

# Required Sectoral Module

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT



In a resilient city, physical and socio-economic planning processes are well-coordinated, legally enforced, inclusive, and cross-sectoral. Key stakeholders are involved to align plans with sector priorities and to ensure that the interests of all societal groups are taken into consideration (*coordinated and inclusive*). Coordination between departments and other agencies enables the use of existing knowledge and data across the city to better understand current and future vulnerabilities (*reflective*). Urban planning and development ensures a holistic and long-term approach to urban growth, factoring in potential shocks and stresses and encouraging proactive mitigation measures (*robust*). Multiple strategies are in place to ensure that primary urban development goals can be achieved in the face of changing demographics, urbanization rates, or economic shifts (*redundant*).

TOPIC	GUIDING QUESTION	APPLICABLE RESILIENCE QUALITY	EXPLANATION OF RESILIENCE QUALITY
Institutional Capacity	Does the city's planning department draw on expertise and knowledge of the private sector, research institutions and the civil society for development of land-use plans? Which sectors and departments within the city collaborate during development and/or reviewing of such plans?	Coordinated	A collaborative planning process informed by specialized knowledge and expertise can enhance the applicability, coordination, and quality of land-use plans. By including different stakeholders in the planning process the city engenders ownership of the plan.

<b>Institutional Capacity</b>	Does the city have transparent and predictable procedures for public/stakeholder participation during planning processes? How is participation amongst vulnerable groups in the society (e.g. women, illiterate, informal etc.) encouraged?	<b>Inclusive</b>	Transparent and predictable participation procedures boost confidence and trust in the planning process. Participation is facilitated with clear rules and context-appropriate engagement platforms. Vulnerable groups may need customized engagement channels to participate in decision-making.
<b>Regulations</b>	Is there a regulatory framework in place to manage urban growth and reduce risks associated with uncontrolled growth? Are the regulations effective and enforceable?	<b>Robust</b>	Enforced planning regulations can help prevent unauthorized development in the city and thereby protect the environment, residents' health and the overall urban ecosystem.
<b>Regulations</b>	Are land use policies and planning regulations for housing and development infrastructure informed by projected natural, climate and man-made risks? How well enforced are risk-sensitive land use regulations, building codes, and health and safety codes across all development zones and building types (e.g. health and safety codes for settlements neighboring industrial sites)?	<b>Reflective; Robust</b>	Risk-based land use policies and regulations for natural, climate and man-made risks should be integrated in land use planning to reduce exposure.
<b>Planning</b>	Does the city's planning department make use of digital tools for analyzing and visualizing geo-referenced data (e.g., public assets, natural resources, traffic corridors, etc.)	<b>Reflective</b>	Digital tools with geo-referencing capabilities facilitate strategic spatial planning by identifying location-specific correlations and inter-dependencies, including known vulnerable areas.

Planning	Is urban planning/future development guided by a city strategy? If so, what are the main elements of the strategy and how do they influence spatial development in the city?	Robust	Urban planning which is aligned with the city's development goals is reliable and supportive of those goals.
Planning	Is the city's rate of population growth accommodated in its master/land-use plans and other planning instruments (i.e. sufficient area for new housing developments)? Is the city growing at the expense of protected areas and urban green spaces/recreational areas?	Reflective Robust	Spatial planning relies on population projections and future service demand estimates for preserving sufficient land for each function. Uncontrolled urban growth often encroaches on the city's green areas and can jeopardize its ecosystem.
Planning	How well are disaster risk assessments (including climate related risk) and environmental impact assessments incorporated into all relevant local development planning on a consistent basis?	Coordinated	Risk assessment and land suitability analysis should provide the basis for land use planning to avoid development in high-risk areas and/or environmental degradation.
Planning	Does the city have a disaster risk management plan, climate change mitigation and adaptation plan? What percentage of actions identified in these plans have been/are being implemented?	Reflective Robust	Risk management, climate change mitigation, and adaptation plans help identify investment priorities that are in line with the city's development strategy. The existence and implementation of these plans are a good indication of how well the city is using data on natural hazards to inform decision-making.
Planning	In case of a disaster event, does the city have a post event recovery plan?	Robust	Recovery plans help the city identify possible funding sources, procedures for effectively initiating the recovery process and risk-reductions to consider during rebuilding.

<b>Asset Management</b>	Does the city have an inventory of publically owned land, buildings, and infrastructure? If so, is the inventory regularly updated?	<b>Reflective</b>	Public asset management is important for determining asset value, budgeting operating costs and maintenance, and evaluating asset performance on a regular basis. Public assets can also be used to strategically guide growth to areas of the city with less risk exposure.
<b>Informality</b>	What percentage of the population lives in informal or temporary settlements? What percentage of the population is "floating"?	<b>Robust</b>	A large proportion of informal settlements in a city usually coincides with large poverty levels. People living in informal settlements often suffer from tenant-insecurity, environmental health problems, overcrowding and greater exposure to risks.
<b>Informality</b>	Do informal settlements have access to basic services at affordable prices?	<b>Inclusive</b>	Informal settlements are often un-served by public services, which means that residents are forced to buy alternative services at a high price or engage in practices that may endanger the environment or themselves.
<b>Informality</b>	Are urban upgrading programs ongoing in slum areas?	<b>Inclusive</b>	Urban upgrading projects can be used to achieve greater equity in infrastructure and service accessibility and thereby reduce vulnerability among low-income groups in the city.
<b>Informality</b>	What is the level of exposure of urban poor settlements to climate and natural hazards, health and safety hazards, etc.? Are informal settlements a risk to the balance of the urban ecosystem?	<b>Inclusive</b>	Informal settlers often occupy high-risk areas of the city, posing a risk to the urban ecosystem and themselves.

<b>Informality</b>	Does the city have procedures for dealing with settlements at immediate risk?	<b>Inclusive</b>	Clear resettlement procedures facilitate making choices about which residents need to be moved swiftly and which can wait for a long-term solution to be designed.
<b>Vulnerability</b>	What was the observed vulnerability of infrastructure and buildings in past natural disasters (informal buildings, historic buildings, new and formal developments)?	<b>Reflective</b>	Destruction during previous disasters may help to predict future vulnerability of urban infrastructure and buildings.
<b>Vulnerability</b>	Which areas within the city, and specific infrastructure, buildings and populations have the highest exposure to natural and climate related hazards?	<b>Reflective</b>	Identification of vulnerable hot-spots facilitates the prioritization of disaster preparedness investments and actions.
<b>Vulnerability</b>	Are there ongoing formal and informal developments that are posing risks to the city's population and/or balance of the urban ecosystem?	<b>Reflective</b>	Rapid urbanization, both formal and informal, can put pressure on urban services and the urban ecosystem.
<b>Housing</b>	What percentage of the city's housing is informal and/or poor construction quality?	<b>Reflective</b>	Informal settlements are particularly vulnerable to natural disaster due to the precarious sites they occupy, and the poor quality housing construction.
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	Is cultural and religious heritage vulnerable to the consequences of climate change, natural disasters and deterioration due to lack of maintenance?	<b>Reflective</b>	Cultural and religious heritage, in form of tradition knowledge/skills and/or symbolically rich built environment, can be used to mitigate impacts of natural disasters (e.g., building on stilts in coastal areas), but can also offer psycho-social and spiritual support during disaster recovery phase.