

Annual Report

2017



**Urban Resilience Programme
Risk Reduction Unit**

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

**URBAN
RESILIENCE
PROGRAMME**

UNHABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Timeline

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- 2012** ○ Creation of the UN-Habitat's City Resilience Profiling Programme (CRPP)
 - 2013** ○ Opening of the CRPP office in Barcelona, Spain
 - 2014** ○ World Urban Forum 7, Medellín, Colombia:
Launch of the Medellín Collaboration for Urban Resilience
 - 2015** ○ First edition of the Barcelona Resilience Week
 - Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
 - 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals
 - Paris Agreement for Climate Change
 - 2016** ○ Second edition of the Barcelona Resilience Week
 - World Humanitarian Summit:
launch of the Global Alliance for Urban Crises
 - Launch of RESCUE project
 - Habitat III Conference and the New Urban Agenda
 - 2017** ○ Launch of the Making cities more sustainable and resilient action joint-initiative with UNISDR and EC-DEVCO. Implementation in Maputo, Mozambique; Dakar, Senegal; Port Vila; Vanuatu, and Asunción, Paraguay.
 - Local Governments Summit - 2017 Global Platform for DRR, Cancun, Mexico: Release of the Trends in Urban Resilience 2017 Publication
 - UN-Habitat co-chairs the Making Cities Resilient Campaign of UNISDR
 - 2018** ○ World Urban Forum 9, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia:
Launch of the Urban Resilience Hub

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Introduction

The first full year working under the ambitious new framework of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) was fruitful for the growing population living in the world's cities. Since its approval at Habitat III in October of 2016, the NUA has brought new incentives, partnerships and opportunities and built on the existing commitments to the Sustainable Development Goals. With growing and shared commitment comes a growing and shared awareness of the challenges that we must address together and the new risks that threaten the wellbeing of urban residents.

Urban resilience, understood as the measurable ability of any urban system, with its inhabitants, to maintain continuity through all shocks and stresses, while positively adapting and transforming toward sustainability, is a key ingredient to achieving the vision set out in global frameworks and targets like the NUA, but more importantly it is an absolute essential to secure these gains long-term. UN-Habitat's resilience work was boosted after 2012 with the creation of the City Resilience Profiling Programme, aiming to improve urban risk-reduction policies, strategies and programmes adopted for greater resilience of cities and other human settlements. Today, UN-Habitat's resilience thinking and tools are being mainstreamed across the wider United Nations family, the international community and cities.

Global commitment to urban resilience has grown substantially over the past decade. We recognize the importance and value of strong partnerships and active champion communities of practice to promote resilience in cities. In the urban resilience domain, we are already partnering with the major actors through initiative such as the Medellin Collaboration for Urban Resilience and the Global Alliance for Urban Crises and we invite all interested parties to connect with us to find out more about or work in this field and to explore potential synergies to this end.

A strong component for succeeding in building urban sustainability and resilience is raising awareness among city policy and decision makers. UN-Habitat's most relevant role in campaigning for better and resilient cities is under the Making Cities Resilient Campaign. The city-driven initiative is already gathering 3,000 cities working on improving the profile of resilience and disaster risk reduction.

Andre Dzikus

Coordinator a.i. Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation Branch
UN-Habitat

Highlights of the year

For UN-Habitat's Urban Resilience Programme, 2017 brought important advances both in the growth of the City Resilience Profiling Programme and, more specifically, in the development and implementation of the City Resilience Profiling Tool (CRPT). We welcomed new partners to our table and were equally invited to new spaces for discussion and action to work towards our knowledge, cooperation and advocacy objectives with friends and counterparts.

Our main urban resilience tool, the CRPT, is now market ready. We are currently testing and calibrating in a number of cities across the globe but results thus far are promising. The Tool is revealing vulnerabilities in the pilot cities and provides clear actions to address them in a way that local governments can understand and implement. Progress in the area was possible thanks to over 100 experts, specialists, support personnel and focal points who have shaped (and continue to shape) the final product with their knowledge and expertise. Development was accelerated in 2017 thanks to Making Cities Sustainable and Resilience Action, a project financed by the European Commission (DEVCO) and implemented in collaboration with UNISDR. Ongoing support and commitment from the City Council of Barcelona and the Government of Norway have also allowed our work to reach new audiences and be more effective. Joint initiatives with private firms like Axa Insurance Company have been also an essential component of this 2017. Finally, we also focused on the creation and the pre-launch of the Urban Resilience Hub, an open online platform meant to gather the latest thinking and initiatives on resilience.

The coming years will be critical for cities as they face new and magnified challenges, from water shortages to flooding, mass migration to economic instability. The response must therefore be holistic and build on tried and tested solutions to make sure we 'get it right'. Solutions that are flexible enough to adapt to the uniqueness of every city but concrete and action-orientated enough to result in action on the ground. In the path towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and implementing the New Urban Agenda, UN-Habitat's urban resilience work will strive to provide these solutions, especially to those most in need.

Esteban León

Chief a.i. Risk Reduction Unit

Head, City Resilience Profiling Programme

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

United Nations Sustainable Development Summit.
September 2015

We address key elements of sustainable urban development throughout the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development notably and directly in SDGs 1, 2, 3, 9, 11, 13 and 14 with direct reference to resilient sectors relevant to cities; and in other goals where the references are implicit.

We also address many of the stated aims throughout the preamble and paragraphs 7, 9, 14, 23, 29 and 33 of the Declaration to the SDGs.

Urban Resilience and global development frameworks and goals

New Urban Agenda

United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development.
October 2016

We deliver on a number of key goals of the New Urban Agenda agreed by Member States during the Habitat III Conference:

- 1- New resilient planning paradigms in urban systems;
- 2- Legal and regulatory frameworks to enable and govern urban development;
- 3- Analysing risks inherent in urban areas
- 4- Promoting good practice in local economic, development strategies through marketing safer, resilient cities.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.
March 2015

Our work contributes to the Framework's overall objective to reduce vulnerability to disasters and increase preparedness for response and recovery, including our contributions to the Four Priorities for Action:

- 1- Data collection and analysis, and building knowledge on disaster risk reduction;
- 2- Strengthening disaster risk governance through the adoption of plans;
- 3- Investment in risk reduction for resilience;
- 4- Scaling-up of preparedness and a 'build-back better' approach in recovery.

Paris Agreement on Climate Change

21st Conference of the Parties.
December 2015

Article 7 calls for strengthening of resilience to climate change in the pursuit of sustainable development. By engaging local governments in these efforts, resilience in cities contributes to the following principles of the Paris Agreement:

- 1- Adaptation (dealing with impacts of climate change);
- 2- Loss and Damage (minimizing loss and damage linked to climate change);
- 3- Role of cities (building resilience).

Agenda for Humanity

World Humanitarian Summit.
May 2016

Of the 32 core commitments (organized into 5 core responsibilities), our work aligns principally with responsibilities 1, 3, 4 & 5.

- 1- Political leadership to end and prevent conflict. Commitments D;
- 3- Leave no one behind. Commitment A;
- 4- From delivering Aid to Ending Need; Commitments A, B, C;
- 5- Invest in Humanity. Commitment A.

Leading the Global Alliance for Urban Crises is also a major commitment of UN-Habitat to this Agenda.



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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_18390

