

Urban Risk Reduction and Resilience: Capacity Development for Making Cities Resilient to Disasters

**March 9-11, 2017
Mashhad, Iran**

Rationale

Rapid, and often unplanned, urbanization increases the exposure of people and economic assets to disaster risks and the effects of climate change. As indicated in the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report of 2014, climate change will increase existing risks and create new risks for natural systems, which can impact people and communities¹. Furthermore, the report shows that people concentrated in urban areas will be mostly affected by extreme weather events.

At the preparatory process towards the Third World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction, local authorities major group² stated that due to climate variability, provincial governments and municipalities are facing additional challenges that affect their lives and livelihoods due to more frequent floods, landslides, heat waves, droughts, and fires. Moreover, they pointed that the lack of dedicated resources and insufficient capacity of local institutions to effectively manage urban risk had affected the delivery of key services.

In view of these challenges, local governments underscored the urgent need to strengthen their capacity to reduce disaster risk and ensure resilience. One of the key actions is to integrate local risk information into their respective development strategies and plans.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 adopted by UN Member States at the Third World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan, provides a strong guidance for national and local actions – such as increasing understanding of disaster risk and improving disaster risk governance through capacity building. It also underscores the role that local governments can play in achieving the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, and health sought over the next 15 years.

I. Background

Mashhad is the second most populous city in Iran and the capital of Razavi Khorasan Province. It has a population of about 2,749,374 as recorded in the 2011 census. The city is most famous and revered for housing the tomb of Imam Reza, the eighth Shia Imam. Every year, millions of pilgrims visit the Imam Reza Shrine, where city government put necessary systems in place to protect their safety. Mashhad is mainly exposed to earthquake and

¹ http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_SPM.pdf

² <http://www.preventionweb.net/files/globalplatform/statementlocalauthorities.pdf>

flood. Knowing these hazards, vulnerable areas were assessed. In view of this, the city government recognized the need to put in place necessary measures to reduce disaster risk. Mashhad is not only the second important city of Iran (after Tehran) in terms of population, economy, and industry, but it is also the second most exposed city to risk of disasters.

Mashhad is actively working on key policies and legislation to promote disaster risk reduction and management towards achieving sustainable development of the city. It promotes efforts of integrating DRR in its urban development processes, and mitigating risks in reasonable level with the view of preparing to build back better in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.

The City of Mashhad is an active participant in the UNISDR Making Cities Resilient Campaign. In 2016, representatives of the City Government visited UNISDR-GETI and agreements were made to organize this workshop. The event was jointly organized by the Mashhad Disaster Management and the ONEA-GETI as part of capacity building development program for Resilient Cities Campaign and to further explore the guidance for implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Participants to the workshop were from the City of Mashhad with few officials from neighbouring cities.

II. Objectives:

The workshop, otherwise known as the training course, was organized to achieve the following objectives:

- Increase political commitment and social demand for disaster resilient development, adapted for climate change, aiming for sustainable development.
- Increase engagement of local government actors in the field of local development and planning with disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation agenda as well as to enhance city planners and decision makers' ability and commitment to promote disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation through relevant systems, policies, and processes.
- Learn about the Making Cities Resilient Global Campaign and how its tools, materials, and approaches may be used to build local resilience to disasters.
- Build capacities of local experts and officials with a focus on City Resilience Action Plans development and implementation based on MCR Campaign 10 Essentials to make their cities resilient to disasters.

III. Expected Outcomes

- Trained cadres of city level city officials who understand the methodology for developing the City Resilience Action Plan
- Hands on exercise in using the City Resilience Assessment Report
- Key discussions on points to consider in drafting the City Resilience Action Plans
- Draft strategy on how to further finalize, ensure endorsement, and effectively implement the City Resilience Action Plan.

IV. Workshop Methodology, Venue, Contents, and Resource Persons

Methodology: The workshop will base on the principles of adult learning with short and intensive carried out for days. Participants are city officials in-service training workshop for government officials with a focus on combination of content presentations and group work exercises to master the use proposed tools and approaches as well as using peer to peer learning through sharing from own best practices, experience and lessons learned.

The course is also designed in a way to model a variety of effective and interactive training methodologies, including demonstrations, practices, group exercises and discussion, brain-storming, presentation of case studies from developed and developing countries on implementing of each of 10 Essentials for Resilience and presentation.

Venue: Pars Hotel, Mashhad, Iran

Organizers

- Mashhad Disaster Management Department
- UNISDR ONEA-GETI

Targeted Audience: City officials of Mashhad, representing various sections of the city government, along with few representatives from a neighbouring city of Shiraz.

Workshop Language: English with consecutive interpretation to Farsi

Resource Persons:

- Mr Sanjaya Bhatia, Head of UNISDR ONEA-GETI
- Mr Gerald Potutan, International Recovery Platform Secretariat



UNISDR Office for Northeast Asia and
Global Education and Training Institute

کاهش مخاطرات و استحکام پذیری شهری

بهبود ظرفیت های شهری به جهت مقاوم سازی آن ها در برابر مخاطرات

پنجشنبه ۱۹ اسفند ۱۳۹۵

	ثبت نام	۹:۳۰-۹:۰۰
مشهد/GETI	افتتاحیه	۱۰:۰۰-۹:۳۰
ایران/مشهد	بررسی و ارزیابی مخاطرات کشور و تعیین مسئولیت های جدید برای دولت های محلی	۱۱:۳۰-۱۰:۰۰
GETI	<u>سخنرانی: روند و موانع کاهش مخاطرات و مقاوم سازی شهری</u> <u>بحث گروهی</u>	۱۲:۳۰-۱۱:۳۰
	ناهار	۱۲:۳۰-۱۲:۳۰
GETI	معرفی کمپین جهانی "مقاوم سازی شهر ها (MCR)" و ابزار کمپین، ۱۰ اصل کمپین (MCR) در خصوص بررسی موردی <u>سخنرانی</u>	۱۵:۰۰-۱۳:۳۰
GETI	به کارگیری ابزار تشخیص و سنجش (MCR)، استفاده از ابزار سنجش مقاوم پذیری شهر ها <u>سخنرانی</u>	۱۵:۳۰-۱۵:۰۰
GETI	<u>بحث گروهی: استفاده از ابزار سنجش مقاومت پذیری شهر ها به جهت ارزیابی مدیریت ریسک</u>	۱۶:۱۵-۱۵:۳۰
	استراحت	۱۶:۳۰-۱۶:۱۵

GETI	<p>به کارگیری ابزار تشخیص و سنجش (MCR). استفاده از ابزار سنجش مقاوم پذیری شهر ها</p> <p><u>بحث گروهی:</u> استفاده از ابزار سنجش مقاومت پذیری شهر ها به جهت ارزیابی مدیریت ریسک</p> <p>ارایه نتایج کار گروهی</p>	۱۸:۰۰-۱۶:۳۰
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جمعه ۲۰ اسفند ۱۳۹۵

GETI	<p>به کارگیری روند کاهش ریسک بلایا در برنامه های بخشی به جهت بهبود وضعیت اجتماعی- اقتصادی بررسی های موردی در امور دولتی، مالی، زیر ساختی، تطابق سازی با تغییر آب و هوا و سلامت (اصل ۱،۲،۳،۴ و ۵) : <u>سخنرانی</u></p> <p><u>بحث:</u> بهره گیری از تجارب شرکت کنندگان در خصوص برنامه های بخشی</p>	۱۱:۳۰-۹:۳۰
GETI	<p>ارتقاء و به کارگیری برنامه کاربردی شهر / کشور ایمن و مقاوم : <u>سخنرانی</u></p> <p><u>فعالیت:</u> مباحثه گروهی در خصوص ارتقاء پیش نویس برنامه کاربردی شهر / کشور ایمن و مقاوم</p> <p><u>بحث گروهی:</u> ارتقاء پیش نویس برنامه کاربردی شهر / کشور ایمن و مقاوم</p>	۱۲:۳۰-۱۱:۳۰
ناهار		
GETI	<p>به کارگیری روند کاهش ریسک بلایا در برنامه های بخشی به جهت بهبود وضعیت اجتماعی- اقتصادی بررسی های موردی در امور ساختمان سازی، برنامه های کاربری زمین، اکو سیستم و محیط زیست (اصل ۶،۷،۸،۹،۱۰) :</p> <p><u>بحث:</u> بهره گیری از تجارب شرکت کنندگان در خصوص برنامه های بخشی</p>	۱۵:۰۰-۱۳:۳۰
استراحت		
GETI	<p><u>فعالیت:</u> مباحثه گروهی در خصوص ارتقاء پیش نویس برنامه کاربردی شهر / کشور ایمن و مقاوم (اصل ۶،۷،۸،۹،۱۰)</p> <p><u>سخنرانی</u></p>	۱۷:۳۰-۱۵:۱۵

شنبه ۲۱ اسفند ۱۳۹۵

GETI	نظارت، ارزیابی و پیگیری برنامه کاربردی شهری	۱۱:۳۰-۹:۳۰
GETI	<p><u>فعالیت: بحث گروهی در خصوص ارتقاء پیش نویس برنامه کاربردی شهر / کشور ایمن و مقاوم (تکمیل پروسه نظارت و ارزیابی)</u></p> <p><u>بحث گروهی: ارتقاء پیش نویس برنامه کاربردی شهر / کشور ایمن و مقاوم (شاخص های برنامه کاربردی، جدول زمان بندی و قسمت ساختارهای مسئول)</u></p> <p><u>بحث گروهی: ارتقاء پیش نویس برنامه کاربردی شهر / کشور ایمن و مقاوم</u></p>	۱۲:۳۰-۱۱:۳۰
	ناهار	۱۳:۳۰-۱۲:۳۰
GETI	بحث : ارایه نتایج کار گروهی	۱۴:۰۰-۱۳:۳۰
GETI	<p><u>فعالیت: مباحثه گروهی در خصوص ارتقاء استراتژی ها و اتخاذ گام های لازم بیشتر در جهت تکمیل برنامه کاربردی، اطمینان از تایید همه شرکت کنندگان و اجرای موثر آن در شهرهایی که نمایندگان آنان شرکت کرده اند</u></p>	۱۵:۳۰-۱۴:۰۰
	استراحت	
مشهد/GET	<p><u>بحث : ارتقاء استراتژی ها به جهت تکمیل و اجرا اولین پیش نویس برنامه کاربردی شهر مقاوم</u></p> <p><u>گام های بعدی، اتمام و ارزیابی</u></p> <p><u>اختتامیه کارگروه ها و ارزیابی آن</u></p>	۱۶:۰۰-۱۵:۴۵