



RINA

Resilient and Inclusive Neighborhood Approach

“Resilient and Inclusive Cities through Resilient and Inclusive Urban Communities”



Why urban resilience?

Across the developing world cities will continue to grow at an accelerated rate due to high levels of inward migration of rural poor. This rapid urban expansion is mainly occurring in the form of unplanned informal settlements that are particularly vulnerable to disaster hazards exacerbated by stresses including extreme poverty, climate change and conflict.

“1 billion people live in informal settlements.” (UN, 2018)

Rapid and unplanned urban expansion cause cities to experience a wide range of disaster risks and social exclusion that threaten not only the lives of their inhabitants but also result in substantial environmental, social, and economic losses.

Neighborhoods are places where people, economic activity, and built goods are concentrated, and which are increasingly seen as the front line of disaster risk. Disasters in urban areas affect residents and their livelihoods, and transfer disruptions through supply chains and resource networks to other locations” (UNDRR, 2019).

People in the poorest countries are seven times more likely to die from a disaster than in the richest (UNISDR, 2018). The most vulnerable populations who are affected by disasters are people facing poverty in low-income countries (Gu, 2019) and a significant and increasing portion of these populations are living in informal and precarious urban settlements.



Villas de Girardot, Bucaramanga City, Colombia.

Most cities are vulnerable to at least some level of disaster hazard. 59% of cities with at least 500,000 inhabitants are at high risk of exposure to one of six types of natural hazards (cyclones, flood, drought, earthquake, landslide, and volcanic eruption) (UNDESA,2018).

The ideal process for developing a new urban community



The process of how informal settlements are developed.



Cause and effect of informal settlements



The global trend of rapid and unplanned urbanization is leading to increasing social exclusion and disaster vulnerability.

Informal settlements are established and expand over time in unplanned ways through “unassisted self-help” (Napier, 2002) often in hazardous areas in urban peripheries that have not been pursued for formal development (Ajibade & McBean, 2014; Melore & Nel, 2020).



Nini is among the 600 women supported to strengthen resilient urban market systems in informal settlements in Bucaramanga, Colombia (GOAL, 2022).

The role of women and youth as change leaders in informal and precarious urban settlements cannot be overstated. Women are the driving force behind social cohesion and social capital necessary to transform urban settlements. Youth are the future of urban communities and can bring the motivation, energy, and vision for change if given opportunity to do so.

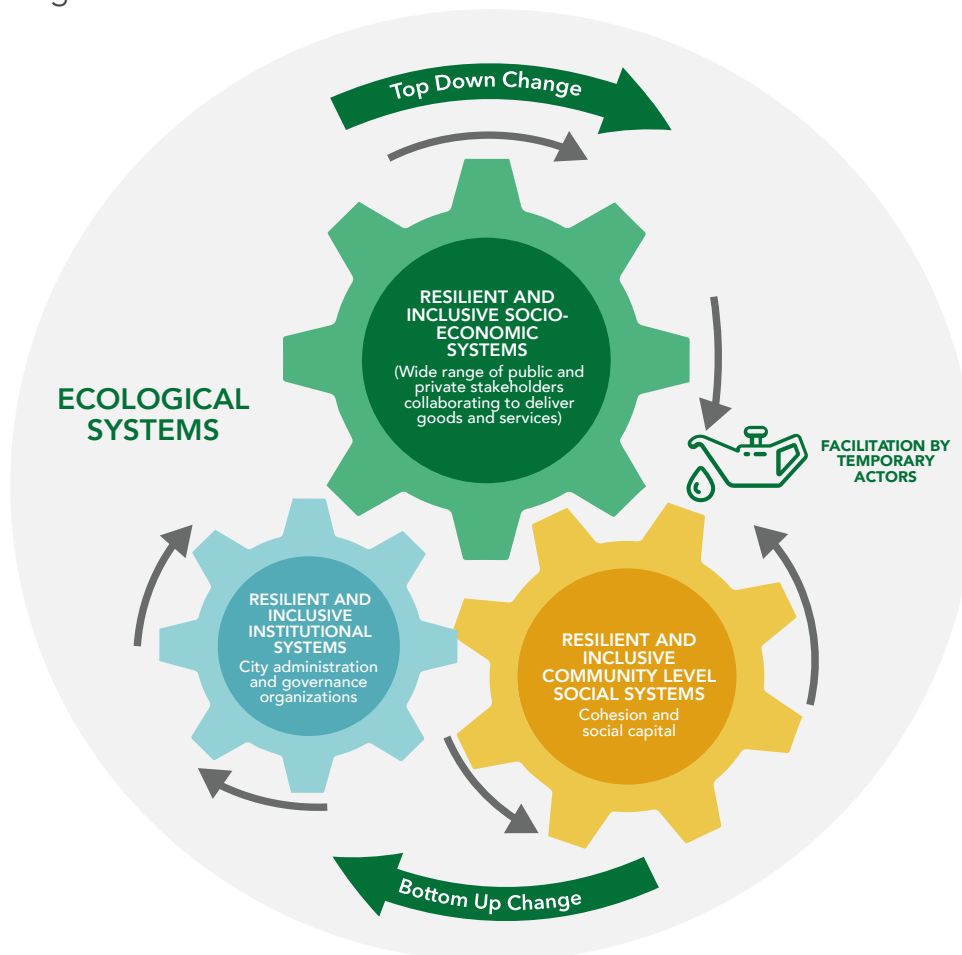
Resilient and Inclusive Approach: What is RINA?

The Resilient and Inclusive Neighborhood Approach (RINA) acknowledges that we are now facing a global urban crisis where over a billion people living in informal and precarious urban settlements are marginalized from essential services and are facing threats to their lives, health, livelihoods, and well-being.

RINA is a multisectoral community-centered approach for more resilient and inclusive cities.

RINA applies a local systems approach using practical tools to build multi-stakeholder partnerships which can transform neighborhoods and strengthen the local systems that are most relevant to the resilience and inclusion of informal and precarious urban settlements.

To achieve this, municipalities and their partners need to be able to engage directly with neighborhoods and facilitate opportunities for all those who live and work. RINA seeks opportunities to address the root causes of vulnerability both proactively before crisis and as an integrated part of humanitarian assistance using the Neighborhood Approach which advocates for not only meeting immediate needs in emergencies but laying a foundation for rebuilding more resilience and inclusive neighborhoods.



RINA applies a local systems approach across 3 interconnected system levels including institutional/ governance, socio-economic systems, and community.



RINA learning exchange with technical staff from the cities of Tegucigalpa, La Ceiba, Villa Nueva, El Progreso, Honduras. (GOAL, 2021)

Who should use RINA?

RINA is designed to support local governments working in partnership with communities and other stakeholders to address the needs of residents in high-risk informal and precarious urban settlements.

How?

The challenges faced by local governments as city administrators are significant and each city has varying resources, capacities, and potential partnerships at its disposal to address these challenges.

The RINA Guidance Manual includes 30 practical steps across four implementation phases outlining what can be done to transform informal and precarious into resilient and inclusive urban communities. Each step can be tailored to the context of each city. RINA includes implementation tools, case studies and guidance to inform practical actions that achieve the 10 essentials of making cities resilient at neighborhood level.

The 4 guiding principles of RINA intervention

RINA Guiding Principles describe how to contribute to relevant, durable, and scalable solutions.

Principle 1. Community Centered

RINA is focused on what works at urban community or neighborhood level and enable community leadership.

Principle 2. Partnership for Local Systems

RINA seeks to strengthen local systems for resilient and inclusive neighborhoods. It identifies which systems are most critical and guides the development of partnerships to transform these systems.

Principle 3. Institutional Strengthening and Good Governance

RINA focuses on building the capacity of local governments so that they can lead effective engagement with communities, the private sector, state agencies, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders. It advocates for a multi-level and inclusive approach to governance, including advocating for a clear articulation of resilience and inclusion into government plans.

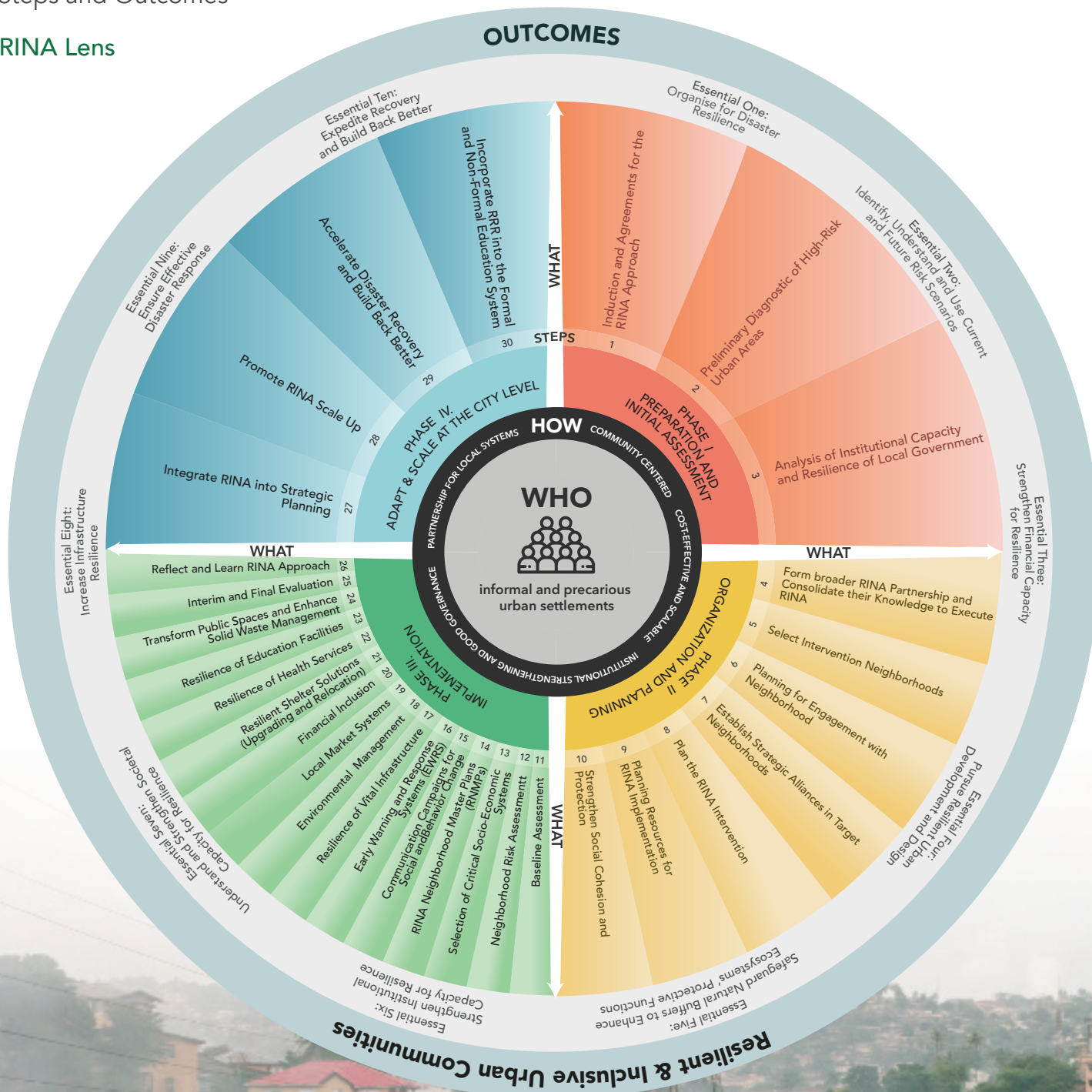
Principle 4. Cost-Effective and Scalable

RINA recognizes that significant steps towards more resilient and inclusive urban communities must be cost effective and feasible to be scaled based on local resources.



Resilient and Inclusive Neighborhood Approach (RINA): Guiding Principles, Implementation Phases, Steps and Outcomes

RINA Lens



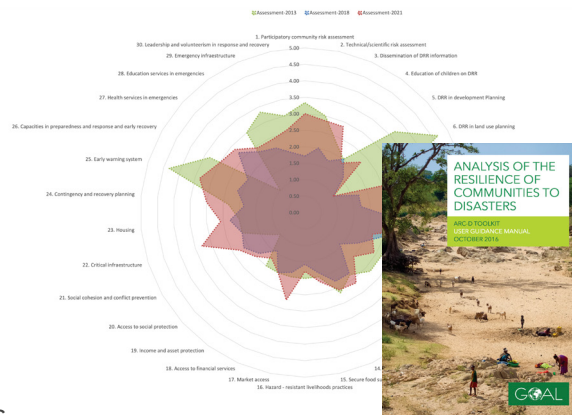
The Ten Essentials are taken from the UNDRR Making Cities Resilient Program.

Implementation Tools and Case Studies

RINA includes more than 160 tools and 32 case studies to stimulate reflection and learning from multi-country experiences.

Analysis of the Resilience of Communities to Disasters (ARC-D)

RINA tool No. 1- ARC-D is a concise and user-friendly tool to assess the multi-dimensional levels of community resilience, through a discussion-based survey of 30 key resilience components. Linked to the ARC-D, GOAL has developed a cloud based online resilience measurement and learning platform called the Resilience Nexus platform (resiliencenexus.org), which captures data from ARC-D resilience measurements in real-time and presents the results on an interactive dashboard.



Scan to see the ARC-D Toolkit



Resilience for Social Systems (R4S)

RINA tool No. 20 - R4S Approach was developed in 2016 by GOAL's Resilience, Innovation and Learning Hub (RILH) to inform a resilience approach to the implementation of humanitarian and development interventions by improving the understanding of socio-economic systems and how they react to shocks and stresses. R4S strengthens the understanding of these dynamics, to enable better programming that addresses root causes of vulnerability rather than symptoms alone. The R4S Approach provides mechanisms for analyzing the current resilience state of critical socio-economic systems and leads to recommendations on how to build or strengthen the resilience of these systems, ultimately contributing to more inclusive and resilient societies.



Scan to see R4S Approach

Barrio Resiliente

Since 2013, the Municipality of Central District, Honduras has been implementing the Barrio Resiliente program, funded by USAID/BHA, to reduce disaster risk in informal urban settlements in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. The target settlements are in areas exposed to hazards including landslides, flooding, infectious disease, and gang violence.

The project applied a local systems approach to upgrade housing and public infrastructure, strengthen food systems and resilient businesses, improve water services and drainage, and operationalize Early Warning and Response. The project included a strong focus on empowering women and youth as change leaders in local systems.



Volunteers work in the demolition of vulnerable houses vacated by families relocated from high-risk areas. (GOAL, 2018)



Denia Bonilla, one of 400 women led micro enterprizes supported to strengthen resilient urban food systems in informal settlements in Tegucigalpa. (GOAL, 2018)

Barrio Mío

Barrio Mío is a partnership between Global Communities and USAID/BHA that began in 2012. The project convenes representatives of the Government of Guatemala, municipalities, the private sector, universities, local organizations, and community members to develop scalable methodologies for upgrading high risk informal urban settlements into safer, healthier, and more resilient neighborhoods.

The strategy, based on the “Neighborhood Approach,” brings together a broad range of stakeholders—from women, men, children, youth, older people, and persons with disabilities in dangerous communities, to banks, municipalities, ministries, and construction companies—to identify urban risks and resources and develop collaborative strategies to increase urban resilience. Barrio Mío, which started in the municipality of Mixco, has now scaled to 7 municipalities, and has the support of over 40 partners.



Community mapping is a local management tool used to identify and locate disaster prone areas. (Global Communities)



Youth and municipalities in disaster risk reduction activities in Guatemala City. (Global Communities)

This Resilient and Inclusive Neighborhood Approach was produced as part of a USAID-funded partnership between GOAL and Global Communities (formerly PCI) to work with communities, municipalities, ministries, universities, and the private sector to generate strategies to reduce vulnerability to urban crises.



Scan to download
the RINA Approach
Guidance Manual

For more information visit:

resiliencenexus.org

globalcommunities.org | goalglobal.org

