“Building Urban Resilience” Workshop Results

Bangkok, Thailand

July 30-31, 2013

Global Disaster Preparedness Center

Supported by:

American Red Cross

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Summary

With support from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Global Disaster Preparedness Center (GDPC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) brought together more than 40 participants from eight Red Cross/Red Crescent (RC/RC) national societies as well as government counterpart agencies and partner organizations to share learning and insights on building disaster preparedness and resilience in urban settings in Asia. The workshop looked at existing experience within the RC/RC and at where national societies want to be in the future in supporting communities to achieve resilience in urban settings. Many of the points raised in the workshop were in line with recent studies on this topic in Asia and elsewhere by the RC/RC and other organizations. A summary list of these studies may be found in Attachment 1.

The workshop built on lessons from a related event held in Arusha, Tanzania in February 2013. will be followed by a third workshop in Latin America in September 2013. The workshop itself was captured live on Storify at http://storify.com/SM4Resilience/building-urban-resilience-july-30th-31st-2013. Since the results of the workshop are presented comprehensively there, this report will focus on highlighting key insights.

Key questions examined by the participants:	1. What does urban resilience look like when it is working? 2. What is different about cities? 3. What challenges does urban growth bring for community safety and resilience? 4. How does the behavior of people in urban settings differ from that of people in rural settings? 5. How can the RC/RC integrate concepts like performance thresholds and safe failure into its thinking and approaches? 6. How can the RC/RC best add value to what others are doing on resilience?
Key conclusions	A. Integrated approaches are needed across sectors to reduce duplication, maximize efficiencies, and benefit from community synergies that strengthen resilience. B. It is too ambitious to assume the RC/RC can or do it alone to support community resilience in isolation from other partners that can help to bring a focus on such areas as economic and investment, infrastructure, and business continuity. C. Effective strategies are needed to ensure that the RC/RC does not spread itself too thin and can focus on its core strengths in community programming. The use of coalitions at local, national, and global levels can help ensure effective partnering for community service delivery, advocacy, and resource mobilization.

Background

The RC/RC network is increasingly recognizing the growing need and demand for RC/RC services to reduce disaster risks in urban settings.

> *"The defining mark of the twenty-first century will probably be, along with climate change, the great movement of human populations out of rural, agricultural lifestyles to densely built, highly diverse environments referred to as cities."*[1]

The RC/RC has long supported disaster relief and preparedness in rural and urban communities. What has changed in recent years is the recognition that urban and peri-urban areas are not just

[1] Report on urban community resilience for the Asia Pacific Region, the Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative, April 2012.

places where economic opportunity is growing and thriving, but are increasingly places where vulnerability and risk are growing as well. Trends related to climate change, urbanization, and migration are bringing new patterns of risk and the need for new solutions.

RC/RC national societies are increasingly recognizing that they have a relevant and necessary role to play in supporting vulnerable communities in urban environments to address disaster risk and resilience specific in their communities. (IFRC, *Programmatic directions for the Red Cross and Red Crescent in building urban community resilience in the Asia Pacific Region*) Already national societies are collaborating through IFRC regional activities to develop new tools for integrating programming across sectors. In addition the parallel of RC/RC structures to governance structures in each country provides a significant opportunity to further leverage the auxiliary role of the RC/RC across all levels of governance and its role as a community convener to bring the voices of vulnerable communities and civil society to public debates and deliberations on risk and resilience. To do this effectively, the RC/RC will need to continue to develop improved approaches and tools, maintain a steady commitment to building capacity in its own institutions and the communities it supports, and engage a wider range of stakeholders to utilize multiple entry-points for address the complexity and challenges of urban environments.

Organizations represented at the workshop

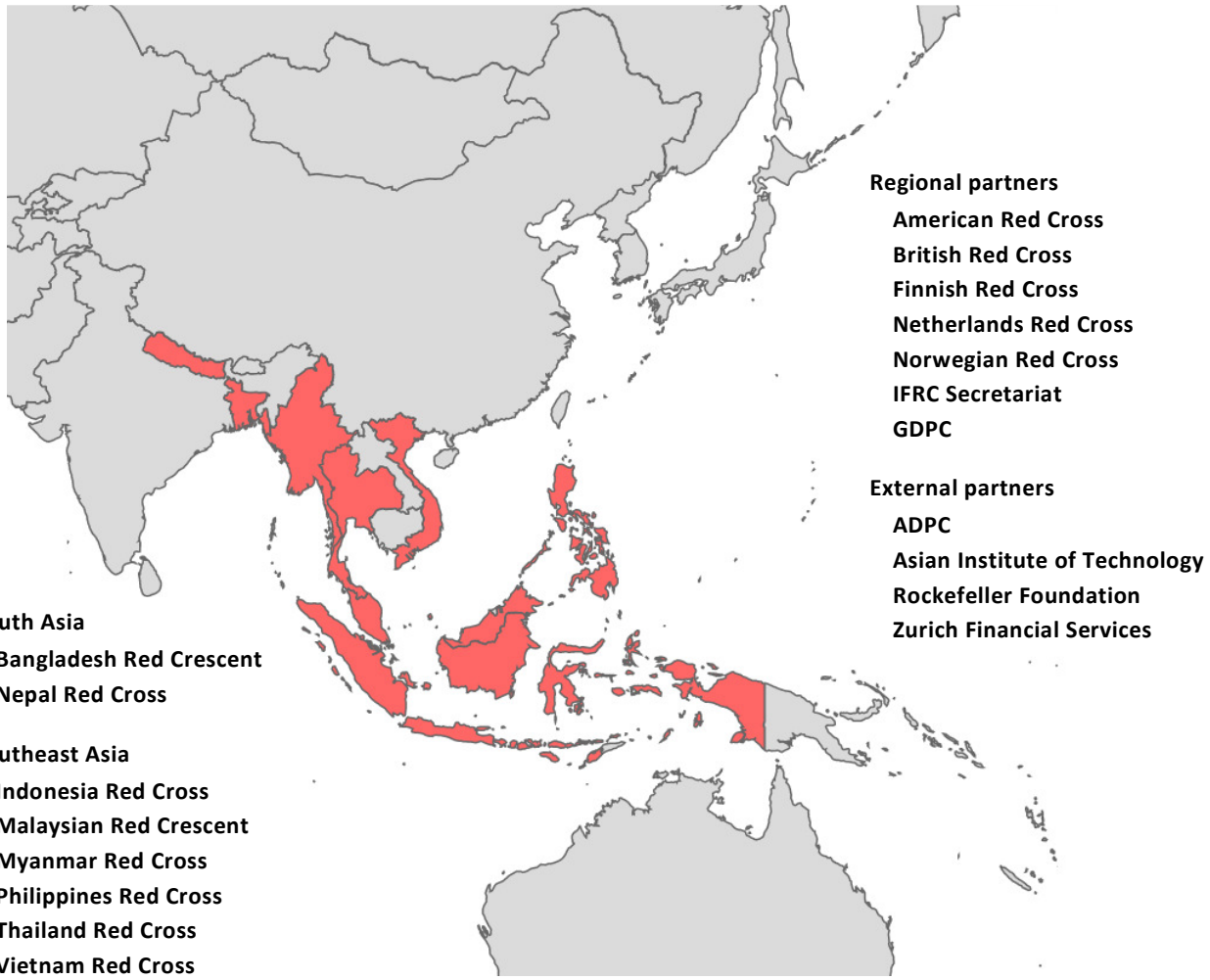


Figure 1. Map and listing of RC/RC national societies and partner organizations participating in the workshop.

National Society Case Studies

The workshop kicked off with an opening presentation by the Thai government on the Thai floods of 2011 and a panel discussion of experience from national societies that are already actively engaging on the topic of urban resilience. These case studies highlighted that national societies and their partners are engaged in active learning on how to address disaster risk and resilience with vulnerable communities in urban areas. A number of points of learning can be taken from their experiences:

Figure 2. Panel participants.

1. *Need for resilience solutions to be broad-based*

The Thai government highlighted the significant impacts on regional trade and development that resulted from the Thai floods of 2011. These impacts reached far beyond Bangkok and required solutions that were both regional and multi-sector in scope. In addressing resilience to future floods the Thai government now recognizes the need to work with every sector to address interdependencies in development investment and business continuity.

2. *Managing influx of volunteers*

Volunteers played a crucial role in community response and recovery during the Thai floods of 2011. The ability to establish effective systems for channeling volunteer spirit and initiative is one of the primary drivers of recovery in many communities; and it is one of the factors of resilience that can scale most readily to meet community needs and complement communities' own coping capacities in large, widespread events.

3. *Putting the Red Cross Red Crescent closer to the community*

The Philippine Red Cross highlighted work they are doing with mobile phone apps to bring more information about disaster risks and resilience to the community. These apps include tools for both outreach and learning on disaster preparedness and also tools to facilitate response by enabling volunteers to easily report assessment data and contribute to aggregated analysis and reporting. By bundling both easy to use tools and guidance for assessment, such apps can improve both the range and accuracy of information collected.

4. *Linking disaster risk reduction projects to government measures*

The Indonesia Red Cross (PMI) shared that collaboration with government health departments in activities to control the spread of dengue, including fogging activities and hygiene promotion, had enabled PMI to extend the reach and sustainability of its resilience programs.

5. *Reaching out to people through full range of community roles*

The Nepal Red Cross highlighted activities to reach people through their workplaces and private sector affiliations. Recognizing the responsibilities of people in their different stakeholder roles in varied contexts throughout the day can be a powerful way to leverage engagement in the over-lapping circles of community that typify urban environments.

Differences in urban context

Responses to the panel discussion also highlighted a number of respects in which the urban context is different.

1. Land use is one of the primary stages for resilience decision-making in urban settings, particularly with respect to the politics and economics of access to land. The confluence of informal settlement with hazard-prone environments in many cities should make such settlements prime candidates for resilience activities. However the politically charged nature

of informal settlement requires a delicate balance from the RC/RC and other civil society actors to both support formal governance solutions and respond to needs within the existing informal status quo.

2. Drivers of change in urban settings, such as population growth and migration, influence the patterns of community mobilization and may require new solutions and strategies for mobilization that are specific to urban contexts.
3. Entry points for policy and advocacy in urban settings are both more numerous, due to the rich set of stakeholders and the complexity of cities, and more varied than those in rural settings.

The photos below were used to highlight some of these differences in urban contexts:

Figure 3. Photos presented by the IFRC Zone office showing some of the nuances of urban risks.

What makes cities and urban areas in Asia vulnerable?

Characteristics of a safe and resilient community	**Drivers of vulnerability** (which undermine resilience)
Knowledgeable and healthy	▪ Inaccurate / poor /inaccessible public information ▪ Inadequate risk assessment & info sharing ▪ Hidden vulnerability

Organized	▪ Politics / legislative systems
	  ○ Unclear authorities around decision-making
	  ○ Lack of knowledge, coordination, and political will
	  ○ Weak institutions
	▪ Low levels of preparedness and lack of contingency planning
	▪ Spontaneous urbanization and informal settlement
	▪ Unsustainable urban growth

Economic opportunities	▪ Unfavorable economic dynamics for the poor ▪ Gaps in living standards among different groups

Infrastructure and services	▪ Inadequate urban planning
	  ○ Unplanned urbanization and poor land use planning
	  ○ No clear building codes / lack of enforcement
	  ○ Weak solid waste management
	  ○ Lack of social and physical infrastructure

Characteristics of a safe and resilient community	**Drivers of vulnerability** (which undermine resilience)
	▪ Infrastructure not proportionate to population ○ Population growth, density, and dynamics ○ Large population of people in close quarters
Natural resources	▪ Exploitation of natural resources ▪ Climate change
Connected	▪ Unorganized social structures ○ Fragmented / transient communities ○ Frequent migration ○ Complexity of stakeholders ▪ Dependencies & knock-on effects

Who are most vulnerable?

As in rural communities, many people in urban communities face vulnerability as result of youth or old age, gender, illness or disability. This vulnerability is compounded in urban settings by two factors: migration and slums. Migrating individuals are newcomers to cities and unfamiliar with the new patterns of risk they face there. While they may come for economic opportunity, migrants often have less access to the full economy than long-standing residents, may only be able to find work in the informal economy, and may face prolonged periods of unemployment; particularly as urban population growth swells competition for jobs. People who may have in the past been seasonal migrants alternating between cities and home villages according to seasonal employment opportunities are increasingly coming to cities as full-time residents, fully dependent on the urban economy for their livelihood. As many governments seek to stem the flow of migration, new arrivals are also increasingly arriving without full legal entitlement as city residents to municipal services such as schools and healthcare. Scarcity of accessible land further compounds the situation and encourages the development of informal settlements and slums, often in hazard-prone areas. Here again the efforts of government to dis-incentivize migration may lead to the denial of services to informal settlement areas, further aggravating vulnerability.

What are the impacts on communities?

This vulnerability, in combination with increasing exposure to hazards and increasing frequency of disaster events, has significant adverse impacts on economic and social development. These impacts can be felt through varying combinations of the slowing of development gains; loss of assets and investment opportunities; strain on savings, reserves, and coping mechanisms; degradation of natural resources; reduction in living standards; adverse psychological and health impacts; and contribution to increased unemployment.

What does disaster resilience entail?

Ultimately resilience means i) being able to anticipate and prepare for disasters before they occur and ii) being able to react quickly and efficiently during and after a disaster. As a result of the myriad inter-dependencies that exist within urban systems, resilience must be targeted at all levels from the individual to the household to the community organization and private business to the local and national government. Any weak link in the chain perpetuates and may exacerbate vulnerability.

Figure 4. Highlight of success and gaps to date.

Figure 5. Links in the resilience chain.

What is working already?

Participants identified a variety of ways in which the RC/RC network and its partners are already functioning to promote and enable urban resilience:

- RC/RC network + volunteers will help reach beneficiaries
- Good collaboration with technical agencies will enhance knowledge
- Public awareness campaigns can mobilize communities, particularly after recent or nearby disasters
- Capacity building at community level bring can multiple preparedness / development benefits
- RC/RC auxiliary role to government provides a solid and consistent entry point
- Strong policy framework should be in place (example: improved building codes)
- Existing funding and volunteer resources, can be tapped successfully

Gaps, challenges, and critical issues

At the same time, there are still significant challenges to being able to scale up resilience activities in communities across the board. A good understanding of the complexity of urban settings is essential but often difficult to master and not easily gained from silo-ized sector-based analysis. Sector tools, like the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) and other disaster risk reduction (DRR) tools, also need to be better tested and adapted to urban settings. New tools may also needed to address specific urban resilience challenges and provide readily scalable solutions, and their use should be encouraged through promotion and practice of simulations and contingency planning.

New and unfamiliar types of social networking in urban areas may also limit access to community trust and effective use of social capital by new arrivals. Tools like social media are promising to help bridge some these gaps, but need to be better understood and used consistently. Partnerships with the private sector and civil society actors can also be rich sources of social capital, technical knowledge, and other resources. Partnership and collaboration with government is also essential, but effective advocacy requires a stronger ability for organizations like the RC/RC to speak out on political issues and on behalf of the vulnerable while still maintaining effective working relationships.

Participants grouped these critical issues into five categories (further outlined on the next page):

1. Understanding the urban context; working with people in an urban context
2. Targeting of beneficiaries
3. Partnership and Collaboration
4. Advocacy
5. Resource mobilization

Critical issues for addressing resilience

Analysis + understanding	Targeting	Partnership	Advocacy	Resource mobilization
Understanding urban context for better programming ▪ How to define urban communities? ▪ What should be the scope and process of urban DRR in the perspective of RC/RC ▪ What do we (RC/RC) want to do in the urban context? ▪ Community mobilization ▪ Adaptation of DRR tools	**Targeting interest groups** ▪ Challenge to reach communities and find entry point ▪ Legal issues ▪ Channels of communication ▪ Variety of interest groups (not just geographic / physical proximity) **Role of RC/RC in Urban settings** ▪ Advocacy Community voices = Better Choices ▪ Readiness to respond ▪ Targeting **How to best identify and target communities in urban settings** ▪ Maintaining focus on vulnerable people and populations ▪ Enabling diversity of entry points	**Partnership** ▪ How to build partner-ship (public and private) ▪ Multi-stakeholder involvement ▪ Understand linkages **Cooperation/collaboration** Critical issues: ▪ Resource mobilization ▪ Avoiding duplication ▪ Sustainability ▪ Information management ▪ Importance of networks ▪ Clarifying roles and responsibilities **Convener** ▪ Moving from service delivery to a convener of coalitions ▪ Build urban branch skills and capacity to have the dialogue	**Strengthening advocacy with government** ▪ Partnership / collaboration with government **Courage and skills to advocate (political issues)** ▪ Get out of comfort zone ▪ Innovation (due to complexity of urban area) ▪ Resources **How to help a community to self-organize and self-manage** ▪ 'People process'	**Local sustainability** ▪ Better local resource mobilization skills for urban DRR ▪ Catalyzing local investment ▪ Potential for hybrid models with private sector, such as the example of the funding structure of Age UK for Help Age based on fees for collaboration in the delivery of financial services

Envisioning and building resilience

On the second day of the workshop, participants used a 'back-casting' visioning process to imagine successful urban resilience in the future related to particular risk issue in cities in their countries. They then worked backward from that point to identify the challenges and gaps that would have been overcome to get there and the solutions that would have been needed to overcome those challenges and gaps. The results highlighted a range of elements that were seen to be necessary for successful resilience, and also provided insights on how these elements would look.

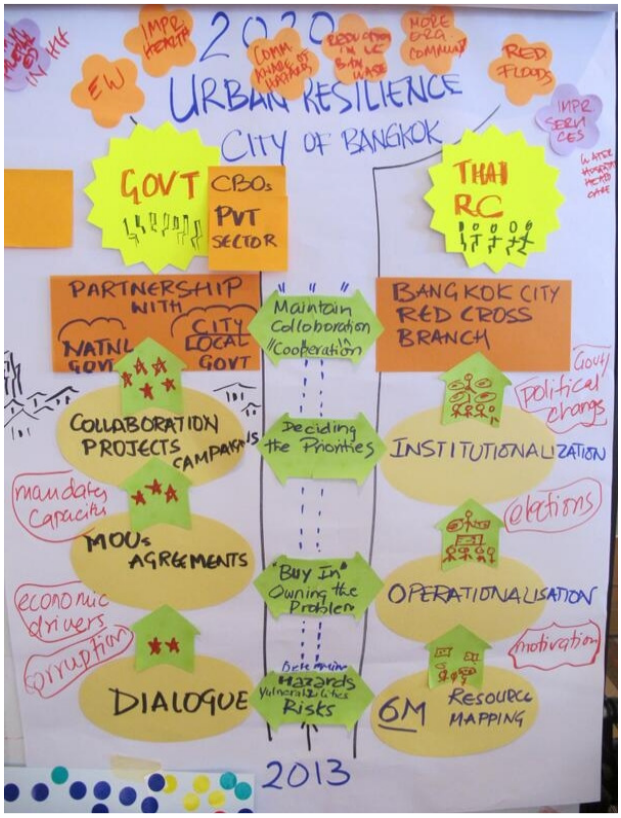
Figure 6. Presenting the vision.

National societies paired up for the activity, which provided a good opportunity for peer-to-peer support. The presentation of the results generated lively discussion, particularly around the edges of the RC/RC mandate where the boundary between service delivery and advocacy begins to blur and the question arises of what the RC/RC can do to add value to what others are doing. The point was made in this context that the auxiliary role of the RC/RC needs to be extended beyond response and that the RC/RC must be prepared to move from its area of strength (response) to a newer area of experience and knowledge (resilience). In this process it might be useful to look to other RC/RC programs for models. A prime example mentioned is the promotion in Indonesia of being a blood donor as a lifestyle and whether that model could be used for urban resilience as well. A suggestion was also made to use the concept of positive deviance to help urban communities better learn by identifying existing successes in their midst.

Below is an overview of the presentations:

Roadmap to resilience	Description
	Bangladesh and Nepal Outline of a plan to engage labor unions private sector, local government, and the community in addressing occupational health as a cornerstone for community urban resilience in Bangladesh. The plan highlights the importance of mobilizing different sets of stakeholders and balancing their contributions in a multi-stakeholder partnership or coalition.

Roadmap to resilience	Description



Thailand and the Philippines

Outline of a plan to create an urban branch of the Thai Red Cross in Bangkok to better parallel and enable collaboration with governance structures in the city.

The plan clearly links organization development within a Bangkok branch of the Thai Red Cross with objectives for engaging local and national government in collaboration to promote and strengthen community urban resilience.

The plan also highlights potential drivers and threats to collaboration.

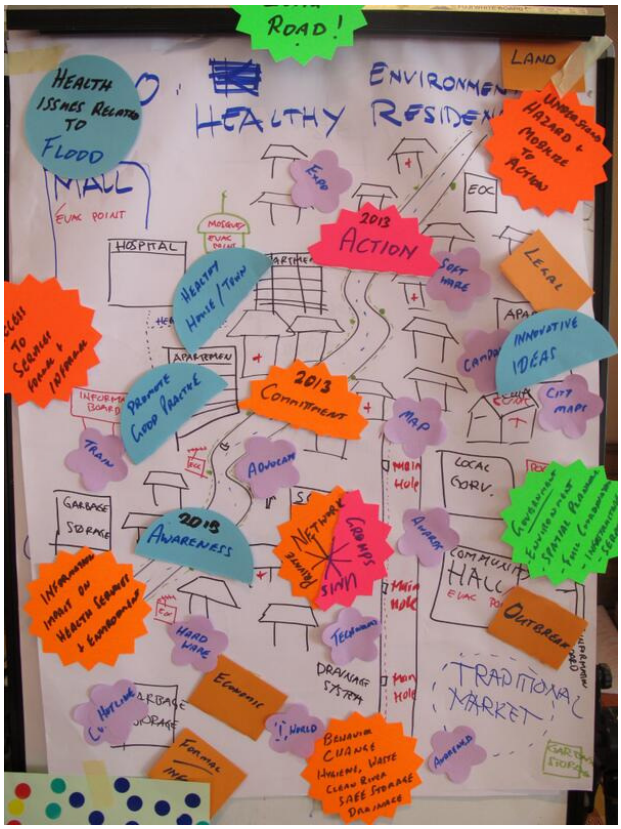
Myanmar and Vietnam

Vision and roadmap for creating a sustainable waste management system in urban areas in Myanmar. The roadmap envisions three pillars:

1. Partnership and networking
2. Awareness raising and campaigns
3. Infrastructure (hardware) improvement

The first two pillars were identified as falling within the traditional role and mandate of the RC/RC. The third pillar, however, depends heavily on the RC/RC to act in an advocacy role to promote increased government investment in waste management infrastructure.

Roadmap to resilience	Description



Indonesia and Malaysia

Interactive presentation of the components needed to link health and disaster risk management initiatives to reduce the range of negative health and social consequences related to urban flood risk. A similar approach was used recently in Indonesia to combine efforts between the RC/RC and the government in addressing the threat of dengue.

Drawing on the strengths of both RC/RC and the government, the collaboration proved an effective vehicle for mobilizing commitment and resources from both sets of organizations and could serve as a model in the future for broader multi-stakeholder coalitions targeting various aspects community urban resilience.

Method note:

The "back-casting" approach used for the workshop was a revised version based on lessons from the first "Building Urban Resilience" workshop in Arusha, Tanzania in February 2013. Greater emphasis on identifying root causes and differentiating actions in terms of those the RC/RC can change, influence, and transform, did seem to encourage lengthy discussion of the types of partnership and advocacy necessary for strengthening community resilience. However it was still quite challenging to move beyond general observations and explore specific strategies and approaches. Building on the audience response to photos presented during the workshop, one idea for future workshops was to use a community site visit to focus the group on problem-solving in the context of a specific example community in a concrete context.

Figure 7. Photos presented by the IFRC Zone office provided a stark image of urban risks.

Opportunities for follow-up

The participants suggested a range of opportunities for further collaboration and collective follow-up on "the way forward":

- **Networking**

  There was a strong demand expressed for further opportunities to network and engage with the set of national societies that participated in the workshop and others.

  Potential follow-up:

  1. Link up with external expert organizations – The participation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat, the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), the Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department of the European Commission (ECHO), US Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), Zurich Financial Services, and the Rockefeller Foundation in the workshop greatly enhanced the perspectives shared and the planning for moving forward on urban resilience in Asia. In addition to the exchange of ideas and experiences, this type of outreach is crucial for ensuring that the plans and actions of the RC/RC are well-grounded in the broader context of partner initiatives on resilience in the region.
  2. Regular meetings on urban resilience – National societies from South-East Asia and the IFRC have already been meeting on an on-going basis to develop a Regional Roadmap for Resilience, and efforts were made to integrate this workshop into this flow of regional and global dialogue on resilience. Next steps might include more focused opportunities for promoting national dialogue and taking advantage of peer-to-peer as was initiated in the workshop's visioning exercise.
  3. Briefing other national society staff – A call was made at the end of the workshop for national society representatives to brief their national society leadership, colleagues, and partner national societies on the dialogue and results of the workshop.
  4. Sharing good practices – There was a strong interest among the participants in enabling more city-to-city sharing in particular. The South-East Asia Regional Office of the IFRC has already established a website for sharing key resilience resources at https://sites.google.com/site/drrtoolsinsoutheastasia/. On that site there are a range of planning and guidance documents that have been contributed by both the RC/RC national societies in the region and the IFRC.

     The GDPC website (to be launched in October 2013) will also provide further opportunities to engage national societies in joint learning as an urban preparedness and resilience forum. The GDPC would like to keep all of the national societies that participated in the workshop engaged in the design and rollout of the website. The GDPC will e-mail participants on the progress as the website is rolled out.

- **Guidance and tools**

  There were numerous requests for additional guidance and tools on urban resilience since the experience on urban DRR is so varied at the moment.

  Potential follow-up:

  5. Adaptation of tools – It is recognized that some tools like the VCA need to be reconsidered and adapted to better address their application in urban settings. In addition it will be useful for RC/RC members emphasize integrating existing tools into urban resilience projects, so that there is faster feedback and learning loop to inform further adaptation of the tools.

6. Guidance – The Federation is currently working on global guidance on assessment, community mobilization, advocacy, and partnerships and will work to ensure that urban DRR and resilience are addressed in these. In addition the IFRC Asia Pacific Zone has committed to follow and implement the value propositions, recommendations and actions outlined in the IFRC *Programmatic directions for the Red Cross and Red Crescent in building urban community resilience in the Asia Pacific Region* study, and is now working to include these recommendations as priorities in the Zone's plans for 2014, which will offer further opportunities to include and address these issues in Zone guidance materials.

- **Evidence base**

  A number of participants also requested further investment in developing in-depth case studies for the good practice examples that were shared during the workshop.

  Potential follow-up:

  7. Case studies – The GDPC, in collaboration with the IFRC Secretariat, will put together a plan to develop case studies on several of the programs mentioned in workshop. The GDPC will keep the full set of participants updated on this plan as it is developed and rolled out.
  8. Researching the urban context – Participants also expressed great interest in having a set of research studies to address gap areas in working in urban settings (e.g. advocacy, land-use planning, new models for volunteer engagement). The GDPC has already been in discussion with DRR Law group from Geneva to collaborate on research in relation to advocacy and will continue to follow this up. In addition the GDPC website will be a tool for collecting on knowledge on these and other topics to guide the planning of further research.

Conclusion

Taking place a short time after a workshop held on resilience in general in Yangon, Myanmar, the 'Building Urban Resilience' workshop offered an opportunity to continue the critical dialogue on resilience among RC/RC national societies in Asia and to focus in particular on what is different about resilience and resilience programming in urban settings. Eight countries participated, including representatives from both RC/RC national societies and their counterparts in national governments, as well as Red Cross and other partner organizations, including the ASEAN Secretariat, the ADPC, ECHO, OFDA, Zurich Financial Services, and the Rockefeller Foundation.

It was clear from the presentations and group discussions that urban resilience is already a topic, which many of the RC/RC national societies are recognizing as a priority for the future. Initial activities are highlighting the challenges in this work, but the approaches being rolled out also demonstrate the value of partnership, cross-learning, and integrated programming across sectors, including community preparedness, health and first aid, food security, and livelihoods.

The RC/RC national societies also see a clear role for the RC/RC to broaden beyond service delivery role to influence local development and urban planning through advocacy, strategic alliances, and active partnering. To support stronger RC/RC programs in these areas, the national societies highlighted the need for building on the RC/RC's core strengths in community programming and its auxiliary role to government. But the RC/RC cannot do it alone and achieve significant and sustainable results on resilience at community level. It must join together with others and play a convening role in building local, national, and global coalitions to link community service delivery, advocacy, and resource mobilization.

Attachment 1. FURTHER READING

RC/RC

IFRC RC/RC Movement resilience study – http://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/96984/Final_Synthesis_Characteristics_Lessons_Tsunami.pdf

Presents the characteristics and key determinants in the wider context of the study's synthesis report.

IFRC The road to resilience: Bridging relief and development for a more sustainable future – http://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/96178/1224500-Road%20to%20resilience-EN-LowRes.pdf

Overview of the RC/RC Movement resilience study referenced above.

IFRC Programmatic directions for the Red Cross and Red Crescent in building urban community resilience in the Asia Pacific Region – http://www.alnap.org/pool/files/emi-ifrc-study-final-version-april-30-2012.pdf

The IFRC Asia Pacific Zone has committed to follow and implement the value propositions, recommendations and actions outlined in this study, and is now working to include these recommendations as priorities in the Zone's plans for 2014.

IFRC 'No time for doubt: Tackling urban risk' report from the Americas – http://reliefweb.int/report/world/no-time-doubt-tackling-urban-risk

Presents case studies from 3 urban resilience programs in cities in Latin America.

IFRC Haiti workshop on Risk Reduction in Urban Setting – http://www.femica.org/noticias/FICR.pdf

An analysis of urban resilience driven by fresh experience with urban recovery in Port-au-Prince and surrounding areas.

IFRC World Disasters Report 2004 – Focus on Community Resilience – http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/disasters/WDR/58000-WDR2004-LR.pdf

An early survey of Red Cross Red Crescent efforts toward resilience.

IFRC World Disasters Report 2010 - Urban Risk – http://www.ifrc.org/en/publications-and-reports/world-disasters-report/wdr2010

A wide overview of data and trends regarding the growing "vulnerability gap" in urban areas.

Other partners

ALNAP's series of tools on urban risk:

- 'Meeting the Urban Challenge: Adapting Humanitarian Efforts to an Urban World' – http://www.alnap.org/pool/files/meeting-paper-2012.pdf
- 'Responding to Urban Disasters: Learning from Previous Relief and Recovery Operations' – http://www.alnap.org/pool/files/alnap-lessons-urban-2012.pdf
- Urban Humanitarian Response Portal – http://www.urban-response.org

IASC Meeting Humanitarian Challenges in Urban Areas – http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/downloaddoc.aspx?docID=5615

Strategy and two year action plan of the IASC for meeting humanitarian needs in urban areas.

UN-ISDR Making Cities Resilient Campaign – http://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities

Toolkit, updates, and list of champions for the campaign which now includes 1,298 cities. The campaign's Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient are included in Annex 1.

UN-HABITAT States of the World's Cities - 2012 - 2013 – http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=2917

The latest in a series of bi-annual studies on the world's cities. This edition uses the framework of 'The Urban Divide' to analyze the complex social, political, economic and cultural dynamics of urban environments.

AusAID and World Bank Building Urban Resilience – http://iaibr3.iai.int/twiki/pub/ForoEditorial2012/WebHome/EAP_handbook_principles_tools_practice_web.pdf

Excellent reference document prepared for East Asia and Pacific which aims to increase the resilience of cities to disasters and climate change impacts by promoting a risk-based approach in public investment decision-making process.

World Bank Systems of Cities: Harnessing Urbanization for Growth & Poverty Alleviation – http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTURBANDEVELOPMENT/Resources/336387-1269651121606/FullStrategy.pdf

A study outlining the rethinking of the World Bank's strategy on urbanization and urban development assistance.

World Bank Violence in the City: Understanding and Supporting Community Responses to Urban Violence – http://www.citiesalliance.org/sites/citiesalliance.org/files/CA_Images/WB_Violence_in_the_City.pdf

A study that looks at how "urban communities themselves are an integral part of understanding the causes and impacts of urban violence and for generating sustainable violence prevention initiatives."

Attachment 1. PARTICIPANTS LIST

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