

1.1 The Cities in Crisis report and 2016 WHS

IMPACT Shaping practices
Influencing policies
Impacting lives

Territorial Prevention and
Management of Crises
UCLG Taskforce

GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR URBAN CRISES



Cities that Participated in the Consultations



Port-au-Prince, Haiti

On January 12th 2010 Haiti was struck by a 7.2 magnitude earthquake that killed over 228,000 people, displaced a further 1.5 million, and decimated the country's infrastructure, economy and social fabric. The earthquake epicenter was a mere 15 km from Port-au-Prince, the capital city, causing unprecedented damage and hardship to its 2.4 million inhabitants. The humanitarian response that followed was one of the largest to date, and was characterized by significant challenges related to adapting humanitarian action to such the highly complex and dynamic urban environment of Port-au-Prince.



Bangui, Central African Republic

The Central African Republic (CAR) has experienced violent conflict that has left some 2.7 million people, over half the population, in dire need of assistance. The situation in Bangui, the capital city, remains highly volatile as illustrated by recent spouts of violence that erupted late 2015 and displaced over 42,000 people. The ongoing violence has had a significant impact on the capacity of Bangui's municipality to meet the basic needs of its inhabitants. Municipal assets and offices have been damaged and pillaged and the violence has disrupted the socio-economic tissue that traditionally provided a safety net to many of the city's most vulnerable. While international humanitarian actors have been able to partly fill such gaps, this has been largely achieved in parallel rather than in complement and support to formal and informal municipal actors.



Gaziantep, Turkey

Located some 60 kilometers from the border with Syria, Gaziantep has strong historical and economic ties with its Syrian neighbor. When the conflict broke out in Syria, the municipality of Gaziantep was on the frontline in coping with the influx of refugees. Today an estimated 350,000 Syrians have settled in Gaziantep, as well as an additional \$1,000 in nearby refugee camps. The Metropolitan Municipality has been active in providing assistance to the refugees' population since the outset of the crisis. While it first addressed humanitarian needs (distribution of blankets, first aid, aid in kind etc.), it evolved over time into sustained social services to address the needs of a population settled in the city on a middle-term perspective.



Mafraq, Jordan

Mafraq, located in northern Jordan at a mere 15 kilometers from Za'atari refugee camp and close to the Syrian border, has been severely affected by the influx of refugees from neighboring Syria since 2012. With an estimated pre-crisis population of 56,000 residents, the city and surrounding areas have faced the influx of an additional 76,200 refugees. This major population increase has severely affected the ability of local authorities and service providers to deliver basic services, resulting in social tension, frustrations and dire humanitarian consequences for vulnerable host and displaced communities.



Bogo, Guilan and Tacloban, Philippines

Tropical Storm Haiyan hit the Eastern Visayas Region of Philippines on 8 November 2013, affecting over 14 million people across nine regions, and displacing 4 million from their homes. Cities such as Tacloban, Bogo and Bogo were severely affected and at the heart of the response, both as a result of the typhoon's destruction and of the ensuing displacement into urban and peri-urban areas of the municipality. A number of evaluations of the Haiyan response have been conducted since its declared completion in November 2014, the majority of which have identified specific lessons learnt linked to operating in dense and complex urban settings.

AGORA

1.2 Cities in Crisis – findings and recommendations

SOME FINDINGS:

- Lack of sufficient preparedness
- Response to crisis between local and international actors was divergent rather than complementary
- As a result: (a) at best loss of efficiency/effectiveness/relevance of humanitarian action; (b) at worst, the divergence undermined local systems and fuelled community tensions

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Systematically engage, build and leverage on local capacity
- Adopt area based approaches for planning and coordination
- Establish city-level coordination and (multi-year) funding mechanisms
- Invest in enhancing understanding between humanitarian and local actors



2.1 IMPACT's action since 2016: LOCAL THINKING

Jeremie

Beira

Mosul

Falluja

Raqqa

Bangui

Maidiguri

Diffa

Kampala

Saida

Boa Vista

PILOTING NEW MODELS FOR SUPPORTING URBAN POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY CRISIS



Establishment of **city-level coordination** fora inclusive of local and international actors



Comprehensive multi-stakeholder **Needs Assessment & Neighbourhood Profiles**



With Local and Exogenous Actors develop **area based response plans**



Facilitate **peer to peer technical support on Local Authority** capacity priorities (coordination; water management; waste management)

MOSUL AL JADIDA AREA BASED ASSESSMENT

MAY 2018



ASSESSMENTS

Ukraine

Area Based Assessment - Mosul al Jadida Municipality Gap analysis and response

Ninewa Governorate, Iraq - August 2018

FOR HUMANITARIAN PURPOSES ONLY



Overview

This document aims to inform planning and prioritisation of needs by actors implementing humanitarian and recovery interventions in Mosul al Jadida. The liberation of the city of Mosul, which began in October 2016, was a pivotal event for Iraq. Of west Mosul's four municipalities, Mosul al Jadida has seen the highest levels of returns since the city came back under the Government of Iraq (GoI) control. REACH conducted an Area-Based Assessment (ABA) to provide a tailored and actionable profile of the assessed area, with a focus on household level needs and access to public services, in partnership with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster and the Returns Working Group (RWG), with assessment indicators developed in alignment with the RWG's Multi-Sector Response Framework. Secondly, in order to identify Who is doing What, Where and When (4W), REACH developed a service mapping tool which resulted in a total of 250 projects identified that were used to detect gaps in programming in the municipality in relation to the needs identified by the ABA. Subsequently, on 8 August 2018, REACH and ACTED co-convened a coordination event in Mosul to discuss updates to partner programming in Mosul al Jadida and close neighbourhoods, and to continue the process of identifying persisting needs and gaps. This process represents a key contribution to a global programme supported by EU Humanitarian Aid, which targets cities in crisis to inform area-based response and recovery plans, and where possible, provides support to information management and coordination efforts.

Methodology

First, REACH conducted an ABA composed of a mix of qualitative and quantitative components: secondary data review (SDR) prior to the assessment, 17 semi-structured key informant interviews (KIIs) with community leaders, community group discussions (CGDs) with a total of 99 residents of the area, 19 KIIs with individuals with specialized knowledge of service provision, and a household-level needs assessment (495 household-level forms collected). The full methodology of the ABA can be found in the [report](#). Secondly, REACH conducted a mapping exercise compiling 250 projects implemented by humanitarian and governmental actors in Mosul al Jadida, consolidating the 4W information submitted by the clusters to capture data from the field, and presented the information in the coordination event to gather feedback from relevant stakeholders on the response and learn about their programming.

Limitations

Kis provided estimates rather than exact figures. Limited needs and response information available from the actors implementing projects in the municipality. REACH identified a total of 250 projects based on the information submitted by the clusters, which is not exhaustive.

Key Findings

Livelihoods

- 73% of assessed households reported that individuals within the household were facing issues accessing employment, primarily due to the absence of jobs for skilled and non-skilled workers. 90% of households reported being in debt at the time of data collection,¹ with an average debt of nearly 4,000,000 IQD (3,346 USD).²

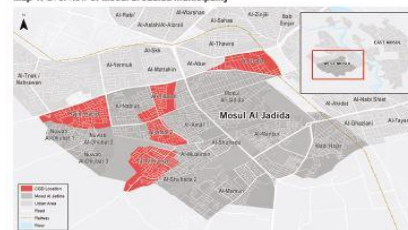
Health

- 67% of assessed households indicated that access to healthcare was among their top needs. 80% of households reported that they faced barriers to accessing healthcare services, primarily the cost of health care (86%), the cost of medicine (87%), and a lack of medicine in healthcare facilities (42%).

WASH

- 90% of assessed households reported access to water through the municipal network. However all respondents expressed concern about the supply of water during the summer months, as the supply of water decreases. Informal connections to the water network increase the strain on the public network.

Map 1: Overview of Mosul al Jadida municipality



¹ Household-level needs assessment data was collected between 17-28 January 2018.

² Conversion from <https://www.ae.com> on October 18, 2018. Value was rounded to the nearest \$.

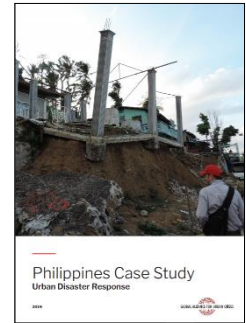
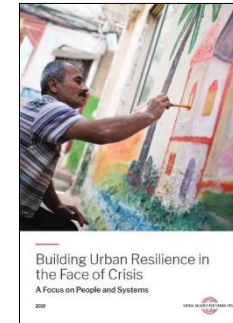
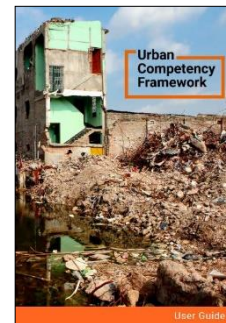
2.2 IMPACT SINCE 2016: SUPPORT GLOBAL ACTOIN



Adapting Urban Tools



Mobilizing Urban Expertise



Managing Urban Displacement



Building Urban Resilience



3. EXAMPLE OF BANGUI, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



Launch of **urban working groups** endorsed by HCT

Working groups created at **municipal and city level**, co-chaired by Mayor and OCHA



Multi-sectoral assessment in four targeted neighbourhoods experience high returnee rates



Technical support to Mayor's Office for water management and coordination



Plan de réponse humanitaire et de réhabilitation
de la ville de Bangui

Mai 2017

Groupe de Travail Urbain (GTU) – Bangui

Mairie de Bangui, Maires des 3èmes et 5èmes arrondissements, Mairie de Bimbo, Chefs de quartiers (Ossye Ndombé I et II, Cité Boeing, Fonds, Banga Sere I et II, Poto Poto Bourne), ACF, ACTED, DRC, IRC, CODAP, DCA, Emergency, FCA, FBO, MSF, NRC, OXFAM, PUI, OIM, MINUSCA, CICR, Expertise France, IGP, FAO, RAM, PNUD, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, AFD, Fonds Commun Humanitaire, ECHO, Fonds Békou, Ambassade de France, OFDA/USAID

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