



# 3. Additional resources: Further reading and guidance

## 1. Web portals

- [PreventionWeb: Resilient Cities Connect \(RCC\)](#)
- [UN-Habitat City Resilience Profiling Programme](#)
- [The Rockefeller Foundation / 100 resilient cities](#)
- [Resilient Cities Series Resilience Library](#)
- [Resilience Tools](#)
- [Urban Resilience Research Network](#)
- [World Bank GFDRR Urban Resilience](#)
- [Stanford Urban Resilience Initiative](#)

## 2. Measuring resilience



Lisa, E., Schipper, F. & Langston, L. (2015). *A comparative overview of resilience measurement frameworks*. Overseas Development Institute. Examines different resilience indicators used in international frameworks to understand what they say about resilience.



Arup and the Rockefeller Foundation. (2016). *Research report volume 4: measuring city resilience*. Arup and the Rockefeller Foundation. Discusses recent progress supporting the Arup City Resilience Framework.



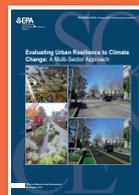
USAID. (2016). *Urban resilience measurement: An approach guide and training curriculum*. USAID. Curriculum developed for the implementation of urban resilience missions.



UNISDR. (2015). *Disaster resilience scorecard for cities*. UNISDR. Disaster resilience based on ten 'essentials' of resilience. Supports the Sendai Framework.



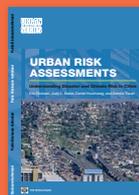
Arup. (Undated). *City resilience index: Understanding and measuring city resilience*. Arup and the Rockefeller Foundation. Index for measuring resilience performance over time.



United States Environmental Protection Agency. (2017). *Evaluating urban resilience to climate change: A multi-sectoral approach*. EPA. EPA research report supporting the EPA's strategic goals of responding to climate change.



Cole, J. (Ed.). (2013). *Measuring the resilience of cities: The role of big data*. Proceedings of the conference measuring the resilience of cities: The role of big data. 25 October 2013. Conference proceedings discussing how to measure the improvement in urban resilience.

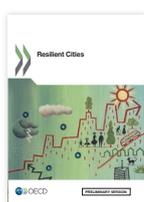


The World Bank. (2012). *Urban risk assessments: Understanding disaster and climate risk in cities*. The World Bank. Provides guidelines for effective urban risk assessment.



Institute for Social and Environmental Transition-International, Thailand Environment Institute, and Vietnam National Institute for Science and Technology Policy and Strategy Studies. (2013). *Assessing city resilience: Lessons from using the UNISDR local government self-assessment tool in Thailand and Vietnam*. Institute for Social and Environmental Transition-International. Provides findings of applying the UNISDR local government self-assessment tool.

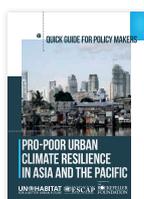
### 3. Resilience indicators for cities



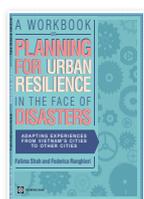
OECD. (2016). *Resilient cities*. OECD.  
Considers measurement and policy changes to promote urban resilience – includes many examples.



Frantzeskaki, N. (2016). *Urban resilience: A concept for co-creating cities of the future*. Resilient Europe, URBACT and the European Union.  
Provides an overview of urban resilience and its dimensions. Intended to provide input for strategic conversations.



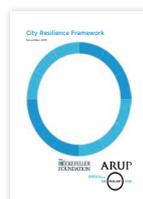
United Nations. (2014). *Pro-Poor Urban Climate Resilience in Asia and the Pacific*. United Nations.  
Policy guide for promoting pro-poor urban resilience.



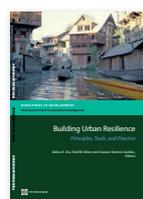
Shah, F., & Ranghieri, F. (2012). *A workbook on planning for urban resilience in the face of disasters: Adapting experiences from Vietnam's cities to other cities*. The World Bank.  
Considers urban resilience and implementing actions plans.



The World Bank and Australian Aid. (2012). *Building urban resilience: Managing the risks of disasters in East Asia and the Pacific*. The World Bank and Australian Aid.  
Covers the principles, tools and practice of urban resilience.



The Rockefeller Foundation. (2015). *City resilience framework. 100 Resilient Cities*. Available at: <https://assets.rockefellerfoundation.org/app/uploads/20160105134829/100RC-City-Resilience-Framework.pdf>  
Arup framework for promoting city resilience (what areas need to be addressed).



Jha, A. K., Miner, T. W., & Stanton-Geddes, Z. (2013). *Building urban resilience: Principles, tools, and practice*. The World Bank.  
Discusses the principles, tools and practice of urban resilience.

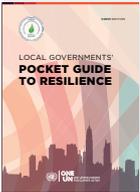
## 4. Urban resilience guides



UNISDR. (2012). *How to make cities more resilient: A handbook for local government leaders*. UNISDR. Designed to give guidance to governments on the essential principles of urban resilience and how to implement them.



Institute of Development Studies. (2009). *Urban governance for adaptation: Assessing climate change resilience in ten Asian cities*. Institute of Development Studies. An early case study of urban resilience examples in Asia.



UN-Habitat. (2015). *Local governments' pocket guide to resilience: COP21 edition*. United Nations Human Settlements Programme. Gives a range of examples of city resilience programmes.



GFDRR. (2014). *Can Tho, Vietnam: Enhancing urban resilience*. City Strength Resilient Cities Program. A recent case study of urban resilience in Vietnam.



Jha, A., Bloch, R., & Lamond, J. (2012). *Cities and flooding: A guide to integrated urban flood risk management for the 21st century*. The World Bank. Guidance on the specific example of flooding and urban flood risk management (including resilience).



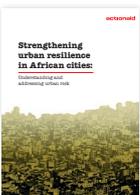
GFDRR. (2015). *Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Enhancing urban resilience*. City Strength Resilient Cities Program. A recent case study of urban resilience in Ethiopia.



UN-Habitat. (2017). *Trends in urban resilience 2017*. United Nations Human Settlements Programme. Discusses current framework of urban resilience and gives examples.



The World Bank. (2015). *Building regulation for resilience: Managing risks for safer cities*. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Looks at the specific role that improving building regulations can play in urban resilience.



ActionAid. (2016). *Strengthening urban resilience in African cities: Understanding and addressing urban risk*. ActionAid. Specific case study on urban resilience in Africa (includes insights from case studies).

## 5. Investing in resilience



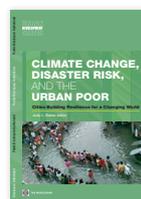
University of Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership (CISL). (2016, December). *Investing for resilience*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership. Discusses the promotion of resilience in investment portfolios and financial markets.



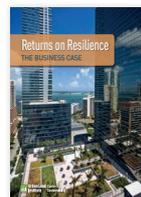
The World Bank. (2015). *Investing in urban resilience: Protecting and promoting development in a changing world*. The World Bank. Discusses the importance of urban resilience, financing needs and obstacles.



ICLEI. (2011). *Financing the resilient city*. ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability. Discusses the financing needs of urban resilience and creating market conditions to achieve it.



The World Bank. (2011). *Climate change, disaster risk, and the urban poor: Cities building resilience for a changing world*. The World Bank. Broadly discusses urban resilience and the poor, including recommendations.



Urban Land Institute. (2015). *Returns on resilience: The business case*. Urban Land Institute. Describes the business case for urban resilience through a range of practical examples.



*The Economist*. (2014). *Building climate change resilience in cities: The private sector's role*. *The Economist* and the Rockefeller Foundation. Describes the role of the private sector in promoting urban resilience. May be useful for developing a business case (although it is not focused on this point).