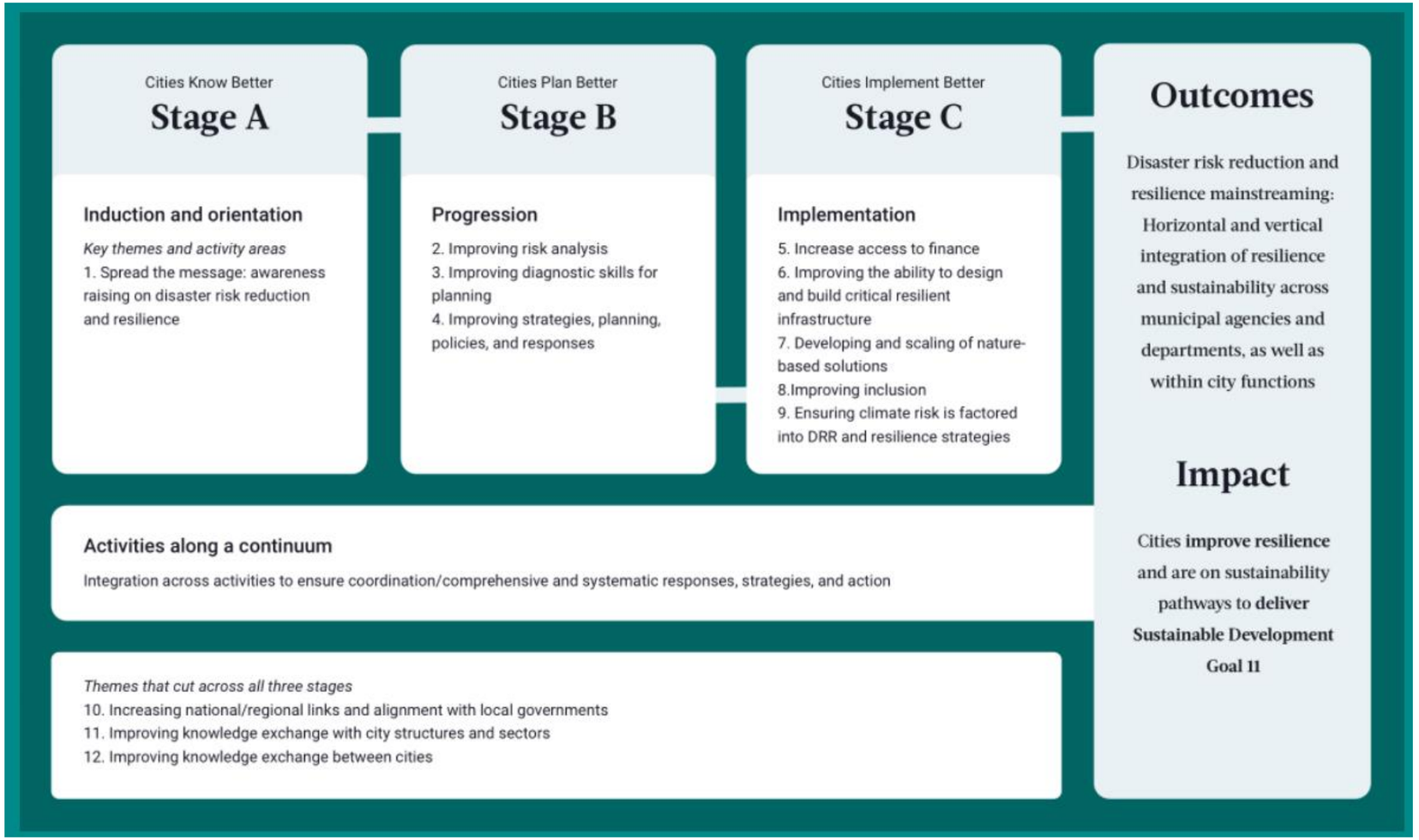
MCR 2030 Making Cities Resilient

Making Cities Resilient 2030

January 2021-December 2030

Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030)

- MCR2030 is a unique cross-stakeholder initiative for improving local resilience.
- Ultimate goal is to ensure cities become inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable by 2030, contributing directly to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 11 (SDG11) and other global frameworks including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda.
- MCR2030 offers a 3-stage resilience roadmap to support cities in achieving this goal.



Resilience Roadmap

https://mcr2030.undrr.org

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Partnership

- MCR2030 is an initiative **co-owned and co-delivered by Core Partners**, the international agencies/organizations that provide technical knowledge and other resources necessary for cities for their DRR and resilience needs.
- The Making Cities Resilient 2030 or MCR2030 is a unique cross-stakeholder initiative for improving local resilience through advocacy, sharing knowledge and experiences, reinforcing city-to-city learning networks, injecting technical expertise, connecting multiple layers of government, and building partnerships.
- Through delivering a clear roadmap to urban resilience, providing tools, access to knowledge and monitoring and reporting tools, MCR2030 relies on partnerships to support cities on their journey to reduce risk and build resilience.

C40 CITIES CLIMATE LEADERSHIP GROUP

ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability

IFRC

JICA

RESILIENT CITIES NETWORK

UCLG United Cities and Local Governments

UNDP

UNDRR UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

UN-HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

UNOPS

THE WORLD BANK IBRD • IDA

WCCD

MCR2030 Strategic Objectives

Strategic objectives:

1. Improve cities' **understanding of risk** and secure their commitment to local disaster risk reduction & resilience [Know Better]

2. Strengthen cities' **capacity to develop local strategies/plans to enhance resilience** [Plan better]

3. Support cities to **implement local strategies/plans to enhance resilience** [Implement better]

Cross cutting objectives include:

- strengthening **vertical links** between local government with the national governments and national associations of local governments
- strengthening **horizontal links** amongst local partners to ensure sustainability
- connecting **cities with cities** to learn and share

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MCR2030 includes:

1. A **resilience roadmap** for cities with defined commitments over time on how to improve local resilience;
2. A **global partnership** of key partners with expertise and networks across urban resilience, DRR, climate change and the SDGs to bring synergized collaboration and to keep MCR2030 connected with global policies and ensure coherence towards the 2030 Agenda;
3. A **regional network** of actors with strong links and implementation experience to connect cities in a movement that can transform vulnerable places and spaces suiting regional contexts;
4. A **governance structure** that supports, connects and facilitates resilience-building, offering a range of tools and services including peer-learning and knowledge exchange amongst cities;
5. **Suite of services, tools and knowledge guidance** that enhances cities' understanding on risk reduction and resilience building;
6. An **online dashboard** application allowing cities to record and monitor progress along the resilience roadmap; connect with other cities and partners;
7. A **registry** to find potential specialist service providers who can support implementation of actions.

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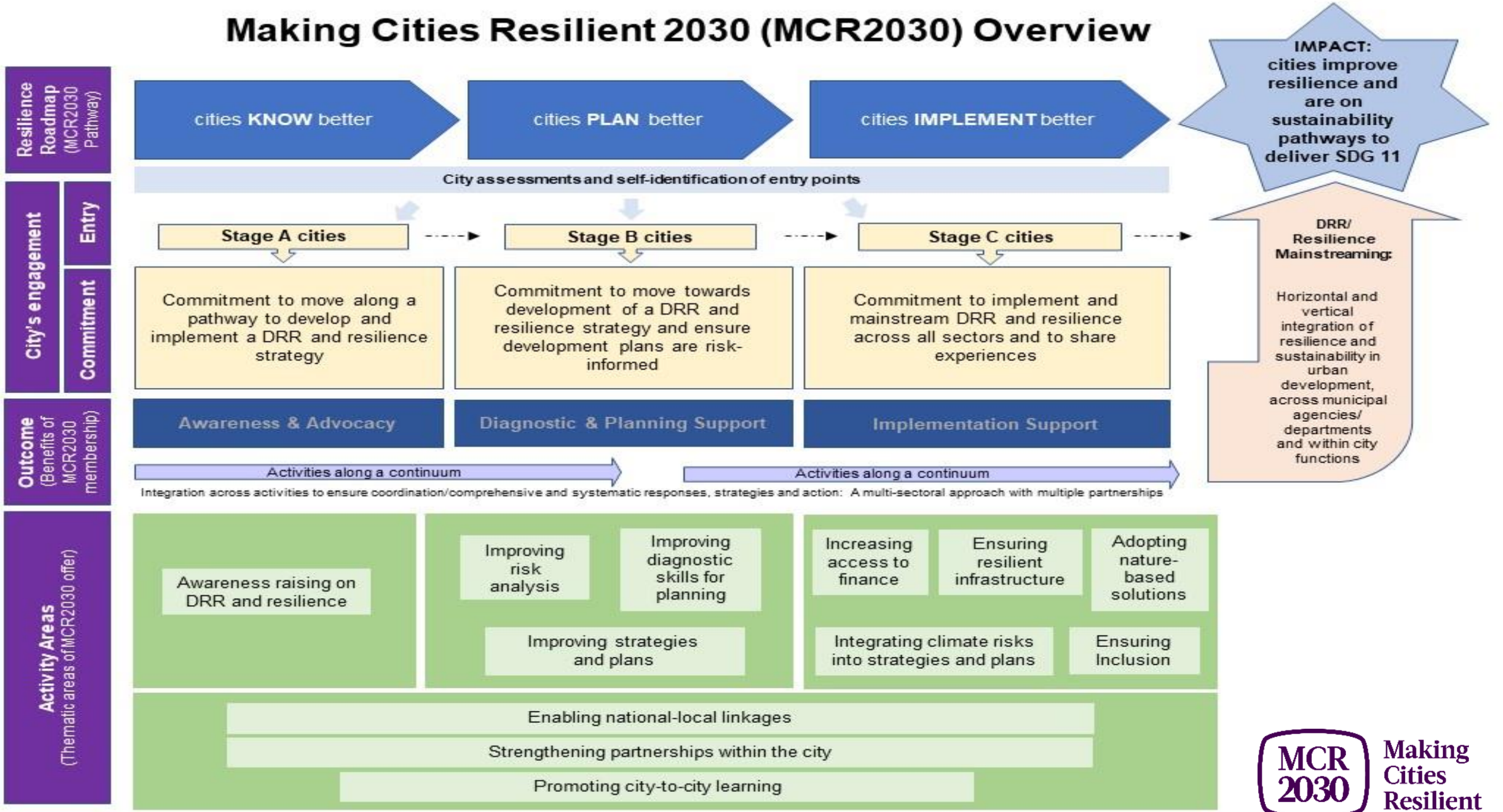
Resilience roadmap

- The resilience roadmap is the pathway MCR2030 uses to guide cities towards resilience.
- It helps cities understand where they are on the resilience journey (Stage A, B or C) and know what to do to reduce risks and improve resilience, and progress further to ensure the cities are safe, resilient, and sustainable.
- Cities can enter MCR2030 at any stage and can access the services that are relevant to their progress.

Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) Overview



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Cities Know Better

Stage A

Induction and orientation

Key themes and activity areas

1. Spread the message: awareness raising on disaster risk reduction and resilience

Cities Plan Better

Stage B

Progression

2. Improving risk analysis
3. Improving diagnostic skills for planning
4. Improving strategies, planning, policies, and responses

Cities Implement Better

Stage C

Implementation

5. Increase access to finance
6. Improving the ability to design and build critical resilient infrastructure
7. Developing and scaling of nature-based solutions
8. Improving inclusion
9. Ensuring climate risk is factored into DRR and resilience strategies

Activities along a continuum

Integration across activities to ensure coordination/comprehensive and systematic responses, strategies, and action

Themes that cut across all three stages

10. Increasing national/regional links and alignment with local governments
11. Improving knowledge exchange with city structures and sectors
12. Improving knowledge exchange between cities

Outcomes

Disaster risk reduction and resilience mainstreaming: Horizontal and vertical integration of resilience and sustainability across municipal agencies and departments, as well as within city functions

Impact

Cities **improve resilience** and are on sustainability pathways to **deliver Sustainable Development Goal 11**

Who can join MCR2030?

- Local governments:

Local governments can participate as **cities**.

For the purposes of the MCR2030, “local government” includes all administrative units which are sub national, such as, but not limited to, cities, municipalities, towns, villages, districts, provinces, states, etc.

Who can join MCR2030?

- Participating entities:

Any national government entity, national association of municipality, development agency, NGO & CSO, academia and research institution, private sector organization, UN entity or organization, networks or interested entities with specific knowledge and expertise that can support cities to progress along the resilience roadmap are encouraged to join and support local governments in making cities resilient.

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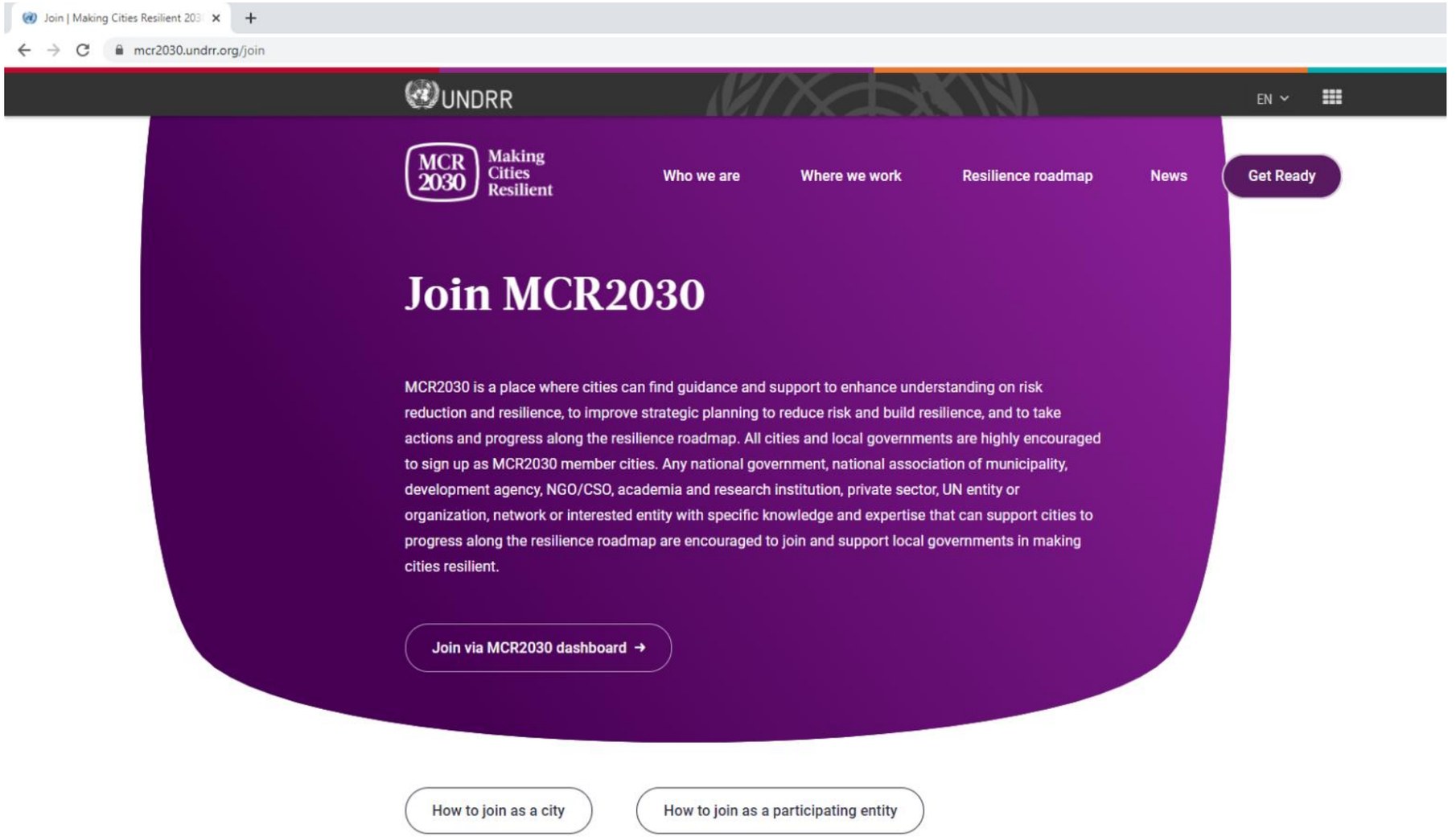
National Governments and Associations of Municipalities

- National governments need **to guide and support development** of DRR and resilience strategies at the local government, by providing guidance and tools, expertise, capacity development, and resources. This may be in the form of a **national level program** for promoting DRR and resilience at the local level, **embedded in the urban development related ministries**. National governments should also **play an active role in creating a network of MCR2030 cities** within a country to foster city-to-city exchanges and learning.
- The partners of the MCR2030 engage with relevant ministries at the national government level, especially those dealing with urban development and issues of DRR and resilience, to **ensure this vertical link** between actions at the national and local levels.
- The national associations of municipalities and other networks/coalitions at the national and regional levels play a key role in **supporting local governments and scaling up impact of MCR2030**

MCR2030 website
https://mcr2030.undrr.org/join



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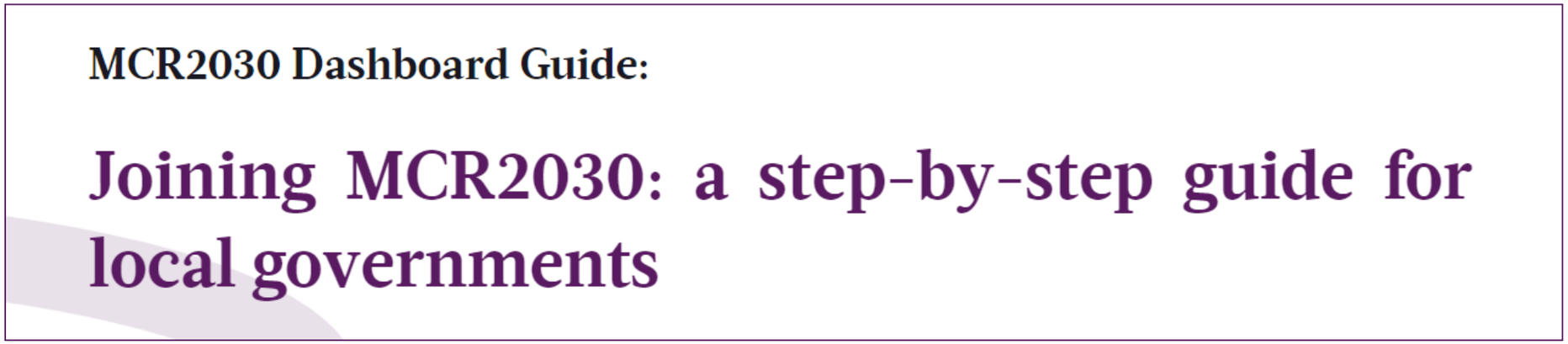
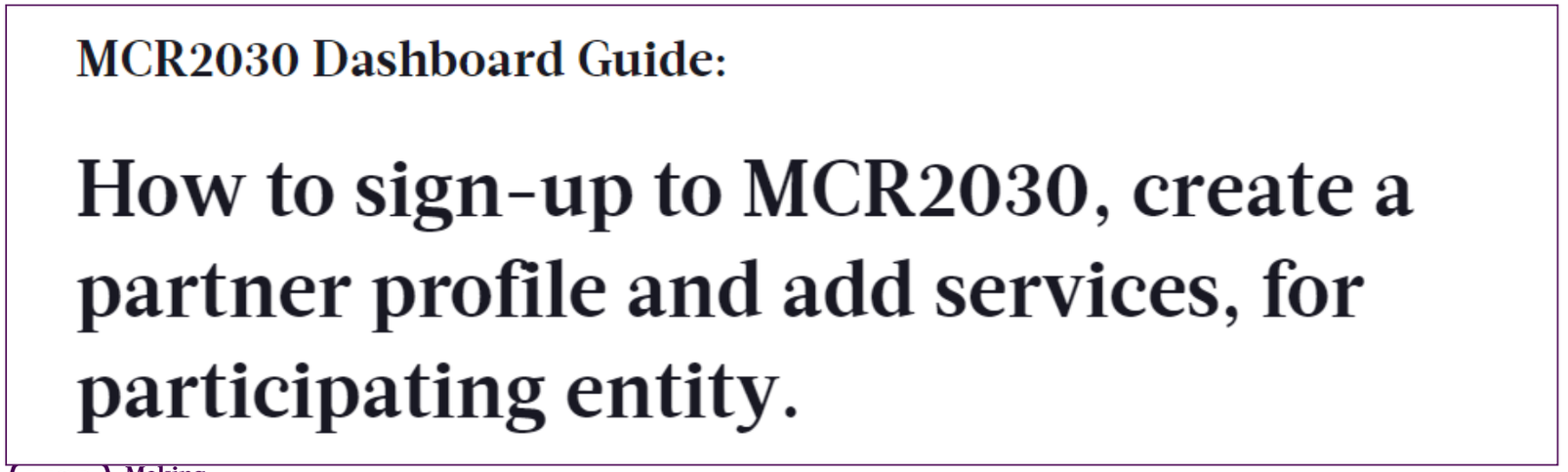
Instructions for cities and organizations to join

- https://mcr2030.undrr.org/how-join-mcr2030-local-government



- https://mcr2030.undrr.org/how-join-mcr2030-participating-entity



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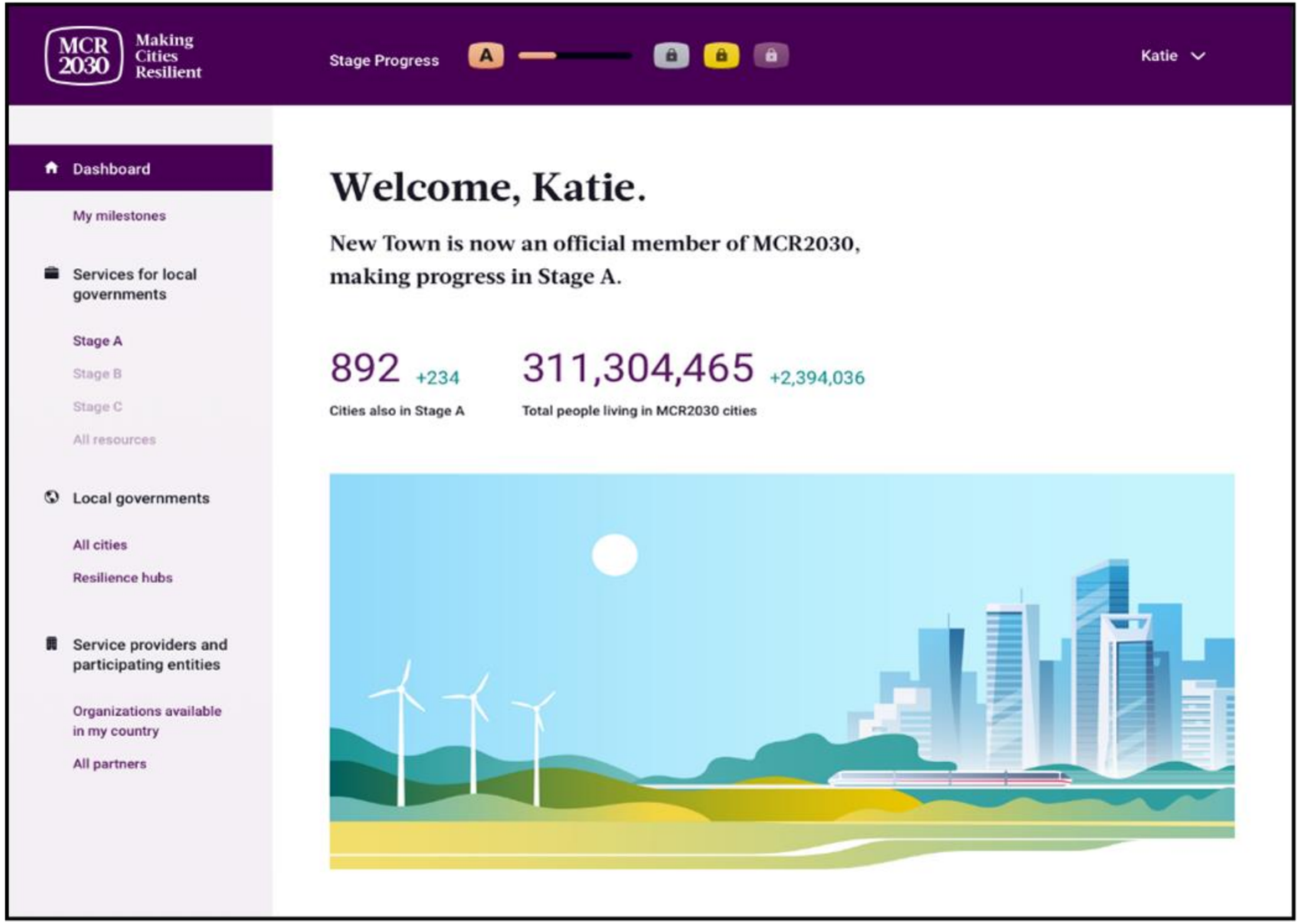
Access to MCR2030 Dashboard

- https://mcr2030dashboard.undrr.org



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Questions?

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

PARIS2015
COP21·CMP11

NEW URBAN AGENDA

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What is MCR2030 Dashboard?

http://mcr2030dashboard.undrr.org

Glossary

- **Dashboard:** A closed online space only accessible by participating cities and organizations of MCR2030.

- Who can access?
  - **Participating entity:** Another name for partner, any entity with specific knowledge and expertise that can support cities to progress along the resilience roadmap e.g., national government, national association of municipality, development agency, non-governmental organizations (NGO)/civil society organizations (CSO), academia and research institution, private sector organization, UN entity or organization, networks, etc.
  - **City or local government:** Administrative unit which are sub national, such as, but not limited to, cities, municipalities, towns, villages, districts, provinces, states, etc.

- **Service**: Something that an organization (participating entity) offers to cities, related to DRR and resilience matching the 3-stage resilience roadmap. For example, training, workshop, a grant, consulting services, risk assessment, etc.

- **PreventionWeb account:** The username and password for registering and logging in to the MCR2030 dashboard. You can also use it on preventionweb.net, to access more UNDRR features.

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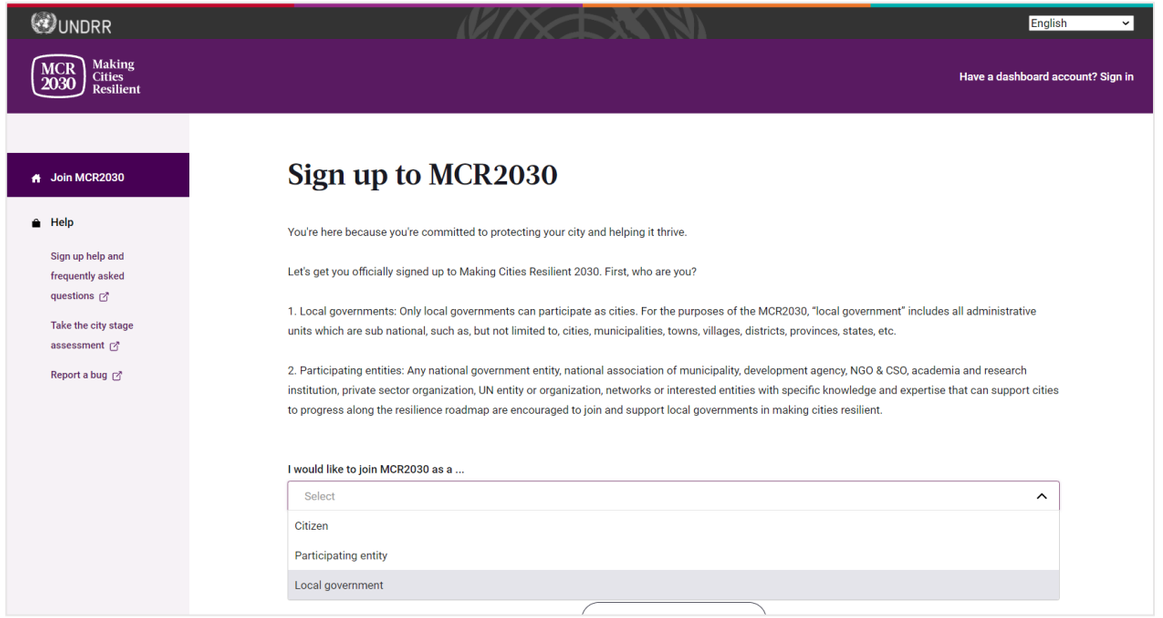
MCR2030 dashboard

- **A closed online space** only accessible by cities and participating entities of MCR2030.

- Primary tool to facilitate the meet up between cities, partner organizations, specialized service providers, and support cities to progress along the resilience roadmap journey

- Joining MCR2030 = access to the dashboard



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Who can access the dashboard?

- **City or local government:** Administrative unit which are sub national, such as, but not limited to, cities, municipalities, towns, villages, districts, provinces, states, etc.

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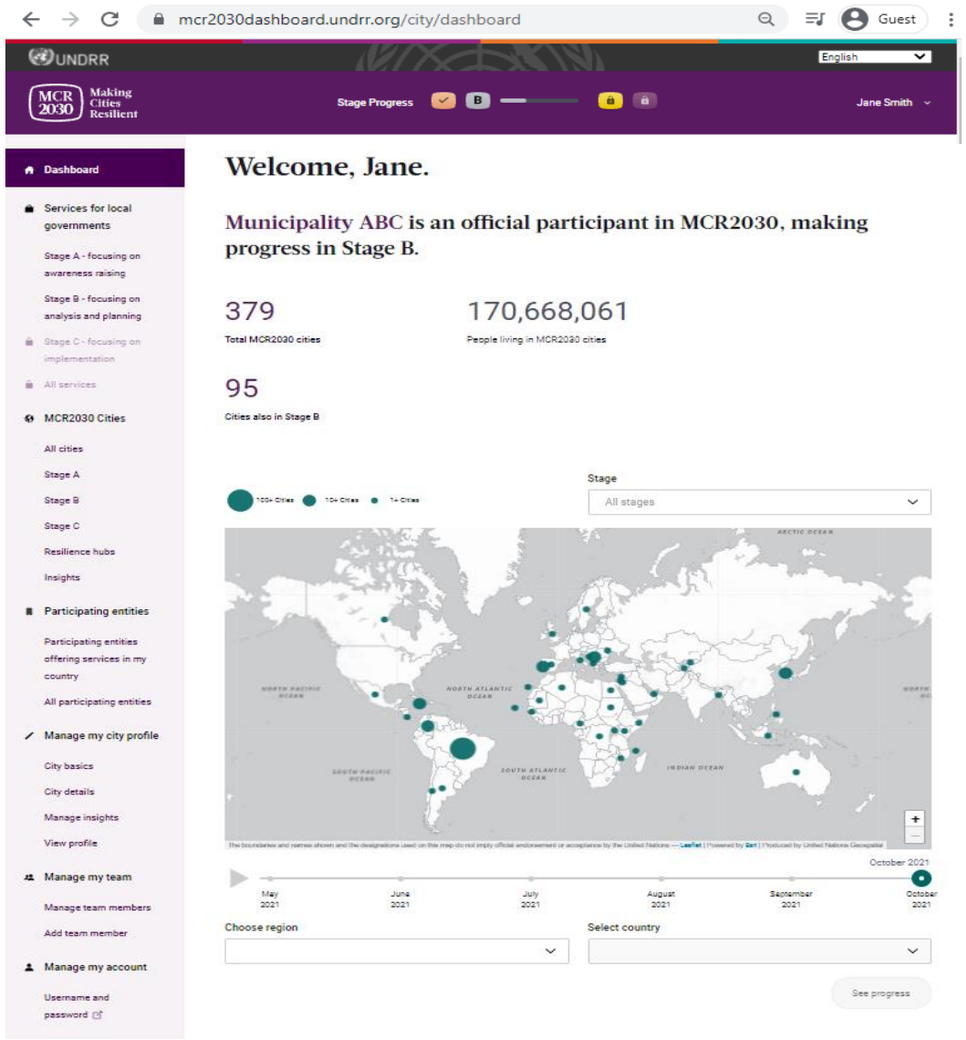
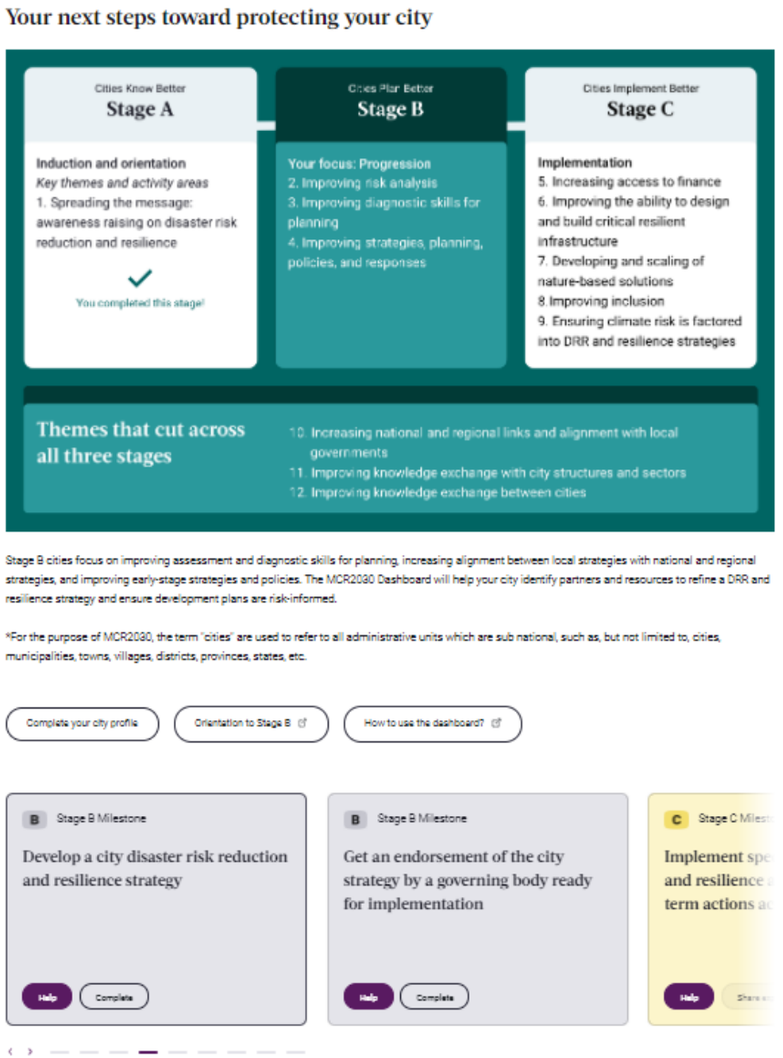


What can city users do on the dashboard?

- Cities can see where they are on the resilience roadmap (Stage A, B or C) and what actions they should focus on to step up resilience building in the city
- Cities can search for specific services that can help them complete certain steps and progress along the resilience roadmap (searchable by relevant stages, themes, service providers, type of services, etc.)
- Cities can report achievements and move from Stage A to B and B to C, unlock access to more services and progress further along the resilience journey.



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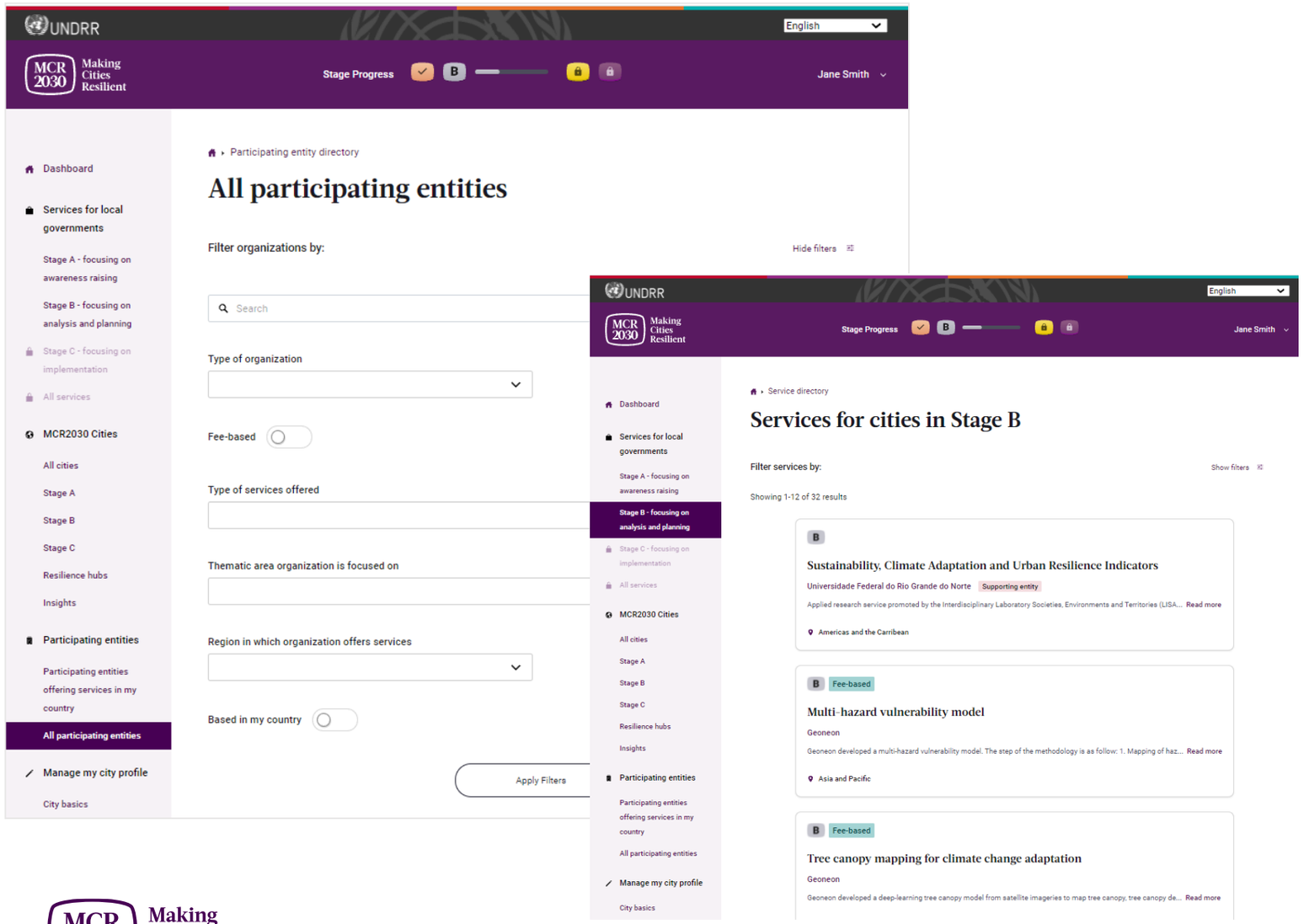
What can city users do on the dashboard?



- Cities can search participating entities that have the expertise matching to their needs and contact them for collaboration
- Cities can see the guidance and support provided by their national government entities, if any
- Cities can access help and many other useful information that will support cities to progress further on their resilience journey

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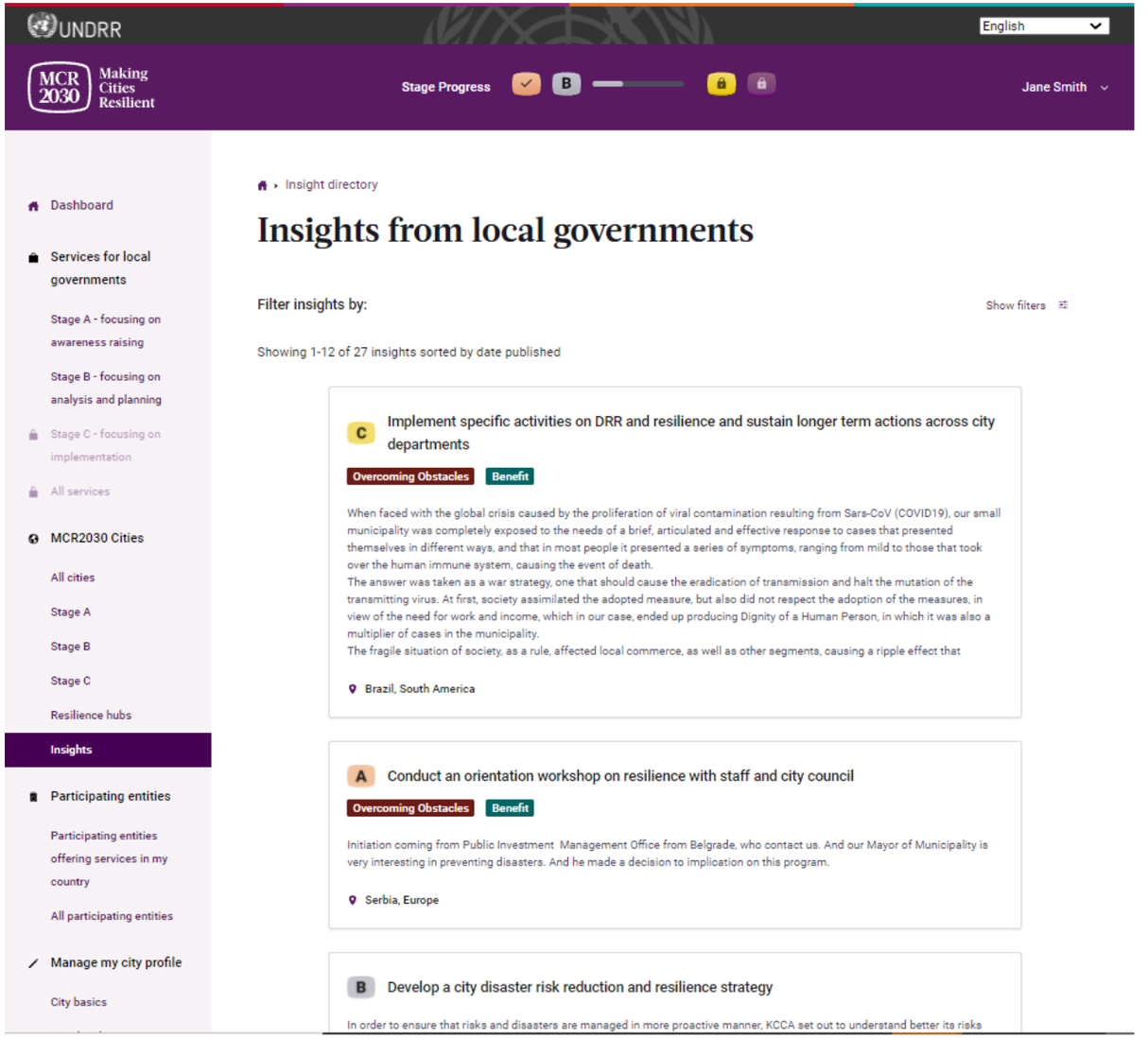
What can city users do on the dashboard?

- Cities can share insights and lessons learned and make them visible to other cities and participating entities. It's a place cities can showcase their progress and seek potential collaboration!

- Cities can see other MCR2030 cities and contact them for exchanges and learning



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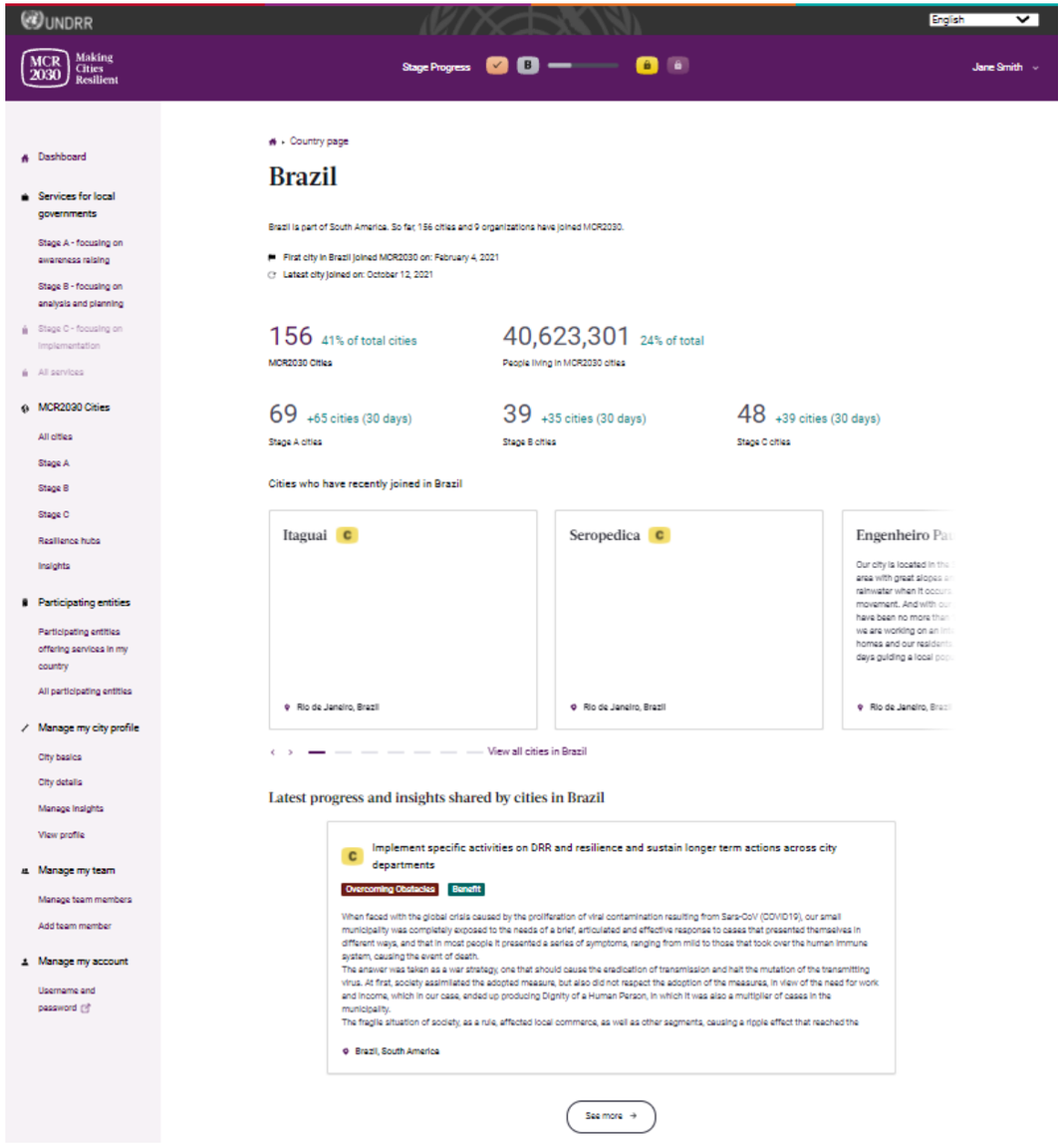
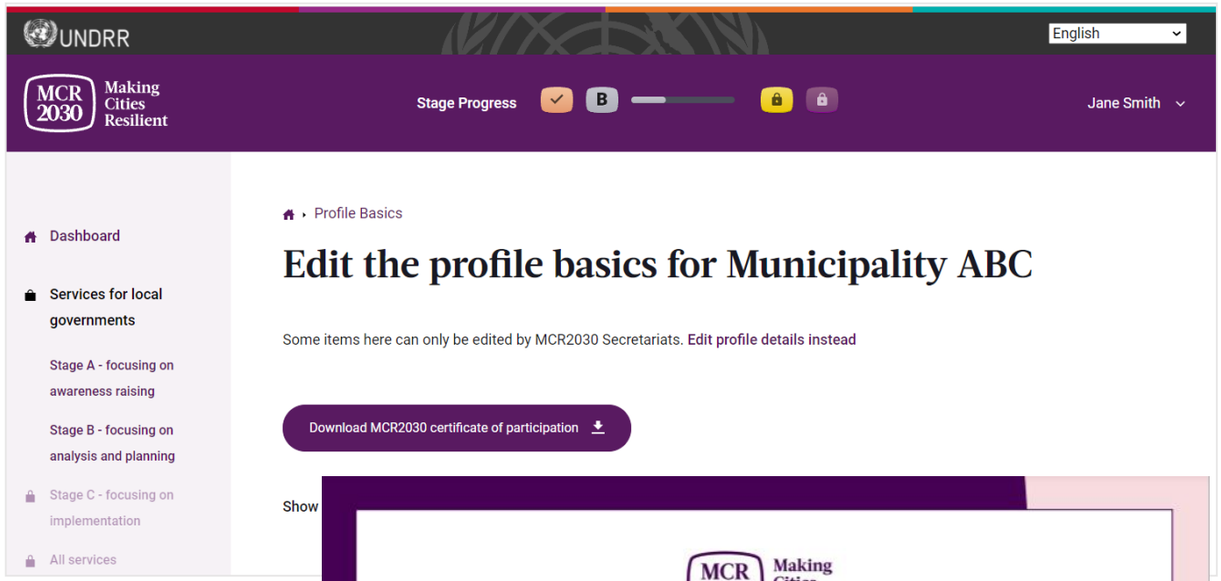
What can city users do on the dashboard?

- Cities can see a country's progress on local resilience
- See insights shared by their peer cities
- See partners and their services offered to cities in your country
- See national government guidance for cities



What can city users do on the dashboard?

- Cities can download certificate of participation and many other media and guided resources
- More than 1 team member can be added to the same city account
- Cities can always update city profiles (both the basics and details)
- …. and many more



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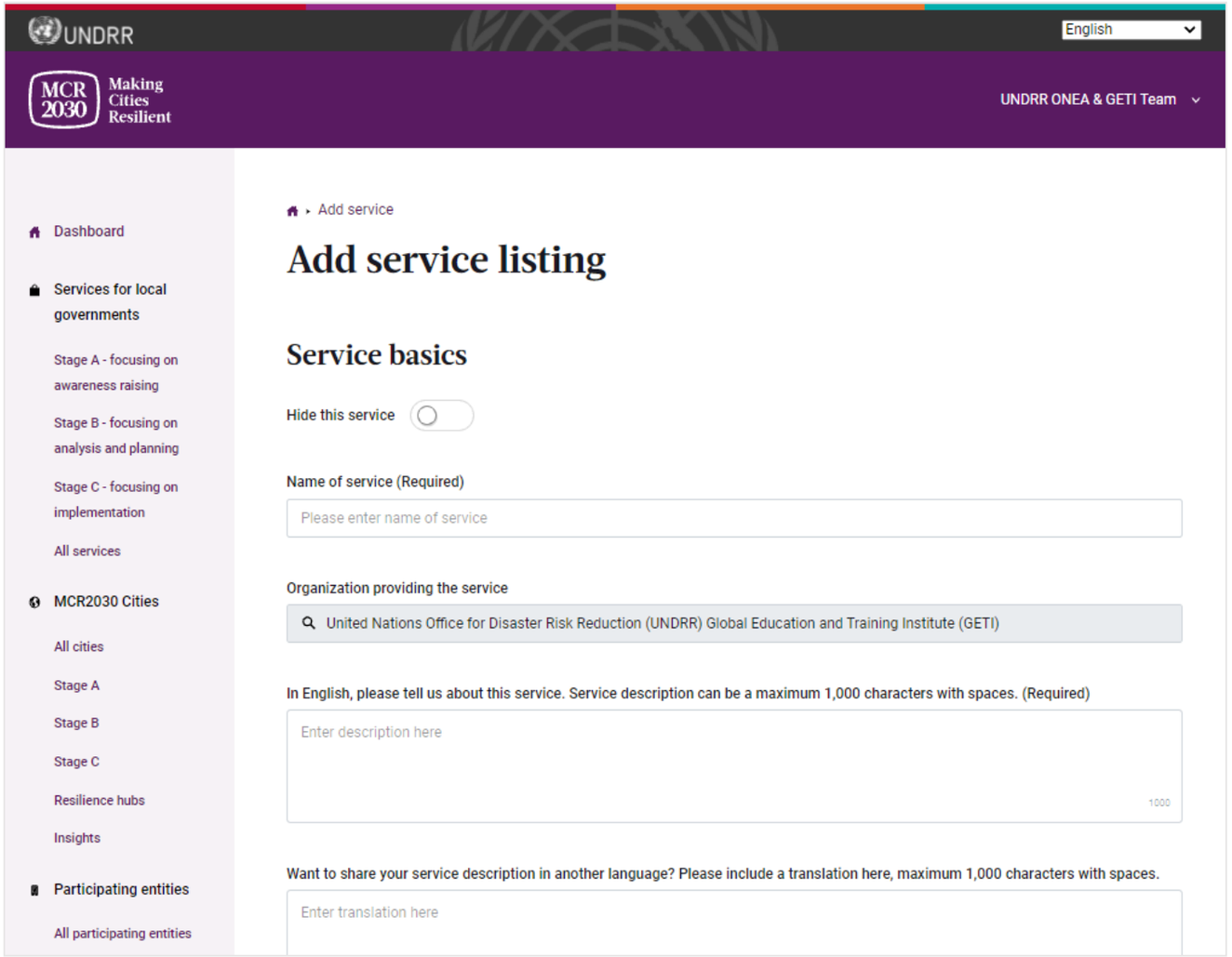
What can participating entity users do on the dashboard?

- List and publicize services that can help cities progress along the resilience roadmap
- Search for cities matching their requirements for potential collaboration
- Search for good case examples from cities
- Use the dashboard to explore potential new market
- Explore potential collaboration with other partners that provide complimentary services

.... and many more!



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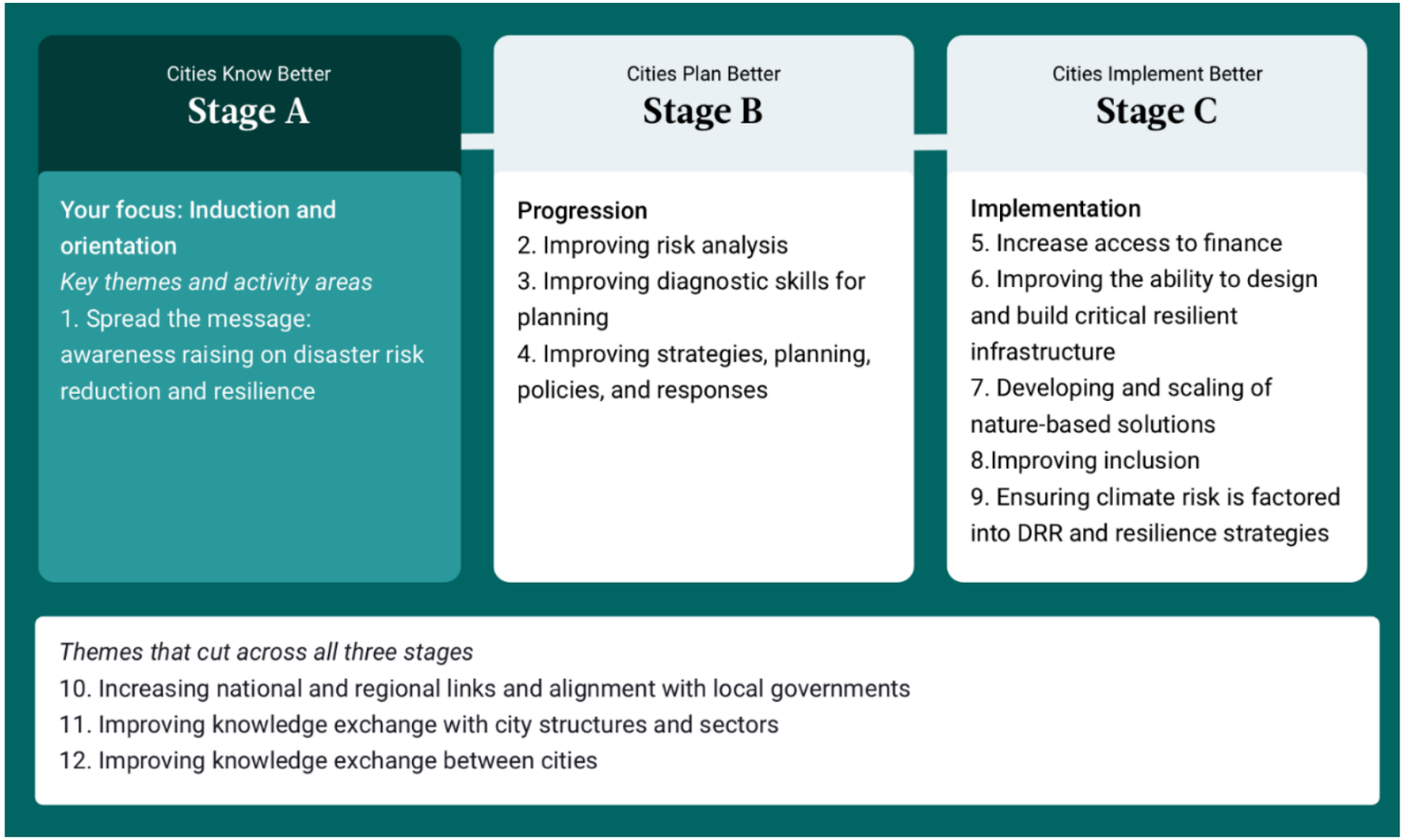
List your services!

- Listing your services to help cities get in touch for specific support.
- The more specific you can describe your service, the better for cities to find you.
- Services will be categorized into the 12 thematic areas of the MCR2030 resilience roadmap



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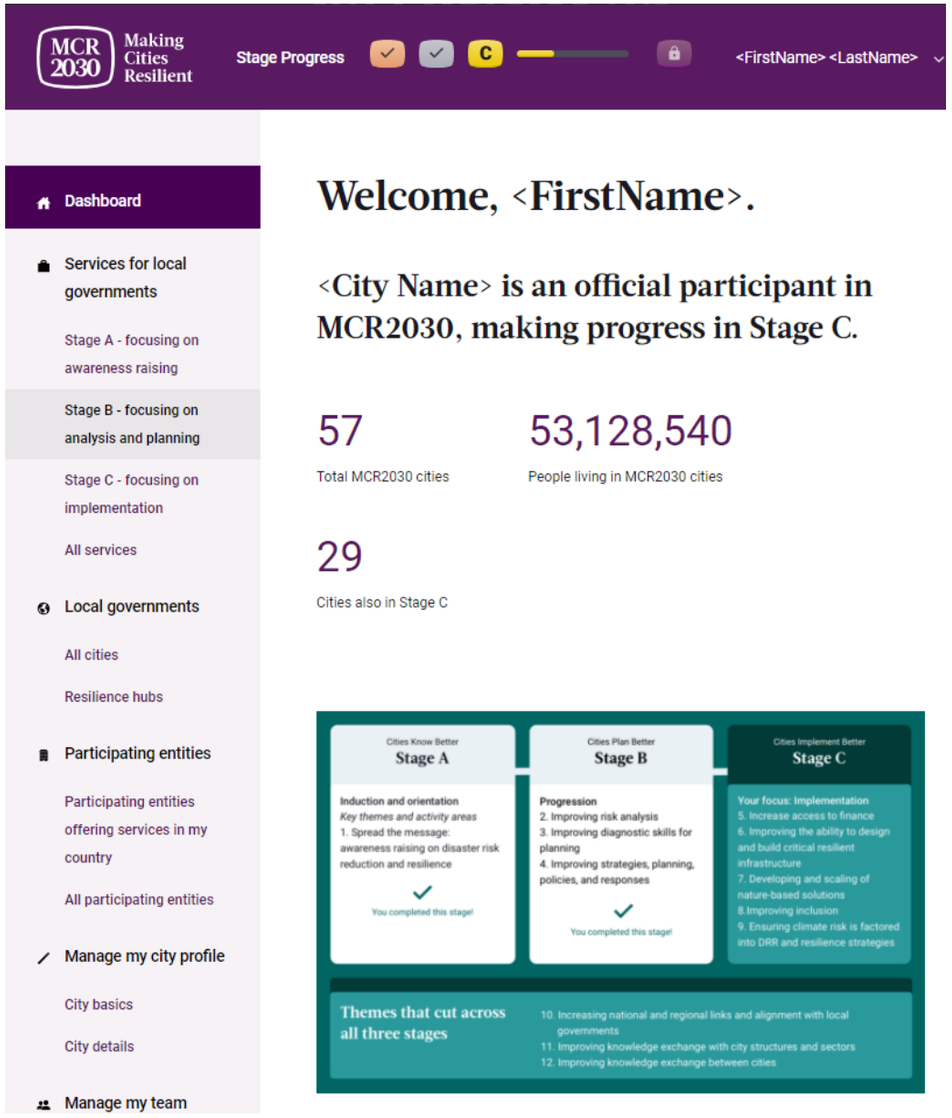
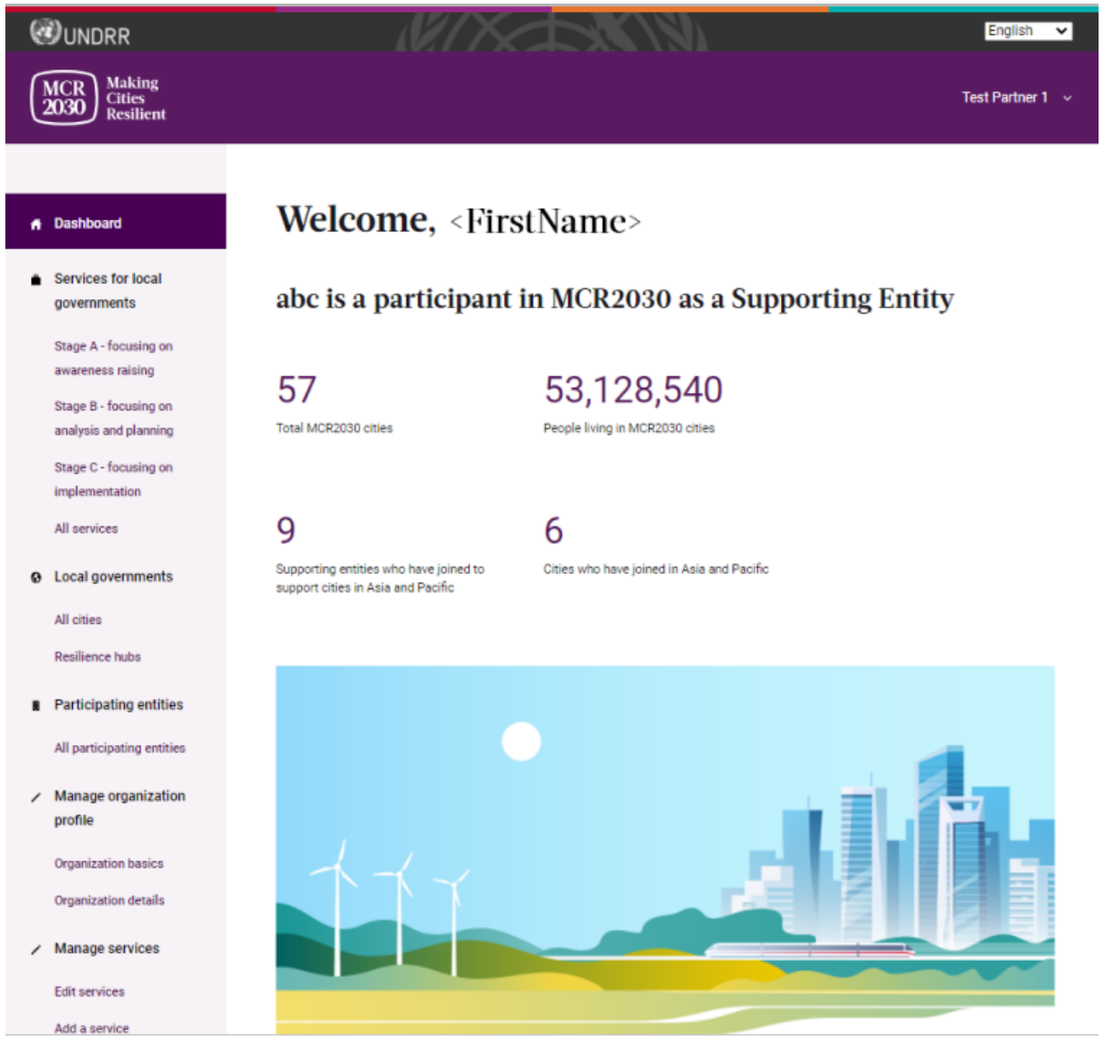
City view



Participating Entity View



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What can we do on the dashboard?

- Cities can search for specific services that can help them complete certain steps and progress along the resilience roadmap.
- Cities can find partners that have the expertise matching to their needs.
- Cities can use the resilience roadmap to help keep track of progress in becoming resilient.
- Cities can move from Stage A to B and B to C, unlock access to more services and progress further along the resilience journey.
- Cities can share insights and experience with other cities. It’s a place cities can showcase their progress and seek potential collaboration!

- Participating entities can list and publicize the services that contribute to risk reduction and resilience
- Participating entities can search for cities matching their requirements for potential collaboration
- Participating entities can use the dashboard to explore potential new market

.... and many more!

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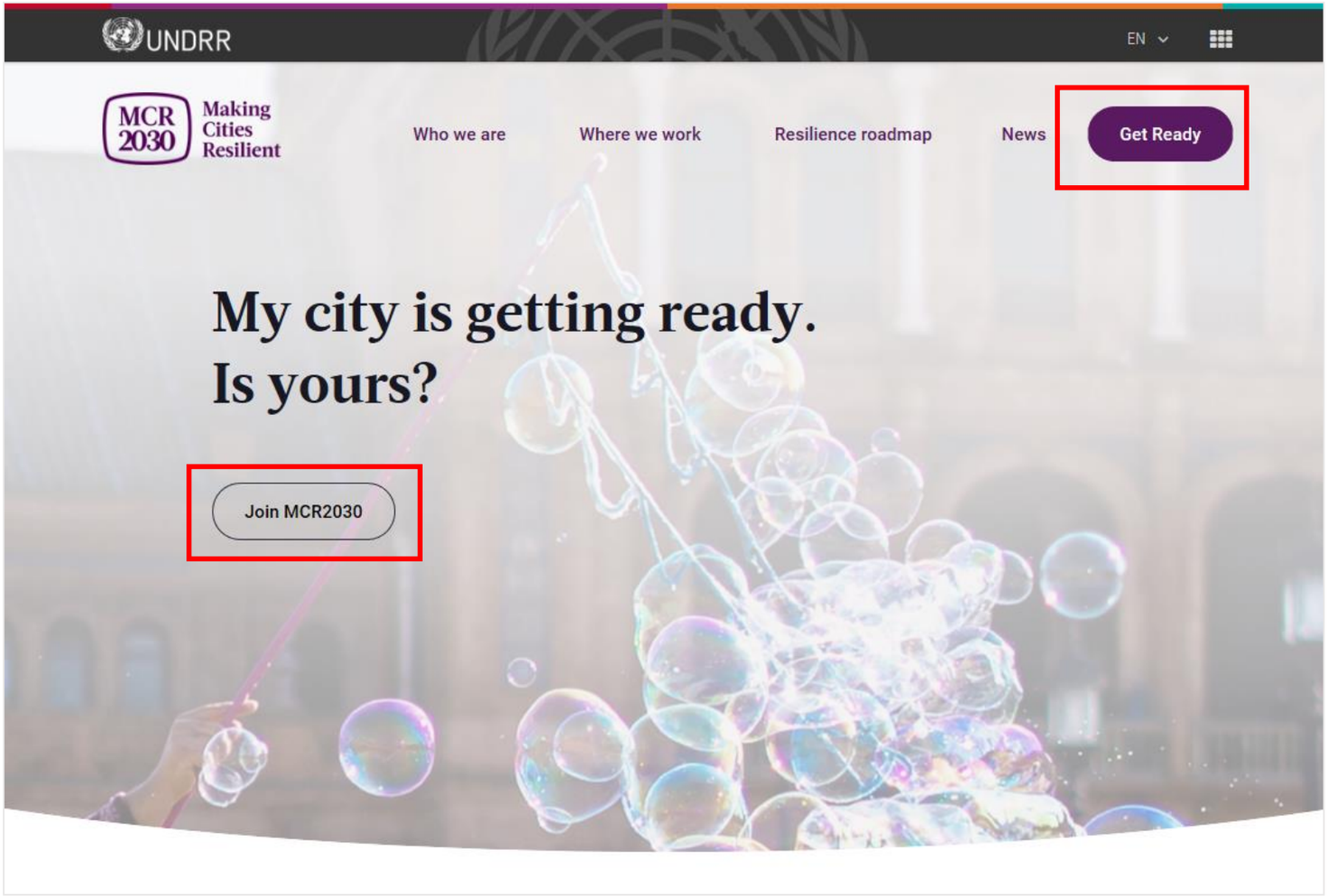
Join now!

MCR2030 website (public access) https://mcr2030.undrr.org



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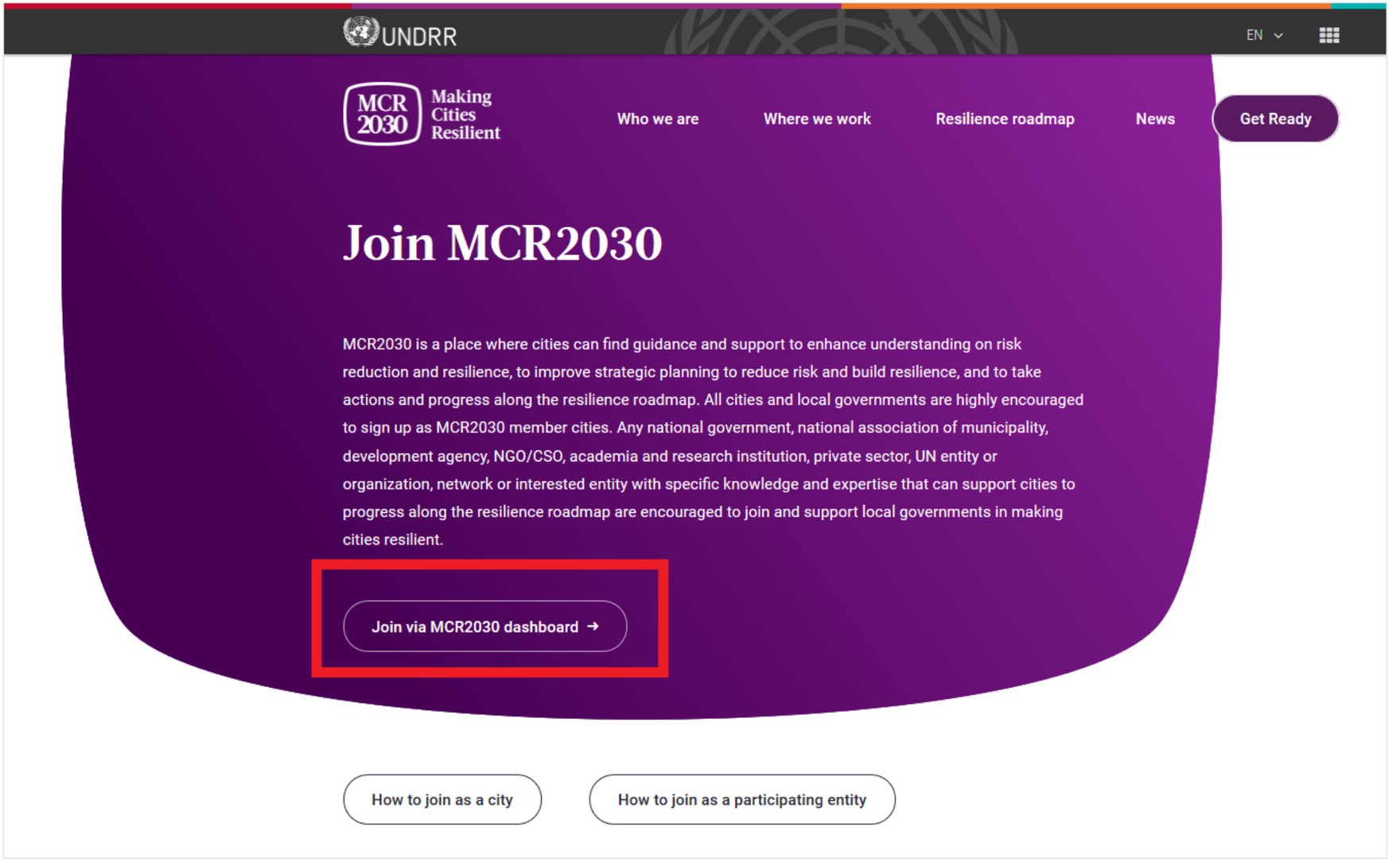

http://mcr2030dashboard.undrr.org

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Contact us

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

PARIS2015 COP21·CMP11

NEW URBAN AGENDA

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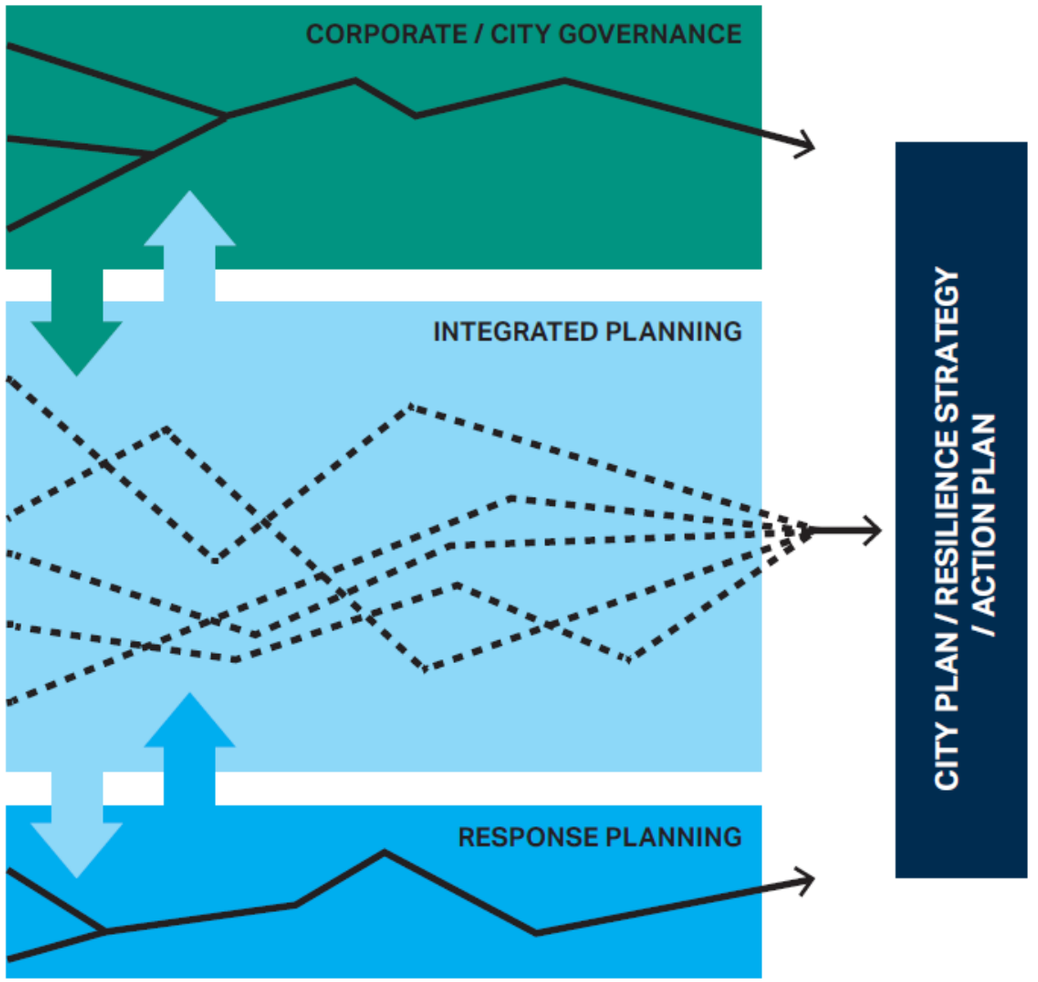
Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities

Based on the Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient

The Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient – the Guiding Principles

1. ORGANISE FOR DISASTER RESILIENCE
2. IDENTIFY, UNDERSTAND AND USE CURRENT AND FUTURE RISK SCENARIOS
3. STRENGTHEN FINANCIAL CAPABILITY FOR RESILIENCE
4. PURSUE RESILIENT URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN
5. SAFEGUARD NATURAL BUFFERS TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTIVE FUNCTIONS OFFERED BY NATURAL CAPITAL
6. STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY FOR RESILIENCE
7. UNDERSTAND AND STRENGTHEN SOCIETAL CAPACITY FOR RESILIENCE
8. INCREASE INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE
9. ENSURE EFFECTIVE DISASTER RESPONSE
10. EXPEDITE RECOVERY AND BUILD BACK BETTER



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Learn more about the 10 Essentials at: https://mcr2030.undrr.org/ten-essentials-making-cities-resilient

Introduction to the Scorecard

- The **Disaster Resilient Scorecard for Cities (Scorecard)** aims to:
  - **Assist local governments in monitoring and reviewing progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030**
  - **Enable the development of a local DRR and resilience strategies.**

- Developed by IBM, AECOM, and UNDRR with the support from the European Commission and USAID, and launched in May 2017 at the Global Platform for DRR in Cancun.

- The scorecard is now the predominant tool of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign, replacing any predecessor versions of the Scorecard and the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LG-SAT).

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Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities

Preliminary Assessment

Detailed Assessment

- Provides a set of **assessments** that allow cities to assess their disaster resilience, structured around the new 10 Essentials for Making Cities Resilient.
- **Preliminary** has just **47 criteria** and simpler scoring. Designed for use in multi-stakeholder workshops and reports back directly progress made against Sendai targets. (Scoring between 0-3)
- **Detailed** assessment includes **117 criteria**. (Scoring between 0-5)

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Scorecard (PDF)

This Scorecard provides a set of assessments that will allow local governments to monitor and review progress and challenges in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: 2015-2030, and assess their disaster resilience. It is structured around UNISDR's Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient.

What do we mean by resilience? The scope of the *Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities*

Resilience as defined by the Sendai Framework is the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its Essential basic structures and functions through risk management.

Increasingly in the context of cities it is framed around the ability to withstand and bounce back from both acute shocks (natural and manmade) such as floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, wild-fires, chemical spills, power outages, as well as chronic stresses occurring over longer time scales, such as groundwater depletion or deforestation, or socio-economic issues such as homelessness and unemployment.

Disaster resilience, and indeed this Scorecard, covers the ability of a city to understand the disaster risks it may face, to mitigate those risks, and to respond to disasters that may occur so that immediate and longer term loss of life or damage to livelihoods, property, infrastructure, economic activity and the environment is minimized. However, this also requires practitioners to consider the chronic stresses can affect the likelihood or severity of an acute shock event, as well as undermine a city's capacity to respond and adapt. For example, deforestation may increase the potential for flash flooding, or deprived (and likely uninsured) communities may not be able to rebuild their homes and businesses after a major earthquake. Figure 1 depicts the scope of the Scorecard in relation to the range of shocks and stresses that a city may face.

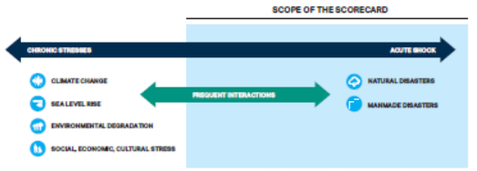

Figure 1: The scope of the Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities

Essential 01: Organize for Resilience

Put in place an organizational structure and identify the necessary processes to understand and act on reducing disaster risks.

Recognizing that the exact format / structure will vary within and between countries, this will include but is not limited to:

- Establishing a single point of coordination in the city, accepted by all stakeholders.
- Exercising strong leadership and commitment at the highest elected level within the city authority, such as the Mayor.
- Ensuring that all departments understand the importance of disaster risk reduction for achieving objectives of their policies and programs; and that they have a framework within which to collaborate as required.
- Ensuring that all city government discussions routinely capture resilience implications; that the resilience implications of policies and standards in use are also assessed; and that action is taken upon these as needed.
- Engaging and building alliances with all relevant stakeholder groups including government at all levels (e.g. national, state, city, county, parish or other subdivision, neighbouring cities or countries as applicable), civil society and community organizations and the private sector.
- Engaging and learning from other city networks and initiatives (e.g. city to city learning programmes, climate change, resilience initiatives etc.)
- Establish necessary strategies, acts, laws, codes or integrate resilience qualities into existing policies aimed at preventing the creation of risk and reduction of existing risk.
- Creating policies to gather and manage data for sharing amongst all stakeholders and citizens.
- Putting in place reporting mechanisms for all citizens that capture key information about resilience and promote transparency, accountability and improved data capture over time (e.g. consider use of UNISDR tools e.g. this Scorecard) and enable information sharing with other organizations and with the public.

Data you will need to answer this section of the Scorecard will include: organization charts; lists of organizations by area, subject and other criteria; as applicable, memoranda of understanding (MOUs) and other role descriptions for each organization concerned; names of key individuals involved; meeting minutes and actions from the organizations concerned; a list of information and data available to reach stakeholder.

***Note:** Data sharing can be important in helping to organise for resilience; assessment criteria covering data sharing are included under Essential 6.*

Preliminary assessment

Ref	Subject / Issue	Question / Assessment Area	Indicative measurement scale	Comments
P 1.1	Plan making	Does the city master plan (or relevant strategy/plan) include and implement disaster risk reduction approaches in line with the Sendai Framework? By 'plan' we typically mean some form of city wide plan, cross cutting strategy or vision. This could be a spatial plan, an infrastructure plan or an environmental or sustainability plan, providing it complies with the criteria from Sendai Framework paragraph 27 (b). Alternatively, if a city has a stand-alone disaster risk reduction plan / policy / strategy in place in line with the national strategies this can also demonstrate compliance. For compliance the plan should have coverage across all of the ten essentials.	3 – Fully integrated DDR plan, full Sendai Framework compliance and coverage across all of the Ten Essentials. 2 – Stand-alone DDR plan complying with Sendai Framework and addressing all of the Ten Essentials. 1 – Plans offering partial compliance with Sendai Framework and covering some of the Ten Essentials. 0 – No plans / compliance.	To comply with the Sendai Framework paragraph 27 (b), a relevant local strategy should include: • time frames and targets • indicators • objectives and measures aiming at preventing the creation of risk • objectives and measures aiming at the reduction of existing risk • objectives and measures aiming at the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience It should also cover each of the Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient.
P 1.2	Organization, coordination and participation	Is there a multi-agency/sectoral mechanism with appropriate authority and resources to address disaster risk reduction?	3 – All lead agency teams are well established, properly resourced and with proper authority to act across all DRR stages. 2 – All lead agency teams are well established, properly resourced and with authority to act, but there is inconsistency in resourcing across the key DRR stages. 1 – City teams have authority and convening power but do not have proper inter-agency support and / or are under resourced. 0 – Lead agencies lack proper authority and are under resourced.	Think about this for pre-event, event response and post disaster response. Is there a clear all-agency DRR organizational chart? Does each agency or entity have a clear and documented role and has it agreed to this role? Are funding allocations clearly established for co-ordination functions?
P 1.3	Integration	Is resilience properly integrated with other key city functions / portfolios? (e.g., planning, sustainability, investment case approval, finance and compliance, community engagement, emergency management, code compliance, infrastructure management, communications etc.)	3 – Explicit or semi-explicit decision point for resilience in decision-making processes, applied to all policy and budget proposals in all relevant functional areas. 2 – No formal process, but disaster resilience benefits are generally understood to be "helpful" to a proposal, in most functional areas. 1 – Applied ad hoc or occasionally. 0 – Not applied.	Is disaster resilience considered routinely as part of "day-to-day" decision making and budgeting, as opposed to being a separate issue disconnected with day-to-day government activity?

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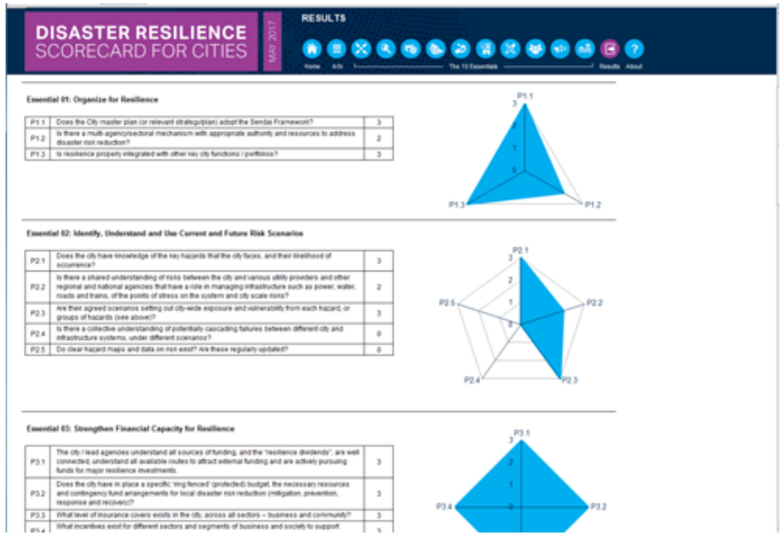
Scorecard (Excel Tool)



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UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

DISASTER RESILIENCE SCORECARD FOR CITIES

MAY 2017

DETAILED LEVEL ASSESSMENT

MCR 2030

Sample Indicator and Scoring

Essential 1. Plan making

Question 1.1.1 Risk Consideration in Plan Making

To what extent are risk factors considered within the City Vision / Strategic Plan?

5 – The plan includes a range of actions / priorities (e.g. urban growth and infrastructure projects) that directly respond to current and anticipated future risks.

4 – The plan includes a range of actions / priorities (e.g. urban growth and infrastructure projects) that directly respond to current identified risks

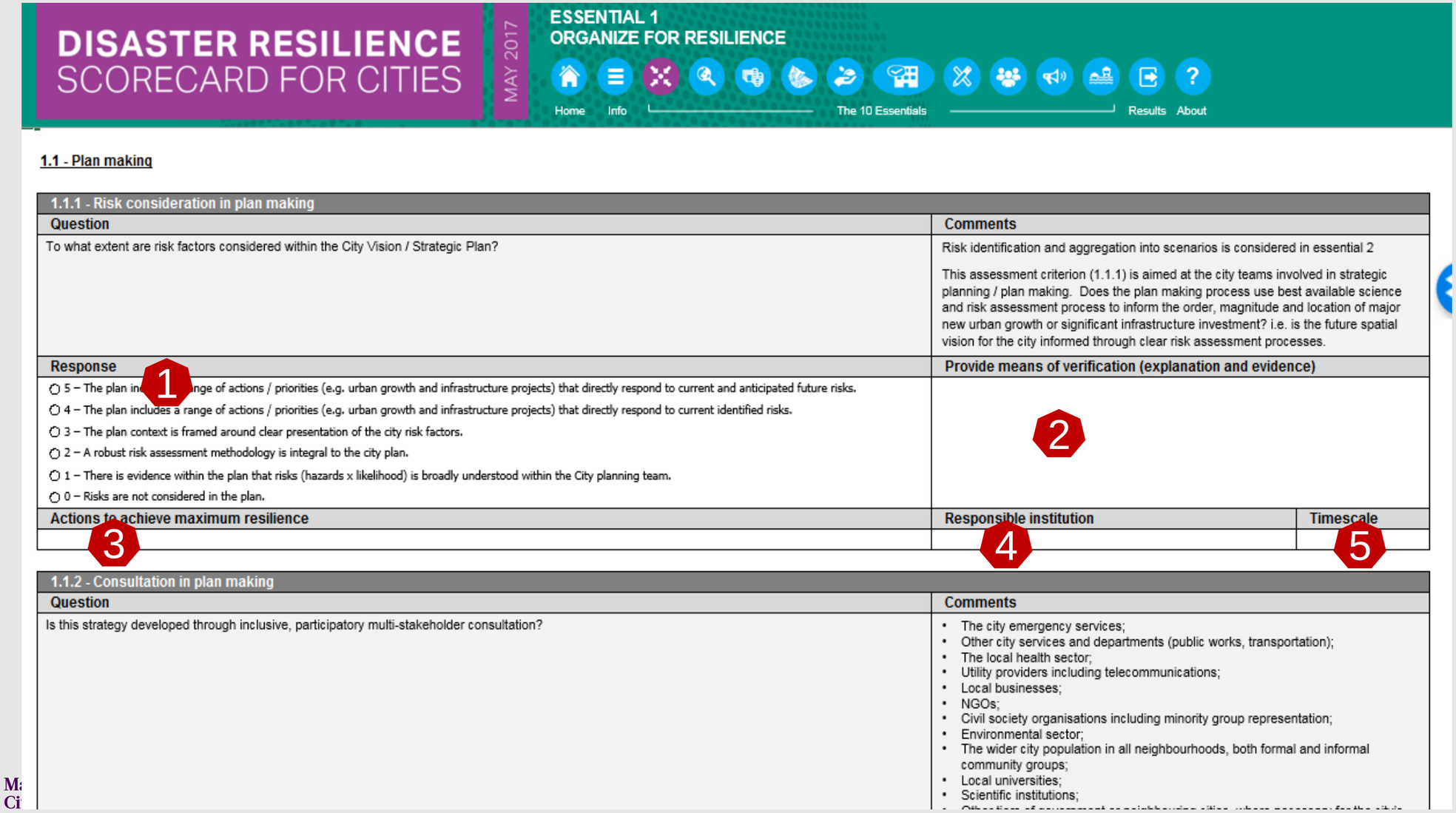
3 – The plan context is framed around clear presentation of the city risk factors

2 – A robust risk assessment methodology is integral to the city plan.

1 – There is evidence within the plan that risks (hazards x likelihood) is broadly understood within the City planning team.

0 – Risks are not considered in the plan

Using the Scorecard Excel Tool



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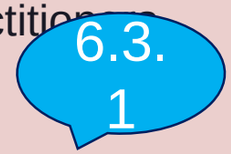
Essential 1: Organize Resilience

1.1 Plan Making	1.2 Organization	1.3 Integration	1.4 Data capture
Risk factors considering	Organizational arrangement for different types of disasters- (one point or coordination) to ensure consistency in response	Integration of disaster resilience with other initiatives	Data on the city resilience is shared with other organizations/ practitioners
Strategy development in a participatory consultation	Roles and accountability cleared defined		
City Plan reviewed regularly	Agency teams established with authority and resources to deliver DRR		
	In kind contributions		



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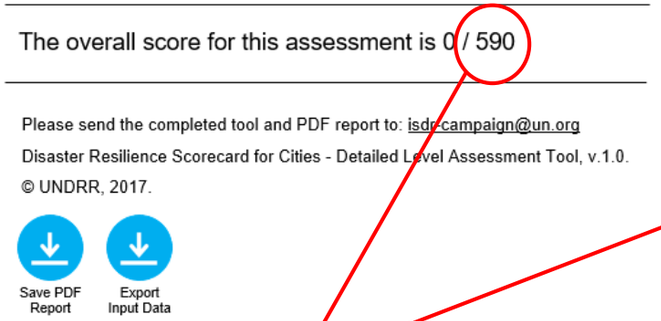
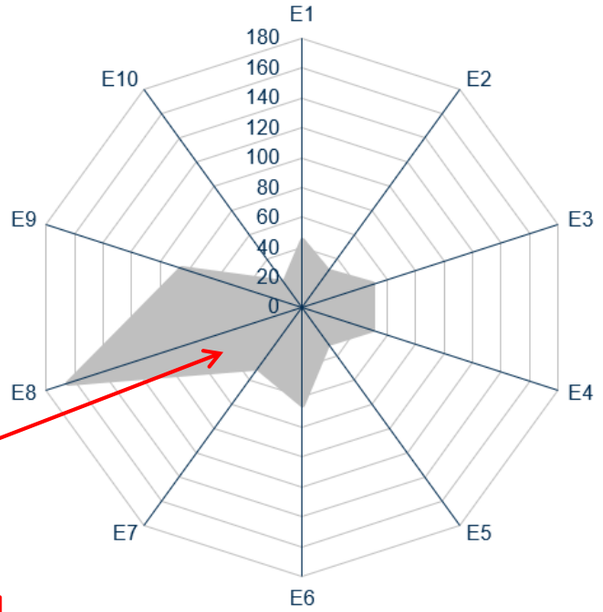
Analyzing Results – Overall Score

Go to ‘Results’ Tab





Maximum possible score
(reflected in the grey area* in the web diagram)

*Each essentials has different numbers of indicators, therefore the maximum possible scores for each essential will be different. For example, Essential 1 has 9 indicators. The maximum score for each indicator is 5. So, the maximum possible score for Essential 1 is 45. Similarly, as Essential 10 has 4 indicators, the maximum possible score for Essential 10 is 20.

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Analyzing Results – Overall Score

Example 1:

The overall score for this assessment is 590 / 590

Please send the completed tool and PDF report to: isdr-campaign@un.org

Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities - Detailed Level Assessment Tool, v.1.0.

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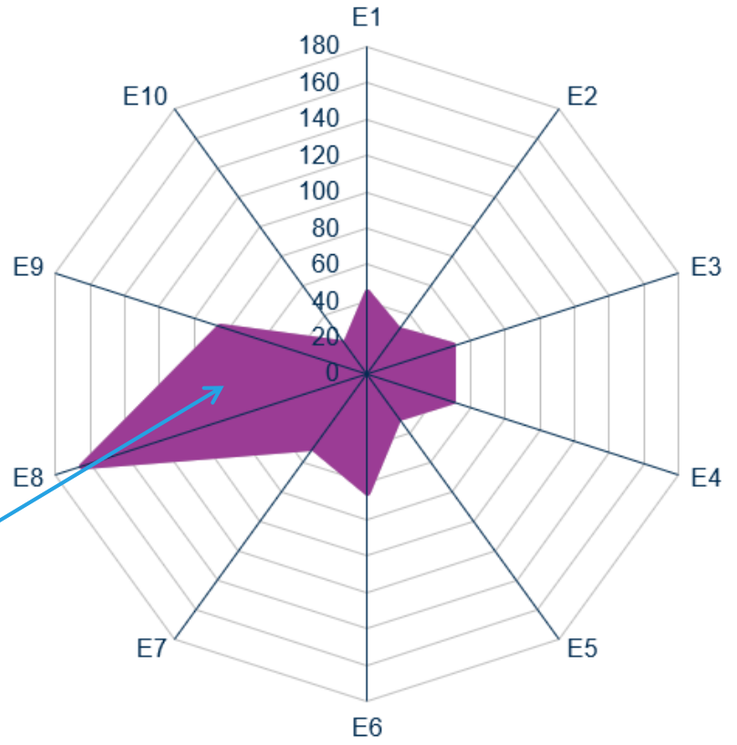
Save PDF Report

Export Input Data



Actual score
(reflected in the purple area in the web diagram)

How is this city doing?

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Analyzing Results – Overall Score

Example 2:

The overall score for this assessment is 355 / 590

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Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities - Detailed Level Assessment Tool, v.1.0.

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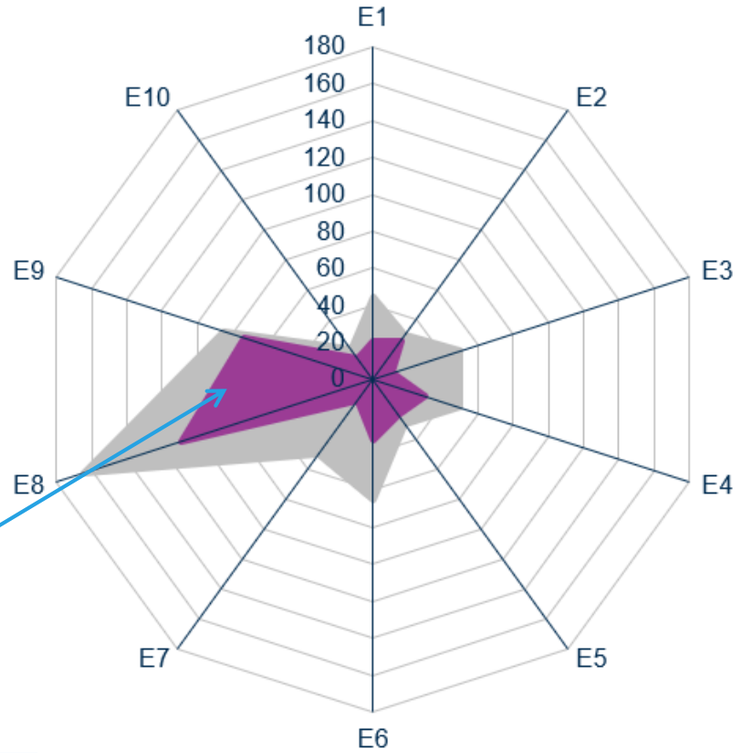
Save PDF Report

Export Input Data



Actual score
(reflected in the purple area in the web diagram)

How is this city doing?

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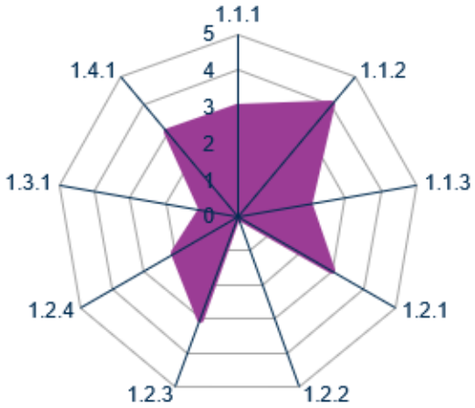
Analyzing Results – by essentials

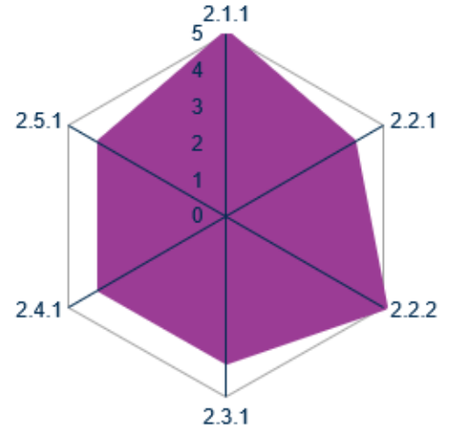
Essential 01: Organize for Resilience

1.1.1	Risk consideration in plan making.	3
1.1.2	Consultation in plan making.	4
1.1.3	Review of strategic plans.	2
1.2.1	Pre-event planning and preparation.	3
1.2.2	Co-ordination of event response.	0
1.2.3	City resources for managing organisation, co-ordination and participation.	3
1.2.4	Identification of physical contributions.	2
1.3.1	Integration of disaster resilience with other initiatives.	1
1.4.1	Extent to which data on the city's resilience position is shared with other organizations involved with the city's resilience.	3



Essential 02: Identify, Understand and Use Current and Future Risk Scenarios

2.1.1	Knowledge of hazards (also called perils, or shocks and stresses) that the city faces, and their likelihood.	5
2.2.1	Knowledge of exposure and vulnerability.	4
2.2.2	Damage and loss estimation.	5
2.3.1	Understanding of critical assets and the linkages between these.	4
2.4.1	Hazard maps.	4
2.5.1	Update process.	4



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Benefits

The benefits of completing the scorecard extend far beyond reporting – the conversations the process can generate may even be more important than the score. If completed in a collaborative way, cities can:

- Establish a **baseline measurement** of their current level of disaster resilience
- Increase **awareness and understanding** of resilience challenges
- Enable **dialogue between key city stakeholders** who may otherwise not collaborate regularly
- Enable **discussion of priorities for investment and action**, based on a shared understanding of the current situation
- Enable the **development of a city resilience strategy** / action plan
- Ultimately **lead to actions** and implementable projects that will deliver increased resilience for the city over time.

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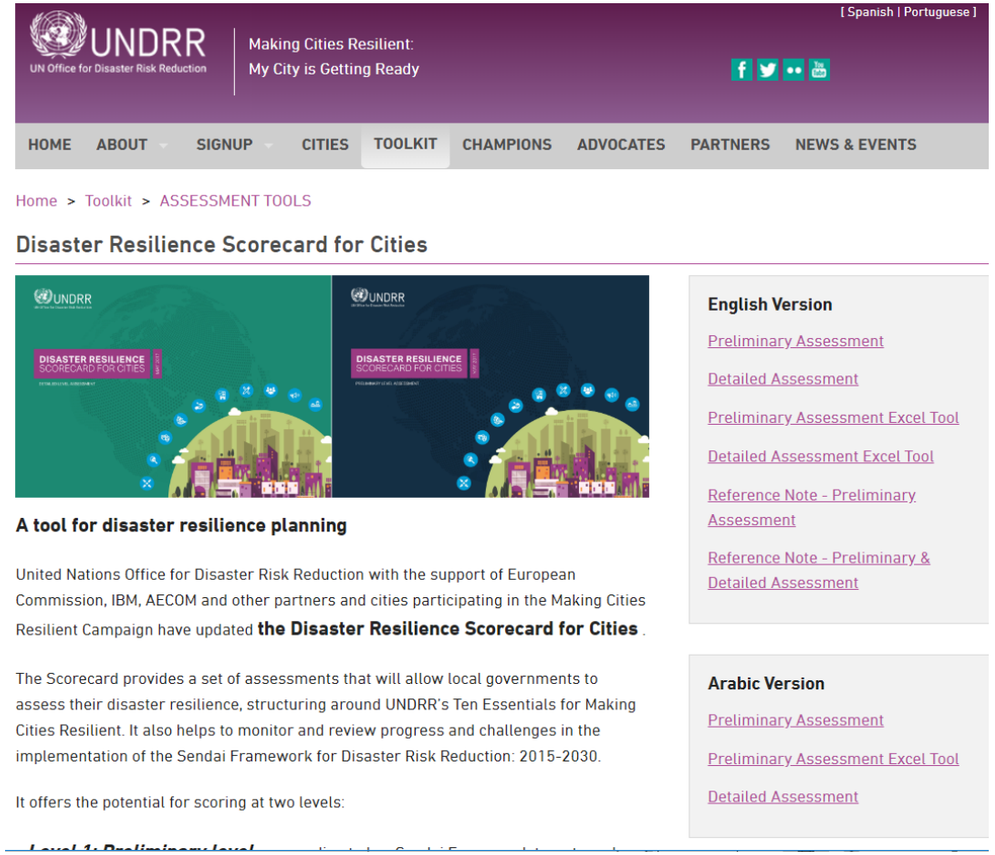
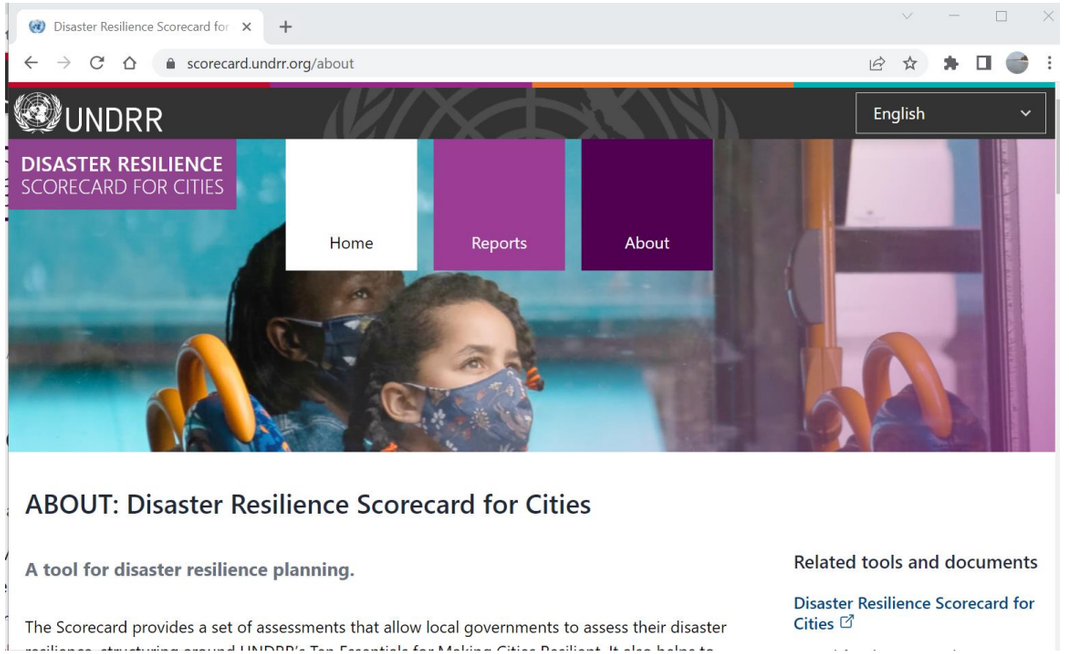
Download the Scorecard



https://mcr2030.undrr.org/disaster-resilience-scorecard-cities



https://scorecard.undrr.org/about

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MCR2030 Africa Secretariat

UNDRR Regional Office for Africa

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

PARIS2015 COP21·CMP11

NEW URBAN AGENDA