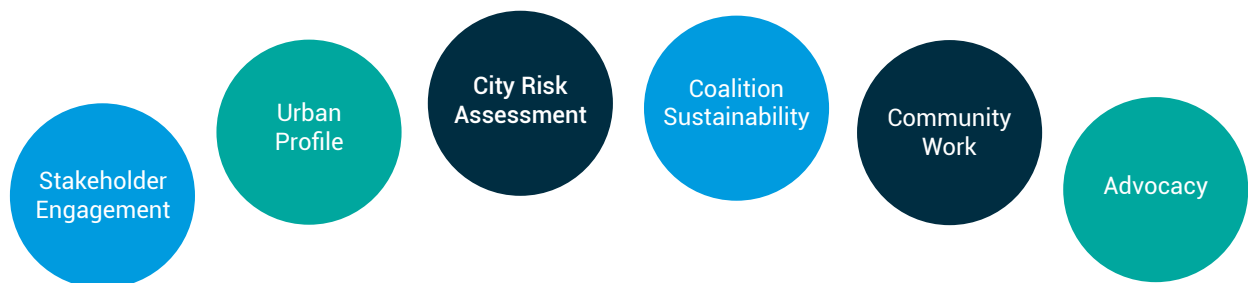




BUILDING CITY COALITIONS

towards connectedness for resilience

ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS FOR BUILDING A CITY COALITION FOR COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

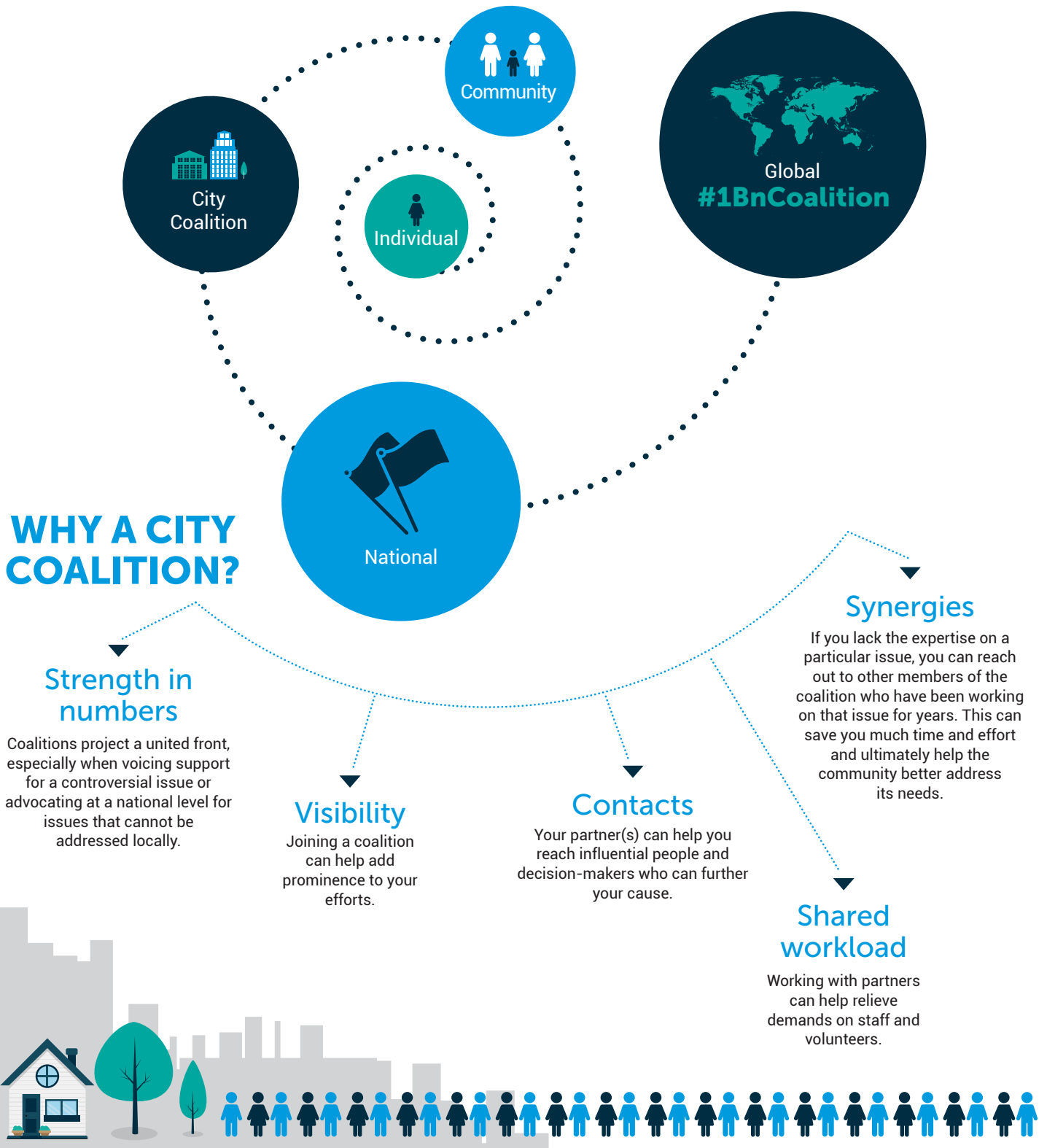


WHAT MAKES A COALITION SUCCESSFUL?



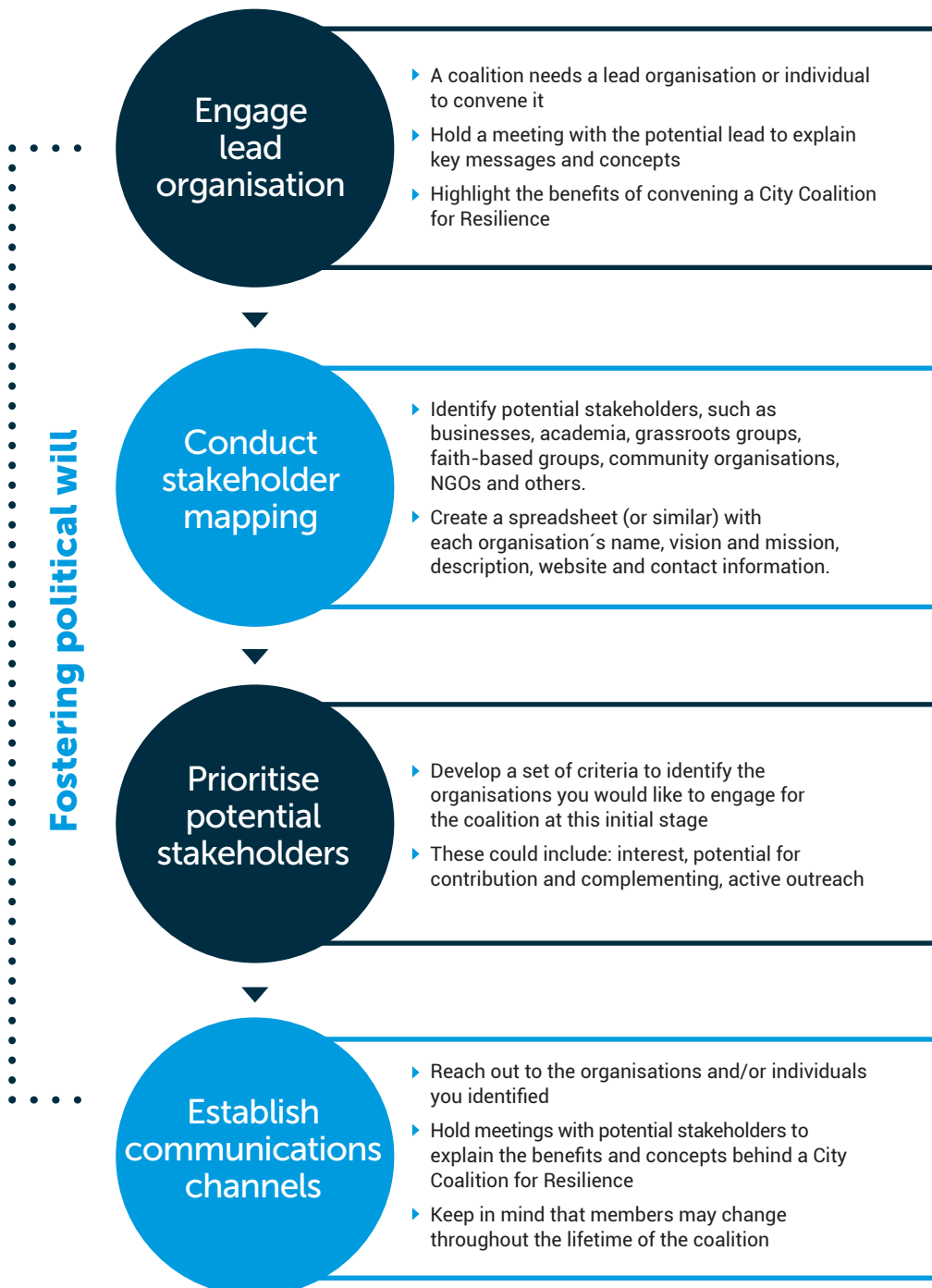
WHAT IS A CITY COALITION?

A city coalition for resilience brings a variety of partners together to work for a shared goal and vision. City coalitions connect their actions with community and individual needs, while advocating for their vision at the national, regional and global levels.



COMPONENT A

Stakeholder Engagement



MODELS OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Engaging with networks: involving and sharing information with existing networks. These could be involved at the coalition level, or included in the sphere of influence of a coalition. The network may be formal or informal, but an in-depth analysis of existing networks is necessary for a successful and integrated coalition.

Convening/Deliberation: while networks may represent a collection of a variety of partners, it is sometimes important to convene two or three key representatives / organisations to reach decisions. The coalition can provide a platform and convening power to do this.

Partnership development: the coalition and its members should develop partnerships where convenient and necessary. For example, involving the local policy forces in security issues faced by the city or its communities.



COMPONENT B

Urban Profile

CONDUCT A MULTI-LAYER VULNERABILITY AND OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS

Identify the existing systems and structures, for example:

- ▶ Potential hazards
- ▶ Demographic information
gender specific data for age, household size,
employment, income, education, etc.
- ▶ Population density
- ▶ Built environment
building types, density, settlement patterns,
infrastructure
- ▶ Socio-economic data
economic activity, markets, private sector,
government structure
- ▶ Basic services
health, education, transportation
- ▶ Spatial quality
public spaces, environment, accessibility
- ▶ Identification of broader
stakeholders

Combine the data and findings to generate the urban profile



Develop mash up maps

- ▶ Demonstrate hazard and risk
- ▶ Identify the most vulnerable areas
in the city

Design scenario modeling maps

Elaborate profiles describing the most vulnerable groups in the city and in each community

NOTE

Normally, you will require external technical assistance to carry out an urban profile. Ideally, create a partnership with academia or the local government to conduct this.



By overlaying the different visualized data, such as streets, buildings, blocks, vulnerable elements, resources, historic hazards, and current risks, we are able to see the overall situation of the city or neighbourhood visualised on the map.

CITY COALITION BUILDING COMPONENTS EXPLAINED

COMPONENT C

City Risk Assessment

ELEMENTS OF A CITY RISK ASSESSMENT

Enabling dialogue

Involve both vulnerable communities and those who provide, design, maintain and enforce policies to get key perspectives from every side

Using systems thinking

Understand how different systems within the city influence each other

Applying systems thinking at multiple scales

Look at the issues, their causes and implications and include different levels, such as community and national

Using mapping and secondary resources

Data will support the importance of your findings

EXPECTED RESULT

A concept note outlining the proposed intervention, to be verified and detailed through participatory community-based program design activities

The city risk assessment process is a forum for discussion among partners that leads to a consensus on the resilience vision for the city and concrete steps to get there.

Through a series of meetings and workshops, coalition members will identify:



A resilience vision for the city



The range of risks the city faces



The most vulnerable areas, neighborhoods or non-geographical communities that require further community level assessment



Resilience paths: who is doing what to realize the vision

SAMPLE 3-DAY WORKSHOP DESIGN²

Day 1

- ▶ Introductions, review meeting objectives and agenda
- ▶ Introduce the resilience approach
- ▶ Developing a shared vision
- ▶ Discussion of vision

Day 2

- ▶ Morning field visit to existing project, vulnerable community, or other relevant area
- ▶ Discussion of values
- ▶ Identify a place to start community and/or issue

Day 3

- ▶ Stakeholder identification
- ▶ Geographic mapping
- ▶ Identify next steps
- ▶ Action planning

NOTE

Use the Urban Profile from Component B as a starting point for discussions and add the data you gather through the workshops or meetings to complement initial findings.

² Source: Engaging Stakeholders in a Preliminary Urban Assessment: Workshop Facilitation Materials and Background Reading on Using Stakeholder Engagement and The Resilience Approach to Identify Entry Points for Building Urban Resilience.

CITY COALITION BUILDING COMPONENTS EXPLAINED

COMPONENT D Coalition Sustainability

The sustainability of the coalition will ultimately depend on stakeholder engagement, political will and commitment of each one of its members, but here are a few steps the lead organisation can take in order to promote the sustainability of the initiative.



COMPONENT E Community Work

COMPONENT F Advocacy

... THE CITY COALITION FOR RESILIENCE WILL ...

Work directly with communities to identify and implement strategies for local resilience building.

TOOLS

Community Resilience Handbook

Towards One Billion Actions

Community Resilience Marketplace

for communities and partners



Look for opportunities to participate in the dialogue on resilience at the National, and even Global levels.

TOOLS

OneBillionCoalition.org
Engagement Platform

pledge, learn, take action and connect