



SESSION DESCRIPTION

G4 Measuring urban resilience and evaluating impacts

Presentations

Date: Saturday, 28 April 2018

Time: 09:00-10:30

Rooms: S29-31

Language: English

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Organized by: ICLEI World Secretariat

OBJECTIVE

In recent years, there has been increased international attention on urban resilience building. Several strategies have been implemented at the city and metropolitan level. How do we measure success? How do we enable local governments to measure their disaster and climate resilience? And how do we monitor the impact of efforts made?

This session attempted to address these complicated questions. The discussion began by introducing a research study that provides a sound guide for local and sub-national governments to choose the most suitable resilience assessment framework among the existing, widely applied measurement frameworks. The main characteristics and necessary indicators to be considered by local government decision makers at the early steps of resilience building was presented. Moreover, an illustration of real-world application of one of the most popular urban resilience assessment frameworks provided participants with a deeper understanding of how to measure disaster resilience in their specific local context. Next, German municipalities' climate resilience efforts were in focus. In the past ten years, many local authorities in Germany have started a wide range of activities aimed at dealing with the impacts of climate change and increasing resilience. However, few cities have undertaken actions to evaluate the impacts of their efforts made. As a basis for monitoring and evaluation in this realm, it is important to have a clear-cut conception of what components actually constitute urban climate resilience. A draft framework which aims to describe the dimensions and sub-dimensions most relevant for urban climate resilience in German urban areas was presented. This framework and a set of indicators to operationalize it – i.e. to effectively measure climate resilience at the local level – are developed as part of the research project “*Monitoring adaptation measures and climate resilience in cities*” (MONARES) and will be applied by German local authorities in 2018.

The next two presentations provided a brief reality check to the measurement, monitoring and evaluation of resilience and climate change adaptation efforts from the perspective of local governments. Last, measuring and evaluating the impact from the multi-year Coastal Cities Adaptation Program on the vulnerable Mozambican communities' resilience will unveil valuable lessons on measuring progress and evaluating impact of intervention.

OUTCOMES

- Participants got an overview of existing disaster and climate resilience frameworks and their applications worldwide;
- They were exposed to the challenges of monitoring and evaluating resilience efforts;
- Take this knowledge with them to apply in their own communities, cities and regions.



METHODOLOGY

- The facilitator introduced the session topic and contributors **(10 minutes)**
- Each presentation was allotted 10 minutes **(4 x 10 minutes)**
- The facilitator will manage questions and answers **(30 minutes)**
- Closing remarks by the facilitator **(10 minutes)**

CONTRIBUTORS

Facilitator *Joseph Wladkowski, Head of ICLEI Global Capacity Center, ICLEI World Secretariat Bonn, Germany*

Presenter *Pourya Salehi, Urban Research Team, ICLEI World Secretariat, Bonn, Germany*

Utilizing a convenient resilience measurement framework: A guide for local and sub-national governments

This presentation introduced a research study that provides a sound guide for local and sub-national governments to choose the most suitable and fit for purpose resilience assessment framework from the existing and widely applied measurement frameworks. While a large number of studies have been conducted on the importance of disaster resilience measurement, a few of them suggest how and by which mechanism the concept can be measured. Moreover, there is little orthodoxy in measurement of resilience in the real world.

Presenter *Christian Kind, Senior Project Manager, Adelphi research GmbH, Berlin, Germany*

Developing a framework for urban climate resilience in German municipalities

Since around 2008, many local authorities in Germany have started taking actions to deal with the impacts of climate change and increase their city's resilience. However, few cities have undertaken actions to evaluate the impacts of their efforts made. As a basis for monitoring and evaluation in this realm, it is important to have a clear-cut conception of what components constitute urban climate resilience. This contribution presented a draft framework that aims to describe the dimensions and sub dimensions most relevant for urban climate resilience in German municipalities.

Presenter *Gwendolen B. White, Chair, Commission on Sustainability, City of Bloomington, USA*

Tracking progress on community resilience and sustainability efforts in Bloomington, Indiana

The City of Bloomington Commission on Sustainability (BCOS) promotes economic development, environmental health, and social equity in our community for present and future generations. The commission gathers and disseminates information; promotes practical initiatives; and measures, monitors, and reports on our community's progress toward sustainability. This presentation shared valuable lessons from the BCOS on key challenges and future steps in tracking the local resilience and sustainability efforts that in line with ISO 37120, CDP, and GRI.

Presenter *Brian App, Director, Chemonics International Inc., Washington D.C., USA*

Measuring resilience progress of coastal cities in Mozambique

This presentation introduced the Mozambique Coastal Cities Adaptation Program (CCAP) (2014 – 2018) and speak to the progress made for the target communities involved as a result of the program. An ambitious initiative supported by USAID, CCAP's objective is to improve the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities in Mozambique and to facilitate the adoption of adaptive measures at the local level. Nearing the end of the program, objective and perceived results will be shared.