

Reducing Relocation Risk in Urban Areas



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Relocation & resettlement initiatives (R&R), undertaken by governments and other actors at local, national and international scales, are becoming more widespread as disaster risk reduction strategies in urban areas. However, R&R is highly contested as a result of the variable social and economic outcomes for its subjects. The current paradigm seems to lack recognition of the need to ground R&R programmes within a wider agenda aimed at improving structural and systemic forms of disadvantage and vulnerability. This event will therefore seek to challenge the view that relocation and resettlement, as frequently implemented, are effective methods of risk reduction and instead examine the many ways in which risk is continued and/or new risk created through existing policies and practices, as well as some needed measures to increase their effectiveness for risk reduction in a development framework.

Following a two-year research funded by the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) across India, Uganda, Tanzania, Peru, Colombia and Mexico, the Indian Institute for Human Settlements (IIHS) in partnership with Bartlett Development Planning Unit at UCL, Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO), and Makerere University University share their findings at the Habitat III side-event titled 'Reducing Relocation Risk in Urban Areas' on 17 October 2016 starting 11:00 a.m. in room MR8 at the Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana "Benjamin Carrion". Lead researchers and partners Cassidy Johnson, Garima Jain, Allan Lavell, Colin Marx, Shuaib Lawasa and Teja Malladi will be available for more

discussions at the event. More details about the project can be found on Webpage: <https://www.bartlett.ucl.ac.uk/dpu/reducing-relocation-risk> or
Blog: <https://reducingrelocationrisk.wordpress.com/>; Twitter handle: [@relocationrisk](https://twitter.com/relocationrisk)