

# What next after 100 Resilient Cities funding ends?

June 6 2019, by Sebastian Fastenrath, Michele Acuto, Professor Lars Coenen And Svenja Keele

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It was no April fool's joke when the [Rockefeller Foundation](#) announced it will phase out funding for the [100 Resilient Cities](#) network. The foundation's [message](#) was a [surprise for many participating cities](#), including Melbourne and Sydney, and for its partnering non-

governmental organisations, businesses and academics.

[100 Resilient Cities](#) is a [global network](#) designed to increase urban [resilience](#), [defined](#) as: "the capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses, and systems within a [city](#) to survive, adapt, and grow no matter what kinds of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience."

Since 2013, the Rockefeller Foundation has invested more than US\$150 million in 100 Resilient Cities to support cities in tackling environmental, social and [economic challenges](#).

Each city receives funding for a [chief resilience officer](#), a position located in councils to lead the city's resilience efforts, and for drafting a [resilience strategy](#). Member cities also gain access to knowledge and expertise through a [network](#) of [partners](#) from private, public and non-governmental sectors.

## Where are these resilient cities?

[The network](#) has grown to [97 cities](#), including cities from the [Global North and South](#). Prominent members include [New York City](#), [Rio de Janeiro](#), [Singapore](#) and [London](#). In Australia, [Melbourne](#) and [Sydney](#) were among the first two groups of cities that joined in 2013 and 2014 respectively.

Even though the growing number of member cities is a success, representatives of 100 Resilient Cities made clear that the "[task is far from complete](#)". Almost half (47) of the 97 cities are still developing their [resilience strategies](#).

When the program stops in July, it is unclear what will happen to the knowledge gained through city strategy processes, the many positions

created in local governments to support the program, and thousands of resilience actions started by cities under this banner.



The 100 Resilient Cities network. Credit: [Resilient Chicago](#)

## How has Melbourne benefited?

Melbourne joined on the agreement that it would include all 32 of its metropolitan councils to challenge the divide between inner and outer urban areas.

In 2016, [Resilient Melbourne](#) released Australia's first [resilience strategy](#) . It identified shocks and stresses, and outlined [strategies](#) in fields such as urban greening, emergency management, transport, housing, [social](#)

[inequality](#) and energy.

One of these is [Living Melbourne: our metropolitan urban forest](#), a newly released strategy to increase vegetation cover in the city. This action links and extends existing urban greening initiatives. The core goals are: increased biodiversity; better air, soil and water quality; heat reduction; and improved physical and mental health.

[The Nature Conservancy](#), a non-profit environmental organisation and partner of 100 Resilient Cities, helps to develop this action, particularly with technical expertise.

Living Melbourne showcases how to bring together stakeholders from all levels of government, business, civil society and academia. Our [research project](#) found many stakeholders see Resilient Melbourne as a new platform for knowledge exchange and urban innovation.

These findings resonate with an [Urban Institute study](#) on the early achievements of 100 Resilient Cities. The study found many cities, after joining the network, show a stronger interest in collaboration across government agencies and between public and private sectors.

It also found ongoing challenges, including a lack of transparency and community participation. These aspects need closer attention in future resilience-building initiatives and city networks.

### Acute Shocks

Sudden events that threaten a city. Examples of Melbourne's acute shocks include:

- Bushfires
- Floods
- Heatwaves
- Disease epidemics
- Infrastructure-related emergencies
- Extremist acts, including cyber crime

### Chronic Stresses

Challenges that weaken the fabric of a city on a day-to-day or cyclical basis. Examples of Melbourne's chronic stresses include:

- Rapid population growth
- Increasing social inequality
- Increasing pressures on our natural assets
- Unemployment, particularly among young people
- Climate change
- Increasing rates of alcoholism and family violence

Shocks and stresses acknowledged in the Resilient Melbourne Strategy. Credit: Sebastian Fastenrath

## What now?

Actions such as Living Melbourne are the result of collaboration and learning processes within and between cities. It shows that [resilience actions must be implemented as ongoing and inclusive experiments](#) that test new ways of urban development.

However, it is too early to review the success of the initiative in total. This applies particularly to the impacts of actions aimed at driving institutional and [social change](#) that might only become visible in 10 or 20 years.

The immediate value of these networked efforts, as Resilient Melbourne has proven, is to connect local experiences to international agendas, learn

from other cities' experiences, and access technical and financial inputs. They also support new conversations that involve "communities of practice" across the whole city, linking citizens, resilience practitioners, experts and businesses.

Yet the change of heart at Rockefeller and the relatively sudden shift in support illustrates a very tangible risk of privately funded philanthropic support for international initiatives on cities.

One solution is to diversify the funding mixes at the heart of these networks. Another global city network, [C40 Cities](#), has pursued this in recent years.

Another solution is to allocate greater responsibility for cooperation across national, state and [local governments](#). This should help with longevity, transparency and policy learning in city networks. The Swedish national [Viable Cities program](#) provides a model of this.

In the wake of these experiences, a more open and strategic conversation on the role of philanthropy in advancing urban resilience agendas should take place urgently.

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