



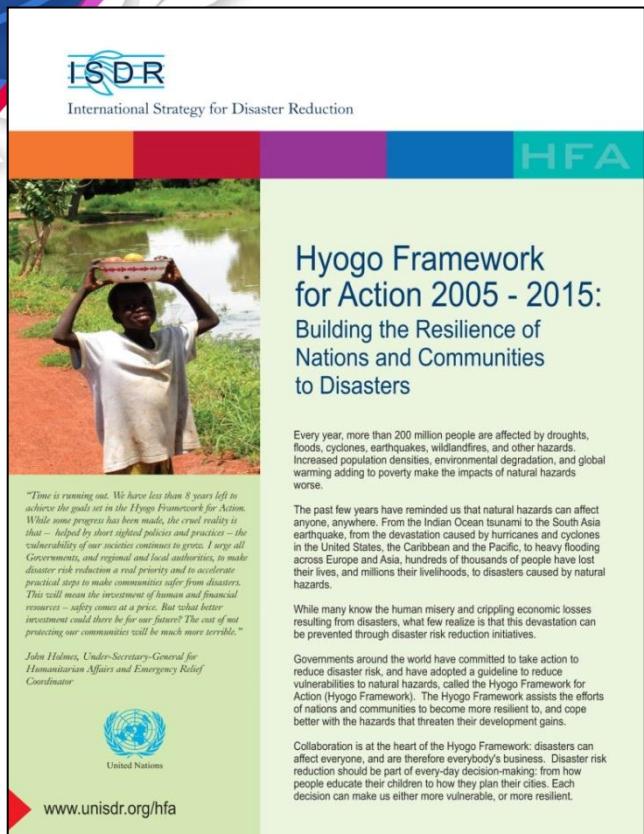
The UNISDR Making Cities Resilient Campaign

Civil protection in diverse societies: migrants, asylum seekers and refugees in the context of major risks prevention and management

Council of Europe (EUR-OPA)
12 June 2014, Strasbourg, France

Biljana Markova
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Who is UNISDR?



The banner features the UNISDR logo at the top left, followed by the text "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction". Below this is a photograph of a person carrying a tray on their head over a body of water. To the right of the photo is the title "Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 - 2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters". A quote from John Holmes is present, followed by a section on the past few years and a quote from him. At the bottom right is the URL "www.unisdr.org/hfa".

ISDR
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

HFA

Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 - 2015:
Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters

"Time is running out. We have less than 8 years left to achieve the goals set in the Hyogo Framework for Action. What we must do now is to act with greater urgency and energy – helped by short-sighted policies and practices – the vulnerability of our societies continues to grow. I urge all Governments, and regional and local authorities, to make disaster risk reduction a real priority and to accelerate practical steps to make communities safer from disasters. This will mean the investment of human and financial resources – safety comes at a price. But what better investment could there be for our future? The cost of not protecting our communities will be much more terrible."

John Holmes, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator

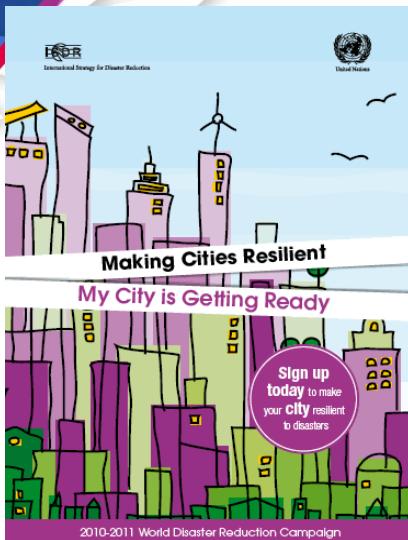
Governments around the world have committed to take action to reduce disaster risk, and have adopted a guideline to reduce vulnerabilities to natural hazards, called the Hyogo Framework for Action (Hyogo Framework). The Hyogo Framework assists the efforts of nations and communities to become more resilient to, and cope better with the hazards that threaten their development gains.

Collaboration is at the heart of the Hyogo Framework: disasters can affect everyone, and therefore everybody's business. Disaster risk reduction should be part of every-day decision-making, from how people educate their children to how they plan their cities. Each decision can make us either more vulnerable, or more resilient.

www.unisdr.org/hfa

- The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction is the UN body responsible for disaster risk reduction
- Hyogo Framework for Action: 2005-2015 (HFA)
 - Overall Objective: "...to substantially reduce disaster losses, in lives, social, economic and environmental assets..."
- Post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA2): to be adopted at the 3rd UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015 in Sendai, Japan

Think globally, act locally: UNISDR Making Cities Resilient Campaign



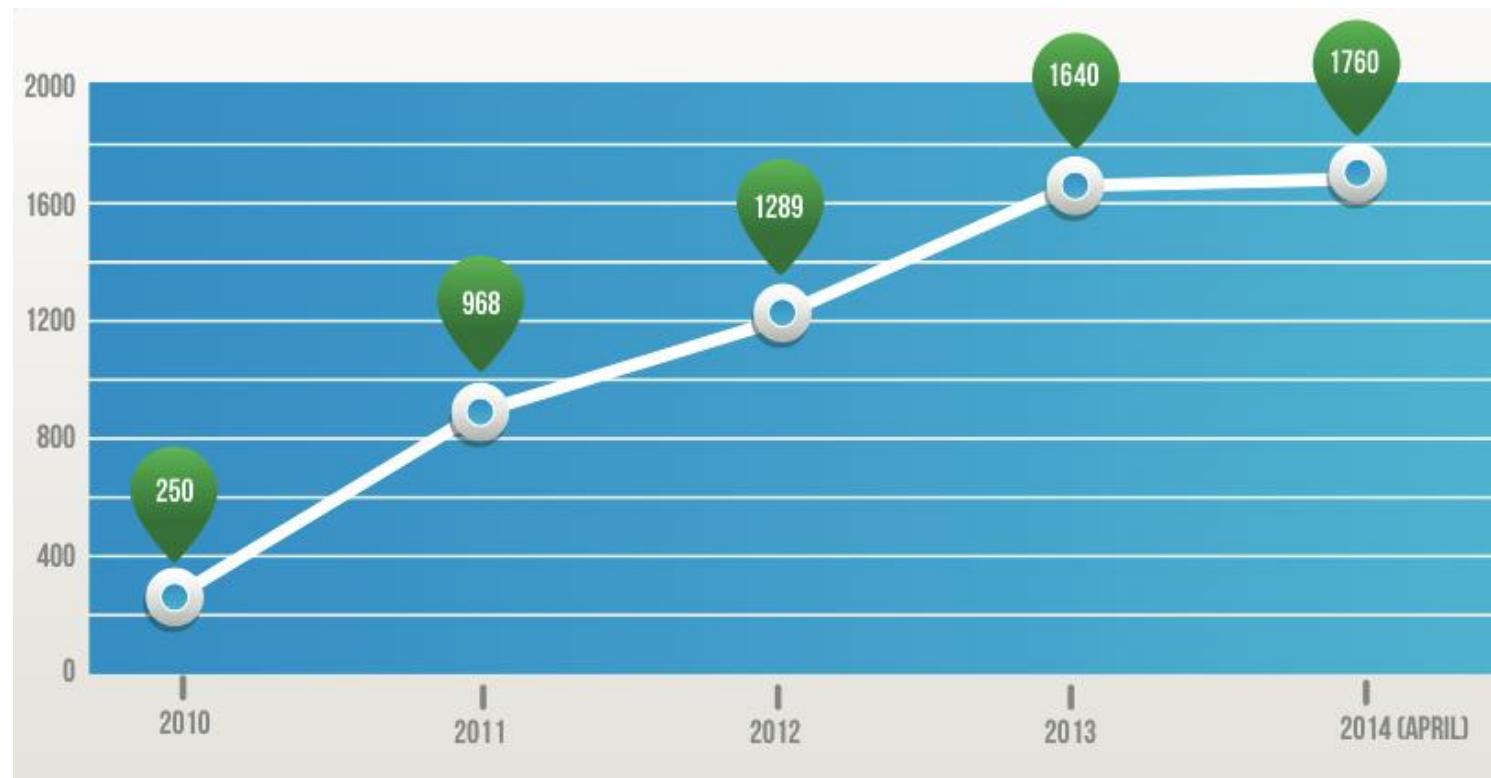
Know More
Invest Wisely
Build More
Safely

Objective: Achieve resilient, sustainable urban communities through actions taken by local governments to reduce disaster risk.

Expected Results:

- Increased awareness and actions mobilized by local governments to reduce risk and build resilience;
- Stronger recognition and actions at local level for DRR as integral to planning on climate risk management and sustainable development;
- More integrated approach towards local resilience compared to sectoral programming;
- Critical assets and infrastructures in cities are identified and action is taken.

Largest global movement of cities

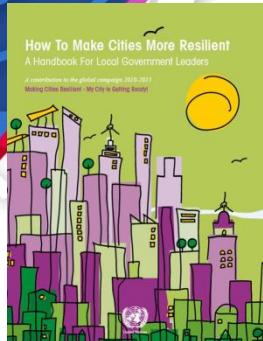




MCR Campaign: Key Achievements

- 1850 Participating Cities from 95 countries seeking and committed to building resilience (Europe: 520 cities across 23 countries)
 - 40 Role Model Cities willing to share knowledge with others
 - 11 Champions (Mayors and Governors committed to convince and mentor others)
 - 60 (plus) Partners and Advocates supporting cities resilience actions
 - 850 municipalities in 62 countries have dedicated responsibility for disaster risk reduction, backed with budget allocations
 - 2/3 cities have incorporated disaster risk analysis in local development planning
 - Cities from 24 countries addressing safety of their schools and hospitals
 - 45 city-to-city learning events facilitated through the Campaign
 - 744 city disaster loss databases
 - 500 city reports on DRR capacity based on the LGSAT
- In 2012, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities in the **Council of Europe adopted Resolution 399 on Making Cities Resilient**. The resolution acknowledges the need for Council of Europe Mayors and local authorities to address urban resilience by embracing the Resilient Cities Campaign “Ten Essentials”.
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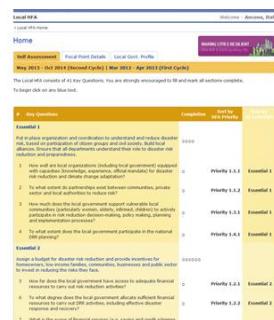
Tools to help cities implement disaster risk reduction actions



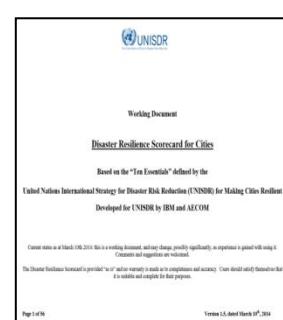
A Handbook for Local Government Leaders



Making cities resilient report 2012



LGSAT



Scorecard

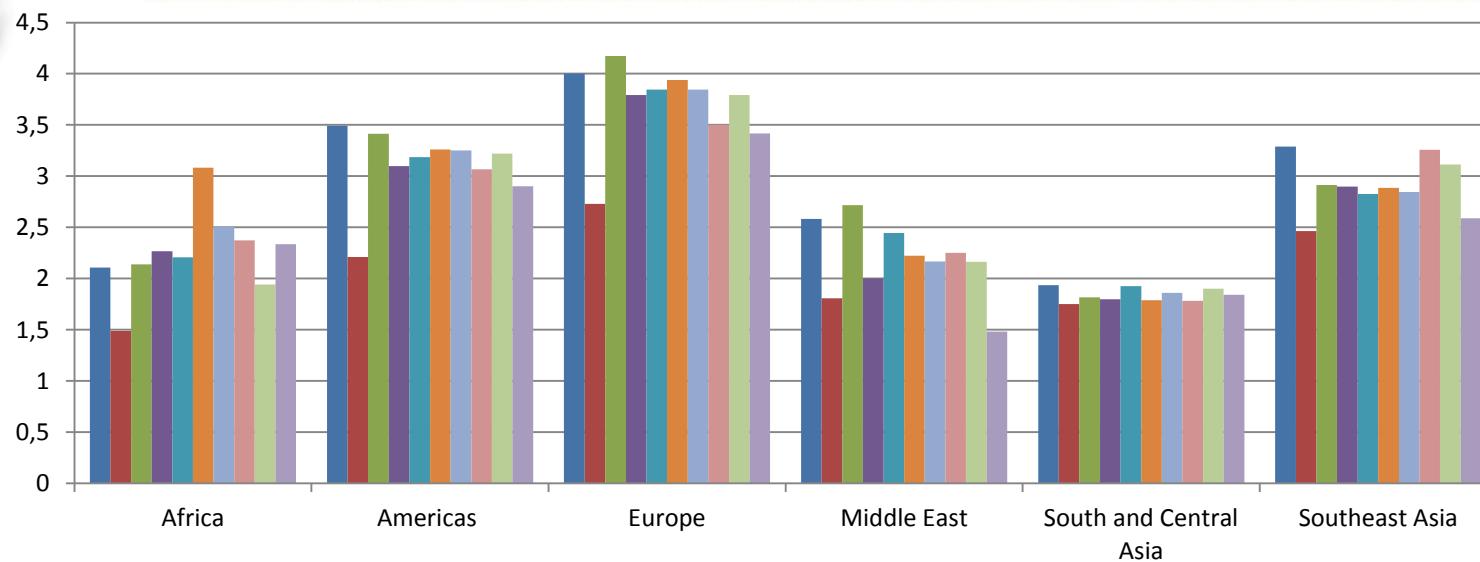
10 Essentials

1. Organisation and coordination
2. Assign a budget
3. Prepare risk assessments
4. Critical infrastructure that reduces risk
5. Safety of all schools and health facilities
6. Realistic, risk-compliant building regulations and land use planning principle
7. Education programmes and training
8. Protect ecosystems and natural buffers
9. Early warning systems and emergency management
10. Needs of the affected population are placed at the centre of reconstruction

Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT) – 500 City Reports

- Only globally available tool to help local governments assess their DRR plans and activities
- 41 questions based on the Five Priorities of the Hyogo Framework for Action and the corresponding local-level Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient;
- Scoring on scale of 1-5 (ascending order based on achievements/progress)

DRR Progress in Cities



Progress on **governance** is high in Europe and Americas; **Financing** is lagging behind in most regions, but most significantly in relation to progress in other areas in Americas and Europe. Africa scores relatively high on **urban planning** and building compared to its progress in other areas. The absolutely highest score gets **risk assessments** in Europe. The lowest score is for **recovery and rebuilding** in the Middle East.



Priorities for 2014-2015

Support urban hubs
in accounting for
losses

Create political
awareness and build
social demand
through Making Cities
Resilient campaign

Measure progress
of cities to inform
public policy and
investment

Climate and
Disaster Resilient
City Action Plans to
prepare cities for
major hazards

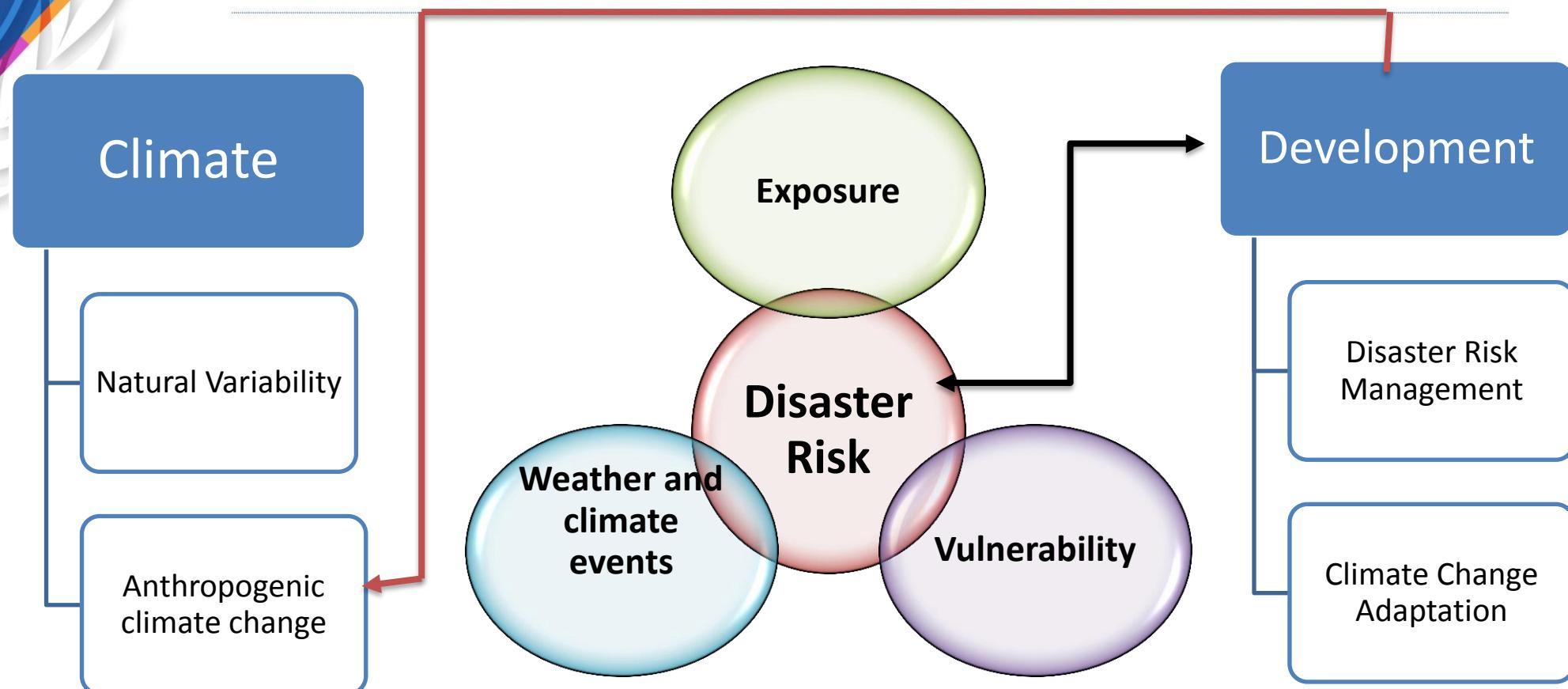


DRR and urban areas: Current and emerging challenges

- Lack of resources to support cities joining the campaign
- Most cities lack both capacity and much of the necessary infrastructure to deal with existing and future risks
- Demand expected to increase with the adoption of post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction
- Urbanization:
 - 60% of GDP is generated in cities currently - Exposure of economic assets in cities is expected to increase (GAR 2013)
 - Globally, urban population is expected to increase to 6.3 billion in 2050 (84% increase compared to 2009)- A high proportion of the world's population most affected by extreme weather events is concentrated in urban centres (IPCC 2014)
 - Migrants constitute a growing percentage of urban populations
- Climate Change:
 - Climate change will affect disaster risks in two ways: Likely increase in frequency and severity of weather and climate-related hazards and extremes (IPCC 4th and 5th AR)

DRR and CCA influence the degree to which extreme events translate into disasters

GHG



Adopted from IPCC (2012)



Cities and Migrants

- Over the last 5 years disasters displaced over 140 million people, which contributed to jeopardizing hard won development gains of societies all around the world
 - In the context of climate change, such movements are likely to increase
 - Due to accelerating urbanization, city-dwellers are becoming particularly vulnerable to climate change risk
 - An increase in movements of persons can bring about benefits, particularly under the aspect of migration as a measure of adaptation, but it also bears an increase of various risks such as increased human vulnerability and the disruption of social networks
 - Climate change exacerbates existing vulnerabilities (social, economic and political factors, conflict and demographic changes, and other environmental stresses) of populations that might already be marginalised (no access to adequate sanitation, water, electricity, healthcare, education or other basic services)
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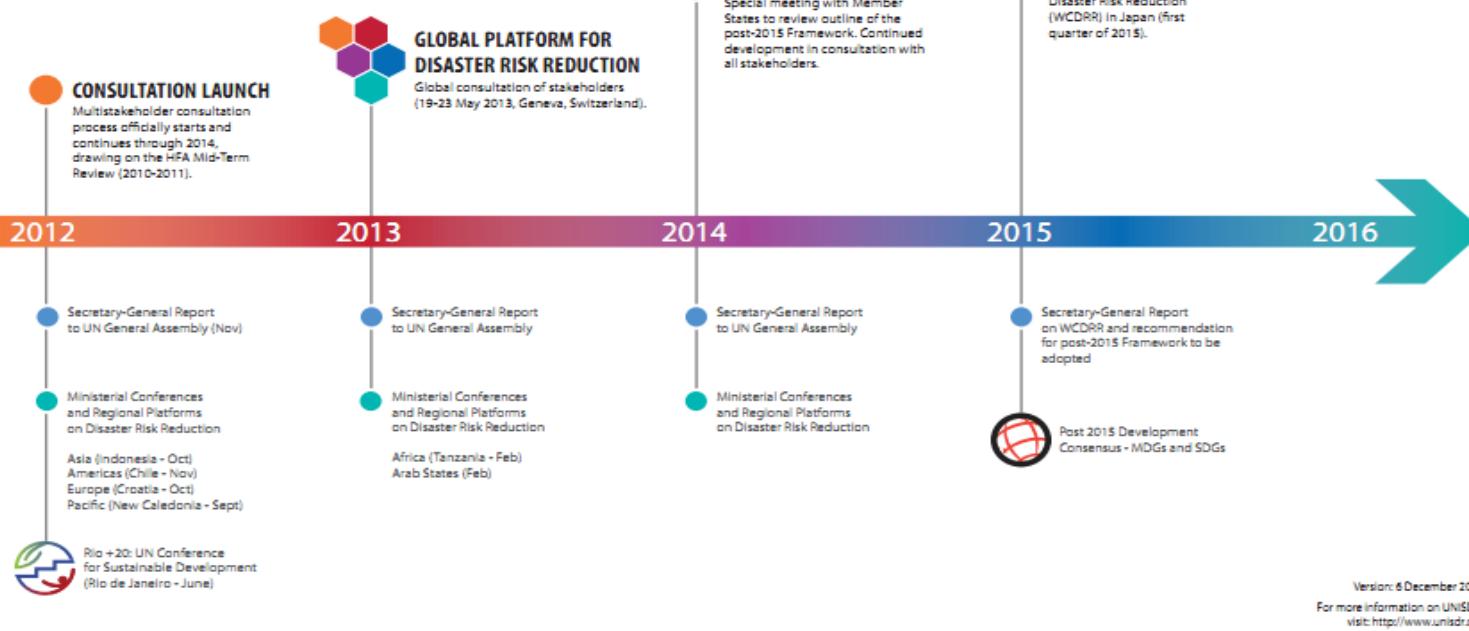
Key opportunity: the HFA2



Towards a post-2015 DRR Framework

- Requested by the UN General Assembly (GA) Resolution A/RES/66/199
- UNISDR is facilitating a multistakeholder consultation process
- Consultation process engages a full range of actors from Member States to civil society. Events include regional platforms, the Global Platform, national and local events, and targeted events of DRR stakeholders, partners and networks.
- Builds on the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA) - *Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*.
- Expected to be adopted by the World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction and endorsed by the GA in 2015.

For more information, visit:
<http://www.preventionweb.net/posthfa/>





The post-2015 framework for DRR

Consultations at the local level:

- 200 mayors participated in the 2013 Global Platform for disaster reduction
- Three local government consultations were organized towards the post-2015 framework for DRR in Europe (12 globally)
 - EU Assembly of Regional and Local Representatives (5 & 12 Dec 2013), Portugal (Oct 2012), Sweden (Nov 2012)
- Regional platforms of 2014 will build up the commitment of local governments towards the post-2015 framework for DRR
 - European Forum for DRR Madrid, Spain 6-8 October 2014
 - European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR) Working Group on the Local Level (Report)
- Local HFA reports (LGSAT) will provide crucial evidence

The guiding principles of the new framework:

- Sound risk management is the basis of sustainable development – it goes beyond the reduction of existing risks, it encompasses avoidance of risk accumulation
- Natural and technological hazards are within the scope of the new framework
- Risk management and risk reduction are considered a legal obligation and as safeguard to the enjoyment of human rights
- Increased globalization has driven global risk drivers that requires stronger trans-boundary and cooperative efforts
- Availability of open source risk information is instrumental to increase accountability of invested resources and development of PPPs



Measures taken at the global level

Mobility Related Indicators for the Implementation of the UN ACTION PLAN on DRR

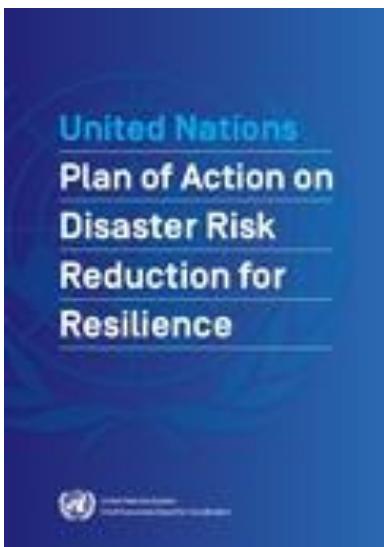
- Target 1 - Reducing exposure to hazard and to lessen the impact of crises on development, including by facilitating mobility that enhances resilience
- Target 2 - Investing in quick and efficient response capacity to disaster-induced displacement, reducing risks for people on the move

Nansen Initiative

International Migration Organization and disaster resilience

3 key operational objectives:

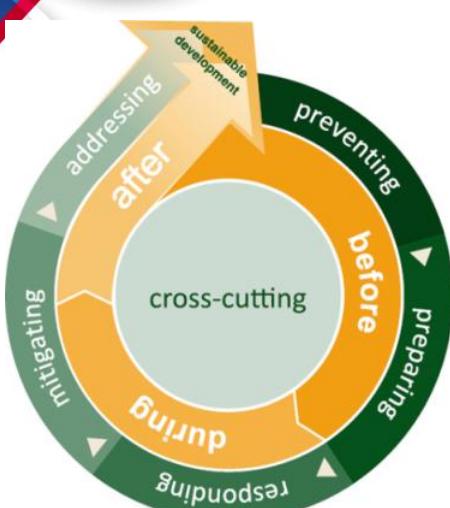
- **Prevention** of forced migration including migration as a disaster risk and adaptation strategy (HFA objective 1);
 - **Preparedness** for, response and mitigation measures when forced migration occurs (HFA objectives 2,3 and 4); and
 - **Response**: Addressing the longer-term consequences of forced migration (HFA objective 5).
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Measures taken at the global level

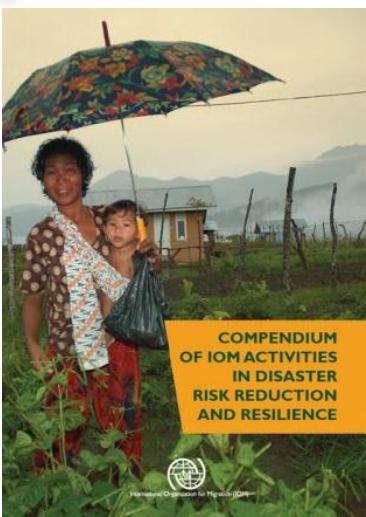
Key policy considerations from this collaboration:

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- Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction into the global migration agenda (e.g. High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development to acknowledge the relationship between disasters and migration and their impact on development)
 - Mainstreaming of migration into the post-2015 framework for DRR as a dynamic element of DRR analytical and programmatic tools
 - Looking into the role of states and inter-governmental cooperation in implementing comprehensive DRR policies integrating mobility (in particular Disaster Risk Management/Civil Protection authorities)
 - Redefining funding approaches to break loose the silos between emergency/humanitarian funding and development funding



Measures taken at the global level

The 2013 IOM Compendium on DRR and Resilience highlights the following emerging issues in the areas of risk reduction and mobility:



- Urbanization fueled by rural urban migration
- Planned relocations from high risk areas
- Mobility as a risk reduction and adaptation strategy
- National capacity building in managing displacement and mass evacuations
- Tracking and modeling population movements based on risk assessments
- Reducing vulnerability of displaced persons as well as their environmental footprint (including vis-à-vis host communities)
- Mainstreaming risk reduction in durable solutions to end displacement situations
- Land and property issues related to risk exposure and risk reduction
- DRR role in conflict situations (where natural resources are an underlying factor of tensions)



How do we apply this to the local level?

Emerging key policies on the local level:

Prepare, through consultation, education, and awareness raising, at-risk communities as well as potential host communities for the prospect of population movements

- due sensitivity is required to variations in resourcefulness and vulnerability linked to aspects of diversity

Ensure that in the context of planned relocation and displacement:

- affected communities are informed, consulted and able to participate actively in relevant decisions and their implementation;
- basic services, adequate housing, and access to livelihoods without discrimination are available for relocated people in the receiving community;
- adequate mechanisms and/or safeguards are in place to prevent and solve conflicts over land and resources due to factors such as cultural diversity

Substantial financial commitment is needed (early warning and preparedness systems); exploration of innovative modalities for humanitarian financing



Thank you



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