

Resilience Planning Made Easy – an ICLEI Planning Cycle

28 June 2019

THE FIVE ICLEI PATHWAYS



LOW EMISSION
DEVELOPMENT



NATURE-BASED
DEVELOPMENT



EQUITABLE
AND PEOPLE-
CENTERED
DEVELOPMENT



RESILIENT
DEVELOPMENT



CIRCULAR
DEVELOPMENT

The **FIVE ICLEI PATHWAYS** towards low emission, nature-based, equitable, resilient and circular development are designed to create **SYSTEMIC CHANGE**. The pathways are a framework for designing **INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS** that balance the patterns of human life and the built and natural environments.

RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT PATHWAY



RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT

The resilient development pathway anticipates, prevents, absorbs and recovers from shocks and stresses, especially those brought about by rapid environmental technological, social and demographic change.

https://iclei.org/en/our_approach.html

A Family of methodologies

Green Climate Cities

Nature Pathway

Urban Resilience











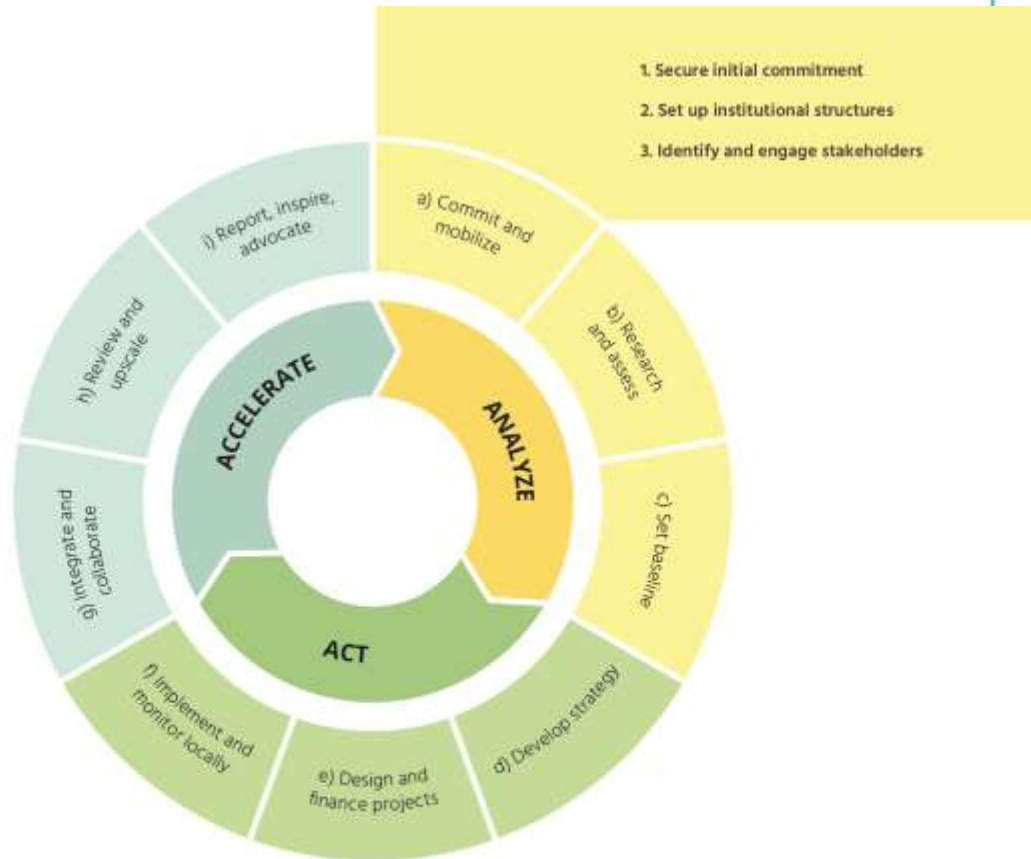


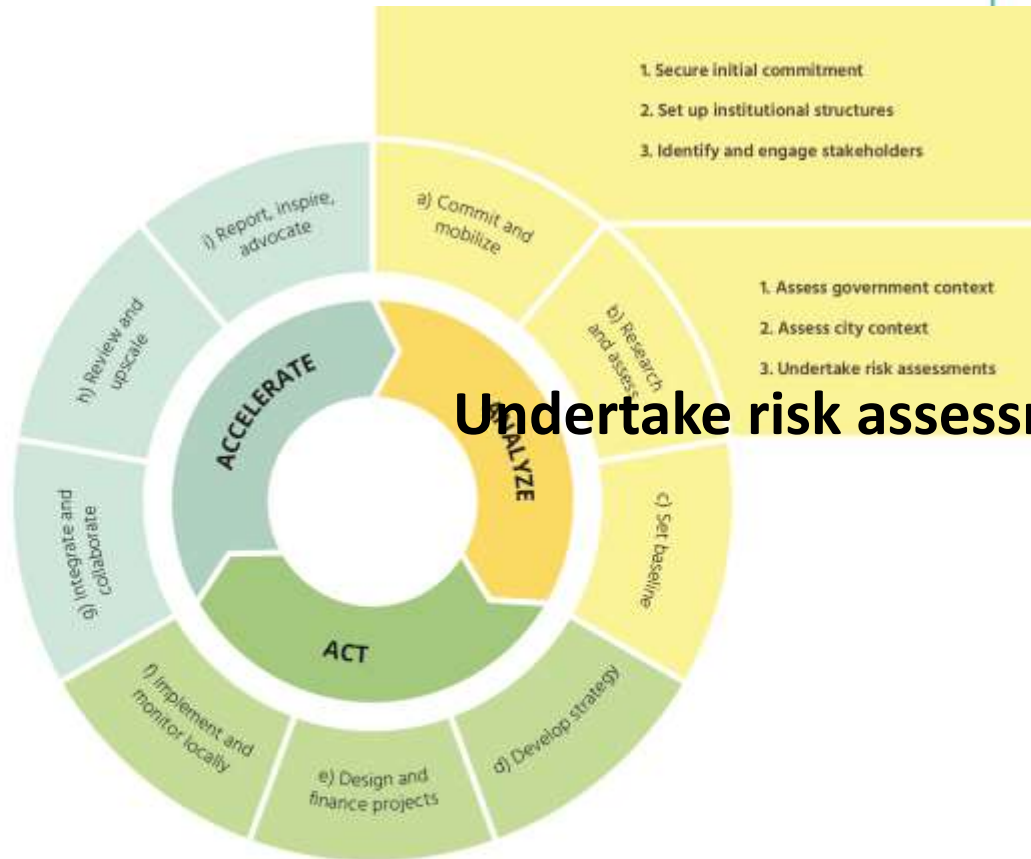












Undertake risk assessments

Taxonomy of hazards

CLASSIFICATION OF URBAN HAZARDS

Natural	Technological	Socio-economic
Earthquake Flooding Severe storm Wildfire Extreme temperature Drought Tsunami Epidemic Insect infestation <i>Note: further lists of natural hazards can be found in the UNISDR QRE tool</i>	Fire Building collapse Explosion Transport accident Gas leak Oil spill Chemical spill Poisoning Radiation System breakdown (e.g. ICT, water, energy, health, education etc)	Political conflict Social conflict Labor strike/unrest Terrorism War Economic crisis Business discontinuity High unemployment Corruption Supply crises (e.g. <u>food, water, housing, energy etc</u>)

City Systems

Example 1: Indicative checklist of core and secondary urban systems:

Some Core Urban Systems

- Ecosystems
- Land
- Energy
- Water
- Food
- Shelter
- Transport
- Communications

Some Secondary Urban Systems

- Health care
- Education
- Finance
- Markets
- Sanitation
- Community services
- Public security
- Taxation

Vulnerability Assessment of risks

Exposure to the risk

Degree of sensitivity to risk

Capacity to adapt to (or mitigate) the risk

May apply to groups of people, localities, or city services and systems

Key questions

1. What is the most effective way of guiding cities to focus on the broad range of challenges they will face in the future?
2. To what extent must Resilience Planning be a very scientific or technical process?
3. To what extent should Resilience Planning be about connecting with people - crowd sourcing, achieving buy-in, change management?
4. Can the concept of Vulnerability, which is at the heart of climate adaptation planning, be equally applied to Urban Resilience planning?