Investment in Resilience: Ensuring a Disaster Resistant Future

Twelfth Malaysia Plan

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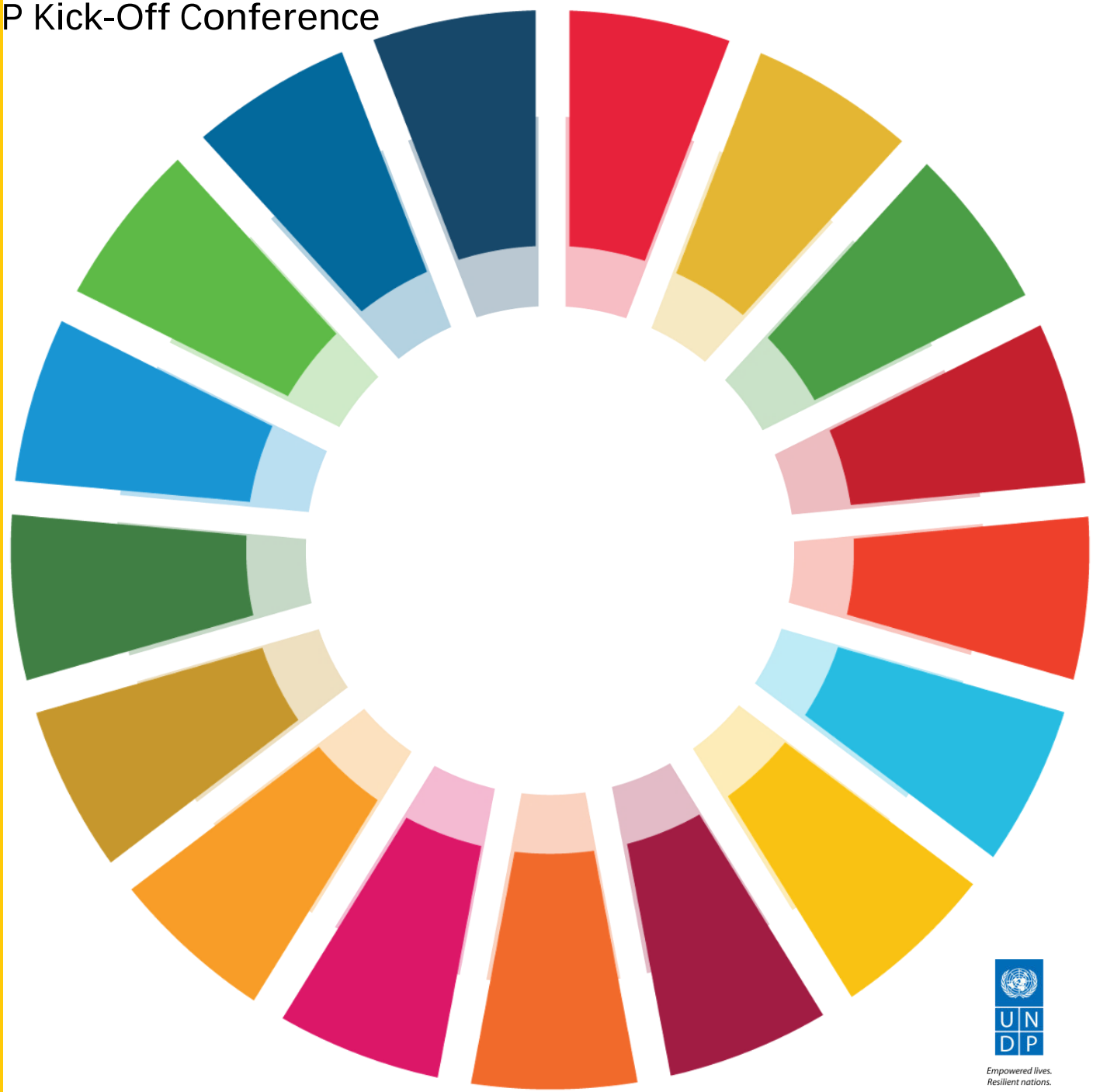

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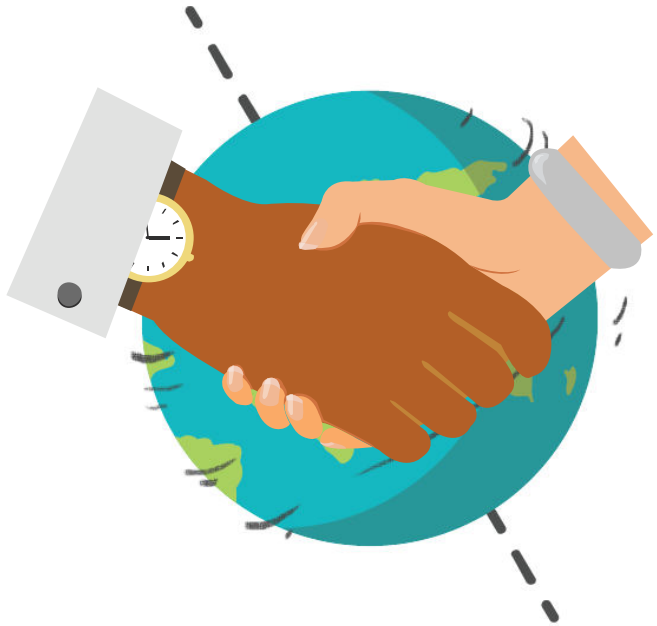
What is different: New Context and Challenges



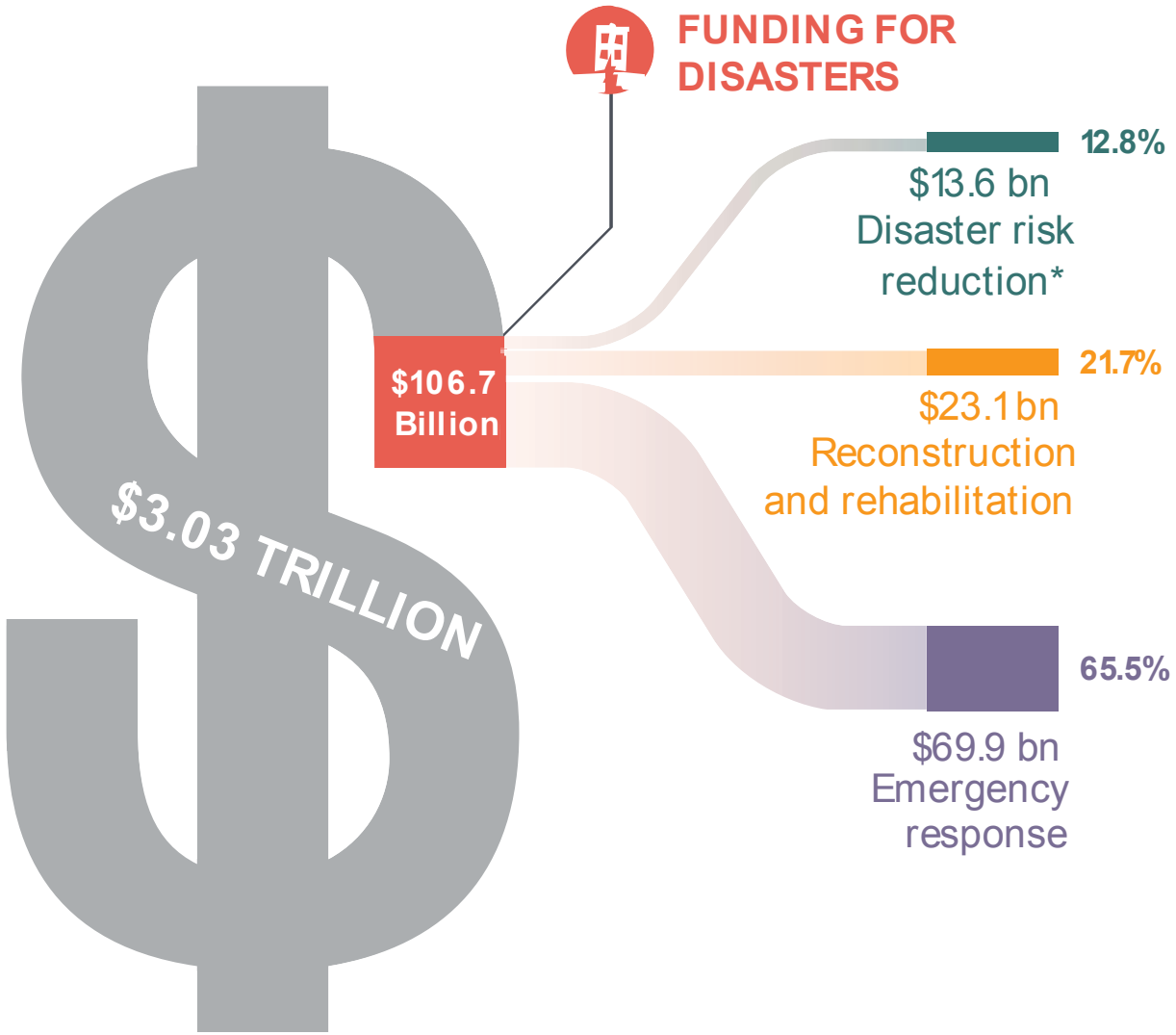
1. **Complexities of building resilience**
2. **Ensuring that development is sustainable**
3. **No one is left behind**

Dynamic, uncertainty, unpredictability

INTERNATIONAL FINANCING FOR DRR (UNDP-ODI Study)

Volume

- Aid $3 trillion, to disasters $106 Bn, to DRR 13 Bn. **40¢ in every $100** spent on international aid
- 12 out of 23 low-income countries received **$160 response for every $1 DRR**



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Domestic Financing (UNDP-ADB multi country study)

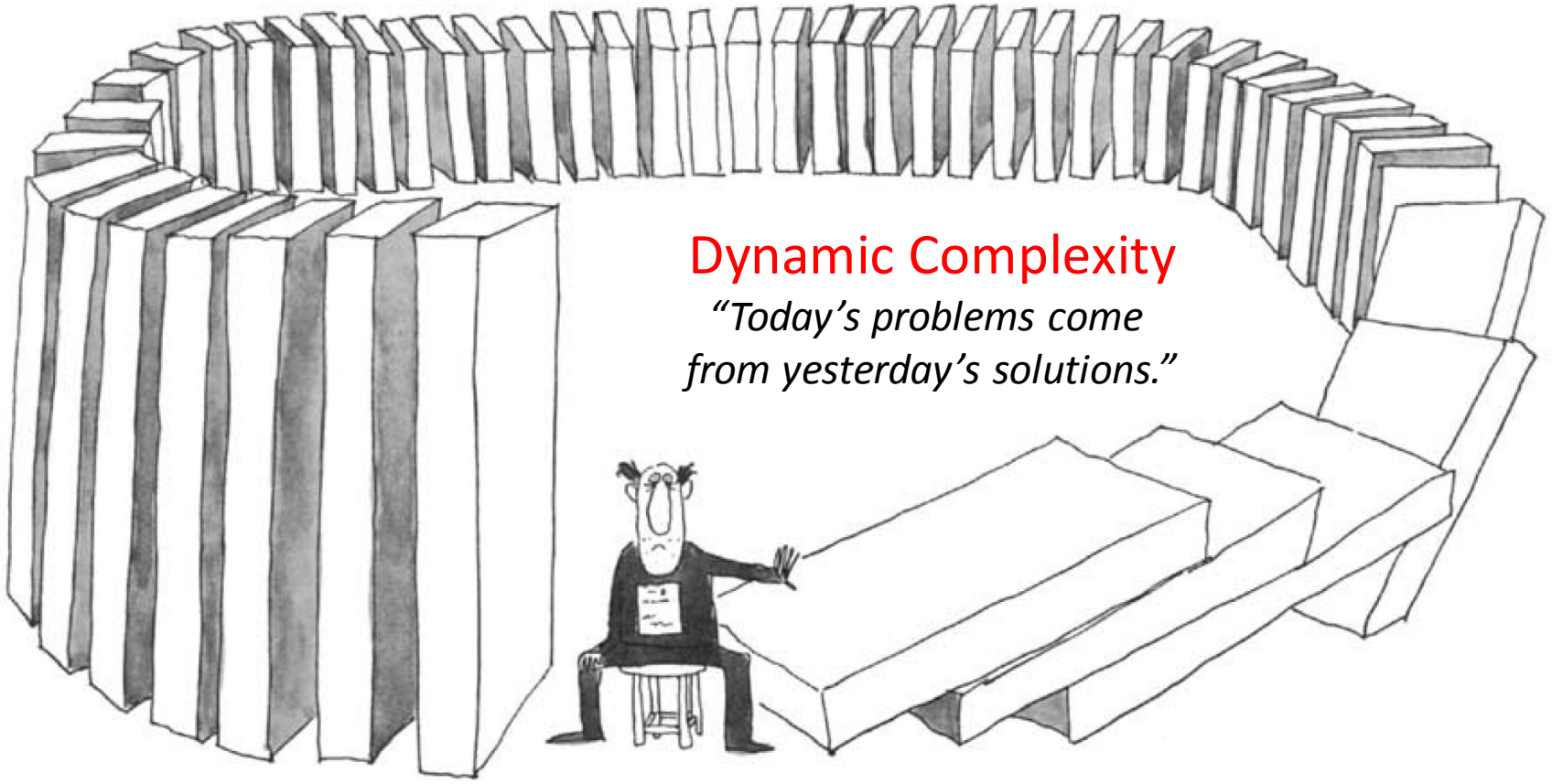
Risk Informed PIP

- Investments to strengthen disaster resilience remain low
- Weaknesses in collection and analysis of hazard, climate and disaster impact data, particularly sector-specific damages and losses. Disaster risk information rarely used to inform development planning
- Unless scale of economic losses are made visible and fiscal impact understood - increased public **investments** in risk informed development would be **difficult to justify**

ARE WE REALLY GOING TO ACHIEVE OUR DEVELOPMENT GOALS WITH THE SAME STRATEGIES?

What we need to do:

1. **Systems thinking to deal with complexity**
2. **Data ecosystems innovation**
3. **Partnerships**



SYSTEMS THINKING: Invest on resiliency, sustainability, inclusiveness

The achievement of SDGs **3**, **4**, **6**, **7**, **8**, **9**, **11**, **13**, **14** and **15**, is heavily dependent on increased capital **investment in infrastructure**. However, in low income countries, AAL represents 30% of capital investments.

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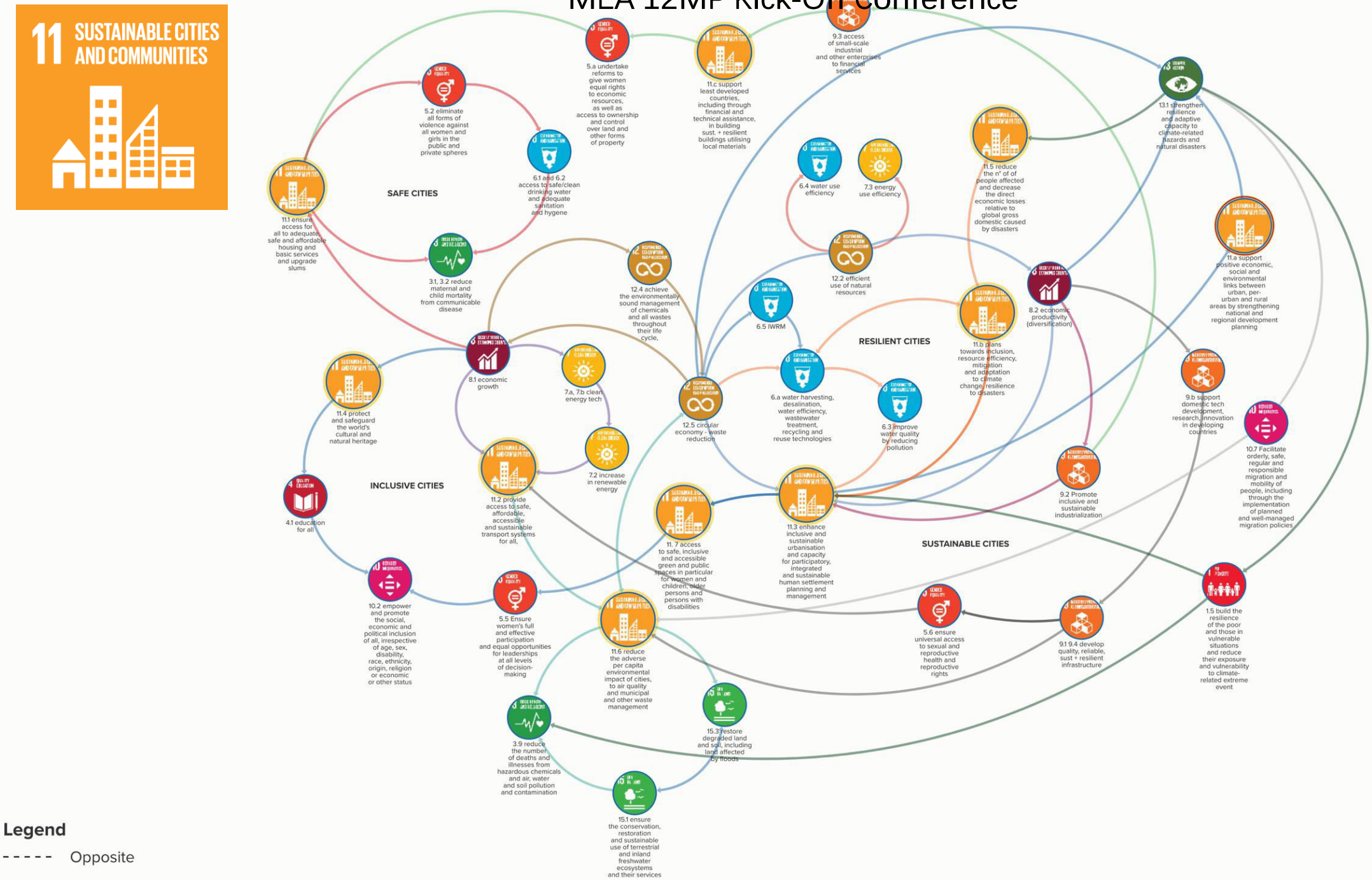
MEA 12MP Kick-Off Conference



SYSTEMS THINKING: invest on Resiliency, Sustainability and Inclusiveness

The achievement of SDGs **1**, **2**, **3**, **4**, **5**, and **10** depends on increasing **social expenditure. However in low income countries, the AAL is 20% of social expenditure**

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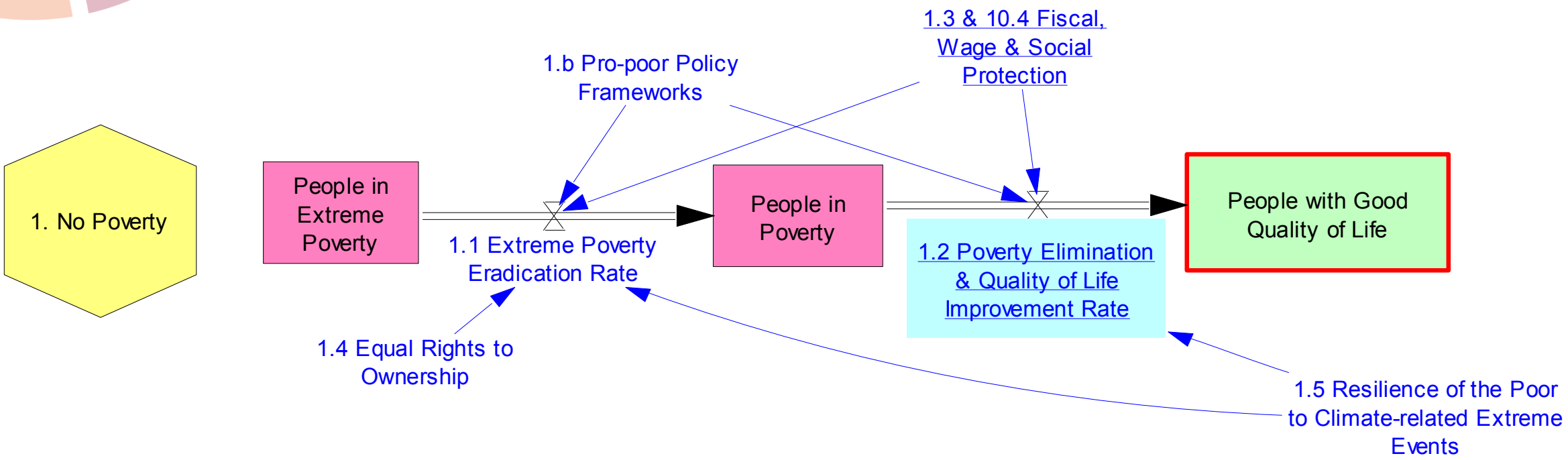
SYSTEMS THINKING Example: No Poverty

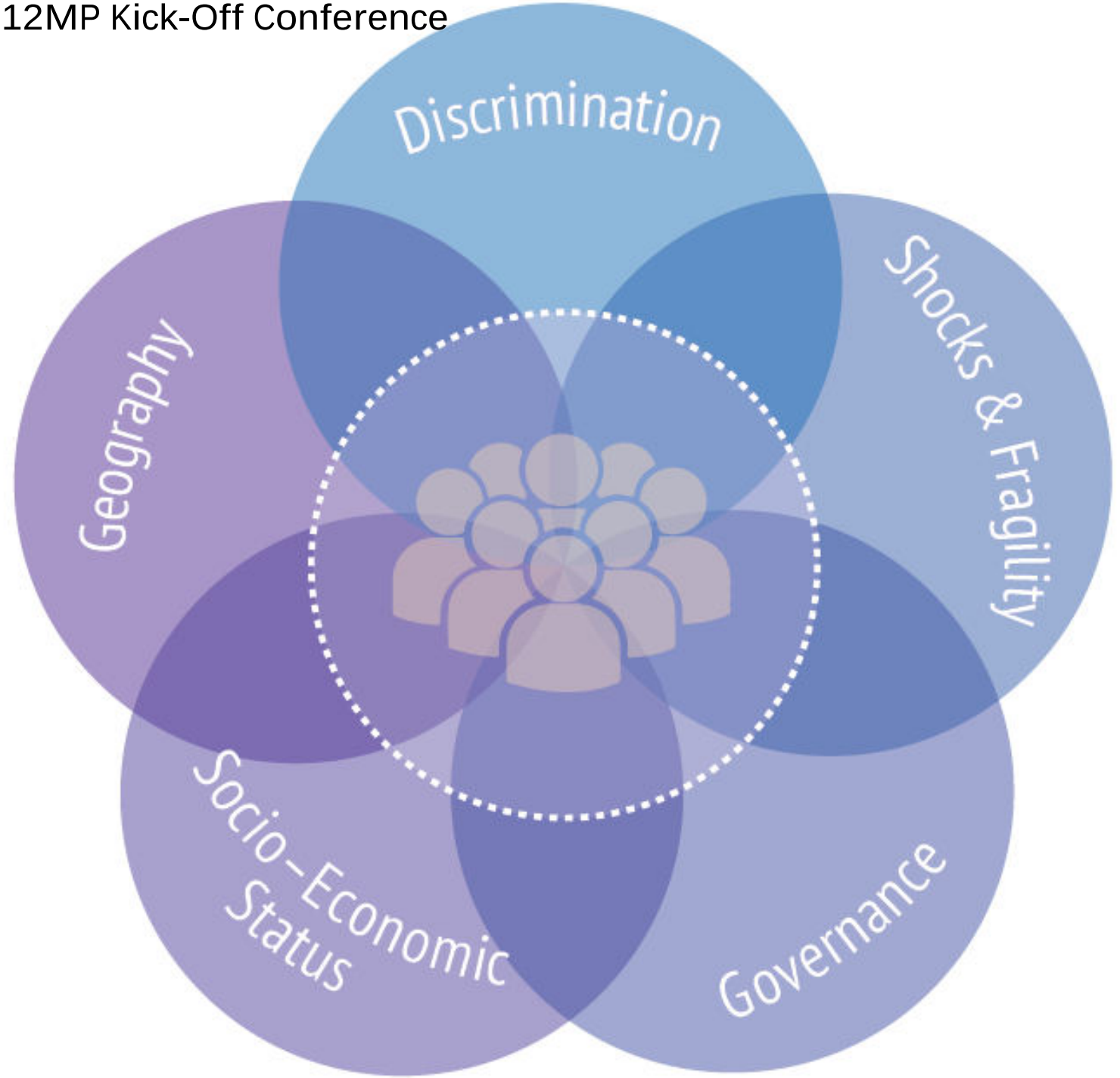


Five Intersecting Factors

of Being Left Behind

- People at the intersection of these factors face reinforcing and compounding disadvantage and deprivation, making them likely among the furthest behind.

THE WORLD IS UNEQUAL.



1: IDPs are often the poorest in their countries as many had to leave belongings and work behind. Internal displacement also implies additional costs for host communities and aid providers.

2: Internal displacement affects food security if food is no longer produces in regions of origin and resources are strained in areas of refuge.

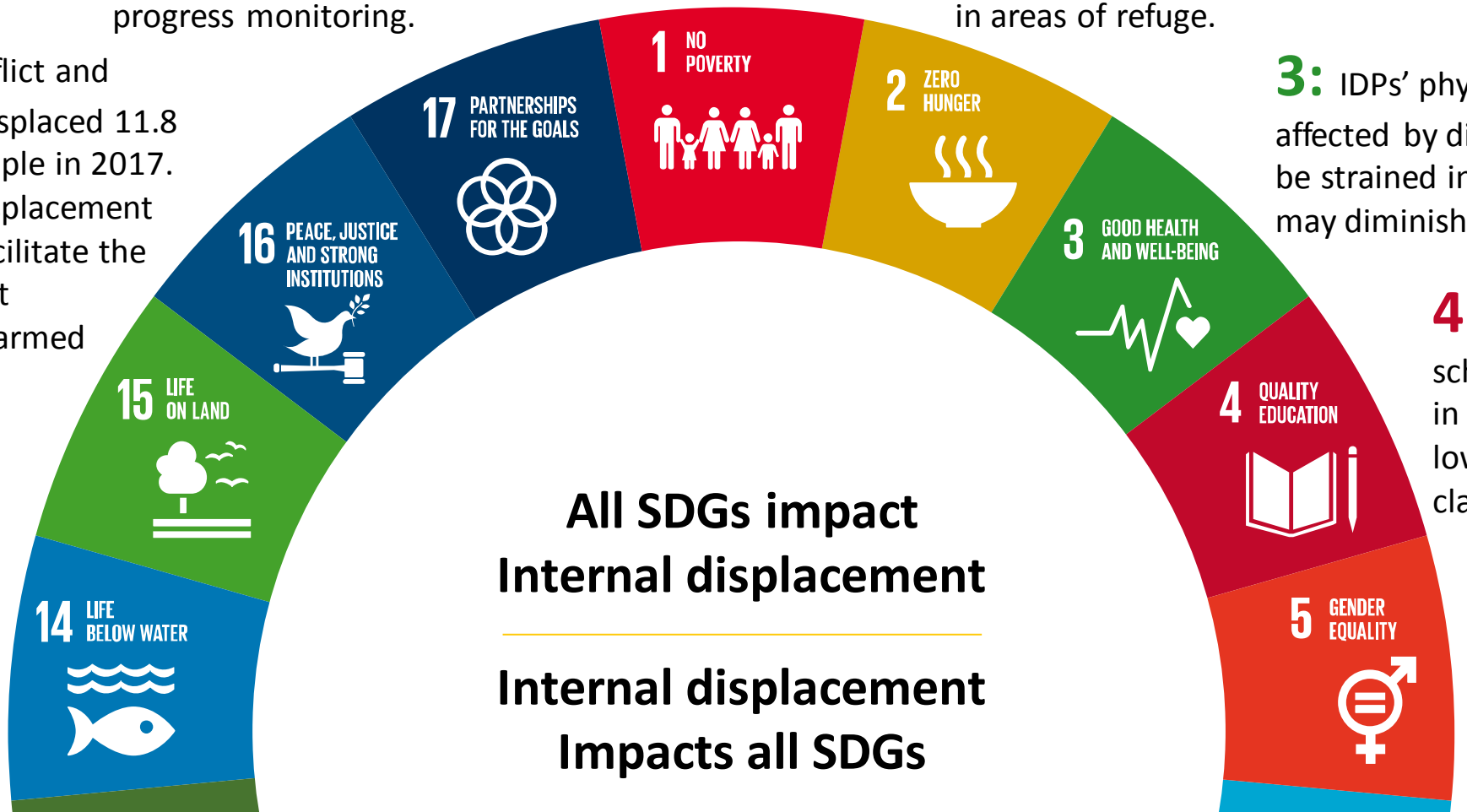
3: IDPs' physical and mental health is often affected by displacement. Health facilities may be strained in host areas; coverage and quality may diminish.

4: Displaced children may be out of school for months or years. Children in host communities may suffer from lower quality of education if classrooms are overfilled

5: Women tend to suffer most from lack of infrastructure in temporary settlements. Displacement can also increase gender-based violence.

16: Conflict and violence displaced 11.8 million people in 2017. Internal displacement can also facilitate the recruitment of IDPs by armed groups

17: The scale and intensity of internal displacement can be reduced by dedicated policies, greater national accountability, increased participation and specific progress monitoring.



All SDGs impact Internal displacement

Internal displacement Impacts all SDGs

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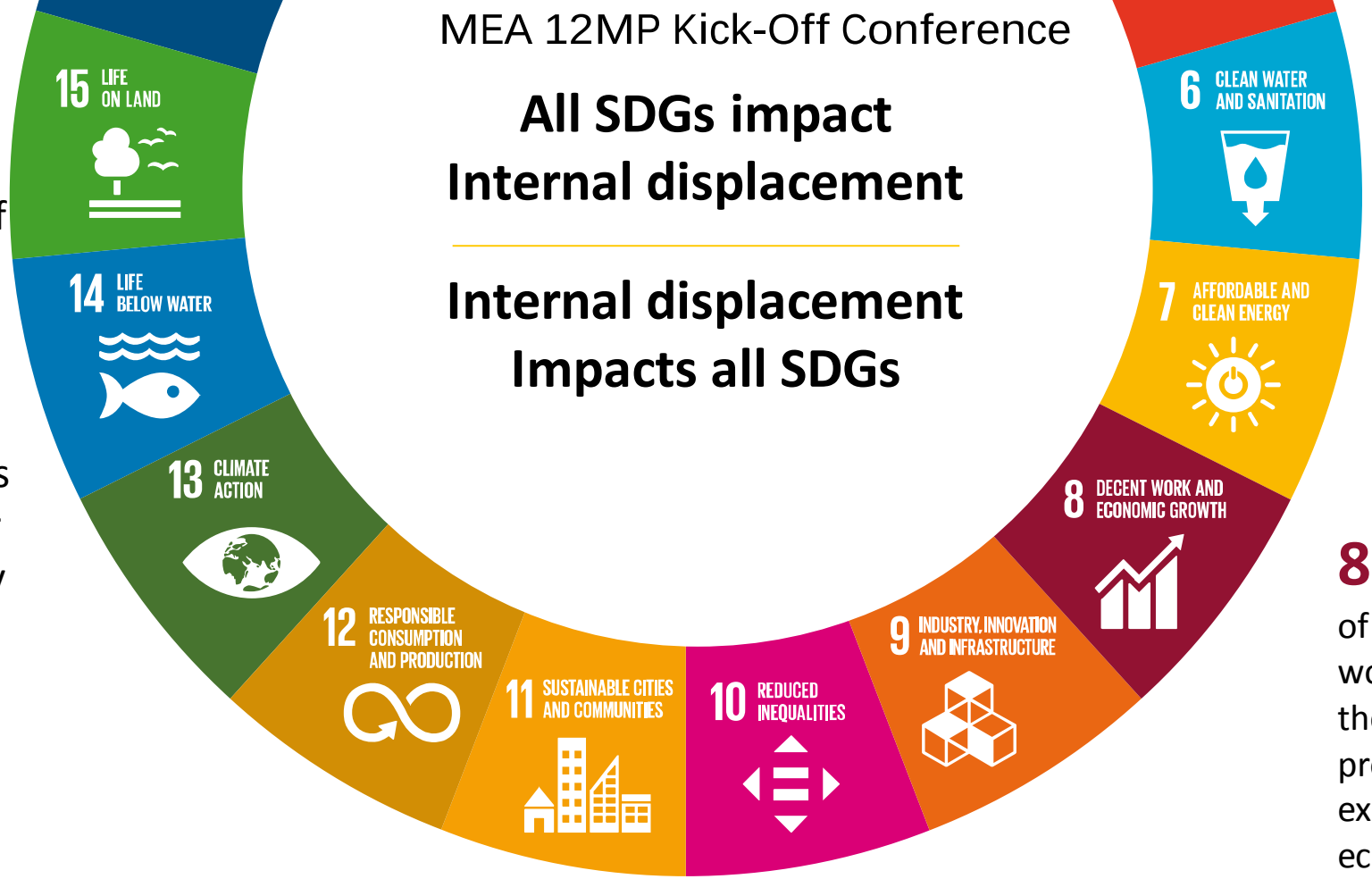
All SDGs impact
Internal displacement

Internal displacement
Impacts all SDGs



13, 14, 15: Unsustainable use of natural resources, environmental degradation and climate change already push millions of people from their homes and will likely cause more displacement in the coming years

6, 7: Camps often provide limited access to water, sanitation and energy. Basic infrastructure in host communities may be overused and suffer shortages.

8: IDPs often leave their source of income behind and must find work in their host area, pressuring the local labor market. Reduced productivity, consumption, exports and taxes harm the economy.

11, 12 : Urban systems can be stretched by the sudden and unplanned arrival of IDPs in cities. Informal settlements, urban poverty and further displacement risk can increase. Many countries are facing challenges to cope with urban displacement.

10: IDPs should be able to enjoy the same rights and opportunity as their compatriots but often suffer from inequality and discrimination

9: Resilient infrastructure and sustainable industries may help limit the scale of disaster-induced displacement.

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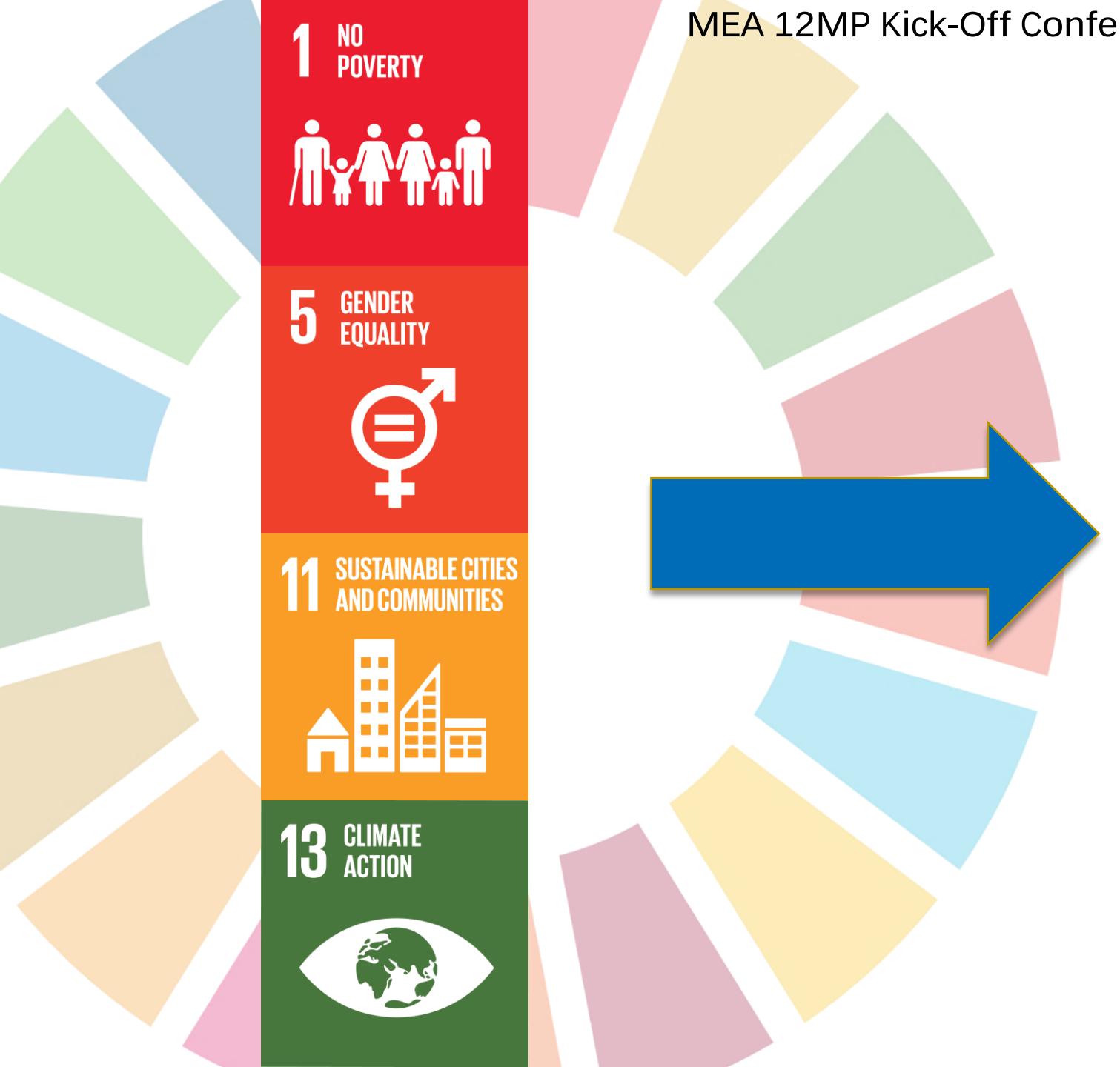

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION/ RESILIENCE

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How to reduce risk and prevent risk accumulation?

1. DRR investments
   1. Stand alone
   2. Mainstream

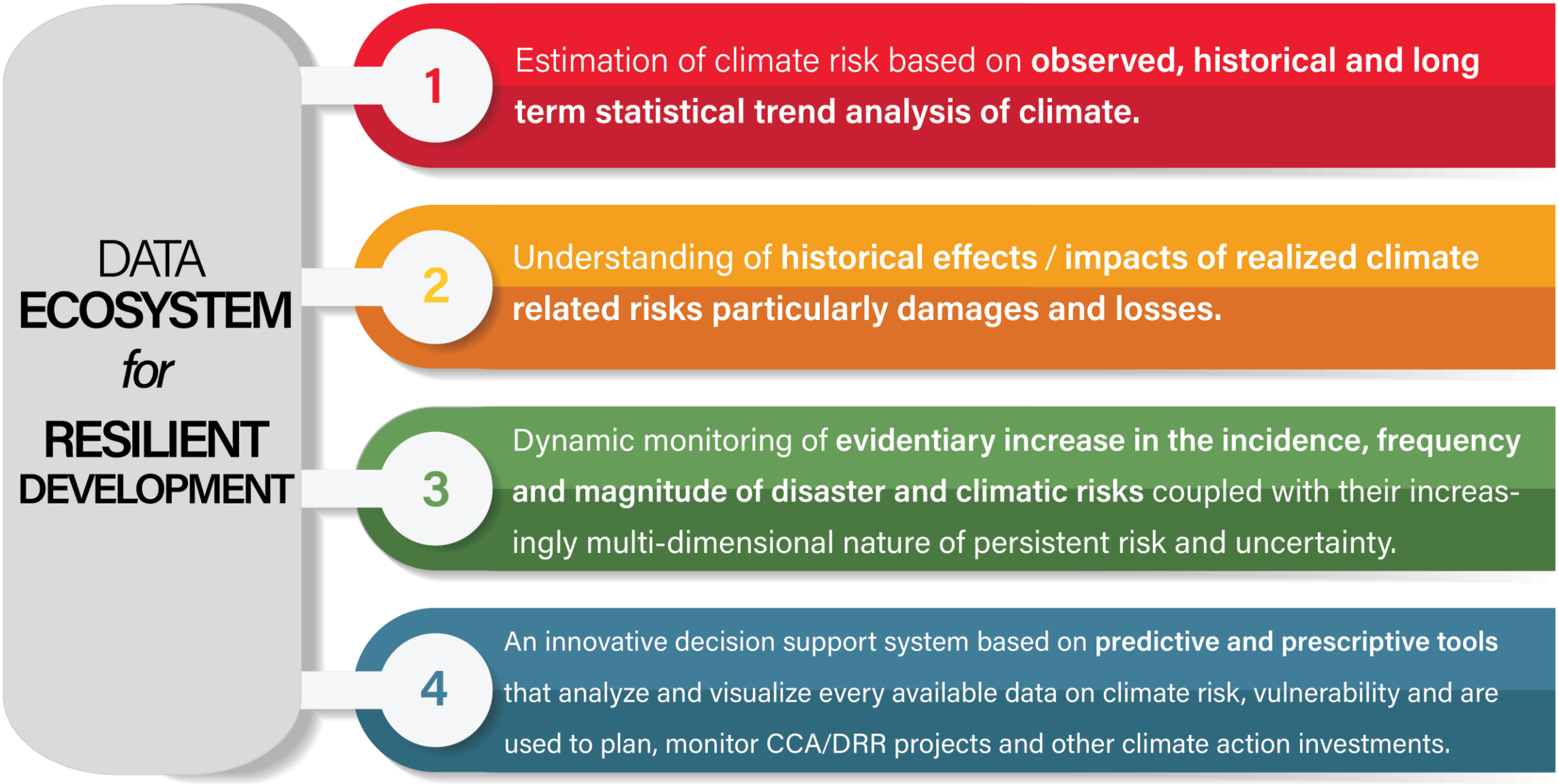
2. Non DRR activities that affect vulnerability, hazard probability

Challenge:

Developing a complete balance sheet of

DRR expenditures; And

Expenditures that create risk



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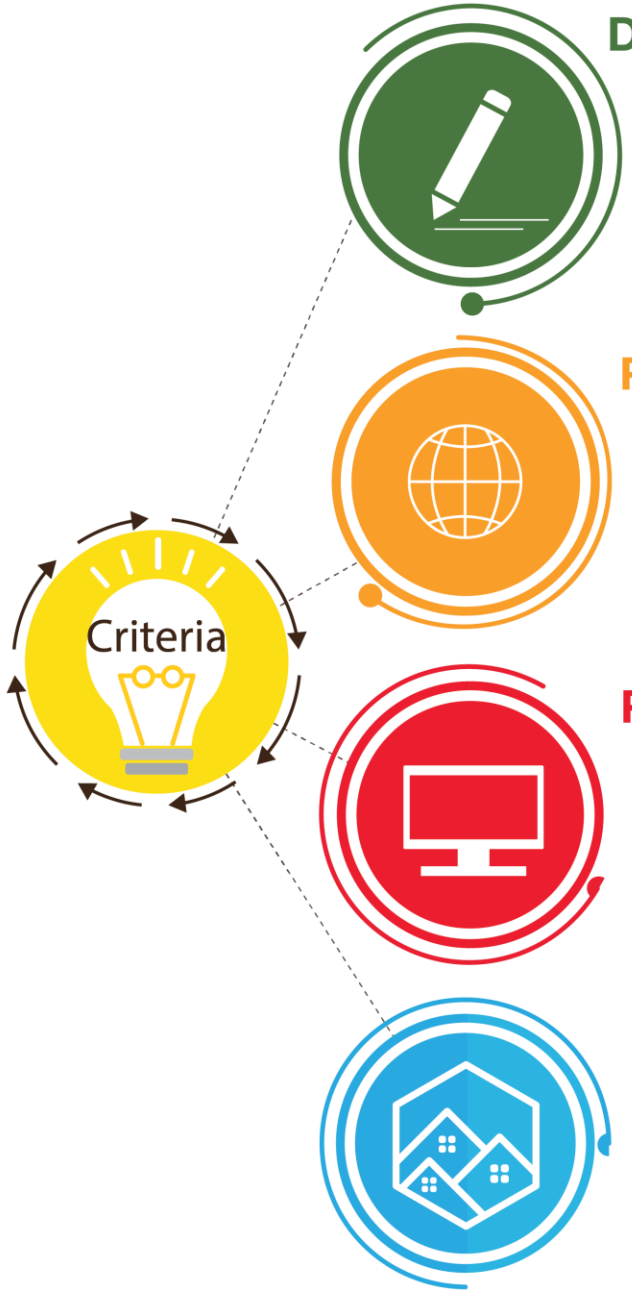

DESCRIPTIVE

Involves narrative of the current conditions, trend analysis of historical loss and damages, ecosystems and exposure (such as informal settlements in hazardous areas) that can identify areas, communities, sectors that are most vulnerable.

PREDICTIVE

Includes improvement in hazard impact assessment, forecasting, "now casting" by using real time inferences (example Pre Disaster Risk Assessment) and dissemination of early warning systems and actionable information that are targeted to specific users.

PRESCRIPTIVE

Based on diagnostic of information (ideally probabilistic modelling) and inferences and make recommendations based on causal relations, for instance the effects of increase in mangrove ecosystem on adaptation to SLR and effects of agricultural diversification to resilience.

DISCURSIVE

Concerns engagement and participation of communities, vulnerable population on needs, CC and DRR investments, feedback and sharing of adaptation practices.

Data Ecosystem for Resilient Development

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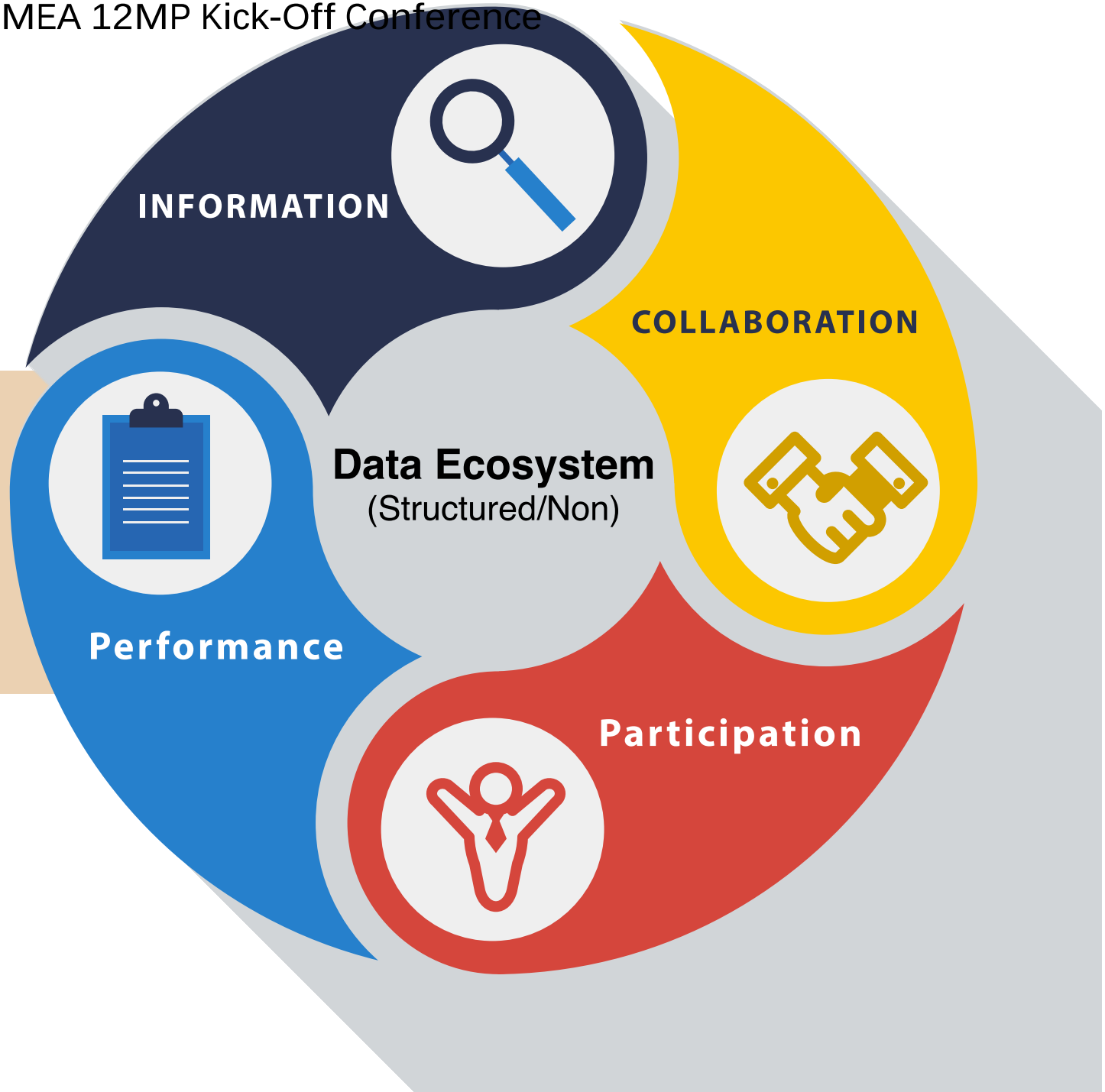
Data Ecosystem for Resilient Development



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Disaster Resistant Future: How can we do this?

1. **Importance of data/evidence for risk informed development**
2. **Whole of Society, Whole of Government**
3. **Innovative Partnership and Financing**
4. **Leave no one behind agenda**

THANK YOU

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