

NP4005

NODE OF EXCELLENCE IN HIGH PERFORMANCE ARCHITECTURE

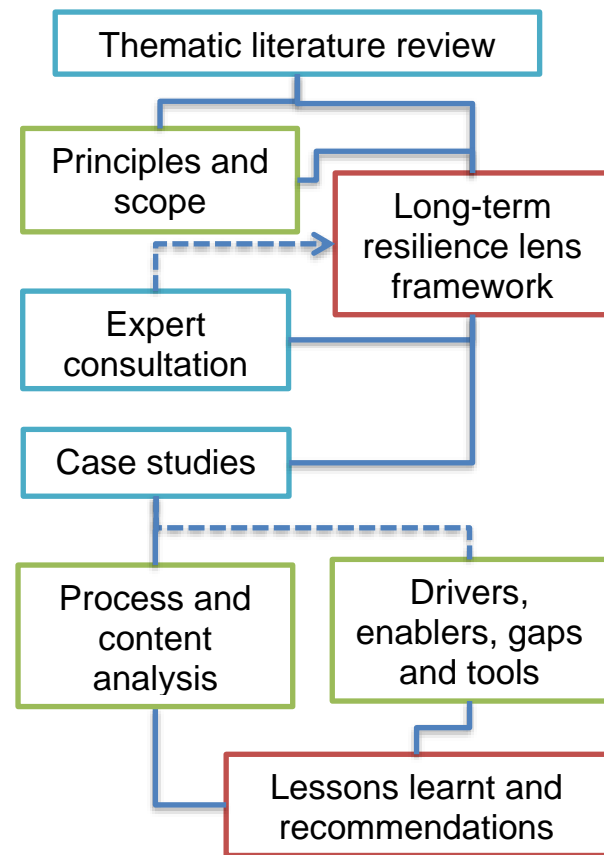
LONG-TERM URBAN RESILIENCE: A POLICY FRAMEWORK

Research Question

This research seeks to answer the question of **how can policies deliver long-term metropolitan-scale resilience goals within the political, fiscally constrained and rapidly changing complex environment that are cities?**

Methodology

Figure 1: Research methods and design



Sept. 2015 → Sept. 2018

Results

The first phases of the project led to the development of the “Long-term Urban Resilience Policy (LRP) Action Lens

Framework” (Figure 2) as the analytical framework for the case studies. This is based on consultation with experts from industry, government and research across Australia, the US and the UK.

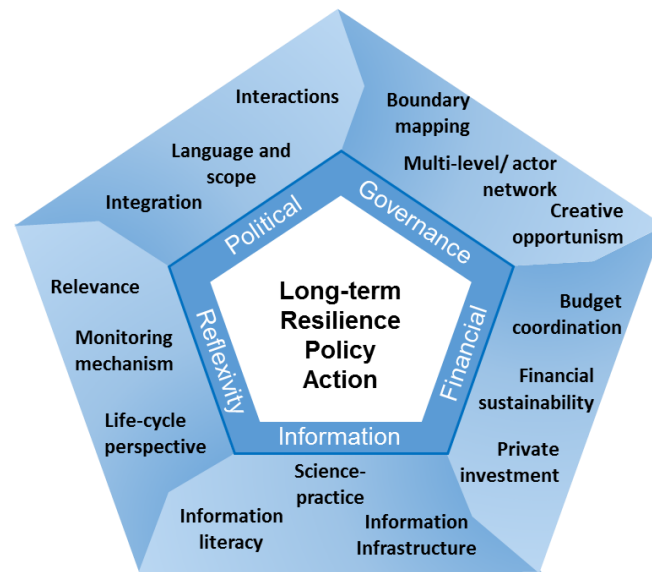


Figure 2: Long-term urban resilience policy (LRP) action lens framework

The LRP is formed on five dimensions (Governance, Financial, Information, Reflexivity and Political) that have been identified as hindering or enabling the effective delivery of long-term policy goals within complex governance systems. Each dimension is then studied at three levels (Figure 4):

Extrinsic - voluntary city networks, equally applicable to all cities in that program. e.g. 100 Resilient Cities

Intrinsic - national and regional/state context equally applicable to all cities within the same country/region. e.g. Australia and NSW.

Internal – Only applicable to individual cities being studied. e.g. Melbourne
The LRP is being applied to 7 cities

within the 100 Resilient Cities Program from the Rockefeller Foundation across the Australia, Brazil, Colombia, the UK and the US (Figure 3). This phase is mainly based on content analysis of published documentation.

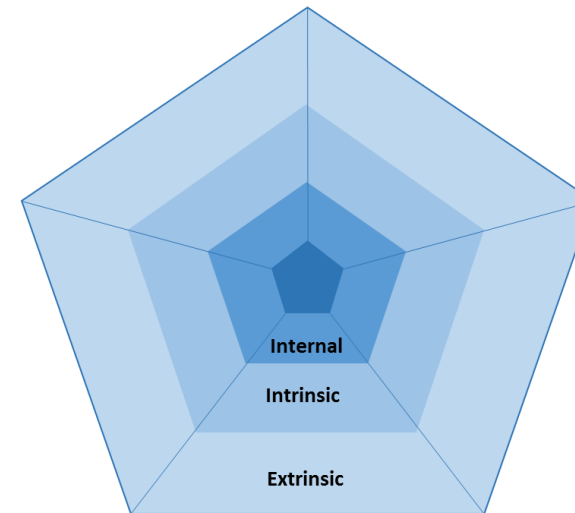


Figure 4: LRP framework levels of analysis

The second phase, currently underway, consists of interviews across two of those cities to better understand the processes involved. The interviews include representatives from local and mid-tier government (state or national), industry, research and community organisations.



Figure 3: Case studies

The aim is to develop a better understanding of practical approaches to

long-term resilience-building policy development and implementation at the metropolitan scale across city networks that share a common understanding of urban resilience-building and strive towards it. This knowledge will later be used to developed a set of recommendations and lessons learnt for local government policy-makers and implementers seeking to deliver long-term urban resilience goals.

Conclusions

This research is based on the idea that resilience is a long-term goal, beyond immediate disaster planning and management, and an ongoing process that requires a proactive approach. This implies that the policy structures that underpin these efforts need to be able to remain effective over the long-term and “survive” short-term pressures. This research seeks to provide practical examples and lessons learnt about how this can be achieved in the complex environment of cities.

Anticipated impacts

The applied outcomes of this research are expected to help build resilience of urban centres in Australia by providing a framework for proactive and reflective urban resilience policy-making and delivery.

Further information

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