implementation

The 5 pillars of the New Urban Agenda

1. **National Urban Policies (NUPs)**
2. **Rules and Regulations**
3. **Urban Planning and Design**
4. **Financing Urbanization**
5. **Local Implementation**



Strategies and tools

Normative and policy-related work

2,866

Publications covering diverse topics on Human Settlement, Sustainable Urbanization and Sustainable Development

Over **13 million** Downloads



International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning

Published in 2015, translated to 11 languages and 28 implementing partners (9 UN Agencies)

105,000



Downloads



7 GLOBAL FLAGSHIP REPORTS

601,871



Downloads

- *International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning*
- *Planned City Extensions*
- *Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning*
- *Evolution of National Urban Policies: A Global Overview*
- *International Guidelines on Decentralisation and Access to Basic Services for All*
- *Global Alliance on Urban Crisis*
- *Habitat III and Urban Forums*
- *Housing, Land, Policy Task Force*

Building back cities better after disasters

City level support

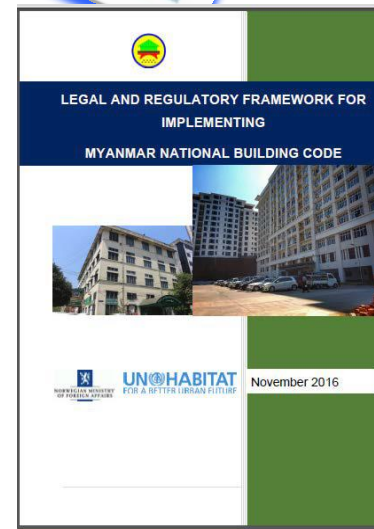
- Disaster response Strategies and plans
- Mainstreaming into existing plans
- Support priority sectors / communities
- Linking cities to finance

National Policies / Multilevel Governance

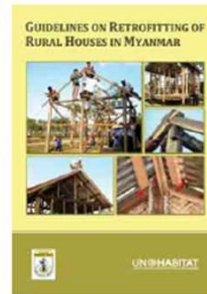
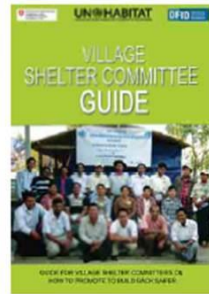
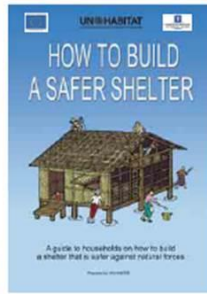
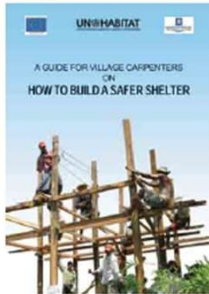
- Urban Policies/ DRM strategies
- Climate Change Policies
- National standards

Partnerships / knowledge management

- Joint programming
- Capacity Development / Advocacy
- Thematic communities of practice



Risk rehabilitation related publications



SRI LANKA

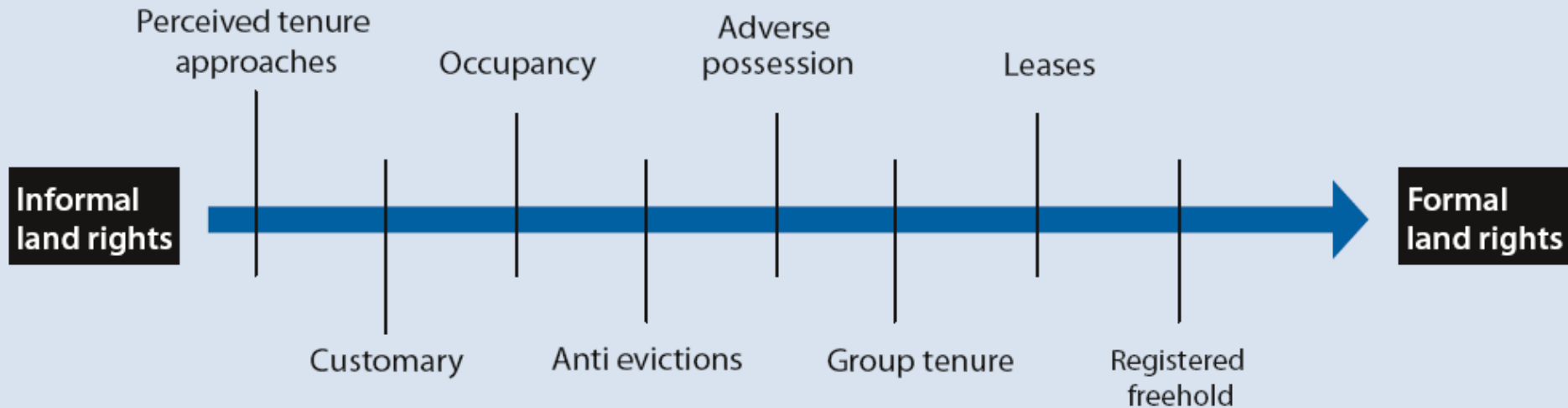
INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT



UN HABITAT
UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

Operational and substantive tools

Continuum of Land Tenure



Thanks to Jaap Zevenbergen for permission to use this slide

Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM)

Project Components

Project preparation:

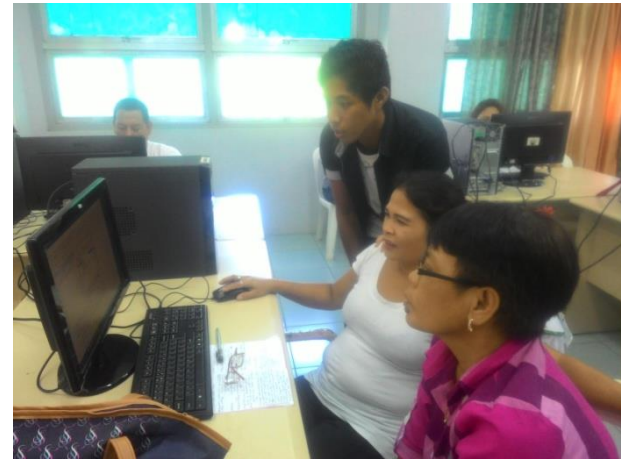
Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between City and implementing partners and creation of core team and technical working groups (TWG).

STDM and learning hub:

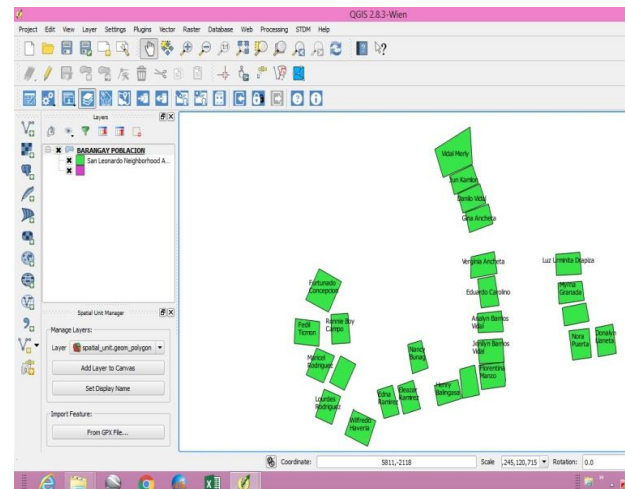
Introductory training sessions with TWG community members and other city stakeholders in 3 cities

Community-level engagements:

Community organizing work, analysis of data for planning, technical assistance for project development and community workshops with members of TWG.



STDM learning hub in barangay SUCAT, Muntinlupa



Sample STDM digitizing in Muntinlupa

Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM)



Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM)

PROFILE SUMMARY OF THREE (3) COMMUNITIES IN BARANGAY BULI, MUNTINLUPA CITY																																			
COMMUNITY	SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS										OCCUPANTS			TYPE OF STRUCTURE					NUMBER OF STOREY					TYPE OF OCCUPANCY				ELECTRICITY ACCESS				WATER ACCESS			
	TOTAL POPULATION	FAMILIES	MALE	FEMALE	STUDENT	CITIZEN	PWD	OCCUPATION	OWNER	RENTER	SHARE	CONCRETE	NON-CONCRETE	LOW	MATERIALS	STONE	STONE	STONE	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	MIXED	MERALCO	TAPPING	NONE	MATERIALS	MATERIALS	WELL	NAKIKIROS	TAPPING	NO TUBIG					
BAGONG POOK	421	124	227	194	101	19	-	SKILLED WORKER (84%)	104 (64%)	7 (6%)	13 (10%)	17 (18%)	39 (48%)	77 (72%)	27 (25%)	-	-	104 (100%)	-	-	26 (25%)	24 (23%)	54 (52%)	37 (36%)	67 (64%)	-	-	-	-	-					
SAMAHANG SIKAP	294	111	129	165	80	16	2	SKILLED WORKER (81%)	68 (26%)	20 (13%)	14 (9%)	15 (33%)	20 (29%)	45 (66%)	23 (34%)	-	-	68 (98%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	66 (82%)	10 (15%)	2 (2%)	17 (25%)	61 (89%)	-	-	-	-						
TRAMO BULI	608	282	297	311	180	23	1	CONST. WORKER (48%)	128 (48%)	76 (27%)	78 (28%)	9 (7%)	66 (44%)	63 (49%)	62 (48%)	65 (51%)	125 (96%)	-	-	3 (2%)	67 (52%)	47 (37%)	14 (11%)	72 (56%)	44 (34%)	11 (9%)	-	-	1 (1%)						
TOTAL	1323	517	653	670	361	58	3	300	112	105	41	128	131	184	115	1	295	1	4	149	81	70	126	162	11	-	-	-	1						
ON SITE PUYAT - BELONGS TO QUADRANT III / NO OTHER DATA AVAILABLE																																			

QUADRANTS CRITERIA				QUADRANTS DESCRIPTION			
PAMAYANAN (Kakayahan ng komunidad)		LOKASYON (Kakayahan ng bahay/lugar)		Moderate Capacity (M)		Low Capacity (L)	
Moderate Capacity (M)	Low Capacity (L)	Low Risk (L)	Moderate Risk (M)	Low Risk (L)	Moderate Risk (M)	Low Risk (L)	Moderate Risk (M)
Organisado / registered / secreted ng LGU, may leadership at member-ship issues (may masterlist ng membership)	Hindi organisado / secreted ng LGU, walang leadership at member-ship issues (walang masterlist ng membership)	Government land na possible na residential area	Danger zones / along fault line and flood-prone areas	Highly organized community	Government land na possible na residential area	Highly organized community	Government land na possible na residential area

COMMUNITY STRATEGIES AND INTERVENTION			
COMMUNITY	HAZARDS	STRATEGIES	PROGRAM PROJECT
SAMAHANG SIKAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial facility Chemical tank Power outage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agayin ang may-ari ng lupa Binabaha ang lugar Out of school youth Walang pagmamahal sa kapaligiran No source of main water line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lifehood Water supply Education & scholarship Alternative source (ng school) (S&S)
TRAMO BULI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low tech industrial building Water supply Power outage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agayin ang may-ari ng lupa Binabaha ang lugar No existing right of way Security of land tenure New West Valley Fault Increase in public works 70% danger area along creek 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electrification Water supply Sanitation Water supply Open drainage Water supply IBD certified DRWS program Clean-up drive
SAMAHANG SIKAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low tech industrial building Water supply Power outage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agayin ang may-ari ng lupa Binabaha ang lugar No existing right of way Security of land tenure Walang pagmamahal sa kapaligiran No main water line No electricity connection Distribution problem - waste disposal along the creek Bluetongue at tawling streetlight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lifehood Water supply Sanitation Water supply Open drainage Water supply IBD & safety work DRWS program

DATA SOURCES: Muntinlupa Development Foundation, Muntinlupa City Government, and other local agencies.

Data analysis and presentation to the stakeholders



Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM)

Emerging outcomes

- Strengthened community networks;
- More informed decisions and mapping;
- Open dialogue between community and officials from the local government;
- Increased awareness by community members of their own situation;
- Recognition of informal settlement and their issues through concrete data;
- Social growth and empowerment;
- Leadership from the Barangay Chairman and strong recognition of all the representatives as key partners.



Settlements mapping in Barangay Sucat



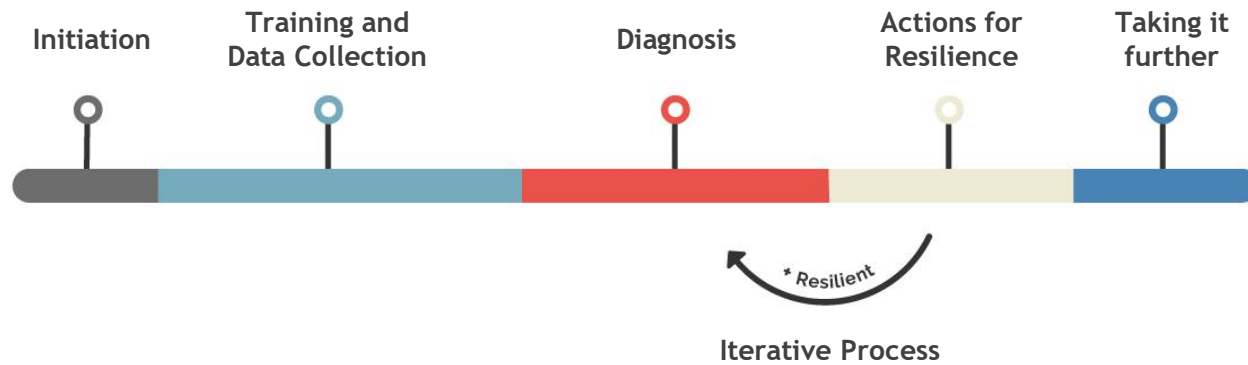
Community mapping in Barangay Sucat

The mapping activities resulted in:

- 1) **generating a citywide profile of informal settlements** in Muntinlupa City, total profiled 186 community association with the total Informal settlers families of 33,703 and total population of 130,286 which is 25% of the population were ISF based on city population data 504,509 obtained in 2015.
- 2) **creating a platform** that links government, communities and other city stakeholders in planning the city;
- 3) **strengthening of community groups and networks;**
- 4) planning and implementation of **pilot upgrading projects** in one barangay;
- 5) creation of a **learning hub on** community mapping and profiling

City Resilience Profiling Tool (CRPT)

CRPT PROCESS



TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

CRPT DATA COLLECTION



User friendly



Training



Guided

SET 1

CityID

SET 2

Stakeholders and Local Government

SET 3

Shocks, Stresses and Challenges

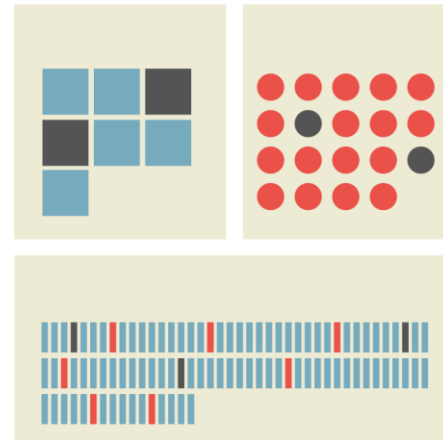
SET 4

Urban Elements

SET 1

City ID

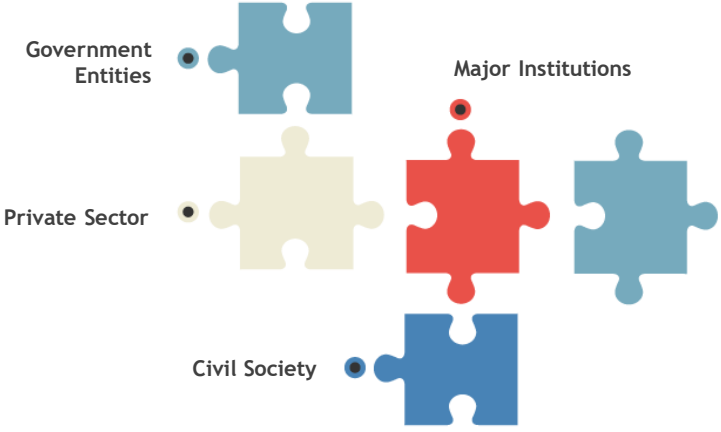
- Historical Context
- Spatial Context
- Local Government and Public Administration
- Population and Demographics
- Economy and Livelihoods
- Hazards and Challenges



The current context of the urban, this set informs the scenarios that the city is likely to face according to its intrinsic characteristics

SET 2

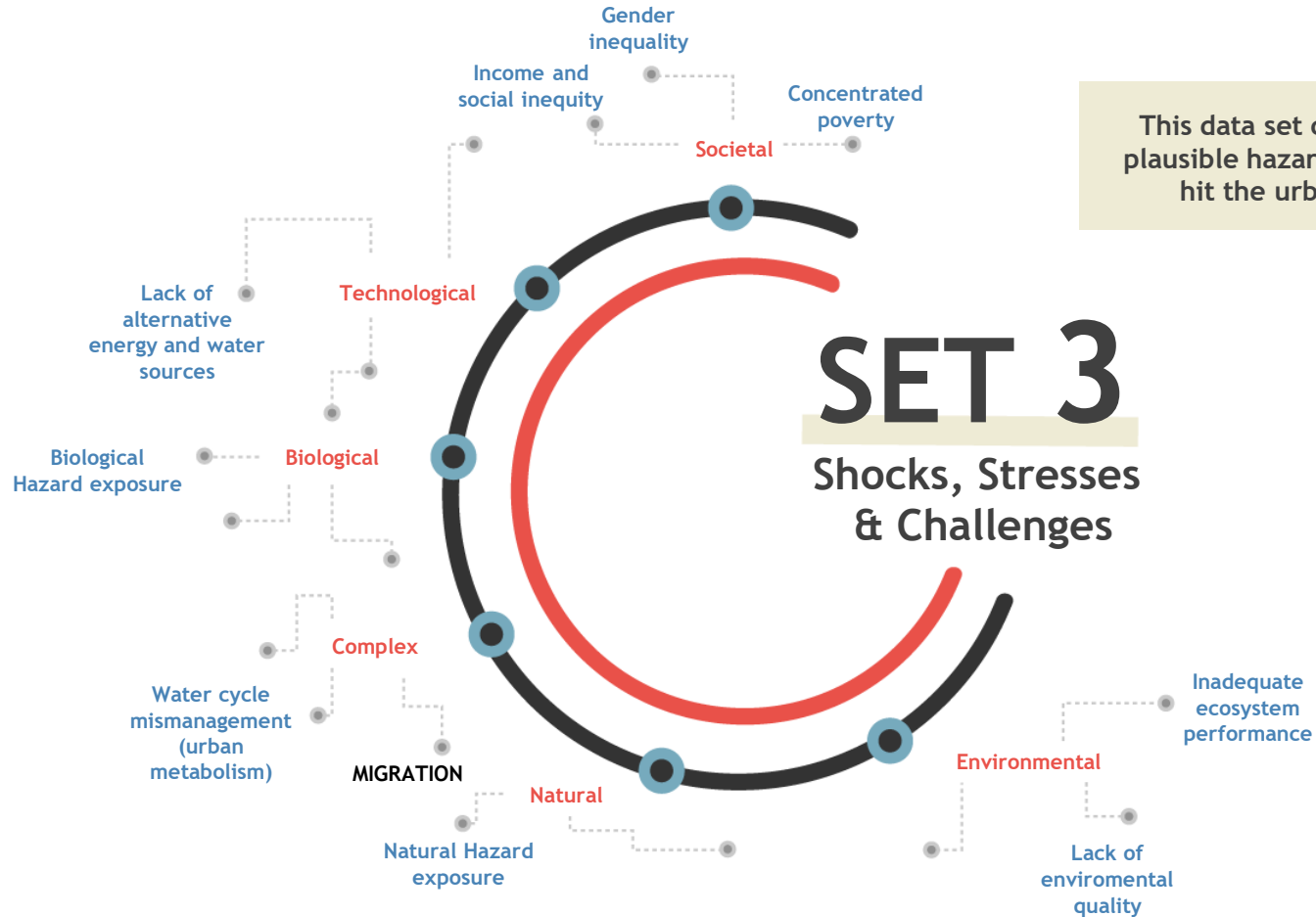
Stakeholders and Local Government



TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

This data set captures the level of influence of stakeholders in the urban resilience process

City Resilience Profiling Tool (CRPT)

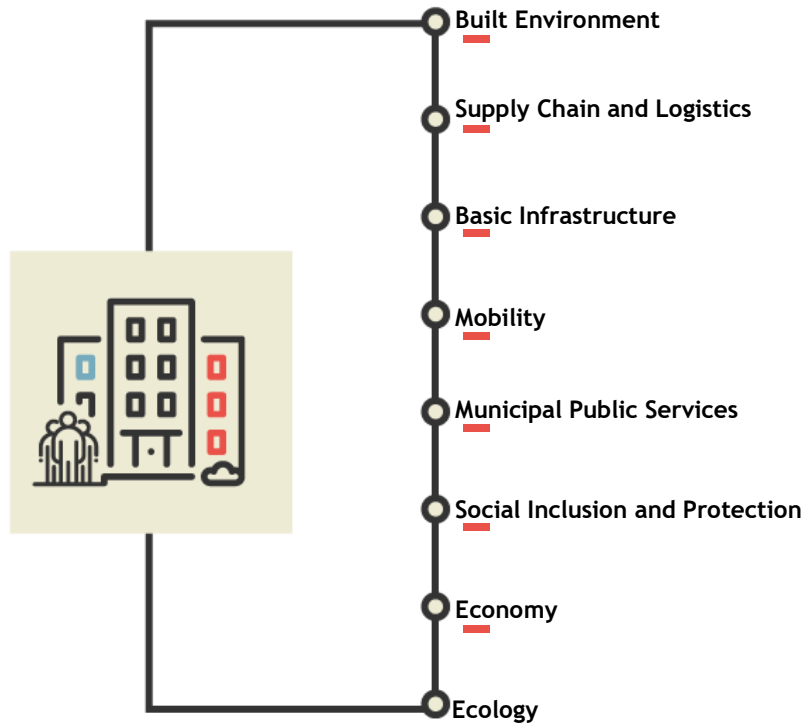


SET 4

Urban Elements

This data set captures essential information about the elements that make up the city and cross-cutting issues.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

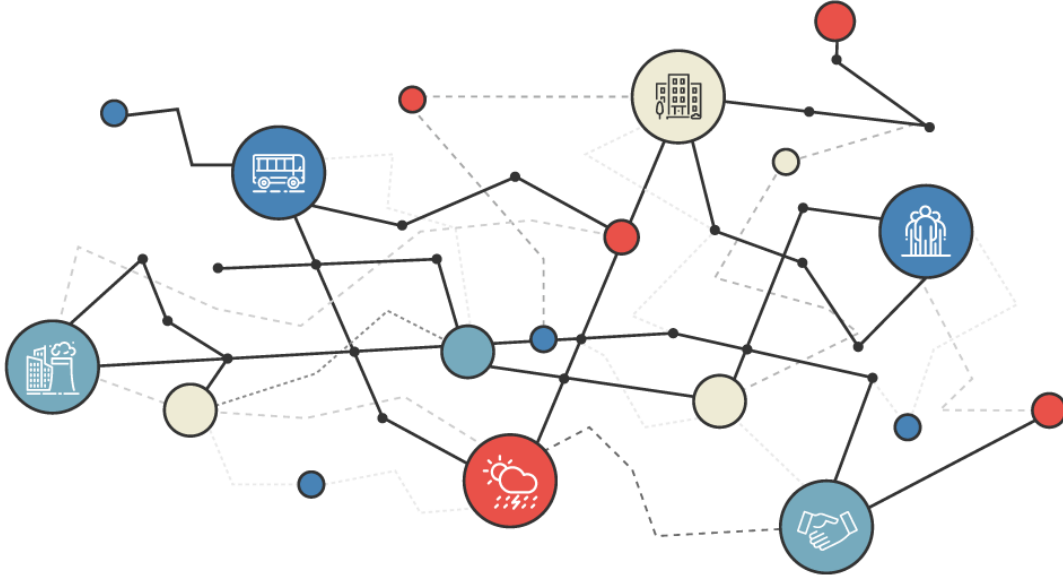


Crosscutting Issues



CRPT MODELLING

Our network approach maps the connections between stakeholders, hazards, all elements of the urban system to identify **capacity gaps** and **vulnerabilities**

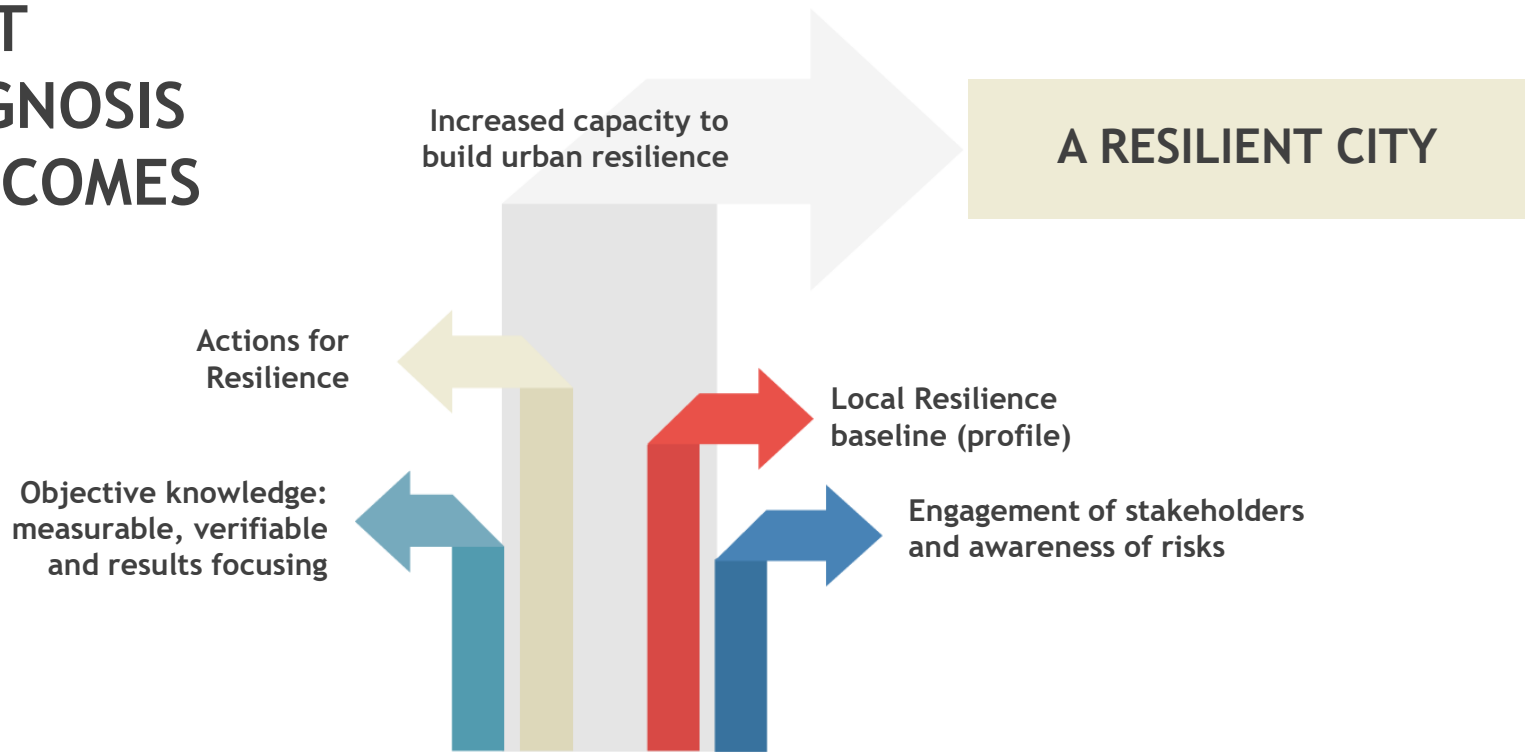


Gaps and vulnerabilities become action areas to build resilience

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

City Resilience Profiling Tool (CRPT)

CRPT DIAGNOSIS OUTCOMES



TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

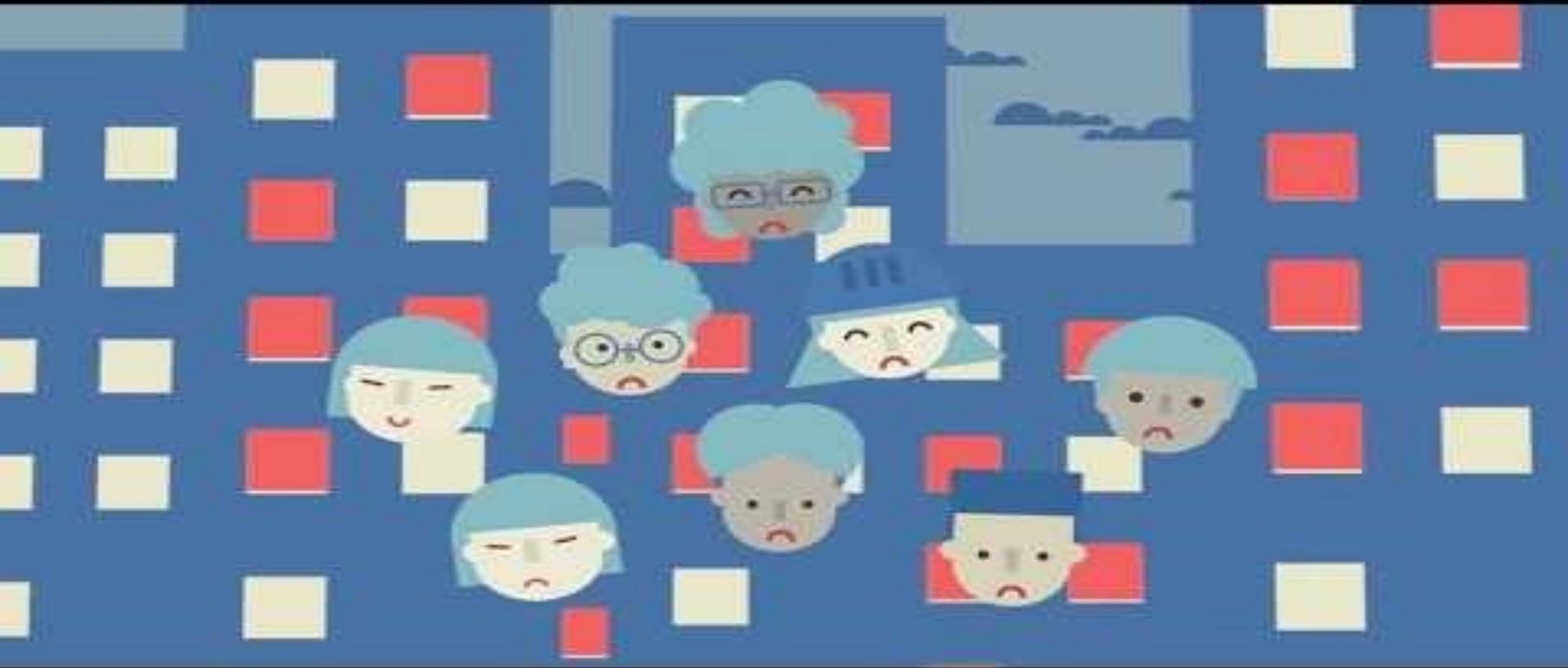
UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



Increasing inequalities globally

Urban Resilience Hub

Introducing the Urban Resilience Hub



Thank you!

UN  **HABITAT**
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



Igor Prahin

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New Urban Agenda

<http://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda>

For further information or resources contact:

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