

# Urban Studio - ADB Resilience Academy



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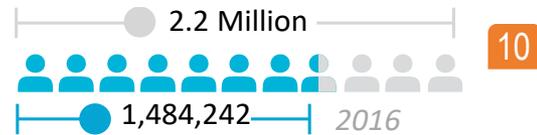
# Agenda



- I. Rationale for Academy
- II. Background of Resilience Academy
- III. ADB Resilience Academy
- IV. Lessons Learned
- V. Discussion Questions

# I. URF Rationale for Resilience Academy

**3** Resilience on the negative effects of climate change

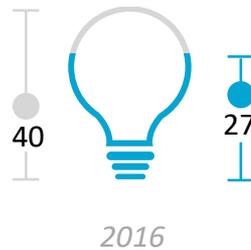


**10**

Community-led initiatives that increase resilience are implemented

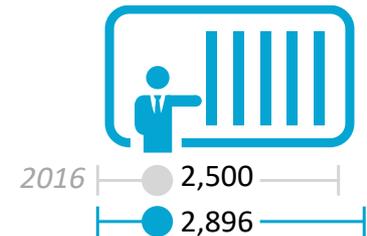


**9** Non-physical measures to enhance UCCR are implemented in cities



**11**

Training and awareness building attendees



Legend:

- Target
- Approved
- Achieved
- On-track
- Off-track
- Delayed
- Nothing to Report

## II-A. Resilience Academy for the US

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**\$1B National Disaster  
Resilience Competition**



**Capacity-Building  
Initiative**



**Strong proposals  
for NDRC eligible  
projects**

**Expanded risk and  
resilience  
discussion**

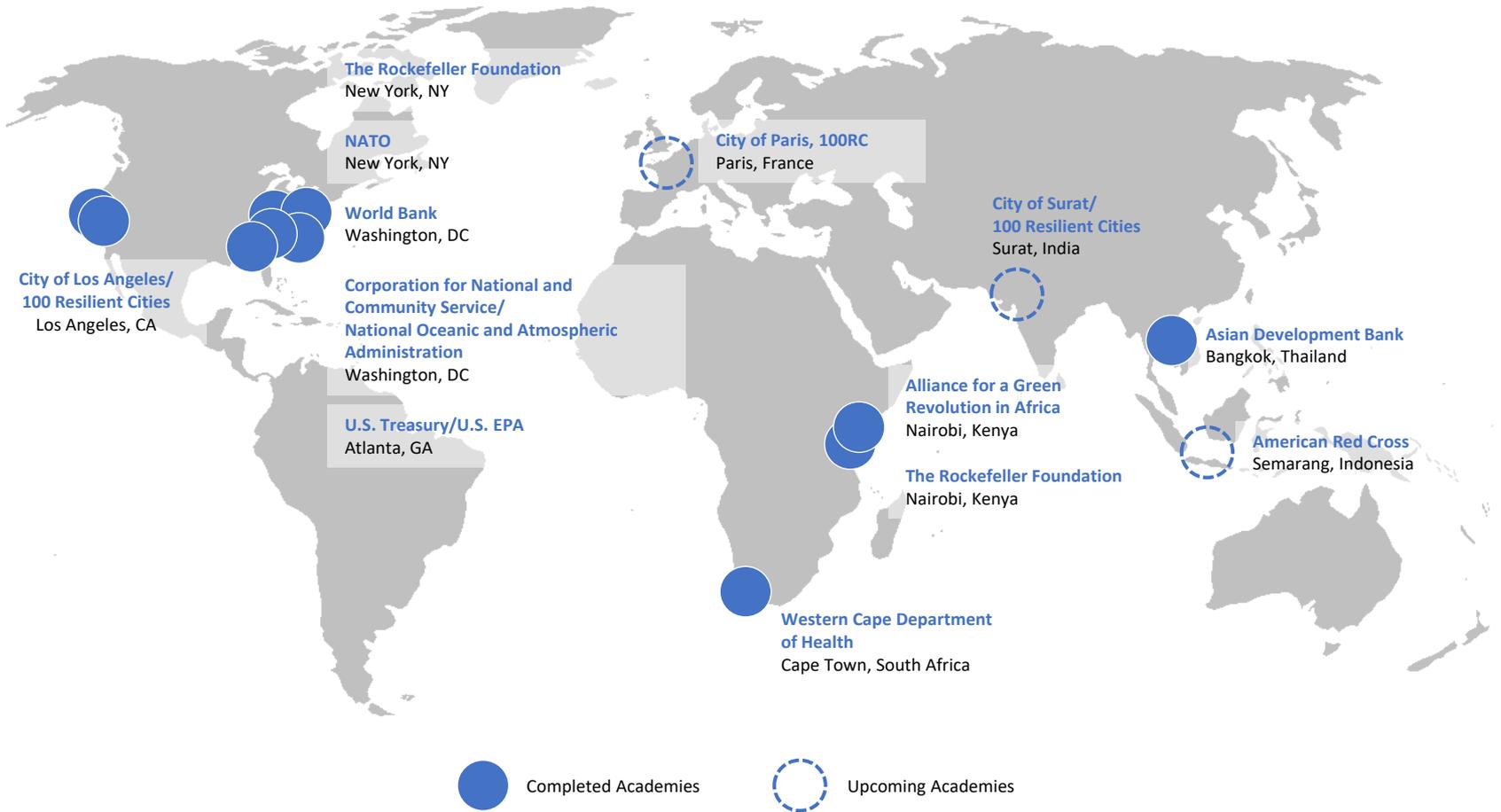
**Expert and  
jurisdiction  
networks**

**Institutionalized  
government change**

## II-B. Resilience Academies in the US



# II-C. Global Resilience Academies



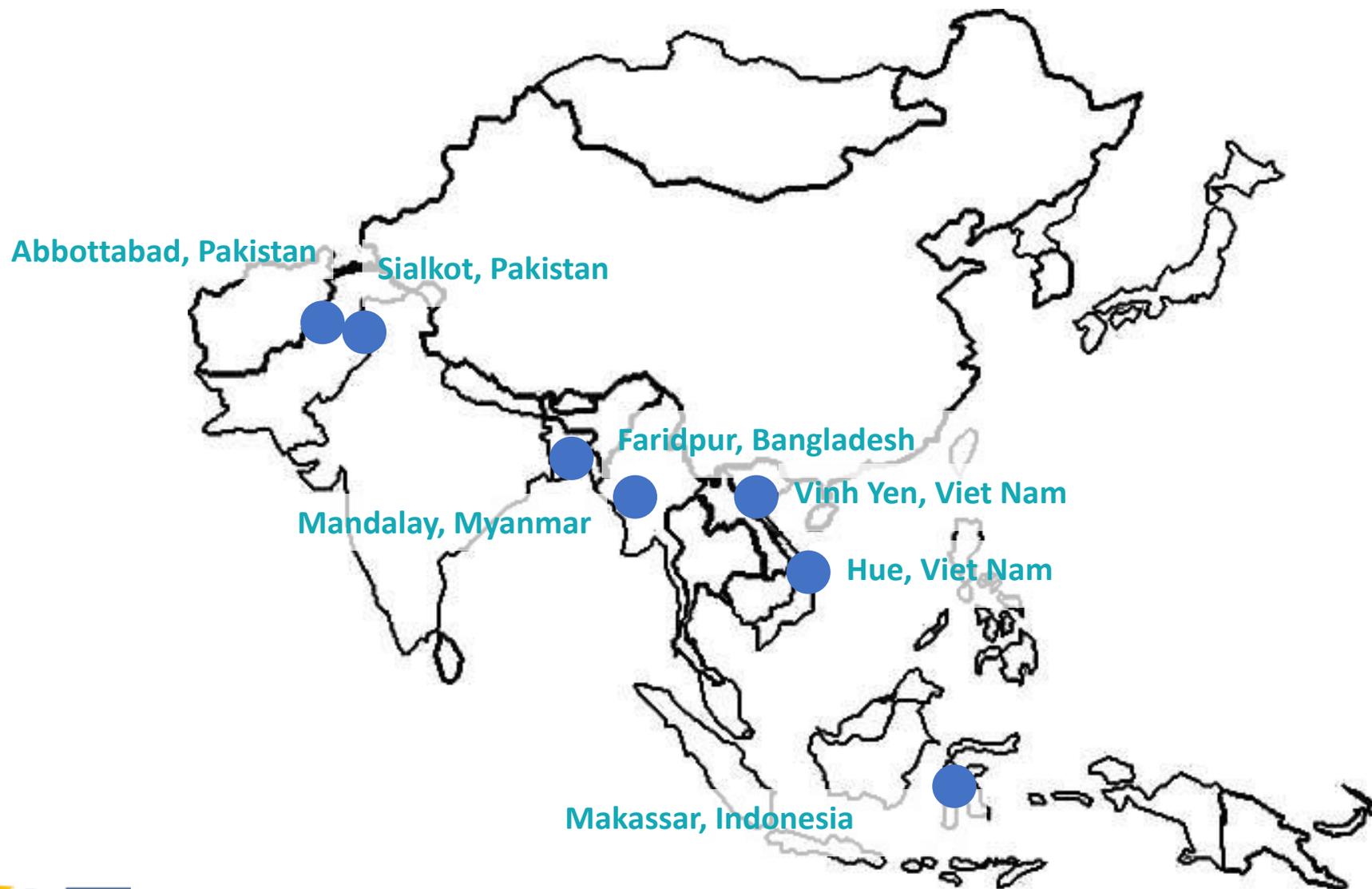
## III-A. ADB Resilience Academy Objectives

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- Bring together **interdisciplinary teams from cities** with technical expertise to design community-level projects
- Expose city government teams to **methods to improve project designs**, implementation plans and stakeholder outreach
- **Strengthen the ADB projects' contribution to resilience** by addressing the shocks and stressors affecting vulnerable populations
- Provide an opportunity for **ADB staff, city teams, civil society organizations and technical experts** from Asia and across the globe to exchange ideas and learn from each other

## III-B. Participating Cities

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### III-C. City Team Composition

LOW  
CONSEQUENCE

**8 Facilitator**

**38 City Representatives**

**6 Civil Society Representative**

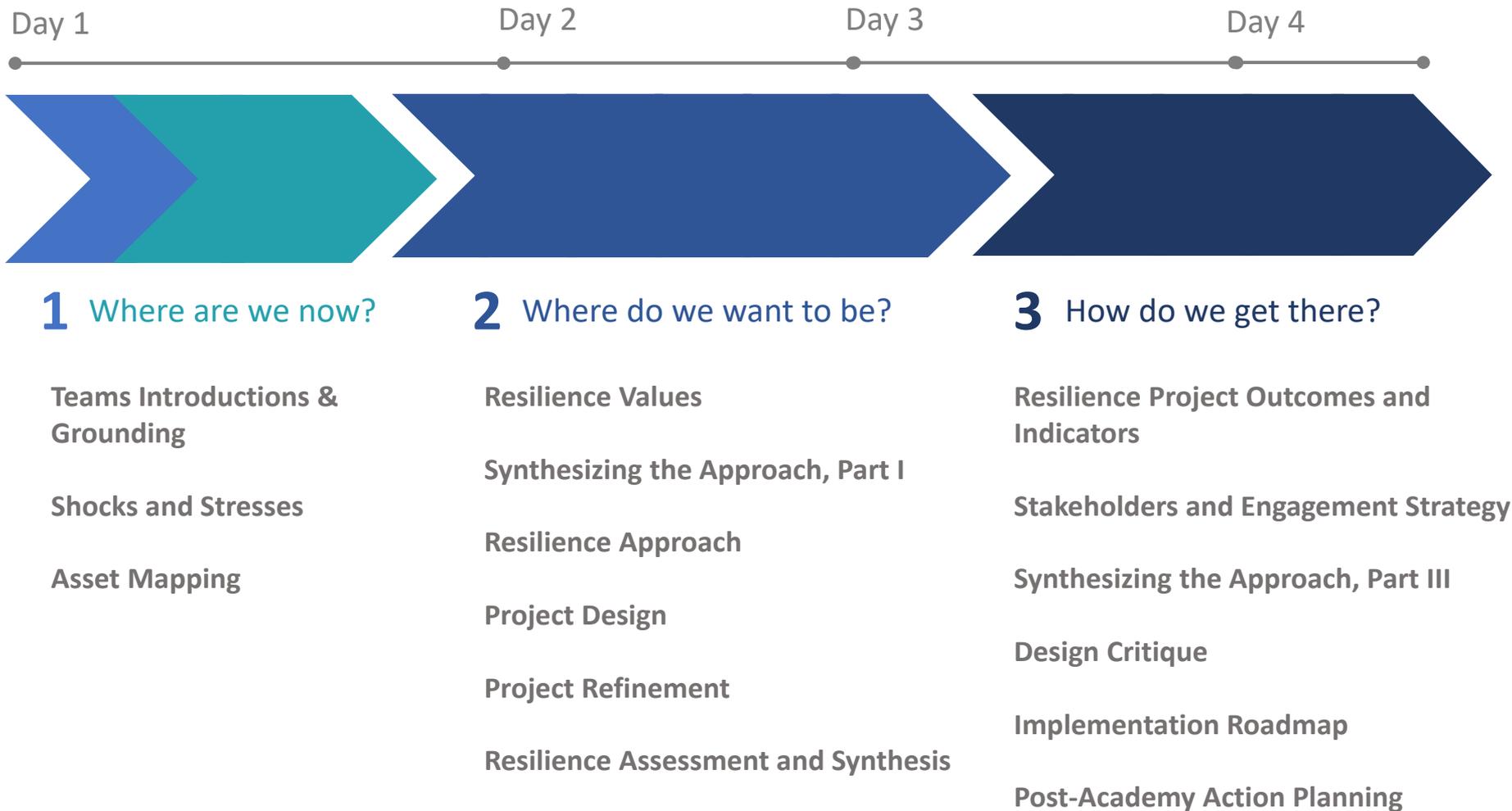
**11 ADB Project Officer**

**29 Subject Experts**

*Architecture  
Community Engagement  
Engineering  
Program Design  
Regional Knowledge  
Urban Planning*

## III-D. Academy Overview

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March 20 – 23 | Bangkok, Thailand

# Asian Development Resilience Academy



GLO  
RESIL  
ACAD

Mornings always began with inputs



- Mean
- Mana
- Infor
- Griev
- Mon

Safeguards specialists were there throughout

The  
AETAS

# Faridpur, Bangladesh

Most of the day was spent in intense group work

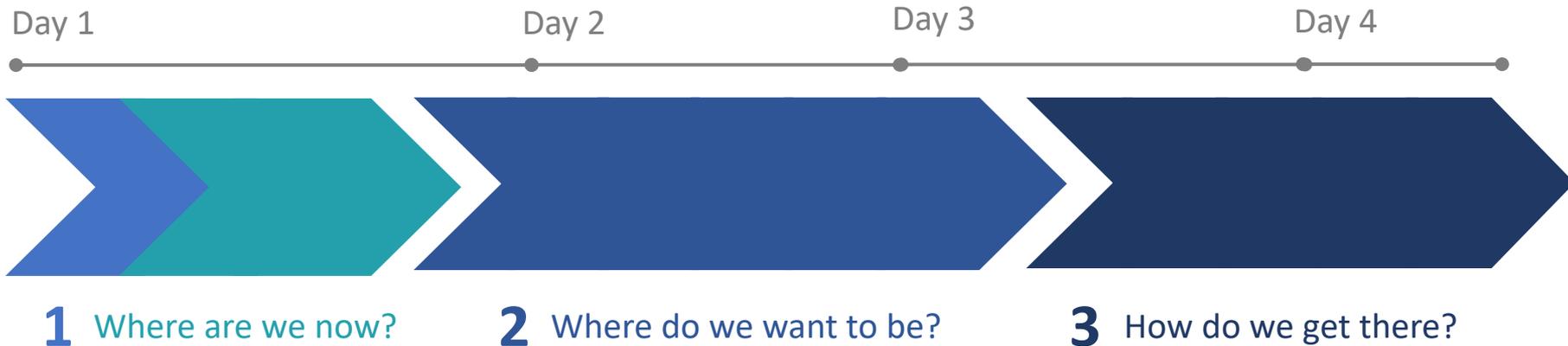






## III-E. Sample Exercise – Shocks and Stressors

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Teams Introductions &  
Grounding

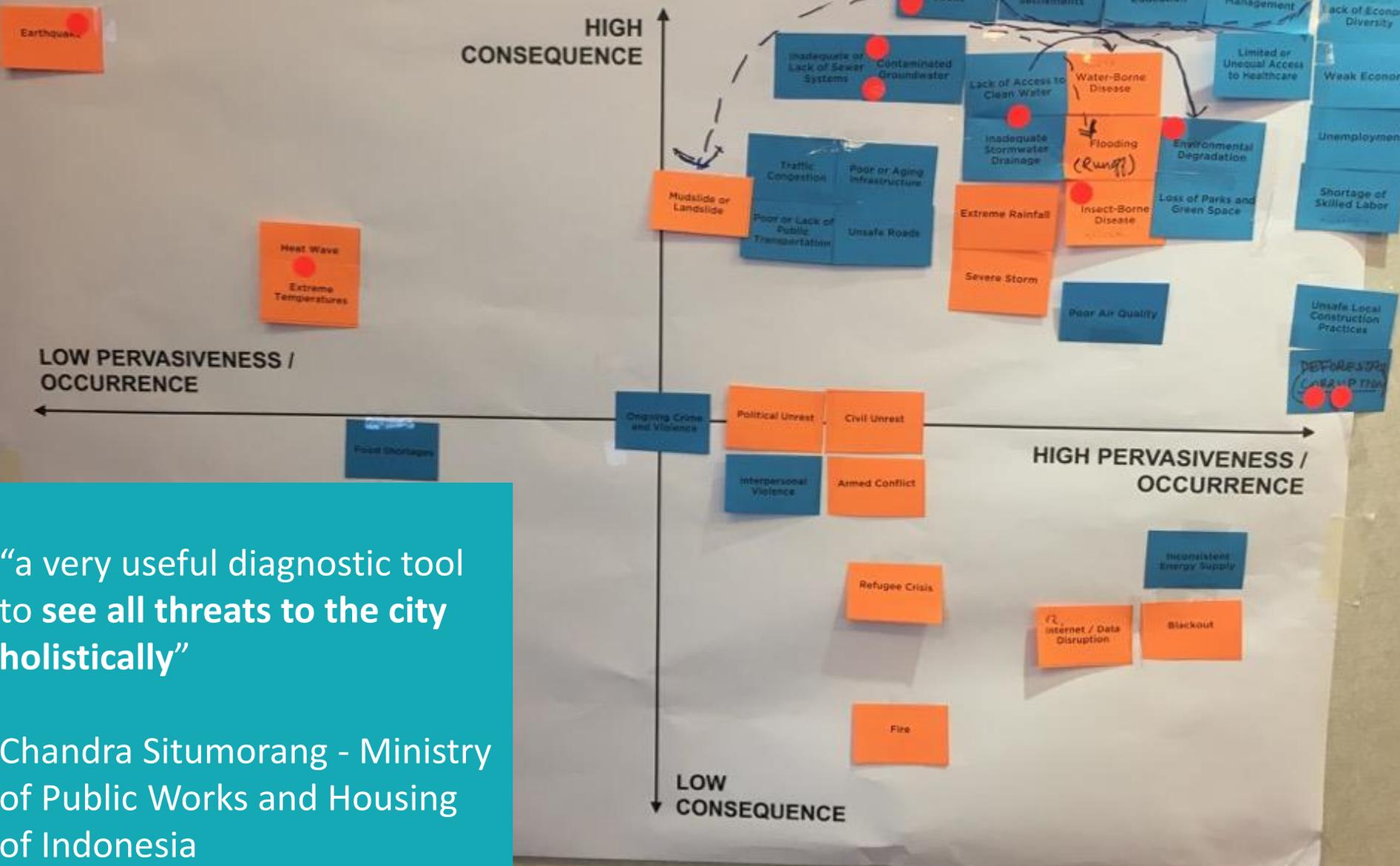
**Shocks and Stresses**

**Asset Mapping**

Resilience Values

**Synthesizing the Approach,  
Part 1**

# Shocks and Stresses (1/1)



“a very useful diagnostic tool to see all threats to the city holistically”

Chandra Situmorang - Ministry of Public Works and Housing of Indonesia



“Teams were urged to think about how the most poor and vulnerable were differently affected by various risks, and putting the **focus on inclusion**”

Kim Junmookda –  
Regional Climate  
Change Adaptation  
Specialist,  
Plan International

## Approach Synthesis

City: SIALKOT

### Part 1. Day 1 Synthesis

#### Interdependent Shocks and Stresses

2017\_0320 GRA/ADB Bangkok  
Sialkot, Pakistan

##### Interdependent Shocks and Stresses

\*Analysis reveals a cluster of interdependent shocks and stresses regarding extreme rainfall and its impacts on Sialkot's water management systems.

\*Improvements leading to upgraded water supply and distribution, extension of new systems to areas housing dense and vulnerable communities, and new storm water capture and waste water treatment systems are a high priority for the city.

\*The new systems will serve the municipality as a whole and will, in particular, bring water systems to vulnerable communities along the city's river spine, the Null Ah.

##### Notes:

Extreme Rainfall leads to extensive flooding in urban areas

River Inundates city

Two to three times with lack of clean water, inadequate water and waste water systems, contamination, especially in vulnerable communities that lack water systems too

#### Project Ideas

#### Technical, Financial, Organization (Inputs)

#### Key Assets

##### Key Assets

Strong municipal government

Strong private sector, entrepreneurial enterprises

Access to education and health services for all(?) city residents

High GDP

Projected growth to 1.4 m citizens by date 7/2035

Heritage of ancient city (tourist potential, identity)

Investments in road systems

#### Vulnerable Populations and Areas

##### Vulnerable Populations and Areas

\*Dense settlements along river, generally to the south

\*Open spaces currently serving as water overflow areas

\*During flooding are privately owned and subject to development that will threaten their current functions

\*Insufficient open space across the municipality

\*Cantonment area receives separate funding but Sialkot

municipality provides social services for its residents, putting stress on the municipality's budget (which is based on its

population excluding that of the Cantonment)

\*Community engagement occurs through outreach by

Municipal Council representatives

#### Outcomes

#### Stakeholders

Diagram of Existing Conditions and Impact Areas for Aspirational Goals

##### Resilience Values/Aspirational Goals

\*Extend water improvements to 100% of the Municipality by 2035

\*Think about the changing nature and severity of shocks and stresses as impacts of climate change increase

\*Plan for significant projected growth to 1.4m rather than unplanned densification; conceive and implement infrastructure improvements that also provide new and expanded open spaces (not just for fire needs)

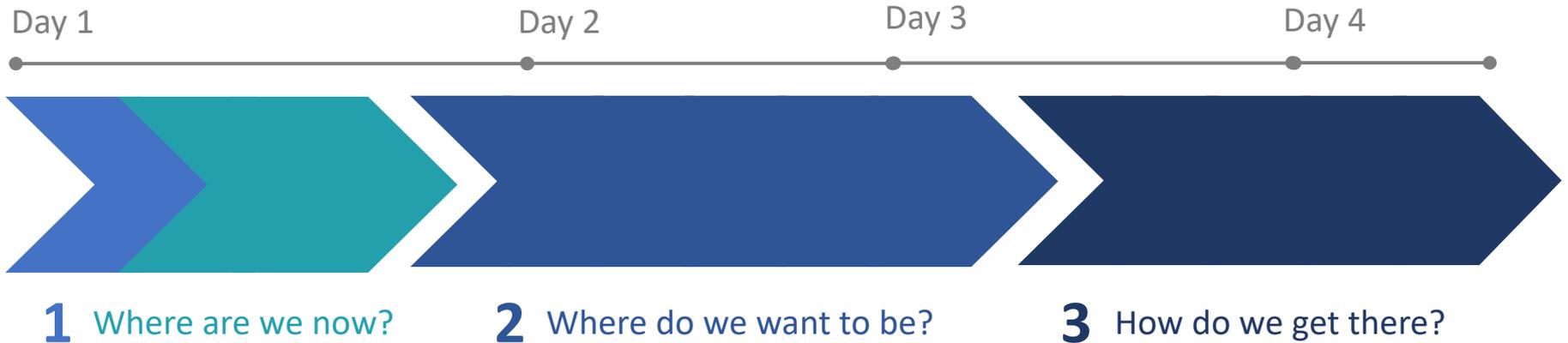
\*Achieve shared urban mobility by shifting from private cars and private transport to shared, public transit – equating shared mobility modes and services including incentivizing the sharing of private transport

\*Establish new relationship among governing entities to provide better balanced funding formulas for the provision of social services

\*Preserve and maintain identity and vitality of the ancient city center

## III-F. Sample Exercise – Project Design and Synthesis Sheet

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**Project Design**

Project Refinement

Resilience Assessment and Synthesis

# Project Design (1/1)

Project Name: INCREASE INCOME FOR LAND-LOSS HOUSEHOLDS THROUGH COLLECTIVE SUSTAINABLE FARMING PRODUCTION MODEL

City: VINH YEN

5.

Location HOI HOP AND DINH TRUNG WARDS

## RESILIENCE VALUES

- INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
- LIVING CONDITIONS IMPROVE
- ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
- FOOD SAFETY
- SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD
- RAISING AWARENESS

## Description

- INCREASE THE INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS (1)
- REDUCE AND PROPERLY USE OF CHEMICAL (2,3,6)
- REDUCE WASTE AND BETTER WASTE MANAGEMENT (3,3,6)
  - + DEVELOP A BUSINESS PLAN (1)
  - + DEVELOP PROJECT FACILITIES (1)
  - + CAPACITY BUILDING AND SUPPORT (1)

Business Administration    Construction & engineering    Business plan development    Marketing    Communication

## Key Elements

Physical & Non-Physical (including training)

- FARMING FACILITIES
- FINANCE : + LOANS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD + REVOLVING FUND

## Shocks and Stresses Addressed

- POVERTY ; FOOD SAFETY
- ENVIRONMENT POLLUTION
- SOLID WASTE

## Poor and Vulnerable Populations Supported

- LED BY VULNERABLE AND POOR COMMUNITIES
- INCREASE INCOME AND IMPROVE LIVING CONDITIONS
- RAISING AWARENESS AND SKILL
- INVOLVE RELATED STAKEHOLDERS

LAND	COMMUNITY LEADERS	COMMUNE OR WARD LEADERS	CITY LEADERS	COOPERATIVES AND BUSINESS LEADERS	NGO
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- ENGAGE CITY LEADER
- ENGAGE SUCCEEDED BUSINESSES
- ENGAGE POTENTIAL CLIENTS

Microfinance Cooperative - Dept. of Agriculture  
institutions Condition - Farmer association

Led by the community  
Supported by local government stakeholder engagement

city leader - Women Union

## Existing ADB Project Alignment

WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT  
M VAC LAKE CONVERSION

“You need to keep talking about resilience because people need time to absorb the concept.”

Phong Trang - Institute of Social and Environmental Transition, Vietnam



VALUES  
OUTCOMES  
UP  
PROJECTS

① IMPROVE LIVING CONDITIONS  
② INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR VULNERABLE  
③ IMPROVE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT  
④ STRENGTHEN URBAN DEV. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK  
⑤ MAKING A LIVABLE CITY

INCREASED TOURISM  
BETTER ENVIRONMENT  
COMMUNITIAL LINKS  
STRONGER COMMUNITIAL LINKS  
ENHANCED CITY IDENTITY  
MORE PRODUCTIVE  
BETTER EDUCATION  
REDUCED POVERTY  
SAVING MONEY & TIME  
BETTER HEALTH  
SAVED WATER  
HAPPIER  
LESS PRESSURE ON WOMEN

MORE PUBLIC GREEN SPACE  
LOWER BOD IN SURROUNDING SURFACE WATER  
4 BIOLOGY WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS  
TRAINING RUN IN EACH COMMUNITY  
4 SYSTEMS BUILT  
IMPROVED LANDSCAPE IN 3 CENTRES  
SPORT FACILITY IN 3 CENTRES  
NEW LIBRARY IN 3 CENTRES  
ENV AWARENESS TRAINING CULTURE TOURISM?  
REVITALIZE COMMUNITY CENTRES  
% OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS THAT KNOW CENTRES ARE SAFE PLACES IN DISASTERS  
ACTIVITY HOSTED 5-9 PM EVERY NIGHT  
AUDIO SYSTEM IN 3 CENTRES  
NUMBER OF CLASSES RUN  
DRINKING WATER SUPPLY  
140 HOUSES TREATED GROUNDWATER  
50% HOUSES CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY



**Design Critique Session**



“I appreciated the opportunity to discuss globally about similar problems of poor and marginalized people. I learned a lot of the terminologies like stress and shock that will be easier to communicate with international partners in the future”

- Hon. Sardar Bahardar, Mayor, Abbottabad

## III-H. Outputs: Community-Led Projects



- Microcredit for poor and vulnerable groups for resilient livelihoods (Hue)
- Wetland rehabilitation (Vihn Yen)
- Urban Skills Training and Action Research Center (Faridpur)
- Community shelters
- Garbage bins and public toilets for tourist area (Abbottabad)
- Strengthen civil society (Mandalay)
- Aquaculture (Sialkot)



Some impressions – Alex and Virinder

## IV. Lessons Learned

A black and white photograph of a man with glasses and a beard, wearing a light-colored button-down shirt and dark trousers, standing and speaking to a group of people in a meeting room. The room has large windows in the background. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image in teal boxes.

Good facilitators and subject experts are key

A little disruption and conflict can lead to innovation

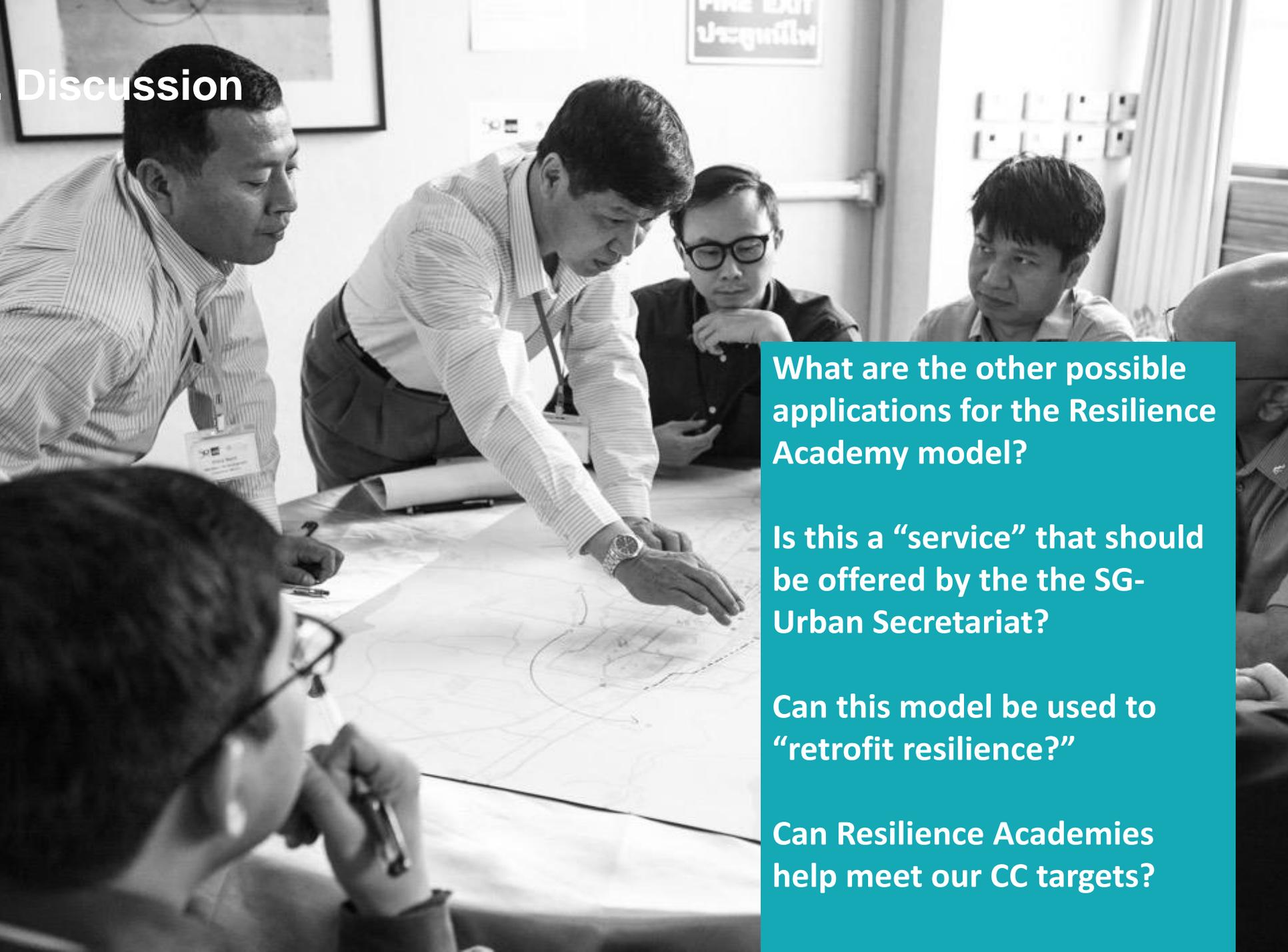
Academy process delivers regular documentation in an unusual way

Maps are important, but digital maps are better

Communities are not homogeneous

Delivered on objectives and helped to “think outside of the box”

# Discussion



**What are the other possible applications for the Resilience Academy model?**

**Is this a “service” that should be offered by the the SG-Urban Secretariat?**

**Can this model be used to “retrofit resilience?”**

**Can Resilience Academies help meet our CC targets?**



**Thank You**

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