



Concept and good practices of urban resilience approaches

25. April 2023

Agenda

- 1) The Context: Disasters a burning issue for cities
- 2) The Urban Resilience Concept
- 3) Characteristics of Urban Resilience Approaches
- 4) Good Practices of Urban Resilience Approaches
- 5) Panel Discussion

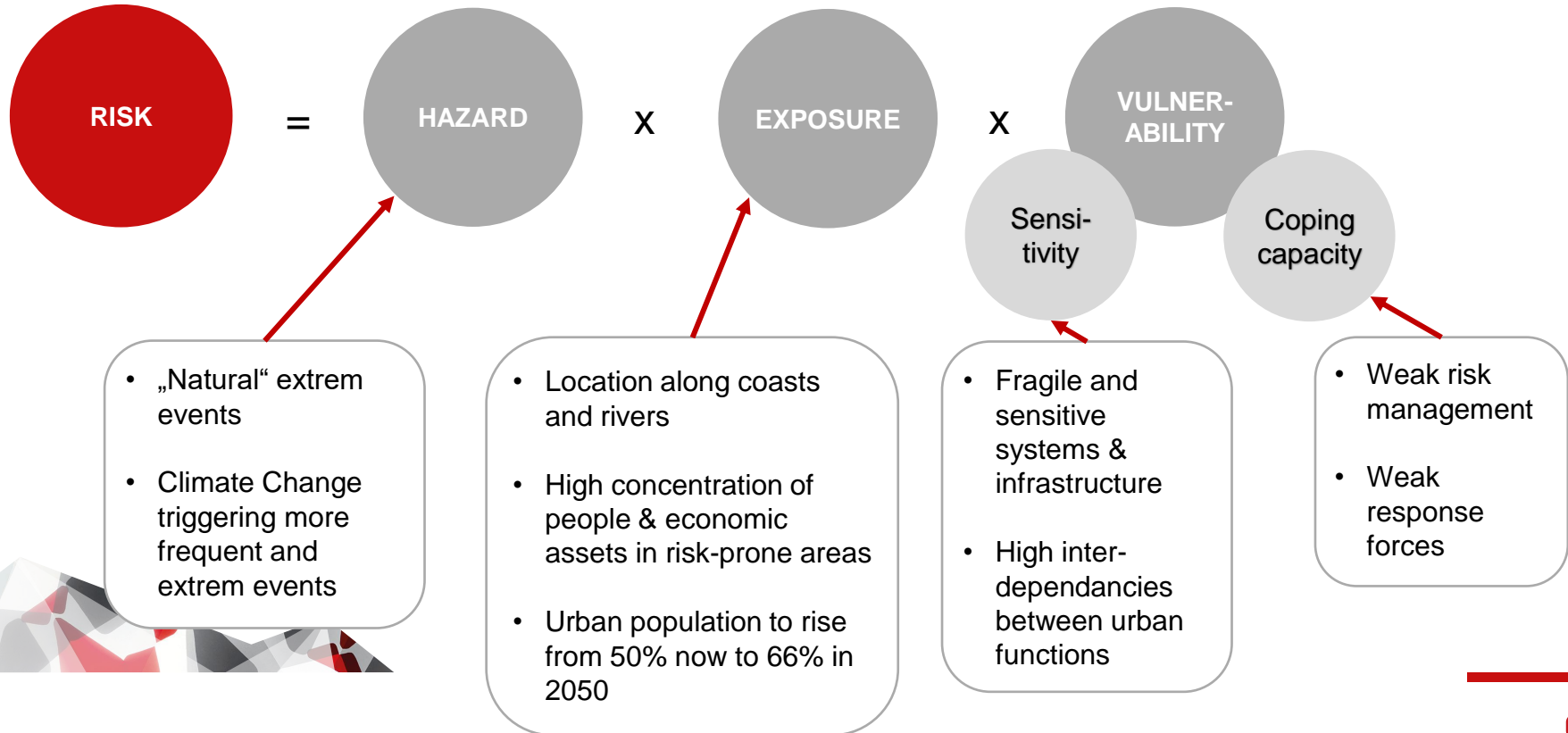


Cities' affectedness by disasters

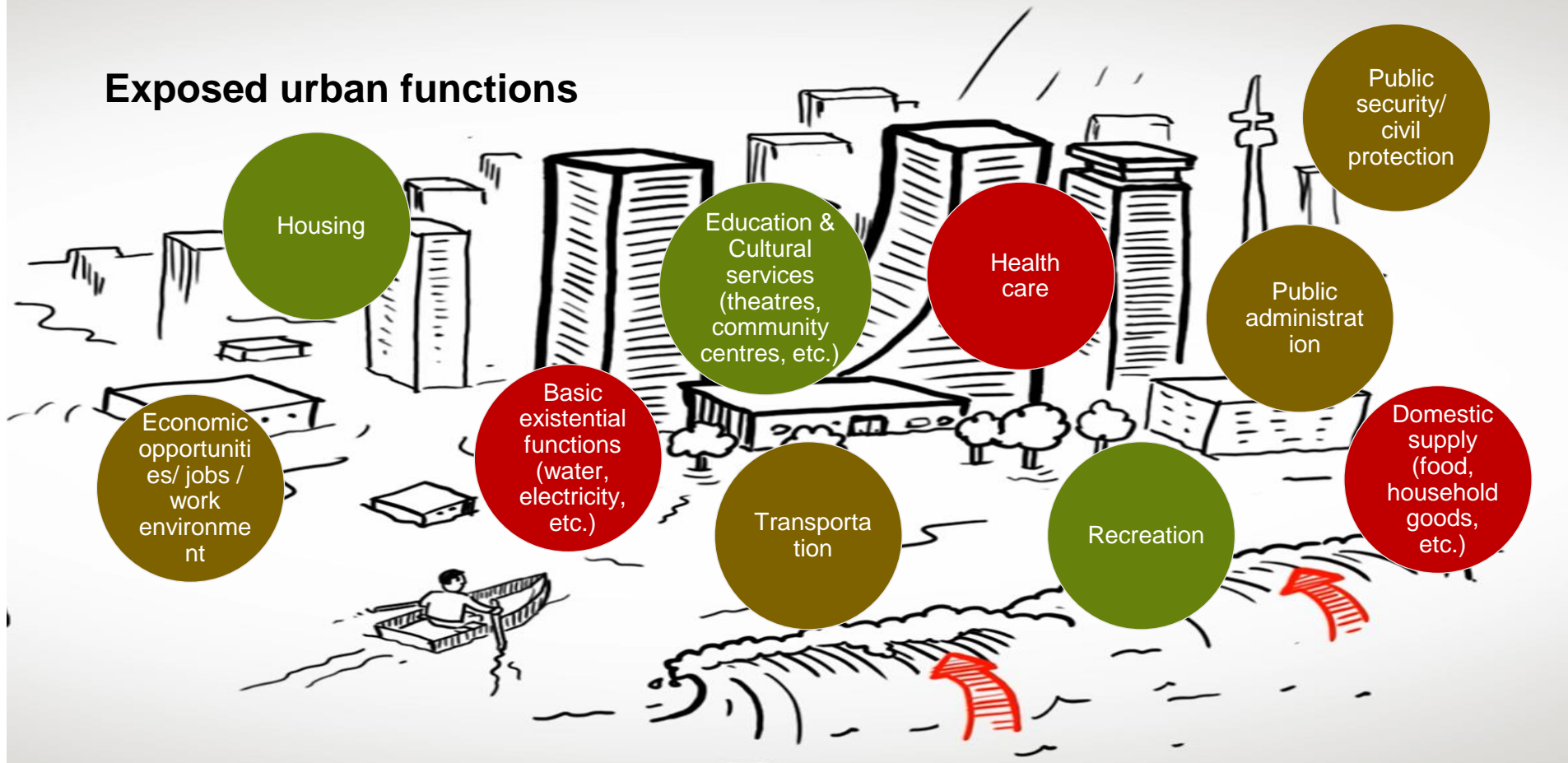


\$300 billion in annual average losses &
77 million urban residents impoverished by 2030 without significant risk reduction
(The World Bank)

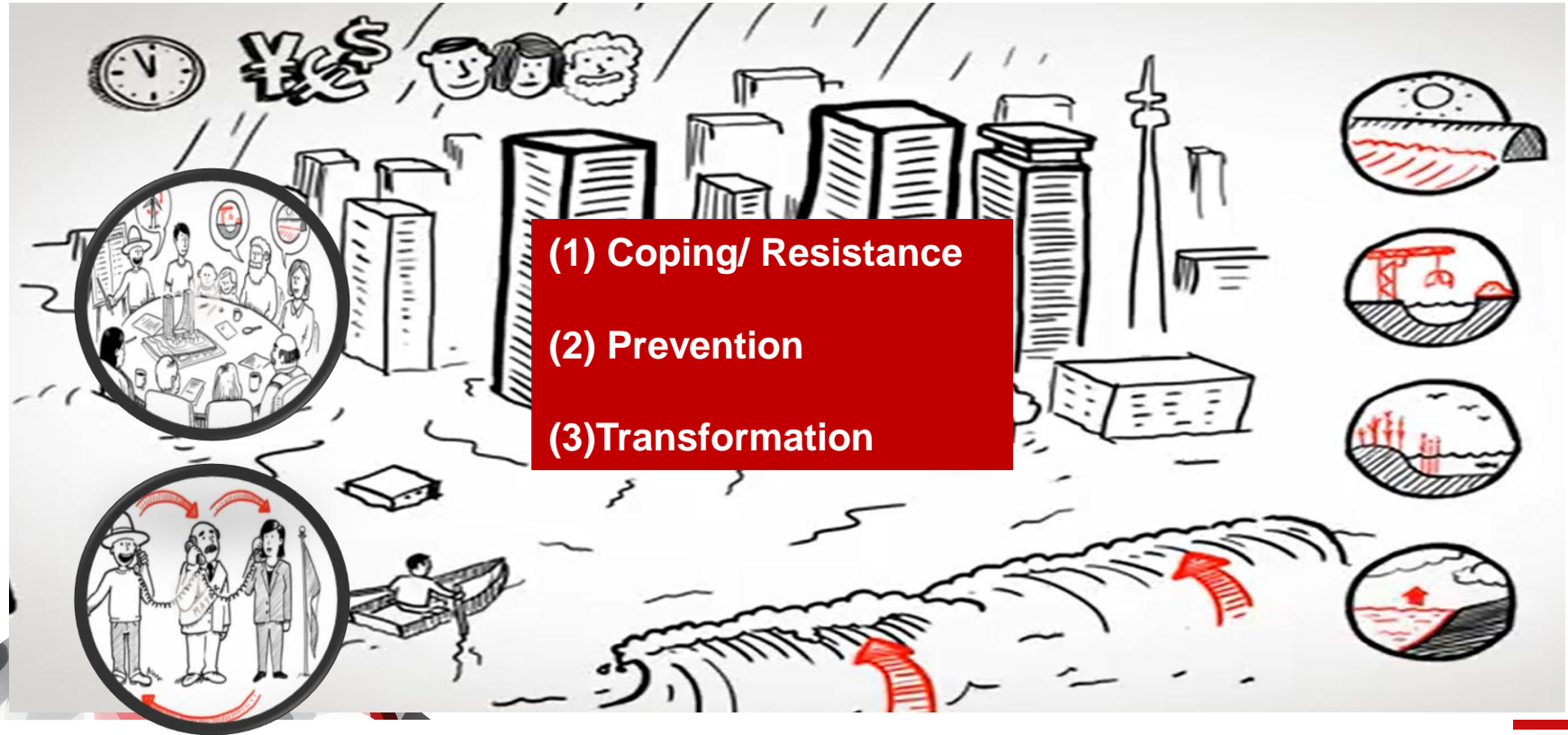
Cities in the context of Disaster and Climate Risks



Exposed urban functions



Resilience Approaches



Defining Urban Resilience

A resilient city is prepared to **absorb** and **recover** from any shock or stress while **maintaining** its essential functions, structures, and identity as well as **adapting** and **thriving** in the face of continual change.

(ICLEI)

Urban resilience is the capacity of a city's systems, businesses, institutions, communities, and individuals to **survive, adapt, and thrive**, no matter what chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience.

(Resilient Cities Network)

City resilience describes the capacity of cities to function, so that the people living and working in cities – particularly the poor and vulnerable – **survive** and **thrive** no matter what stresses or shocks they encounter.

(Rockefeller Foundation)

The ability of any urban system, with its inhabitants, to maintain **continuity** through all shocks and stresses, while positively **adapting** and **transforming** toward sustainability”

(UN-Habitat)

Resilient cities are cities that have the ability to **absorb, recover** and **prepare** for future shocks (economic, environmental, social & institutional). Resilient cities promote sustainable development, well-being and inclusive growth.

(OECD)

Good practice 1: Methodology for climate-sensitive urban master planning & resilient public investment planning in Bangladesh

Objective: Resilient urban development plans & development of resilient urban investment projects

Process:

- (1) Development & piloting of a **methodology** which considers (current and future) climate risks in **urban master planning**
- (2) Strengthening of **capacities in pilot cities** for the co-development of urban plans
- (3) Strengthening of Planning Departments in cities for **considering climate risks in the formulation of public investment projects** (DPP)
- (4) Establishing an information system and strengthening the use of the information for screening the DPPs for resilience (**climate check**) through the Planning Commission



Good practice 1: Nation-wide methodology for climate-sensitive urban master planning & resilient public investment planning (cont.)

Results:

- (1) Draft **methodology** for resilient master planning
- (2) **Toolbox** for risk informed formulation of public investment projects
- (3) **Planning Information System** established in Planning Division which incorporates climate data
- (4) **Trained staff** at national and local level

Enabling conditions: Political will for risk informed decision-making, data availability at scales incl. projections/ dynamics, intersectoral cooperation



Good practice 2: Urban risk governance mechanisms in Ecuador

Objective: Improvement of urban planning practices

Process:

- (1) **Harmonizing planning tools and guidelines** between institutions responsible for climate change adaptation, disaster risk management and urban development
- (2) Establishing **intersectoral committees** at national and city level for coordination of risk management among the involved stakeholders to foster a common resilience approach
- (3) Establishment of a **central data platform** for user-friendly data access
- (4) **Training** of city administration for using the planning tools and data for improving urban plans and urban infrastructure development



Good practice 2: Urban risk governance mechanisms in Ecuador (cont.)

Results:

- (1) Improvement of **institutional structures** & planning practices
- (2) **Co-financing opportunities** through GCF and other climate funds
- (3) Quick **post-earthquake recovery** in 2016

Enabling conditions: Pressing need to reduce disaster impacts, Harmonization & complementation of institutional mandates, opportunity to access national and international (climate) funds



Good practice 3: Blue-green corridors (Belgrade, Serbia): Mitigating natural hazards and restoration of urbanised areas

Objective: Restoring and connecting blue-green infrastructure and changing land use practices to avoid environmental degradation and hazards.

Process:

- (1) Adoption of the 'General regulation plan of Belgrade green urban areas' which followed a **basin management approach** and the **revitalization of green areas** as blue-green corridor
- (2) Identification and implementation of 10 different **Nature-based Solutions (NbS) measures**
- (3) Evaluation of NbS measures (project has been ongoing since 11 years) and adjustments of measures



Good practice: Blue-green corridors (Belgrade, Serbia): Mitigating natural hazards and restoration of urbanised areas (cont.)

Results:

- (1) Reduction of the risk of torrential **floods**, destructive **erosion** processes and **heat** islands
- (2) Conserving and protecting **biodiversity** and helping protect and control the use of the **natural** and **cultural resources** of the area
- (3) Bringing people back into the city space and increasing **sports** and **recreational facilities**

Enabling conditions:

Pressing need to solve the issues, political will to cooperate beyond sectoral silos, subsidies for implementation of measures, promotion to raise awareness of the public.



Welcome to the Panel Discussion

Moderated by:

Prof. Chandan Ghosh (tbc)

Faculty, National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)

Panelists:

Mr. Mario Donga

International Expert on Disaster Risk Management and Resilient Cities

Dr. Karl Heinz Gaudry

Advisor, Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management

Mr. Gagandeep Singh Bedi (tbc)

Principal Secretary and Commissioner, Greater Chennai Corporation

Dr. Manoj Ranjan (tbc)

Commissioner, Karnataka Disaster Management Authority

BengaluruProf. Amit Bose (tbc)

Director, DDF Consultants, New Delhi

Ms. Magdalena Hoerst

International Expert on Disaster Risk Reduction