



Making Cities Resilient

Leaving No City Behind

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ICG/IOTWMS Working Group 1 on Tsunami Risk, Community
Awareness and Preparedness
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University of
Huddersfield
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Introduction & Background: Making Cities Resilient (MCR) Campaign: My Cities is Getting Ready!

- **10 years** since 2010, with 2 extensions in 2012 and 2016.
- Originally served as an **advocacy campaign** to raise awareness and local political commitment on DRR.
- Extended to providing **knowledge & toolkits** aligned with Sendai Framework to support its implementation (e.g. Local Government Handbook on How to Make Cities More Resilient; 10 Essentials for Making Cities Resilient, Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities, Quick Risk Estimation Tool, etc.)
- In **partnership** with a network of individual experts and organizational partners.
- Main focus is on **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) & Disaster Resilience**.

- Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) is an initiative led by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and its partners to support cities in taking action to reduce disaster risk in alignment with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
- MCR2030 is a unique cross- stakeholder initiative for improving local resilience.
- Ultimate goal is to ensure cities become inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable by 2030, contributing directly to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 11 (SDG11) and other global frameworks including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda.
- MCR2030 offers a 3-stage resilience roadmap to support cities in achieving this goal.

**“ My city
is getting
ready.
Is yours? ”**

Why is local level resilience important ?

- It is at the local level where the impacts of such disasters are felt and need to be managed to ensure social, economic, and environmental protection.
- Local governments are at the forefront of disasters and are key actors across the disaster risk management cycle
- Building resilient cities means to take proactive action towards understanding and planning to prevent risk, as well as learning how to be flexible and agile to prepare, respond and recover from disasters
- Resilience is a pathway that local governments authorities are called to take action and work collectively on in order to create safer and sustainable cities, and to contribute to the transformation of nations and society as a whole

What does MCR2030 offer ?

- A roadmap for cities with defined commitments over time on how to improve local resilience;
- Suite of tools and knowledge guidance that helps cities' understanding of how to better reduce risk and build resilience
- A global partnership and network with expertise across urban resilience, DRR, climate change and SDGs, keeping cities connected with global coherent policies towards achieving the 2030 Agenda
- Regional networks of partners with implementation experience connecting cities into a movement that can transform vulnerable places and spaces;
- An online dashboard application allowing cities to record, monitor and evaluate progress.
- A marketplace registry for cities to find specialist service providers to implement reducing disaster/climate risks and supporting risk-informed local development

MCR2030 Resilience Roadmap

KNOW BETTER – Improve cities' understanding of risk and secure their commitment to local disaster risk reduction & resilience

PLAN BETTER – Strengthen cities' capacity to develop local strategies/plans to enhance resilience

IMPLEMENT BETTER – Support cities to implement local strategies/plans to enhance resilience

The resilience roadmap is the pathway MCR2030 uses to guide cities towards resilience.

It helps cities understand where they are on the resilience journey (Stage A, B or C) and know what to do to reduce risks and improve resilience, and progress further to ensure the cities are safe, resilient, and sustainable.

Cities can enter MCR2030 at any stage and can access the services that are relevant to their progress.



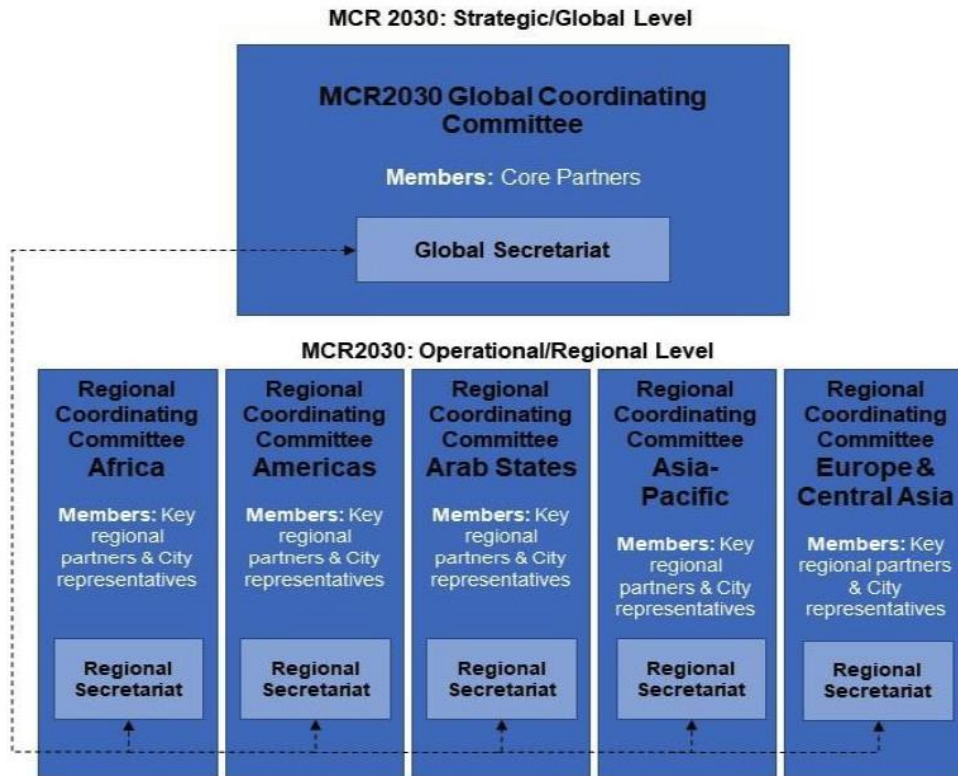
MCR2030 includes:

1. A **resilience roadmap** for cities with defined commitments over time on how to improve local resilience;
2. A **global partnership** of key partners with expertise and networks across urban resilience, DRR, climate change and the SDGs to bring synergized collaboration and to keep MCR2030 connected with global policies and ensure coherence towards the 2030 Agenda;
3. A **regional network** of actors with strong links and implementation experience to connect cities in a movement that can transform vulnerable places and spaces suiting regional contexts;
4. A **governance structure** that supports, connects and facilitates resilience-building, offering a range of tools and services including peer-learning and knowledge exchange amongst cities;
5. **Suite of services, tools and knowledge guidance that enhances cities' understanding on risk reduction and resilience building;**
6. An **online dashboard** application allowing cities to record and monitor progress along the resilience roadmap; connect with other cities and partners;
7. A **registry** to find potential specialist service providers who can support implementation of actions.

Resilience building through peer learning

- Creating a trusted environment where resilience practitioners in different stages can learn and get support from experienced officers, leveraging the power of the network at country level and in the region.
 - Building on the work developed with different partners to support peer cities.
 - Providing technical assistance and support training to enhance resilience awareness and in the development and implementation of the DRR/Resilience strategies;
 - Contributing to the advocacy and implementation of MCR2030;
 - Twinning up with other cities to provide support in the expertise area;

MCR2030 Governance Structure



MCR2030 operates at two levels simultaneously. At the global level, the MCR2030 implementation and delivery strategy is negotiated, agreed and formed by the Core Partners coordinated through the Global Coordinating Committee (GCC).

The regional level is where the MCR2030 implementation and support to cities occurs.

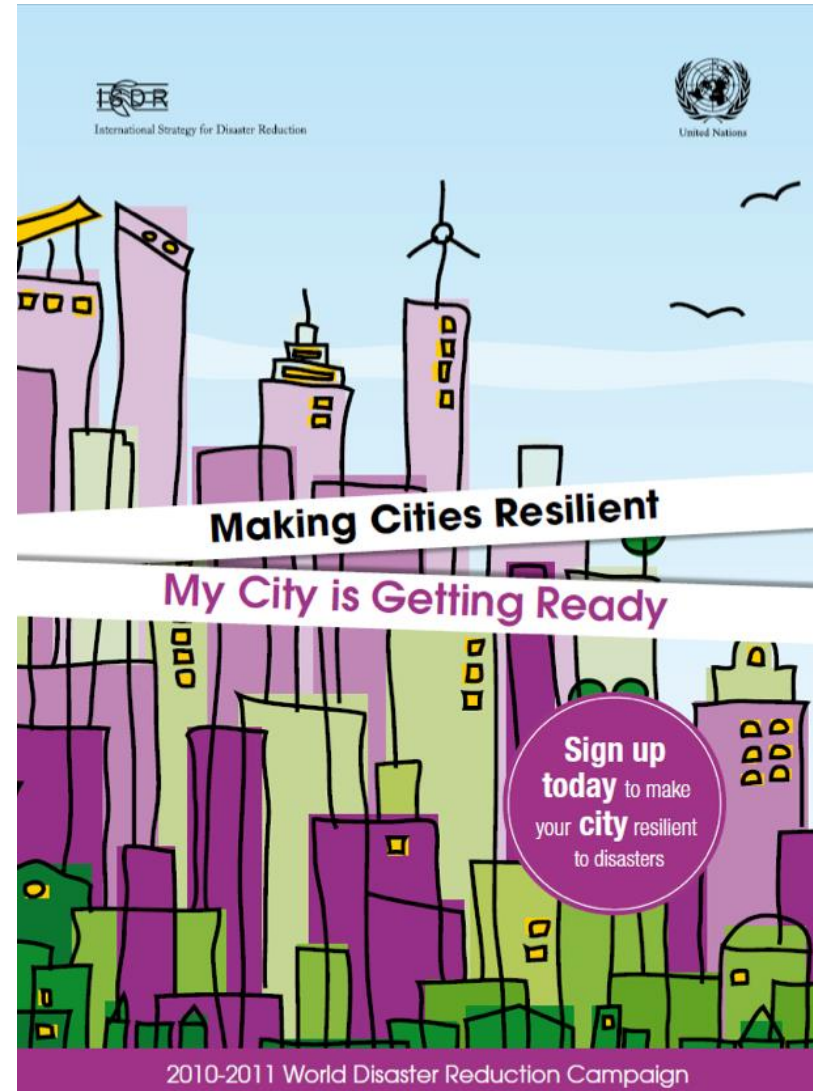
Through its **Regional Coordination Committee (RCC-Europe)**, MCR2030 brings together key regional partners and selected city representatives, responsible for coordinating and ensuring synergies among regional partners in providing technical support to cities to empower them to progress along the resilience roadmap.

A stylized, colorful illustration of a cityscape. The buildings are rendered in shades of purple, green, and yellow. A wind turbine is visible in the background, and a large yellow sun is in the top right corner. The overall style is simple and graphic.

UN-ISDR campaign on “Making Cities Resilient – My City is Getting Ready”

Founding Steering Committee Members and UK
Advocates of the UN Making Cities Resilient campaign
(2010 -2020)

Contributed to the development of the Mayors' handbook 2010-2011





✓ Join us!

**Resilient People
Resilient Cities
Resilient Planet**

Working Together in the Making
Cities Resilient Campaign!



2014 Building Resilience Conference had strong links with the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) "Making Cities Resilient: My City is Ready" campaign.

We were the hosts of the 2014 meeting of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction's (UNISDR) Making Cities Resilient campaign steering committee, A consultation activity on the Hyogo Framework for Action 2 (HFA2)



How To Make Cities More Resilient A Handbook For Local Government Leaders

A contribution to the Global Campaign 2010-2020

Making Cities Resilient – “My City is Getting Ready!”



Partner of the 2017 MCR Handbook development

Partners: Dilanthi Amaratunga (University of Huddersfield); Margaret Arnold (World Bank); Christopher Burton (GEM); Margherita Fanchiotti (UNESCO); Stefan Kohler (UNOPS); Esteban León and Dan Lewis (UN-Habitat); Hugh MacLeman (OECD); Mostafa Mohaghegh (IFRC); Michael Nolan (UN Global Compact, Cities Programme); Piyush Ranjan Rout (LG-NET); Cynthia Rosenzweig (UCCRN); Arghya Sinha Roy (Asian Development Bank, ADB); Ben Smith (AECOM); Jair Torres (UNESCO); Katie Vines (C40); Peter Williams (IBM); International Recovery Platform (IRP), Michael Turner (UNESCO Chair, Jerusalem); Marcelo Sabanes (Campaign Advocate, Spain); Luz Maria Sanchez Hurtado (Estrategia and Campaign Advocate, Peru); Christopher Waldersee (The Ecological Sequestrian Trust); Vickie Antonio (ADB); Virinder Sharma (ADB), Bibhuti Gadanayak (UNICEF, India)

How To Make Cities More Resilient A Handbook For Local Government Leaders

A contribution to the Global Campaign 2010-2020

Making Cities Resilient – “My City is Getting Ready!”

Geneva, 2017 version

Publications with UNDRR – 2019



Making Cities Resilient Report 2019:

A snapshot of how local governments progress in reducing disaster risks in alignment with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction



Contribution from the Action on "Making Cities Sustainable and Resilient: Implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 at the Local Level"



Making Cities Resilient (MCR) Campaign: Comparing MCR and non-MCR cities

1. Background and Methodology

Rapid urbanisation has a potential to make countries productive and prosperous. On the other hand, at present, most of the cities are totally unprepared to handle multiple challenges associated with urbanisation. Consequently, the urban population is at high risk. Today, more than half of the world population live in urban cities. Disaster trends show that many urban areas sustained after heavy losses due to disasters. Haiti earthquake in 2010, Cyclone Nargis in 2008, and the South Asian tsunami in 2004 are some of the popular examples that created a massive loss to the human population. Comparatively, urban areas concentrate disaster risk owing to urban expansion, increasing population, infrastructure and assets, and inadequate management. Hence, building resilience became an essential need for all urban cities.

Scholars demonstrated the link between the institutional effectiveness and disaster mortality. Gencer (2013) highlighted several examples in her study showing this link. For example, the death toll from earthquakes is higher in countries with higher public sector corruption. On the other hand, countries with better performing institutions are better at mitigating disasters. Though several institutional frameworks exist, Malalgoda, Amaratunga and Haigh (2016) suggest that local government is the most appropriate body to handle disaster risk reduction (DRR) of cities. The reasons are, the local government is the first line of response and defence for disasters, and they are the closest government body to the local population. Thus, they are in a better position to engage the local community in DRR activities.

Approaches for building resilience may range from highly technical and resource-intensive, to simple and inexpensive practices. The "Making Cities Resilient" (MCR) Campaign initiated by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) is one of the examples. It helps to promote disaster resilience building in cities through raising awareness and providing simple tools, technical assistance, city-to-city support networks, and learning opportunities for local governments.

The MCR Campaign was launched in May 2010 with the aim to advocate and raise awareness among local authorities and cities on disaster risk governance, urban risk, and resilience (Phase 1). It was recognized as a powerful tool to engage local political leaders and cities' commitment toward disaster resilience building. Following the Local and Sub-National Governments Declaration at the 2015 UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan, and "The Florence Way Forward" adopted at the High-Level Forum on Implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction at the Local Level in Florence, Italy in June 2016, the Campaign was extended into a new phase (Phase 2), with a focus not only on advocacy but also to implementation support, partner engagement, investment-cooperation opportunities, local action planning and monitoring of progress.

In 2018, a local government survey was developed and administered online by UNDRR to capture the progress in DRR and the implementation of the Sendai Framework at the local level around the world, including both the

Publications with UNDRR – 2019



Reference Note on required data/information Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities

Preliminary Assessment

<https://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/toolkit/article/disaster-resilience-scorecard-for-cities>



Contribution from the Action on "Making Cities Sustainable and Resilient: Implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 at the Local Level", supported by the European Commission.

Essentials	Required Information	Example reference documents	Potential sources
1 Organise for disaster resilience	Existing Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies and plans and its alignment to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRR sections of the city master plans and development plans including spatial plan, infrastructure plan, environmental or sustainability plan • DRR stand-alone plans 	Local Disaster Risk Management (DRM) authorities, DRM management communities, local governments and other environment and development planning authorities
	Local Disaster Risk Management (DRM) organisational structure and coordination mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRR organisation charts • Memoranda of understanding among multi-agencies • Meeting minutes and any documentation with cross-agency collaboration • Coordination mechanism • Documentation from national, regional and local platforms • Actions from organisations concerned 	Local DRM authorities, Local NGOs and other local level organisations, Local governments
2 Identify, understand, and use current and future risk scenarios	Documentation of hazards, exposures and vulnerabilities and local risk information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics on local hazards, exposures and vulnerabilities, • Ranking of most probable and most severe hazards in the city • Local disaster loss database • General hazard assessment • Risk, hazard, and vulnerability maps • Local risk profile 	Fire department, Environment authorities, Local DRM authorities, NGOs, academic institutions
	Documentation of critical assets and dependencies between these	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical asset maps • Risk information • Damage estimation • Scenarios of cascading impact of hazards on these critical assets 	Road development authority, Water board, Electricity board, Line agencies, Local authorities, national and local statistical office, academic institutions
	Common understanding and presentation of the scenarios and narratives of the total impact of a hazard across the city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public announcement and communication on disaster narratives and hazard statistics across the city • Sharing of risk assessment documents (online, offline via government offices and via media channels) • Plan and timeline for the update of risk assessment 	The local boards for DRM, NGOs, academic institutions, online and offline media including social media

Publications with UNDRR – 2019



Reference Note on required data/information Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities Preliminary & Detailed Assessments

<https://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/toolkit/article/disaster-resilience-scorecard-for-cities>



Contribution from the Action on "Making Cities Sustainable and Resilient: Implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 at the Local Level", supported by the European Commission.

Essentials	Common for both preliminary and detailed assessment			Only for detailed assessment	
	Required Information	Example reference documents	Potential sources	Further information	Example
1 Organise for disaster resilience	Existing Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies and plans and its alignment to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRR sections of the city master plans and development plans including spatial plan, infrastructure plan, environmental or sustainability plan • DRR stand-alone plans 	Local Disaster Risk Management (DRM) authorities, DRM management communities, local governments and other environment and development planning authorities	Details about risk consideration and stakeholder participation in city plans, Review plans and timeline, Legal frameworks, annual budgets, Public and private partnership agreements, Feasibility studies of government proposals (EIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessment process • magnitude and location of major new urban growth • significance of infrastructure investment • number of multi stakeholder consideration • consideration of traffic management system and land use changes
	Local Disaster Risk Management (DRM) organisational structure and coordination mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRR organisation charts • Memoranda of understanding among multi-agencies • Meeting minutes and any documentation with cross-agency collaboration • Coordination mechanism • Documentation from national, regional and local platforms • Actions from organisations concerned 	Local DRM authorities, Local NGOs and other local level organisations, Local governments	Details about coordination among DRR organisations, List of stakeholders involved with their specific roles and responsibilities, Communication strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and response arrangements • Authorities of the agencies • Physical contribution of the organisations

MCR2030 website <https://mcr2030.undrr.org/join>

- **Instructions for cities and organizations to join**
<https://mcr2030.undrr.org/how-join-mcr2030-local-government>

MCR2030 Dashboard Guide:

Joining MCR2030: a step-by-step guide for local governments

- <https://mcr2030.undrr.org/how-join-mcr2030-participating-entity>

MCR2030 Dashboard Guide:

How to sign-up to MCR2030, create a partner profile and add services, for participating entity.

