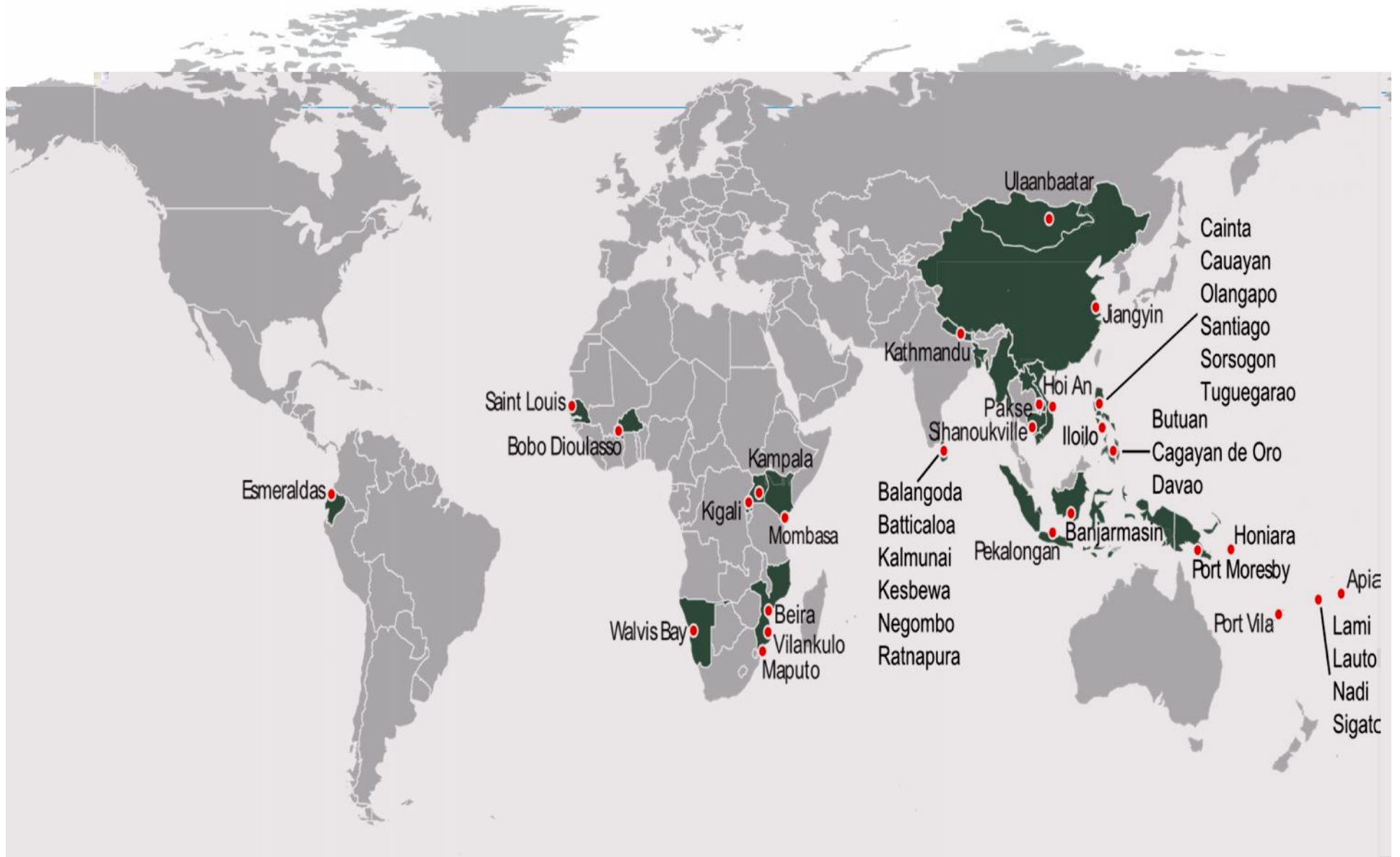


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Towards Resilience in Secondary Towns and Cities

The Cities and Climate Change Initiative

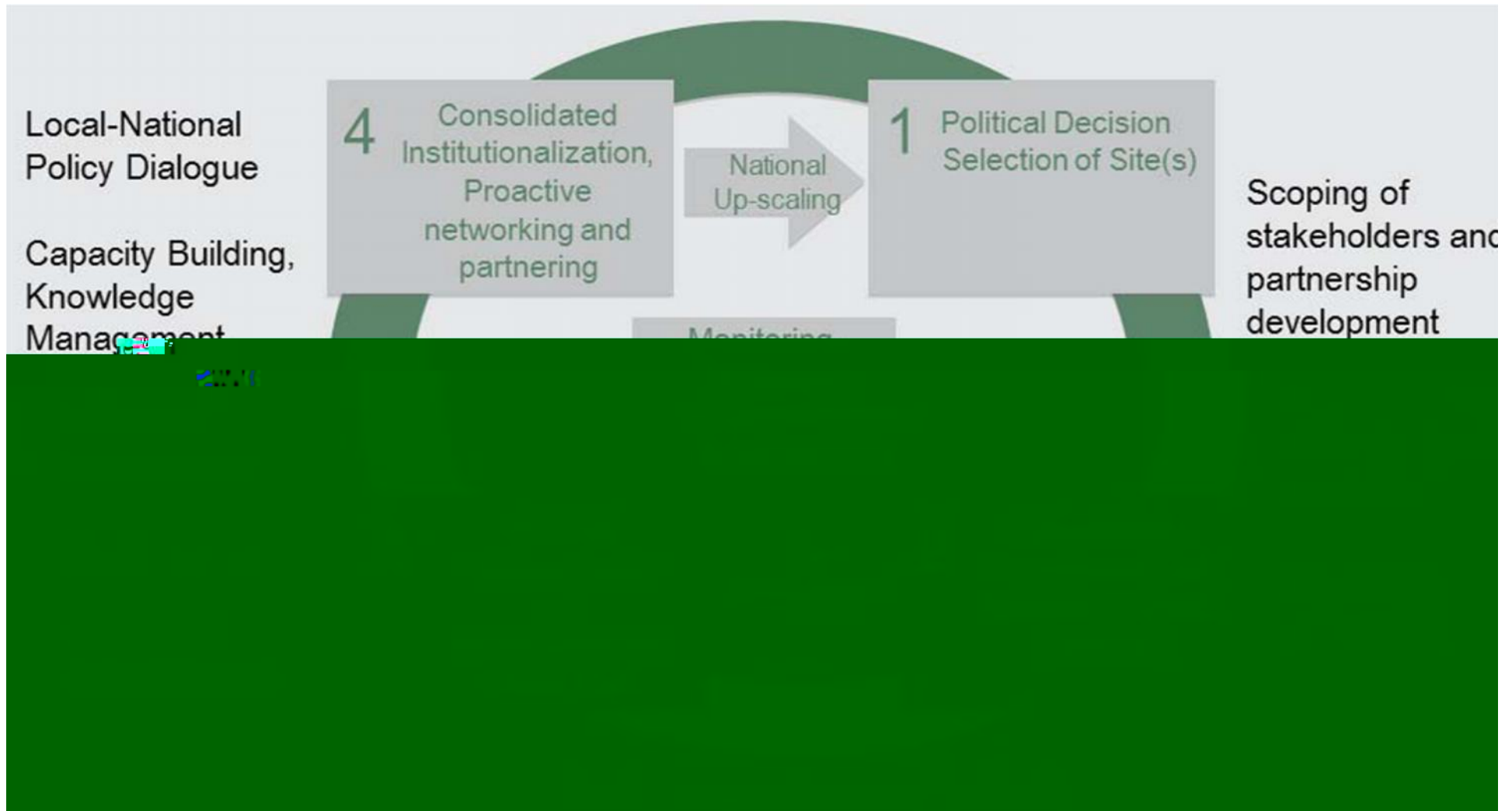
Liam Fee, UN-Habitat



Original Aims of the Programme

- Process model developed of city and country level implementation and replication
- Trainers trained and capacity of local/city level staff developed
- Climate change adaptation linked to ongoing project initiatives, such as slum upgrading and water and sanitation
- Partnerships established to improve implementation

Introduction – The Cities and Climate Change Programme



EXPOSURE

Temperature

Precipitation

Variability
and Extremes

SENSITIVITY

ADAPTIVE CAPACITY

Autonomous



In Occheauteal, erosion increases towards the pier. South of pier, erosion is as much as 12 m.

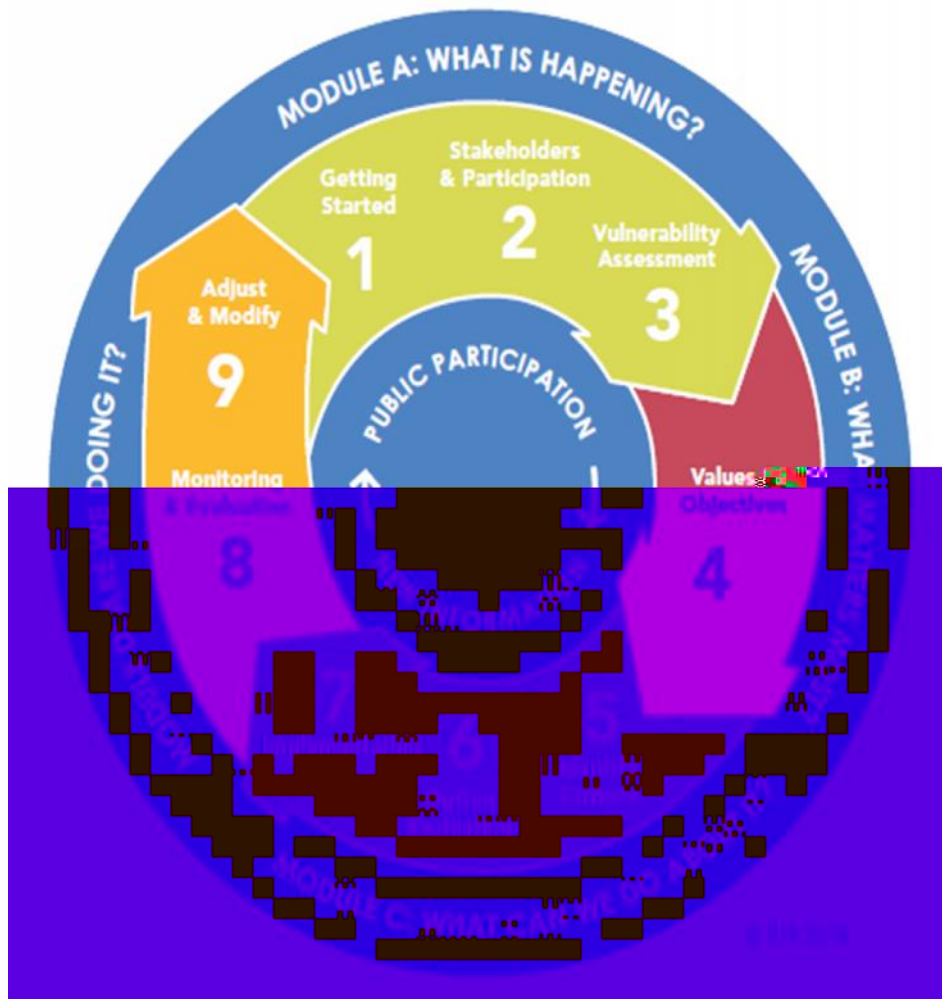


Climate and non-climate factors



- Waste water and storm water from homes and businesses on the shore is the primary driver of erosion
- Understanding this allows us to move to adaptation and building resilience

Planning for Climate Change



- "Urban resilience refers to the ability of any urban system, to withstand and recover quickly from critical events"

Themes/Principles

- Strategic
 - How best to make use of Time, Money, and capacity
- Values Based
 - Ensures a focus on local priorities, and the needs of especially vulnerable or marginalised groups
- Participatory
 - Engaging a broad range of stakeholders in planning
- Integrated
 - Aligned with other development priorities

Monitoring Resilience – Challenges

- A fairly standard results based framework
- Determined at the city level
- Based on VA and planning process – so no over-arching framework

Means Objective	Indicator	Baseline	Source of Verification
City has reduced flood risk	%age of flood risk areas with storm drains	x%	Local Engineering office

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