

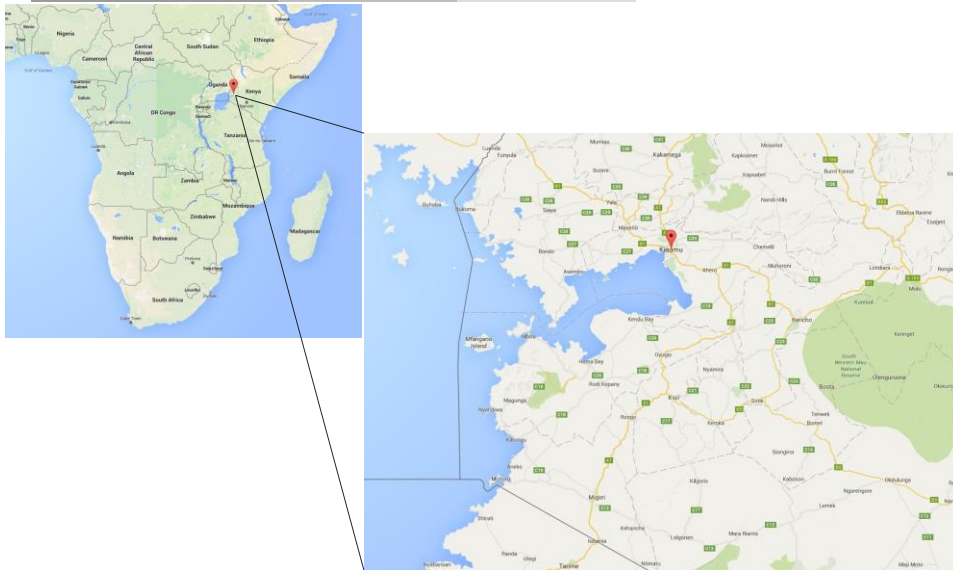


## **New Local Urban Indicators**

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- To enable cities to assess their resilience
- To support cities in establishing relevant Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience strategy's taking into account future risks and uncertainties,
- To support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Based on the 'Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient'
- Updated in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)
- The process was informed by learning from the Local Government Self-Assessment tool (LGSAT) and Disaster Resilience Scorecard as well as from the cooperation

## Kisumu – New Local Urban Indicators



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## Kisumu – New Local Urban Indicators

- Kisumu town is located in the western part of Kenya called Nyanza Province.
- It has ownership of the Lake Victoria basin on the Kenyan side (Lake Victoria extends through to Uganda).
- It is located on latitude 00` 06` south of the equator and longitude 34` 45` East of Greenwich.
- The town has a population of 576,256\* and is expected to grow at a rate of around 2.8 per cent and is the third largest urban centre in western Kenya.
- It has an altitude ranging from 1131 meters to 1186 meters above sea level.
- Kisumu receives an average annual rainfall ranging from 875mm to around 1250mm.
- Mean annual temperature is 23 centigrade with highest recording being 37 centigrade.
- Kisumu town is affected mainly by floods because the topology of the land is mainly a flat gradient

4 \*2010-2015 Kisumu Strategic Plan

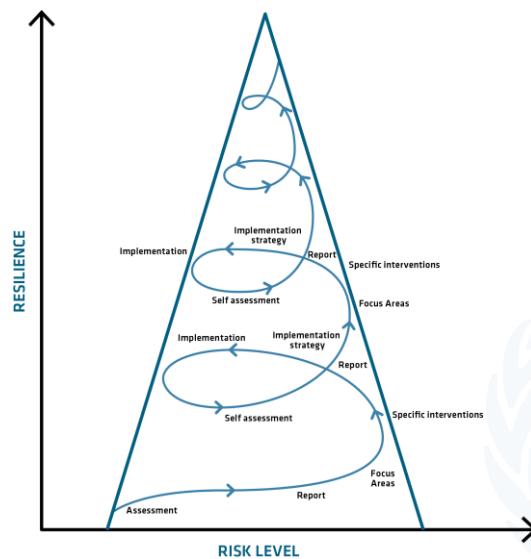
## Kisumu – New Local Urban Indicators

- One of the key challenges facing cities is how to “operationalise” the Urban Indicators
- Although the indicators provide a guide on the dimensions or characteristics of resilience that cities can use to self-assess, there is currently no mechanism to translate the assessment into actions on the ground and thus contribute to building resilience of the city.
- UNOPS is proposing a strategy that will enable cities to turn the urban indicators from an assessment tool into a process that takes a strategic programmatic approach to developing and implementing defined actions that contribute to building resilience of cities.
- The outcome will be a coordinated programmatic approach that will enable cities to achieve their resilience goals and monitor and assess their progress

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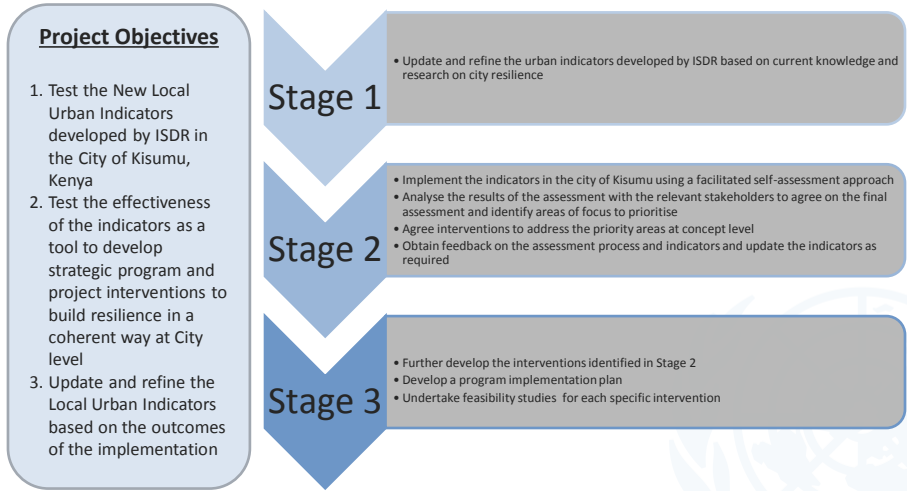
## Kisumu – New Local Urban Indicators



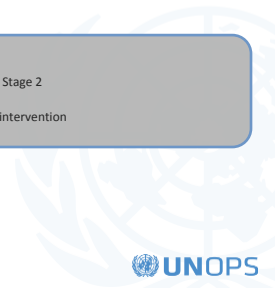
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## Kisumu – New Local Urban Indicators

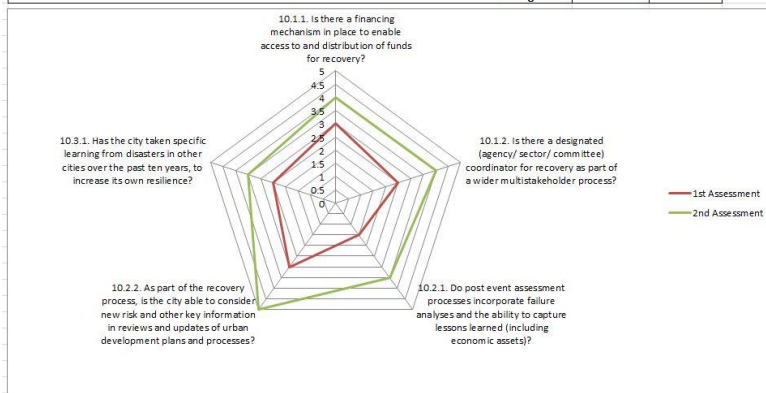


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## Kisumu – New Local Urban Indicators

Indicator	Score	
	1st Assessment	2nd Assessment
10.1.1. Is there a financing mechanism in place to enable access to and distribution of funds for recovery?	3	4
10.1.2. Is there a designated (agency/ sector/ committee) coordinator for recovery as part of a wider multistakeholder process?	2.5	4
10.2.1. Do post event assessment processes incorporate failure analyses and the ability to capture lessons learned (including economic assets)?	1.5	3.5
10.2.2. As part of the recovery process, is the city able to consider new risk and other key information in reviews and updates of urban development plans and processes?	3	5
10.3.1. Has the city taken specific learning from disasters in other cities over the past ten years, to increase its own resilience?	2.5	3.5
<b>Average Score</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4</b>

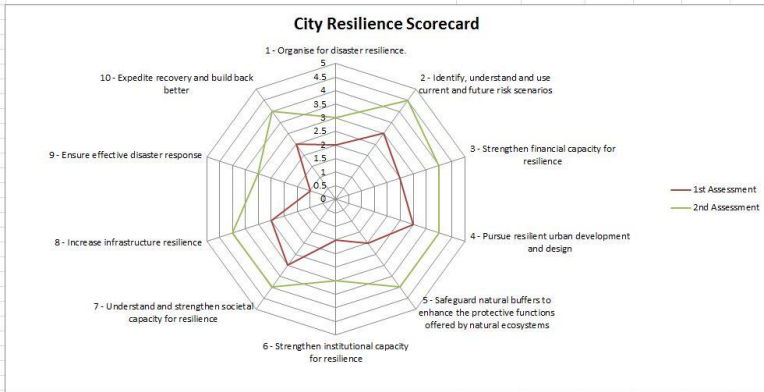


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## Kisumu – New Local Urban Indicators

Indicator	Score	
	1st Assessment	2nd Assessment
1 - Organise for disaster resilience.	2	3
2 - Identify, understand and use current and future risk scenarios	3	4.5
3 - Strengthen financial capacity for resilience	2.5	4
4 - Pursue resilient urban development and design	3	4
5 - Safeguard natural buffers to enhance the protective functions offered by natural ecosystems	2	4
6 - Strengthen institutional capacity for resilience	1.5	3
7 - Understand and strengthen societal capacity for resilience	3	4
8 - Increase infrastructure resilience	2.5	4
9 - Ensure effective disaster response	1	3
10 - Expedite recovery and build back better	2.5	4



## Kisumu – New Local Urban Indicators

### Who are the users?

- Mayors, city managers, planners, and politicians to develop and implement local resilience strategies that demonstrate the attractiveness for inbound economic investment.
- Citizens and community activists
- National governments to be aware of progress and challenges in their cities
- As a basis for insurers to assess the level of risk inherent in cities, to allow them to adjust premiums for the well-prepared or possibly write policies where none exist today
- As the basis around which development partners and investors that so desire may invest in projects to support the city in achieving their resilience goals.

## Kisumu - New Local Urban Indicators

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### Benefits

- A systematic assessment of its resilience to the risks it faces, and a basis on which to plan future investments and track progress
- A basis around which to identify and engage the many organizations (state and local governments, utilities, grass-roots organizations) on which the resilience of the city depends.
- Increased economic investment potential, both from reduced exposure or vulnerability and the clear perception that risk is effectively managed.
- Potentially reduce the cost of some insurance cover.
- The opportunity to influence the design and creation of the online tool.
- Establishment of leadership as a resilient city
- Means to support implementation of the SFDRR at local level
- Contributes to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and other Global Frameworks

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