IN FOCUS: URBAN PROGRAMMING IN OUR PROMISE 2030

Q&A with Mark Lorey, Partnership Leader

Q. What is the position of *Our Promise 2030* on urban programming in the first phase of strategy realization (through FY20)? Can Field Offices continue existing programs in urban areas? Can new programs be started in urban areas? What do we mean by 'urban'?

A. Here are the sections from *Our Promise 2030* that address urban contexts:

- *From the section on Strategic Imperative 1:*

"Numbers of vulnerable children are increasing in urban areas of developing countries. However, ministry models for this context are relatively experimental and funding streams are still to be developed. Urban programming will be a learning initiative from 2017-2020, after which a scale-up plan may be implemented. In the meantime, global investments in urban will be made only to promote learning. The intent is not to cut good existing urban capacity and programming, but to postpone scaling up until funding and ministry models are better established."

- *From the section 'What to stop'*

"Not start new ADPs in urban contexts with international funding, except where scheduled ADP closures would result in countries falling below minimum effective scale"

Based on this, it is acceptable for Field Offices to:

- Continue existing urban ADPs/APs using international funding
- Start or expand urban programming using grant funding or funding raised in-country (through national resource development) as long as it fits within the requirements of *Our Promise 2030* for ministry focus and alignment (e.g. Child Well-Being Objectives, sector approaches, etc.)

In urban contexts where WV's global mapping has identified sub-national fragility, decisions on new ADPs will be made on a case-by-case basis by the Strategy Realization Steering Committee (SRSC) based on recommendations from the Partnership Resource Allocation Committee (PRAC).

Definitions of urban, peri-urban, and rural are available on the urban website.

Field Offices seeking additional information on urban programming can contact the Urban Programming Advisor in the Global Centre, Aline Rahbany. She is working with several Field Offices to document and share effective models and key learnings on urban programming, in line with the strategy. (continued on next page)

Editorial

By Aline Rahbany, GC Urban Programming Advisor
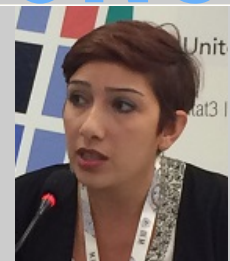
Happy 2018!

The start of a new year is a time of reflection on achievements and setbacks as well as a time to develop new goals, resolutions and aspirations. In the urban sphere of World Vision, our aspiration will continue to be to address the wellbeing of the Most Vulnerable Children including children affected by all forms of violence living in cities and other urban environments.

In this newsletter we provide answers to questions raised in the past few months about the linkages between urban programming and *Our Promise 2030*. We give examples about how we will achieve our aspiration through collaborative work with different teams and offices across the Partnership. As always we also feature a contribution from a member of the urban Community of Practice and bring you up to date on latest urban resources and news.

Looking forward to continued collaboration and learning in the new year.

Upcoming: World Urban Forum 9

In October 2016, the New Urban Agenda (NUA), a document intended to guide national and local policies on the growth and development of cities through 2036, was adopted by nearly 170 Member States at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat 3) in Quito, Ecuador.

This February, the ninth session of the World Urban Forum (WUF) - a biyearly world's premier conference on urban issues - will be the first session to focus and report on the implementation of the NUA. The conference will take place in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from February 7 to 13, 2018.

World Vision was heavily involved in the previous sessions of WUF as well as in the development of the NUA. To lean more about WV's previous engagement please visit this page.

Represented by Aline Rahbany, World Vision intends to use the upcoming WUF to 1) learn about the emerging trends in urban programming and solutions identified in the implementation of NUA, 2) share the new strategic priorities for urban programming for the next Strategy cycle with external stakeholders and 3) identify opportunities for new partnerships.

IN FOCUS: URBAN PROGRAMMING IN OUR PROMISE 2030 (CONT')

Q&A with Mark Lorey, Partnership Leader

Q. What are the strategic priorities for urban programming for the first phase of strategy realization?

Four strategic priorities are identified through FY20:

1. Socializing and continuing to refine the Citywide Self-Sustaining Model with interested Field Offices (FOs) across the Partnership: this will be achieved by finalizing the City Model toolkit and having it accessible by interested offices as well as ensuring innovative practice is continuing to feed into the Model to strengthen its different component. You can learn more about the model here.

2. Leading the inclusion of the urban lens in WV Fragile Contexts Expansion process: this will be done by improving knowledge from internal and external practice to address issues of urban fragility and adapting the Fragile Contexts Programming Approach to urban environments. For FY18; WV Honduras was identified as one of the key internal partners to lead some of the adaptation processes related to understanding and addressing urban fragility.

3. Collaborating with Global Centre teams for adaptations of WV programming to urban contexts. In FY18, concrete work is already underway with two global teams: social accountability and Faith and Development (F&D). With the social accountability team, the collaboration is focused on the adaptation of the Citizens Voice and Action approach to urban environment. With the F&D team, a working group is formed to reflect on possible ways to strengthen the F&D lens in the Citywide Self-Sustaining Model; others priorities are identified for the remainder of the year. It Takes A World Campaign is another area of possible adaptation of approaches for urban environments in this strategy cycle.

4. Leading external engagement and internal/external communications on urban programming in WV. WV has had significant investment in the past in external engagement and building a credible voice among global urban players. Moving forward this investment will be targeted and mostly supportive of the identified strategic priorities. Internally, in FY18 communication about progress of urban programming will continue through this Urban Expressions newsletter as well as thematic webinars to share the collected learning and expertise.

Save the date!

Upcoming webinar on **urban fragility** - April 4, 2018 at 1:30 PM GMT featuring prominent external and internal thought leaders on the subject.

For more details, please contact Bradley Dawson or Aline Rahbany.

Resources

The European Commission: The Urban Amplifier: Adapting to Urban Specificities – Report on Humanitarian Action in Urban Crises

Joint IDP Profiling Services: Toolkit for displacement profiling

International Rescue Committee: Public Service Delivery in Contexts of Urban Displacement

IMPACT Cities in Crises program: Lessons learned on Promoting Settlement Approaches in Urban Areas

ALNAP, Overseas Development Institute: Urban Humanitarian Response Portal

World Economic Forum: Migration and Cities, An Insight Report

NEW REPORT:
CVA IN URBAN CONTEXTS

WV programmers should consider participatory budgeting, innovative technological geographic mapping of urban services and stronger engagement with municipal urban planners, according to a new report on social accountability in urban contexts.

In the previous edition of Urban Expressions, we reported on a roundtable that took place in Uganda in August 2017, led by the global urban and social accountability teams, covering the application of World Vision's Citizens Voice and Action (CVA) approach in urban contexts. Practitioners from Uganda, Kenya, Senegal, Ghana, DRC, Rwanda and Burundi shared their insights and experiences in this area. As a result, this report was developed as a first collaboration piece between the urban and social accountability teams. It highlights common issues faced by practitioners while applying CVA in urban contexts, main adaptations that are emerging to improve urban governance in addition to a preliminary checklist for CVA in urban contexts. The report also includes case studies from the application of CVA in a number of cities across the Partnership.

As your read this newsletter, the urban and social accountability teams are in Jakarta, Indonesia leading a CVA training of trainers, with an urban focus (Jan 30-Feb 2nd). We are excited to hear about about the Indonesia experiences that converge with the findings of the recently launched report focusing on African countries.

Also, keep an eye for an upcoming joint webex by the urban and the social accountability teams sharing more on this collaboration.

If you would like to know more about CVA in urban contexts, please contact Aline Rahbany and Suzanne Cant.

In case you missed it...

The future of humanitarian crises in urban

A new longread by the International Institute for Environment and Development presents evidence generated from the Urban Crises Learning Fund. The fund helped to cultivate new ways of working with the aim of improving urban and humanitarian stakeholders' knowledge, technical capacity and commitment to working in partnership.

"Chikungunya" disease, an epidemic in Dhaka City: Whose responsibility is it to address it?

Written by Bipasha Dutta, National coordinator for knowledge management, research and innovation - WV Bangladesh

A rickshaw puller in Dhaka, Bangladesh missed going to work for a week due to a severe joint caused by *Chikungunya* disease. The rickshaw puller is the only earning member of his family. As a result, his three children were almost starving for several days. This scenario became a quite common one for the low income community in Dhaka, since the spread of *Chikungunya* as an epidemic in May 2017.

A hospital in Dhaka reported nearly 4500 cases of *Chikungunya* infections between May and September. The name *Chikungunya* is derived from the Makonde word meaning "that which bends up" describing the severe joint pain and arthritic symptoms of the patient. Although this is not a commonly life threatening disease, the pain can actually last up to two years. Consequently, the disease has a devastating impact on the overall wellbeing of the person, especially if they come from a low income community and live on daily earnings, as many do in Dhaka. In this scenario, livelihood is greatly impacted.

Chikungunya is a viral disease carried by mosquitoes born in stagnant and clear water. Mosquito control is the only means of preventing *Chikungunya* virus given unavailability of vaccines up till this day. Water-logging in the urban areas particularly in Dhaka and Chittagong braking the past years' record due to increased rainfall in 2017, also contributed in the spreading of *Chikungunya* virus. It is anticipated that an outbreak of *Chikungunya* will happen between April and May 2018 if appropriate measures are not adopted.

The question that arises is that of accountability. What is the responsibility of city authorities in addressing this issue? Dhaka City Corporation is primarily responsible for managing such city affairs. However, in a recent statement, the city Mayors of Dhaka stated that this was not the responsibility of City Corporation; rather, the Ministry of Health is answerable to the urban health issues and any diseases that emerge.

On the other hand, the Health Minister blamed the Dhaka City Corporation for the outbreak of *Chikungunya* virus in the capital, stating that two governing bodies failed to control the mosquitoes that spread the disease. According to him, the eradication of mosquito is the responsibility of the city corporations while creating public awareness about the disease is the job of the Ministry of Health. Similarly, Dhaka Water and Sewerage Authority (DWASA) and City Corporation pointed on each other for the water-logging issues of Dhaka.

From this scenario, it is quite clear that there is lack of preparedness, and limited resources and capacity among the city authorities to address any emergency situation that may emerge at any time. Furthermore, the city authorities now seem to pass the responsibilities to one another as there is a lack of collaboration and ambiguity on the specific responsibilities. To address this issue and to hold the city authority accountable, World Vision Bangladesh (WVB) in collaboration with other twelve INGOs, government bodies and academic professionals, is planning to arrange the sixth urban dialogue in 2018. In this dialogue the responsible city authorities and ministries will be invited to share their plans for the next year to address different urban issues; including *Chikungunya* disease. NGOs and private sector representatives are also expected to share their respective plans in this platform to ensure collaboration and avoid duplication of efforts and investments. Meanwhile, Urban Area Program Cluster (APC) including Mirpur urban program of WVB conducted different awareness session in collaboration with City Corporation for increasing awareness on the virus among communities. WVB is thus playing multiple roles in addressing the emerging urban health issue; on one hand it is contributing to increasing the citizens' awareness to prevent *Chikungunya* virus at the local level and on the other hand, it is planning to contribute to strengthening the collaboration and accountability mechanism of the city authority through the initiative of national level urban dialogue.