

Case Studies



LOS ANGELES, CA, UNITED STATES

A global destination with a population of more than 4 million people, Los Angeles has embedded Resilience as a value that guides the way the City plans and implements actions for a safer and stronger City. Los Angeles's resilience plan includes strategies to help the City address preparedness for disasters, the economic security for all Angelenos, the threats of climate change, and fortifying its infrastructure.

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Working with local leadership, the mayor has appointed over 30 departmental Chief Resilience Officers within city government to incorporate resilience across city functions, curating an in-city network of resilience practitioners to advance initiatives, and institutionalizing that every City Department must contribute to and be responsible for the resilience of Los Angeles. Departmental Chief Resilience Officers are working together on initiatives focused on critical infrastructure, disaster preparedness and recovery, and extreme heat mitigation. The city is also prioritizing partnerships by collaborating across diverse groups of stakeholders and institutions to stitch together resources and creative solutions for a Resilient Los Angeles.



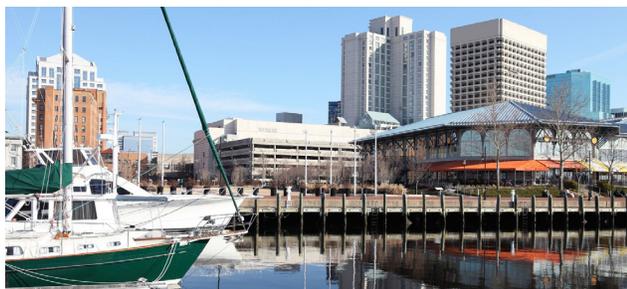
PARIS, FRANCE

A cultural and economic hub full of both history and innovation, Paris has leveraged its partnership with 100RC to expand and redefine the city's concept of resilience. Paris' resilience plan spans wide-ranging issues including terrorism, migration, air pollution, inequality, and social cohesion. The city suffers from a significant lack of greenspace for residents – just 9.5% of Paris consists of parks and gardens, less than in any other European city. The 2017 heatwaves in Paris highlighted that the city's impermeable asphalt-covered schoolyards were an impediment to ongoing efforts to battle heat in the city. With temperatures on the rise and asphalt trapping heat, schools have been forced to close due to dangerously high heat waves.

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The city, in partnership with 100RC, launched an initiative to tackle these issues head-on, launching the "Schoolyard Oasis" project. The initiative transforms school yards from asphalt into lower temperature green spaces that all Parisians can use during heatwaves. They will also serve as community centers and cultural hubs that can be used during afterschool hours, improving community cohesion and reducing isolation amongst residence. After three successful pilots, the initiative is expected to expand to more than 700 schools throughout Paris, with thirty of these transformations expected to be completed in 2019 alone. The greening of schools will

also be mainstreamed in all renovations moving forward, making it the new standard. With the average Parisian living within 200 meters of a schoolyard, the project has the potential to impact every resident in the city when fully implemented.



NORFOLK, VA, UNITED STATES

Norfolk's prime location along the Elizabeth River and Chesapeake Bay – a strength for centuries – has also become a significant risk factor, making it vulnerable to sea level rise and flooding. Additionally, like many cities across the country, its reliance on a small number of industries may put it at risk if global economic trends shift. The city has taken advantage of the 100RC network, leveraging its resilience work to generate over \$100 million in external investment, including the largest grant in city history.

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These funds are helping Norfolk address a number of resilience challenges, including the development of a Coastal Resilience Lab and Business Accelerator, upgrades to public housing for low-income communities, and improvements to storm-water infrastructure that will protect communities along its Ohio Creek against future flooding and continued sea level rise. Norfolk's city council has also passed new zoning with an eye toward the impact water will have in the region, with a particular focus on lower income neighborhoods.



WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

As the capital city of New Zealand, Wellington is considered one of the world's most livable cities. It boasts a thriving economy built on strong industries in the film, technology, and public sector, and counts natural beauty and a bustling harbor as valuable assets. But its coastal location atop a major fault line makes Wellington prone to earthquakes, tidal flooding, and storm surge. In response, city officials have prioritized the funding and implementation of resilience building projects, and begun to change the way they engage with the community, enabling residents and businesses to actively participate in city planning processes as the city prepares to grow and change over the next 25 years.

City officials have incorporated resilience into an inclusive budget process – routinely screening new spending items to maximize resilience benefits.

The city has completed its goal of retrofitting 113 buildings that pose a hazard to public safety from seismic activity and is now upgrading over 600 earthquake-prone buildings. The city's electricity utility has implemented a surcharge dedicated to upgrading their power network to withstand disasters and recover more quickly. The city has also completed the construction of 22 river and bore fed emergency drinking water locations so that all Wellingtonians have access to drinking water should an earthquake rupture underground pipes. The project will provide more than 200,000 people with a secure water supply and ensure that residents will not have to walk more than 1 kilometer to get access to drinking water.