

Annex 4. Tools and Resources

Please note that in some cases, the original web address (URL) of these tools and resources has been adapted to make it easier for you to access the information. When you use these shortened URLs in your browser, you will be automatically directed to the resources on each organisation's website. If you are reading the Handbook offline, cut and paste or type the URL into your web browser.

General Guidance

"Making Cities Resilient – My City is Getting Ready!"

www.unisdr.org/campaign Everything you need to know about the global Campaign of engaged cities working to reduce risk.

Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the resilience of nations and communities www.unisdr.org/hfa

A ten-year framework for action, adopted by United Nations member states, that offers guiding principles for building resilience, with a progress monitoring system in place at national level.

Words into Action: A Guide for Implementing the Hyogo Framework – UNISDR (2007)

www.unisdr.org/files/594_10382.pdf Strategies and "how-to" steps for implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action (national focus).

A Guide for Implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action by Local Stakeholders – UNISDR, Kyoto University (2010)

www.preventionweb.net Recommendations for local governments and stakeholders on supporting HFA implementation at local level, based on "Words Into Action."

United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

www.undp.org/mdg/basics.shtml Eight goals—agreed to by all nations and the world's leading development institutions—that can lead to reducing poverty, hunger and disease.

Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR) – UNISDR (2009 and 2011)

<http://www.preventionweb.net/gar> A biennial global assessment of progress in disaster risk reduction (based on HFA reports) and a review and analysis of risk trends, natural hazards and recommendations to address these. The subtitle for GAR 2009 is *Risk and Poverty in a Changing Climate*. Especially relevant: Chapter 3, *Risk patterns and poverty trends at the local level*, and Chapter 4.2, *Urban and local governance, poverty and disaster risk*. The subtitle for GAR-2011 is: *Revealing Risk, Redefining Development*. Especially relevant: Chapter 6, *Opportunities and incentives for disaster risk reduction*.

Climate Resilient Cities: A Primer on Reducing Vulnerabilities to Disasters – GFDRR, World Bank, UNISDR (2008)

<http://tinyurl.com/ycuaqyn> A primer on reducing vulnerability to climate-related disasters, with case studies and work-sheets.

What role for low-income communities in urban areas in disaster risk reduction?**D. Satterthwaite, UNISDR, IIED (2011)**

http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2011/en/bgdocs/Satterthwaite_2011.pdf A background paper to GAR-2011 about the role of low-income community organisations in urban disaster risk reduction in low- and middle-income nations.

Resilient Cities: Cities and adaptation to Climate Change. Proceedings of the Global Forum 2010.

Local Sustainability 1, Springer Science and Business Media B.V. 2011.

<http://preventionweb.net/go/20257>

Essential 1: Institutional and Administrative Framework

“Put in place an organization and coordination to understand and reduce disaster risk, based on participation of citizen groups and civil society. Build local alliances. Ensure that all departments understand their role in disaster risk reduction and preparedness.”

Disaster Risk Reduction in Greater Mumbai Project: Disaster Risk Management Master Plan (DRMMP) Handbook (2009).

http://emi-megacities.org/drmmmp_handbook.pdf A Guidebook that provides a step-by-step process for implementing the disaster risk management master plan (DRMMP) in Mumbai, India.

Legal and Institutional Arrangements, Mumbai, India – A Disaster Risk Management Master Plan. Municipal Corporation for Greater Mumbai, EMI (2011)

<http://tinyurl.com/c3mvxby> A study on the legal and institutional arrangements for disaster risk management in Mumbai and the basis for its Disaster Risk Management Master Plan.

Local Disaster Management , Interim Guidelines – Government of Queensland, Australia

<http://tinyurl.com/d7a9kqr> A plan to help local governments develop a community-based disaster management system.

Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 – Philippines Government (2011)

<http://tinyurl.com/c2qqcmc> A national act that strengthens DRR planning in the Philippines.

Cape Town Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan (South Africa) – DRMC Cape Town (2008)

<http://www.capetown.gov.za/en/DRM/> The city’s comprehensive approach to disaster risk management.

Brisbane City Community Safety and the Disaster Management Plan (Australia)

<http://www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/community/community-safety/>
Information on community safety, leading to the disaster management plan.

Essential 2: Financing and Resources

“Assign a budget for disaster risk reduction and provide incentives for homeowners, low-income families, communities, businesses and the public sector to invest in reducing the risks they face.”

Sharing Risk: Financing Australia’s Disaster Resilience – Australian Strategic Policy Institute (2011)

<http://tinyurl.com/d2542rr> Nine recommendations for reducing future losses from natural disasters and supporting victims in their recovery efforts.

Financing the Resilient City: a Demand Driven Approach to Development, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Adaptation – ICLEI (2011)

<http://tinyurl.com/7jylz9p> An innovative approach to financing resilience, focusing on requirements for mobilizing large amounts of capital for urban risk reduction, above and beyond what would likely be mobilized through new international adaptation funds.

Mitigation Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA) Toolkit Compact Disc – FEMA, US

<http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/bca.shtm> This toolkit includes the FEMA BCA software, technical manuals, BCA training course documentation

Climate Finance Options – World Bank, UNDP

www.climatefinanceoptions.org This web platform provides comprehensive guidance on financial options available for developing countries.

The Adaptation Fund – UNFCCC

<http://www.adaptation-fund.org/> Established by the parties to the Kyoto Protocol of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change to finance adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries that are parties to the Protocol.

Climate Funds Update

www.climatefundsupdate.org/ An independent website providing information on a growing number of international climate finance initiatives designed to help developing countries address the challenges of climate change.

Essential 3: Multi-hazard Risk Assessment—Know Your Risk

“Maintain up-to-date data on hazards and vulnerabilities, prepare risk assessments and use these as the basis for urban development plans and decisions. Ensure that this information and the plans for improving resilience are readily available to the public and fully discussed with them.”

Urban Risk Assessments: Towards a Common Approach – World Bank (2011)

<http://go.worldbank.org/VW5ZBJBHAO> A framework for carrying out urban risk assessment, seeking to strengthen coherence and consensus on how cities can plan for natural disasters and climate change.

Techniques Used in Disaster Risk Assessment – UNHABITAT

<http://www.disasterassessment.org> A portal to exchange DRR assessment tools and case studies. Search under “Comprehensive Disaster Risk Assessment;” more under “Techniques Used in Disaster Risk Assessment.”

Assessing the Vulnerability of Local Communities to Disasters – UNEP (2008)

<http://tinyurl.com/d4re8ew> A risk profile tool to help communities make a rough estimate of their exposure to risks.

Urban Governance and Community Resilience Guide on Risk Assessment in Cities – ADPC (2010)

<http://tinyurl.com/cxbgquh> A series of guidebooks designed to raise awareness of the challenges local governments face in reducing disaster risk.

HAZUS: Software for Risk Assessment and Modelling of Disasters – FEMA (2011)

<http://www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/hazus> GIS-based software to estimate potential losses from earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes.

Earthquake Risk Assessment Tools – Earthquake Engineering Research Institute (USA)

<http://www.eeri.org/mitigation/> Website with information on ways to reduce losses from earthquakes. Search for the “Toolkit for Decision Makers” by the California Seismic Safety Commission (1999)

Urban Risk Assessment: A Facilitator’s Guidebook – ADPC, ECHO, Handicap International, Islamic Relief, Plan International (2010)

<http://tinyurl.com/d3cfb7j> How to scale down the urban risk assessment process from city to community level to get all groups involved in preparing for a disaster.

Discovery of a “Hot Spot” – World Bank GFDRR

<http://tinyurl.com/cdsa2rk> Assessment exercise worksheet, extracted from the GFDRR publication “Climate Resilient Cities” (see section on General Guidance).

Weathering the Storm: Participatory Risk Assessment for Informal Settlements – Disaster Mitigation for Sustainable Livelihoods Programme, U. of Cape Town, South Africa (2008)

<http://tinyurl.com/d8youoc> The guide simplifies participatory risk assessment methods for use in integrated disaster risk management planning at settlement level.

Essential 4: Infrastructure Protection, Upgrading and Resilience

“Invest in and maintain critical infrastructure that reduces risk, such as flood drainage, adjusted where needed to cope with climate change.”

Urban Flooding and its Management: Case Study of Delhi – National Institute of Disaster Management

<http://tinyurl.com/cpdheeh> An overview of how to manage floods in the context of India.

Adapting Urban Water Systems to Climate Change – ICLEI, IWA, SWITCH, UNESCO (2011)

www.adaptationhandbook.org A handbook for decision makers at the local level on the key areas of vulnerability of urban water systems to climate change.

Handbook on Good Building Design and Construction – UNDP, UNISDR (2007)

<http://tinyurl.com/btjvn2> Tips for homeowners/builders on the principles of good design in areas prone to natural hazards.

Essential 5: Protect Vital Facilities: Education and Health

“Assess the safety of all schools and health facilities and upgrade these as necessary.”

The Hospital Safety Index – Pan American Health Organization (2008)

<http://tinyurl.com/c53gdvw> A low-cost reliable tool, providing decision makers with an overall idea of a hospital’s ability to remain functioning in emergencies and disasters. Manual and forms for assessing safety.

UNISDR Safe Hospitals Campaign: 10 Basic Facts to Know – WHO, World Bank (2008)

<http://tinyurl.com/crva29l> Ten things to keep in mind about the importance of critical facilities such as hospitals in disaster situations.

One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals: Assessment and Mitigation Planning for Risk Reduction – UNISDR and partners

<http://www.safe-schools-hospitals.net/> An advocacy initiative encouraging communities, organisations and individuals to make a commitment to taking action on making schools and hospitals safer (search under Information Materials for tools).

Guidelines on Non-structural Safety in Health Facilities – Ministry of Health of Nepal (2004)

<http://tinyurl.com/c7dr3yh> Mitigation measures that can make a difference in whether or not a hospital can continue to function in disaster situations.

School Disaster Reduction and Readiness Checklist- Risk Reduction Education for Disasters – RiskRed (2008)

<http://tinyurl.com/bwulwrn> Checklist for disaster reduction in schools.

Guidance Notes on Safer School Construction – UNISDR, INEE, World Bank

<http://tinyurl.com/cx2a5vk> Guiding principles and general steps to develop a plan for disaster-resilient construction and retrofitting of schools.

Safe Hospitals: A Collective Responsibility, A Global Measure of Disaster Reduction – PAHO/WHO (2005)

<http://tinyurl.com/cl2o5c4> An advocacy brochure that makes the case for why health facilities must be disaster resilient.

Essential 6: Building Regulations and Land Use Planning

Local Government Land Use Planning and Risk Mitigation – SMEC, IID (2006)

<http://tinyurl.com/bvz8ddc> This paper highlights local governments’ capacity to apply land use planning and development controls.

Guía Metodológica para incorporar la Gestión del Riesgo en las Escuelas y la Comunidad – Asociación Paz y Esperanza, Peru, 2009

<http://tinyurl.com/cokpyp5> A guide on risk management for schools and local communities.

Natural Hazard Development Permit Areas District of Vancouver –Canada

<http://tinyurl.com/bmcfkyv> A risk-based approach to the management of natural hazards established by the District of North Vancouver.

Essential 7: Training, Education and Public Awareness

“Ensure education and training programs on disaster risk reduction are in place in schools and local communities.”

Town Watching Handbook for Disaster Education: Enhancing Experiential Learning – European Union; Kyoto University; UNISDR Asia and Pacific (2009)

<http://tinyurl.com/buvf3f7> A handbook to facilitate the engagement of school children and communities in risk reduction activities.

Strengthening Institutional Capacity Development for CBDRM - Q & A Guide for Local Authorities in Asia – ADPC, UNESCAP, ECHO

<http://tinyurl.com/d3ymo4d> FAQs on disaster risk reduction in land use planning.

UNISDR Asia Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction for Local Authorities – ADPC, UNESCAP, European Commission Humanitarian Aid (2006)

<http://tinyurl.com/cs4jkhc> A workbook to build capacity to implement community-based disaster risk management.

Essential 8: Environmental Protection and Strengthening of Ecosystems

“Protect ecosystems and natural buffers to mitigate floods, storm surges and other hazards to which your city may be vulnerable. Adapt to climate change by building on good risk reduction practices.”

Climate Variability and Change: Adaptation to Drought in Bangladesh – ADPC, FAO (2007)

<http://tinyurl.com/bo3bn26> A training guide and resource to help understand drought in the context of Bangladesh.

Albay Province, Philippines: Responding to the Challenge of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation – Provincial Government of Albay and the Centre for Initiatives and Research on Climate Adaptation (SCR) (2010)

<http://tinyurl.com/ck6btbn> A case study using disaster risk reduction to achieve climate resilience.

City of Cape Town, Coastal Zone Management Strategy – (South Africa)

<http://www.capetown.gov.za/en/EnvironmentalResourceManagement/>

This website provides an overview of city wide environmental issues. Search “Publications” to find an integrated approach to coastal management in the city of Cape Town.

U.S. Mayor’ Climate Protection Agreement: Climate Action Handbook – ICLEI, City of Seattle, U.S. Conference of Mayors, U.S. Mayors Council on Climate Protection (2006)

<http://tinyurl.com/ce2ammu> Examples of actions that local governments can take to reduce global warming emissions and implement the commitments for climate protection.

Manual on Flood Preparedness Program for Provincial and District Level Authorities in the Lower Mekong Basin Countries – ADPC; GTZ, ECHO, Mekong River Commission for Sustainable Development (2009)

<http://preventionweb.net/go/13076> Describes implementation arrangements required for flood preparedness planning and can be adapted to the needs and situation of other countries in Asia.

Flood Plain Management Plan for the City of Venice – Venice City Council (2009)

<http://tinyurl.com/d7tkbxx> Supplement to the county-wide LMS and regional floodplain management plan 2010-2015.

Essential 9: Effective Preparedness, Early Warning Systems and Response

“Install and develop preparedness plans, early warning systems and emergency management capacities in your city and hold regular public preparedness drills.”

A Framework for Major Emergency Management – Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Ireland (2008)

<http://tinyurl.com/bqxzg7q> Designed to enable principal response agencies to prepare for and carry out a coordinated response to major emergencies.

Shake Out Drill Manual for Government Agencies and Facilities – Earthquake Country Alliance, California, U.S.A.

<http://tinyurl.com/d429rru> Examples of earthquake drills and preparedness activities.

State Earthquake Emergency Plan – SES, City of Victoria, Quake Safe Australia (2010)

<http://tinyurl.com/caws86a> A plan that provides strategic guidance for effective emergency management of earthquake events in the Victoria, Australia.

Ready New York: Preparing for Emergencies in New York City – Office of Emergency Management

<http://tinyurl.com/bmxlbhu> A guide for citizens on planning for emergencies with checklists.

Implementing a Hazard Early Warning System, Shanghai – GFDRR, World Bank (2011)

<http://tinyurl.com/7egjuj> This report summarizes how to implement multi-hazard early warning systems based on best practices in the hydrometeorological community.

U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency

<http://www.fema.gov> A wide variety of publications and guidelines on emergency preparedness planning and mitigating losses from natural hazards. Use the website’s search engine to locate the following titles:

Are you Ready? An In-depth Guide to Citizen Preparedness – FEMA

Earthquake Safety Guide for Home Owners – FEMA, NEHRP (2005)

Mitigation How-To Guides (6) State and Local Mitigation Planning – intended to help states and communities plan and implement practical, meaningful hazard mitigation actions (FEMA 386-1,2,3,4,6,7 and 8)

www.fema.gov/plan/mitplanning/resources.shtm

North Shore Emergency Management Office – City of North Vancouver, Canada

<http://www.nsemo.org> Use the website’s search engine to locate a variety of “Smart Manuals” including:

Earthquake and Tsunami Smart Manual - British Columbia, Canada <http://tinyurl.com/49nan7x>

The Home Owners Fire Smart Manual <http://tinyurl.com/cmqoy6v>

Essential 10: Recovery and Rebuilding Communities

“After any disaster, ensure that the needs of the survivors are placed at the center of reconstruction, with their support in the design and implementation of the recovery, responses, including rebuilding homes and livelihoods.”

International Recovery Platform (IRP)

<http://www.recoveryplatform.org/resources/> Consult the many resources on the IRP website, including case studies, tools and guidelines, recovery cases and reports and guidance notes.

The Livelihood Assessment Tool Kit – ILO, FAO (2009)

<http://www.fao.org/> Helps recovery actors assess the impact of disasters on people’s livelihoods and the capacities and opportunities for recovery. Use the website’s search engine to locate this resource by its title.

A Handbook for Reconstructing after Natural Disasters. Safer Homes, Stronger Communities – GFDRR (2009)

<http://www.housingreconstruction.org/housing/toc> A resource for reconstructing safer homes and stronger communities after natural disasters.

Pre-disaster Planning for Post Disaster Recovery – Organization of American States (2000)

<http://www.oas.org/pgdm/document/preplan.htm> Examples from Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Kitts and Nevis of sectoral recovery plans in the Caribbean, which can be adapted to other scenarios.

Aceh-Nias: 10 Management Lessons for Host Governments Coordinating Post-Disaster Reconstruction (Indonesia) – BRR (2009)

<http://tinyurl.com/d4egskh> Valuable lessons from the Aceh-Nias tsunami experience across three different elements of reconstruction: organisation, execution and funding.

Guidelines for Planning Gender-sensitive Post-disaster Reconstruction (2001)

<http://www.onlinewomeninpolitics.org/> These guidelines reflect the findings of international disaster researchers, first-hand reports from field workers and narrative accounts by disaster survivors.

Chapter 3

Santa Tecla, El Salvador: Plan Estratégico – Government of El Salvador (2003)

<http://tinyurl.com/77h9pqf> A plan developed in the aftermath of the devastating earthquakes of 2001 for a sustainable future through 2020.

Santa Tecla City Policy for the Strategic Management of Disaster Risk – Government of El Salvador (2008)

<http://tinyurl.com/7xn4h6b> English-language version of the city's strategic approach to risk management in the local development model in Santa Tecla, to ensure the sustainability of the social sector, infrastructure, land-use planning, conservation of natural resources and productive activity.

Preparing the public sector for risk governance : 10 first steps towards an ISO 31000 framework – Marsh (2011)

English: http://www.alarm-uk.org/pdf/Marsh%20Report_ISO31000.pdf; Spanish: <http://tinyurl.com/7qrkks4>.

A framework for public risk governance and lessons learnt based on experience from European cities.