

From BBB to Urban Resilience

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GFDRR
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Comparing Reconstruction and Resilience

Urban Reconstruction (BBB)

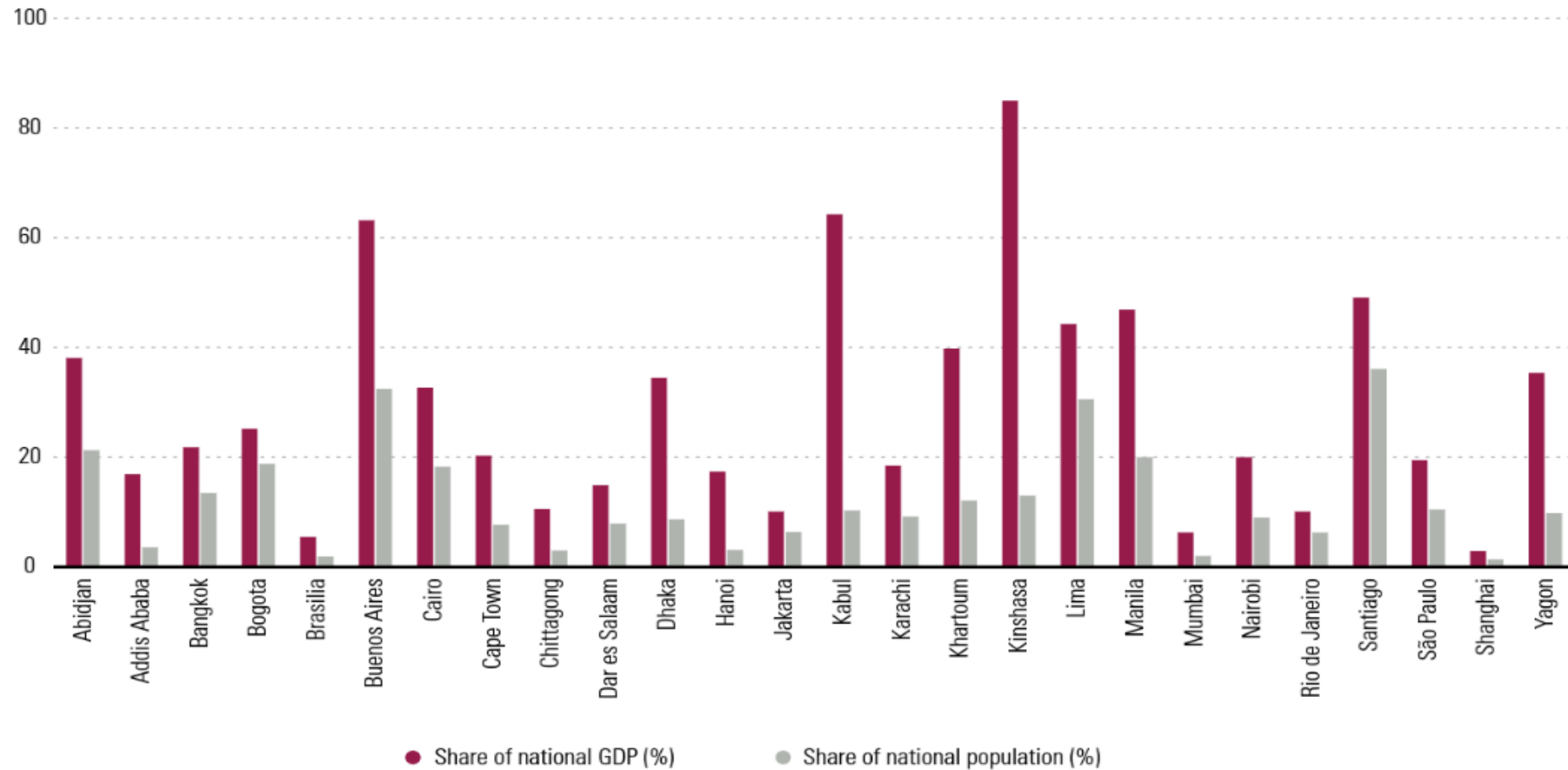
Resilience Building

Reactive	Ex-ante as well as ex-post
Often tends to function in silos	Considers the urban system as a whole
Finishes when structures are rebuilt	Continuous and evolving effort
Depending on the type of reconstruction project, the economic impact can be limited	Has long term, broad-based economic impacts
Has limited capacity-building embedded in it	Brings adaptive, transformative and absorptive capacities to the city
Responds to a single disaster	Focus on how the entire city as responds to shocks and stresses
Anticipates future risks by building back better	Anticipates future risks through mitigation measures in systems, policies and investments

Why focus on urban resilience now?

- ▶ Rapid urbanization
 - ▶ 66% of planet will be urbanized by 2050
 - ▶ Over 60% of land projected to become urban by 2030 has yet to be developed
 - ▶ One billion new housing units needed by 2060
- ▶ Growing concentration of economic activity in cities
 - ▶ More than 80% of GDP is generated by cities
 - ▶ More wealth and productive assets are being exposed to risk
- ▶ Increase in expected losses
 - ▶ Urban losses from natural disasters could reach \$330 billion per year by 2030 (and this is an underestimate)

City share of GDP & national population



International focus on urban resilience

- ▶ Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
 - ▶ Integrate hazard & risk into all stages of the urban development cycle
- ▶ UN Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2030
 - ▶ SDG 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- ▶ COP21 Paris Agreement
 - ▶ Key role played by urban areas in mitigating emissions and adapting
- ▶ New Urban Agenda
 - ▶ Pillar on Environmentally Sustainable and Resilient Urban Development
 - ▶ Calls for reduction of vulnerability to hazards and use of risk-based approaches

World Bank Commitments and Program

- ▶ Habitat III commitment:
 - ▶ build resilience in 500 vulnerable cities
 - ▶ mobilize \$500 billion of external financing
 - ▶ lift 50 million out of urban poverty
- ▶ City Resilience Program - supports city governments in the design of large-scale investment programs to strengthen resilience
 - ▶ Coordinated approach to investment in urban infrastructure across departments that is risk informed
 - ▶ Transparent pipeline of well-prepared bankable investment opportunities that link a package of investment opportunities with the range of financial instruments that are most appropriate