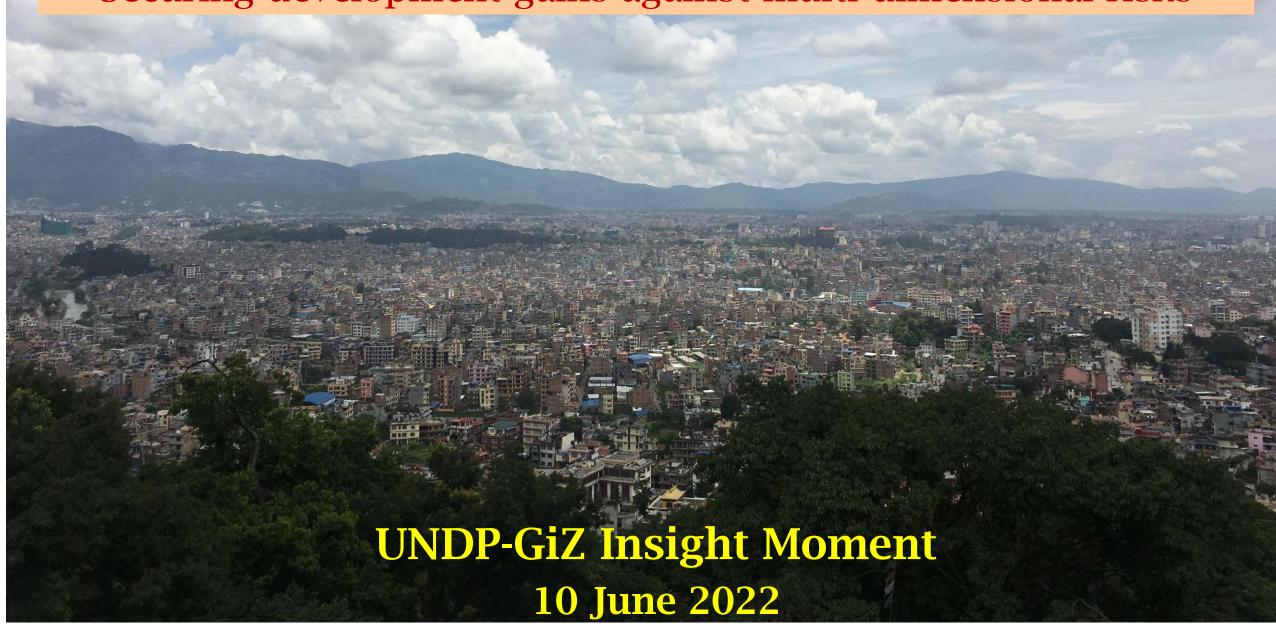
Risk-informed Urban Development:

Securing development gains against multi-dimensional risks



DRR Community and RiD: Ahead of the curve ----

IDNDR (1989)

....introduced disaster reduction as an on-going activity within the overall strategic process in support of sustainable development,and risk management should be better integrated into overall developmental and environmental planning.....engaging communities at-risk in the conscious management of natural hazards well beyond contingency planning and disaster response.

The Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for a Safer World (1994) "disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and relief along with environmental protection and sustainable development, are closely interrelated". It recognized the abiding link between disaster risk and development and identified the development choices made by countries and communities as the principal risk drivers.

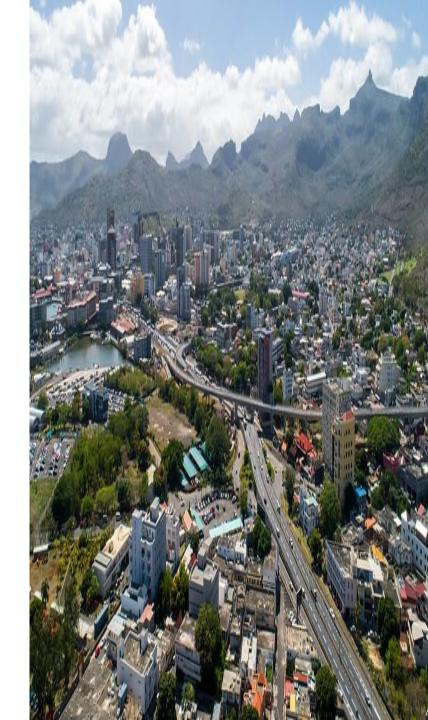
The Hyogo Framework for Action (2005) highlighted the mutually reinforcing DRR-sustainable development nexus and observed that "disaster risk reduction is a cross-cutting issue in the context of sustainable development and therefore an important element for the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration."

2030 Agenda: Risk-informed Development - an underlying principle

The Sendai Framework for DRR 2015	sets out specific targets for a substantial reduction in economic losses, damage to critical infrastructure, disruption of basic services etc. The Sendai Framework's Priority for Action-3 provides the critical pillar 'Investing in DRR for Resilience', where 'risk' most clearly connects with 'development'.
SDGs agenda	seeks to hardwire disaster risks and climate impacts into the development processes at all levels and recognizes that "more frequent and intense natural disastersthreaten to reverse much of the development progress made in recent decades"
The Paris Agreement	highlights the need to address risk in the context of climate change. Article 7 on adaptation calls on countries to strengthen cooperation and enhance action on adaptation, and Article 8 recognizes the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change.
The New Urban Agenda	Articles 77 and 78 explicitly address sustainable development, resilience and risk reduction and embed urbanization within the overall development policy and practice.

Risk context – existing and emerging

- Shifting risk attributes, patterns and manifestation ---- increasingly systemic, cascading and
 multidimensional with global, regional and
 transboundary impacts
- Shared underlying factors/drivers and socioeconomic vulnerabilities across risk typologies
- "risks to" + "risks from" development -- developmental and social construct of risks...
- Risk theaters of future i.e. cities/urban areas –
 "urbanization of risks" due to convergence of
 people, infrastructure, development assets, socio economic processes and more



Risk-informed development: Rationale

- Increasing frequency, magnitude and impact of risks
- Mounting economic losses and disruption of critical supply chains – risen 68%
- Undermining of community livelihoods and SE development assets and services for poor
- Development process itself as key risk driver
- Increasing local or "everyday" risks with higher cumulative impact
- Central to realizing resilience and sustainability objectives
- Decision-making increasingly amidst uncertainties



Risk-informed Development: UNDP approach --

Focus areas	Potential interventions
Evidence base	Data analytics; risk assessments/profiles; resilience diagnostics; research; monitoring and measuring impact; scenario planning and stress testing etc.
Policy	Foster coherence, complementarities and co-benefits — to deliver development dividends across sectors
Programmatic initiatives and implementation	Portfolio approach interlinking short, medium and long-term interventions; institute a risk-sensitive development through capacity development; tools, methodologies and standards; coordination and buy-in
Engaging diverse set of stakeholders and making it people-centric	Multi-stakeholder coalitions; "whole-of-society" engagement; LNOB; political economy analysis; people-centered with focus on vulnerable, gender, at-risk, marginalized etc.
Finance	Mobilize public and private finance for investments in resilience; augment domestic revenues; develop bankable project pipelines; greater access to international funding streams
Knowledge and advocacy	Cultural and behavior shifts; creating 'Champions'; political, administrative and societal leadership

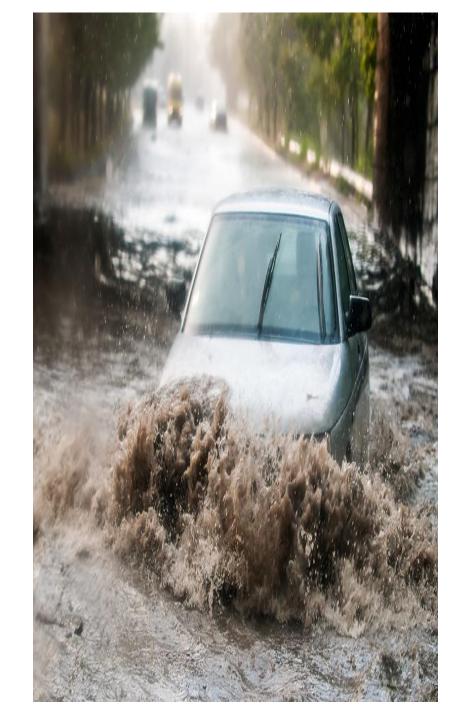
Risk-informed Development and Urban Resilience

Concentrations of population in major urban centres (megacities), many of which are located in hazard-prone areas in developing countries, are highly vulnerable to natural and technological hazards due to dependence on complex infrastructures and the occupation of marginal land.

Greater attention should be given to developing resilient and redundant infrastructures and to overall vulnerability reduction through regional and land-use planning

Evolving relationship between risks and development in cities

- Nearly 10k cities with under 1mn people in fragile or risk prone locations – high risks + low capacity
- Half of 'new' cities in LICs, LDCs, LMICs
- Convergence of people, risks, development assets and SE activities -- leading to disproportionate impacts
- Risk creation within as well as outside 'formal' city --Cities' jurisdictional remit hamper ability to address
 risks, resilience and development needs
- Deficits: governance, fiscal, capacity, services, tech
- Imperatives: functionality, SE needs, infra etc. Covid exposed the soft underbelly



Urban Resilience – unmet demands and emerging priorities

- Diagnosing and addressing resilience attributes interdependencies and co-benefits
- Disconnected national policy → city application
- Urban governance and development planning -systems thinking, scenario based
- Actionable risk information for RiD approach multiple risks and diverse SE development needs
- Focus on operational aspects + strategic visioning and futuristic thinking
- Political economy of urban development and decisionmaking
- Weak accountability and resilience benchmarking



Urban RM and Resilience -- Strategic Priorities

- Prioritize locations with greatest capacity gaps –
 LDCs, LICs, LMICs, SIDS or fragile/crisis contexts
- Engage diverse stakeholders to strengthen urban governance
- Target marginalized communities for equitable urban resilience (LNOB) – Social Prot, SDGs, access to development resources
- Risk-informed development planning and investments including public-private finance
- Apply new technologies and innovation to secure resilient urban futures



RiD -- Challenges and constraints

- Breaking risk management siloes
- Conducting multi-risk assessments and making actionable risk information available
- Building technical knowledge and capacities
- Political and administrative decision-making incl. siloed development sectors and their planning, budgeting processes
- Dissonance between electoral-development-resilience building timeframes
- Governance deficits
- Addressing all resilience dimensions in tandem

How to? – From challenge to opportunities

- Invest more in risk data and analytics, resilience diagnostics to identify needs and prioritize
- Support communication, dissemination and application of risk info
- Strengthen risk governance systems' thinking to connect sectors and stakeholders
- Facilitate access to knowledge, technical know-how and tools
- Appropriate financing instruments
- Scenario planning and futures thinking to orient risk management systems
- Monitoring, resilience measurement and benchmarking

How to? – From challenge to opportunities

- Challenge or Opportunity? 2/3rd of urban infra and physical assets yet to be built
- Analyze nature and typology of this built environment? How to bring the desired shift?
- Key stakeholder(s)? Government, industry, private capital, sectors, individual, community etc. motivational triggers?
- Approach Top-down or Bottom up; Consortiums; Interest groups
- Behavioral shifts Incentivize + disincentivize
- Innovative instruments to defray the additional cost –
- Identify 'easy wins' industry, investments, local, individual etc. or core sectors

Way ahead ---

- Strategic and opportunistic...avoid being too prescriptive...keep it simple and start small
- Catalytic and collaborative action in pursuit of collective outcomes 'All-hands-on-deck' approach
- Risk-informing the development assistance architecture
- Lending instruments from public and private sector financial institutions
- Practical and application oriented Demonstrate success stories
- Take beyond admin/expert domains....people-centered and sectoral
- Reduce/manage existing risks and prevent emerging ones while preparing for future risks



Thanks for your attention