SDG 11
Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Addressing urban vulnerabilities with specific focus on
Building Disaster Resilient Urban Communities

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SDG 11 Key Targets ...

- Adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
- Safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all
- Participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management
- Environmental impact of cities, air quality and waste management
SDG 11 Key Targets …/2

- Access to public spaces by women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
- Links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas
- Mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters
- Resilient buildings utilizing local materials
CC-DRM concerned urban issues (Urban Policy 2014)

- Urban housing
- Urban poverty and slum improvement
- Urban environmental management
- Infrastructure and services
- Urban transportation

- Health and education
- Water and sanitation
- Disaster risk reduction
- Facing climate change and its impact
- Social structure
- Gender concerns
Bangladesh Urban Forum 2011 Declaration

Key issues of concern

- Presence of severe pockets of poverty, social exclusion, deprivations, slums and squatter settlements
- Rural-urban migration process and the pattern of economic activity
- Major Service delivery failures in cities and towns
- Arbitrary evictions blight the lives and weaken the opportunities open to the poor
- Poor environmental conditions in urban areas
- Quality of urban governance
Within Dhaka, hazards are most extreme amongst communities inhabiting low-lying slum areas.

The existing physical, economic and social vulnerabilities of slum residents heighten their poverty, marginality and disenfranchisement, making them highly susceptible to disasters and their lasting effects.

Within slum communities, children, women and the elderly are more vulnerable due to having a greater lack of autonomy.
Agenda for Actions

- Build safe and resilient communities in which children and young people contribute to managing and reducing the disaster risks
  - Active engagement of children, youth and communities
  - Locally designed climate smart solutions
Gaps to be addressed [in DRR & CCA]

- Hazard assessment
- Urban planning
- Policy & governance
- Basic services
- Knowledge & awareness
- Training & capacity building
- Coordination & collaboration
Minimizing affects of Hazards [in the lives of Urban Poor]

- Flood & Waterlogging
- Earthquakes
- Fire
- Eviction
- Social vulnerabilities
- Economic vulnerabilities
Good practices and learning feeding into local, regional and national level

- Learning and communication tools in schools and communities e.g., weather station, information centre etc. for teachers, parents, children/students, youths groups and LGIs on disaster preparedness & life skills
- Conducting mock drills for practical preparedness in community, schools, apartments and business establishments on flood, cyclone, earthquake and fire
- DRR centric risks/vulnerability assessment (CRA), capacity assessment (CCA), and Developing adaptation and risk reduction action plans
- Humanitarian – Development Nexus
Initiatives in selected Cities/Towns

- Dhaka (Earthquake mock drill)
- Rajshahi (Slum improvement)
- Khulna (Water management)
- Kalaroa (Water supply)
- Sirajganj (Flood/River erosion)
- Sunamganj (Flash flood)
- Mymenshing (Slum improve.)
- Chattogram (Cyclone prep.)
Effective & Real-time Humanitarian Actions

Need-based
Reaching vulnerable HH

At time of need
At affected community

Local level management of humanitarian actions
LOCALISATION

Triple Actions
• Alert
• Allocation
• Response

3 Principles
• Shared responsibility
• Led by local actors
• Accountability to affected community

Essential Elements
Capacity
Pool funding
Authority