



United Nations
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

These cities are reducing disaster risk to support sustainable development.



Bogota, Colombia
Role model for defining and creating risk reduction policies with a focus on integrated social management
Size: 173, 200 hectares
Population: 6.8 million
Main risks: Floods, overcrowding, technological hazards, forest fires, earthquake

Saint Louis, Senegal
Role model for adaptation and mitigation of climate change risks
Size: 49 km², out of which 12 km² is under water.
Population: 284,615 inhabitants
Main risks: Floods, drought, coastal erosion and sea level rise

Saanich, Canada

North Vancouver, Canada

Mexico City, Mexico

Santa Tecla, El Salvador



Making Cities Resilient
"My city is getting ready!"

To raise commitment among local decision makers and city leaders, UNISDR and its partners launched the global campaign *Making Cities Resilient – "My city is getting ready!"* The campaign's central message is that resilience and disaster risk reduction must be part of urban design and

strategies to achieve sustainable development. As part of the campaign, municipalities and cities use a checklist of Ten Essentials for making cities resilient to monitor their progress in managing disaster risks. Those that show sustained results in reducing disaster risk are invited to showcase their efforts as a Role Model City.

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

Bogota is a city that provides a large coverage of basic utilities, which is an indicator of development. But it still grapples with high unemployment and poverty levels. One of the most significant programs that the city has implemented is the relocation of families living in dangerous sites, while at the same time strong mechanisms have been devised to avoid new settlements on flooding and landslide prone areas. Relevant to this objective is a sustained program of disaster risk awareness.

SAINT LOUIS, SENEGAL

Despite all the natural hazards threatening the city, Saint Louis is a role model for how to conduct community-based risk assessments, in cooperation with several partner institutions. The Municipal Development Agency, created in 2000, supports joint projects to share experiences, with the financial, technical and decentralized cooperation of the international community. It is a pilot city in the UN-HABITAT Cities and Climate Change program.

VENICE

The mobile tidal barrier system (MOSE), will defend Venice and its lagoon from floods. It is 60 per cent complete and work will finish in 2014. MOSE is part of the plan of works defined by the Italian Government. Other interventions include city pavements rising, inner canals dredging and urban maintenance, which are implemented directly by the Municipality. The physical and environmental defense of the whole lagoon ecosystem is combined with the defense of Venice's heritage, comprising historical buildings and cultural assets of inestimable value.

CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA

A comprehensive disaster risk management process in the city of Cape Town is a result of high levels of planning in accordance with national legislation. It is integrated into the strategic planning process and the disaster risk assessment programme. In 2007, a disaster risk assessment process of developing a climate change action plan. Cape Town also serves as a think tank, which is a partnership between the city, the national government and the city.



CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA
 Role model for informal settlements upgrading and ecosystem protection
Size: 2,461 km² and a coastline spanning 294 km
Population: There are 3.7 million living in Cape Town, with an overall population density of 12.28 people/ hectare
Main risks: Sea-level rise, structural fires (informal/formal areas), wild fires, severe storms and change in rainfall patterns

MORONI, COMOROS
 In response to criticism of the 1997 Urban Development Plan, the city of Moroni created an 2010-2011 Action Plan for Moroni through which it established a technical committee. The committee developed a risk database based on existing studies as well as a database of risk experts in the city. Moroni is now engaged in a strategic approach to risk analysis. Funds are being raised to support local partnerships to conduct studies of vulnerabilities and risks.

MUMBAI, INDIA
 With a population of about 14 million, Mumbai is India's largest urban centre and the country's financial capital. It is exposed to cyclones, coastal erosion, landslides, earthquakes and epidemics. Meanwhile, the city has 6.5 million slum dwellers whose resiliency would take decades more to build. Led by the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai, the city has plans to widen and deepen major rivers, improve storm water drainage systems, build cyclone shelters and amend building codes to address urban decay and collapsed buildings.

ALBAY PROVINCE, PHILIPPINES
 The Province of Albay has developed a comprehensive disaster risk reduction policy with a designated budget, covering all aspects of the topic, including climate change adaptation, implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, and responding to all Ten Essentials of the Making Cities Resilient campaign. There is a "Zero Casualty" policy with a designated budget and participatory approach. Nine per cent of the annual budget is dedicated to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

To find out more about the other role model cities indicated on this map, visit www.unisdr.org/campaign.