

Creating an enabling environment to build resilience for the urban poor: a multi-scalar approach

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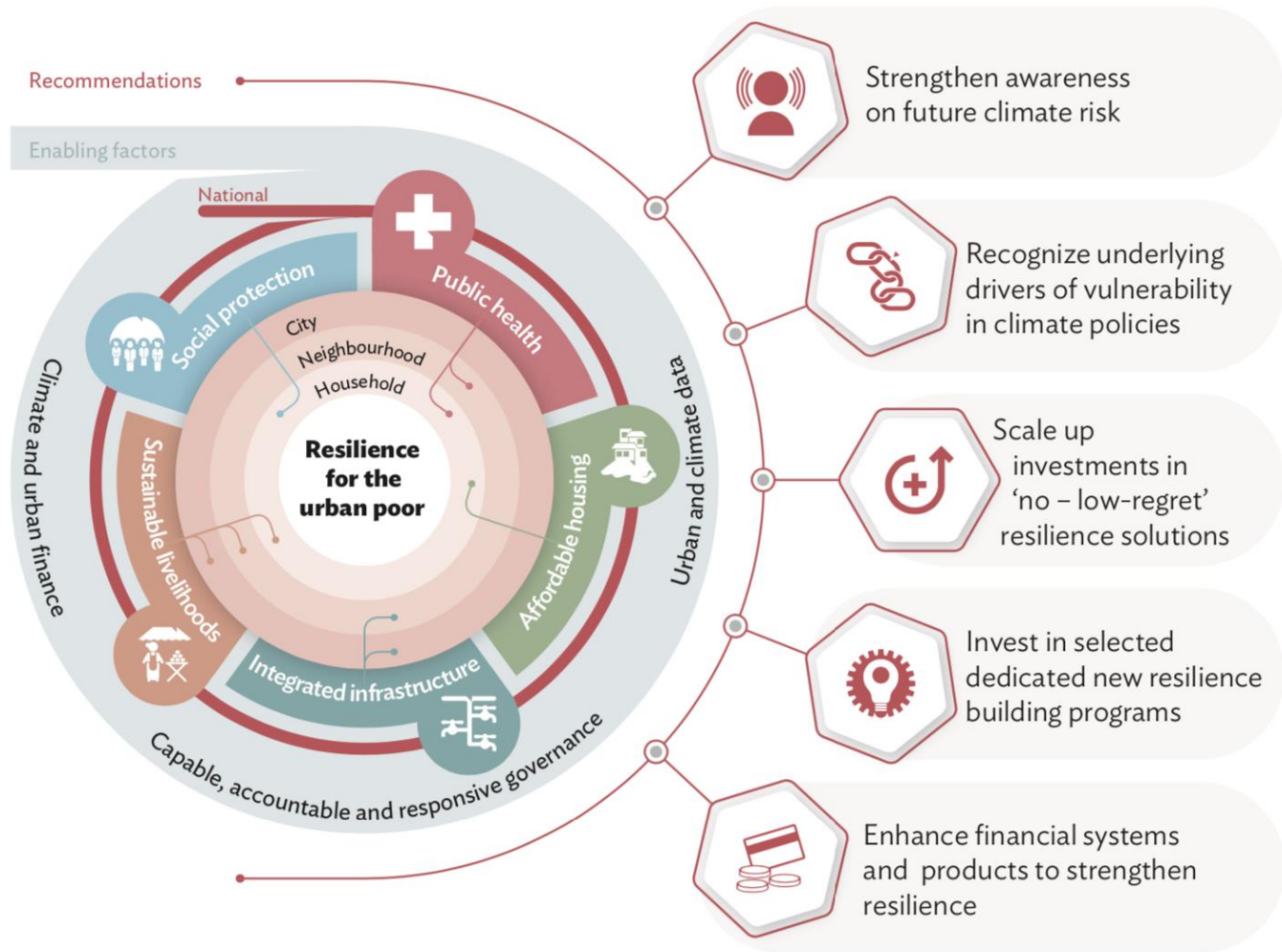
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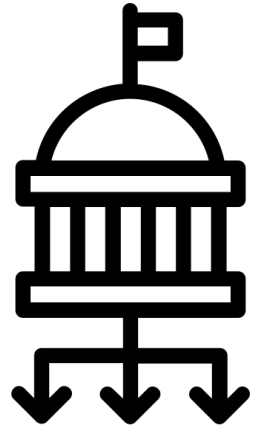
Resilience for the Urban Poor: Key Elements

- **Social dimensions:** social protection; public health; livelihoods
- **Built environment:** housing; infrastructure
- **Nature-based solutions:** reducing temperatures and flooding; supporting livelihoods
- *All necessary: none sufficient on their own*
- *All require supportive enabling environment: data; governance; finance*
- *Need for integration and cross-sectoral coordination*



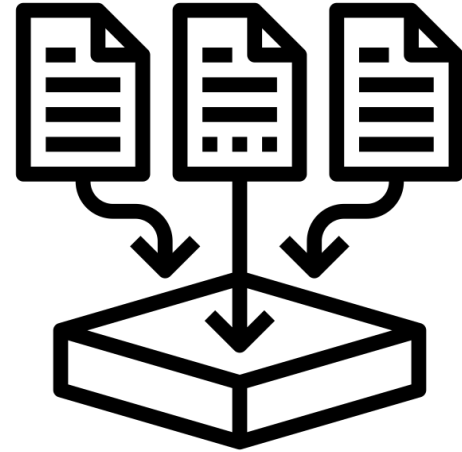
Capable, accountable and responsive governance

- Wide range of agencies with responsibilities relevant to building resilience for the urban poor
- Overlapping institutional mandates can negatively affect resilience for the urban poor
- Decentralization presents both opportunities and challenges: *needs to be supported by national and local political commitment*
- Actions at the local government level are important: *particularly where these are participatory and community-driven*
- Cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration required to support integrated approaches to building resilience



Urban and climate data

- Geo-spatial and hazard data required to inform location and type of investments for the urban poor: *needs to cover multiple hazards and hazard interactions*
- Social data required to enable appropriate targeting: *needs to account for full range of drivers of vulnerability and be available at the right scale*
- Wide range of sources available throughout the region: *not always as integrated or accessible as necessary*
- Community-generated data can play an important role
- Potential for integrated knowledge management systems; partnerships with the private sector



Climate and urban finance

- Many countries and cities in the region lack adequate resources for enhancing resilience
- Requires enhanced investment of public and private finance into building resilience of the urban poor
- Requires joined-up action and investment planning; increased capacity of cities to plan for, access and report on climate finance
- Requires alignment and integration with national development and climate priorities
- Potential for innovative financing mechanisms:
e.g. resilient municipal bonds; land value capture schemes; urban poor funds; catalysing private sector investment



Working across scales

	Data	Governance	Finance
Household	Involvement of households and communities in generating data	Local democracy and involvement of representative groups of the urban poor	Supporting household investments
Community			Community funds
City	Use and application of context-specific information	Supporting institutions and departments within local government	Capacity of local governments to raise and manage funds
National	Ensuring national datasets available to local governments and civil society	Appropriate decentralisation of authority	Central allocations towards resilience for the urban poor
Global	Support from international institutions and universities	Technical support, including through transnational networks	Climate finance and development finance

Thank you



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