



Webinar series: Challenges, lessons, and innovations for IFRM

Session 5: Outlook for IFRM and ways forward.

Reflections on state of the flood risk management sector in Asia and development outlook

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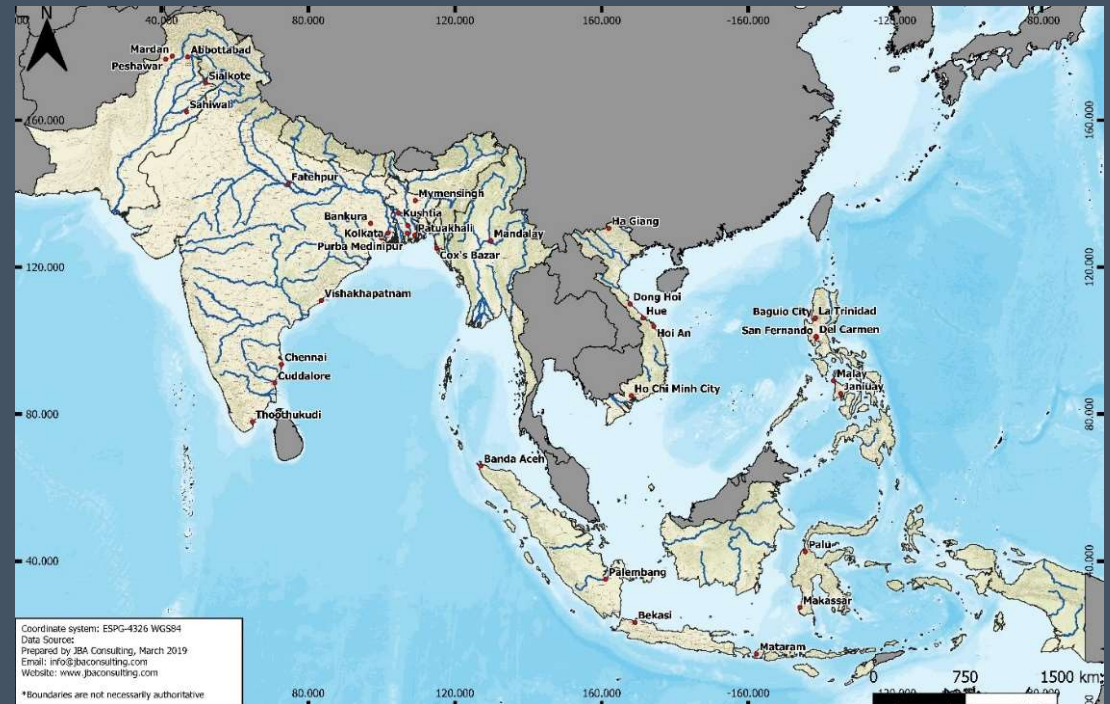
Webinar Agenda

1. Webinar opening and remarks from Ms. Yasmin Siddiqi, ADB
2. Overview of the KSTA project and introduction to the panel of experts
3. Brief presentation: Reflections on some key issues for IFRM by Ian Wood (Team leader)
4. Panel discussion on IFRM, question and answer
5. Remarks from Virinder Sharma, Principal Urban Development Specialist – ADB and Program Manager UCCRTF
6. Panel discussion (continued)
7. Closing remarks from Mr Lance Gore, ADB



TA 9634 REG 'Strengthening Integrated Flood Risk Management'

Overall objective:
Strengthen the design and implementation of IFRM solutions, enhancing knowledge and application of IFRM strategies



Commenced in February 2019,
concludes in June 2022

8 Countries: Indonesia, Philippines,
Viet Nam, Myanmar*, Bangladesh,
India, Nepal and Pakistan

Webinar series

Date	Title
March 9	A country-scale view on IFRM and applications of global datasets
March 15	Application of an IFRM Approach at a River Basin Level
March 22	Coastal Flood Risk Assessment
March 30	Economic and Finance for IFRM
April 5	Outlook for IFRM and Ways Forward

Objective:

To share our experiences from implementing the KSTA project and reflect on issues and lessons learned for applying IFRM in practical applications

Discussion on

Reflections and ways forward

**CHALLENGES, LESSONS, AND
INNOVATIONS FOR IFRM**

Introduction to the expert panel



Ms Dolores Mayor Hipolito
Project Manager III. Flood Control
and SABO Engineering Center,
UPMO-FCMC. Department of Public
Works and Highways. Philippines.



Mr. Ahmed Kamal
Chairman Federal Flood Commission.
Pakistan



Dr. Sultan Ahmed
Retired Secretary, Power Division.
and former Director General.
Department of Environment.
Bangladesh



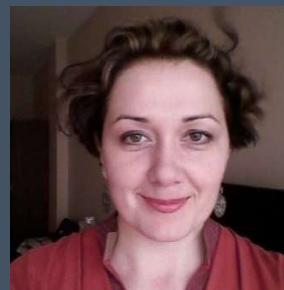
Mr. Abdul Malik Sadat Idris
Director of Water Resources and
Irrigation. Ministry of National
Development Planning (BAPPENAS).
Indonesia



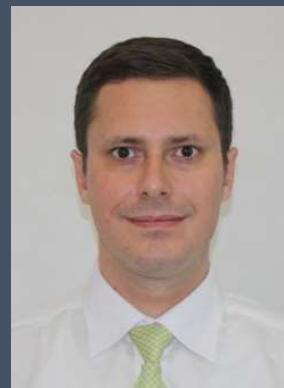
Dr. Le Thi Chau Ha
Disaster Risk Management Specialist
Viet Nam



Mr. Geoff Wilson
Senior Water Resources
Specialist. Sustainable
Development and Climate
Change Department. ADB



Ms. Irina Novikova
Principal Social Development
Specialist. Sustainable
Development and Climate
Change Department. ADB

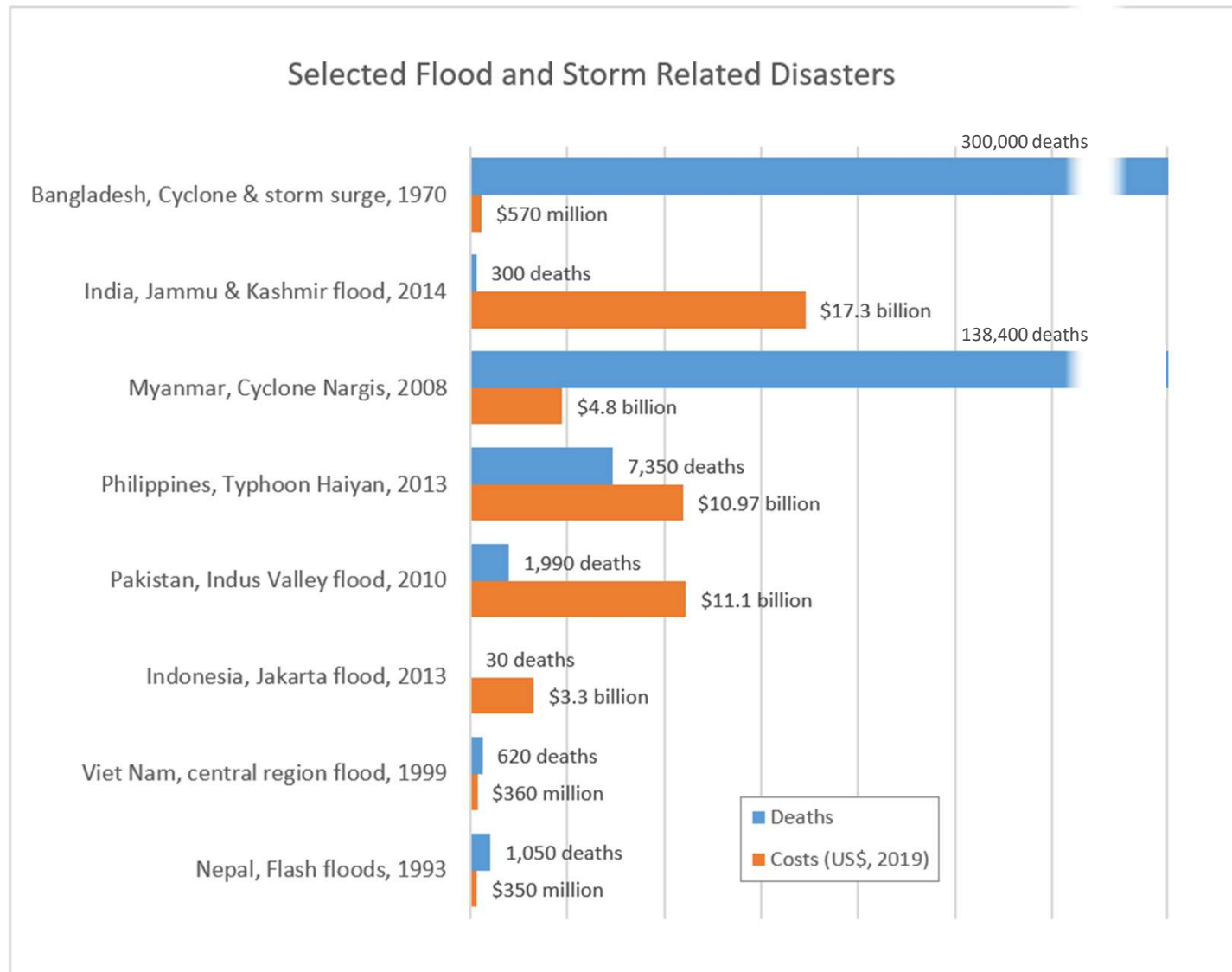


Mr. Eric Quincieu
Principal Water Resources
Specialist. Environment,
Natural Resources and
Agriculture Division.
Southeast Asia Department
ADB Indonesia



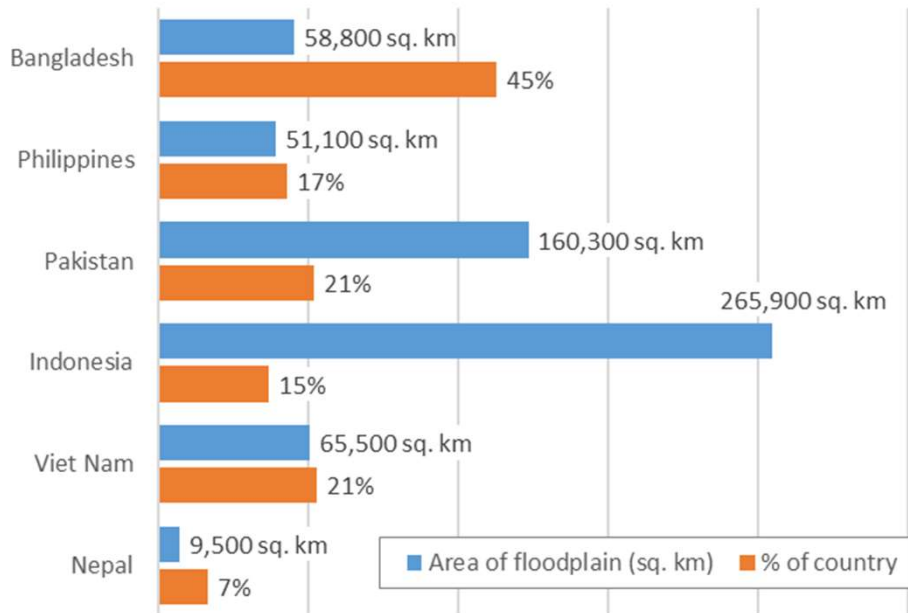
Mr. Ian Wood
KSTA Team Leader and
Climate Change
Specialist.
Landell Mills

Major flood and storm disasters

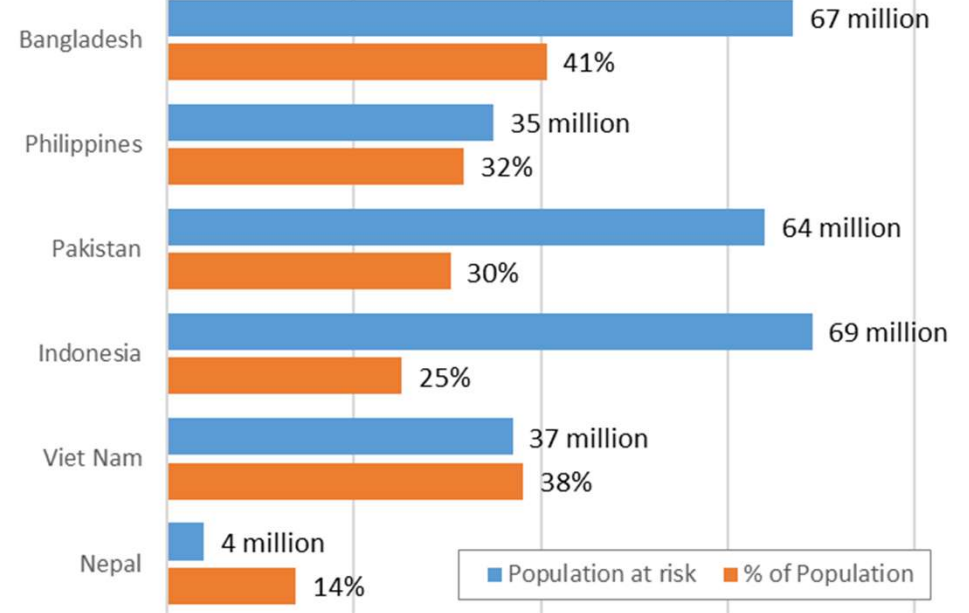


Exposure to flooding

Area of "natural" floodplain (to 1% event)



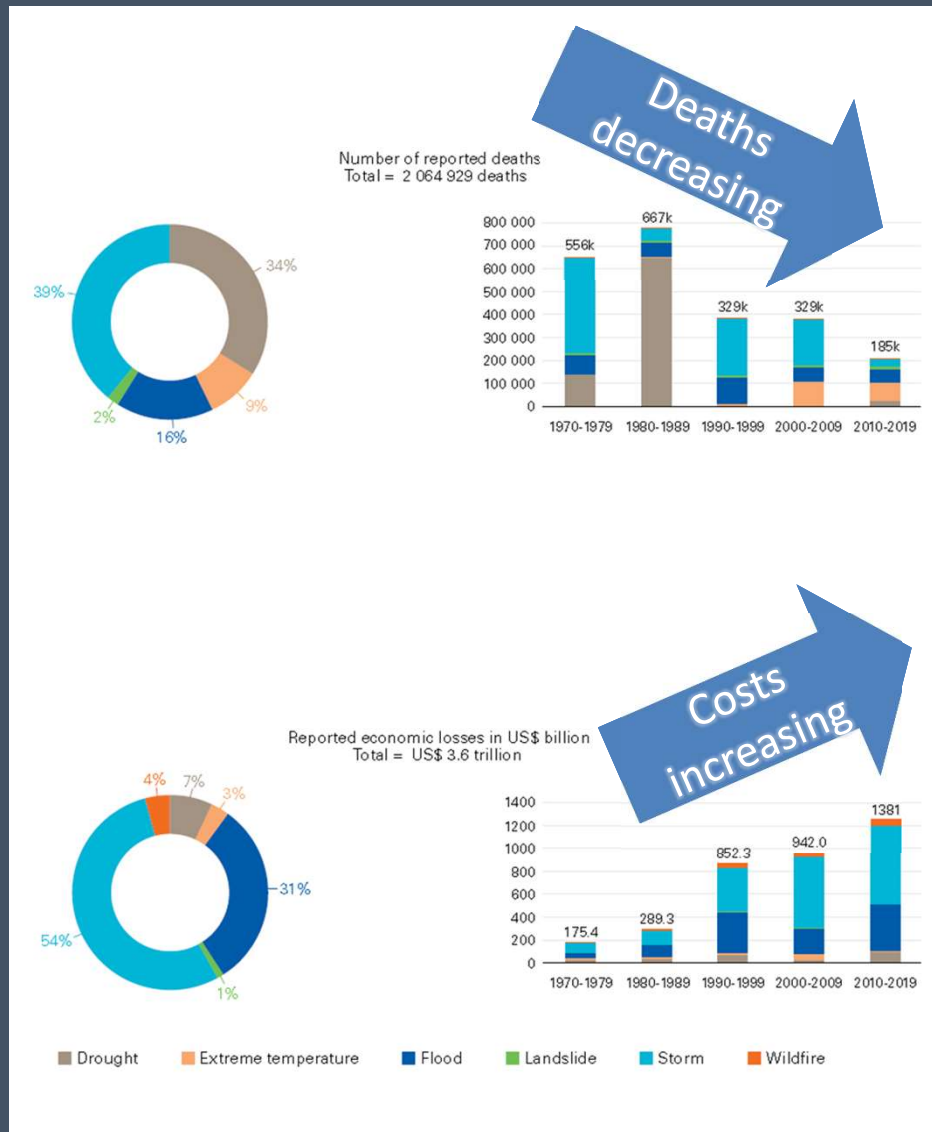
Population in living floodplain (to 1% event)



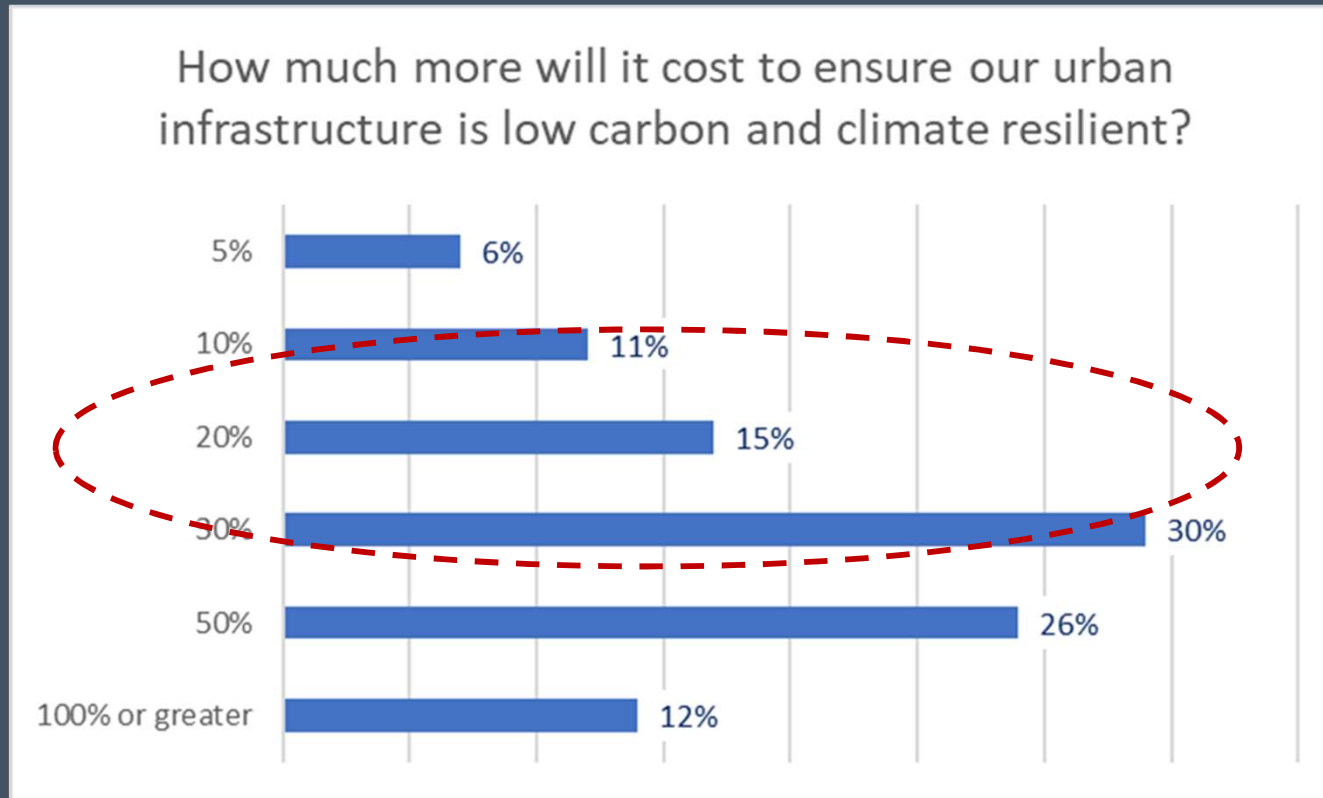
Lives vs costs

Global trends for climate related disasters

- Number of deaths per year decreasing
- Economic losses are increasing
- Floods and storms losses dominate economic losses from disasters



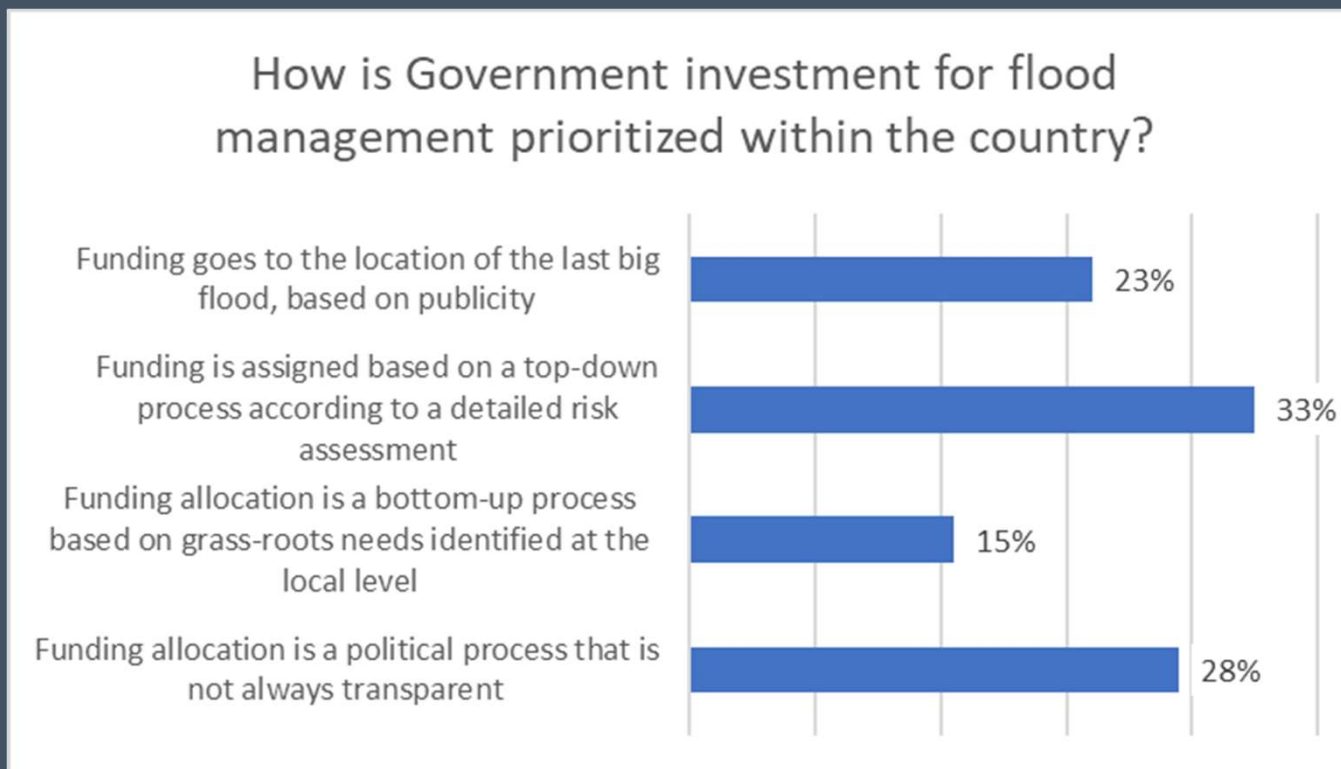
Impact of climate change on infrastructure investment



Poll question webinar #2

The World Bank estimates a global need for urban infrastructure investments that amounts over US\$4.5 trillion per year, of which an estimated premium of **9% to 27%** is required to make infrastructure low carbon and climate-resilient

How is investment prioritized within a country?

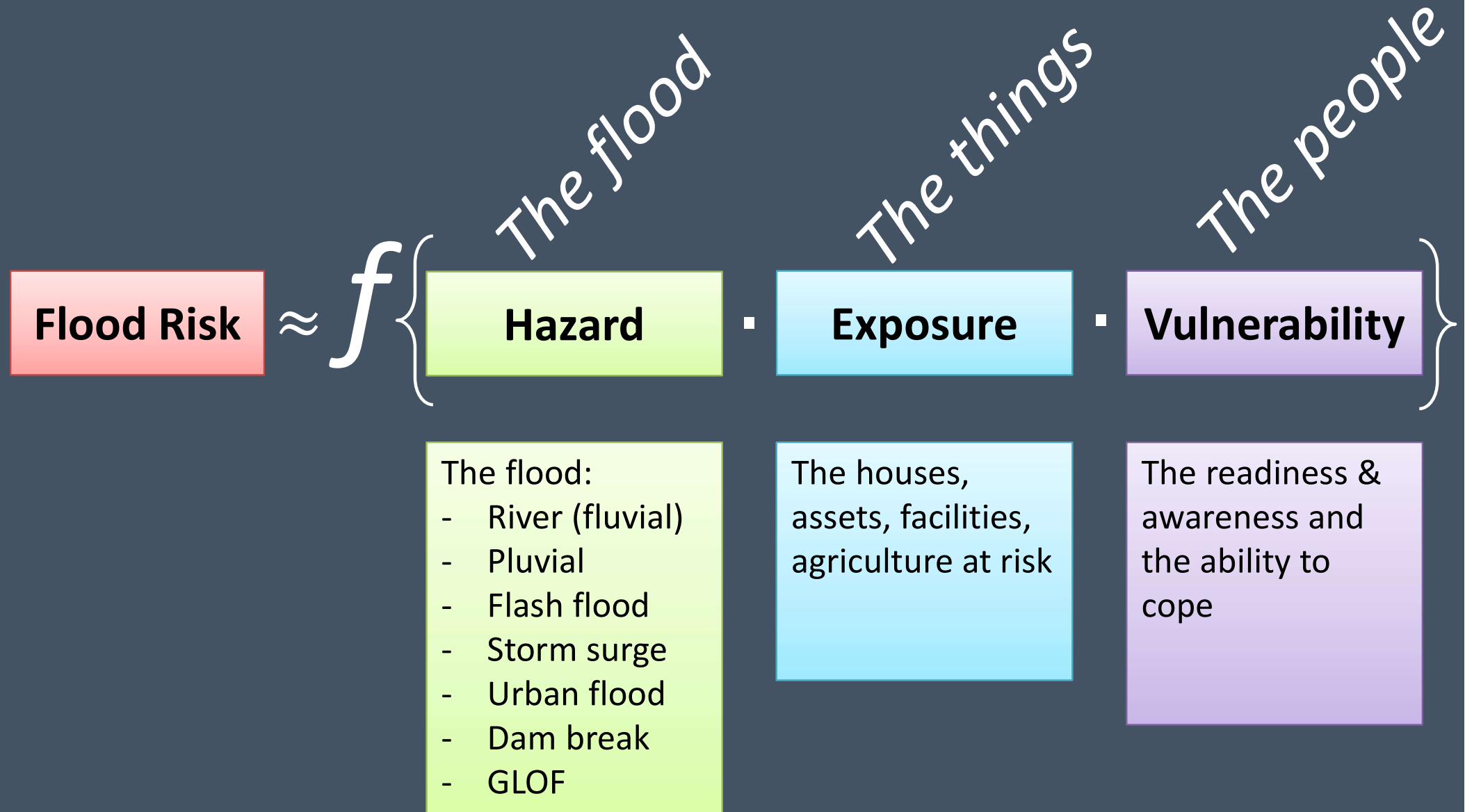


Poll question webinar #1

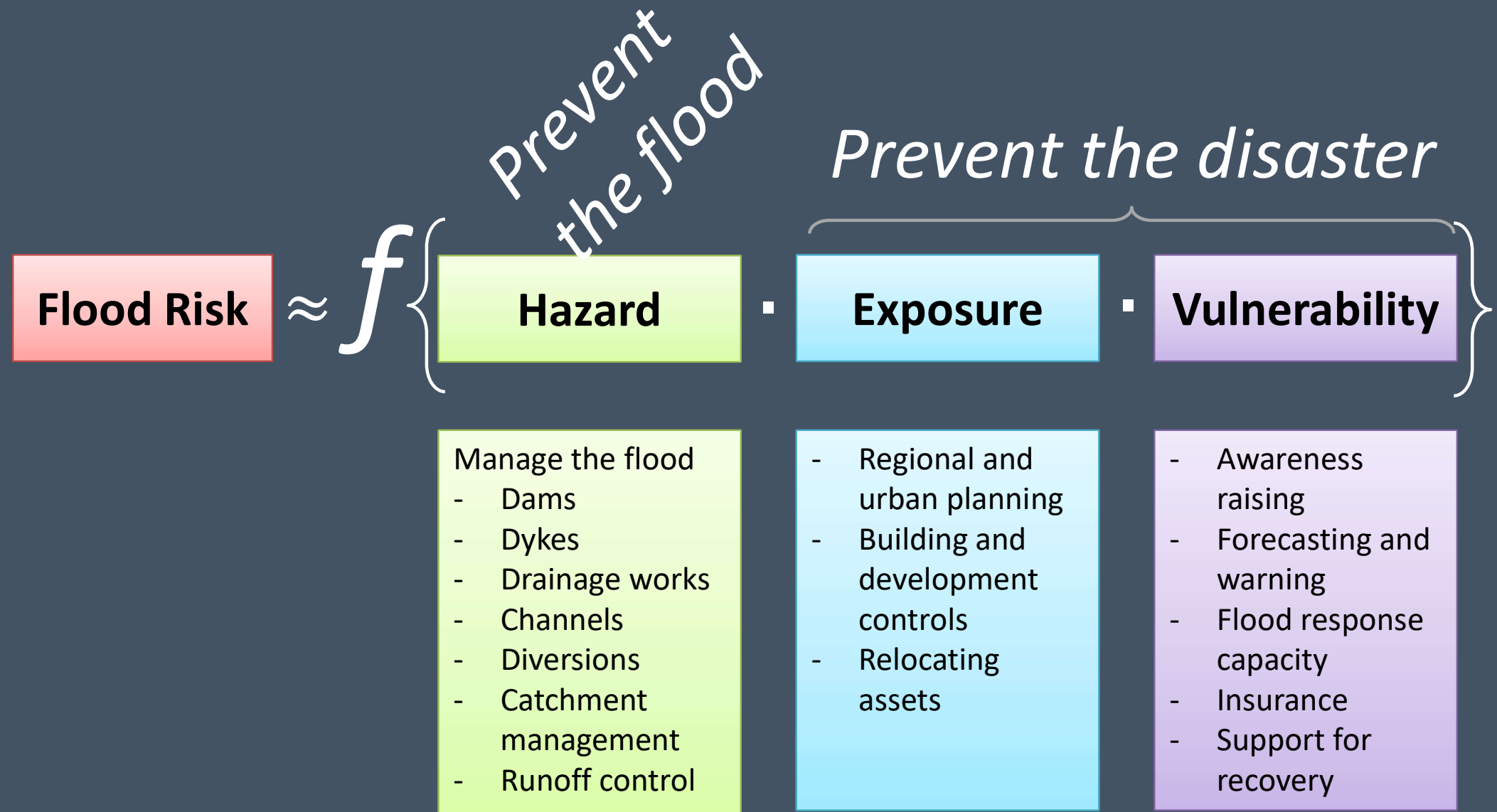
Key issues for prioritization:

- Organization and institutions
- Information on risks and impacts
- Tools and technology

What to prioritize?



Flood Risk Management Measures



Can we manage urban development

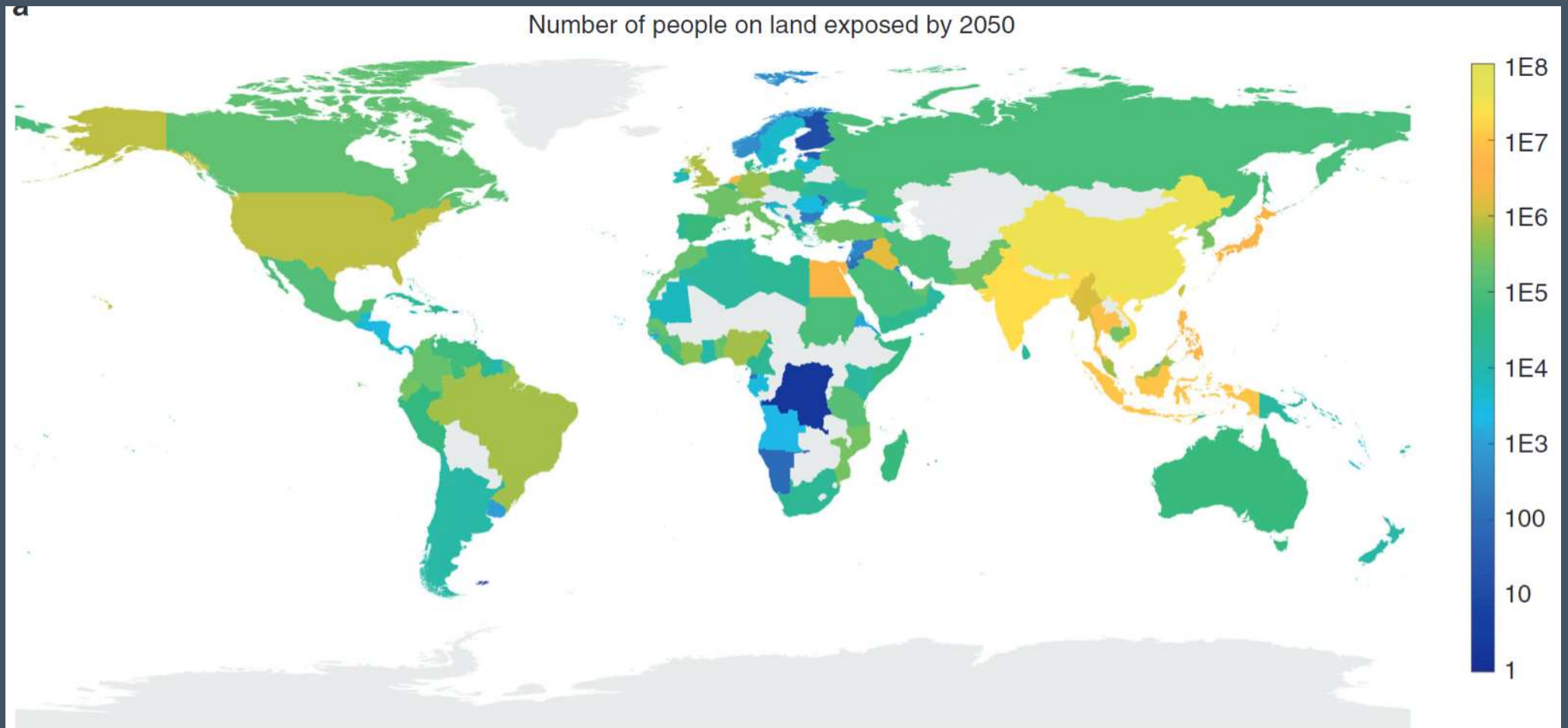
- **Urbanization is increasing** – *More people & things at risk of flooding*
- **Cities are spreading** – *Change to runoff characteristics and natural drainage capacity*
- **Secondary cities are growing** – *Limited capacity & resources. How do we prioritize which ones?*
- **Exposure is rising** – *Informal settlements at risk. Can we prevent development in high-risk areas, or relocate vulnerable populations?*
- **Assets are soaring** – *90%+ of capital is in urban land and buildings: forget everything else – should we concentrate resources on protecting urban areas from flooding?*
- **Markets are shaping** – *Can the private sector be persuaded to champion flood resilient urban development?*

Is urban planning the solution?

- Land use planning is fundamental for efficient urban development and must be risk-based
- Solutions need to be practical (reality is complex)
- Implementation and enforcement capability is essential
- Urban planning is more than plans:
 - Pathway to recast how we see cities and towns
 - Promote nature-based solutions, green infrastructure and sponge cities
 - Harmonious with greener, more resilient, and livable

Coastal flooding – the unsolvable problem?

Sea levels projected by 2050 (moderate scenario) are high enough to threaten land currently home to a total of 150 million people to a future permanently below the high tide line, or a marginal increase (2019) of 40 million.



Is Nature-based the solution?



ICEM, 2017 Natural solutions to erosion control in Viet Nam



WEBINAR SERIES

CHALLENGES, LESSONS,
AND INNOVATIONS FOR
STRENGTHENING
INTEGRATED FLOOD RISK
MANAGEMENT (IFRM)

SESSION 5

OUTLOOK FOR IFRM
AND WAYS FORWARD



5 April 2022, Tuesday
4 p.m. (Manila)



DOLORES MAYOR
HIPOLITO
Department of Public
Works and Highways
Philippines



AHMED KAMAL
Federal Flood
Commission
Pakistan



DR. SULTAN AHMED
Department of
Environment Bangladesh



ABDUL MALIK SADAT
IDRIS
Ministry of National
Development Planning
Indonesia



DR. LE THI CHAU HA
Vietnam Disaster
Management Authority



IRINA NOVIKOVA
Asian Development Bank



GEOFF WILSON
Asian Development Bank



ERIC QUINCIEU
Asian Development Bank



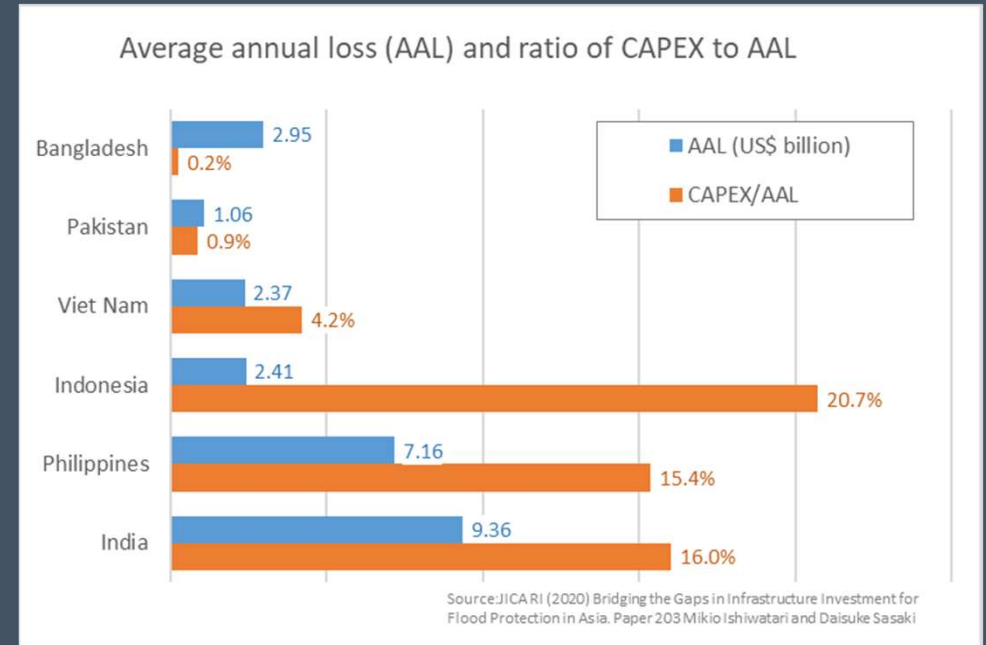
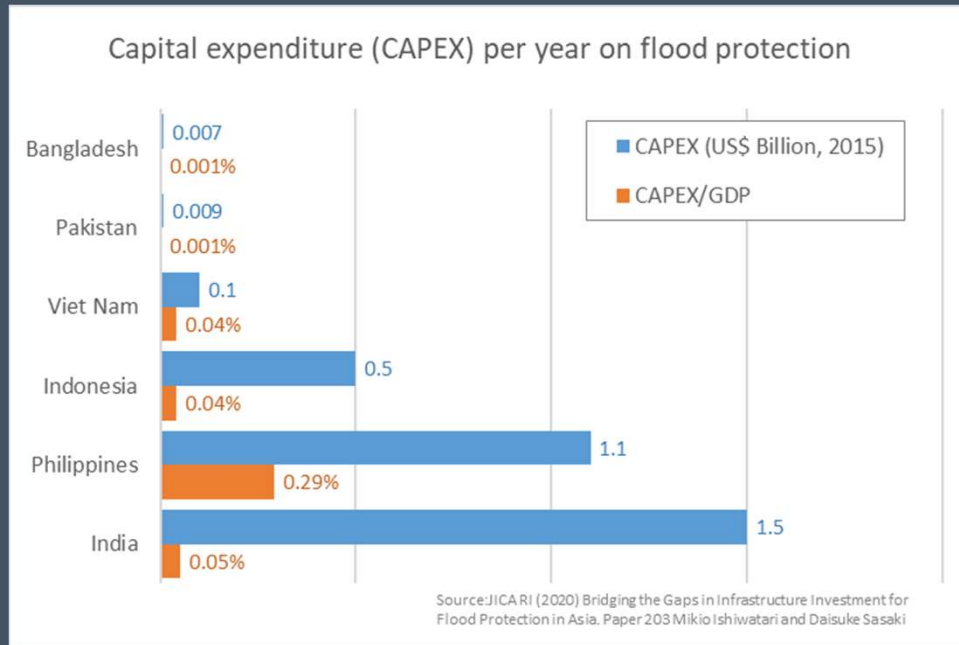
IAN WOOD
Landell Mills

Thank you



Is the solution more investment?

If so, how much investment is enough?



- Considerable variation between countries
- Investment in flood infrastructure is small compared with other sectors such as power, transport, and telecommunications.
- UK: AAL = \$450m-\$1.3b, Flood expenditure: \$3b/y. Expend/AAL = 6.7 to 2.3, 0.1% of GDP