



# Resilient Cities Report

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# Setting the Context

- Urban contexts: challenges and opportunities for resilience
- Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation: synergies



Source: UNISDR Mayor's Handbook





**“The most effective adaptation and disaster risk reduction actions are those that offer development benefits in the relatively near term, as well as reductions in vulnerability over the longer-term (*high agreement, medium evidence*)”**

*IPCC Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events – Summary for Policymakers (2011, p15)*

Simon Bolivar,  
Santo Domingo,  
Dominican Republic





# Setting the Context

- Urban contexts: challenges and opportunities for resilience
- Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation: synergies
- The resilience agenda: ‘bouncing back’ and ‘bouncing forwards’



Source: UNISDR Mayor's Handbook



# Scope of the Report

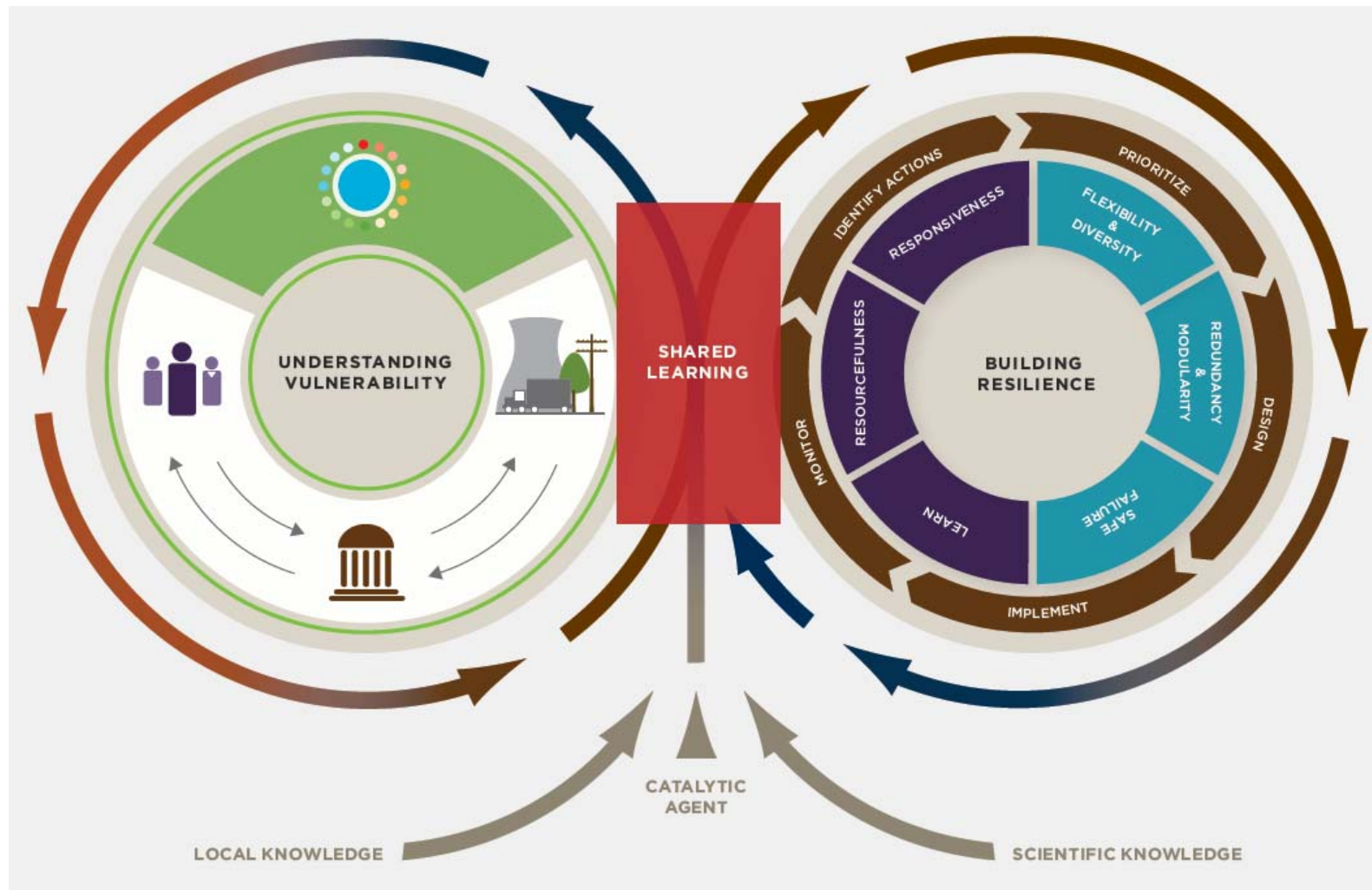
- Analysis of resilience-building activities in 40 campaign cities
- Illustrate key lessons learnt using case studies
- Highlight role of 'Making Cities Resilient' campaign in resilience-building
- Develop indicators to measure resilience

**Methods:** analysis of city reports, public presentations, interviews, news articles, international agreements, documentation from NGO, government and private partners

[illegible]



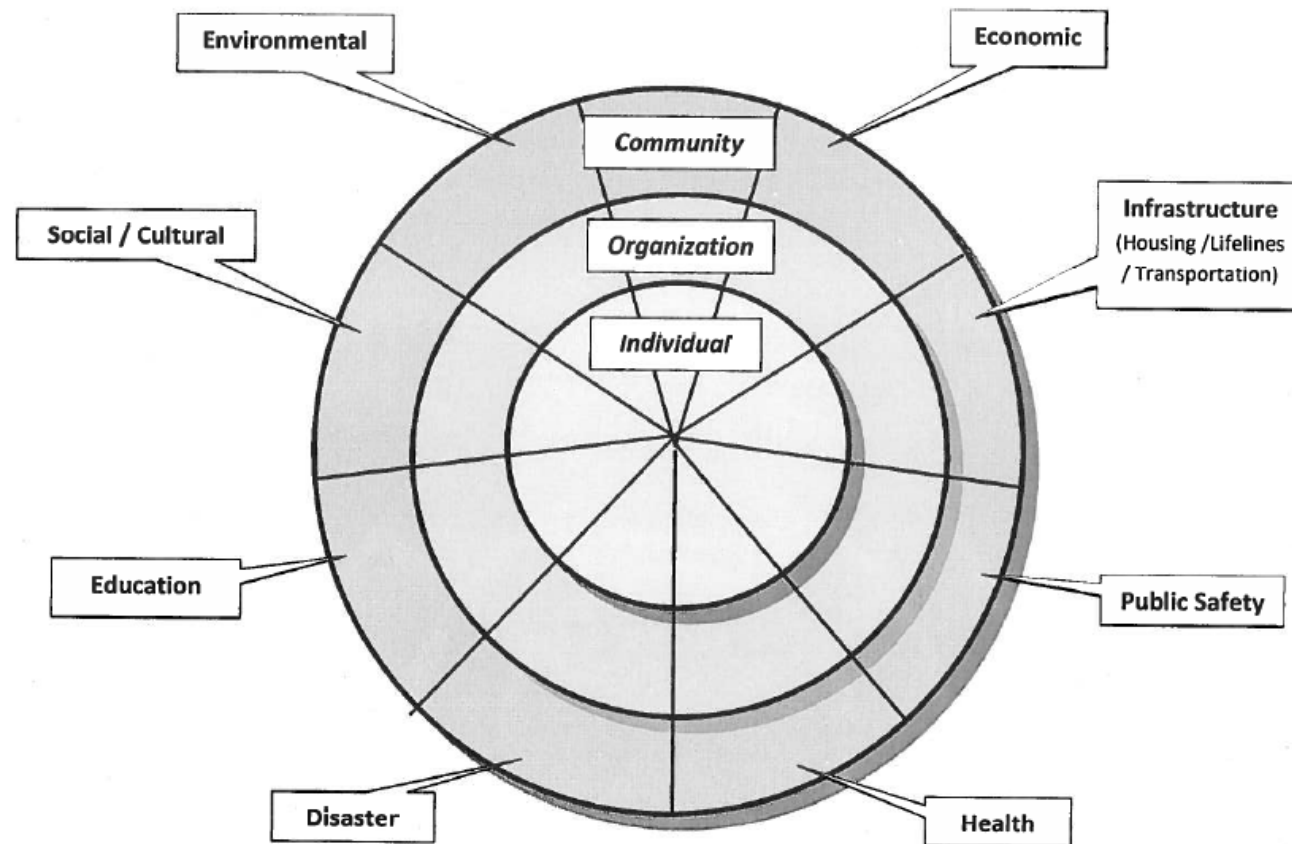
# Models of resilience: Concepts



The Urban Climate Resilience Planning Framework (ISET 2011, pp.68)



# Models of resilience: Sectors



Resilience Wheel  
(UNISDR Handbook for Mayors 2012, pp.19)





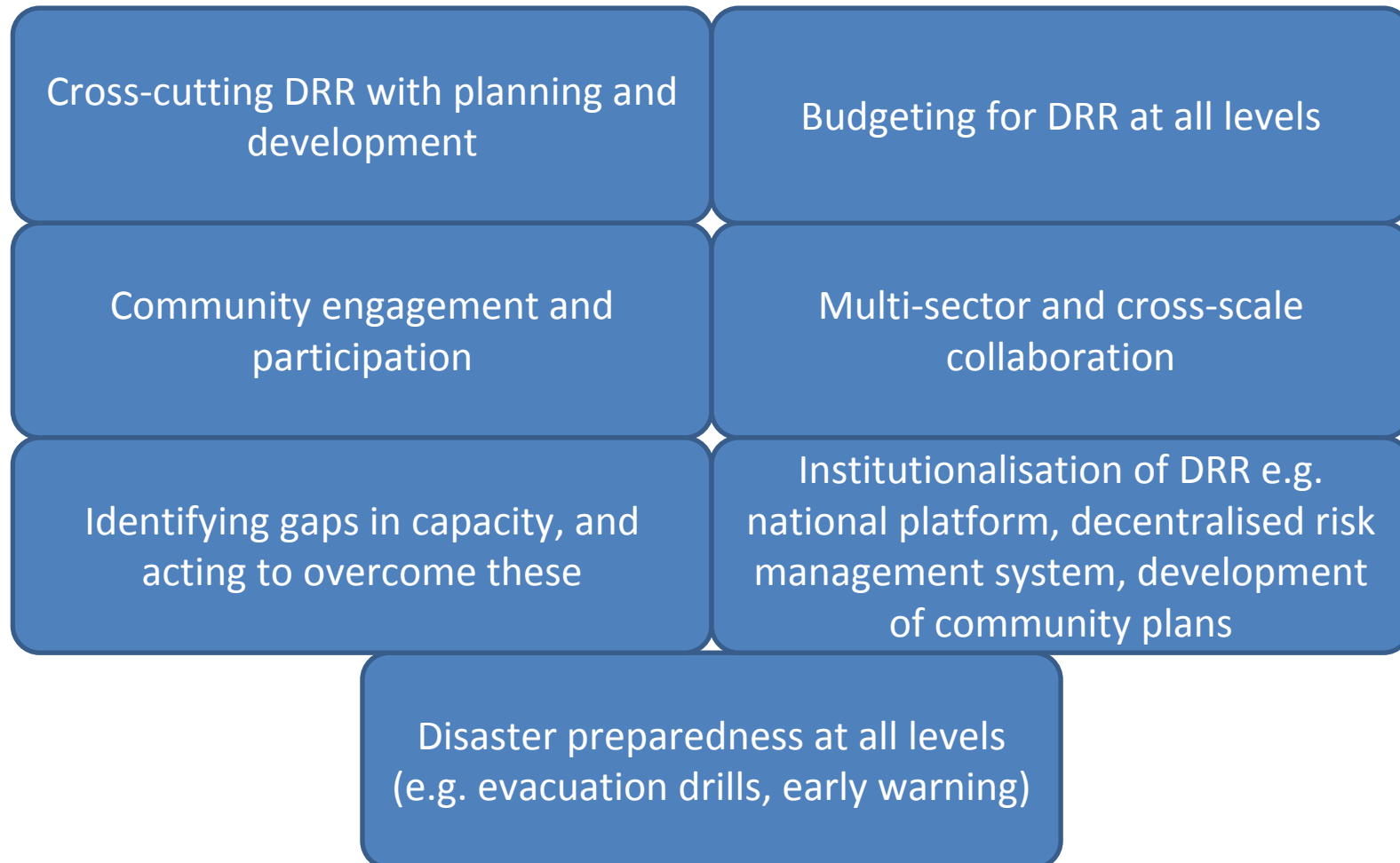
# Models of resilience: Adaptive Capacity



Adaptive Capacity Wheel  
(Gupta et al 2010, pp.10)



# Resilience in Practice





# Quezon City, Philippines

- Executive Order established at city level  
*institutionalisation*
- Regular meetings with partners  
*collaboration*
- Budgetary provision at all scales  
*capacity-building*
- Regular evacuation drills for public facilities  
*disaster preparedness*
- Comprehensive Land Use Plan for 2010-30  
*mainstreaming*





# North Vancouver, Canada

- Natural hazards task force  
*community participation*
- Consideration of risk in granting planning permission  
*mainstreaming*
- Collaboration in maintenance of risk management infrastructure  
*multi-sector*



# Emerging issues and challenges

- Devolution of responsibilities versus devolution of budgeting
  - Centralised control of risk management – limited community participation
  - Inadequate (or no) provision of DRR budget
- Low city engagement  
(e.g. Mumbai evacuation drill)
- Links with the HFA / potential for post-Hyogo



## Report Approach

- examining case studies
- drawing out thematic issues from case studies
- exploring broader lessons for achieving and measuring resilience: what does it mean to be resilient?

## Report Structure

- i)Resilience-building activities in cities
- ii)'How they got there' – pavestones for resilience
- iii)Showcase examples
- iv)Identifying milestones – how to measure resilience





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