CITY RESILIENCE GLOBAL PROGRAMME

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Humanitarian response alone is utterly insufficient. We must establish a solid link between the humanitarian, resilience and development dimensions.

ANTÓNIO GUTERRES

Secretary-General of the United Nations

UN-Habitat's resilience work brings together local governments, humanitarian organizations, academia and all other stakeholders to protect and enhance people's lives, secure development gains, foster an investible environment and drive positive change.

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A RESILIENT CITY

plans and acts to prepare for and respond to hazards – natural and human-made, sudden and slow-onset – in order to protect and enhance people's lives, secure development gains, foster an investible environment, and drive positive change.

Our vision is for all local governments to actively engage in building urban resilience with a **people-centred** and **holistic** approach.

OUR CHALLENGES

Rapid Growth in Cities

Climate Change

Engagement Stakeholders

Local Government Capacity

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OUR COMMITMENTS

are set out in globally agreed international frameworks and our work promotes achievement of these goals and targets.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

IMPLEMENTING THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

COP21 · CMP11
PARIS 2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 - 2030

WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT
13-16 JULY 2015 · ADDIS ABABA · ETHIOPIA
TIME FOR GLOBAL ACTION

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WHAT IS URBAN RESILIENCE?

Urban resilience is 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**.

Risk Reduction

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Climate Action

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Humanitarian Action

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URBAN RESILIENCE

Development

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Sustainability

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Social Action

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URBAN RESILIENCE CHARACTERISTICS

SYSTEMIC APPROACH

WHAT
Persistent
Adaptable
Inclusive

HOW
Integrated
Reflexive
Transformative

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URBAN RESILIENCE CHARACTERISTICS

SYSTEMIC APPROACH

WHAT

Persistent
Adaptable
Inclusive

PERSISTENT

A persistent city anticipates impacts in order to prepare itself for current and future shocks and stresses. It builds robustness by incorporating coping mechanisms to withstand disturbances and protect people and assets. It encourages redundancy in its networks by generating spare capacity and back-ups to maintain and restore basic services, ensuring reliability during and after disruption.

ADAPTABLE

An adaptable city considers not only foreseeable risks, but also accepts current and future uncertainty. Going beyond redundancy, it diversifies its services, functions and processes by establishing alternatives. It is resourceful in its capacity to repurpose human, financial and physical capital. It pursues a flexibility that encourages it to absorb, adjust and evolve in the face of changing circumstances, dynamically responding by turning change into opportunity.

INCLUSIVE

An inclusive city centres on people by understanding that being resilient entails protecting each person from any negative impact. Recognising that people in vulnerable situations are among the most affected by hazards, it actively strives towards social inclusion by promoting equality, equity and fulfilment of human rights. It fosters social cohesion and empowers comprehensive and meaningful participation in all governance processes in order to develop resilience.

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URBAN RESILIENCE CHARACTERISTICS
SYSTEMIC APPROACH

HOW
Integrated
Reflexive
Transformative

INTEGRATED
An integrated city appreciates that it is composed of and influenced by indivisible, interdependent and interacting systems. It combines and aligns many lenses to ensure input is holistic, coherent and mutually supportive towards a common cause. It enables a transdisciplinary collaboration that encourages open communication and facilitates strategic coordination. It supports the collective functioning of the city and guarantees far-reaching, positive and durable change.

REFLEXIVE
A reflexive city understands that its system and surroundings are continuously changing. It is aware that past trends have shaped current urban processes yet appreciates its potential to transform through shocks and stresses over time. It is reflective, conveying the capacity to learn from knowledge, past experiences and new information. It also learns by doing and installs mechanisms to iteratively examine progress as well as systematically update and improve structures.

TRANSFORMATIVE
A transformative city adopts a proactive approach to building resilience in order to generate positive change. It actively strives to alleviate and ultimately eradicate untenable circumstances. It fosters ingenuity and pursues forward-looking, innovative solutions that over time create a system that is no longer prone to risk. A transformative city is focused and goal-oriented towards a shared vision of the resilient city.

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URBAN RESILIENCE DIMENSIONS

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OUR WORK

on urban resilience includes technical cooperation, advocacy and knowledge and aims to achieve a better urban future for all

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TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

ADVOCACY

KNOWLEDGE

OUR CITY RESILIENCE PROFILING TOOL

UN-Habitat's most comprehensive tool for building urban resilience, the CRPT is a practical framework used by cities to gather and analyse resilience data and plan informed actions.

No plans, integrating actions

No indexes, city profiles

No comparisons

WHERE WE WORK

CRPT

Barcelona, Spain

Barcelona is one of the major cities in Europe with a strong commitment to building urban resilience. Through the Urban Resilience Board for Infrastructure and Services Supply, it counters the impacts of various types of crises faced in the city.

+ info

CRPT

Yakutsk, Russia

The largest city built on permafrost with extreme temperatures (-60/+40), resilience is a key issue for the city's future. The municipal government, from the Mayor and the technical divisions, have shown a strong commitment to building the city's resilience agenda and is currently implementing the City Resilience Profiling Tool.

+ info

CRPT

Port Vila, Vanuatu

With a population of 44,000, Port Vila is the largest city on the island and the hub of the island's economic activity.
The tropical climate puts the city at risk of severe storms and hurricanes. Engagement with UN-Habitat's CRPP is supported through the European Commission's DEVCO project.

+ info

Paraguay

e Paraguay River, flooding is a for the city's population, ver half a million. The local Asunción is formally engaged ugh the European DEVCO project in 2017 and has llection to work towards s for Resilience.

+ info

CRPT

Dakar, Senegal

Dakar's history is rather recent, the oldest buildings dating back to 1860s. Dakar's first inhabitants were Mandinka people. They were the ones discovered by Dinis Diasthe Portuguese explorer who landed on its coasts in 1444. At the end of the 15th century, some Lebou fishermen who were fleeing Takrur, a kingdom located in the North-East of the Senegal River began to settle there.

+ info

CRPT

Maputo, Mozambique

The capital and largest city in Mozambique, Maputo's 1.7 million population are at risk from drought. The city is engaging with UN-Habitat's CRPP through the support provided by the European Commission's DEVCO project. With formal engagement from the city council and data collection initiated, the city is on track to have a resilience action plan in 2019. Maputo is one of the six pilot cities of the Medellin Collaboration for Urban Resilience model.

+ info

ADVOCACY

plementation

n - Project

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CRPT IMPLEMENTATION STEPS

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CRPT IMPLEMENTATION

CRPT Methodology

Diagnosis Workshop

A4R Workshop

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

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CRPT DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS

User friendly

Training

Guided

SET 1

City ID, Urban Elements

SET 2

Stakeholders and Local Government

SET 3

Shocks, Stresses and Challenges

WHAT?

SET 1 CONTEXT

City ID

- Historical Context
- Spatial Context
- Local Government and Public Administration + Decision-making Survey / Decision-implementation Survey
- Population and Demographics
- Economy and Livelihoods
- Hazards and Challenges + Risk Reduction Measures

+ GIS

The current context of the urban, this set informs the scenarios that the city is likely to face according to its intrinsic characteristics

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

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WHAT?

SET 1 PERFORMANCE

This data set captures essential information about the elements that make up the city and cross-cutting issues.

Urban Elements

- Built Environment
- Supply Chain and Logistics
- Basic Infrastructure
- Mobility
- Municipal Public Services
- Social Inclusion and Protection
- Economy
- Ecology

Crosscutting Issues

- INFORMALITY
- POOR INFRASTRUCTURE
- ACCESS TO LAND AND LAND TENURE
- GENDER EQUALITY
- EFFICIENCY IN THE USE OF RESOURCES
- HUMAN RIGHTS
- CLIMATE ACTION
- HUMANITARIAN ACTION

+ GIS

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

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SET 1 PERFORMANCE

Built Environment

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

- **Built Environment**
- Supply Chain and Logistics
- Basic Infrastructure
- Mobility
- Municipal Public Services
- Social Inclusion and Protection
- Economy
- Ecology

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- **Urban Form** — Urban growth model including land consumption and expansion, open areas, public open space and street layout.
- **Land Tenure** — Land tenure systems and land rights, access to secure land, and capacities to administrate land.
- **Housing** — Availability and affordability of adequately located and constructed housing.
- **Built Assets** — Adequate location, construction and maintenance of critical facilities and other important built assets.

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SET 1 PERFORMANCE

Supply Chain & Logistics

- Built Environment
- **Supply Chain and Logistics**
- Basic Infrastructure
- Mobility
- Municipal Public Services
- Social Inclusion and Protection
- Economy
- Ecology

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

SUPPLY CHAIN AND LOGISTICS

Water Resources	Availability of water resources, consumption and resource balance, and integrated water resource management.
Energy Resources	Different sources of energy allocated or produced locally, renewable share, capacity and efficiency of resources and supply operations.
Food Supply	Availability and stability of basic food both imported and local, including management of food chain.
Logistics	Capacities and management of the freight and logistics platforms for general materials and goods, including critical access and distribution points.

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SET 1 PERFORMANCE

Basic Infrastructure

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

- Built Environment
- Supply Chain and Logistics
- **Basic Infrastructure**
- Mobility
- Municipal Public Services
- Social Inclusion and Protection
- Economy
- Ecology

BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Energy

- **a.** Buildings Supply: Diversity of access to energy supplies, coverage of network supplies, efficiency in the provision, supply operations, and maintenance and monitoring of supply networks.
- **b.** Mobility Supply: Coverage of network supplies, efficiency in the provision, supply operations, and maintenance and monitoring of supply networks.

Water

- **a.** Water Supply: Access to drinking water, water supply network coverage, efficiency and operational standards, maintenance and monitoring of supply network.
- **b.** Wastewater and Sanitation: Access to sanitation, wastewater network coverage, treatment and discharge methods, maintenance and monitoring of wastewater systems.
- **c.** Stormwater: Stormwater collection systems, stormwater and flood management strategies, effectiveness of stormwater solutions and maintenance and monitoring of supply network.

Solid waste

- Network coverage and access to waste collection system, efficiency of treatment such as recycling and energy recovery, disposal and continuity of operations, including for non-municipal and hazardous waste.

Telecommunications

- **a.** Phone and Internet: Access diversity, coverage of networks, and network operations.
- **b.** Television and Radio: Access diversity, coverage of networks, and network operations.

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SET 1 PERFORMANCE

Mobility

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

- Built Environment
- Supply Chain and Logistics
- Basic Infrastructure
- **Mobility**
- Municipal Public Services
- Social Inclusion and Protection
- Economy
- Ecology

MOBILITY

Urban Mobility

Diversity and modal share, coverage of transport networks, access to transport including public and private modes, and continuity of operation

Inter-regional mobility

Diversity and modal share, coverage and capacity of main entry points, access, and continuity of operation.

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SET 1 PERFORMANCE

Municipal Public Services

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

- Built Environment
- Supply Chain and Logistics
- Basic Infrastructure
- Mobility
- **Municipal Public Services**
- Social Inclusion and Protection
- Economy
- Ecology

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC SERVICES

- **Cemeteries and Crematoriums** — Diversity, coverage, access, and quality and safety monitoring.
- **Civil Registration** — Typology of authorities, coverage, access and data management and dissemination systems.
- **Criminal justice and law enforcement**
  - **a.** Violence and Insecurity: crimes against property, violent crimes, conflict related deaths and domestic violence.
  - **b.** Law Enforcement: Diversity and typology of law enforcement institutions, coverage with local security forces, and continuity of operations.
  - **c.** Correction facilities: Typology and quality of correction facilities.
  - **d.** Access to Justice: Diversity and typology of justice institutions and access to justice.
- **Cultural heritage and cultural activities** — Diversity and typology of cultural heritage/institutions, access to culture, maintenance of cultural heritage.
- **Emergency and rescue services** — Diversity and typology and continuity of operations.
- **Food inspection and monitoring institutions** — Typology of authorities, their responsibilities, monitoring mechanisms and data management, and dissemination and awareness raising.
- **Communicable diseases surveillance and response system** — Typology of authorities in charge, Capacity of surveillance system, Mechanisms of data collection and management, Emergency response and Warning and awareness raising mechanisms.
- **Municipal taxes and fines** — Analysis of typology and responsibilities, coverage aspects, and access.
- **Public Lighting** — Analysis of diversity of public lighting, coverage, maintenance, and continuity of operation.

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SET 1 PERFORMANCE

Social Inclusion and Protection

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

- Built Environment
- Supply Chain and Logistics
- Basic Infrastructure
- Mobility
- Municipal Public Services
- **Social Inclusion and Protection**
- Economy
- Ecology

SOCIAL INCLUSION AND PROTECTION

- **Social Accountability**
  - Consultation of citizens in development interventions, consideration of citizens' initiatives (bottom-up approaches), collaboration of civil society organization in local government's decision-making processes, collection of citizens' and/or beneficiaries' feedback, and use of grievance redress mechanisms in operations.
- **Access to Social Protection Floors**
  - Status of poverty and economic deprivation, access to health care through appropriate insurance, income security for children (including the one guaranteeing the access to food), assistance for unemployed, underemployed and poor people, and income security for elderly and disabled people.
- **Access to Basic Social Servicess**
  - **a.** Access to education: including coverage of education services and access, in line with SDGs targets.
  - **b.** Access to health: including coverage with regular and emergency services, and access to health facilities for all categories of population in need.
  - **c.** Access to social care and protection: including coverage with prevention and specialized protection services, and access of specific categories of people in vulnerable situations.
  - **d.** Access to food: including coverage with nutrition programmes and the respective access.

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SET 1 PERFORMANCE

Economy

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

- Built Environment
- Supply Chain and Logistics
- Basic Infrastructure
- Mobility
- Municipal Public Services
- Social Inclusion and Protection
- **Economy**
- Ecology

ECONOMY

Local Economic Structure

Analyses both the stability and potential vulnerabilities of the local economy through measures of diversity, gross product, and employment. Identifies additional structural imbalances in an effort to provide a holistic assessment of market reliability.

Fiscal Stability & Municipal Finance

Evaluates the fiscal composition and financial capabilities of the local government.

Market Connectivity

Measures the intensity and efficacy of the local economy's connectivity to markets, be they local, regional, national or global.

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SET 1 PERFORMANCE

Ecology

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

- Built Environment
- Supply Chain and Logistics
- Basic Infrastructure
- Mobility
- Municipal Public Services
- Social Inclusion and Protection
- Economy
- **Ecology**

ECOLOGY

Ecosystem Services	Condition, trend and maintenance of the ecosystem and the service.
Ecological Footprint	Bio-capacity, ecological footprint of production and consumption: Analysis of the bio-capacity, and the footprint of production and consumption.
Biodiversity and Green Areas	Biodiversity in the city and protected natural areas in the region.
Environmental Quality	GHG emissions and inventory; state of air, water, and other types of pollution; and monitoring of pollution.

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SET 1
Context Data

CONTEXTUAL QUESTIONS

Local Government Surveys

Risk Reduction Measures

SET 3
Shocks. Stresses and Challenges

SET 2
Local Government and Stakeholders

Plans, Policies and Initiatives

SET 1
Performance Data

INDICATORS

Stakeholders Mapping

Sectorial Plans and Projects

WHO?

SET 2

Stakeholders and Local Government

This SET analyses roles, responsibilities and influence of relevant stakeholders in the urban resilience process

WHO?

KEY ANALYTICAL FUNCTIONS:

Local Government Structures & Processes
- Decision making
- Decision implementation
- Planning

Stakeholders Mapping
- Full map of stakeholders
- Statutory responsibilities

Influences and interactions
- Power and capacity
- Interests and representation
- Resources

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WHO?

Local Government Structures & Processes

Stakeholders Mapping

Influences and interactions

STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

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WHY?

This SET analyses all plausible hazards that could impact the urban area

SET 3

Shocks, Stresses & Challenges

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WHY?

SET 3

Shocks, Stresses and Challenges

OBJECTIVES OF ANALYSIS:

- drawing an overall mapping of the city's proneness to shocks, the stresses affecting the city's performance and the challenges the city is facing, and their interrelations, while highlighting the ones considered as most serious in terms of their impacts.
- Better inform Actions for Resilience (A4R) of the concrete realities on the ground, including risk and threats posed by shocks, stresses and challenges.

WHY?

KEY ANALYTICAL FUNCTIONS:

Identification of Shocks, Stresses and Challenges

- Shocks Identification
- Stresses Identification
- Challenges Identification

Interrelations between SSC and Urban System

- Interrelations between SSC and Urban Elements
- Interrelations between Shocks,Stresses and Challenges
- Interrelations between SSC and Stakeholders

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SET 3

Risk Reduction Measures

- Risk reduction is aimed at :
  - preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and,
  - managing residual risk,
  - contributing to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development.

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CRPT MODELLING

Our network approach maps the connections between **stakeholders, hazards, all elements of the urban system to identify capacity gaps and vulnerabilities**

Gaps and vulnerabilities become action areas to build resilience

CRPT Methodology

Diagnosis Workshop

A4R Workshop

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

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COLLECT DATA - ANALYSE - DIAGNOSE

Diagnosis Workshop

- Present findings to Local Government and other relevant stakeholders
- Agree on **Action Vectors** with relevant stakeholders

DEVELOP ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS

Actions for Resilience (A4R) Workshop

- Present action recommendations based on determined Action Vectors
- Build consensus on a **Resilient and Sustainable Roadmap** with relevant stakeholders

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WHAT ARE ACTIONS FOR RESILIENCE?

AN ACTION-ORIENTED TOOL, NOT A NORMATIVE PLAN:
Adaptive learning informed by the City analysis and CRPT

STRATEGIC PLANNING TOOL:
Combining risk reduction and sustainable development

A PROCESS TO BUILD CONSENSUS AMONG DIFFERENT STAKEHOLDERS

WHAT IS THE ADDED VALUE OF ACTIONS FOR RESILIENCE?

TO DEVELOP a SHARED VISION On how to act

TO MODIFY ONGOING PLANS AND ACTIONS

TO DESIGN NEW PROGRAMMES
(Plans and actions) to boost resilience and sustainable development

ACTIONS FOR RESILIENCE

ACTIONS FOR RESILIENCE

NATIONAL URBAN PLANNING
- Multi-Stakeholder Decision Making
- Align Actions with SDG Indicators

LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION
- Identify Implementable Actions
- Identify Barriers to Sustainable Urban Development

RULES AND REGULATION
- Integrate with Existing Legal Frameworks
- Create Monitoring Strategy

FINANCING URBANIZATION
- Strengthen Municipal Finance
- Increase Creditworthiness
- Identify PPP Investment

PLANNING AND DESIGN
- Thematic Strategies
- Resilience-Based Planning

ARTICULATION WITH THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

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THE PROCESS TOWARDS RESILIENCE

Anexo I
Processo de implementação do CRPP em Maputo

O envolvimento do Município de Maputo no processo de implementação do Programa de Perfil de Resilência das Cidades (CRPP) como cidade-piloto começou no último trimestre de 2016, com a apresentação do escopo e da metodologia de trabalho para as principais autoridades, e foi consolidado no segundo semestre de 2017 através de um Memorando de Entendimento (MdE) preparado de forma colaborativa pela ONU-Habitat e o Município de Maputo. Durante este período, a ONU-Habitat / CRPP selecionou um Ponto Focal para o projeto que iria trabalhar com a cidade que, após passar por treinamento em resilência urbana e na CRPT, particularmente na recolha e análise de dados, seria responsável pela implementação direta da CRPP em coordenação com o Município. Posteriormente, o Município atribuiu mais dois (2) Pontos Focais (técnicos municipais) para apoiar diretamente o processo de implementação do CRPP. A ONU-Habitat / CRPP realizou 4 visitas de campo para um maior envolvimento e treinamento com os principais parceiros da cidade.

O CRPP foi implementado em Maputo na sequência do processo de recolha de dados, do envolvimento de atores chave, do processo de análise e de diagnóstico e das recomendações de ações para a resilência. Os Pontos Focais lideraram o processo de recolha de dados através de pesquisas, reuniões técnicas e workshops entre os diferentes setores. Os workshops tinham como objetivo, não só o preenchimento dos dados necessários, mas também o treinamento dos técnicos, vereadores municipais e outros atores relevantes, no entendimento do conceito de resilência urbana e a sua natureza transversal.

A partir das diferentes fases de recolha de dados, surge um primeiro retrato da cidade, o qual fornece uma visão contextual geral, bem como o seu perfil de resilência, que inclui a análise de desempenho e dos principais atores. Seguindo a metodologia da CRPP, a ONU-Habitat contratou uma especialista em Ações para a Resilência, para estabelecer a ponte entre a fase de diagnóstico e a proposta de A4R. Posteriormente, foram compilados num diagnóstico, que foi apresentado e verificado durante o workshop de Diagnóstico realizado em novembro de 2018. Os principais resultados deste workshop foram os Eixos de Ação, nos quais basearam-se as Recomendações para Ações de Resilência e Sustentabilidade (RAR-S). Em março de 2019, as ações propostas foram apresentadas aos atores envolvidos no workshop de Ações para Resilência com o intuito de desenvolver uma metodologia consensual para o desenvolvimento resiliente e sustentável de Maputo. Estes resultados foram apresentados no lançamento oficial do Perfil da Cidade e Ações para Resilência no final de março de 2019, na presença do Exmo. Senhor Presidente do Conselho Municipal da Cidade de Maputo.

Imagem 1: Abril 2018. Visita ONU-Habitat CRPP e o Direção de Justiça Global e Cooperação Internacional da Cidade de Barcelona ao bairro de Chamanculo. Fonte: CRPP (2018).

Figura 1: Linha do tempo do processo de implementação da CRPT em Maputo

- **Out** 2016 — Assinatura da carta de interesse
- **Nov** 2016 — 1º Encontro com o Município para apresentação do projeto
- **Jun** 2017 — 2 reuniões com o Município para discutir as possibilidades de implementação do projeto
- **Jun** 2017 — Formação do Ponto Focal de Maputo no CRPT Versão 1 em Barcelona
- **Set** 2017 — Reunião de cortesia entre o Presidente do Município de Maputo, a ONU-Habitat e o Município de Barcelona
- **Set** 2017 — **Início oficial da implementação**
- **Jan** 2018 — Workshop Técnico de Validação do SET1
- **Fev** 2018 — Participação no Fórum Urbano Mundial em Maputo e publicação do perfil da Cidade de Maputo
- **Apr - Mai** 2018 — 1º Sessão de Validação dos Workshops SET4
- **Set** 2018 — 2º Sessão de Validação dos Workshops do SET4
- **Nov** 2018 — Semana de Resilência BCN - Participação de Maputo
- **Nov** 2018 — Workshop de Diagnóstico
- **Fev** 2019 — A4R Workshop
- **Mar** 2019 — **Lançamento Oficial A4R & Início do Processo de Restituição do CRPP**

Etapas Fundamentais
Principais etapas na implementação
Outros workshops / missões
Participação de Maputo em eventos

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

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THE PROCESS TOWARDS RESILIENCE

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

Abril 2018: Taller sobre los avances técnicos del CRPP

En la ciudad de Barcelona, se desarrolló un taller con participación del Punto Focal y del equipo técnico del Programa.

En base a los avances de proceso de recolección de datos e información, se presenta el progreso -desde el lado cuantitativo- con respecto al desempeño de algunos elementos urbanos, identificándose desafíos y lecciones aprendidas. Asimismo, se consolida el entendimiento sobre los riesgos de la Ciudad al presentar los *shocks* priorizados y generando la ruta crítica para la formulación de las *Acciones para la Resiliencia* (A4R).

También se realiza un intercambio de experiencias con otras ciudades que están implementando el Programa (aspectos tanto técnicos como institucionales).

Septiembre 2018: Presentación del CRPP en la Cumbre de Ciudades Iberoamericanas

La *Unión de Ciudades Capitales de Iberoamérica* (UCCI), con la participación de más de 20 delegaciones internacionales, organizó la *Cumbre Iberoamericana de Ciudades Sustentables* y Resilientes en la ciudad de Asunción en el mes de septiembre. Participaron en este encuentro altas autoridades locales, expertos y técnicos nacionales e internacionales.

La Municipalidad de Asunción, como organizadora y sede del evento, decidió presentar los avances del CRPP en la sesión principal; constituyéndose este momento como un hito institucional en la generación del *Perfil de Resiliencia* de la Ciudad, y apoyando de esta manera la difusión de la experiencia en proceso de implementación al validar su potencial aplicación en otras ciudades.

Octubre 2018 : Segunda Misión Técnica a Asunción. Presentación de avances en el Análisis y Diagnóstico

En los meses precedentes a la segunda misión, y en base a fuentes primarias, entrevistas y consultas de informes internos de la Municipalidad, se alcanza un nivel robusto de información y se construyen ya los analisis estadísticos para la ciudad. En este período se inicia el trabajo cooperativo entre el Punto Focal, técnicos especialistas del Programa y la experta en *Acciones para la Resiliencia* (A4R), conformando un equipo de trabajo que se mantendrá hasta la conclusión del proceso.

Se desarrollan reuniones y visitas para intercambiar avances y criterios respecto al *Perfil de Resiliencia* urbana con los principales ejecutivos *(Directores Generales de la Municipalidad)*. En este proceso se presentan los hallazgos principales y las conclusiones iniciales vinculadas a *shooks*, estreses y desafíos. También se valida el inventario y mapa de actores, y la información del desempeño del sistema urbano en su conjunto. Como principal resultado se tiene entonces la confirmación de los *Vectores de Accion* propuestos (alcance y oportunidad).

Imagen 8: Mesa de diálogo en la Municipalidad. Noviembre 2018. Fuente: CRPP (2018).

Imagen 9: Mesa de diálogo en la Municipalidad. Noviembre 2018. Fuente: CRPP (2018).

Noviembre 2018: Presentación de los avances en Asunción durante la Barcelona Resilience Week (BRW)

Un representante de la Municipalidad de Asunción participó como invitado por parte del CRPP en la BRW 2018, realizando la presentación de los avances en Asunción. Se propusieron diálogos y eventos compartidos con delegaciones de otras ciudaes con el fin de facilitar el intercambio de experiencias.

La comisión de Asunción participó en diferentes eventos, destacando la exposición realizada en la sesión liderada por CGLU (Ciudades y Gobiernos Locales Unidos).

Se confirmó el compromiso de la Municipalidad de Asunción para continuar con el apoyo sostenido al programa y culminar el proceso. Se estableció un acuerdo inicial para desarrollar el proyecto municipal *"La cuenca y su gente"*, que incorpora los resultados preliminares del estudio de *shocks*, estreses y elementos urbanos.

Febrero 2019: Tercera Misión Técnica a Asunción. Presentación preliminar de las Recomendaciones de Acciones para la Resiliencia

Antes de llevar a cabo la misión, se realizó un proceso final de validación de datos e información (elementos urbanos, *shooks*, estreses y desafíos) con las principales contrapartes. La experta en *Acciones para la Resiliencia* había establecido previamente una lista inicial de potenciales Acciones para la Resiliencia (tomando como base la matriz relacional de estreses e indicadores del CRPT, y los tres Vectores de Acción previamente validados: agua, movilidad pendular y economía).

El principal evento que se desarrolló fue el *Taller de Acciones para la Resiliencia*, y contó con la participación de las principales autoridades y *Direcciones Generales*. En el evento se compartieron los resultados del diagnóstico de lo que se ha dado en denominar el *Escenario Actual* con respecto a resiliencia de la Ciudad, y el análisis que había permitido la identificación preliminar de los vectores sobre los cuales se construyen las *Acciones para la Resiliencia*. El *Escenario Tendencial* y el *Escenario Resiliente y Sostenible* tambien fueron descritos.

Como parte del proceso se realizó una reunión ejecutiva con el *Intendente Municipal* y las principales autoridades, presentando los resultados del proceso realizado con los principales hallazgos y conclusiones clave. Se realizaron también una serie de reuniones bilaterales y visitas de campo con objeto de recabar toda la información necesaria para el proceso de generación de los informes finales.

Imagen 10: Taller de Acciones para la Resiliencia. Febrero 2019. Fuente: CRPP (2019).

Imagen 11: Taller de Acciones para la Resiliencia. Febrero 2019. Fuente: CRPP (2019).

Imagen 12: Taller de Acciones para la Resiliencia. Febrero 2019. Fuente: CRPP (2019).

STEP 1

DATA / GIS

STEP 2

VISUALS PLATFORM

STEP 3

RAR - S

"GIVING BACK" PROCESS

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THE PROCESS TOWARDS RESILIENCE

STEP 1

DATA / GIS

STEP 2

VISUALS PLATFORM

STEP 3

RAR - S

"GIVING BACK" PROCESS

https://urbanresiliencehub.org/crpt-dakar/

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CLIMATE TRENDS INFORMATION

Available in: https://city-climate-trends.lobelia.earth/ru/yakutsk/

THE PROCESS TOWARDS RESILIENCE

Capítulo 2: Cenário de Tendência

Capítulo 2

Cenário de Tendência

2.1 Construção do Cenário de Tendência

Esta situação é um passo enfrente no reforço da resilência da Cidade de Maputo ao considerar a situação atual existente (Cenário atual) com as suas fraquezas e fortalezas, tentando manter (e/ou replicar) o bom que existe e mudar ou melhorar outras facetas.

Como foi referido na explicação da metodologia do CRPP, o Cenário de Tendência surge como consequência de cruzar o Cenário Atual com as políticas, planos e estratégias elaborados e/ou aprovados; pois estes documentos devem orientar em que direção se vai encaminhar a Cidade.

Como apresenta de forma gráfica a figura, conhecendo o Cenário Atual e cruzando o mesmo com todos os planos, políticas e projectos existentes, a situação mudaria completamente: aumentaria consideravelmente o número de verdes na visão geral dos indicadores (**veja o Apêndice 2. Cenário Atual. Escolha dos indicadores e sua relação com os choques e estresses en Maputo**).

Não é a falta de planos, políticas e estratégias o que retém à cidade de Maputo na situação actual. Moçambique é um país com uma legislação muito avançada e Maputo é uma cidade onde foram realizados muitos estudos, pesquisas, planos e estratégias. Mas tudo isso, infelizmente, fica na maioria das vezes esquecido, nas gavetas de alguma secretária ou na prateleira de um departamento porque não houve a suficiente apropriação ou não foi concebido considerando a sustentabilidade (acabaram os fundos, acabou o projecto sem possibilidade de replicá-lo).

Já foram referidos na explicação dos estresses vários documentos existentes (políticas e estratégias), aprovados e em implementação (com maior ou menor sucesso), nas diferentes áreas pormenorizadas. Foi feito também o levantamento dos principais documentos - políticas, estratégias, legislação, etc. - (**veja o Apêndice 5. Lista de políticas, planos e iniciativas**), que sustentam cada um dos elementos urbanos analisados na recolha de dados. Contudo, muitos dos técnicos em áreas específicas desconhecem a sua existência; pelo que a sua observância e aplicação efectiva está muito aquém do que seria desejável.

Relativamente à resilência, pode-se afirmar que a situação não é muito diferente. Sendo um termo que está na moda (infelizmente ainda mais depois do Ciclone Idai, que assolou a Cidade de Beira em Março 2019), Maputo já se beneficiou de estudos e análises sobre esta temática, mas não foram posteriormente implementados.

Figura 26. Processo de construção de um cenário resiliente e sustentável. Fonte: CRPP (2018).

Capítulo 2: Cenário de Tendência

101

109

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

STEP 1

DATA / GIS

STEP 2

VISUALS PLATFORM

STEP 3

RAR - S

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TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

BACK TO LINES OF ACTIONS

Land and Property Data

- Prioritise accurate and up-to-date data collection about land and property
- Investment in systems and IT functions
- Communications and public awareness raising regarding PVMC and ward boundaries

BACK TO LINES OF ACTIONS

Youth Employment

- Collect data on youth employment
- Develop a youth commercial agriculture network
- Develop a Youth Workforce Preparation Hub

BACK TO LINES OF ACTIONS

Solid Waste Management

- Data collection on waste dumping through upcoming ward surveys
- PVMC convenes a waste management Steering Committee
- Communications and public awareness raising regarding solid waste management

LINES OF ACTION

Land and Property Data

Solid Waste Management

Youth Employment

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ACTIONS FOR RESILIENCE

NATIONAL URBAN PLANNING

- Multi-Stakeholder Decision Making
- Align Actions with SDG Indicators

CRPP concrete action:
National Urban Resilience Strategy

LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION

- Identify Implementable Actions
- Identify Barriers to Sustainable Urban Development

CRPP concrete action:
Resilience Unit
Observatory of Urban Resilience
Resilience Board

RULES AND REGULATION

- Integrate with Existing Legal Frameworks
- Create Monitoring Strategy

CRPP concrete action:
Urban Legal Framework to be revised

FINANCING URBANIZATION

- Strengthen Municipal Finance
- Increase Creditworthiness
- Identify PPP Investment

CRPP concrete action:
Surveys / waste collection

PLANNING AND DESIGN

- Thematic Strategies
- Resilience-Based Planning

CRPP concrete actions:
New network of walkable spaces design and panning

ARTICULATION WITH THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

CRPT OUTCOMES

Increased capacity to build urban resilience

A RESILIENT CITY

Actions for Resilience

Local Resilience baseline (profile)

Objective knowledge: measurable, verifiable and results focusing

Engagement of stakeholders and awareness of risks

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

ADVOCACY

KNOWLEDGE

ADVOCACY

Awareness Raising & Communication

Fostering Communities of Practice

Engaging Stakeholders

Promoting Synergies

ADVOCACY: COMMUNICATION & AWARENESS

ADVOCACY ENGAGING STAKEHOLDERS

Strategies to support engagement

Communication products to engage

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ADVOCACY: PROMOTING SYNERGIES

- Medellin Collaboration for Urban Resilience
- Making Cities Resilient Campaign
- Global Alliance for Urban Crises (GAUC)
- Resilience to cope with Climate Change in Urban area (RESCCUE)
- Inter-Agency Standing Committee for Humanitarian Assistance (IASC)
- Risk Nexus Initiative
- Local Government Associations (UCLG, C40)
- ISO / TC 292 / Working Group 5

URBAN RESILIENCE HUB

ADVOCACY

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

RESILIENCE PILLS

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CITIES

ADVOCACY

KNOWLEDGE

RESILIENCE KNOWLEDGE HUB

Training

Academia

Tracking Trends

Validation of Approaches

KNOWLEDGE

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TRENDS IN URBAN RESILIENCE

INTRODUCTION

"Humanitarian response alone is utterly insufficient. We must establish a solid link between the humanitarian, resilience and development dimensions."

– Antonio Guterres

Secretary-General of the United Nations
Conference on Syrian Refugee Situation, October 2014

As our world becomes predominantly urban, cities are increasingly emerging as the field where the main challenges for sustainable development will and must be tackled.

Collectively, cities are simultaneously responsible for 70% of global GDP, greenhouse gas emissions, and global waste, as well as over 60% of global energy consumption[1]. The United Nations estimates that four out of five people will be living in urban areas by the middle of the century. Unprecedented urbanisation trends bring the potential to transform our cities into unique hubs for services, and to fulfil the promise of inclusion and better social and economic opportunities for all. However, if not properly managed and planned, these same trends can put a severe strain on urban systems: unleashing long-term stresses on their basic components and exposing their weaknesses to the disruptive impacts of multiple shocks.

The unabated pace of climate change is increasing both the frequency and intensity of natural hazards and exponentially augmenting the vulnerability of urban areas by producing economic, physical and social disturbances or provoking major waves of population displacement. The latter, whether triggered by rapid urbanisation, natural disasters or armed conflicts, is putting increased pressure not only on housing and infrastructure, but also on the labour market, urban environment and community cohesion amongst others. Such transformations can contribute to the appearance of large areas of urban informality, exacerbated by protracted economic hardles and consequent social polarisations, and potentially increase vulnerability to urban crises.

Consistent with this context, and amid a growing need to bridge the gap between urbanisation and sustainable growth, in order to turn the former into a driving force for development and inclusivity, 'resilience building' has gained greater currency over the last few decades. From its origins in ecological systems thinking, resilience as a concept is rapidly informing and shaping a wide variety of disciplines and actions, including the urban field.

[1] http://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda

In 2012, UN-Habitat began its work on urban resilience through the launch of the City Resilience Profiling Programme (CRPP) – now integrated as one 'pillar' of the agency-wide Urban Resilience Programme (URP). CRPP provides national and local governments with appropriate tools to profile, assess and monitor the resilience of cities in the face of a wide range of challenges. Over the last five years the CRPP, and henceforth the URP, have been committed to meeting the growing global demand for fostering resilience by actively promoting a comprehensive and integrated urban planning and management approach based on a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder and multi-hazard understanding of urban environments.

As our world becomes predominantly urban, cities are increasingly emerging as the field where the main challenges for sustainable development will and must be tackled.

The importance accorded to issues such as risk reduction, disaster prevention and the sustainable development of urban areas by UN-Habitat, other United Nations bodies and partners, has been broadly accompanied by a growing global interest in cities, especially from a resilience perspective.

Such unprecedented momentum for building resilience is coterminous with a perspective shift towards a less sectorial and more holistic understanding of urban environments, an approach that is strongly reflected in the Post-2015 Development Framework. A wider variety of actors, knowledge, expertise and financial resources than ever before are now pooled together in this field.

KNOWLEDGE

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CRPT GUIDE

KNOWLEDGE

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URBAN RESILIENCE ENHANCER SERIES

Climate Action

Upgrading from Informality

Gender Equality

Social Resilience Guide

Infrastructure Improvement

Human Rights

Resource-Efficiency

KNOWLEDGE

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KNOWLEDGE

"Between RISK REDUCTION and SUSTAINABILITY, there is a blurred though PROMISING area where the city may become RESILIENT." (Celaya Alvarez, 2020)

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