

World Disaster Reduction Campaign

Annex II and III

Nomination form for Making Cities Resilient "role model" cities and local governments

City / Local Government	
City name	Malmö Municipality – "City of Malmö"
Province/State	Skåne
Country	Sweden
Size (year)	156 km ² (2012)
Population (year)	302,835 (1 st of January 2012)
Hazard type(s)	As for Malmö the risk of hydro-meteorological natural events are most imminent especially floods, extreme precipitation and heat waves.
Name of Mayor / Commissioner / Governor / Community leader	
Mayor Ilmar Reepalu	
Which part of the city administration will be the focal point for the Campaign?	
Department of societal safety and risk management (City office) among with the Environmental office and the City Planning Office	
Contact details Focal Point	
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Which local institutions will be engaged in the Campaign?	
Partners	Lund University and Malmö University

Focus for the Campaign

For the Making Cities Resilient campaign, the city of Malmö would like to profile its work with building resilience through holistic sustainable development as well as continuity planning for risk reduction.

City description:

Malmö is Sweden's third largest city, located in the county of Skåne in southern Sweden. Malmö is a coastal city, within the Öresund area (the waterway between Sweden and Denmark) with many canals within the city. Malmö's population on the 1st of January 2012 was 302,835. The number of people moving to Malmö is steadily increasing. 48 per cent of Malmö residents are under 35 years old. Of Malmö's inhabitants 41 per cent has a foreign background. Malmö's area is 156 km² and there are 1,941 residents per square kilometre.

Malmö underwent dramatic growth in the 20th century. The decade 1970 to 1980 was a period of stagnation and decline. Following a period of high unemployment, the city started to get on its feet again in the mid-1990s. Important factors in the recovery of Malmö included the construction of the Öresund bridge (connecting Malmö and Copenhagen) and the establishment of Malmö University in 1998. The decision to build the City Tunnel and to develop the docklands, Western Harbour in particular, was also key to the city's economic development. Together with Copenhagen and surrounding urban areas, the region represents one of the fastest growing urban districts in Europe. Many exciting construction projects are underway in Malmö. Housing, offices, infrastructure are being built at a rapid rate. A new docklands district is gradually rising in the Western Harbour, an internationally praised example of how to develop environmentally friendly urban areas.

Hazard and Vulnerability Profile:

Malmö, the sustainable city – a holistic approach

The city of Malmö has gained many prizes and distinctions for its environmental work. Malmö has an ambitious target for its municipal departments to be climate neutral by 2020 via a two-part process: investing in renewable energy and energy efficiency. In 2030 all of Malmö should be powered by renewable energy. 96 per cent of households' waste in Malmö is collected. That which cannot be recycled or reused is used to produce biogas (organic waste) or is burnt in the waste-to-energy facility. Malmö addresses many environmental issues

simultaneously: Holistic transport planning including collective transportation, as well as investing in alternative fuel vehicles and increasing bicycling and bicycle infrastructure – Malmö has more than 410 kilometers of bicycle paths. It is easy to focus on the ecological sustainability since the efforts usually are highly visible. To be able to offer an attractive and sustainable city in the future as well, which also corresponds to the next generation's lifestyles and wishes, we need to continue to develop the sustainability concept further. It is just as important for the social and economic sustainability to comply with the ecological sustainability.

Sustainability and resilience

For several years the city of Malmö has had a great focus on the sustainable perspective. The ambition when planning future urban development has been to integrate the social, economic and ecological perspective. This represents a kind of holistic standpoint. The future holds without a doubt many complex challenges which therefore have to be analyzed and acted upon from a holistic sustainable perspective.

At the same time there is a need to develop a concrete preparedness for future challenges due to climate change. When making risk assessments and analyzing the city's ability to handle disastrous situations, the term resilience is central. Resilience is seen as a part of the sustainability perspective and is used as an analytical tool to be able to focus on the concrete risks and the city's viability in such situations. Resilience is determined by society's ability to anticipate, recognize, adapt to and learn from variations, changes, disturbances, disruptions and surprises that might cause harm to what human beings value.

Malmö believes that a resilient city can be achieved through the development of holistic sustainability where the ecological, economic and social perspective is combined. Malmö's goal is to further develop the city's adaptive organizational ability to react to unforeseen events. Malmö's approach to disaster risk reduction is that by achieving a resilient city in general we also anticipate resilience against natural disasters in specific. Malmö strives to maintain its ecological, social and economic values no matter what should threaten the city.

This will be achieved and maintained by consolidating and raising the level of education, strengthening integration and increasing the number of employees with a foreign background. The political ambition and leadership is strong with high set goals. The city departments cooperate in-between and with enterprises, universities and organizations. This transpires, for example, in the work on "area programs" in a number of districts in Malmö, where the ambitions are focused on both the physical as well as the social environment. This kind of comprehensive view also permeates the ongoing well-arranged planning work. The aim is to use the ecological development as a driving force for economic growth and social innovation. This challenge requires commitment from all actors in society. Using different cooperation methods and processes is therefore one important key to the achievements of the city. A great example is the on-going work of the Commission for a Socially Sustainable Malmö, where Malmö is the first city in Sweden that has chosen to follow the "Marmot Commission" that received a big breakthrough in European politics. The Commission works independently and consists of fourteen commissioners, each with specific areas of expertise within the domains of social sciences, health economy, urban studies and the city of Malmö. The main task of the commission is to assemble evidence and based on those propose strategies for reducing health inequalities and improve the long term living conditions for the citizens of Malmö.

The holistic approach to resilience is also reflected in the ongoing work on climate adaptation. We must prepare for risks such as changes in temperature, sea level rise and increased precipitation to avoid unacceptable ecological, economic, and social consequences of natural events such as floods, storms and heat waves.

Major disaster risks

Any direct or indirect natural disaster can affect municipal functions such as water and sanitation, health care facilities and schools. It can cause negative consequences related to life and health, buildings, infrastructure, agriculture, biodiversity, recreational opportunities and social stability. Natural disasters can also cause major economic losses.

The Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI) wrote a climate analysis in 2012, with prognoses of today's and future climate patterns up to the year 2100. The results showed that, relatively speaking, Sweden and Skåne are not expected to be severely affected. As for Malmö the risk of hydro-meteorological natural events are most imminent especially floods, extreme precipitation and heat waves. Malmö has not experienced many natural disasters; however several storms have hit Scania in recent years. These have brought about negative impacts on infrastructure. The probability of acute and widespread natural disasters with catastrophic consequences under current conditions is relatively low. Malmö, however, is a low-lying and coastal area which must be taken into consideration.

SMHI's climate analysis of Skåne County predicts that the mean annual temperature and the yearly average precipitation will increase and heavy rain are expected to have greater intensity and result in sea levels rising. Rising temperatures with more frequent and intense heat waves adversely affect residents' health (as eg increased spread of infection). This requires increased cooling of buildings (air conditioning). Increasing precipitation puts additional requirements on, for example, the storm water management system. Despite the increased rainfall, the groundwater is not expected to refill to the same extent, which can lead to a shortage of the drinking water supply. The heavy rains are expected to increase in intensity, which can lead to flooding and erosion.

The number of days with dry conditions in the soil during the growing season is expected to increase. Calculations predict a global sea level rise of +1 m from now until the year 2100. This would mean for Malmö that the mean water levels in some areas may increase by 90 cm. Uplift is marginal in Skåne in relation to the expected rise in mean sea water level. Large parts of Malmö are sensitive to such increases as the port area (including West Harbour), Malmö University and Central Station. These are all important parts of the city's infrastructure and include important industrial areas and part of Malmö's future residential areas. Parts of the north inner city of Malmö, an important part of Malmö city center with heritage values, Bunkeflostrand where there are lowland settlements and Klagshamn with its rich natural environment are all vulnerable to high sea level.

Heat wave is an example of natural disaster that is expected to have serious consequences for Malmö both ecologically and economically, but perhaps above all socially. (SMHI defines a heat wave as a period of at least 5 consecutive days when the daily maximum temperature is 25 ° C.) Climate change is expected to lead to the maximum length of a heat wave increasing throughout the country every few days. The increase is expected to be the greatest in southern Sweden. At the end of the century heat waves are expected to occur every year. Studies show increased mortality in the elderly and sick as a result of heat waves. The burden on hospitals, clinics and home care will be higher. People generally become more tired and have more difficulty concentrating for long periods during excessive heat. For those who

work in environments without air conditioning, working can be a problem. In the longer term, this may have consequences for the economy when people cannot work to the same extent. Due to the need for cooling, the number of drowning victims and water-borne diseases increase. Warm and calm weather means the risk of algal blooms and higher temperatures places increased demands on food as it enables an increased bacterial growth in systems and surface water sources. A shortage of water will result in the household and for watering outside landscapes. The heat can cause disruptions to transport such when the heat distortion that occurs on the railroad tracks. As a coastal city, Malmö may experience changes in the influx of tourists and with this increased number of people there is a greater demand for drinking water, cool environments and trash pickups. In dry and hot weather the risk of fire increases. The heat wave increases the pressure on emergency services both fire and ambulance services. Social consequences could conceivably be that people stay out later and later in the evenings and nights with an increased risk of social unrest. (SMHI, Institute of Public Health (2010)).

Challenges

Of the identified risks described above, none of them under the current conditions are considered to be more significant than any other. Malmö wants to build an ecologically, socially and economically resilient society, irrespective of the type of event that threatens it. This is accomplished through risk awareness, preparedness and consideration of risk when planning city developments.

To fully withstand disasters caused by nature's capriciousness is impossible, but we can prepare ourselves. Many of the problems caused or exacerbated by climate change can with reasonable effort be alleviated by adjustments such as taking into account the impact of climate change in the planning of infrastructure projects, the adaptation of existing buildings, adapting the planning of new buildings, to achieve multifunctional storm water solutions create more green roofs and walls in urban areas, specifies the demands for robustness and redundancy when signing contracts with private contractors for municipal operations. Overall, climate change adaptation must be integrated into the local risk and vulnerability analysis.

If Malmö will be able to meet the challenges of climate change there must be preparedness and a well thought out methodology. Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction stresses coordination between Municipal Departments. In order to understand the importance of CCA and DRR, increased knowledge is needed. This knowledge needs to be distributed throughout society's sectors, not only the public sector, but also private and civil society at all levels all the way to the individual.

If Malmö would not be capable of managing a natural disaster, this may have direct implications also for the surrounding communities. Malmö today is an important hub from a regional perspective. Natural disasters can have result in consequences for a broader geographic area. Although the risk of natural disasters is relatively low for Malmö, the city can be affected by the consequences of events in other parts of the world. Malmö being close to Europe proper and being the home of many immigrants is a likely place for refugees coming to Sweden as a result of one or more natural catastrophes in the home country in another part of the world. Such a scenario requires that we already take into account the social resilience.

Progress and results:

(Main areas of progress, achievements and plans in relation to the “ten essentials”)

1. Institutional and administrative framework

In Sweden each municipality is responsible for coordinating protection and security efforts within its geographic jurisdiction. Security is governed by a set of overlapping laws, insurance requirements and the municipality's own goals and ambitions. The Civil Protection Act (2003:778) and the Act on municipal and county council measures prior to and during extraordinary events in peacetime and during periods of heightened alert (2006:544) requires coordination of the various efforts and areas within the municipality.

The city of Malmö has a well-developed and functioning organization to handle crises as they occur but also to prevent them from occurring at all. The department of societal safety and risk management is responsible for coordinating the local work with protection and safety in the municipality. The department works to make Malmö a safe and secure place to live and work through the development of decision-support for the City Council and through supporting and monitoring the departments' work with security and safety issues. The department is responsible for coordinating drug-, accident- and crime prevention work as well as internal security, information security, insurance, crisis support and emergency preparedness. The work includes eliminating threats and risks wherever possible and minimizing the consequences of an accident once it has occurred. The department works in a process-oriented manner to assure systematic and strategic work in planning, implementing and follow-up.

Cooperation is essential between different offices within the city of Malmö. Internal offices such as the environment office, city planning office and department of societal safety and risk management, are involved in the preventive work not only to reduce risks in particular, but to develop a sustainable city in general. The cooperation between the offices is well functioning but work remains. For example a multi-sector working group with the purpose to take risks into account in city planning and other critical structures is about to take form.

All of Malmö city's administration units have a plan for crisis management. These plans, together with the overall plan for the crisis management form Malmö's emergency preparedness strategy. Malmö Municipality is prepared to meet and deal with many crises, due to careful planning and also the training of staff. The basis of emergency preparedness in Malmö is flexibility and creativity. The authority that has a responsibility under normal conditions also has responsibility during a crisis. A crisis is, as far as possible, to be handled by the authority that is primarily affected. In cases where the affected authority is unable to manage the crisis itself, Malmö's central crisis management group is activated to provide support to the authority or sector that is responsible for this specific crisis.

The department of societal safety and risk management has been appointed to create a comprehensive action program for safety and security, with specific programs for risk- and crisis management. The action plan is to be approved by the city council.

The city of Malmö is urged to encourage different local actors to cooperate pre, during and after crises, such as disasters due to natural hazards. At least twice a year the city summons a crisis management council which consists of both public and private actors with importance to community preparedness, where issues such as natural hazards can be discussed if needed. If Malmö experiences an extraordinary event caused by a natural hazard, there could be a need for more staff quickly. To meet this need, the city has a partnership with a number of

NGOs that can provide competent experts at short notice who will assist them.

Malmö is currently reviewing the possibilities for a local collaboration meeting where stakeholders relevant to Malmö's overall preparedness will meet weekly in order to discuss preparedness for current or upcoming events. Relevant actors include the local police, hospitals and health care, emergency services, internal preparedness functions such as emergency services, traffic and environmental preparedness. The City of Malmö will be the organizer for the stakeholders meetings. Collaboration in daily work is considered to strengthen the capabilities for good collaboration even in the event of a crisis.

2. Financing and resources

Work on risk reduction such as vulnerability analysis and climate change is part of the municipal budget and is incorporated into the regular budget process. Budget for adaptation to climate change has not been assigned in specific.

3. Multi-hazard risk assessment

The department of societal safety and risk management carries out risk and vulnerability analysis annually. The analysis is used to increase the municipality's robustness while considering identified risks. Significant risk and high vulnerability leads to a proposal for improvement and mitigation. Every fourth year each office within in the municipality is obligated to conduct a risk analysis of the activities for which it is responsible. Offices which handle activities that include certain risks are obligated to value and analyze potential risks with every new measure. For instance, the planning office takes risks such as increasing water levels into consideration when addressing city planning issues.

The department of societal safety and risk management currently works with all city activities to develop the concept of continuity planning with integrated process for risk and vulnerability analyses with the purpose of the city maintaining and operating even in case of undesirable events, such as natural disasters. This approach is intended to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience to adverse events.

In Sweden, the overall responsibility to protect critical infrastructure rests with the municipalities themselves. However, the municipality's ability to ensure that the critical societal functions work is largely dependent on private actors and that their activities are functioning and robust. Malmö is developing in partnership with Training Regions research center, Lund University and nearby Lund Municipality, a systematic process involving methods for developing dependency analyzes as a complement to the traditional risk and vulnerability analysis. The analysis aims to establish a system approach for looking all of the dependencies in society to ensure that vital public functions are maintained regardless of undesirable events. This approach strengthens Malmö's conviction that the holistic approach is important in all types of risk assessments.

4. Infrastructure protection, upgrading and resilience

The Environmental Program for the City of Malmö 2009 – 2020 with its *Action plan for climate change adaptation* and *the Comprehensive plan for city development*, regulates the work on sustainable urban planning and identifies which risk scenarios the municipality is required to plan for in order to achieve a resilient society.

To accommodate rapid population growth in Malmö, targeted expansions are planned in particular neighborhoods including, the Western Harbour and North Sorgenfri (both former industrial areas), as well as in Hyllie (where the city tunnel passes through) in order to improve specific districts of the city. By investing in large scale (new) developments, Malmö also focuses on retrofitting existing areas, such as Augustenborg and Rosengård. In about 10 years, Malmö has created two world-leading examples of sustainable construction and regeneration – ecologically, socially, and economically. Bo01 is a new city quarter, built on former industrial land, and Eco-city Augustenborg is a retrofitted residential area.

Malmö is a compact and increasingly dense city, but values urban green space. Parks and the city's close proximity to the sea are complemented by green roofs and landscaping in city squares. Bicycle and walking paths are lined by trees. Green roofs are visible across Malmö, incorporating stonecrops to absorb rainwater and slow urban flooding. Storm water management is becoming increasingly important as the city grows and meets the challenges of climate change. Integrated storm water solutions are now standard procedure with many good examples of storm water management in the urban environment. The newest construction techniques are utilized to provide an attractive and robust outdoor environment. In addition to flood reduction and water filtration, green roofs provide insulation and reduce urban heat islands, while providing habitat for migrating birds, contributing to urban biodiversity and improving air quality. In addition to environmental services, green roofs offer an aesthetic boost in an urban landscape.

5. Protect vital facilities: Education and health

Malmö City works with systematic fire prevention which means that it is done in an organized and structured way. There is a personnel plan, training, documents, verification and follow-up of the fire protection work in any organization. According to the Swedish Civil Protection Act (2003:778) (LSO) municipalities are required to take the necessary steps to prevent or limit the damage caused by fires and other emergencies. Systematic and continuous inspections are conducted for all schools, and nursing homes in the city. Currently Malmö is developing a digital system that could handle the city's approximately 800 businesses.

The municipality's systematic safety work also takes into consideration the ongoing development and implementation of a community-wide incident management system, which is a systematic way to deal with incidents. The system aims to provide a better basis for risk management and prevention of safety and security, reduce costs for events, promote / contribute to a better working environment for staff and students. The system creates the conditions for a common approach to deal with events in the city of Malmö, raise awareness and develop a safety culture and systematic work.

The city's health and social care activities do risk analyzes of their operations based on needs. One of the many projects in which Malmö City participates, is Climatools (led by the Swedish Defence Institute -FOI which has developed a climate change adaptation tool). There is a checklist that is used to minimize the negative health effects of heat waves. The tool has been applied in Malmö's health-care. The businesses have inventoried what measures should be taken to reduce the negative effects of a heat wave. Further examples of the initiative, is that the environmental office has applied for EU funding for a project on the effect of heat waves on the elderly .

All schools in the city of Malmö have their own emergency management plans. The

Education Department of Malmö trained all gymnasiums during the fall of 2012 to increase their overall crisis management capability.

6. Building regulations and land use planning

The Planning and Building Act (1987:10) requires that building regulations are met. The law was revised in 2010 and includes adaptation to climate change. Increased sea levels, flooding due to increased amounts of rain, heat waves due to increased temperatures are examples of events that are identified in the municipality's risk analysis.

The City Planning Office and the Environmental Office develop general and detailed plans. Malmö is currently working on developing a new Comprehensive plan for city development. The City Planning Office has taken into account several different risks due to climate change, both ecological and social such as loss of green and blue spaces, recreation areas, meeting places, when developing the city.

Consideration is taken regarding the risk of sea level rising and accompanying floods when developing comprehensive city development plans. Adaptation of the city to a rising sea level will require extensive investigation and planning efforts in the coming decade. Malmö is not planning for new settlements on land that is less than 3 meters.

7. Training, education and public awareness

The heads of all the city's sectorial offices are trained in general emergency management through both table-top exercises as well as simulation exercises at least once during a political term. Exercises are based on scenarios such as e.g. natural events.

Malmö's Department of Societal Safety and Risk Management is currently developing an interactive web-based training on crisis management intended to target city employees who have a role in Malmö's emergency management organization. It is of utmost importance to Malmö's inhabitants that they understand and are aware of risks. Information on climate change, its impacts and risks, is available to the public. Training in this area is carried out in schools. Information activities with regard to the individual's own responsibility and role in crisis management system in general could be further developed.

8. Environmental protection and strengthening of ecosystems

“Green space”, GYF, has become an important tool for ensuring lush immediate environments in urban development projects with sustainability ambitions. Green space, GYF, is a control instrument to ensure lush outdoor environments. GYF was developed in Germany in the 90s and the model was introduced in Sweden in the Bo01 housing exhibition in the Western Harbour in Malmö. Malmö has a green plan, which ensures close proximity to green space and city parks, whilst investing in green roofs on new buildings. In addition to green, Malmö incorporates open storm water management to reduce urban flooding whilst providing habitat and improving aesthetics.

The city's Environmental Programme 2009-2020 is a basis for further environmental work in Malmö. The program's focus is on the ecological aspect of sustainability. The ambition is that the city of Malmö in 2020 to be a world leader in sustainable development and become Sweden's most climate-smart city. As a complement to the environmental program, an environmental action plan for climate adaptation 2012-2014 has been developed as an aid to

Environmental Boards. The aim is to prepare Malmö for the effects of climate change. The plan highlights seven priority actions as the first step of how the administrations for different sectors in Malmö can jointly adapt to a changing climate. The integration of greenery and water in the city is promoted to counter the urban heat island effects while improving the management of increasing amounts of water. Combining the urban greenery with local storm water management, can more effectively reduce extreme temperatures, as more available water increases the effect of cooling. Examples of areas where they worked actively with this, is Ekostaden Augustenborg and Western Harbour and through projects such as the Green Tools for Urban Climate Adaptation and Climatools. Making cities greener is a good example of synergy between adaptation and mitigation of climate change. It leads to positive effects on all three dimensions of sustainable development - environmental, economic and social, as well as strengthening the city's resilient capacity. The city's Environmental Programme 2009-2020 shows that Malmö's natural resources, in the form of land, sea, limestone bedrock, groundwater and biodiversity, will be protected and managed in a sustainable way. Biodiversity should be preserved and developed through the protection and management of nature. Malmö is involved in several projects to promote sustainable urban development with environmental, ecological and economic approaches and have included a developed conservation program and the Green Plan. GreenClimeAdapt project demonstrates how cities can tackle climate change with green solutions.

The environmental office has installed an around the clock, emergency officer on duty (MiB).

9. Effective preparedness, early warning and response

Malmö has a high level of preparedness, with a staff that is trained to deal promptly with emergencies that arise. The city's emergency operation is a community-wide resource that is effective and focused on crisis management around the clock and consists of emergency officers on duty (TiB). In the event of something serious happening in Malmö, emergency services such as the police and fire department can access the municipality through TiB. TiB regularly monitors the municipality and the outside world, to inform decision-makers when an event occurs, that can lead to crisis management in the municipality. TiB continuously monitors current weather conditions and weather development via the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute, among other things, automated warning systems.

Malmö's rescue, RSyd, is responsible for the nature of accident-related events that are considered befall the city to inform the municipality TiB about the incident. Rescuers have continuous contact with the county administrative TiB.

If acute danger threatens, the municipality can go out with an "important message to the public", also known as VMA. It is our fastest warning but for it to be effective, it requires that the public knows what to do when they hear the signal. In 2009 Malmö undertook a campaign to inform citizens of Malmö on alert. Information about the "important message to the public" can be found on Malmö's website and is available in several different languages.

The members of the EU has taken a united decision to harmonize data within the EU and within the member countries, also called the "Inspire directive". The main goal is to make geographical data available for public organizations, the population and for the academia. The prolonged effects should be that the increased availability leads to a more effective use of data where more time could be spent on analyzing the data, not just gathering it. The city of Malmö consociates with the local police and the local universities within a unique project where these three public organizations share geographical data and perform joint analyzes.

Next step for Malmö is to use all of the collected data to enhance the city's preparedness for different challenges both social and ecological. When making the connection between the city's Duty Officer (TiB), the incident reports and background data we will have a great foundation for geographical risk identification.

10. Recovery and rebuilding communities

Malmö residents, who have witnessed or otherwise become victims of an undesirable event, may feel strong anxiety and, therefore, can receive direct support. Each crisis event is managed in order to meet the needs of the citizens affected. In addition, Malmö Municipality has a central crisis support organization that goes into force when a major or serious incident affects Malmö. Emergency assistance will provide advice and support to people directly or indirectly affected. Crisis Support satisfies people's basic needs such as food, debriefing, transportation, clothing and housing. Natural disasters are examples of events that could lead to action by the central crisis support. An important task for the central crisis of the scheme is to establish information and support centers where residents can receive information, support and practical help. The information and support center is mobile so it can reach affected people in the geographic area. The central crisis support system comes into play when a major or serious incident affects Malmö. Even after a disaster, there may be a need for further emergency support for a shorter or longer period. For that there are especially trained support group leaders.

It is important to emphasize that all the networks that the city interact with in everyday life may be helpful even in emergencies, but this requires the driver through meetings and building lasting relationships. For example, the city interacts with several different faiths to an event to ensure good crisis communication and crisis support to all city residents.

Mayor's quote:

“We hope that our knowledge in sustainable urban development and our holistic approach on how to create a resilient society can help others at the same way we look forward to learn from other cities.” *Ilmar Reepalu*

Estimation of the status per essential as follows:

Essential	Topic	Estimation
		<i>1 = poor / nothing</i> <i>2= some progress</i> <i>3= well functioning</i>
1	Institutional and administrative framework	3
2	Financing and resources	2
3	Multi-hazard risk assessment	3
4	Infrastructure protection, upgrading and resilience	2
5	Protect vital facilities: Education and health	3
6	Building regulations and land use planning	2/3 (Comment: We would like to stress the difference between Building regulations (3) and Land use planning principles (2))
7	Training, education and public awareness	3
8	Environmental protection and strengthening of ecosystems	2
9	Effective preparedness, early warning and response	3
10	Recovery and rebuilding communities	3

Attachments:

1. Decision to apply for membership from the city council (in Swedish)
2. Mayor's letter regarding the Making cities resilient campaign
3. Motivation letter for City of Malmö to enter UNISDR's Making Cities Resilient Campaign as a role model city
4. Environmental program
5. Climate adaptation plan (in Swedish)
6. Crisis management plan for the city of Malmö (in Swedish)
7. Draft Comprehensive plan (in Swedish)