

## Final Programme

### F2F Event 2016: Urban DRR and Urban Resilience

6<sup>th</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> December 2016

#### WORKSHOP DAY 1\_Tuesday 6<sup>th</sup> December 2016 - Hotel Freienhof, Thun

*Moderated by Babette Pfander, bp\_consulting*

Time	Topic	Who
09.00 - 09.30	Arrival of participants and welcome coffee/tea	
09.30 - 10.15	Welcome and introduction	Nicole Stolz, Caritas CH
	Participants round: introduction and expectations	Babette Pfander, bp_consulting
	Guiding through the programme	Babette Pfander, bp_consulting
<b>Block I: Introduction - Disaster risks in the face of increased urbanization</b>		
10.15 - 11.00	DRR and Resilience: Questions, challenges and opportunities for NGOs in urban contexts	John Twigg, ODI
11.00 - 11.15	Coffee/tea	
<b>Block II: Analyze - Understanding urban disaster risks</b>		
11.15 - 12.00	UN-Habitat work in urban risk reduction and resilience – experiences in sub-Saharan Africa	Mathias Spaliviero, UN-Habitat
12.00 - 12.45	Informal settlements and vulnerability - a railway resettlement story in Mumbai	Joel Bolnick, SDI
12.45 - 13.45	Lunch	
13.45 - 15.30	Group work - Introduction to key questions and hypotheses - Understand, verify and reformulate key hypotheses as relevant to our work - Assess applicability of international frameworks and the basic analytical framework for our DRR work	Nicole Stolz, Caritas CH John Twigg, ODI Mathias Spaliviero, UN-Habitat Joel Bolnick, SDI
<b>Block III: Apply - Interventions for Urban DRR</b>		
15.30 - 16.00	Coffee/tea	
16.00 - 17.30	Global Market Place on urban DRR practices/case studies	
	1 <sup>st</sup> Round	
	- Frontline tool and outline proposal 2017	Nicole Stolz, Caritas CH
	- Building City Coalitions towards connectedness for resilience-essential components	Gavin White, IFRC
	- Integrating DRR into a project with a focus on social inclusion – The experience of the Red Cross in Tegucigalpa, Honduras	Anton Joehr, Swiss Red Cross
	- Integrated Flood Management (IFM) in urban areas	Maud Poissonnier, WMO

	2nd Round:	
	- Comprehensive needs and risk assessment in a slum in Tongi, Dhaka – DRR challenges and opportunities	Eva Syfrig, Swiss Red Cross
	- The use of Household Economy Analysis (HEA) tool to understand household vulnerability to shocks and stresses in urban context - the case of Niamey	Christophe Belperron, Save the Children
	- The City Resilience Action Planning (CityRAP) Tool - how it works	Mathias Spaliviero, UN-Habitat
	- How to reduce the risk of disasters in the built environment	Alexander Angermaier, Caritas CH
17.30 - 18.00	Wrap-up of the day	Babette Pfander, bp_consulting
19.00	Dinner	
<b>WORKSHOP DAY 2_ Wednesday 7<sup>th</sup> December 2016 - Hotel Freienhof, Thun</b>		
<i>Moderated by Babette Pfander, bp_consulting</i>		
<i>Time</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Responsible</i>
08.15 - 08.30	Summary learning Day 1 and introduction Day 2	Babette Pfander, bp_consulting
08.30 - 09.30	Short talks of representatives from private sector and Swiss government on DRR in urban areas (SwissRe, SECO, SDC Climate Change, SDC HA (15 minutes each)	
	Barisal: making a city ready to live with climate change	Lukas Sundermann, Swiss Re
	Climate resilient and low carbon urban planning in cities in India	Mirjam Macchi, SDC Climate Change
	SECO's Urban DRR Engagement	Alain Geiger, SECO
	Preparedness for Response - from local to international: Examples of SDC's engagement	Simon Tschurr, SDC Humanitarian Aid and SHA
09.30 - 10.30	Discussion on risk-informed development in urban areas and on potential contribution of NGOs and partnerships in urban DRR/urban resilience with Q&A	Speakers of previous sessions
10.30 - 11.00	Coffee/tea	
11.00 - 11.15	Swiss NGO DRR Platform member engagement in urban context/urban DRR	Annita Annies, Save the Children
11.15 - 12.30	Learning from Swiss NGO DRR Platform members and partners	
	Business Case for DRM in Bosnia/Herzegovina: How infrastructure investments in high-economic areas can spur economic growth and greater public-private dialogue	Andrew Wilson, Helvetas Marina Filipović, NERDA
	Urban Resilience Building among children and mothers in slum communities in 4 cities in India (Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Patna)	Ray Kancharla, Save the Children India

	Scaling up traditional DRR interventions in urban settings: How the Red Cross branch in Riohacha, Colombia, redefined its audience, scope and methodology	Gavin White, IFRC
12.30- 13.30	Lunch	
<b>Block IV: Advocate - The space and strategy for NGOs in working on urban DRR towards resilience</b>		
13.30 - 15.00	Group dialogue and collection of common insights as synthesis of workshop	
15.00 - 16.30	Walking tour in Thun to experience urban DRR in the past and present of a small Swiss town	Markus Zimmermann, NDR consulting
16.30 - 16.45	Coffee/tea	
16.45 - 18.15	Group presentations Presentations of workshop findings and key messages Round up of workshop	Nicole Stolz, Caritas CH Toni Joehr, Swiss Red Cross Annita Annies, Save the Children Renate Fleiner, Caritas CH
19.00	Dinner	
<b>PUBLIC DAY_Thursday 8<sup>th</sup> December 2016 - Hotel Kreuz, Bern</b> <i>Moderated by Marcus Oxley, GNDR</i>		
<i>Time</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Responsible</i>
09.00 - 09.30	Arrival of participants and welcome coffee/tea	
09.30 - 10.00	Report back from F2F workshop and key messages	Nicole Stolz, Caritas CH
10.00 - 10.45	Keynote speech on 'Towards a urban resilience agenda - The Sendai Framework and The New Urban Agenda'	Robert Glasser, UNISDR
10.45 - 12.15	Panel discussion on 'How to achieve inclusive urban resilience' with Q&A	Panel members: Alain Geiger, SECO Arno Wicki, SDC HA Christophe Belperron, Save the Children Joel Bolnick, SDI John Twigg, ODI Mathias Spaliviero, UN- Habitat
12.15 - 14.00	Lunch-Apéro	



## Public Day

F2F Event 2016 on Urban Disaster Risk Reduction and Urban Resilience

### **Tackling the Urban Resilience Challenge**

**8<sup>th</sup> December 2016**

**Hotel Kreuz, Bern, Switzerland**

More than 50% of the world's population live in cities with 828 million people living in slums, and urbanization is expected to further increase particularly in Africa and Asia. Where cities are ill-prepared to anticipate or absorb, regulate and prevent the various adverse effects of their rapid growth, rapid urbanization can result in considerable disaster risks that threaten population and sustainable development. This in addition to the risks stemming from a changing environment and climate change.

Effective disaster risk reduction and resilience building therefore will become increasingly important, and building urban resilience that is inclusive in terms of population and sectors as well as the capacity of cities to conduct transformational change will be key determinants to both urban resilience and sustainable development in future cities.

International frameworks and agreements such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (that is to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable), and the New Urban Agenda of Habitat III as well as numerous initiatives worldwide are aimed at addressing the urban resilience challenge.

Taking forward the outcomes and key messages from the F2F 2016 workshop with regards to how to approach urban disaster risk reduction from an NGO perspective, the Public Day of the F2F Event 2016 will elaborate on how to effectively ensure disaster risk reduction and resilience building in rapidly growing cities by looking at:

- How to get better coherence and synergies across international frameworks and mandates (UN, SDG, SFDRR, Habitat III, etc.) that deal with specific aspects of an interconnected problem of strengthening urban resilience,
- How to get better compliance and accountability of national and municipality authorities for implementing existing safe building and land-use codes, plans and regulations,
- How to secure capacities and financing as required by cities to build resilient infrastructure and prevent new risks,
- And how to ensure that frameworks and mechanisms better support the institutionalization of inclusive local risk governance that involves different stakeholders and institutions contributing to building urban resilience.



## **Programme**

- 09.00-09.30 Arrival of participants and welcome coffee/tea
- 09.30-10.00 Report back from F2F workshop and key messages by Nicole Stolz, Caritas Switzerland
- 10.00-10.45 Keynote speech on 'Towards a urban resilience agenda - The Sendai Framework and The New Urban Agenda' by Robert Glasser, United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNISDR
- 10.45-12.15 Panel discussion on 'How to achieve inclusive urban resilience' with participation of:
- Alain Geiger, Urban Development Focal Point/Program Manager, Infrastructure Financing Division, Economic Development Cooperation Directorate, State Secretariat for Economics (SECO)
  - Arno Wicki, Deputy Head of Swiss Humanitarian Aid and Head of Multilateral Division, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
  - Christophe Belperron, Senior Advisor DRR and Resilience, Save the Children
  - Joel Bolnick, Managing Director, Slum Dwellers International (SDI)
  - John Twigg, Senior Research Fellow, Risk and Resilience Programme, Overseas Development Institute (ODI)
  - Mathias Spaliviero, Senior Human Settlements Officer/Focal Point for Risk Reduction, Climate Change and Resilience, Regional Office for Africa, UN-Habitat
- The Public Event will be moderated by Marcus Oxley, Executive Director of the Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR).
- 12.15-14.00 Lunch-Apéro

## **Contact for further information and registration**

Sylvie Frei, Caritas Switzerland, [sfrei@caritas.ch](mailto:sfrei@caritas.ch)



## Speakers

**Nicole Stolz** is Head of Department of Advisory Services at Caritas Switzerland. She joined the organization in 2003 and has since worked as Programme coordinator and Delegate for Tajikistan, where she focused on reconstruction, natural resource management and DRR.

**Robert Glasser** is Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Head of the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR). From 2008 to 2015, he was the Secretary General of CARE International, from 2003 to 2007 the Chief Executive of CARE Australia, and before Assistant Director General at the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID). Formerly, he was the Chair of the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response, a member of the Advisory Panel of the Climate Vulnerability Monitor 2012, a member of the Principals Steering Group of the UN Transformative Agenda for Humanitarian Action, and a member of the Project Steering Group for the World Economic Forum project on The Future Role of Civil Society.

**Alain Geiger** is Urban Development Focal Point and Program Manager of the Infrastructure Financing Division within the Economic Development Cooperation Directorate at the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO). Prior to his current function, he held various positions – also within Swiss NGOs - in the fields of development cooperation, organizational development and humanitarian aid.

**Arno Wicki** is Deputy Head of Swiss Humanitarian Aid and Head of Multilateral Division at the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). His responsibilities include among others the Swiss Government's contributions to and relations with the humanitarian organizations of the United Nations and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. In addition, he is in charge of Swiss efforts in the area of disaster resilience.

**Christophe Belperron** is Senior Technical Advisor on risk and resilience for Save the Children UK aiming at piloting the integration of resilience as a mainstreaming thematic for the entire movement. He provides technical support to various projects in Asia and Africa on DRR, CCA and resilience both in rural and urban context. Christophe Belperron has 20 years of experience in the humanitarian sector working across a wide range of domains covering social inclusion, livelihood development and resilience.

**Joel Bolnick** is Managing Director of the Slum Dwellers International (SDI) Secretariat in Cape Town. Founder of People's Dialogue, South African NGO supporting the Federation of the Urban Poor. Manager of Urban Poor Fund International, SDI's global finance facility. Board member of Dialogue on Shelter (Zimbabwe), Actogether (Uganda), SDI Kenya (Kenya). Manager of uTshani Fund – SA Federation's local finance facility. Manager of Inqolobane Trust, SDI's investment arm.



**John Twigg** is Senior Research Fellow in the Risk and Resilience Programme at the Overseas Development Institute (ODI). Previously he was a Senior Research Associate in the Department of Civil, Environmental and Geomatic Engineering at UCL and a Co-Director of UCL's Centre for Urban Sustainability and Resilience. He has worked in DRR for over 20 years, as an academic, a consultant and in the NGO sector. He has researched and published on a range of subjects, including community resilience, policy and institutional aspects of disaster management, and disability and disasters.

**Mathias Spaliviero** is Senior Human Settlements Officer and Focal Point for Risk Reduction, Climate Change and Resilience at the Regional Office for Africa of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). He has been promoting the formulation of national urban policies and spatial development frameworks in a number of African countries, is managing 10 active country programmes, and leading the establishment of the Technical Centre for Disaster Risk Management, Sustainability and Urban Resilience (DiMSUR) in Maputo, Mozambique, for which he has led the development of the City Resilience Action Planning (CityRAP) Tool.

**Marcus Oxley** is Executive Director of the Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR), a major international alliance of civil society organisations committed to working together to put the voices and concerns of vulnerable people at the heart of global DRR policy and practice. For the last 30 years he has been a manager and leader of civil society organisations, working in partnership with national governments, local authorities and other stakeholders to design and implement policies, standards and practices for DRR in various countries.

## Thematic scope

### F2F Event 2016: Urban DRR and Urban Resilience

#### **Objective of the Event:**

Conduct a two-day F2F event on Urban DRR and Urban Resilience in a developing country context for members and partners of the Swiss NGO DRR Platform and other interested actors to exchange with a larger Community of Practice.

#### **Expected results of the Event:**

- 1) Participants have a good understanding about the scope of urban DRR in relation to urban development and urban resilience as well as in comparison to rural contexts.
- 2) Participants benefit from exchange and networking with other Platform members, partners from NGO networks, SDC and other institutions such as from the private sector and research.

#### **Key hypotheses:**

##### Hypothesis 1:

Disaster risks in cities are shaped by the built, the natural and the socio-economic environment, which are influenced by urban specific factors such as diversity, geospatial aspects, informal aspects and governance and policies (Figure 1).

##### Hypothesis 2:

Compared to disasters in rural contexts, urban disasters are mainly influenced by the built environment, density and informal aspects, whereas the higher density of structures and people in cities increases the risk of cascading effects of adverse disaster impacts.

##### Hypothesis 3:

Cities are dynamic places where investments of the private sector, other institutions and individuals concentrate. Risk reduction is thus – even more than in rural areas – to be directed towards risk informed investments resulting in acceptable levels of risk, avoiding disasters as a result of development failures.

##### Hypothesis 4:

Disasters in urban areas affect informal settlements more often and to a larger extent, as authorities do not recognize their “duty to protect and provide” and legislation generally considers such settlements illegal which results in inadequate or lack of support and services by the authorities and unacceptable high levels of risk for the inhabitants in such areas. Under such circumstances, self-governing approaches



and advocacy for formal recognition of informal settlements can be considered key strategies to manage urban risks.

**Hypothesis 5:**

Urban Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) requires non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to work across scales as well as to coordinate and collaborate with a myriad of stakeholders, recognizing that local governments are in the driver’s seat and intervening in informal settlements can be highly politicized. The space and niches for NGOs to effectively contribute to sustainable DRR in urban areas, building on existing structures and processes, need to be clearly identified.

**Hypothesis 6:**

DRR frameworks tend to relate more to the state’s overall role and responsibility in ensuring DRR and resilience and are therefore less applicable in informal fragile urban areas where non-state actors take on more responsibility in DRR due to the absence of government.

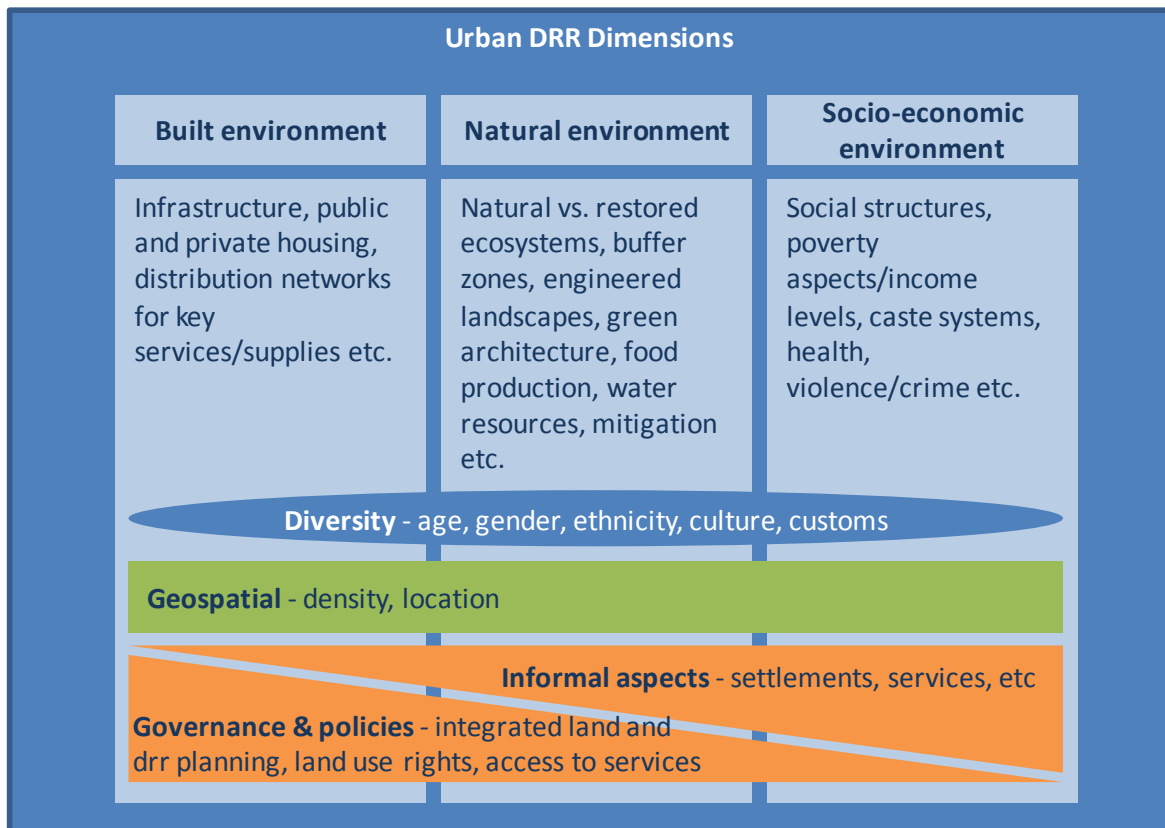


Figure 1. Urban DRR Dimensions



**Workshop part:**

**Objectives of the Workshop:**

1. To clarify and validate the main issues, hypotheses and questions
2. To address the key questions

**Key questions to be addressed throughout the Workshop:**

1. Scope of urban DRR (will be mainly addressed in Block I)
  - A. Why a urban focus matters?
  - B. Which aspects, which hazards and vulnerabilities are we addressing in the urban context?
  - C. How do we relate urban DRR to urban development and urban resilience?
2. From rural to urban (will be addressed in Block III and IV)
  - A. How is DRR in urban settings different from DRR in rural contexts? How does the DRR work of NGOs differ between urban and rural areas? What is different from business as usual?
  - B. Which lessons can be learnt from DRR interventions in rural areas for urban programming and where do we have to adapt and reframe our interventions? How can we adapt rural DRR tools to urban contexts?
3. NGOs in the urban DRR context (will be addressed in Block II, III and IV)
  - A. How are NGOs currently engaged in urban DRR?
  - B. What have we learned from our DRR interventions in urban areas?
  - C. What are the opportunities, what the challenges of NGOs working in urban DRR? And how are they different from working in rural DRR contexts?
    - For the beneficiaries
    - For us as agencies
  - D. Are we using an integrated DRR approach and have interventions been successful?
  - E. What is the space for NGOs to make a meaningful contribution to urban resilience through DRR? Can we define the scope of our own working area in urban DRR? How can synergies be used?
  - F. What are the entry points for addressing the major disaster influencing factors in urban areas i.e. built environment, density, diversity?

## Background Note

### F2F Event 2016 - Workshop: Urban DRR and Urban Resilience

6<sup>th</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> December 2016

#### Background and Rationale

Over the past years, the importance of cities has drastically increased as more than 50% of the world's population live in cities and urbanization is further on the rise. The most rapid urbanization over the next decades is expected to occur in small and medium-sized towns and cities of Africa and Asia which often are less equipped with services, infrastructure and resources and lack adequate governance.

While urbanization comes along with economic, social and ecological benefits and opportunities, unplanned urbanization can result in considerable risks that threaten population and sustainable development. Cities can be subject to climate related and other natural as well as man-made disaster risks. In addition, urban areas are often located in areas that are highly exposed to natural hazards, such as floodplains, coastal belts and fault lines, resulting in a high density of assets and people being highly vulnerable to disastrous effects should an extreme event strike. Cities and urbanization processes are closely linked to rural areas resulting in various interdependencies between urban and rural areas.

In the face of rapidly growing cities and their population, the capacity of cities to develop in a sustainable and risk-informed way will become a key factor in absorbing and regulating the various effects of this rapid growth. In many cases, however, it will constitute a major challenge particularly so in less developed regions where infrastructure development and institutional frameworks cannot keep pace with rapid urbanization. A typical result is the fast spreading of informal settlements or slums where people cannot rely on public services and are considered particularly vulnerable in the face of natural and man-made disasters. Currently, about 828 million people worldwide live in slums.

Effective disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience building in urban areas therefore is high on the global agenda as reflected by international frameworks and agreements such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (in particular Goal 11 that is to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable), and the recent New Urban Agenda of Habitat III as well as various initiatives and programmes that involve numerous cities around the world.

#### Scope of the Workshop

Swiss NGOs have long focused on rural areas in less developed countries in their DRR work. Recognizing the increasing relevance of urban areas and their interdependencies with rural areas, more Swiss NGOs are starting to consider expanding their DRR work in urban areas. Given the high complexity of urban



areas, there is increasing interest in obtaining a better understanding about the scope of urban DRR and the potential role and niche of NGOs in contributing to urban DRR and urban resilience building.

Compared to rural areas, interventions to reduce risks from hazards in urban areas seem to face different challenges that arise from built environment and increased population density as well as diversity and complexity. An important starting point therefore will be to identify the differences between urban and rural settings in terms of DRR as well as to assess to what extent and how NGOs can leverage their expertise and experience from rural to urban areas.

Reflecting on shared experiences and learnings from current work and practice of NGOs and other institutions in urban DRR, discussions will focus on the potential role and niche of NGOs in urban DRR and building urban resilience, as well as on possible partnerships with different stakeholders and institutions.

These and other topics will be looked into during this year's F2F workshop of the Swiss NGO DRR Platform along the following four thematic blocks.

### **Block I: Introduction – Disaster risks in the face of increased urbanization**

Current urbanization trends coupled with climate and environmental change are expected to increase the level of disaster risks, particularly where planning is inadequate or inexistent. Urban disaster risks are influenced by a multitude of different factors so for example built environment, density, diversity and informal settlements development and many more that often are context-specific. Urbanization, on the other hand, can offer more opportunities for innovation and solutions to effectively address these risks due to economies of scale and density, than rural areas.

Reflecting on the current state of knowledge on urban DRR, this introductory block will set the scene for the workshop by outlining the overall scope of urban DRR and how it relates to urban resilience and urban development. Further, it will elaborate on the urban context including stakeholders and actors as well as the hazards, vulnerabilities and communities that need to be in the focus of interventions, and provide an overview on available frameworks that can guide the work in urban DRR.

### **Block II: Analyze – Understanding urban disaster risks**

The context of urban DRR and urban resilience is shaped by different dimensions. Key dimensions that need to be considered for effectively addressing the underlying drivers of urban risks encompass urban structures and processes such as the built environment including housing conditions as well as critical infrastructure which can be both driving and affected by disasters, the socio-economic environment under which we understand power relations from the perspective of our target audience as well as the landscape of stakeholders that are involved in risk reduction, the processes of urban planning and development, but also economic and environmental factors that influence disaster risks.

For a better understanding of these key dimensions, experience from international organizations (UN-Habitat, SDI) will be shared and discussed to showcase how urban disaster risks and disasters are being



addressed by different organisations. Distilling the learnings, room will be provided to discuss the key hypotheses as well as the applicability of existing frameworks as relevant for the work on urban DRR and urban resilience.

### **Block III: Apply – Interventions for Urban DRR**

Acknowledging the array of existing DRR and resilience-building interventions in urban areas and the diversity of actors involved, space will be provided to representatives of different organisations and institutions including NGOs, International Organisations, Swiss Government and the private sector for sharing their knowledge and experiences from working in urban DRR and urban resilience building.

The Global Market Place will offer insights into a variety of best practices and approaches, ranging from the application of specific tools, risk-resilient building approaches, integrated flood management, institutional strengthening, urban planning, to mainstreaming DRR into urban projects.

For gaining a better understanding of the perspectives of different Swiss institutions, representatives of the Swiss Government (SDC, SECO) and the private sector (Swiss Re) will share their approaches and experiences from working in the urban context, particularly reflecting on climate risk resilient development and climate change adaptation as well as on disaster response. They will also provide their views on how NGOs could engage and what could be possibilities for cooperation.

Zooming in on what is currently practiced by the Swiss NGO DRR Platform, members and partners of the Platform will present good practices and approaches focusing on three case studies from different geographic regions. Thematically, they will look into a business approach for urban DRR, resilience building of mothers and their children in slums, and scaling-up of traditional DRR interventions in urban settings.

### **Block IV: Advocate – The space and strategy for NGOs in working on urban DRR towards resilience**

Building on the different perspectives and the various learnings and insights shared in the previous sessions, the workshop participants will concretize what an effective engagement of NGOs in urban DRR and urban resilience could look like, what enabling conditions would be and what they would need or expect from other stakeholders. In addition, expectations from other actors and stakeholder will be identified and key messages from the workshop will be developed that will be brought forward on the Public Day.

### **References**

Mosel I et al, *Urbanisation: Consequences and opportunities for the Netherland's Directorate-General for International Cooperation* (London: ODI, 2016) <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/10219.pdf>

*Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (UNGA, 2015) [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E)



*Draft outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III)* (UNGA, 2016) <https://www2.habitat3.org/file/537303/view/591155>

*Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* (Geneva: UNISDR, 2015)  
[http://www.unisdr.org/files/43291\\_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf](http://www.unisdr.org/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf)

### **Recommended Reading on urban DRR and resilience**

For a short introduction to the subject, read Twigg J, *Disaster Risk Reduction*. (London: Humanitarian Practice Network, 2015), Chapter 13, 'Managing Urban Risk' [www.goodpractice-review.org](http://www.goodpractice-review.org)

#### Overview

*World Disasters Report 2010: Focus on Urban Risk* (Geneva: IFRC, 2010)  
<https://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/disasters/WDR/WDR2010-full.pdf>

#### Background and issues

Campbell L, *Stepping Back: Understanding cities and their systems*. (London: ALNAP/ODI, 2016)  
<http://www.alnap.org/resource/23595.aspx>

Dodman D, Hardoy J, Satterthwaite D, *Urban Development and Intensive and Extensive Risks*. Background paper to *Global Assessment Report 2009* (Geneva: UNISDR, 2008),  
<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/background-papers>

*We're not in the field anymore': adapting humanitarian efforts to an urban world*. (London: ALNAP/ODI, 2012) <http://www.alnap.org/27backgroundpaper>

*Forced Migration Review*, Issue 34: Adapting to Urban Displacement (2010)  
<http://www.fmreview.org/en/urban-displacement/FMR34.pdf>

UNISDR, *Making Cities Resilient Report 2012. My City Is Getting Ready! A Global Snapshot of How Local Governments Reduce Disaster Risk* (Geneva: UNISDR, 2012)  
[http://www.unisdr.org/files/28240\\_rcreport.pdf](http://www.unisdr.org/files/28240_rcreport.pdf)

#### Methods and tools (excluding resilience frameworks)

*Integrating Climate Change and Urban Risks into the VCA [vulnerability and capacity assessment]* (Geneva: IFRC, 2014) [http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/disasters/reducing\\_risks/VCA/1260200-VCA-EN-LR2.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/disasters/reducing_risks/VCA/1260200-VCA-EN-LR2.pdf)

ADPC, *Integrating Disaster Risk Management into Urban Management* (Bangkok: Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, 2013) <http://www.adpc.net/igo/contents/Publications/publications-Details.asp?pid=409&t=Integrating%20disaster%20risk%20management%20into%20the%20development%20process#sthash.Sm6JX7e6.dpbs>

Jha, AK, Miner T, Stanton-Geddes S, *Building Urban Resilience: Principles, Tools and Practice* (Washington DC: The World Bank and Australian Aid, 2013) <http://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/31969>

*Guide to Climate Change Adaptation in Cities*. (Washington DC: The World Bank, 2011)  
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTURBANDEVELOPMENT/Resources/336387-1318995974398/GuideClimChangeAdaptCities.pdf>



## Speakers

**Alain Geiger** is Urban Development Focal Point and Program Manager of the Infrastructure Financing Division within the Economic Development Cooperation Directorate at the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO). Prior to his current function, he held various positions – also within Swiss NGOs - in the fields of development cooperation, organizational development and humanitarian aid.

**Andrew Wilson** is Project Manager of the MarketMakers youth employment project at Helvetas in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He has been involved in development cooperation since 2007 when he joined a Helvetas project in Lao PDR. Primarily a private sector development specialist, he has been actively working on DRR and disaster risk management issues since 2011.

**Annita Annies** is economist by training with over 15 years of experience in environment and development. She is supporting various organisations in setting up public private partnerships on DRR and climate adaptation. Currently, she is managing a C&A Foundation financed DRR programme piloted in Brazil, China, India, Bangladesh, and Mexico, as well as overseeing a research component that is seeking to collect evidence on Urban DRR Programmes in 17 countries in Asia and Latin America.

**Gavin White** is DRR and Resilience Coordinator for Middle East and North Africa at IFRC. He joined the Red Cross Movement in 2004 where he has supported National Society capacity building and Standard Operating Procedure reviews, conducted assessments of response systems and trained volunteer and community teams. Gavin is particularly interested in the design and implementation of collaborative solutions to humanitarian needs through which he worked with international organizations, NGOs, Governments, the World Economic Forum and the Red Cross's One Billion Coalition initiative.

**Joel Bolnick** is Managing Director of the Slum Dwellers International (SDI) Secretariat in Cape Town. Founder of People's Dialogue, South African NGO supporting the Federation of the Urban Poor. Manager of Urban Poor Fund International, SDI's global finance facility. Board member of Dialogue on Shelter (Zimbabwe), Actogether (Uganda), SDI Kenya (Kenya). Manager of uTshani Fund – SA Federation's local finance facility. Manager of Inqolobane Trust, SDI's investment arm.

**John Twigg** is Senior Research Fellow in the Risk and Resilience Programme at the Overseas Development Institute (ODI). Previously he was a Senior Research Associate in the Department of Civil, Environmental and Geomatic Engineering at UCL and a Co-Director of UCL's Centre for Urban Sustainability and Resilience. He has worked in DRR for over 20 years, as an academic, a consultant and in the NGO sector. He has researched and published on a range of subjects, including community resilience, policy and institutional aspects of disaster management, and disability and disasters.

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