



Urban Risk Profiling

Climate and Disaster Resilience Initiative (CDRI)

Background: The Issue and Problem

- **Climate change** is happening, and it is real. It is accompanied by significant changes in precipitation, temperature, and changes in the **frequency and intensity** of some extreme events.
- Urban areas are becoming more **populated**. By 2030, more than 65% of population will live in urban areas, and 65 to 90% of the **economic activities** will take place in urban areas.
- **Vulnerable areas** in the cities are highly impacted, like river bank, coastal areas, mountain slopes etc.

Goal of the Initiative: To capitalize community's resilience


- To **measure the level of climate disaster resilience** of urban poor communities
- To **develop a yardstick i.e., Climate Disaster Resilience Index (CDRI)** to measure the level of climate disaster resilience and
- To **demonstrate the methodological approach** to do that
- To **map the communities' position** in the level of climate disaster resilience
- To **help policy formulation** by the development organizations and take necessary action to enhance climate disaster resilience of communities.

An Initiative Led By **Kyoto University** (Global COE Program: Human Security Engineering in Asian Megacities)
In Cooperation with **CITYNET, UN ISDR and UNU**

Target Cities: Small, Medium-sized and Mega-cities in Asia Pacific Region
Duration: 2008 to 2012

Expected Outputs: Policy and Decision Making Tools

- **Methodology** of CDRI development
- **CDRI** to measure city's climate disaster resilience
- **Climate Disaster Resilience Map** for each city and
- **Policy tools** for Government and development organizations, to prioritize the sectors in vulnerable communities
- **Strength and weakness** of different sectors of each dimension of CDRI (physical/social/economic/institutional/Natural) of a city



Physical

(Infra: Electricity, water supply, solid waste, road, housing, warning system, assets)



Social

(People: Population, health, education, social capital)



Economic

(Livelihood: Income, employment, household assets, savings, insurance, budget subsidy)



Natural

(Environment and disasters)



Institutional

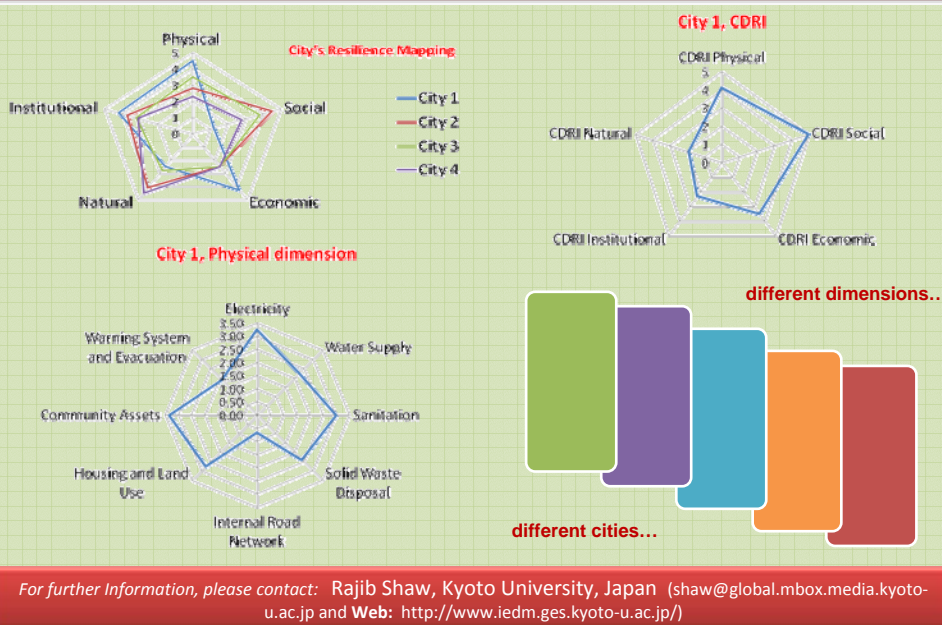
(Organization: Development plan, internal and external institutions, networks)



Climate and Disaster Resilience

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS...



Climate & Disaster Resilience in Coastal Asian Cities

BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVES

Urban Risk in Asia is Increasing: Coastal Cities are Getting Vulnerable: The natural disaster incidences in the Asian region have demonstrated a distinctly increasing trend over recent decades. The region experiences some of the world's worst natural hazards - frequent earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, cyclones and annual monsoons. It also includes many of the world's megacities - those with more than 8 million people - so the number of people exposed to hazard risks in the region is very high.

Coastal cities have become increasingly vulnerable due to climate related disasters. The Low Elevation Coastal Zone is the continuous area along the coast that is less than 10 meters above sea level - represents 2% of the world's land area but contains 10% of its total population (i.e. over 600 million people) and 13 per cent of its urban population (representing around 360 million people).

With the above background, specific objectives of the workshop are as follows:

- To rethink about the urban resilience in coastal cities
- To plan for decisive actions to reduce urban risk with specific time frame
- To act on measurable implementation measures

ORGANISERS



CITYNET



GCOE Program Human Security Engineering for Asia Megacities



unitar

In cooperation with



cifal



DA NANG 2009
Training and Action
Workshop

**Climate & Disaster Resilience
in Coastal Asian Cities**

18 – 20 February 2009

Da Nang, Vietnam

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