

***“Making Cities Resilient”* Campaign Partnership Meeting**

1-2 November 2011

Geneva, Switzerland

Report of Proceedings



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The secretariat for the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) organized a Partnership Meeting for its “Making Cities Resilient” Campaign, in Geneva, Switzerland, from 1 to 2 November 2011. The meeting was chaired by UNISDR Senior Coordinator Neil McFarlane and UNISDR Acting Director Helena Molin Valdes, who is also Campaign Coordinator. A list of participants is annexed to this report.

Meeting goals

- To develop a shared vision and revised campaign strategy for 2012-2015.
- To achieve agreement among partners on priorities and core activities for the campaign for 2012-2015, while securing commitment from partners to implement those activities and other milestone events.

The meeting focused on six areas:

- Taking stock of lessons learnt and future areas of needs by participating cities, national platforms and partners: ' level of political commitment, and examining how their involvement has affected the way disaster risk reduction is perceived at the local level.
- Taking stock of tools and resources that can be used to help cities meet their disaster risk reduction goals.
- Gaining an understanding of how partner organizations have contributed to the increased involvement of local governments on disaster risk reduction.
- Formulating a shared vision for the "Making Cities Resilient" Campaign for 2012-2015, which led to a revision of the existing strategy.
- Identifying leadership opportunities and other offers by campaign partners to carry out key campaign activities from 2012 to 2015.
- Agreeing on next steps, including to identify forthcoming events and milestones, engage in planning and coordination, and identify technical capacities.

The meeting agreed on the following conclusions:

- Making cities resilient is a sustainable development issue and key to city development plans for sustainable urbanization, protection and safety of people.
- The campaign should continue reaching out to more local governments to promote disaster risk reduction principles contained in the campaign’s “Ten Essentials.”
- There should be a more systematic effort to encourage national responsibility for making cities more resilient, including by setting national and local policies to support local disaster risk reduction work, and by strengthening local government capacities and resources.

- There should not be a time limit for making cities resilient, and even 2015 is far too short a horizon. We do need to continue with the Campaign and the efforts for a long term, with milestones for 2015, integrating resilient cities firmly in the Sustainable Development Agenda (Rio+20), Habitat Agenda (3rd World Habitat Conference 2016) and in the "post HFA" agreements.

Activities for immediate follow-up

- UNISDR will develop the revised Campaign Strategy and Work Plan for 2012-2015, which will reflect inputs from partners and outline expected contributions from all partners.

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Main Proceedings

HALF-DAY STOCK-TAKING EXERCISE

The meeting began with a half-day stock-taking exercise, where representatives from cities, National Platforms, partner organizations and private sector discussed the campaign's added value and opportunities for the future. A detailed summary of all presentations is annexed to the report.

Representatives of cities, who benefit directly from the campaign, said its added value lay in:

- Enabling city authorities to gain greater visibility for work already being done on disaster risk management and disaster risk reduction.
- Having a framework in which dialogue can occur between stakeholders from different disciplines, to support cities' to conduct disaster risk self-assessments.
- Having a ready-made platform for city-to-city exchange at an international level.
- Enabling cities to receive recognition from UNISDR, through the Role Model City framework, the Sasakawa Award for Disaster Risk Reduction, and other frameworks associated with the campaign.
- Drawing media attention to disaster risk reduction, which in turn triggers greater accountability among local government authorities as well as citizens.



Opportunities for future cooperation

National platform representatives, partner organizations and private sector representatives also took the floor to offer views on the campaign, particularly on opportunities for future cooperation.

Systematic guidance

- Campaign organizers should provide a road map for National Platforms or others wishing to arrange a national seminar on making cities resilient. This should include information on how to handle the media.
- Campaign organizers should begin providing guidance on the best ways to foster private-public cooperation.

Creating incentives

- Campaign organizers and partners should give rewards or recognition to those municipalities that have made a difference in the campaign and implementation of the "10 Essentials." (explore national awards, and from private sector)

- Campaign organizers should encourage local authorities to use the 10 essentials as management goals, while developing indicators against which to measure progress.

Developing a clearinghouse for tools and know-how

- Campaign organizers should take stock of areas where action is needed and identify tools for developing those activities.
- Risk assessments should be backed up by good risk management and risk communication.
- Promote common terminology on disaster risk reduction.
- Several speakers referred to **city-to-city cooperation and learning** as a key element in the next phase of the campaign. Recommendations ranged from a light approach of facilitating contact between cities, to a more direct and supported approach.
 - One example of the latter is a two-year city-to-city project involving Quito, Ecuador, Kathmandu, Nepal, and Makati, Philippines, to share experience in each city's area of their strength (risk sensitive land use planning in Quito; City wide Emergency Management System in Makati; and community based disaster risk assessment, planning and preparedness in Kathmandu). The process is funded by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR).
- One partner suggested that the map of campaign cities on the website should be overlaid with risk map. Ms. Molin-Valdes supported the idea and suggested that the idea be followed up with UNEP GRID and other partners.

Outreach and advocacy

- The campaign should adopt an assertive stance, from "Sign up today to make your city resilient to disasters" to "Commit your city to becoming resilient to disasters."
- The International Day for Disaster Reduction, 13 October, provides an opportunity for cities to target the campaign towards different population groups. This year, the focus of the Day was children and youth. Next year 2012 it will focus on women, 2013 on the aging population, and 2014 on persons with disabilities.

HALF-DAY BREAK-OUT SESSION

In the afternoon, the meeting formed three break-out groups to share ideas on a future strategy for the campaign, focusing on the following areas:

- What should the campaign focus on?

- How can campaign organizers, cities and partners leverage existing opportunities?
- How should leadership and coordination be handled among partners?
- What should campaign leaders, cities and partners do to mobilize resources for, and to finance, disaster risk reduction at the local level?

Nathalie Zaarour, Project Manager, Disaster Risk Management Unit, Presidency of Council of Ministers; Dan Lewis, UNHABITAT, Nairobi, Kenya; and Janet Edwards, Swedish Civil Contingency Agency, Swedish National Platform served as Rapporteurs.

1. What should the campaign focus on?

- Stressing the importance of disaster risk reduction as an element of sustainable development, and doing more to advocate its integration into the urban development strategy of cities.
- Enhancing the capacities of campaign cities by sharing experiences and encouraging city-to-city learning.
- Providing technical and methodological support to cities conducting disaster risk reduction, particularly in terms of cost benefit analysis for DRR activities.
- Focusing on multiple governance level (municipal, city level, province etc).
- The campaign should have no deadline, since disaster risk reduction is an issue needing continuous attention at the local level.
- Participants in the campaign should develop capacity-building strategies targeted towards different stakeholders and actors that account for their differing needs.
- Develop additional tools building on the Handbook for Mayors, of more technical nature (breaking down to very specific topics).
- The monitoring and reporting system should be expanded to enable cities to objectively measure their success in fulfilling the “Ten Essentials” (for example, through the Local Government Self Assessment).
- There should be a general focus on protecting critical infrastructure that includes, but is not limited to, schools and hospitals.
- The campaign should establish incentives for cities that integrate disaster resilience in city planning.
- The campaign should be used to share lessons learnt using real disaster case studies, such as Bangkok’s recent floods.

2. How can campaign organizers, cities and partners leverage existing opportunities?

- By building partnerships with private sector stakeholders to learn from their experience (e.g. business continuity plans, supply chain management).
- By building partnerships with professional organizations (meteorological, geologist, academic association, engineering and construction community, and health professional).

By strengthening existing partnerships and networks (including UN system wide and linking the campaign to UNHABITAT's World Urban Campaign as agreed).

3. How should leadership and coordination be handled among partners?

- The campaign should be driven by campaign partners and other stakeholders; while UNISDR should maintain a leadership role, the campaign should not be the sole responsibility of UNISDR.
- Campaign partners should establish a multi-stakeholder steering committee to provide guidance and monitor campaign implementation.
- Campaign cities and their partners should mobilise each country's National Platform to provide cities with assistance in fulfilling their disaster risk reduction goals. This can be done partly by defining common national goals.

. What should campaign leaders, cities and partners do to mobilize resources for, and to finance, disaster risk reduction at the local level?

- Strengthen campaign reporting through the campaign monitoring system, to demonstrate city progress and increase donor confidence.
- Promote resilient cities as good venues for investment, which in turn should motivate national governments to finance local government DRR initiatives.
- Identify mutually beneficial areas of investment, especially between private sector and national/local governments.
- The private sector should be involved in strategy-building at all levels.
- Define identification of areas where revenues are generated based on risk. I.e. Risk can be used to measure the cost of land use.
- Explore relationships with insurance companies, which have wide experience in risk management.
- Invite cities to help fund raise for campaign with their national governments

TOOLS, PRODUCTS AND DELIVERABLES

Near the meeting's end, UNISDR officers delivered presentations on tools, products and deliverables related to the campaign.

1. Mayors Handbook, Tools and Resources

Michele Cocchiglia, Programme Officer of UNISDR, discussed the *Handbook for Mayors*, expected to be published in early 2012, which will provide examples of actions that Mayors can undertake to implement the ten Essentials in their own territory. Work on the *Handbook* officially began at the 2011 Global Platform, and continued at two workshops, which took place in Chengdu, China August 2011 involving 15 Mayors, Parliamentarians, and at the UNISDR office in Geneva, Switzerland, on 31 October 2011. Clear recommendations included the need to make it short and to address decision makers (Mayors and City Councils) in plain language and without academic reference.

Cities and partners are encouraged to submit ideas for practical tools (such as ordinances, municipal plans, risk assessments and maps, contingency plans, projects) that they used to implement one or more of the Essentials, which will be added to the web resources and tool kit that will accompany the Handbook. It will be launched early 2012, and partners are invited to help with translation and dissemination..

2. Local Government Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)

Sandra Amlang from the UNISDR Regional Office in Panama gave an overview of the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool, which is expected to enrich national and regional reporting on disaster risk reduction (and HFA monitoring) by including the experience and perspective of local level actors in the national reports. The tool can also act as a self assessment tool and a feedback mechanism for local and city governments to facilitate their understanding of gaps and challenges in disaster risk reduction at the local level. It contains 43 indicators, developed through a consultative processes. The roll out of the revised tool is planned for January 2012.

A draft was developed in 2010 and reviewed by the Campaign Advisory Panel. UNISDR piloted the tool in **five countries:** Armenia, Indonesia, Mozambique, Nepal and Peru **since the** beginning in December 2010, with support from DG ECHO and the Global Network of Civil Societies for Disaster Risk Reduction. Workshops were conducted in those countries involving local authorities, civil society organizations, national governments, and others. A second pilot phase was then undertaken in 22 cities from 17 countries. All cities are participating in the Making Cities Resilient campaign. The second testing phase was facilitated by ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability and UNISDR. A full roll-out of the LG self Assessment tool is planned for early 2012, and all campaign partners will be requested to support cities to apply it.

3. Campaign website

Ms. Amlang also presented the new campaign website, with an expected launch date of early 2012. The website will feature tools applicable to cities for conducting disaster risk reduction. Additional elements will include:

- A special section on the Ten Essentials will highlight tools, good practices and examples from the *Handbook*.
- Local Governments will be able to create their own profile page.
- Role Models will be highlighted and they can share their good practices.
- Partner organizations will be profiled in a special section highlighting their campaign activities.
- Champions will have their own profile page.
- A feature will enable users to sort local governments by country.

The website foresees a local government matching tool, where city authorities will have the option to perform searches of other cities based on criteria such as location, hazard types, population and other characteristics.

The campaign website is in English. Campaign cities and partner organizations were invited to support UNISDR to translate various items on the website – such as the Local Government Self Assessment online tool – into other languages.

4. Making Cities Resilient Campaign Video

Participants at the meeting watched a video comprised of footage from the 2011 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, where city representatives discussed their involvement in the campaign.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3uW4Bh9zJmw&feature=youtu.be>

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Annex 1 – Detailed summary of presentations

I. LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERSPECTIVE

Representatives from five local governments discussed the added value of the campaign to their respective cities. Each speaker also discussed how the campaign affected their individual cities, and offered ideas for future cooperation. These ideas are presented below, and will be taken into consideration by UNISDR when formalizing the next set of commitments until 2015. UNISDR will also facilitate agreements between campaign cities and organizing partners on roles and responsibilities towards meeting those commitments, including setting up a timeframe for action.

Speaking on behalf of local governments were: Violeta Seva, Senior Advisor, Office of the Mayor, Makati City, Philippines; Piyush Ranjan Rout, co-founder, Local Government Network, Bhubaneswar, India; Lourdes Rodriguez, City Office Quito, Ecuador; Paola Trevisan, Consortium for Managing Research Activities in the Venice Lagoon (CORILA), Venice, Italy; and Redha Salman, Director, Public Health and Safety Department of Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

1. Makati City, Philippines



Violeta Seva, Senior Advisor in the Office of the Mayor, Makati City, Philippines, said her city – which joined the campaign in July 2010 – had recently hosted a summit for Children and Youth as Partners in DRR, in commemoration of the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction 2011.

The campaign's added value to Makati City

- Makati City is now being used as a benchmark for cities both inside and outside the Philippines, in recognition of its status as a disaster-resilient model city.

Opportunities for future cooperation

- Cities can begin to use the campaign as a platform for city-to-city mentoring. Local governments can use goal-setting and peer support to improve city resilience, using baseline data already submitted by cities in their campaign nomination forms and using the LG Self Assessment tool.

2. Bhubaneswar, India



Piyush Ranjan Rout, co-founder of the Local Government Network (LG-Net), India, discussed progress made by the city of Bhubaneswar, which had experienced several destructive cyclones in the 1990s. In recent years, the city has successfully shifted its focus from post-disaster management to pre-disaster management. In the process, it has created a multilevel institution for disaster risk management in the process.

The campaign's added value to Bhubaneswar

- Sasakawa Award provided the city with inspiration to continue its activities.

Opportunities for future cooperation

- Local governments and their partners can use the campaign's advocacy tools as a way to advocate the disaster risk reduction agenda of individual cities.
- Cities can share experiences on how to improve learning among local government officials.
- Cities can work together to develop performance indicators to assess progress.
- Campaign organizers can work with cities to empower them to "own" the Campaign.
- Cities can work together to develop an "Emergency Toolkit" for households, schools and hospitals.
- Campaign organizers can work with cities create video-based case studies highlighting disaster risk reduction practices worldwide.

3. Quito Municipality, Ecuador



Lourdes Rodriguez, made a presentation on behalf of Quito Municipality, Ecuador. She said key hazards for Quito included floods, earthquakes, volcanoes, forest fires, technological accidents and landslides. Risks are accumulating in Quito due to (i) uncontrolled urban expansion, (ii) an active illegal land market, (iii) inadequate solid waste management, and (iv) lack of control over building standards. Some remarkable achievements comprised the development of an Earthquake Risk Reduction Plan and the Relocation Plan for High Risk families.

The campaign's added value for Quito

- Being part of a global initiative had enabled Quito to share experiences with other cities.

- The campaign provided crucial support for the city’s advocacy on disaster risk reduction.

Opportunities for future cooperation

- The campaign can provide support to Quito as it puts together a budget for its earthquake risk reduction plan, particularly for seismic reinforcement of buildings.
- Through its machinery, the campaign can help cities such as Quito institutionalize disaster risk reduction across different municipal institutions.
- Experts working on the campaign can help cities improve the metropolitan system of risk management and emergencies centre response.

4. Venice, Italy



Paola Trevisan from the Consortium for Managing Research Activities in the Venice Lagoon (CORILA) was the presenter for Venice, Italy. She said Venice was threatened by floods and has developed a coping mechanism based on the concept of “living with floods.”

The campaign’s added value for Venice

- Being part of a global network provided an enabling environment for information- and experience-sharing.
- The campaign provided a framework for inter-departmental and inter-organizational dialogue.

Opportunities for future cooperation

- Campaign organizers should consider displaying disaggregated data on cities, showing their location and risk profiles. Such data should be made available on the “Making Cities Resilient” website.
- Campaign organizers should translate material used on the website and promotional documents into different languages.
- Campaign cities and partner organizations can begin undertaking applied research that is useful for city managers.

5. Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Speaking via Skype, Redha Salman, Director, Public Health and Safety Department of Dubai, United Arab Emirates, said Dubai’s recent achievements included the establishment of national-level and emirate-level disaster committees, which allows day-to-day work programs that involve sanitation, public safety, drainage and other municipal services, to be linked to disaster risk reduction.

The campaign’s added value to Dubai

- Dubai’s Municipality Corporate Emergency Management System has been linked to the Campaign, giving it added visibility.
- The campaign provides a platform for sharing and collaboration.
- The campaign encourages open discussions.

Opportunities for future cooperation

- Campaign organizers could work with cities to agree on a priority list of actions and programs within the campaign.
- Campaign organizers and partner organizations could standardize disaster reduction/disaster preparedness terminologies and terms.
- Campaign organizers could establish quantitative performance measurements for benchmarking.
- Campaign organizers and partner organizations could provide a formal learning platform for preparing different sectors and members of society to reduce disaster risk.

II. NATIONAL PLATFORM PERSPECTIVE

1. Lebanon National Platform



Nathalie Zaarour, Project Manager, Disaster Risk Management Unit, Presidency of Council of Ministers, delivered a presentation on behalf of the Lebanon National Platform. She said the campaign was launched in Lebanon starting with six municipalities – Beirut, Byblos, Saida, Tripoli, Tyre, and Baalbek. Since then, 51 additional local governments had joined the campaign, making Lebanon the fourth largest country in terms of membership in the campaign, after Austria, India, and the Philippines.

Ms. Zaarour said Lebanon is busy developing an e-library and has collected disaster loss data spanning back 50 years for the DesInventar database. The Disaster Risk Management Unit is working with Beirut Municipality to develop a concept note for an Earthquake Master Plan.

2. Swedish National Platform



Janet Edwards of the Swedish Civil Contingency Agency delivered a presentation on behalf of the Swedish National Platform. She said the campaign had a number of far-reaching benefits for the city, which provides a platform for cities to showcase their expertise while offering an opportunity for

exchanging information and experience with other local governments.

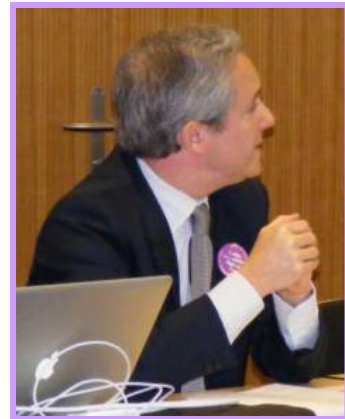
She said in Sweden, the campaign was being driven by the Swedish National Platform, and in this regard had sent invitations to all 290 municipalities in Sweden to join the campaign.

Opportunities for future cooperation

- Campaign organizers could begin stimulating local, national and regional processes that promote the “Making Cities Resilient” campaign.
- In addition to the forthcoming *Handbook for Mayors*, campaign organizers could provide more tools and good practice examples on PreventionWeb.
- Campaign organizers could provide a road map for National Platforms or others wishing to arrange a national seminar on “Making Cities Resilient”. This should include information on how to handle the media.
- Campaign organizers can begin providing guidance on the best ways to foster private-public cooperation.
- Campaign organizers can give rewards or recognition to those municipalities that have made a difference in the campaign and implementation of the “10 Essentials.”

3. Argentina National Platform

Paulo Cavalieri, Permanent Mission of Argentina, conveyed messages from the Argentina National Platform and the White Helmets initiative, which had provided strong support to the campaign in Argentina and the region. The White Helmets are using the campaign to develop a comprehensive local risk management proposal for building urban resilience. To that end, they believe that specific tools should be made available to leaders in local government, such as guidelines for mayors, along with a step-by-step outline of how to make a city resilient.



Opportunities for future cooperation

- Activities carried out by cities, in accordance with the 10 Essentials, should be acknowledged.
- Campaign organizers should take stock of areas where action is needed and identify tools for developing those activities.
- Campaign organizers should encourage local authorities to use the 10 essentials as management goals, while developing indicators against which to measure progress.

Future work should be divided along four areas: a) influencing institutional change, b) introducing legislative changes, c) putting change into practice (operationalization), and d) training.

III. CAMPAIGN PARTNERS PERSPECTIVE

1. World Cities Scientific Development Alliance (WCSDA)



Yan Zhang Dong delivered a presentation in Chinese on behalf of WCSDA (interpretation was provided by UNISDR Senior Advisor Feng Min Kan). He reaffirmed WCSDA's commitment to the campaign as a strategic partner. He said that WCSDA will be providing a five-year platform for the campaign to have an Annual Forum hosted in a Chinese city- as the one hosted by Chengdu in August 2011 as part of their Alliance. In this regard, the 3rd WCD Forum is planned for September-October 2012, focusing on urban planning, risk reduction and environmental protection, will be used to convince national,

provincial and local governments to join the campaign- and take stock of previous commitments In addition, WCSDA is currently planning to host two technical meetings in Beijing with UNISDR: one will be held with academic institutions, to garner technical support for the campaign; and the second with the private sector to explore possibilities for public-private partnership.

2. Najah National University, Palestine



Jalal Al Dabbeek, Director for Urban Planning and Disaster Risk Reduction Center (UPDRR) at Najah National University, highlighted Palestine's good practices in disaster risk reduction, such as enforcing seismic building codes, promoting school and hospital safety, and conducting public awareness programs.

Opportunities for future cooperation

- There is a need to recognize disaster risk reduction as a subject that cuts across many disciplines.
- Risk assessments should be backed up by good risk management and risk communication.
- There should be a common language on disaster risk reduction.

3. United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)

Mohamed Bousraoui spoke on behalf of UCLG, which has been a partner in the Making Cities Resilient campaign since its early days. UCLG hosted the first partnership meeting in Barcelona in 2009; organized a side event at the “Africities 5” congress in December 2009, with UNISDR and African Mayors; co-organized a workshop with Mayors from West Africa and Southern Africa (with CADRI and UNISDR); organized side events at its Congress in Mexico; and have integrated the principles of the Making Cities Resilient campaign in its Action Plan for the future adopted in Mexico in 2010. According to Mr. Bousraoui, people are “very aware” of the potential impact of disasters in their territory, and that the public is absorbing disaster risk reduction concepts in areas where UCLG is working.



Opportunities for future cooperation

- It is important for UNISDR to convince national governments and disaster risk reduction focal points to provide support to local governments needing disaster risk reduction.
- UCLG’s next big focus is on Rio+20, where their involvement is expected to revolve around four messages: UN governance; climate change; incorporation of culture as one of the pillars of sustainable development; and the Making Cities Resilient Campaign.

4. UNHABITAT

Dan Lewis spoke on behalf of UNHABITAT, paying due recognition to UNISDR for the impact and reach of its campaign. UNHABITAT had long worked with UNISDR to advance the campaign, including by organizing workshops in Kuwait and in Chile, and supporting side events at the World Urban Forum 2010 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and at the Shanghai World Expo “Better Cities, Better Life,” in July and October 2010. In turn, UNISDR is part of UNHABITAT’s World Urban Campaign. The two campaigns carry the potential for stronger cooperation at future events, such as at the World Urban Forum (Naples, September 2012).



Opportunities for future cooperation

- The campaign should develop a resilience monitoring system using both qualitative and quantitative information, building on the Local Government Self-

Assessment exercise. UNHABITAT is willing to work with UNISDR to build this system.

- Disaster risk reduction must be more deeply integrated in education and involve more academic institutions. UNHABITAT has a university network that could be used for this purpose.
- UNHABITAT proposed a recognition and reward system for resilient cities, to provide an incentive for more cities to sign on to the campaign.
- UNHABITAT recommended that “social fragility” should be integrated into disaster risk reduction; it is being overlooked at the moment.

5. Association Territoires Solidaires

Philip Brun spoke on behalf of Association Territoires Solidaires, which is a Geneva based non-governmental organization comprised of city planners and professionals interested in local development and disaster risk management. The organization provides technical support and training in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), through exchanges supported by several cantons in the Geneva region. Using the campaign as a framework, Association Territoires Solidaires – in conjunction with UNHABITAT – are currently developing a capacity-building package for Chile and other parts of Latin America. A member of Association Territories Solidaires was one of the co-author for the *Handbook for Mayors*.

Opportunities for future cooperation

- The Association can raise the campaign’s visibility among the local governments they work with.
- Members of the “Making Cities Resilient” campaign can apply the Association’s capacity-building package to their own work.

6. Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative (EMI) and CITYNET

Violeta Seva, speaking also on behalf of Fouad Bendimerad, head of EMI, said both organizations had been instrumental in developing the campaign, with members represented on the Campaign Advisory Panel. Both organizations participated actively in creating the Local Government Self Assessment Tool and the *Handbook for Mayors*. They have encouraged city-to-city cooperation through their regular activities, including the EMI and CITYNET-supported project, funded by the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for a city-to-city exchange between Makati and Kathmandu that focuses on risk-sensitive land use planning and land-pooling.

The Secretary-General of **CITYNET**, Mary Jane Ortega, took part in the first-ever Thematic Debate on Disaster Risk Reduction at the United Nations General Assembly in New York. CITYNET played a part in creating a training program at Kyoto University through their involvement in the Asian Urban Risk Reduction Task Force, building on the guide for local Hyogo Framework for Action implementation, which CITYNET developed as part of the Task Force.

7. Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI)

Vanda dos Santos spoke on behalf of CADRI, a joint effort of UNDP-OCHA-UNISDR. CADRI offered two training packages in support of the campaign: a one-day awareness-raising with mayors; and a one-week training programme developed for Mexico City. CADRI has also delivered or supported workshops in Mexico, Maldives, Lebanon, Dakar and Swaziland (with UCLG), Kuwait, Korea (on behalf of UNISDR, with UNITAR). CADRI is expected to hold one workshop for Rwanda (with UNHABITAT and UNISDR). The main learning is that most city leaders are aware of disaster risk and seek further opportunities for practical applications and support.

8. Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

Choe Chun spoke on behalf of the IFRC, saying the Federation is using a Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment Tool in rural areas, which will be extended to urban areas in the future. He added it was a challenge for IFRC is to promote cooperation between Red Cross societies and municipalities. In 2010, the IFRC published a World Disasters Report with a focus on urban risk.

9. World Health Organization (WHO) Kobe Centre:

Jonathan Abrahams, WHO-Geneva and Jostacio Lapitan, WHO Kobe Centre (WKC), spoke for WHO. The WKC is currently being considered as the WHO Focal Point for the “Making Cities Resilient” campaign. In 2012-2013, the WKC plans to focus on urban health emergency risk management issues, policies and outcomes, where it will adapt the 10-point checklist to health concerns within a multisectoral approach.

Opportunities for future cooperation

- Operationalizing the capacity to assist other resilient cities in times of need through disaster response as part of intersectoral action on health.
- Scaling up and applying the “10-Point Checklist”.
- Accommodating climate-smart mind-set with a focus on “living with extreme weather events such as floods.”
- Harmonizing city-country disaster resilience.
- Nurturing city-based ownership, recognition and sustainability throughout the campaign activities.
- Linking the work on urban health emergency risk management to the joint UNISDR/WHO thematic platform on disaster risk management for health and to publications and reports of the UNISDR system.

Global Education and Training Institute, Incheon

In 2011, the Institute convened several workshops for local governments, including one in October to review the Local Government Self Assessment Tool. It is planning to offer peer-to-peer training and workshop for Mayors and City Councils, and national governments in 2012-2013. The Institute is also acting as UNISDR office for North East Asia and has plans to follow-up with Mongolian and Korean cities, among others.

IV. PRIVATE SECTOR PERSPECTIVE

1. Pole-Risques

Guillaume Riou spoke on behalf of Pole-risques, a non-profit organization created in 2005 to increase competitiveness among small and medium-sized French companies through collaboration and research and development. Pole-risques has established a risk management system used by territorial managers to better understand risk and optimize operational management. The system is self-financed by municipalities, who are given tools for continuous improvement in risk management. The system provides municipalities with certification and conducts follow-up audits.



The system is based on the ISO 31000 risk management process and consists of about 600 questions. Mr. Riou discussed the potential of using the certification process in the campaign, where certified cities may automatically qualify to be a member of the campaign.

2. CISCO

Peter Gruetter of CISCO, spoke on behalf of the UNISDR Advisory Group for Private Sector and DRR. He underlined links between the work of local governments in disaster risk reduction and its links to the private sector – including the lack of workforce in the event of disasters and property losses. To engage the private sector, he suggested that the campaign:

- Establish indicators for successful partnerships, including how to measure and to reward them.
- Specify the key industries whose involvement is crucial and address them directly.
- Draw a list of good practices on existing public-private partnerships, and a list of experts willing to share and collaborate, and connect them to the Campaign.



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Annex 2 – Renewal of commitment by partners

Partners renewed their commitment by symbolically signing a certificate of commitment to the Making Cities Resilient Campaign: *My City is Getting Ready!*

From left to right (back row): Mr. John Scott (UNISDR consultant), Mr. Mohamed Boussraoui (UCLG), Jonathan Abrahams (WHO), Mr. Guillaume Riou (Pole-riques), Mr. Neil McFarlane UNISDR (facilitator), Mr. Peter Gruetter (CISCO), Ms. Janet Edwards (Swedish National Platform), Ms. Helena Molin Valdes (UNISDR).

Front row: Mr. Jalal Al Dabeek (An-Najah National University), Ms. Natalie Zaarour (Lebanon NP), Mr. Yan Zhang Dong (WCSDA), Mr. Piyush Ranjan Rout (Bhubaneswar/LG-NET), Mr. Dan Lewis (UN-Habitat), Ms. Violeta Seva (Makati City/EMI/CityNet), Mr. Jaime Valdés Aguayo (Ass. Territoire Solidaire- Philip Brun missing from picture), Ms. Lourdes Rodriguez (Quito Municipality).



Annex 3 – List of participants

Name	City / Organisation	Country	Email
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