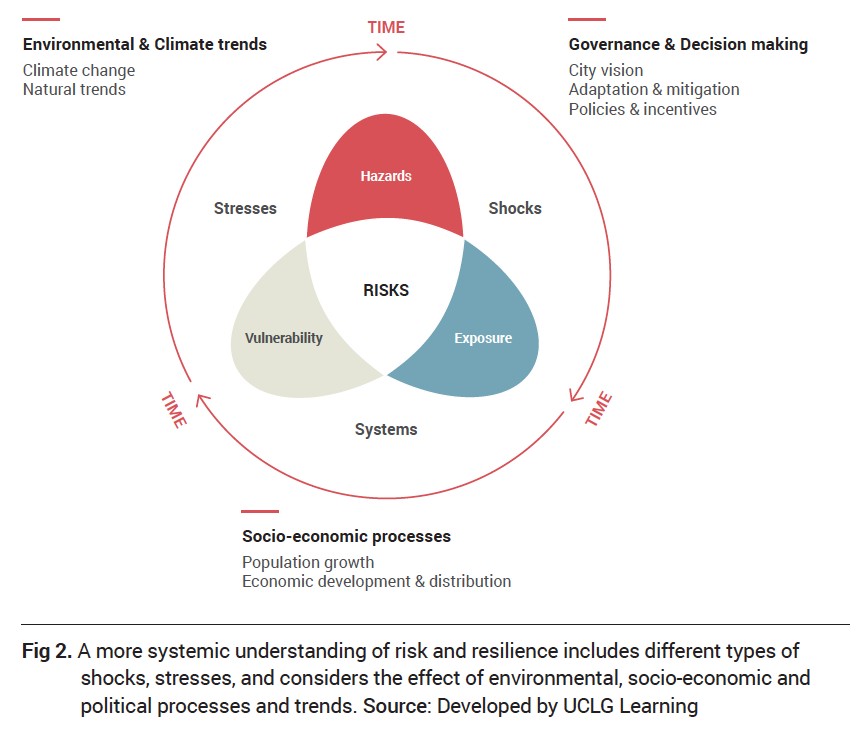
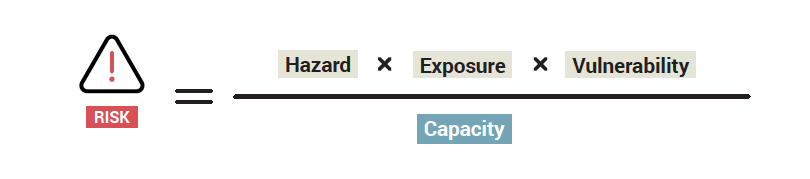
**Rapid Assessment of Long-Term Vision –** **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) & Resilience perspectives**

**[name of your city]**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DDR Perspective** | |
| Hazards | Vulnerabilities |
|  |  |
| **Resilience Perspective** | |
| Shocks | Stresses |
|  |  |



**Fig 1**. A more systemic understanding of risk and resilience includes different types of shocks, stresses, and considers the effect of environmental, socio-economic and political processes and trends. *Source: Developed by UCLG Learning in Fundamentals of Resilient Governance & Development: Resilience Learning Module I.*



**Fig 2**. Risk is a combination of an existing hazard with exposure, vulnerability, and the capacity to confront it or overcome it. *Source: Fundamentals of Resilient Governance & Development: Resilience Learning Module I.*

***Definitions:***

**Disaster risk** is defined as“the potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time”. In simplistic terms, disaster risk is determined as a function of hazard, exposure, and vulnerability.

**Exposure** issituation of people, infrastructure, housing, production capacities and other tangible human assets located in hazard-prone areas. *E.g. a neighbourhood is usually affected by flooding events; a region is commonly used by refugees crossing to another country.*

**Hazard** is a process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. *E.g. earthquake, flood, epidemic, storm, heat wave, landslide, volcanic eruption.*

**Vulnerabilities** are the conditions determined by physical, social, economic and envi­ronmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards. *E.g. poverty, lack of infrastructure, age/gender, subsistence economy.*

A **Resilient City** is the one able to absorb, adapt, and recover from the shocks and stresses that are likely to happen, transforming itself in a positive way toward sustainability.

**Shocks** are sudden onset events, leading, potentially, to adverse impacts unfolded within hours or days in the urban areas. *E.g. disease outbreaks, weather-related and geophysical events (flooding, earthquakes), outbreaks of violence, or economic crisis.*

**Stresses** are defined as chronic pressures whose cumulative impacts undermine city’s capacity for resilience. *E.g. natural resources degradation, climate change, political instability or economic recession.*

*Sources:*

*UN-HABITAT. 2018. City Resilience Profiling Tool (CRPT).*

*UCLG 2020. Fundamentals of Resilient Governance & Development: Resilience Learning Module I.*

*UNISDR. 2017. Handbook for Local Government Leaders: How to Make Cities More Resilient.*