Long-Term Resilient and Sustainable Cities: A Scoping Paper

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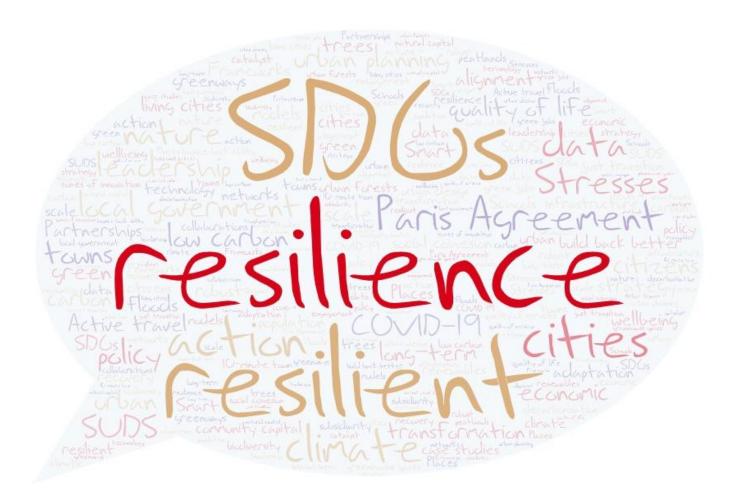


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Purpose of the research



- A scoping paper to explore the conditions required to enable cities across the island of Ireland to build resilience, and develop sustainability.
- Review of literature and policy, vignettes, case study and interviews with government officials
- Identification of
 - principles for resilient and sustainable cities
 - readiness of Irish cities
 - future investigations needed



A Five-Part Presentation

- Understanding 'Resilience'
- Global Goals and Local Responses and Actions
- Resilience on the Island of Ireland An Analysis
- Key Findings
- Further Investigations



Understanding Resilience



Understanding Resilience

- A concept rooted in action not just high level principles
- Not well defined criticised for vagueness & malleability
- A 'bridging concept'
- Speaks to ability of places to engage with hazards/stressors
- Engaging the quadruple helix







Fostering Resilience

Resilience is not a new concept...but it is evolving

1960s: Associated with systems change and achieving equilibrium

2000s: Shift to association with place and their 'bounce-back ability'

2010s: emphasis on 'bounce-forward' and Build Back Better



Defining 'Resilience'

"Urban resilience refers to the ability of an urban system – and all its constituent socio-ecological and socio-technical networks across temporal and spatial scales – to maintain or rapidly return to desired functions in the face of a disturbance, to adapt to change, and to quickly transform systems that limit current or future adaptive capacity" (Meerow et al, 2016)



Global Goals and Local Responses and Actions



Global Goals

FRAMEWORKS

- ICLEI Milestone
 Framework
- UN-Habitat City Resilience Profiling Tool
- Rockefeller & Arup
- World Bank
- U.S. EPA

PROGRAMMES

- UN SDGs
- Paris Agreement (COP 21)
- UN Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
- UN's New Urban Agenda (Habitat III)
- European Green Deal

NETWORKS

ICLEI Local Governments

for Sustainability

- Resilient Cities Network
 (previously 100 RC)
- Global Convenant of Mayors
- C40 Cities
- 8 80 Cities



PIONEERED BY THE Rockefeller foundation

100







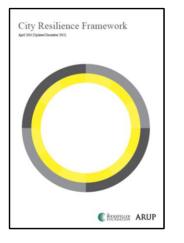
The Value of Collaboration

Collaboration key to delivering placebased impact

Importance of timing..

Engagement with higher education – research & longitudinal analysis

The evidence base – understanding the paradoxes







Placing an Emphasis on Implementation

A dedicated resource

Oversight Body: Partnership Board Number of subboards established Multi-agency getting key agencies around the table with role in building resilience



Learnings from Local Responses

- Resilience is highly contextual
 - Need to be multi-faceted, with large stakeholder groupings
 - Solutions must take into account local considerations (geography, legacy infrastructures, local knowledge)
- Resilient Cities must have the ability to self-govern
 - Principle of Subsidiaritywhile also having 'authority'
 - Institutionalisation.....providing legitimacy and disrupting 'silo-thinking'
 - Appropriate governance structures
- Resilience must include social resilience
- Resilient Cities are 'Living Cities'
 - Resilient Strategies are 'Living' Documents



Resilience on the island of Ireland – An Analysis



Climate Resilience

A deepening – and better integrated – policy environment emerging

Planning for climate change is non-linear

Approaches to mitigate & adapt to climate change will impact future enterprise, jobs and shape society

Key role of place – compact growth, sustainable mobility, energy transition, food security, retrofitting, etc. Growing role for Local Government - vital role of place-based approach....and ensuring no-one gets left behind.



Environmental Resilience

- Focus on nature-based assets parks, green spaces, open spaces
- Contribute to climate resilience but also better air quality, health, and quality of life
- National Agenda: Emphasis on decarbonisation zones
- Regional Agenda: Just Transition / bog restoration
- Local: green infrastructure



Derry City and Strabane District Council's Owned Green & Blue Spaces Natural Capital Account



A report by Vivid Economics for the Carnegie UK Trust December 2019

" a £5.5bn investment in urban green infrastructure would generate over £200bn of physical and mental health benefits" (Vivid Economics, 2020)

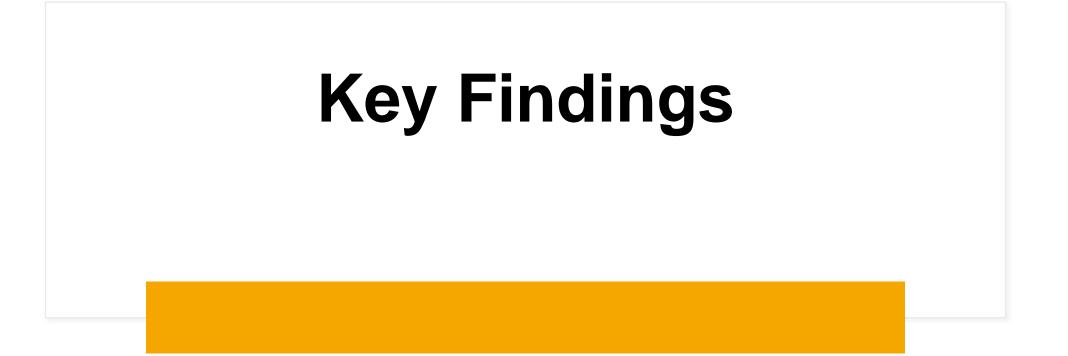


Socio-Economic Resilience

- Strongly linked to climate resilience, environmental quality, quality of services and creating better opportunities
- Post-COVID, growing emphasis on green recovery as pathway to better economy, better health and wellbeing and a just transition
- Diversification (with culture change) needs to be embraced
- Keep role of education LLL and upskilling
- Right conditions requires integration between the liveability, community, natural capital, health and sustainability of place
- Opportunities for rural Ireland









The Principles for Resilient Cities

Open Data – key role in identifying and understanding shocks, stresses and strains – and their interconnectedness

Openness and transparency – Who, What, Where, When and Why

Inclusivity of process – collaboration and strong local leadership

Principle of Subsidiarity

Create liveable cities

Effectiveness of Resilience to Environmental, Social and Economic Challenges





Further Investigations

There is no one single model.....

Definition of a 'living city' in an island of Ireland context

Who are the actors?

The inter-relationships between local and central government

The inter-relationships between cities....considering scale

Models of governance

The variances – if any – between urban and rural resilience

