Alaska Informal Settlement

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Introduction

- An imperial investigation was conducted, at Alaska Informal settlement.
- An ideal typical model was employed for the risk assessment
- A total of 16 respondents were conveniently interviewed. (n=16). No sampling was conducted given time and nature of the investigation.

Purpose of the investigation

- To conduct a disaster risk and impact assessment at an informal settlement.
- To share the experience and identify the major hazards., that may need to be addressed by Local Authority
- To gain practical experience in the field of DMA
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Proposed ideal typical model

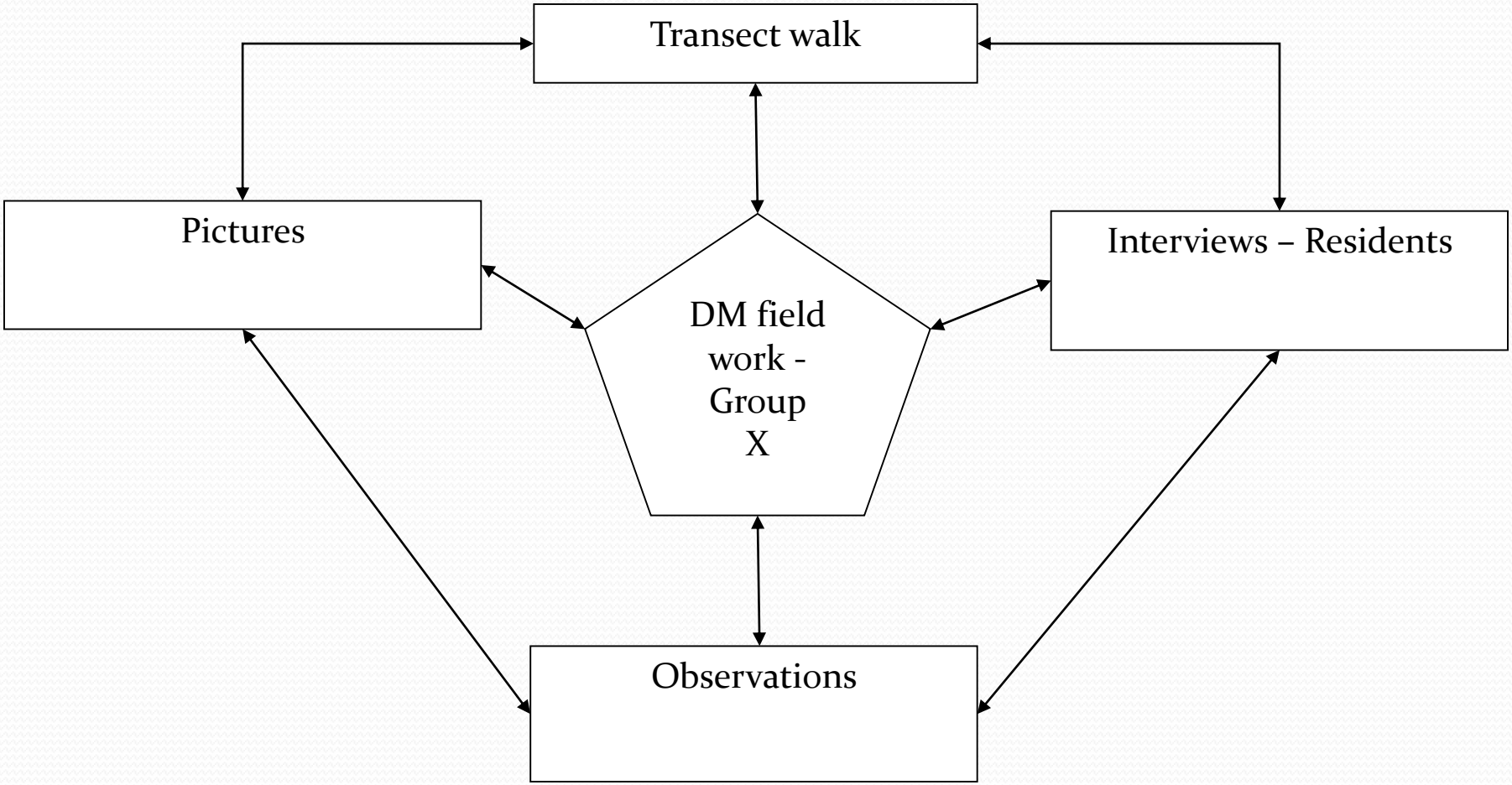
- 3C vs C3 model of disaster response proposed for Alaska settlement.

Chaos	Vs	Continuation
Command	Vs	Collaboration
Control	Vs	Co-ordination

Way Points

013- Start Point
014 –Illegal connection
015 - Dump site
016 – Pit toilet
017 – Blocked H2O
018 – Expo water pipes
019 - Salon
020 – Naked wires
021 – Spaza shop
022 – Alaska Supermar
023 - Sheeben
024 – Water storage
025 – Shoe repair
026 - Ganja
027 – Illegal PWR
028 – Preschool
029 - Church ZCC
030 – End point

METHODOLOGY



Aspects of interest, transect walk

Stagnant dirty water

Poor waste management

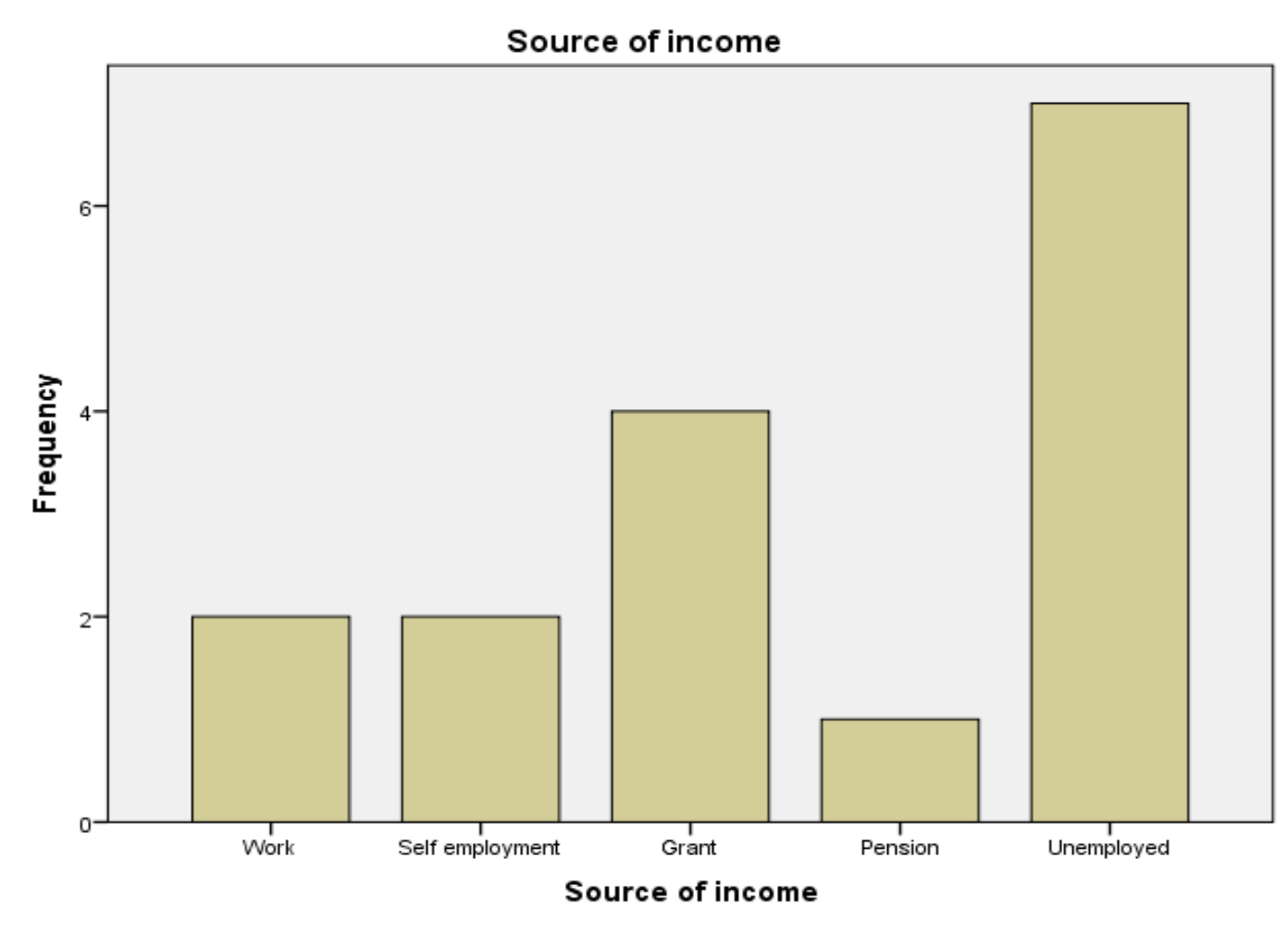
Poor housing structures

Water storage tank

Social capital

Ganja

RESULTS – Economic status



- n=16

RESULTS – Human capital

Age category * Females * Level of education Cross tabulation

Count

Level of education			Females			Total
			1-2	3-4	4+	
Grade 1- Grade 7	Age category	16-45			1	1
	Total				1	1
Grade 8 - Grade 9		>15 and 60+	0	1	1	2
	Age category	16-45	1	1	0	2
		46-60	1	0	0	1
	Total		2	2	1	5
Grade 10 - Grade 12		>15 and 60+	2	1		3
	Age category	16-45	1	0		1
		46-60	3	1		4
	Total		6	2		8
Tertiary		>15 and 60+		1		1
	Age category	16-45		1		1
	Total			2		2
Total		>15 and 60+	2	3	1	6
	Age category	16-45	2	2	1	5
		46-60	4	1	0	5
	Total		8	6	2	16

RESULTS – Institutional

Distance of clinic

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	600 m-3.9 km	10	62.5	62.5	62.5
	4+ Km	6	37.5	37.5	100.0
	Total	16	100.0	100.0	

Distance of police station

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	600 m-3.9 km	1	6.3	6.3	6.3
	4+ Km	15	93.8	93.8	100.0
	Total	16	100.0	100.0	

RESULTS – Human capital

Females * Family and friends support * Religious support Cross tabulation

Count

Religious support			Family and friends support				Total
			Weak	Moderate	Strong	5.00	
Weak	Females	1-2	1		1	1	3
		3-4	0		1	0	1
		4+	1		1	0	2
	Total		2		3	1	6
Moderate	Females	1-2	1	0	3	0	4
		3-4	0	1	0	1	2
	Total		1	1	3	1	6
Fair	Females	3-4		1			1
	Total			1			1
Strong	Females	1-2		0	1		1
		3-4		1	1		2
	Total			1	2		3
Total	Females	1-2	2	0	5	1	8
		3-4	0	3	2	1	6
		4+	1	0	1	0	2
	Total		3	3	8	2	16

Vulnerability assessment & Ranking

CAPITALS	INDICATORS	Poor 1	Bad 2	Fair 3	Good 4	Excl. 5		Weight	Indexes Score	Rank
Infrastructure	Access roads	1					5/5 1	**0.22**	**0.22** 22%	1
	Electricity	1								
	Sanitation	1								
	Water reticulation system	1								
	Waste management	1								
Institutional	Distance to clinic		2				4/3 1.3	**0.20**	**0.26** **26%**	2
	Distance to police station	1								
	NGO availability	1								

Vulnerability assessment & Ranking

CAPITALS	INDICATORS	Poor 1	Bad 2	Fair 3	Good 4	Excl. 5		Weight		Rank
Social	Friends and family networks			3			7/3 2.3			
	Religious networks		2					**0.15**	**0.345** **35%**	3
	Community leader		2							
Political	Knowledge of Councilor		2				4/2 2	**0.14**	**0.28** **28%**	4
	Access to Councilor		2							

Vulnerability assessment & Ranking

CAPITALS	INDICATORS	Poor 1	Bad 2	Fair 3	Good 4	Excl. 5		Weight		Rank
Human	Age category		2				5/2			
							2.5	0.10	0.25	
	No. of males and females			3					25%	5
Economic	Stable income		2							
							3/2	0.08	0.12	
	Source of income	1					1.5		12%	6
Natural	Topography		2				2/1	0.06	0.12	7
							2		12%	
Technology	Cellphone possession				4					
							8/2	0.05	0.20	8
	TV/radio possession				4		4		20%	
Total								1	1.8 /36% Poor – Bad	

In general- People at Alaska Informal settlement are vulnerable to the above listed indicators, the overall score is 1.8 and converted to %- 37%.

RESULTS – Institutional

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	4+ Km	15	93.8	93.8	100.0
	Total	16	100.0	100.0	

CONCLUSION

- The community is prone to numerous disasters, Such as rock falls, electric shocks, vector diseases spread, soil erosion and many more
- A proper disaster risk assessment needs to be executed to ensure conclusive identification and mitigation of impacts, Including cost benefit analysis.
- Co-operation between the different stakeholders and departments is needed to assist the community to develop substantial resilience towards pandemic hazards.
- Community engagement and involvement is necessary for an effective development and implementation of early warning systems that will include risk knowledge, monitoring & warning, communication and response capacity building.

CONCLUSION contd..

- Political will and community leaders should be more visible to the community.
- By default Alaska informal settlement cannot be easily formalised, however improvisation is recommended for an acceptable sustainable development through SOPs

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