

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE FOOTPRINT



■ Cordaid
■ Community Resilience

TRACK RECORD

100

Years in Disaster Management

25

Years in Urban Development

Cordaid has a 100-year track record in development aid in over 39 countries. Our expertise lies in managing and executing large projects for the European Union, World Bank, Dutch government and other multilateral organizations.

The knowledge and experience of Cordaid in urban development and disaster risk reduction strategies, combined with an extensive local and international partner network including local government authorities, community organizations and knowledge institutions, makes Cordaid ideally situated to commonly find and implement solutions for the increasing urbanization rate in risk-prone areas in developing countries.

TOOLS

Disaster Risk mapping tool

The Disaster Risk map is a community managed disaster risk assessment and analysis, which includes identifying the main hazards and ranking them in terms of priorities for action, while simultaneously mapping the vulnerabilities and capacities of the community to manage the hazard.

Urban Collaboration Game

The Urban Collaboration Game is designed to make stakeholders aware of the power of collaboration in slum development. The game can only be won through cooperation. The players must jointly develop an urban area by realizing facilities such as housing, sanitation, electricity, employment, etc. The game has been extensively tested, e.g. at the Institute for Housing Studies in Rotterdam and in stakeholder sessions in Nairobi and Cape Town in 2011. The game is accepted by the EU as a multi stakeholder engagement tool in projects in Guatemala, South Africa, Haiti, El Salvador and Ethiopia.



Urban Collaboration Game

ABOUT CORDAID

Cordaid works to end poverty and exclusion. We do this in the world's most fragile and conflict-affected areas as well as in the Netherlands. We engage local communities to rebuild trust and resilience and increase people's self-reliance. Our professionals provide humanitarian assistance and create opportunities to improve security, healthcare and education and stimulate inclusive economic growth. We are supported by 288,000 private donors in the Netherlands and by a worldwide partner network.

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Half of humanity nowadays lives in cities. Cities in developing countries are growing most rapidly and nearly one billion people live in slums; increasingly facing disasters due to climate change. The impact of climate change may negatively affect the infrastructure, worsen the access to basic urban services and unfavorably affect the quality of life in cities. Since most major cities developed along the sea or waterways (delta cities), flood risk and storms threaten more people than any other natural hazard (Mind the Risk report, 2013). Cities are also threatened by destructive forces such as youth gangs, which subsequently lead to violence and instability. Most affected will be the urban poor: people living in informal settlements. Over 283 million inhabitants could potentially be affected by earthquakes and 157 million people are at risk from strong wind (Mind the Risk report, 2013). Disasters like these push people in slums further into poverty until they cannot recover anymore. They have the capacities, but lack the network and resources to reduce their risk.

Urban resilience describes the capacity of people living and working in cities – particularly the poor and vulnerable – to resist, absorb, accommodate and recover from **hazards or stresses and shocks and transform** by addressing the underlying factors and root causes of risk in an effective way.

Currently, we are working in countries such as Indonesia (Jakarta), Myanmar (Yangon) and South Africa (Cape Town).

"Resilience is more than just disaster response – it equips cities to deal with a range of challenges before they happen – potentially saving billions of dollars."

Judith Rodin, Rockefeller Foundation

KEY ASPECTS

- **Local ownership:** Communities and local parties, such as the government and entrepreneurs, organize a platform and conduct a risk analysis and actions that fit their context and capacities. They replicate the approach in other slums.
- **Groups are engaged** whose capacities are not often recognized: women, elderly and teenagers.
- **Resilience solutions** local platforms are connected with external expertise and resources to develop resilience solutions together. Ideally, they can be scaled and customized to other slums.

OUR APPROACH

The Cordaid urban resilience approach is a process, which organizes communities living in slums with high disaster risk. Together with other local parties, the community analyzes their risks and joins forces to create and realize combined resilience solutions, which increase their personal and neighborhood resilience. These resilience solutions could be scaled up to a city-wide level and replicated in other cities and countries. We will have initiated our community-driven approach in 10 upcoming cities by 2020. Cordaid's strength is the multi stakeholder approach involving all local parties, such as the government, municipalities, NGOs, CBOs and the private sector. Through multi stakeholder sessions risks are mapped and priorities are set, leading to concrete and sustainable plans for urban resilience. We integrate both social and technical solutions in our approach and use a Disaster Risk mapping and Urban Collaboration Game as tools.

SCALABLE RESILIENT SOLUTIONS

Cordaid and local parties co-create and realize resilient solutions, which increase the community's neighborhood resilience. These solutions are the result of multi stakeholder sessions, where risks are mapped and priorities are agreed on. Examples of resilient solutions are earth-quake resistant housing, improved wash facilities, waste recycling service, reducing hazards and increasing income and a community-based flood early warning system.

EXAMPLES RESILIENCE SOLUTIONS:



Earth-quake resistant housing

Cordaid trained local carpenters to build earth-quake resistant housing while making a living of that. Initiated in Porte au Prince, Haiti, scaled and customized to the Philippines.



Improved wash facilities

Cordaid supported the set-up of a platform, which developed and implemented improved wash facilities that boosted social cohesion in the Manyatta slum, Nairobi, Kenya.



Waste recycling service

Cordaid facilitated the set-up of a waste recycling service, resulting in healthier living conditions and income for local committees and waste pickers in San Salvador, El Salvador.



Reducing hazards and increasing income

Cordaid facilitated the set-up of food production to restore vegetation on hill slopes with fruit trees, reducing landslide risks while creating income for the population of Dire Dawa, Ethiopia.

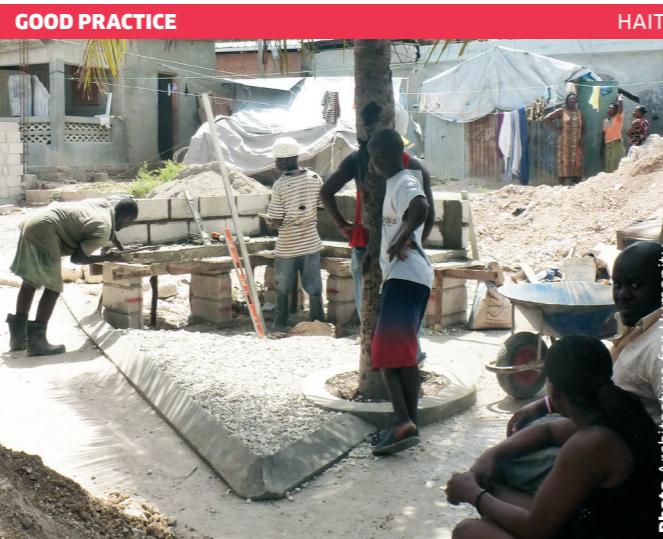


Community-based flood early warning system

Cordaid facilitated the introduction of a mobile communication system, where communities are warned by upstream communities on rainfall or floods in Bangladesh.

KEY SUCCESS FACTORS FOR DEVELOPING A RESILIENT SOLUTION

1. Hazard specific and context specific
2. Integrates environment, infrastructure, livelihoods
3. Embedded in community and government structures and systems
4. Affordable for urban poor



Training to build earth-quake resistant housing

Building urban reconstruction

3 neighborhoods were community action planning was undertaken and integral communities were formed

600 individuals were trained and formed in 9 official building groups

1400 earthquake resistant houses with 200 sanitation facilities and 3 community centers were built

3 projects currently in implementation, linking reconstruction to development

HOW WE DO IT

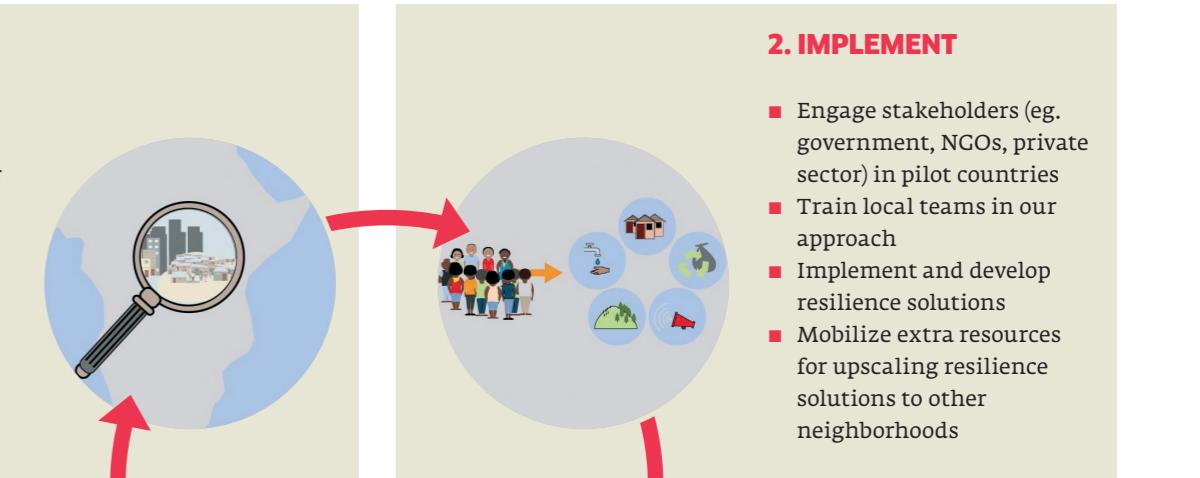
Cordaid seeks to deliver social value in a financially sustainable way. Our approach towards urban resilience is affordable and impact-oriented, with an eye on the future. In all our initiatives we highly value innovation, sustainability (social, economic and environmental), community involvement, gender equality and local solutions to local risks. Our approach recognizes and builds on local knowledge and capacities that we connect with global knowledge and experiences.

Our Urban Resilience approach has successfully been introduced and implemented in the Philippines (Guian) after super-typhoon Hayan made landfall, and in Indonesia (Jakarta, Marunda) an area where an informal community lives at risk from flooding. In Jakarta these communities living on the city's heavily polluted and sinking northern coast, took up urban farming, claim their rights and actively fight the effects of pollution and climate change. Jakarta's deputy governor, inspired by our approach, invited Cordaid to contribute to the city's urban farming policy plans. In Guiuan the "resilient community action plans" got integrated with the local formal planning procedures and several projects got rolled out.

The replicability of our approach and resilient solutions will drive scale. We have secured funding for piloting and scaling urban resilience in fragile contexts and (post)-conflict areas in 2016 and beyond.

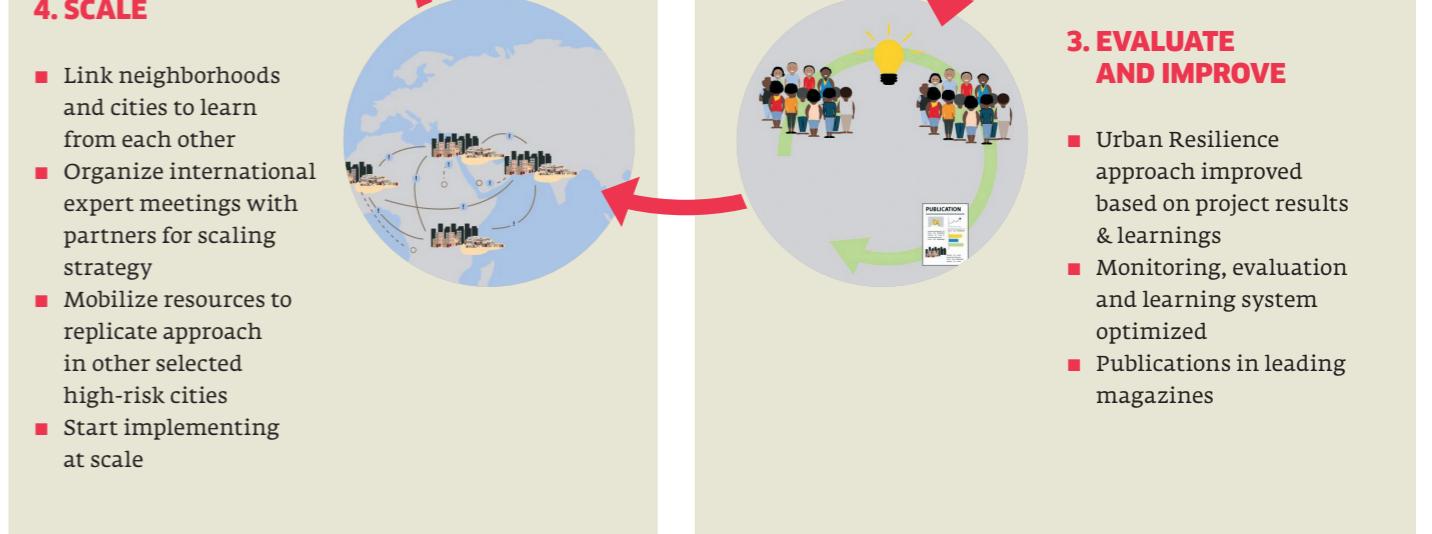
1. PREPARE

- Develop urban resilience approach
- Mobilize resources for first phase projects
- Scan quickly possible pilot sites
- Define Monitoring Evaluation and Learning cycle
- Prepare project plans and recruit staff



4. SCALE

- Link neighborhoods and cities to learn from each other
- Organize international expert meetings with partners for scaling strategy
- Mobilize resources to replicate approach in other selected high-risk cities
- Start implementing at scale



"This project is important because after the earthquake of January 2010 in Haiti, we cannot forget. It has had generational impacts- children, women, men, elder people- will remember; consequently with the planning of urban development considering these risks, the community reactions to cope with disasters in Haiti will also be generational".

Jean Pierre Daniel, a co-facilitator of the Urban Resilient platform from the community of Carradeux.