

Introduction to DRR and the MCR2030



UNDRR

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

With the support of



Ministry of
the Interior and Safety

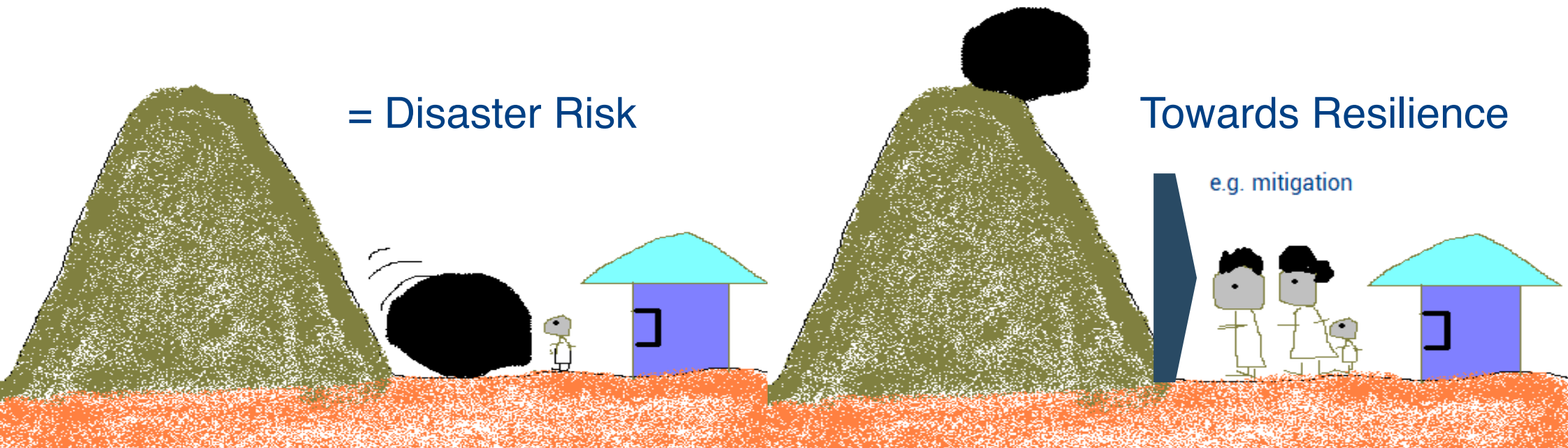
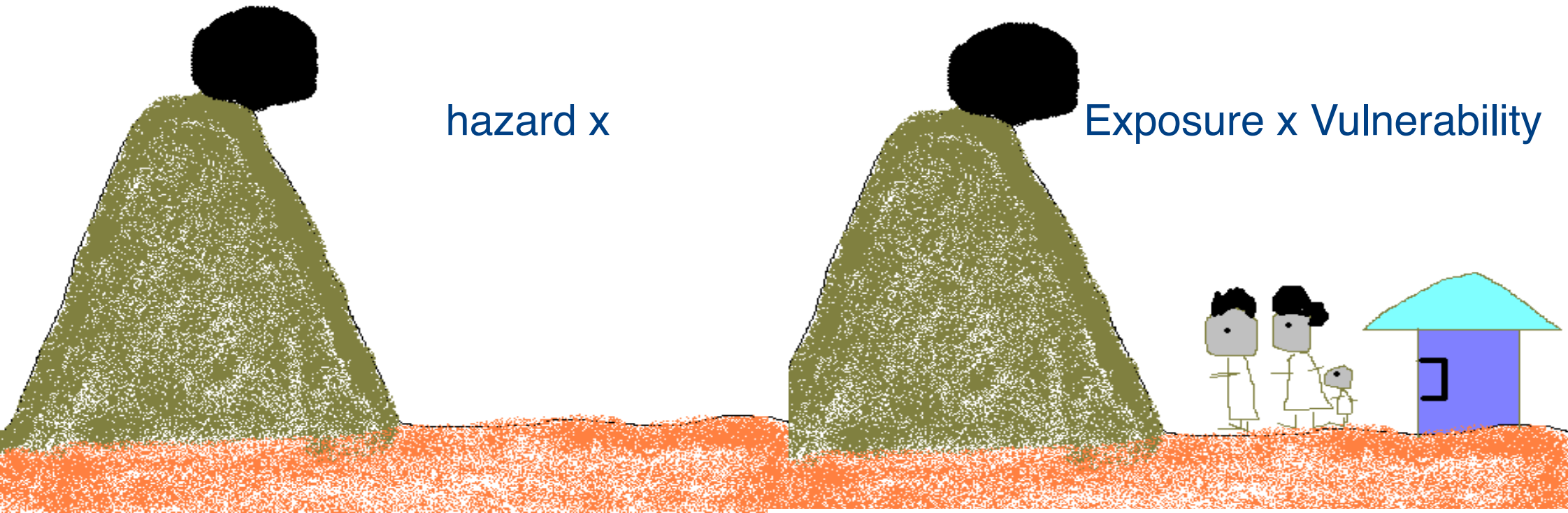


Incheon
Metropolitan City



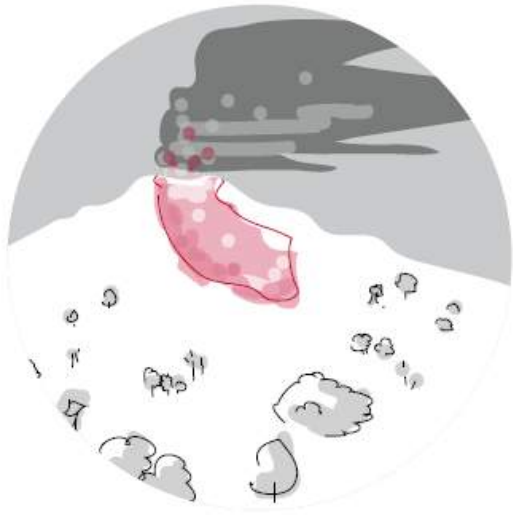
SENGAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

a simple picture of disaster risk



Understanding Risk

Risk and the context of hazard, exposure and vulnerability



There is no such thing as a **natural disaster**, only **natural hazards**



We make **choices** as to where we inhabit, how we build and what research we do



Risk is the combination of **hazard, exposure** and **vulnerability**



Death, loss and **damage** is the function of the context of hazard, exposure and vulnerability

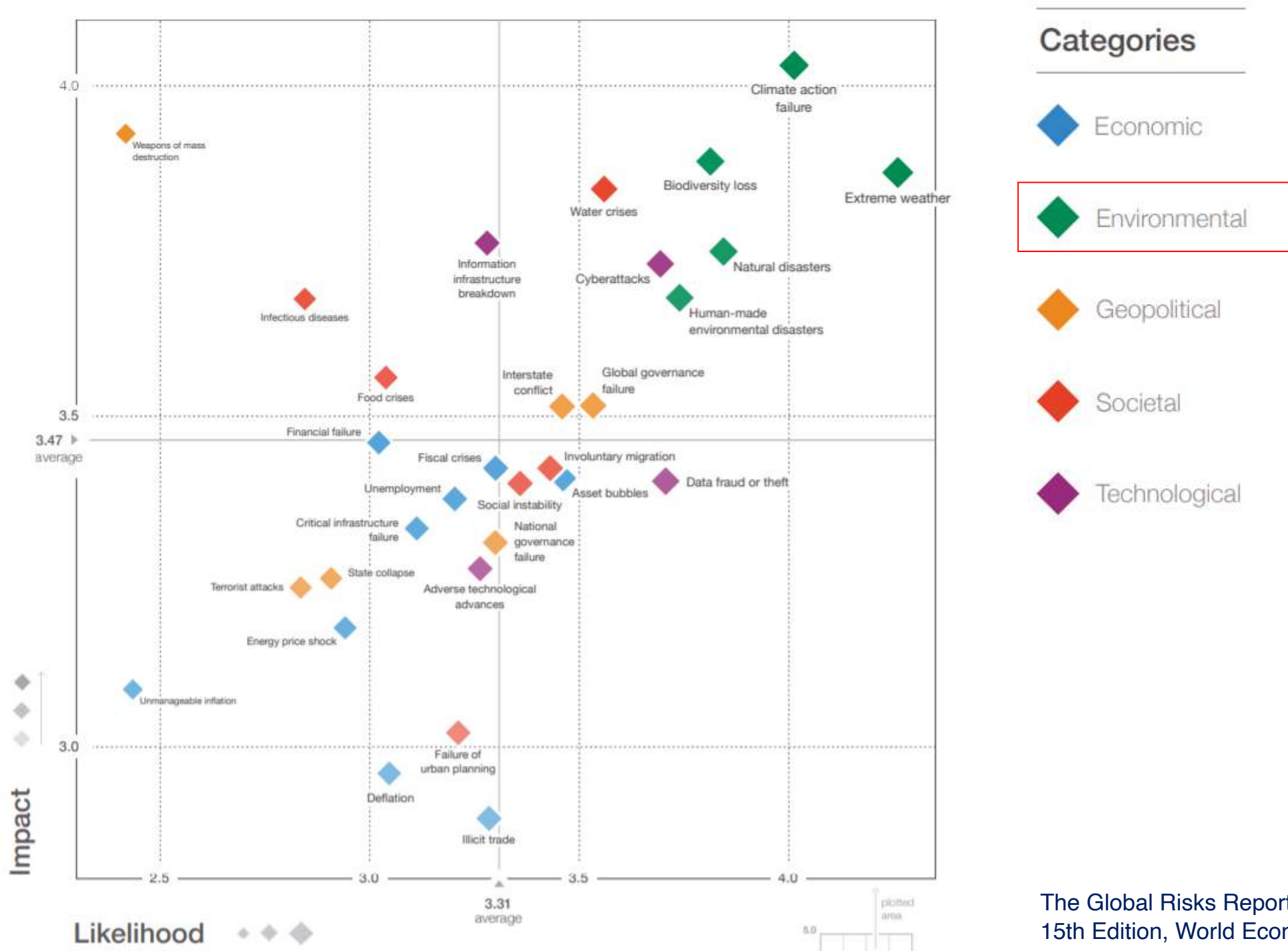


Disaster trends: impact in numbers



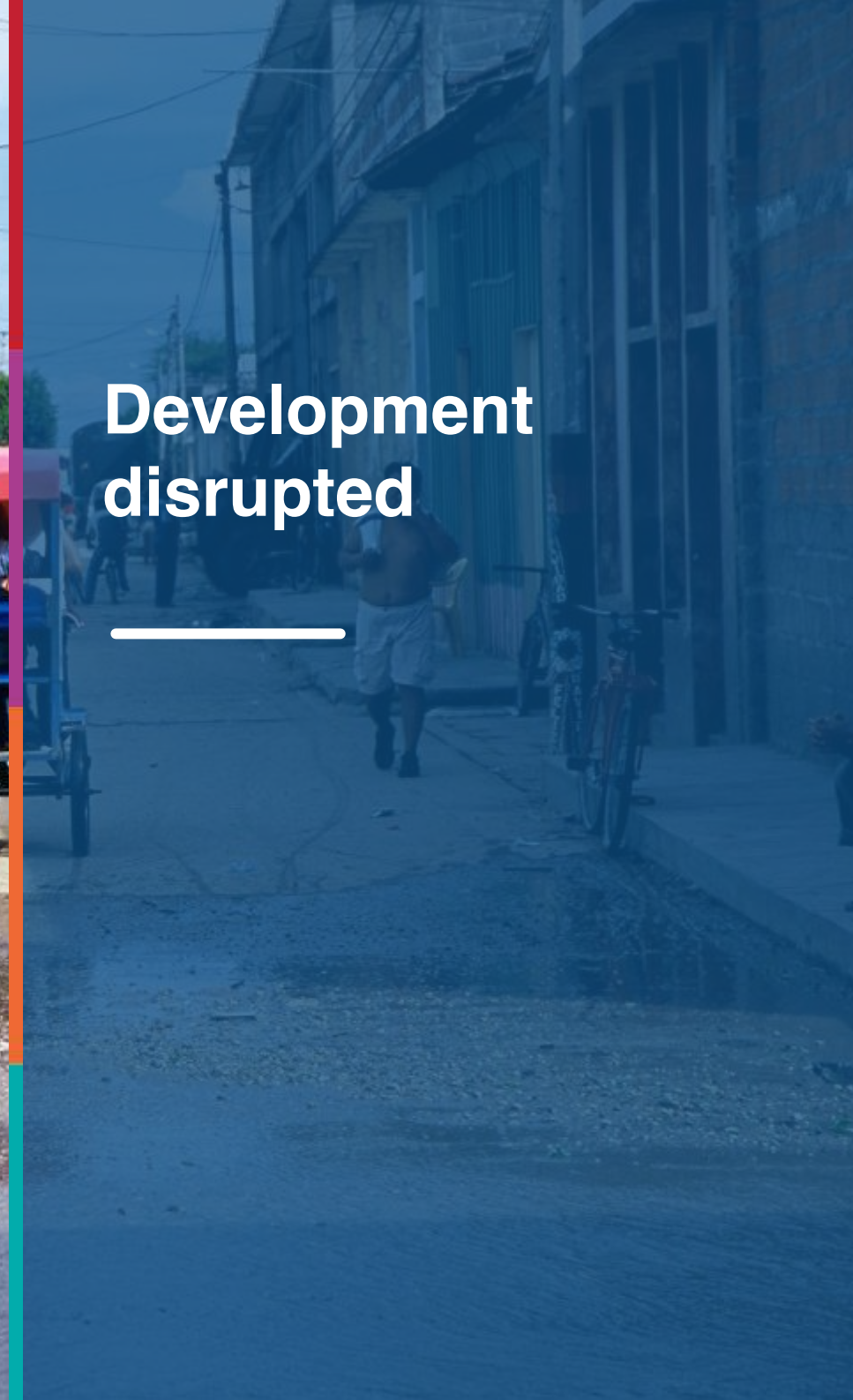
Private Sector Perceptions of Risk: 2020 World Economic Forum Risk

Figure II: The Global Risks Landscape 2020



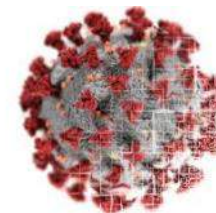


Development
disrupted



A Changing Environment

- **Intensifying** disaster **trends** & more **frequent** events
- **Resource scarcity** and degradation (land, water, food, energy, biodiversity)
- Increasing risk of “unchecked” **urbanization** coupled with **high exposure** of population and assets in high risk areas.
- Increasing **governance challenges**, coordination, accountability, legislations, institutional mechanisms, migration, conflict, all affecting human security
- **Equity, poverty, inclusion** – all being fundamental development challenges contributing to vulnerability
- Inter-dependency and **complexity of risk drivers**
- **Climate change** [extreme events, slow onset disasters (drought)]



- World Bank estimate: ‘about 100 million people will likely fall into poverty due to the impact of the pandemic.
- Many of these “**new poor**” will be people living in cities.
- Additionally, local authorities are expected to have 15% to 25% **less revenues** in 2021 due to the acute economic contraction
- COVID-19 pandemic demonstrates cities need to transition to a ‘**new normal**’
- Local authorities can use this as an opportunity - shape new and innovative policies that strengthen health systems, improve social protection, pursue climate-friendly solutions, and continue on the pathway towards resilience

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



UN World Conference on
Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 Sendai Japan



Conference of the Parties

Twenty-first session

Paris, 30 November to 11 December 2015

Agenda item 4(b)

Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (decision 1/CP.17)

Adoption of a protocol, another legal instrument, or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties

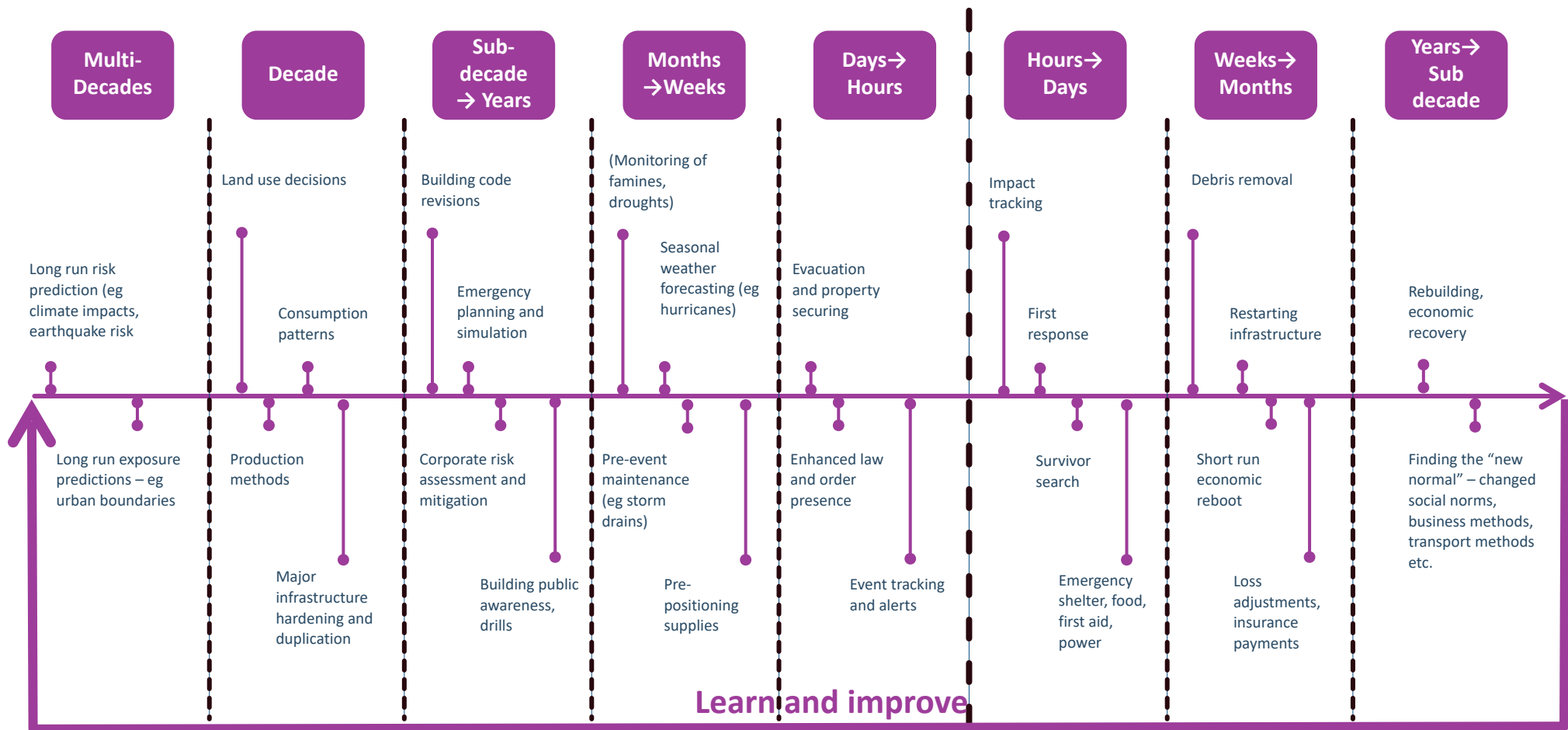


ADOPTION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

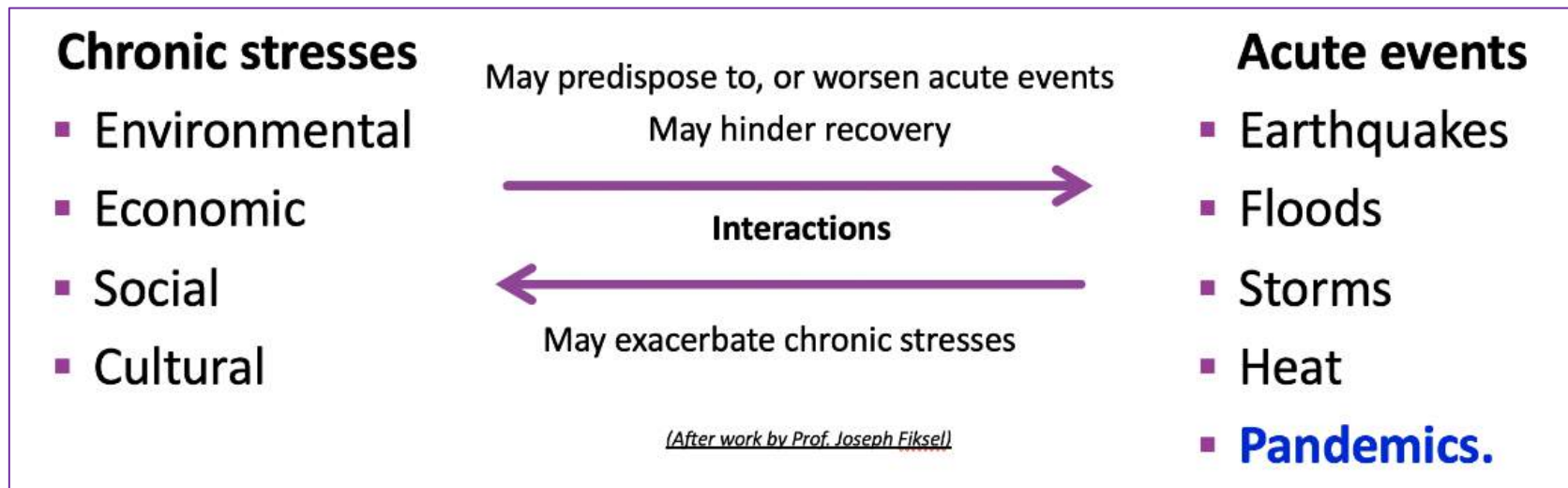


Perspective: Resilience is a *process*, with multiple timescales.

- Some resilience functions play out over many years. Others require real time response.

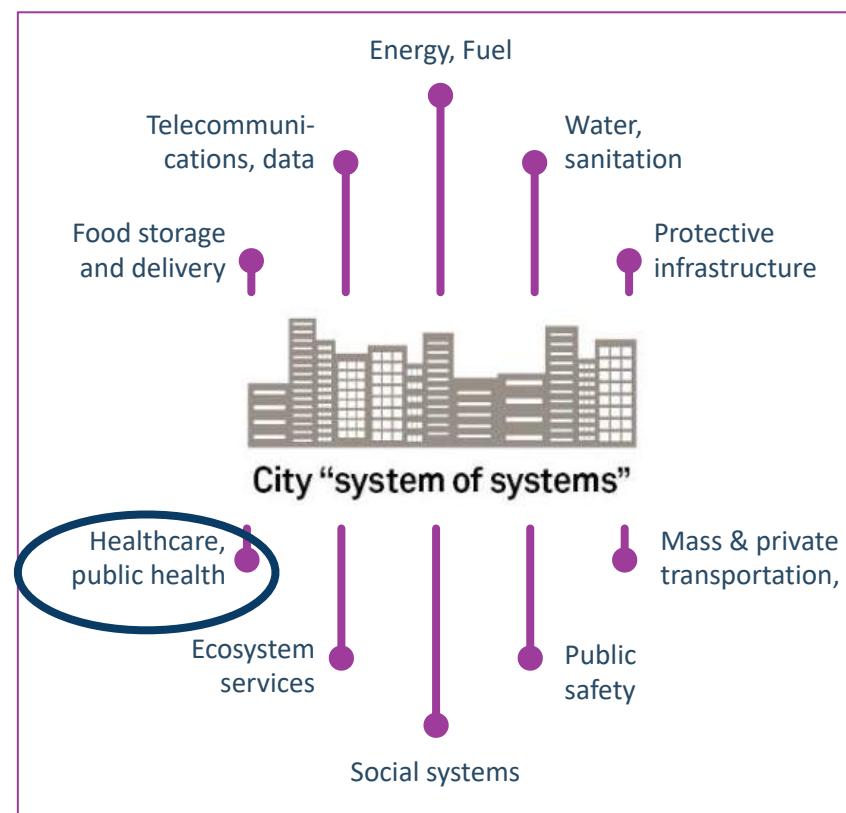


Resilience embraces chronic stresses and acute events



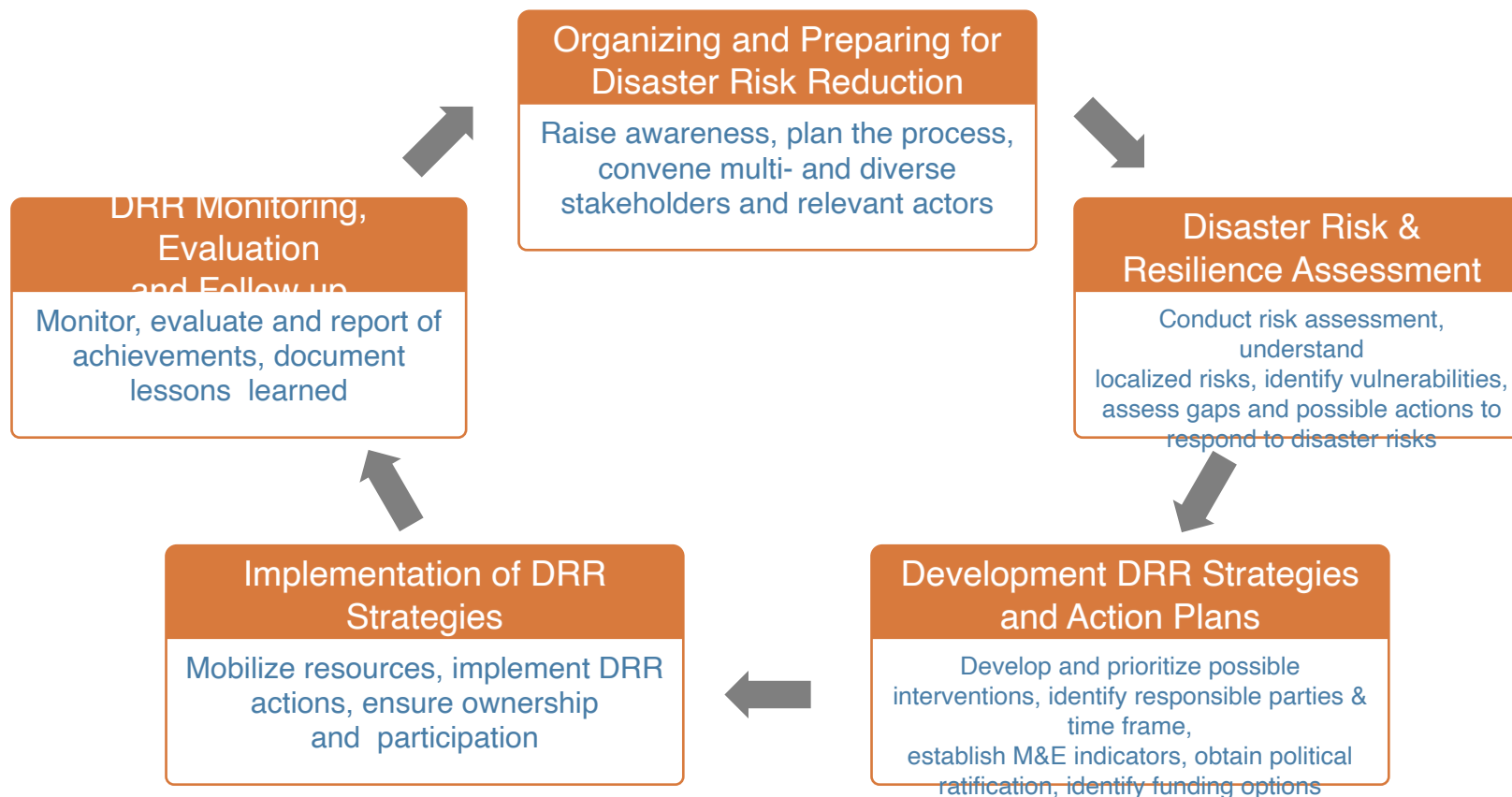
Resilience must embrace “systems of systems”

- Cities and communities are complex because they are where multiple systems interact.
- Connections abound both causal, and those related to resources and data.
- Often, those connections can be a source of strength and resilience.
- However, connections can be missed, and some may only emergent when a disaster happens.
- This reduces resilience, because unforeseen consequences occur that may be disastrous.



Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies for Achieving Resilience

I Moving towards becoming a disaster resilient city



MCR Assessment & Planning Tools



+MCR 2030 partner tools

Making Cities Resilient 2030

January 2021 – December 2030

MCR Campaign Launched in May 2010



*Certificate of Commitment
to Disaster Resilience*

*Global Launch: 30 May 2010,
Bonn, Germany*

Engaged with 4360 cities globally

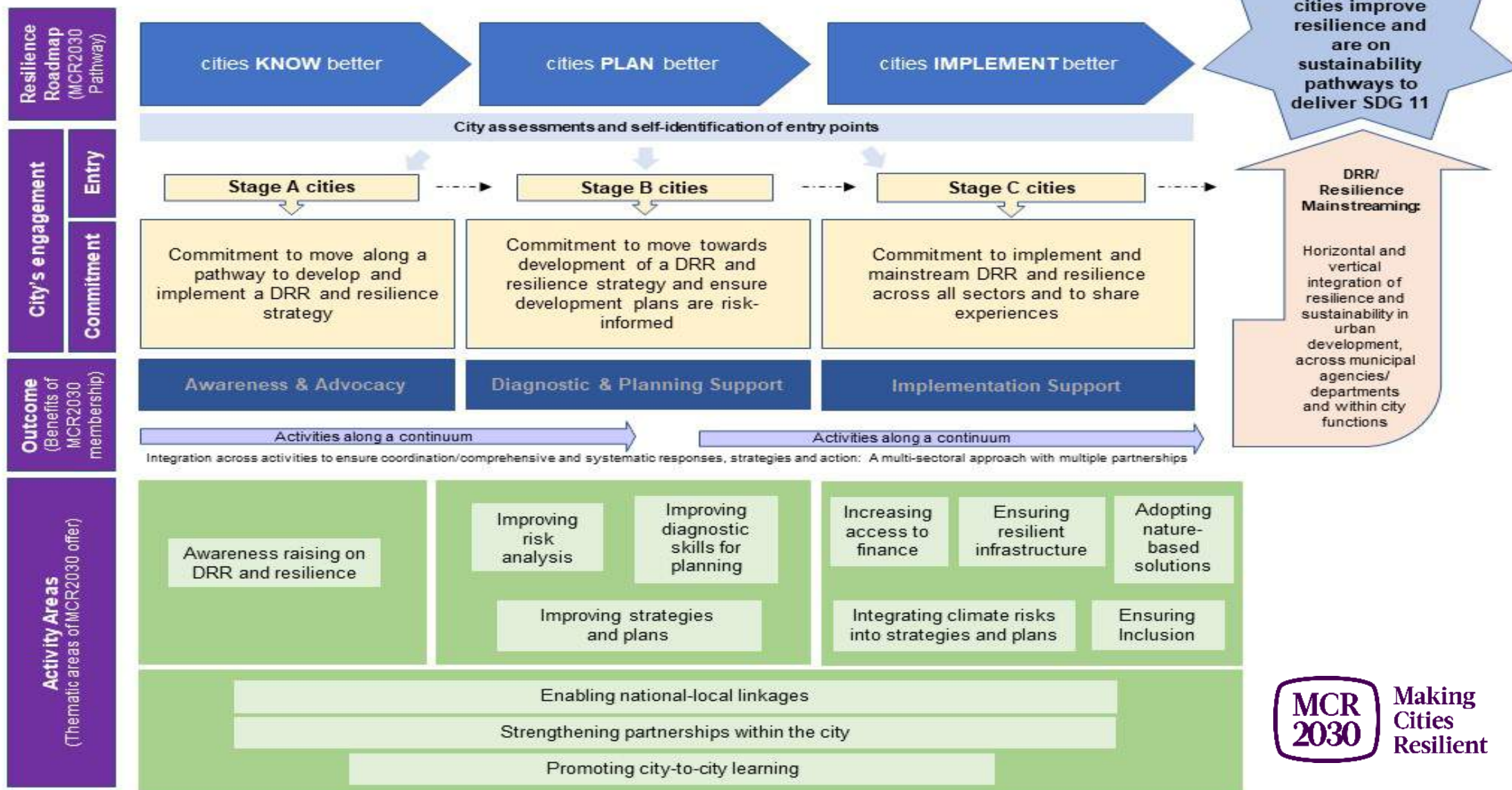


Making Cities Resilient 2030

- 10-year **global partnership** from January 2021 to December 2030 to accelerate local resilience
- Provides a clear 3-stage **Resilience Roadmap** guiding cities and municipalities towards taking a long-term and continuous approach to resilience investments, from awareness raising to enhanced strategic planning and taking a whole-of-society approach to implementation
- Connects cities with expert organizations, pool of resource and knowledge through online dashboard
- Platform to support national urban resilience programme



Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) Overview



Partners

- MCR2030 is an initiative **co-owned and co-delivered by Core Partners**
- Development agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs)/civil society organizations (CSOs), academia and research institutions, media, and others, are encouraged to join
- **Service providers** can offer fee based technical support and advice to cities
- Includes - services to cities including risk assessments, capacity to update building codes and land use plans, climate change scenarios for the city, bond rating (and issuance) service for municipal finance, city ranking indices, research and others.
- Decentralized functions in five regions - Dashboard





Who we are

Where we work

Resilience roadmap

News

Get Ready

My city is getting ready. Is yours?

What is MCR2030?

MCR2030 in action



Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities



A tool for DRR & resilience planning

The Disaster Resilient Scorecard for Cities (Scorecard)

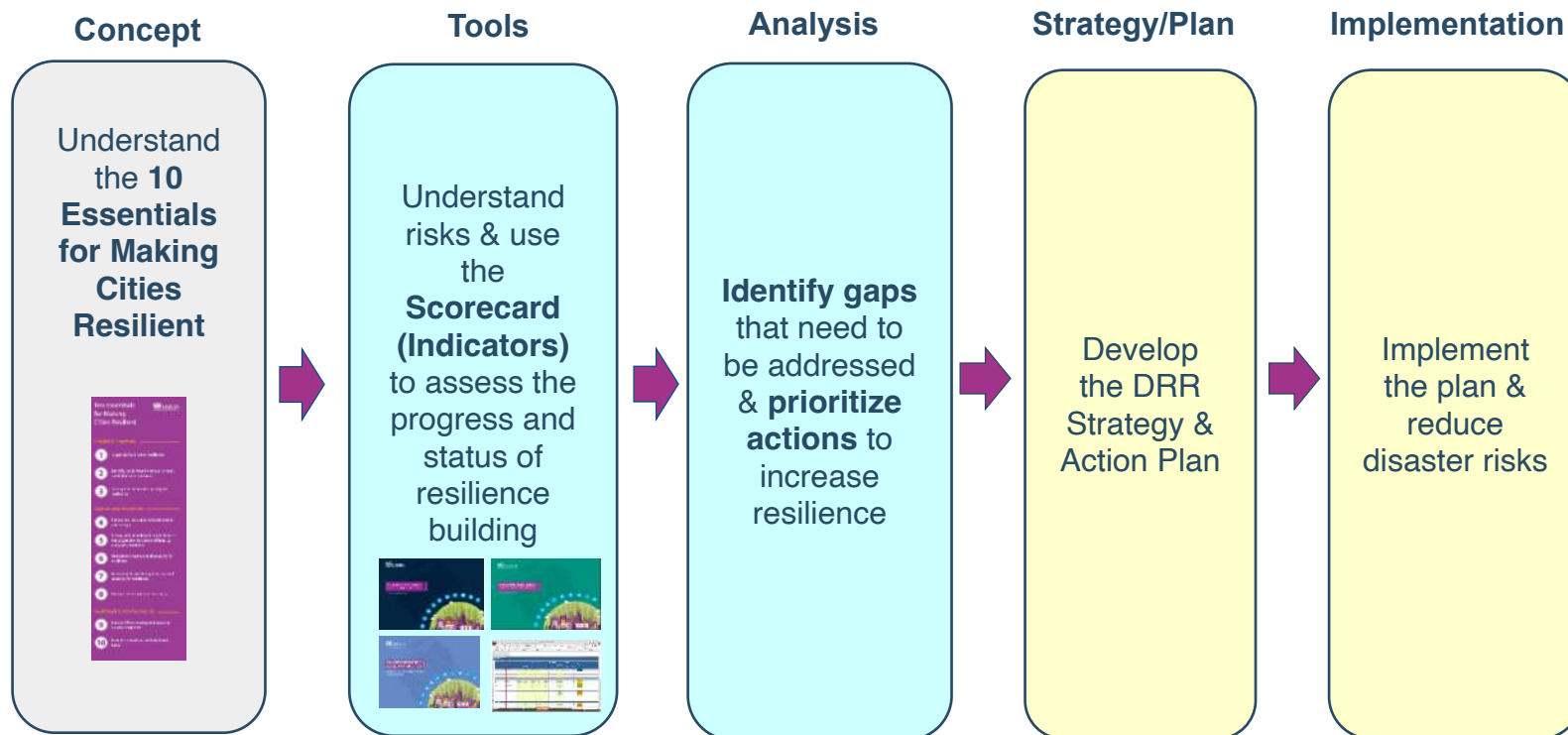


A tool to support disaster risk reduction and resilience planning - to understand the cities' status on resilience building (baseline snapshot), to identify priority areas and actions for DRR and to create dialogue and help to engage multi-stakeholders in the process

<https://mcr2030.undrr.org/disaster-resilience-scorecard-cities>

- ❖ A set of **assessments** that allow cities to assess their disaster resilience, structured around the 10 Essentials for Making Cities Resilient
- ❖ Developed by IBM, AECOM, and UNDRR with the support from the European Commission and USAID, and launched in May 2017 at the Global Platform for DRR in Cancun.
- ❖ Local government authorities should take the lead in the assessments. A multi-stakeholder dialogue and approach between key city stakeholders will be necessary to complete the Scorecard and is essential in pushing the cities towards higher resilience.

Overall approach



Paving ways towards disaster risk reduction and disaster resilience building at the local level
– supporting MCR2030 Resilience Roadmap

Sample Indicator and Scoring

Essential 1: Organization, coordination and participation

Is there a multi-agency/sectoral mechanism with appropriate authority and resources to address disaster risk reduction?

- 3** – All lead agency teams are well established, properly resourced and with proper authority to act across all DRR stages.
- 2** – All lead agency teams are well established, properly resources and with authority to act, but there is inconsistency in resourcing across the key DRR stages.
- 1** – City teams have authority and convening power but do not have proper inter-agency support and/or are under resourced
- 0** – Lead agencies lack proper authority and are under resourced

Using the Scorecard Excel Tool

File Home Insert Draw Page Layout Formulas Data Review View Help Tell me what you want to do

A1

DISASTER RESILIENCE SCORECARD FOR CITIES MAY 2017

ESSENTIAL 1 ORGANIZE FOR RESILIENCE

Home Info The 10 Essentials Results About

P1.1 - Plan making		
Question	Comments	
Does the city master plan (or relevant strategy/plan) include and implement disaster risk reduction approaches in line with the Sendai Framework? By 'plan' we typically mean some form of city wide plan, cross cutting strategy or vision. This could be a spatial plan, an infrastructure plan or an environmental or sustainability plan, providing it complies with the criteria from Sendai Framework paragraph 27 (b). Alternatively, if a city has a stand-alone disaster risk reduction plan / policy / strategy in place in line with the national strategies this can also demonstrate compliance. For compliance the plan should have coverage across all of the ten essentials.	To comply with the Sendai Framework paragraph 27 (b), a relevant local strategy should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time frames and targets Indicators Objectives and measures aiming at preventing the creation of risk Objectives and measures aiming at the reduction of existing risk Objectives and measures aiming at the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience 	
Response	Provide means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
<input type="radio"/> 3 – Fully integrated DRR plan, full Sendai Framework compliance and coverage across all of the Ten Essentials. <input type="radio"/> 2 – Stand-alone DRR plan complying with Sendai Framework and addressing all of the Ten Essentials. <input type="radio"/> 1 – Plans offering partial compliance with Sendai Framework and covering some of the Ten Essentials. <input type="radio"/> 0 – No plans / compliance.		
Actions to achieve maximum resilience	Responsible institution	Timescale

Scorecard is designed to be used flexibly in the way best suits the need of the city. Cities can decide on their own 'evidence' to support the assessment. Document them in the 'Provide means of verification (explanation and evidence)'.

Analyzing Results – Overall Score

The overall score for this assessment is 83 / 141

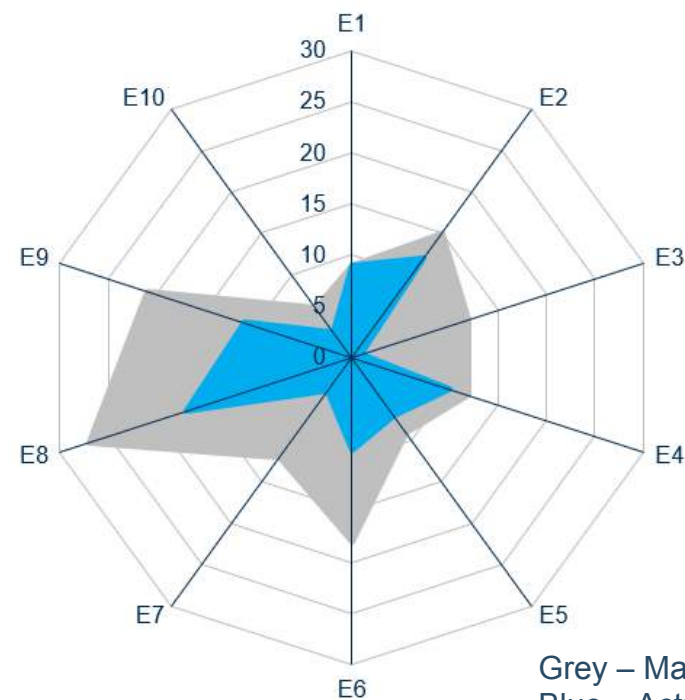
Please send the completed tool and PDF report to: isdrc-campaign@un.org
Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities - Preliminary Level Assessment Tool, v.1.0.
© UNDRR, 2017.



Save PDF
Report



Export
Input Data



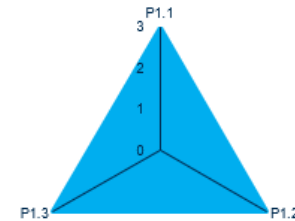
Grey – Maximum possible score
Blue – Actual score

How is this city doing?

Analyzing Results – by essentials

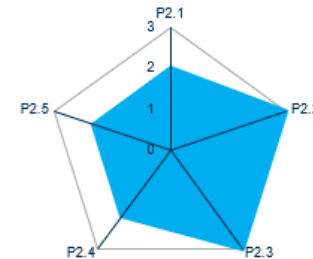
Essential 01: Organize for Resilience

P1.1	Does the City master plan (or relevant strategy/plan) adopt the Sendai Framework?	3
P1.2	Is there a multi-agency/sectoral mechanism with appropriate authority and resources to address disaster risk reduction?	3
P1.3	Is resilience properly integrated with other key city functions / portfolios?	3



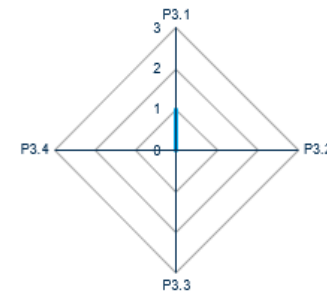
Essential 02: Identify, Understand and Use Current and Future Risk Scenarios

P2.1	Does the city have knowledge of the key hazards that the city faces, and their likelihood of occurrence?	2
P2.2	Is there a shared understanding of risks between the city and various utility providers and other regional and national agencies that have a role in managing infrastructure such as power, water, roads and trains, of the points of stress on the system and city scale risks?	3
P2.3	Are their agreed scenarios setting out city-wide exposure and vulnerability from each hazard, or groups of hazards (see above)?	3
P2.4	Is there a collective understanding of potentially cascading failures between different city and infrastructure systems, under different scenarios?	2
P2.5	Do clear hazard maps and data on risk exist? Are these regularly updated?	2

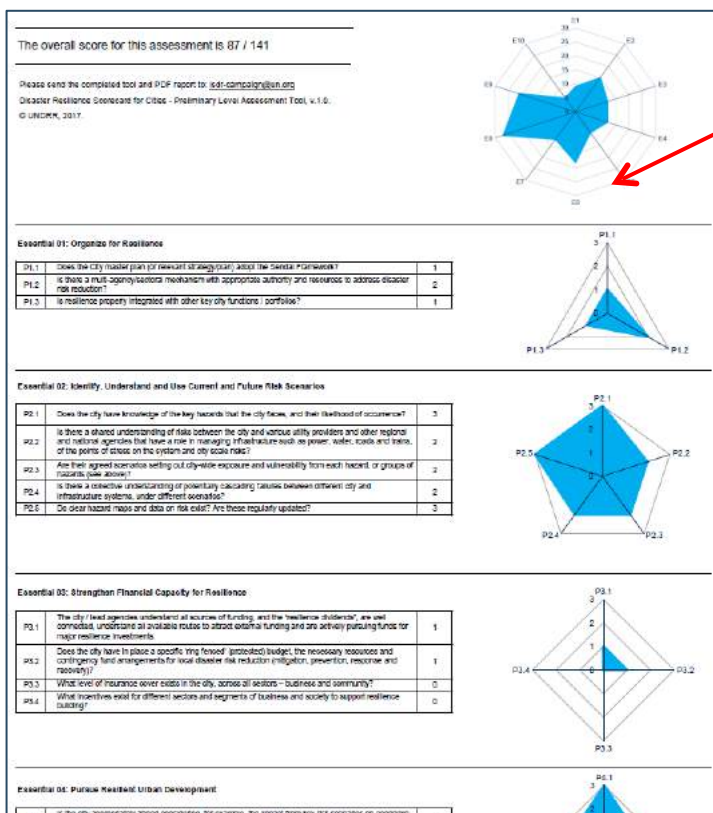


Essential 03: Strengthen Financial Capacity for Resilience

P3.1	The city / lead agencies understand all sources of funding, and the "resilience dividends", are well connected, understand all available routes to attract external funding and are actively pursuing funds for major resilience investments.	1
P3.2	Does the city have in place a specific 'ring fenced' (protected) budget, the necessary resources and contingency fund arrangements for local disaster risk reduction (mitigation, prevention, response and recovery)?	0
P3.3	What level of insurance cover exists in the city, across all sectors – business and community?	0
P3.4	What incentives exist for different sectors and segments of business and society to support resilience building?	0

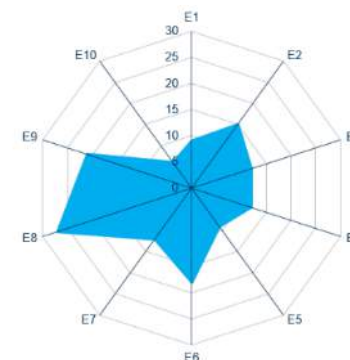


Reports



The overall score for this assessment is 141 / 141


Please send the completed tool and PDF report to: isdr-campaign@un.org
Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities - Preliminary Level Assessment Tool, v.1.0.
© UNDRR, 2017.



P1.1 - Plan making		
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Response	Provide means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - Fully integrated DRR plan, full Sendai Framework compliance and coverage across all of the ten Essentials. 2 - Stand-alone DRR plan complying with Sendai Framework and addressing all of the ten Essentials. 3 - Plans offering partial compliance with Sendai Framework and covering some of the ten Essentials. 4 - No plans / compliance. 		
Actions to achieve maximum resilience	Responsible institution	Timescale
P1.2 - Organization, coordination and participation		
Question	Comments	
Is there a multi-agency/sectoral mechanism with appropriate authority and resources to address disaster risk reduction?	Think about this for planning, response and post disaster responses. Is there a clear all-agency DRR organizational chart? Does each agency or entity have a clear and documented role and how it agreed to this role? Are funding allocations clearly established for co-ordination functions?	
Response	Provide means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - All lead agency teams are well established, properly resourced and with proper authority to act across all DRR stages. 2 - All lead agency teams are well established, properly resourced and with authority to act, but have some overlap or are acting across the key DRR stages. 3 - City teams have authority and covering power, but do not have proper time agency support and / or are under resourced. 4 - Lead agencies lack proper authority and are under resourced. 		
Actions to achieve maximum resilience	Responsible institution	Timescale
P1.3 - Integration		
Question	Comments	
Is resilience properly integrated with other key city functions / portfolios (e.g., planning, sustainability, investment case approval, finance and compliance, community engagement, emergency management, code compliance, infrastructure management, communications etc.)	Is disaster resilience considered routinely as part of 'day-to-day' decision making and budgeting, as opposed to being a separate issue disconnected with day-to-day?	
Response	Provide means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - Explicit or semi-explicit decision point for resilience in decision-making processes, applied to all policy and budget proposals in all relevant functional areas. 2 - No formal process, but disaster resilience benefits are generally understood to be 'brought' to a proposal, in most function areas. 3 - Sporadic (rare or occasional). 4 - Not applied. 		
Actions to achieve maximum resilience	Responsible institution	Timescale

Benefits

The benefits of completing the scorecard extend far beyond reporting – **the conversations** the process can generate may even be more important than the score.



Fostering growth
mind-set!

If completed in a collaborative way, cities can:

- Establish a **baseline measurement** of their current level of disaster resilience
- Increase **awareness and understanding** of resilience challenges
- Enable **dialogue between key city stakeholders** who may otherwise not collaborate regularly
- Enable **discussion of priorities for investment and action**, based on a shared understanding of the current situation
- Enable the **development of a city resilience strategy** / action plan
- Ultimately **lead to actions** and implementable projects that will deliver increased resilience for the city over time.



Cases Examples from Cities

How Scorecard help enhance local DRR planning

Example of the use cases of the Scorecard for DRR planning



<https://www.preventionweb.net/publication/lisbons-resilience-action-plan>

PROJECTS

P.04 Resilient Platform

OBJECTIVE

Build and maintain a data and services platform to be able to serve not only organizations but also schools, research centers, and citizens with all the data and information necessary to prevent and to respond to many phenomena. The platform should be web-based to allow access from anywhere and everywhere (multiple devices) and also to provide information in standard protocols.

PROMOTED

Lisbon SMPC in articulation with the National Authority for DRR.

DURATION

Average of 2 consultants during 8 months plus 0.5 consultants during 9 months

COSTS

Total external investment need: 200.000 €



PROJECTS

Source: Lisbon's Resilience Action Plan

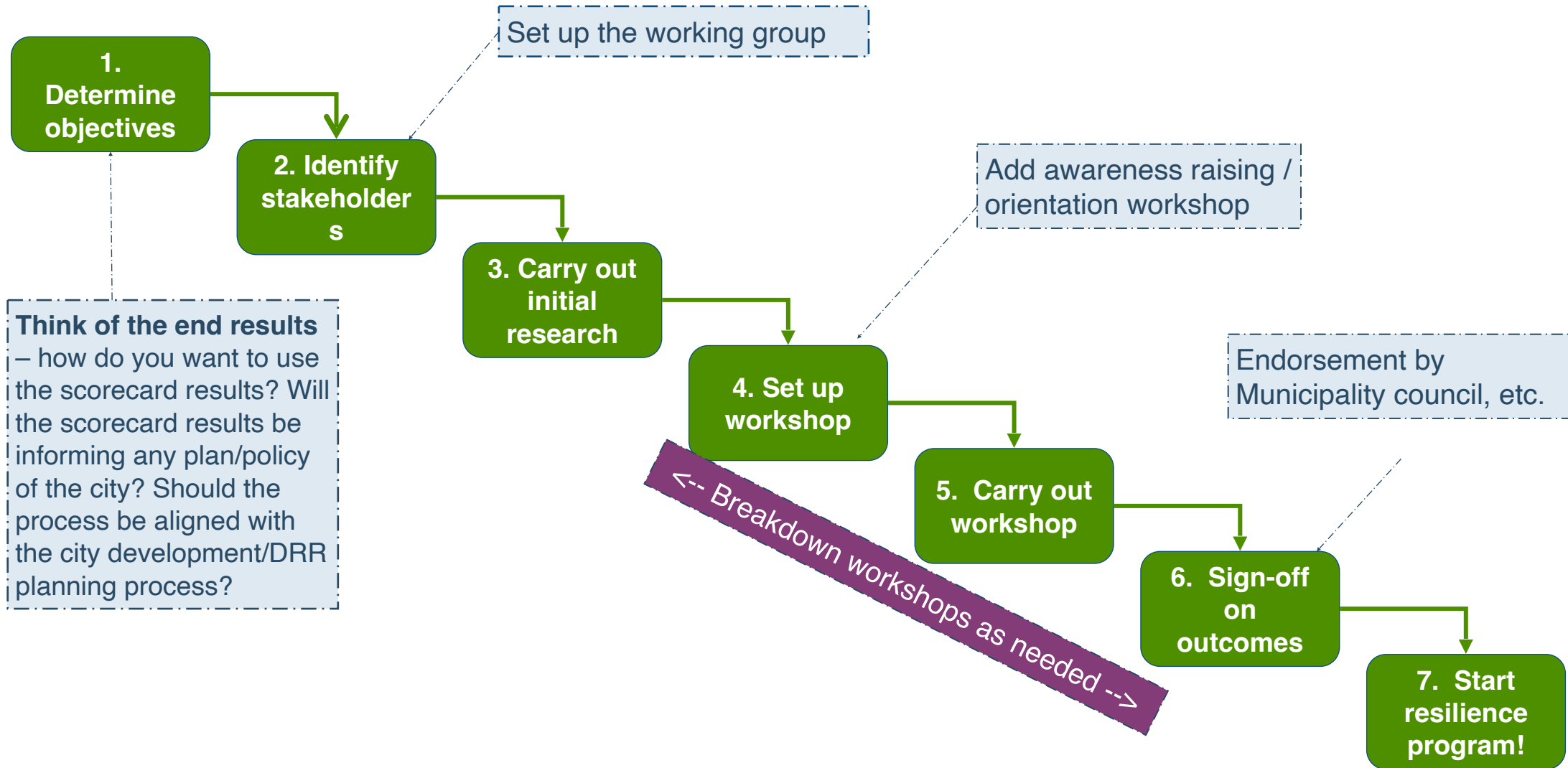
<https://www.preventionweb.net/publication/lisbons-resilience-action-plan>

Recommendations

- Need to **ensure representation of ‘systems of systems’ in the process** with **Mayor or local government leaders’ engagement and commitment.**
- **Localize & contextualize the scorecard** → translation ++
- **Familiarize stakeholders with terminologies** → Orientation is useful.
- Some governments may have limited experience engaging with NGOs or private sector → **engage academia as a bridge.**
- Remember to be a **‘facilitator’** when facilitating the scorecard process!

Larger cities with capacity can benefit from increased ownership of the process.
Smaller cities may require more external and continuous support in the process to plan, communicate and take actions.

Application process...



- Making Cities Resilient campaign (2010-2020) <https://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/>
- Making Cities Resilient 2030 initiative (2021-2030) <https://mcr2030.undrr.org/>
- Making Cities Resilient Tools: The Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient, Scorecard for Resilient Cities, Public Health
Scorecard Addendum, Quick Risk Estimation (QRE) Tool
<https://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/toolkit/article/the-ten-essentials-for-making-cities-resilient>
- ITU (2017). Fast-forward progress: Leveraging tech to achieve the Global <https://www.itu.int/en/sustainable-world/Pages/report-hlpf-2017.aspx>
- UN (2015). Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 <https://www.undrr.org/implementing-sendai-framework/what-sf> and <http://www.preventionweb.net/drr-framework/sendai-framework>
- UN Sendai Framework Monitor <https://sendaimonitor.undrr.org/> & DesInventar Sendai <https://www.desinventar.net>
- UN (2017). Disaster Risk Reduction Terminology <https://www.undrr.org/terminology>
- UN (2020) United Nations E-Government Survey <https://publicadministration.un.org/en/Research/UN-e-Government-Surveys>
- UNDRR (2017). A Handbook For Local Government Leaders <https://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/toolkit/article/a-handbook-for-local-government-leaders-2017-edition>
- UNDRR (2017). Local Government Powers for Disaster Risk Reduction. <https://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/toolkit/article/local-government-powers-for-disaster-risk-reduction>
- UNDRR (2019). Making Cities Resilient Report. <https://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/toolkit/article/making-cities-resilient-report-2019>
- UNDRR (2019). The Global Assessment Report 2019 <https://gar.undrr.org>
- WCCD Data for Cities <https://www.dataforcities.org/wccd>

Thank You

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