



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 .../1

- 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

WVI Urban Vulnerability Study Disaster Risk Reduction in Dhaka City

- 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]

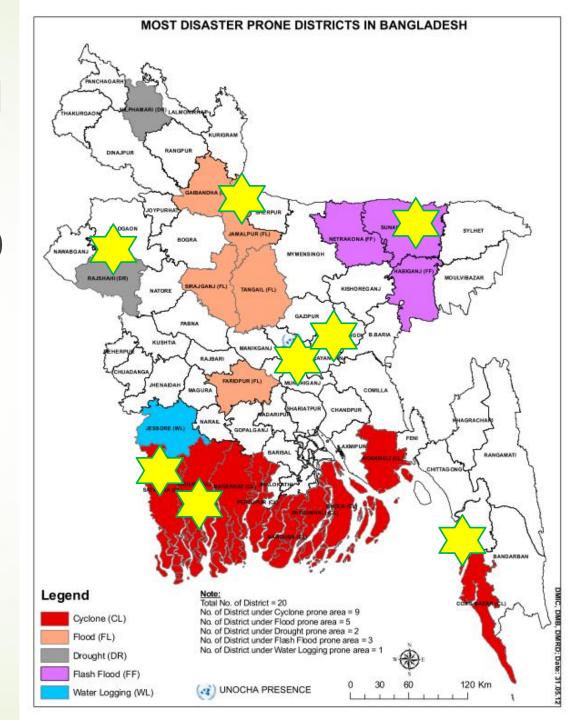
- Flood & Waterlogging
- Earthquakes
- **■** Fire
- Eviction
- Social vulnerabilities
- Economic vulnerabilities

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.)











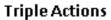
Need-based Reaching vulnerable HH



At time of need At affected community



Local level management of humanitarian actions LOCALISATION



- Alert
- Allocation
- Response

3 Principles

- Shared responsibility
- Led by local actors
- Accountability to affected community



Essential Elements

Capacity Pool funding Authority



