



Urban Resilience And Disaster Risk Management In Southeast Asian Cities

Tadashi Matsumoto

Project Manager, Regional Development Policy Division
Public Governance and Territorial Development, OECD

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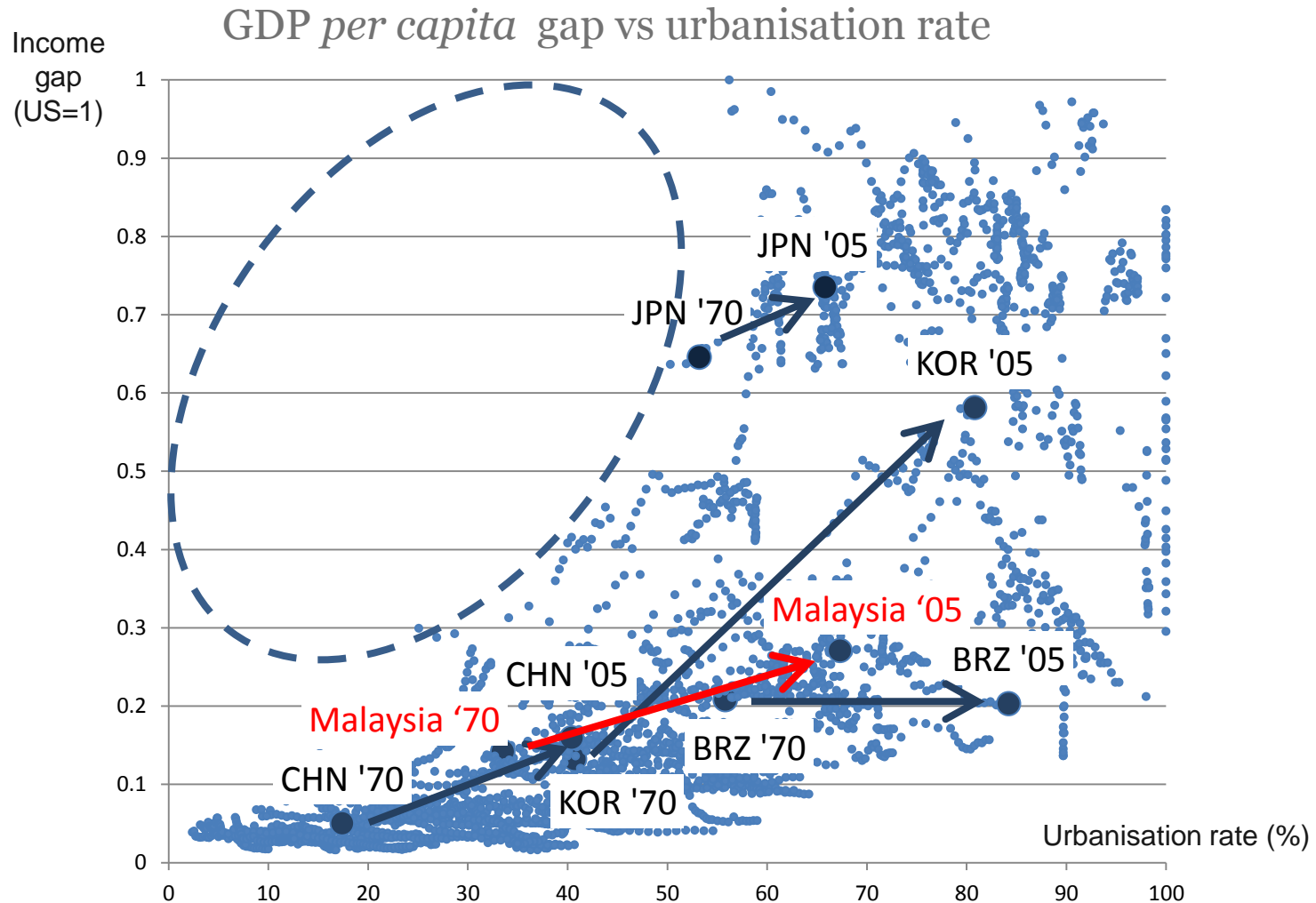


OECD's approach to enhance resilience

- Location matters!
- Managing critical risks requires investment not only on hard but also soft and social infrastructure
- Cross-cutting policy approach, based on dialogue between national and subnational governments



Income growth comes with urbanisation; however urbanisation doesn't guarantee it





Preliminary findings from the study

- Insurance and emergency funds
- Mainstreaming and integrating urban resilience into urban policy decisions (green growth, co-benefit approach)
- Policy instruments incorporating both ‘hard’ and ‘soft’ dimensions
- Governance at the metropolitan scale
- Stakeholder engagement and public participation



Proposals for immediate action

- Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (VRA)
- A dedicated agency at a local level
- Regulation and incentives to guide urban development to minimise shocks, through a Local Resilience Action Plan (LRAP)
- “Eco-based” adaptation measures combined with “hard” infrastructure investment
- Insurance scheme/emergency fund
- Expert assistance to local businesses



For more information on OECD's work:

URBAN DEVELOPMENT:

www.oecd.org/regional/regional-policy/urbandevelopment.htm

GREENING CITIES:

www.oecd.org/regional/greening-cities-regions/

Contact:

Tadashi.MATSUMOTO@oecd.org