THE COVID-19 RECOVERY ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS – HELPING TO IMPLEMENT A STRATEGY FOR RECOVERY

Integrate land administration with formalization & the RAP

STRUCTURE OF THE POST COVID-19 RECOVERY ACTION PLAN

The RAP has **9 Policy Areas.**
 - **Each has a main Goal**.
 - **Under these are** Targets **(secondary goals)**.
 - **Under these are Actions** to achieve the Targets.
(2-9 In-parallel to formalization)

Policy Area 1 - Geospatial, land rights, tenure, resource allocation and justice
Policy Area 2 - Involvement of local communities and local action
Policy Area 3 - Basic data needs, telecommunication & information technology
Policy Area 4 - Physical infrastructure, water, sanitation and energy services
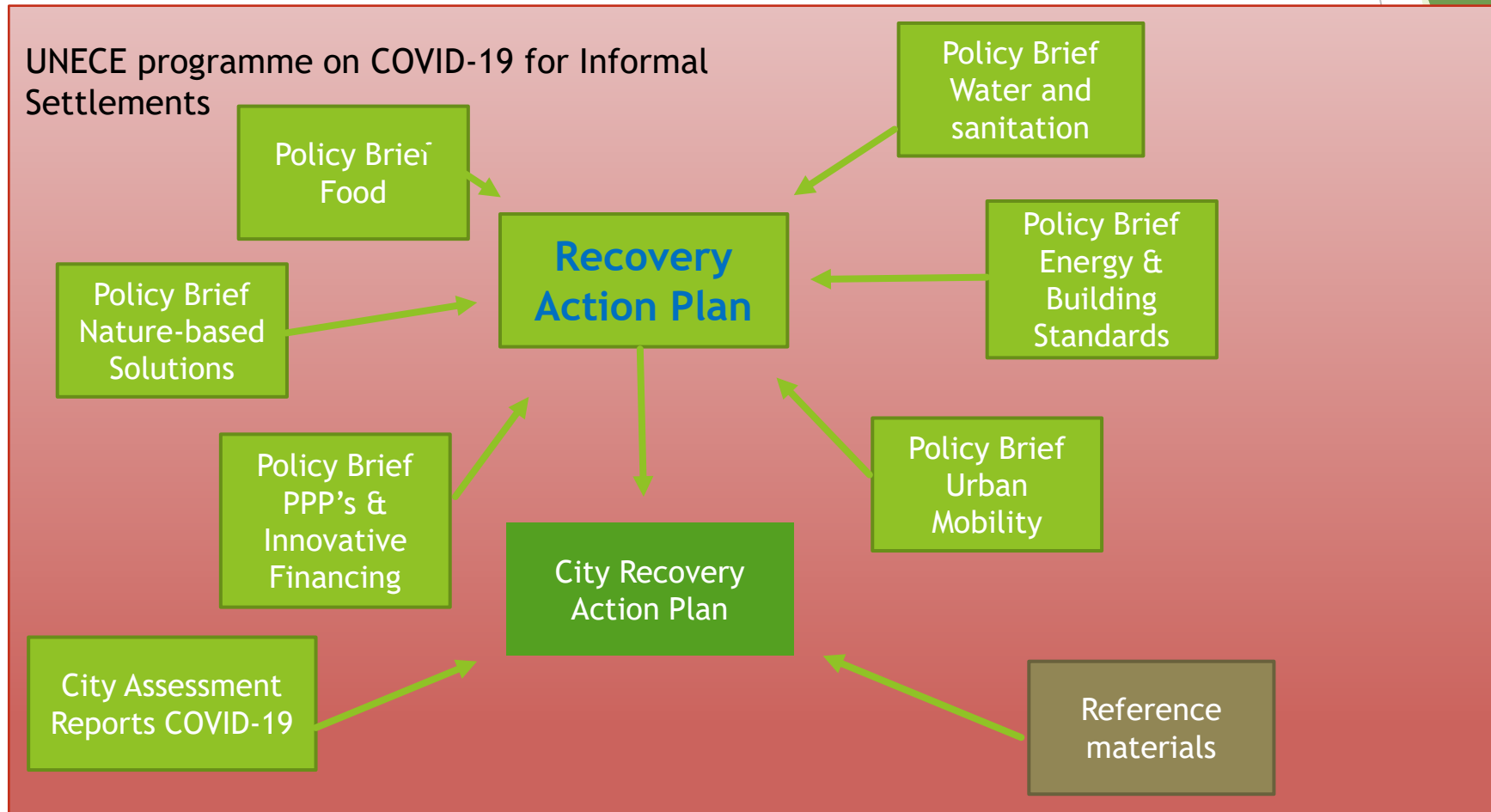*Policy Area 5 - Social and infrastructure servicesServices*
Policy Area 6 - Stay at home recommendations, culture and vulnerable groups
Policy Area 7 - Food, basic consumption & distribution
Policy Area 8 - Environmental concerns, green spaces, recreation and social events
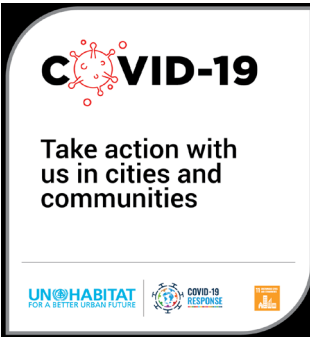*Policy Area 9 - Buildings, construction and land planning*

Post COVID-19 Recovery Action Plan for Informal Settlements in the ECE-Region

INTERVENTION TIMING IN THE RAP

▶ *The plan identifies Goals, Targets, and Actions key to a successful pandemic response. Appropriate local implementation should vary in timing, priority, and scope based on the physical and social realities in their communities.*

a. **Emergency goals** (emergency focused)
   Targets and actions to secure short-term goals; *Loosely defined as those to be accomplished in less than 6 months.*

a. **Short term goals** (emergency related)
   Targets and actions to secure short-term goals; *Loosely defined as those to be accomplished in less than 1 year.*

a. **Intermediate term goals** (blended resilience and emergency focus)
   Targets and actions to secure intermediate-term goals. *The greater complexity is expected to loosely require 6 to 18 months to accomplish.*

a. **Long term goals** (resilience focused)
   Targets and actions to secure long-term goals. *The greater complexity and nature of the solutions are expected to loosely require more than 1 year to accomplish, often 1 to 5 years.*

POLICY AREA 1
GEOSPATIAL, LAND RIGHTS, TENURE, RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND JUSTICE

Goal 1. Informal settlements are formalized and brought into the formal markets in a just, efficient, and sustainable manner, allowing for broader socio-economic progress, justice, and the empowerment of the people.

1.1 The land registries and geospatial databases include informal communities *and ownership rights* to foster greater socio-economic integration between formal and informal residents over time.

1.2 Informal constructions are formalized in a fair, efficient, transparent, and inclusive manner, empowering residents, supporting social and economic inclusivity and better pandemic responses.

1.3 The legal rights and justice systems are efficient and adequate for the needs of informal residents. They should support sustainable development, foster greater efficiency and integration of labor and land markets, defend property and tenure rights, be responsive to capital markets, be equitable, inclusive, and provide adequate protections for human rights, and dignity.

1.4 The institutions underpinning land, labor and capital economics and health-safety concerns are improved to better address pandemic threats and foster economic growth, fairness, and inclusivity.

POLICY AREA 2
INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES
AND LOCAL ACTION

Goal 2 Local community-based organizations, coordinated with a city-level team, respond to the pandemic in coordination with government ministries, medical, professional, and aid organizations of all kinds.

2.1 Social and community groups are formed to respond to pandemic related threats, engage residents and address the community's very specific needs*.*

2.2 Local charities, international NGO's and donors are coordinated to respond to the pandemic threats and assist in solving community specific challenges.

2.3 Community based information campaigns provide accurate data to informal settlements residents, disseminating such information in a timely manner and in detail appropriate to the local pandemic threats..

Goal 3. The people are empowered to cope with a pandemic by leveraging and making easily available the relevant information technologies

3.1 Mobile-phone technologies are utilized to their potential to fill the information gaps among residents, provide social contact and as a tool for the dissemination of critical information and governmental instructions.

3.2 The creation of viable decentralized employment and teleworking options while expanding internet service affordably in all informal settlements.

3.3 Informal settlements residents have easy access to education and communication from a variety of electronic sources.

POLICY AREA 4
PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE, WATER AND ENERGY SERVICES

Goal 4. The public physical infrastructure, water and sanitation network, and energy grids adequately, sustainably, and equitably support the informal communities.

4.1 The physical road and transportation network is adequate and safe for emergency services, flexible enough to safely accommodate differing modes of travel (mass transit, foot traffic, bicycles, etc. as appropriate), sufficient for economic integration with the formal community and can accommodate pandemic related social distancing.

4.2 There is safe, adequate, and equitable access to clean water, sanitation services, and hygienic infrastructure. Over time, climate resilient water and sanitation as well as energy efficiency measures should be practically applied as economic feasibility is achieved or donor funds fill any resource gaps.

4.3 Adequate energy services are provided to informal settlement residents incorporating affordability, modernity, efficiency, sustainability, renewability, off-grid, and performance standards. This builds greater community resilience to pandemic threats, greater equity, economic opportunity, and helps safeguard human rights for societies most vulnerable.

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POLICY AREA 5
SOCIAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES
(education, public health, social services, emergency services, financial support)

MOVING TOGETHER
TO BUILD A HEALTHIER WORLD

UN High-Level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage, 23 September 2019, New York

Goal 5. Essential services are supplied to residents safely and adequately, meeting the challenges of pandemic threat.

5.1 Health service provision is sufficient to meet public need for both typical demand and has adequate expansion capacity in place for pandemic response.

5.2 Emergency service provision is sufficient to meet public need and is scalable for rapid expansion capacity for pandemic threats.

5.3 Appropriate community level health education is accepted at the local level.

5.4 The financial wellbeing of the community is preserved and the pandemic threat to stability is overcome with timely intervention and proper planning.

5.5 The safety, values and culture of the informal settlement residents is maintained without preventable undue loss of life.

Goal 6. To balance stay at home recommendations with the social and economic realities facing the local culture, diverse populations, and vulnerable groups.

6.1 The cultural and demographic challenges in informal settlements are overcome such that diversity and language barriers in informal settlements do not create an additional hazard to appropriate pandemic response.
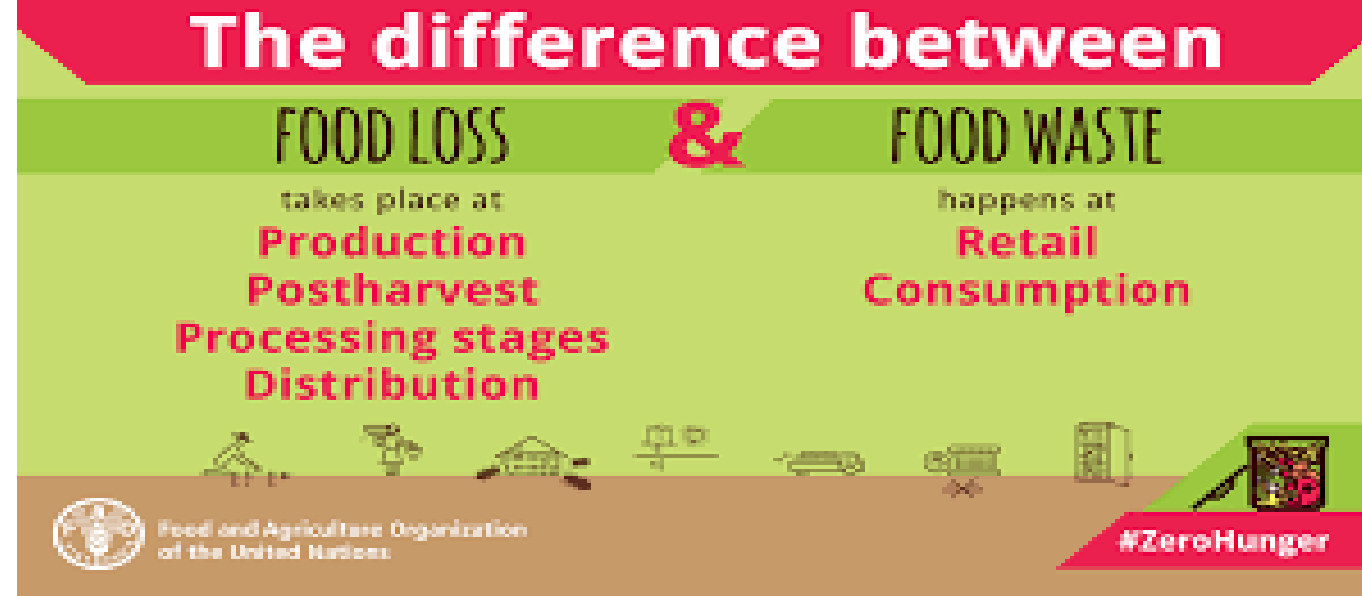
6.2 Stigma, bias, prejudice, discrimination, and human rights abuses related to pandemic responses are eradicated in informal settlements and governments increase assistance in the protection of human rights during any health crisis.

6.3 Low-income residents and vulnerable groups are adequately supported such that food and staple goods are provided during peak pandemic periods and they have the support necessary to be able to comply with stay-at-home or quarantine protocols.

POLICY AREA 7
FOOD, BASIC CONSUMPTION & DISTRIBUTION

Goal 7. To ensure the adequate and safe manufacture, and distribution of food, basic consumption goods, and medical supplies.

7.1 Appropriate social distancing measures during a pandemic are followed by those involved in food, medical supplies, and basic goods distribution

7.2 Appropriate social distancing and safety measures are followed by those involved in food and basic goods production

7.3 Minimal corruption, black market profiteering, and critical worker shortages, all of which could hamper both the public and private response to a pandemic crisis

7.4 Local communities & authorities are prepared to deal with labor supply shortages in a pandemic & to support informal settlements residents in an unbiased fashion

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Goal 8.   Provide for the safe enjoyment of green spaces, recreational and social activities.

8.1 Outdoor recreation, sporting, music events, and social gatherings are safe for everyone.

8.2 Recreational travel, hospitality and tourism services are provided to visitors and residents in a manner that puts no one at undue risk.

POLICY AREA 9
BUILDINGS
CONSTRUCTION &
LAND PLANNING

Goal 9. Risks posed by specific large public facilities, informal homes, and other constructions are minimized.

9.1 Large commercial, educational, and public facilities are safe (hospitals, medical centers, government buildings, schools etc.).

9.2 Sustainable adequate housing for all classes of informal settlement residents.

9.3 Roads, foot paths and choke points have lower peak traffic.

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Policy Area 9 - Buildings, construction and land planning

VARITIES OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS & PLANNING
WHY DIFFERING RESPONSES ARE REQUIRED

▶ 1. Average quality but informal homes. *Widespread & a large percentage of the housing stock* in the country. *Weaker planning & infrastructure*. Limited of mapping & data.

▶ 2. Average or good quality informal homes on *government & environmentally sensitive land*. *Widescale & having many legal controversies*. A lack of good mapping.

▶ 3. Communities where *the land was approved to be used temporarily but have become long term & even growing settlements*. Environmentally dangerous, often lower quality homes, limited services, limited data.

▶ 4. *Large informal communities of lower quality that also has physical, legal, and use informality*. Limited data and services available.

The Long Shadow of Informality

Challenges and Policies

Edited by
Franziska Ohnsorge and Shu Yu

Connectedness of Everything

Resistance to Change: Collective desire/Expectation; Natural / Scientific hard limits; National / Political

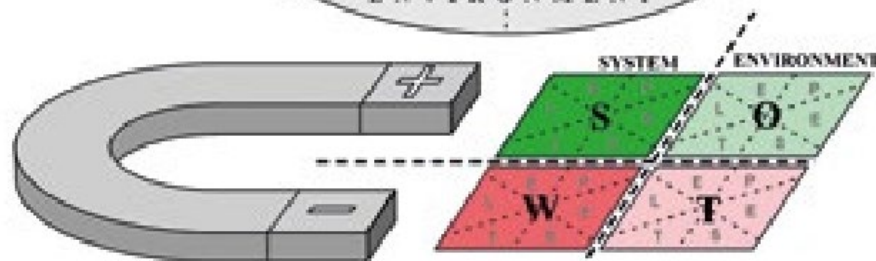**Versus Growth Economics / Social Interventions: (Overcoming PESTEL Institutional & other Barriers)**
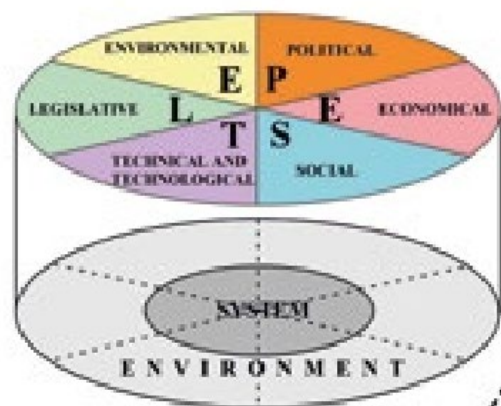
PESTEL
Environmental
Political
Economical
Social
Technological
Legislative

SWOT
Strengths
Weaknesses
Opportunities
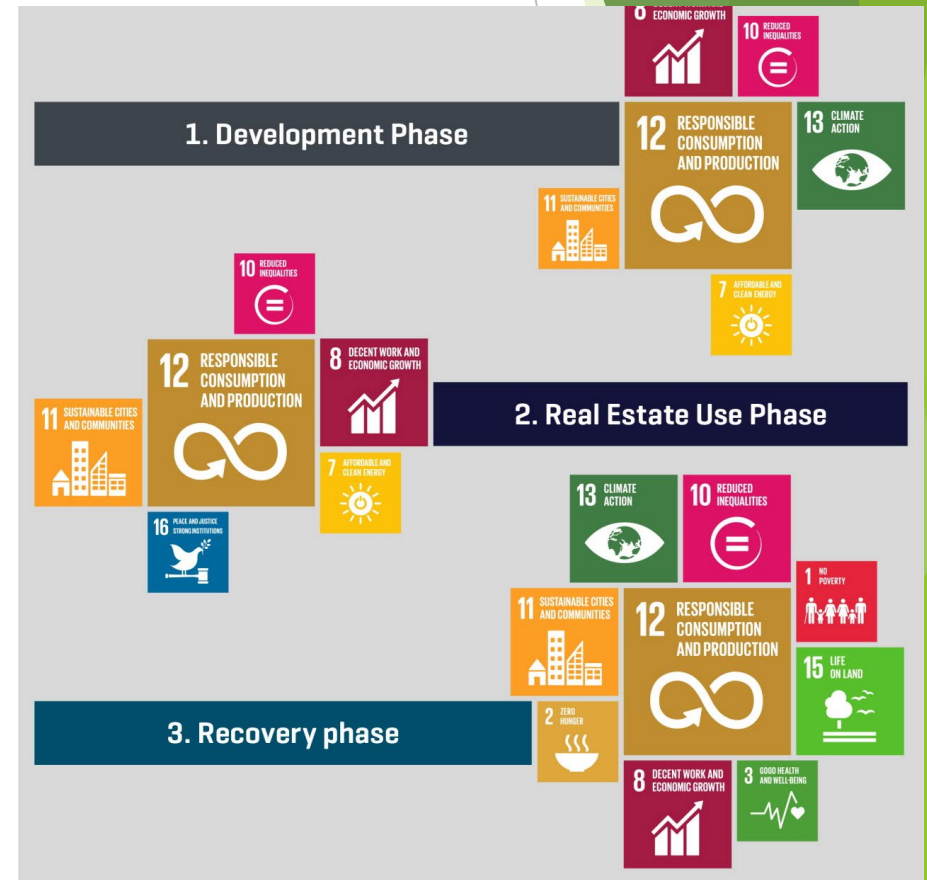Threats

Simpler way of considering cost benefit analysis

Costs

Political Costs

Economic costs (front loaded)

Social costs (front loaded)

Legal costs (front loaded)

Benefits

Political benefits

Economic benefits (back loaded)

Social benefits

Technological benefits (back loaded)
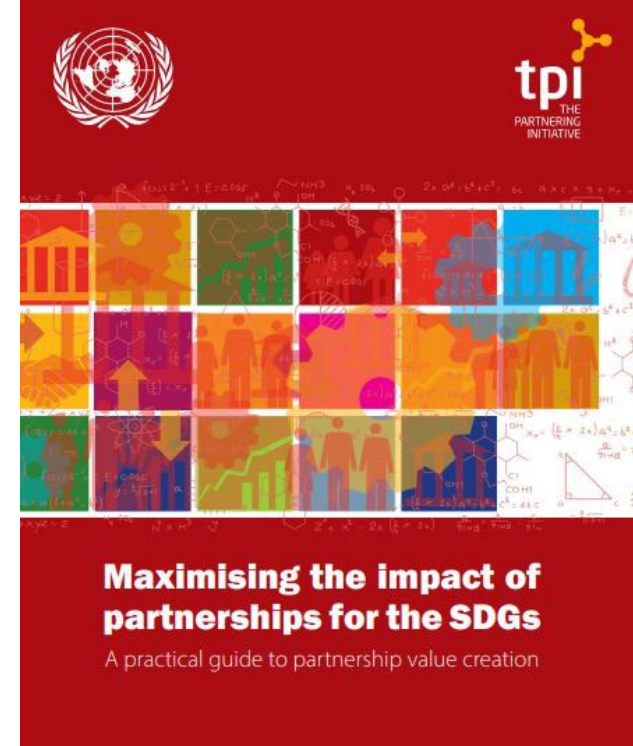
Environmental benefits

Legal benefits (back loaded)

Recovery Action Plan Implementation & Planning

▶ Cost/benefit analysis of various components - value based benefits (it's NOT all about money)

▶ Look at local goals/targets in relation to local realities. What is easy, hard, or impossible & why. Consider if others can help overcome any obstacles.

▶ Know what resources are available under various scenarios. Resources will be reanalyzed later in the process as it gets more refined.

▶ Look at the PA's goals, targets & actions, in relation to cost / benefit analyses for individual components.

▶ Consider economic & other types of value when identifying interventions that have NET benefits (over costs). Consider long & short-term benefits & synergies when you can.

▶ Make implementation decisions. TIER 1 & TIER 2 INTEVERNTIONS SHOULD BE DETERMINED. These should be based on NET benefits, & the realities of resources & will. (Guidelines – In Parallel & After Formalization)

▶ Develop strategic implementation plan, with careful consideration of the timing of interventions.

▶ Re examine & gather resources & will.

▶ Begin implementation but be prepared to adjust tactically if necessary & possible (the plan may need some alteration based on the early-stage performance)

▶ Re-examine resources timing & will during early stages of implementation.

▶ Take your victories where you can (synergies & will are increased with small and large victories which can help sustain the projects).

▶ Consider round 2 or even round 3 of interventions to accomplish other PA goals / targets / actions. At some point only the extremely difficult to accomplish Targets will remain.

▶ Re-examine at this point.

CROSS CUTTING THEMES - CROSS SECTORAL PROBLEM SOLVING

Making multisectoral collaboration work

Maximising the impact of partnerships for the SDGs
A practical guide to partnership value creation

Problem Identification, Preliminary study of the problem dynamics. REALISTIC and unbiased differentiation between symptoms and causes. - DIAGNOSIS

Data gathering, GIS mapping, demographics, medical research, relevant scientific data, cultural and local realities, socioeconomics, resources, political realities. - OUTPUT IS BROAD COMPREHENSIVE DATA

Plan; within your available resources; how to expand resources; for socio-political realities, psychological limitations, realistic timetables of interventions, communication & consensus gathering tools at the appropriate levels. Focus on causes instead of symptoms when possible. - OUTCOME IS A FLEXIBLE STRATEGY

CROSS CUTTING THEMES - CROSS SECTORAL PROBLEM SOLVING

Communication; Obtaining, & Retaining political & social will; The plan needs to be communicated to various bodies, local communities, professionals, governments, NGO's/stakeholders, possibly scientific bodies, etc. It will need broad and sustained support. Obtaining and retaining both political and social will is critical to world scale problem solving. Solutions often clash with what the people desire, expect, and feel they deserve. They test our faith and can feed mistrust, greed, selfishness, and a host of negative emotions. FLEXIBLIE MESSAGING is key to adapt to a wide variety of audiences. Everyone does not need to be convinced, but most people will.

ACCELERATING AND SCALING UP EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS FOR ALL STAKEHOLDERS TO DELIVER TRANSFORMATIONAL IMPACT FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Balanced & flexible ADAPTATION to changing circumstances. This includes sustaining will, resources & funding; The economic, sociocultural, pure scientific, medical priorities, political will, realistic resource expectations, understanding of sociopsychological limitations (& resilience) factors need to be balanced & flexibly adjusted over time as popular sentiments change. Idealism needs to be tempered with a results-oriented pragmatism if success is to be achieved.

Thank you!

Steven Nystrom MAI
UNECE Consultant

E-mail:
Nystrom@newstreamcompanies.com
Mobile: +1 813 928 9119