Christchurch – a Resilient City

Lianne Dalziel
Mayor of Christchurch
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Laurie Johnson has

• over 25 years of experience in urban planning and disaster-related consulting, management and research.
• written extensively about land use and risk, disaster recovery and reconstruction, and the economics of catastrophes.
• studied many of the world’s major urban disasters, including the 2012 Hurricane Sandy, 2011 Tohoku Japan, 2010 and 2011 Christchurch NZ, 2010 Chile and 2008 China earthquakes and 2005 Hurricane Katrina.
• In 2006, a lead author of the recovery plan for the City of New Orleans following Hurricane Katrina and co-authored the book, Clear as Mud: Planning for the Rebuilding of New Orleans, published by the American Planning Association in April 2010.
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Margaret Jefferies and Liz Briggs from Project Lyttelton, the soul of a sustainable community:

• a non-profit grassroots organisation committed to building sustainable, connected community.
• harnesses the power of community and fostering hope and inspiration to create a collective future.
• A values-based approach is inclusive and participative - recognising all people have intrinsic value.
• supporting local food production, looking at ways to meet energy needs through innovative community-based solutions, minimising waste, creating opportunities for people to come together to play, share information and skills, the initiatives continue grow!
• The model is attracting interest both nationally and internationally and we are happy to share what we've learned.
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There is no such thing as a 'natural' disaster, only natural hazards.
Disaster risk reduction is the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through
• systematic efforts to analyse and reduce the causal factors of disasters,
• reducing exposure to hazards,
• lessening vulnerability of people and property,
• wise management of land and the environment, and
• improving preparedness and early warning for adverse events.
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Resilience:
The ability to prepare and plan for, absorb, recover from, or more successfully adapt to actual or potential adverse events.
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UNISDR serves as focal point for implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) – a ten year plan of action adopted in 2005 by 168 governments to protect lives and livelihoods against disasters.

The HFA sets out five priorities for action:

• Make disaster risk reduction a priority
• Know the risks and take action
• Build understanding and awareness
• Reduce risks
• Be prepared and ready to act
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Towards a post-2015 DRR Framework

- Requested by the UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/66/199
- UNISDR is facilitating a multi-stakeholder consultation process and engages a wide range of actors from Member States to civil society.
- Consultation events include the Global and Regional Platforms, national and local events, and targeted events of stakeholders, partners and networks.
- Builds on the International Framework for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction of 1990, the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction of 2015-2030, the Sendai Framework for Action 2015-2030, the UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (RCF) in 2013,
- Expected to be adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and endorsed by the UN General Assembly in 2015.

2013
Conferences started in March 2013 (with some 80 events up to the Global Platform through 2013...)

2014
Ministerial Conferences and Regional Platforms on Disaster Risk Reduction

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCES AND REGIONAL PLATFORMS ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
- Feb 13-15: Africa (Arisa, Tanzania)
- Mar 19-21: Arab States (Asgab, Jordan)
- Sep 23-25: Europe (Oslo, Norway)

MAY 18-23
Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (Geneva, Switzerland)

SEPT-NOV
UN Secretary-General’s Report and UN General Assembly Resolution on the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

2015
Ministerial Conferences and Regional Platforms on Disaster Risk Reduction

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCES AND REGIONAL PLATFORMS ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
- Apr/May: Europe (Brussels, Belgium)
- May 6-8: Arab States (Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt)
- May 27-29: Americas (Guayaquil, Ecuador)
- May/Jul: Africa (Tanzania)
- Jun: Pacific (Tahiti)
- Oct: Europe (Madrid, Spain)

JUL 14-15
1st Preparatory Committee Meeting (Geneva, Switzerland) Subject to anticipated decision of the UN General Assembly in 2013

NDV 17-18
2nd Preparatory Committee Meeting (Geneva, Switzerland) Subject to anticipated decision of the UN General Assembly in 2013

SEP-NOV
UN Secretary-General’s Report and UN General Assembly Resolution on the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

MAR 14-18 / SENDAI, JAPAN
The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction will review the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action and is expected to adopt a successor framework for disaster risk reduction.

SEP-NOV
UN Secretary-General’s Report and UN General Assembly Resolution on the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. The UN General Assembly Session will also consider the post-2015 disaster risk reduction framework for endorsement.
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• Every individual and community in the nation has access to the risk and vulnerability information they need to make their communities more resilient.
• All levels of government, communities, and the private sector have designed resilience strategies and operation plans based on this information.
• Proactive investments and policy decisions have reduced loss of lives, costs, and socioeconomic impacts of future disasters.
• Community coalitions are widely organized, recognized, and supported to provide essential services before and after disasters occur.
• Recovery after disasters is rapid and the per capita cost of responding to disasters has been declining for a decade.
• Nationwide, the public is universally safer, healthier, and better educated.
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Developing a “culture of disaster resilience”:

(1) Taking responsibility for disaster risk;
(2) Addressing the challenge of establishing the core value of resilience in communities, including the use of disaster loss data to foster long-term commitments to enhancing resilience;
(3) Developing and deploying tools or metrics for monitoring progress toward resilience;
(4) Building local, community capacity because decisions and the ultimate resilience of a community are driven from the bottom up;
(5) Understanding the landscape of government policies and practices to help communities increase resilience; and
(6) Identifying and communicating the roles and responsibilities of communities and all levels of government in building resilience.
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“Resilient communities adapt through creating innovative approaches to collective governance, seizing unexpected opportunities to decide for themselves how to respond, organising to work with government agencies in new ways, and accepting both the promise and responsibility of joint decision-making.”

Robert L Bach
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“The need to support new forms of local governance through collaborative efforts has become an essential dimension of resilient communities. Resilience involves transformation of the role of citizen and grassroots organisations from that of stakeholders, who are able at best to advise governments, to full equity partners. Equity partners are full shareholders, equally able to participate in the design and implementation of disaster-related efforts.” — Robert L Bach