

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE FOR
SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT



XX Workshop

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Partner von Connective Cities



Im Auftrag des



Bundesministerium für
wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit
und Entwicklung



Resilience at multiple levels



Individual level



Household level



Community level



Local government



National government



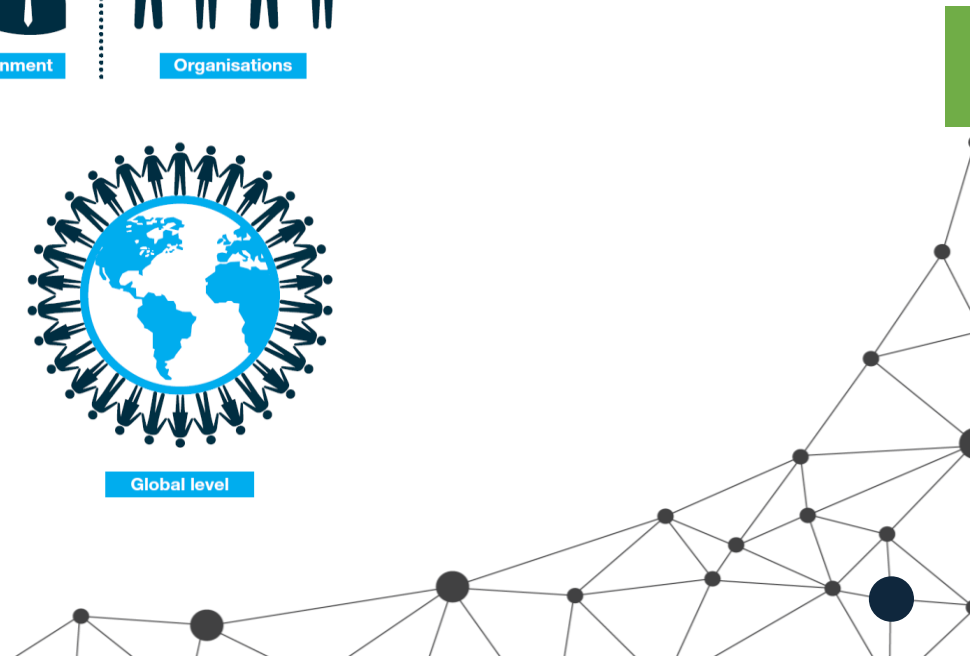
Organisations



Regional level



Global level



A resilient community...

... is knowledgeable, healthy and can meet its basic needs



... is socially cohesive



... has economic opportunities



... has well-maintained and accessible infrastructures and services



... can manage its natural assets



... is connected



**DISASTER RISK
ASSESSMENT**

COMPONENTS OF DISASTER RISK

$$f(H, E, V)$$

**UNDERLYING DISASTER RISK
DRIVERS and CAPACITIES**

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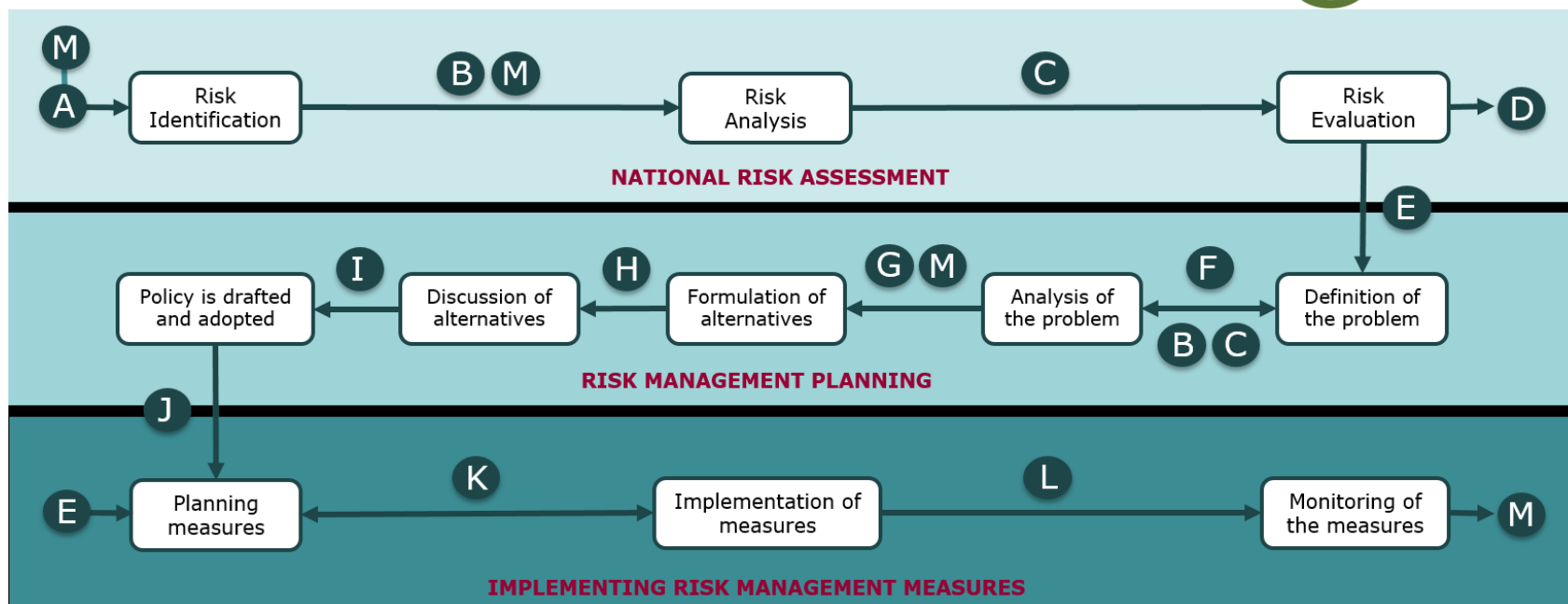
**DISASTER
RISK**

R

**POTENTIAL
FOR LOSSES**

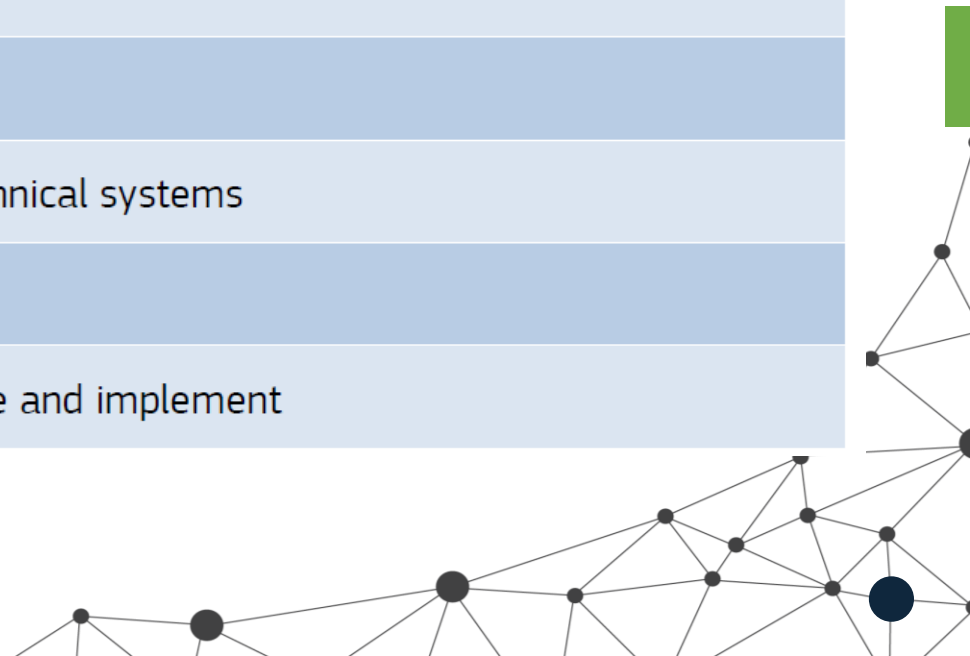
**DISASTER RISK
MANAGEMENT**





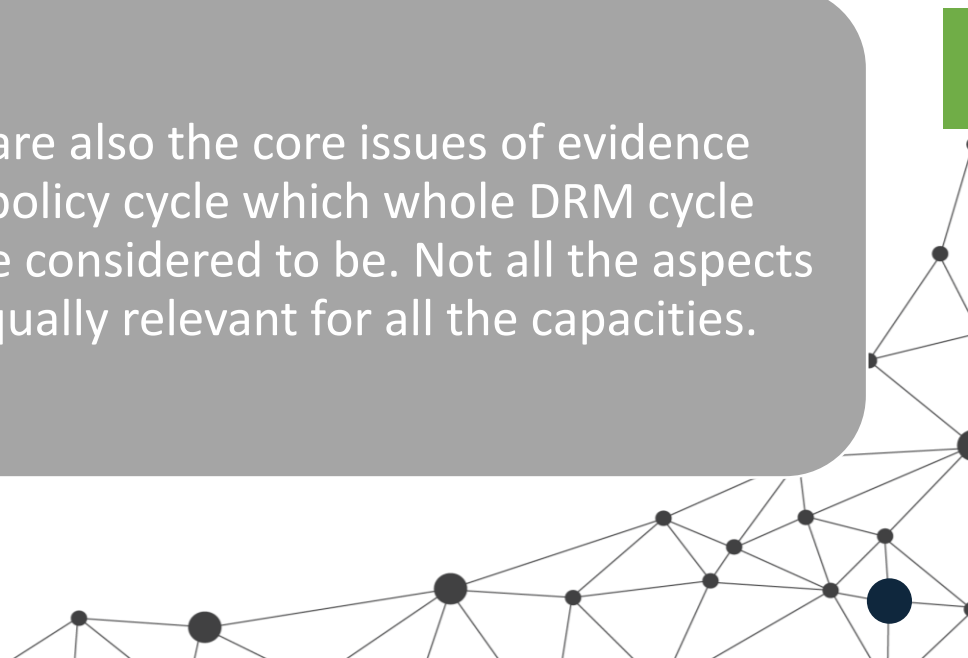
A	Loss and damage data, Projections, Research projects, Contextual information, etc.
B	Risk components are analysed, drivers and conditions that lead to impact are well stated
C	Likelihood of events and their related impacts (direct and indirect)
D	National Risk Report (public)
E	National Risk Report, with the risks to prioritise (full version)
F	Disaster risk to treat is defined with clear objectives to be reached
G	Causes, background information, interest at stake, relevant actors in decision-making, etc.
H	Alternatives are formulated in order to reach the objective(s)
I	Preferred alternative(s) of action are selected and ranked
J	Measures are drafted in order to reach the policy objective(s)
K	The resources and times for each of the measures are allocated and documented
L	The indicators for monitoring the implementation of the measures are designed
M	The values of the indicators on the outcomes and the impact of the measures planned

Administrative capacities	Capacity to assess a situation and define a vision and mandate
	Capacity to formulate policies and strategies
	Capacity to engage stakeholders
	Capacity to learn and improve
Technical capacities	Expertise
	Data
	Methodologies
	Equipment and technical systems
Financial capacities	Capacity to budget
	Capacity to manage and implement

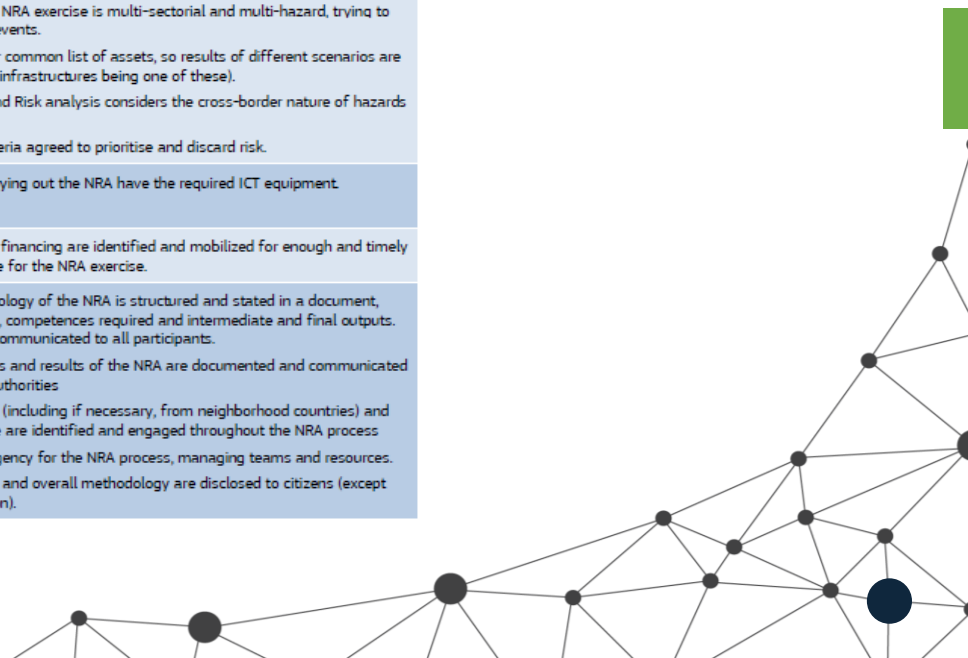


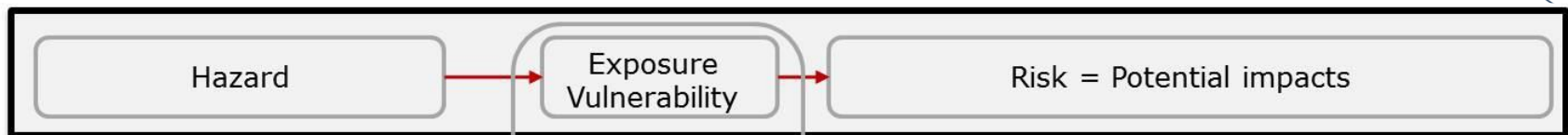
Eventually, there are four areas of potential improvement of each capacity which eventually define the scope of capability assessment and drive a capacity development: **institutional strengthening and development, leadership, knowledge and accountability** (UNDP, 2008).

They are also the core issues of evidence base policy cycle which whole DRM cycle can be considered to be. Not all the aspects are equally relevant for all the capacities.

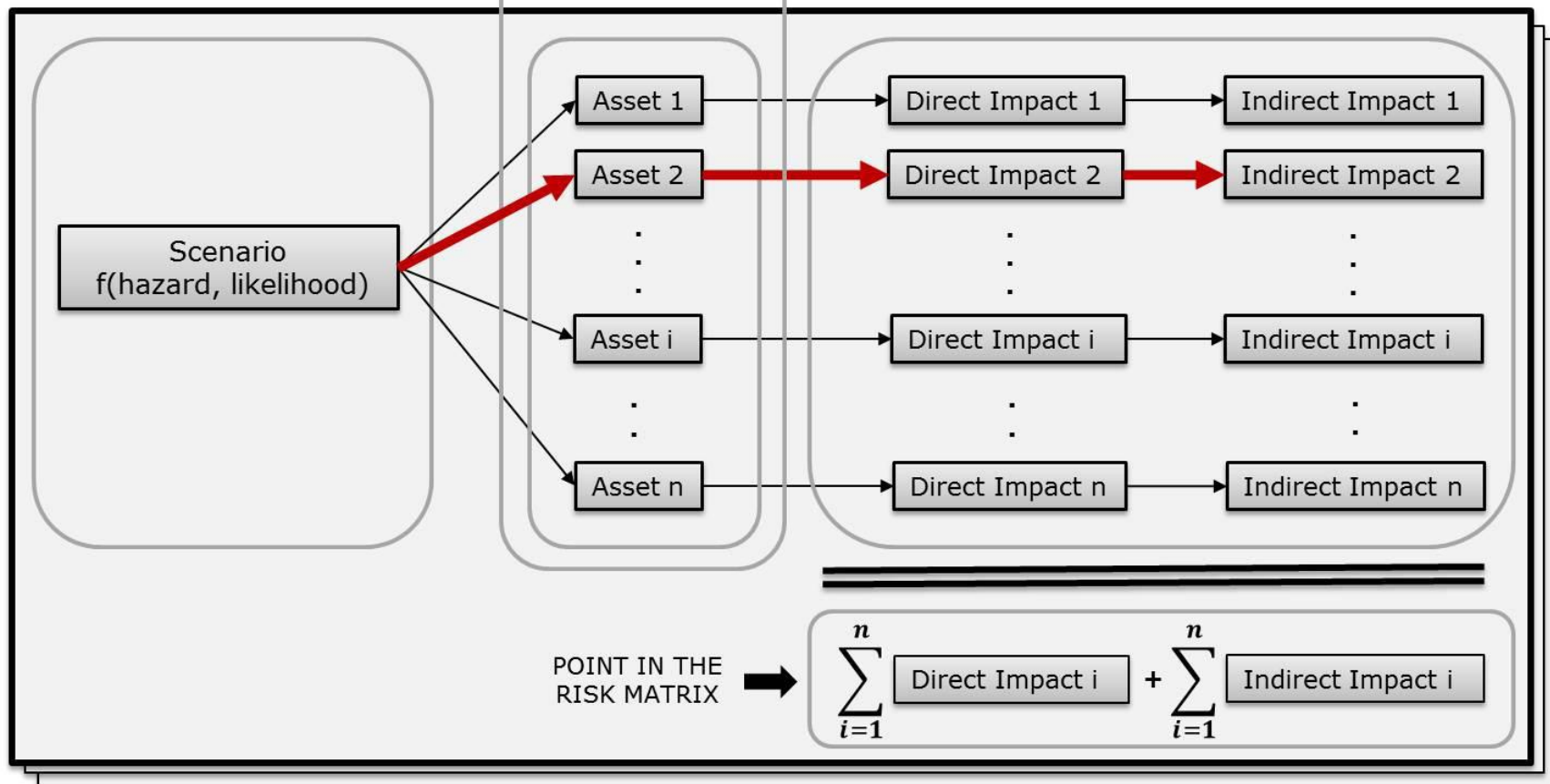


RISK ASSESSMENT		
Administrative	Capacity to assess a situation and define a vision and mandate	There is a framework in place for new actors and actions to be carried in order to cover new needs Institutions have the mandate to learn and adopt suitable changes based on the evaluation of the NRA process
	Capacity to formulate policies and strategies	There is a legal and/or procedural framework in place with the main objectives of the NRA and its expected outputs, linking these with the planning of DRM measures. The framework serves to coordinate relevant entities to be engaged in the NRA
	Capacity to engage stakeholders	The legal and/or procedural framework for the NRA exercise establishes actions to engage stakeholders and integrate their insight. Outputs of the NRA are adequately and periodically communicated to citizens.
	Capacity to learn and improve	The participants of the NRA are trained in the uses and possibilities of the exercise The NRA exercise is carried out periodically to update the DR situation The NRA outputs and process are evaluated; gaps are linked with research strategies.
Technical	Expertise	Relevant entities (with relevant knowledge) are engaged in the NRAs Experts from relevant sectors and disciplines are engaged in the exercise
	Data	Loss data are used in risk identification and risk analysis Risk identification and risk analysis are carried out based on hazard projections and projected changes and data about the drivers of risk. If new data is required for the NRA, it is studied its feasibility to be obtained or collected.
	Methodologies	The approach of the NRA exercise is multi-sectorial and multi-hazard, trying to consider cascading events. Risk is calculated for common list of assets, so results of different scenarios are comparable (critical infrastructures being one of these). Risk identification and Risk analysis considers the cross-border nature of hazards and their effects. There is a set of criteria agreed to prioritise and discard risk.
	Equipment and technical systems	The participants carrying out the NRA have the required ICT equipment.
Financial	Capacity to budget	Different sources of financing are identified and mobilized for enough and timely funds to be available for the NRA exercise.
	Capacity to manage and implement	The process methodology of the NRA is structured and stated in a document, indicating objectives, competences required and intermediate and final outputs. This information is communicated to all participants. The main conclusions and results of the NRA are documented and communicated to different public authorities Different authorities (including if necessary, from neighborhood countries) and levels of governance are identified and engaged throughout the NRA process There is a leading agency for the NRA process, managing teams and resources. The NRA final report and overall methodology are disclosed to citizens (except restricted information).





WHAT COUNTRY
NEEDS TO PROTECT



What is risk?



POETE stands for

Planning,

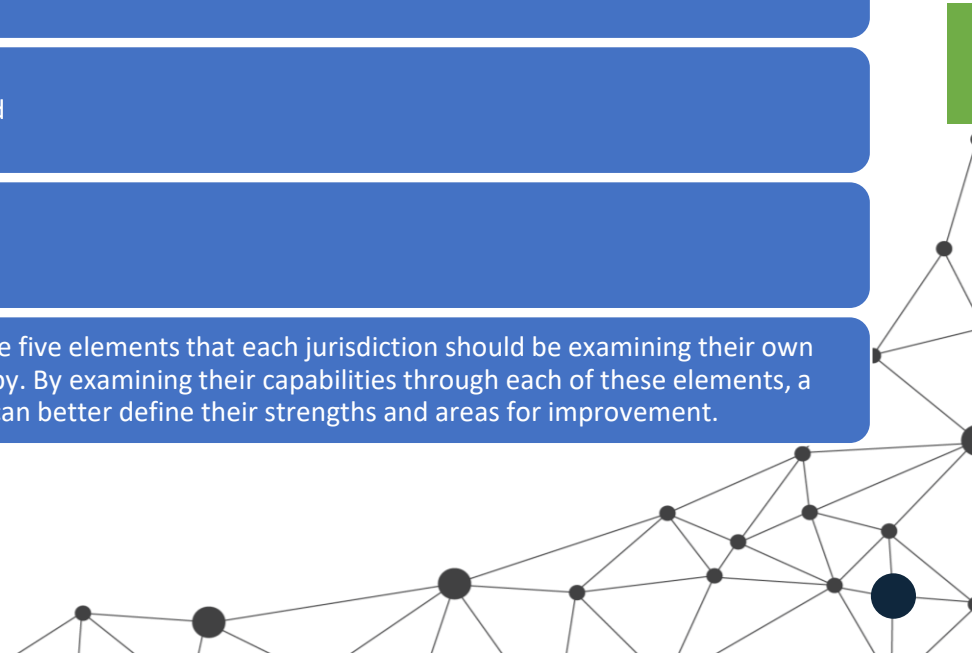
Organizing,

Equipping,

Training, and

Exercising.

These are the five elements that each jurisdiction should be examining their own capabilities by. By examining their capabilities through each of these elements, a jurisdiction can better define their strengths and areas for improvement.



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- When a jurisdiction's stakeholders conduct a POETE analysis, each element is rated on a **scale of 1 to 5** – a **rating of 5** indicating that the jurisdiction has all the resources needed and has accomplished all activities necessary for that element within that capability area.

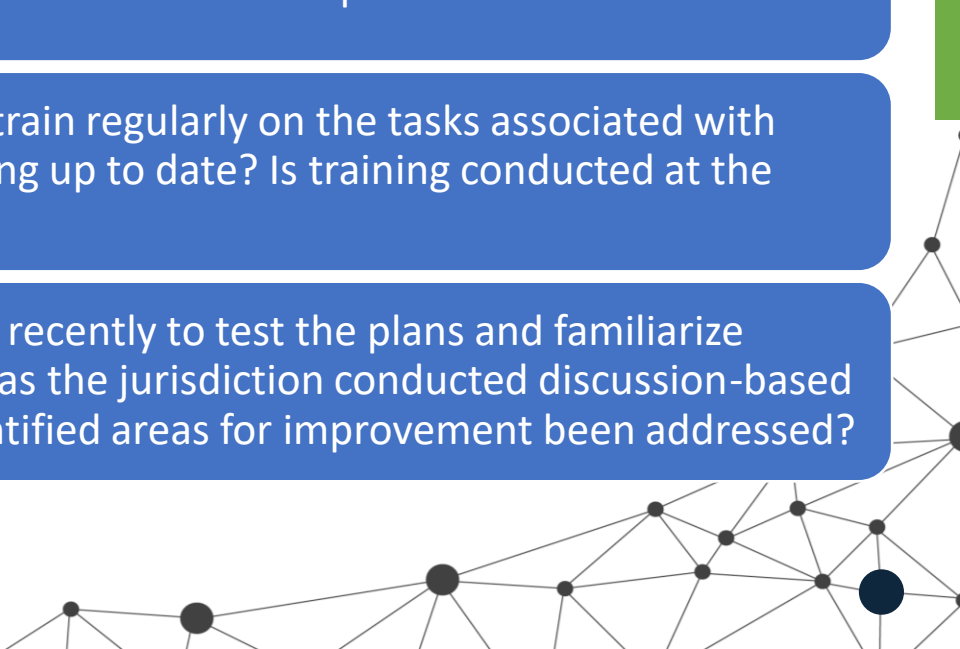
Planning: What is the state of their plans for mass fatality management? Do they have a plan? Is it up to date? Does it address best practices?

Organizing: Are all stakeholders on board with mass fatality preparedness efforts? Is there a member of the community yet to be engaged? Are lines of authority during a mass fatality incident clear?

Equipping: Does the jurisdiction have the equipment and supplies available to handle the needs of a mass fatality incident? Are MOUs and contracts in place?

Training: Do responders and stakeholders train regularly on the tasks associated with managing a mass fatality incident? Is training up to date? Is training conducted at the appropriate level?

Exercising: Have exercises been conducted recently to test the plans and familiarize stakeholders with plans and equipment? Has the jurisdiction conducted discussion-based and operations-based exercises? Have identified areas for improvement been addressed?



The jurisdiction's responses to these questions and the subsequent ratings provided for each POETE element will help them identify areas for improvement which will contribute to the overall capability.



the discussions that take place amongst stakeholders which reveal both the **efforts** applied for each element as well as the **frustrations** and **barriers** to progress for each are generally quite productive and great information sharing sessions. It is important to capture as many of the factual elements of this discussion as possible as they add context to the numerical value assigned. Having the right people participating in the effort is critical to ensuring that inputs are accurate and relevant.

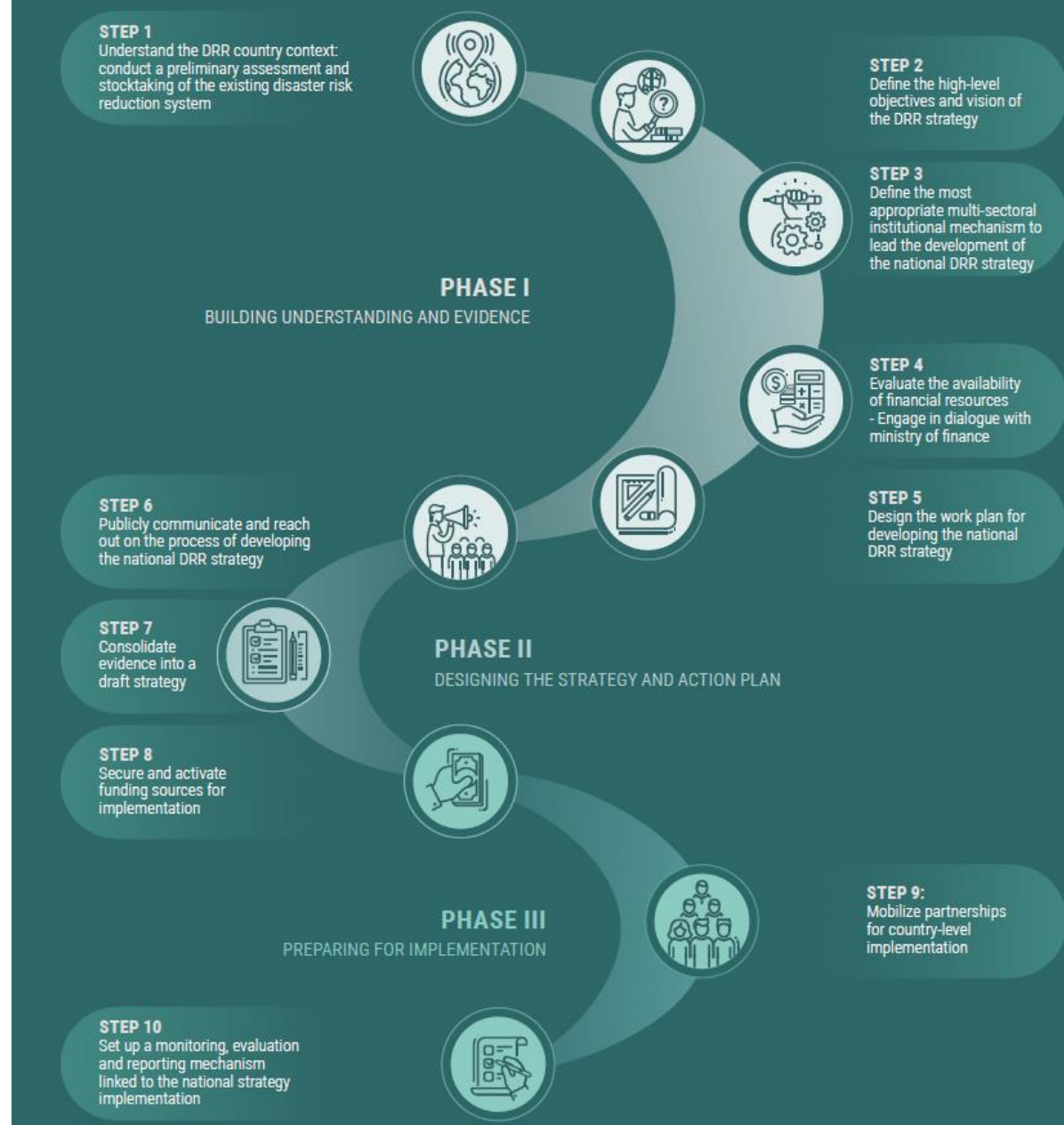


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- Ideally, the results of the POETE analysis should be translated from raw data (numbers) to a narrative, explaining the progress and accomplishments as well as future efforts and barriers; in other words, the ratings should be factually explained and these explanations should feed an actionable strategic plan.



FIGURE B

10-step approach to developing a national disaster risk reduction strategy





Thank you very much for your attention!

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Im Auftrag des

