MCR 2030 Making Cities Resilient

UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

DISASTER RESILIENCE SCORECARD FOR CITIES

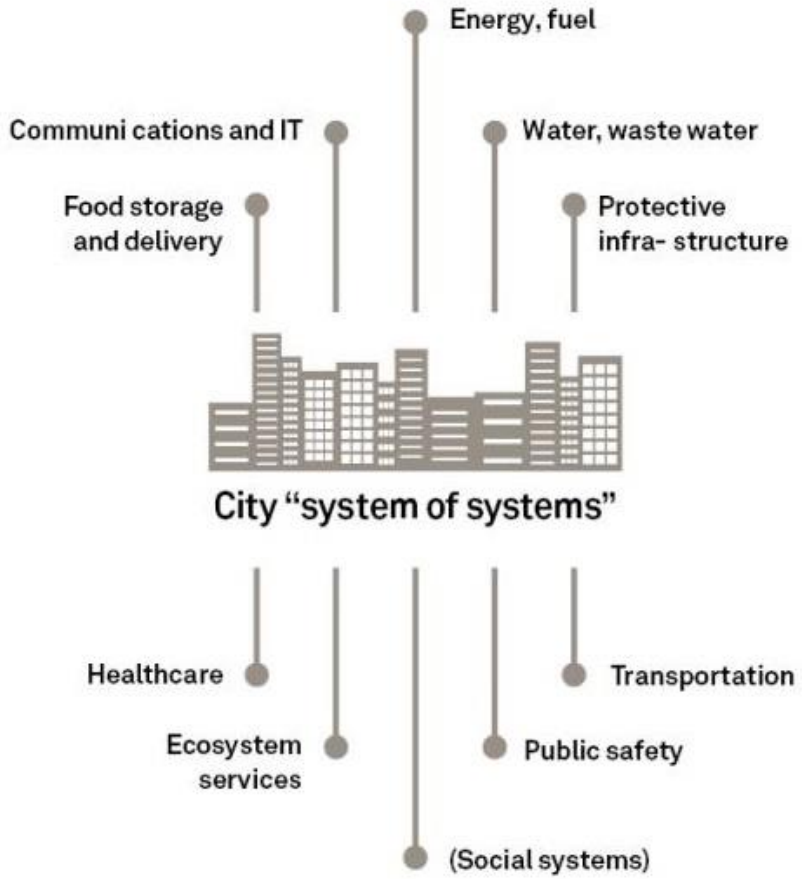
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

PARIS2015 COP21·CMP11

Resilience has to address the "system of systems" that makes up a city.

- *City is made up of different systems*
- *These systems have multiple connections and interactions*
  - *Causal*
  - *Resources*
  - *Data*
- *Because each system will have different owners and stakeholders, resilience is a multi-organizational endeavor.*



© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Resilience is a process...
Paving ways towards disaster risk reduction and disaster resilience building at the local level

Concept

Understand the **10 Essentials for Making Cities Resilient**

Tools

Understand risks & use the **Scorecard (Indicators)** to assess the progress and status of resilience building

Analysis

Identify gaps that need to be addressed & **prioritize actions** to increase resilience

Strategy/Plan

Develop the DRR Strategy & Action Plan

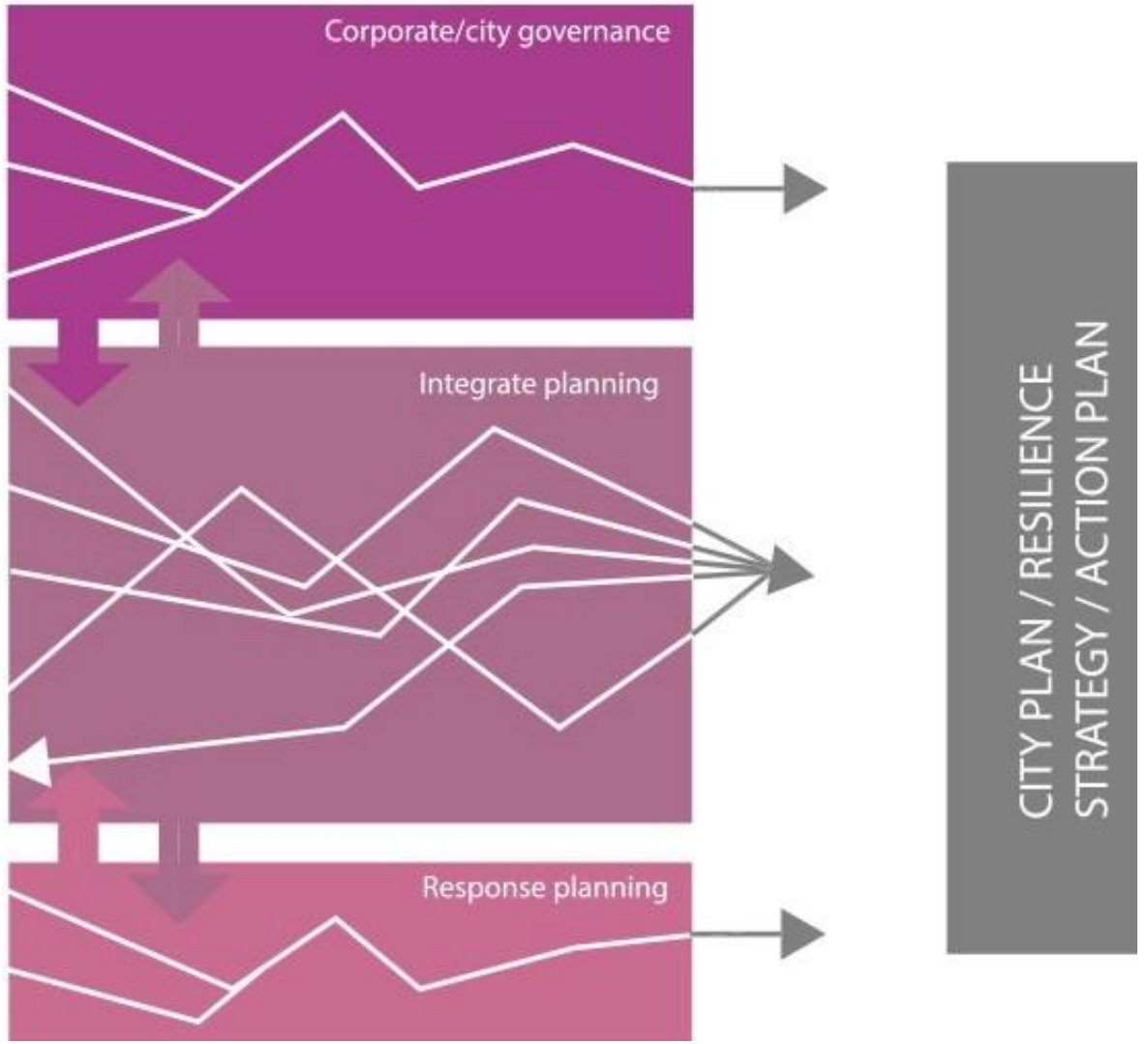
Implementation

Implement the plan & reduce disaster risks

© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

The Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient

1. Organise for disaster resilience
2. Identify, understand and use current and future risk scenarios
3. Strengthen financial capacity for resilience
4. Pursue resilient urban development and design
5. Safeguard natural buffer to enhance the protective functions offered by natural ecosystems
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 better



© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Why use the Scorecard?

The Scorecard provides a set of assessments that allow local governments to assess their disaster resilience, structuring around UNDRR's Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient. It also helps to monitor and review progress and challenges in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: 2015-2030 and supports the baseline analysis for preparation of the disaster risk reduction and resilience strategies.

MCR 2030 Making Cities Resilient

UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

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

DISASTER RESILIENCE SCORECARD FOR CITIES

MAY 2017

DETAILED LEVEL ASSESSMENT

© UNDRR – U

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)

© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Introduction to the Scorecard

- The **Disaster Resilient Scorecard for Cities (Scorecard)** aims to:
  - **Assist countries and 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.**

Cities say the Scorecard helps them to:

- Establish a baseline;
- Increase awareness and understanding;
- Enable dialogue and consensus between key city stakeholders;
- Enable discussion of priorities for investment and action;
- Ultimately lead to actions and implementable.

© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

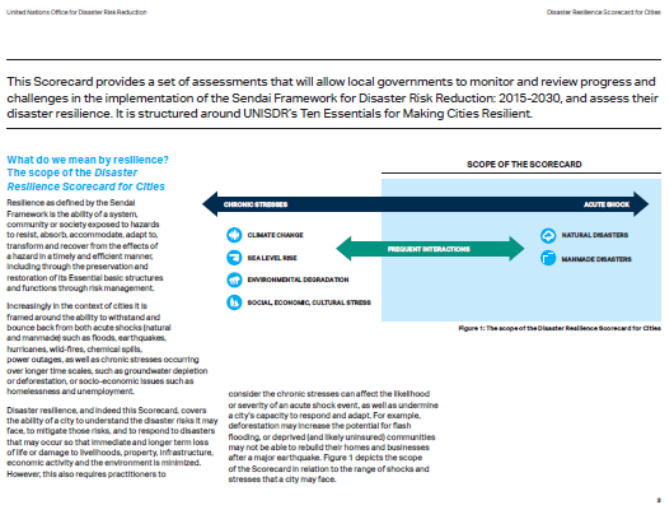
Scorecard (PDF)

UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

DISASTER RESILIENCE
SCORECARD FOR CITIES

MAY 2017

PRELIMINARY LEVEL ASSESSMENT


United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities

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.

SCOPE OF THE SCORECARD

CHRONIC STRESSES

ACUTE SHOCK

CLIMATE CHANGE

SEA LEVEL RISE

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, CULTURAL STRESS

FREQUENT INTERACTIONS

NATURAL DISASTERS

MANMADE DISASTERS

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.

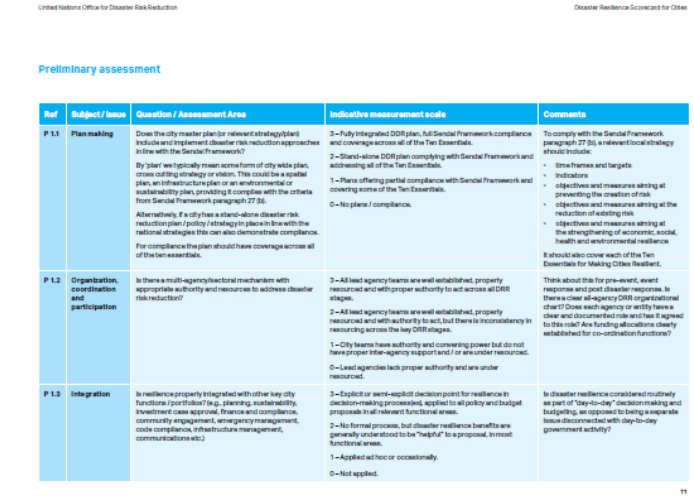
Recognizing that the exact format / structure will vary within and between countries, this will include but is not limited to:

- 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.

10


United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities

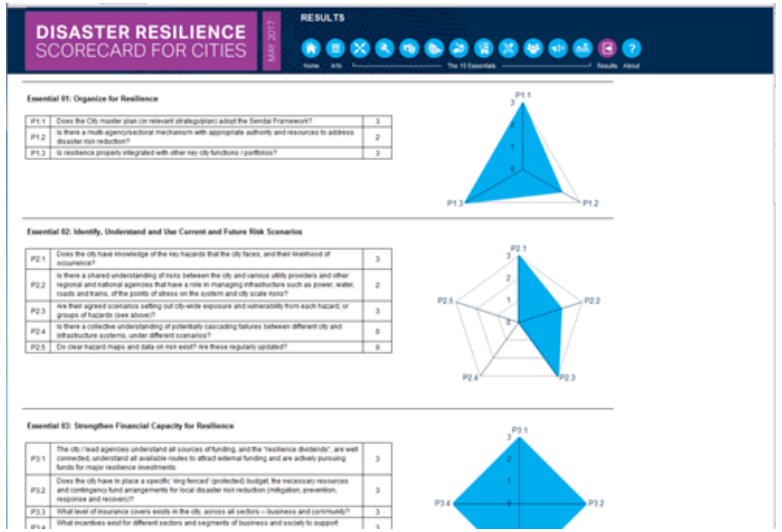
Preliminary assessment

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?

11

© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Scorecard (Excel Tool)



© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

DISASTER RESILIENCE SCORECARD FOR CITIES

MAY 2017

PRELIMINARY LEVEL ASSESSMENT

© UNDRR – U

Sample Indicator and Scoring

Essential 1. Plan making

Does the city master plan (or relevant strategy/plan) include and implement disaster risk reduction approaches in line with Sendai Framework?

3 - Fully integrated DRR plan, full Sendai Framework compliance and coverage across all the Ten Essentials.

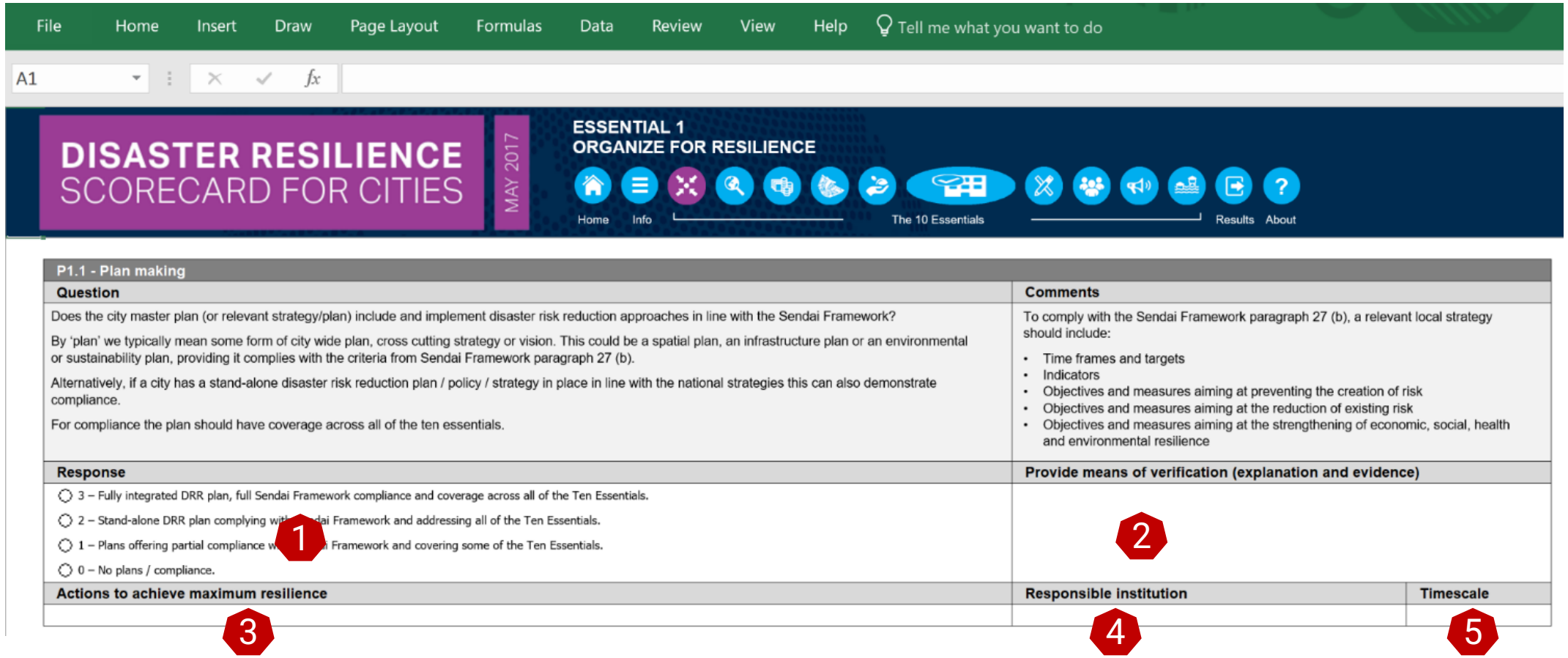
2 - Stand-alone DRR plan complying with Sendai Framework and addressing all of the Ten Essentials.

1 - Plans offering partial compliance with Sendai Framework and covering some of the Ten Essentials.

0 - No plans.

© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Using the Scorecard Excel Tool



© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Essential 1: Organise for Disaster Resilience

1.1 Plan Making	1.2 Organization, coordination and participation	1.3 Integration
Does the city plan include disaster risk reduction approaches in line with Sendai Framework?	Is multi-agency teams established with authority and resources to address DRR?	Is there an integration of disaster resilience with other initiatives in the city?

© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Essential 2 : Identify, Understand and Use Current and Future Risk Scenarios

2.1 Hazard Assessment	2.2 Shared understanding of infrastructure risk	2.3 Knowledge of Exposure and vulnerability	2.4 Cascading impacts	2.4 Risk Information
Knowledge of hazards, and likelihood of occurrence	Understanding of risk between the city and utility providers	Existence of scenarios from each hazard	Understanding of potentially cascading failures (city and infrastructure)	Availability of hazards maps and risk data

Note: UNDRR Quick Risk Estimation Tool (QRE) can support assessment against these criteria

© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Essential 3: Strengthen Financial Capacity for Resilience

3.1 Attracting new investments	3.2 Resilience Budgets	3.3 Insurance	3.4 Incentives
Knowledge of all possible sources of funding	Presence of financial plan with a set of priorities	Level of insurance coverage in the city	Existence of incentives to support resilience building

© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Essential 4: Pursue Resilient Urban Development & Design

4.1 Land Use Zoning	4.2 New Urban Development	4.3 Building Codes and Standards	4.4 Application of zoning, building codes and standards
Is the city appropriately zoned (impact of key risk scenarios)?	Use of urban design solutions	Existence of building codes and regularly updated	land use zoning, building codes and standards applied and verified

© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Essential 5: Natural Ecosystems

Complements Essential 4

5.1 Awareness of ecosystem services	5.2 Integration of green and blue infrastructure into city policy and projects	5.3 Transboundary environmental issues
Awareness of the role that ecosystem services may play in city's disaster resilience	Green and blue infrastructure is routinely embedded into city projects	Is the city aware of ecosystem services outside of the city boundaries. Are agreements and collaborations in place?

© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Essential 6: Institutional Capacity for Resilience

6.1 Skills and experience	6.2 Public education and awareness	6.3 Data sharing	6.4 Training delivery	6.5 Languages	6.6 Learning from others
Clear access to the Skills, knowledge and experience to respond to reduce risk and disasters	Coordinated public education campaigns (information made public)	Sharing data on city's resilience with other organizations	Training on risk resilience available to all sectors in the city (government officials, NGOS, community)	Availability of training materials in the language spoken in the city	City learning from other cities

© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Essential 7: Strengthen Societal Capacity for Resilience

7.1 Community organizations	7.2 Social networks	7.3 Private Sector	7.4 Citizen engagement
Is the community participating in pre event planning and post event response?	Regular training provided to the most vulnerable groups	Business Continuity Planning (BCPs)	Effective city and citizen engagement (through multiple media channels)

© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Essential 8: Increase Infrastructure Resilience

8.1 Critical Infrastructure overview	8.2 Protective Infrastructure	8.3 Water and Sanitation	8.4 Energy - Electricity
Is Critical Infrastructure resilience a city priority?	Protective infrastructure is well designed and based on risk information	Potential loss of services in case of disaster	Potential loss of services in case of disaster

8.5 Transportation	8.6 Communications	8.7 Healthcare	8.8 Education facilities	8.9 First Responders assets
Potential loss of services in case of disaster	Potential loss of services in case of disaster	Sufficient healthcare capabilities to deal with expected major injuries	% of education structures at risk	Sufficient first responder equipment

© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Essential 9: Ensure Effective Disaster Response

9.1 Early Warning	9.2 Response plans	9.3 Staffing responders needs	9.4 Equipment and relief supply needs
Existance of plan to act on early warning and forescast. What proportion of the population is reacheable?	Existence of emergency response plan	The disaster management authority have sufficient staffing capacity to support first responders in surge event	Equipment and supply needs are defined (police, fire, ambulance vehicles, rescue equipment, medical supplies etc)

9.5 Food Shelter	9.6 Interoperability	9.7 Drills
Ability to continue to feed population	Is there an emergency operation center?	Practices and drills involving the public and professionals

© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Essential 10: Recovery and Build Back Better

10.1 Post Disaster Recovery Planning	10.2 Lessons Learned and learning loops
Planning for post disaster recovery and reconstruction including economic reboost.	Does post-event assessment processes incorporate failure analysis and the ability to capture lessons learned?

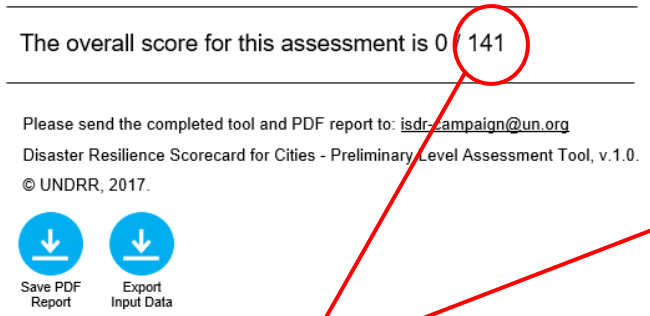
© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

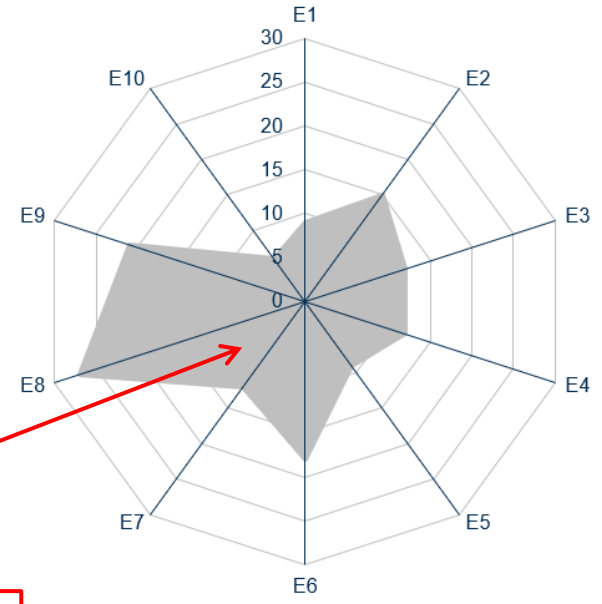
Analyzing the Results

© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

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 3 indicators. The maximum score for each indicator is 3. So, the maximum possible score for Essential 1 is 9. Similarly, as Essential 10 has 2 indicators, the maximum possible score for Essential 10 is 6.

© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Analyzing Results – Overall Score

Example 1:

The overall score for this assessment is 141 / 141

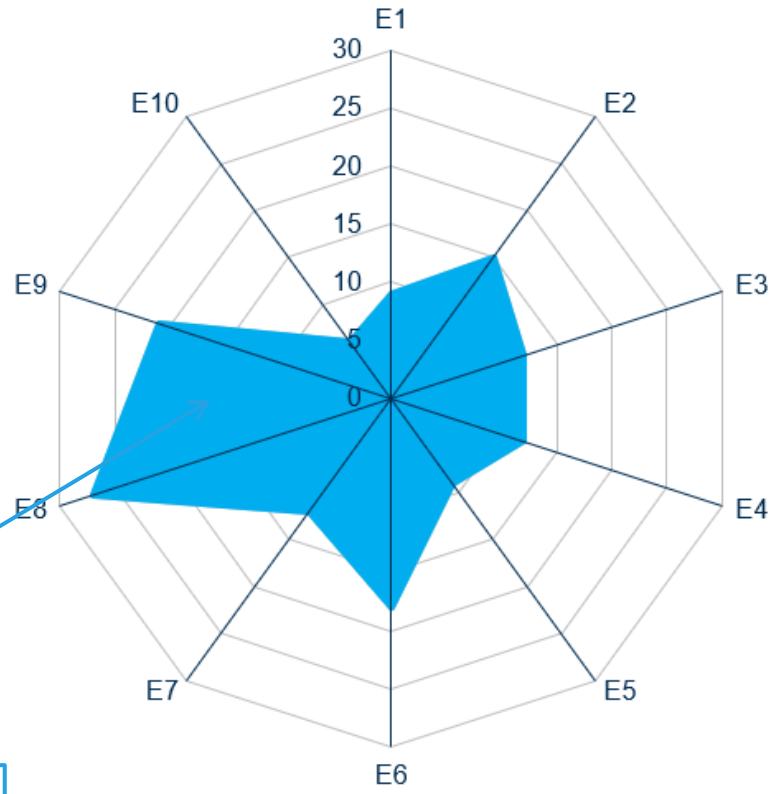
Please send the completed tool and PDF report to: isdr-campaign@un.org

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

© UNDRR, 2017.

Save PDF Report

Export Input Data



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

How is this city doing?

Analyzing Results – Overall Score

Example 2:

The overall score for this assessment is 83 / 141

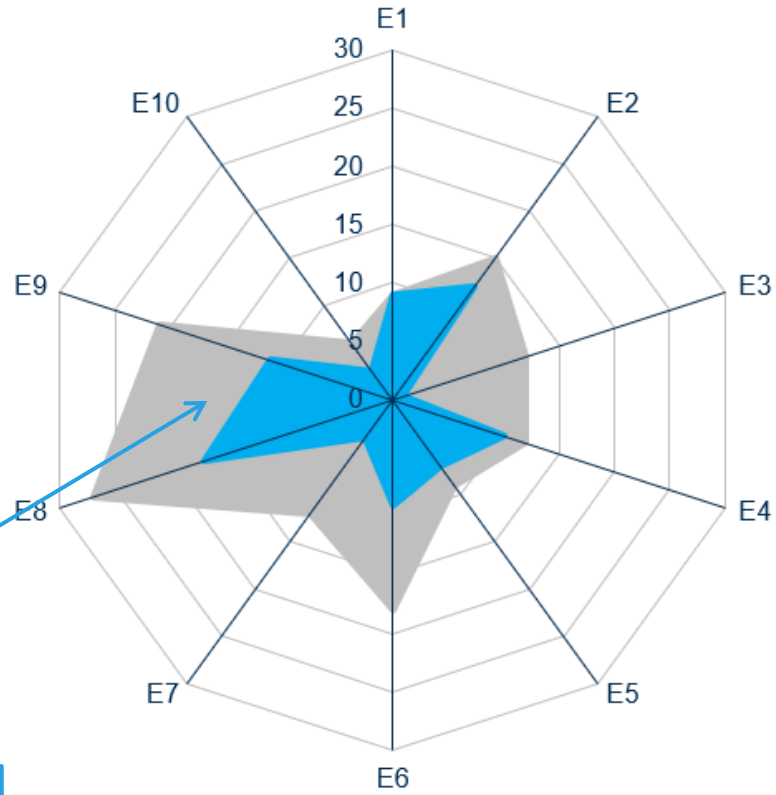
Please send the completed tool and PDF report to: isdr-campaign@un.org

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

© UNDRR, 2017.

Save PDF Report

Export Input Data



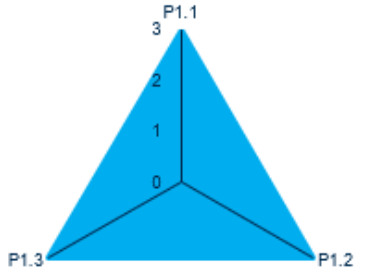
Actual score
(reflected in the blue area in the web diagram)

How is this city doing?

Analyzing Results – by essentials

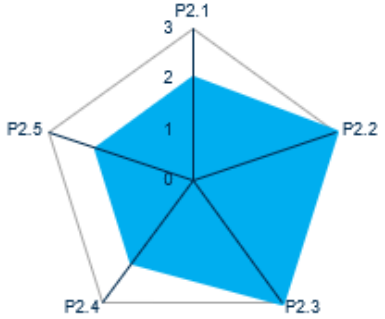
Essential 01: Organize for Resilience

P1.1	Does the City master plan (or relevant strategy/plan) adopt the Sendai Framework?	3
P1.2	Is there a multi-agency/sectoral mechanism with appropriate authority and resources to address disaster risk reduction?	3
P1.3	Is resilience properly integrated with other key city functions / portfolios?	3



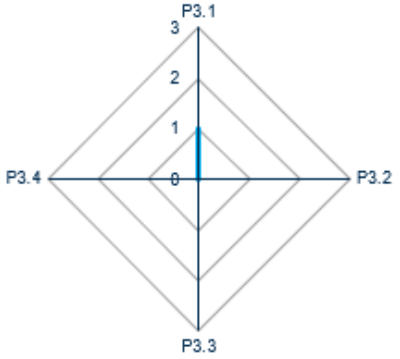
Essential 02: Identify, Understand and Use Current and Future Risk Scenarios

P2.1	Does the city have knowledge of the key hazards that the city faces, and their likelihood of occurrence?	2
P2.2	Is there a shared understanding of risks between the city and various utility providers and other regional and national agencies that have a role in managing infrastructure such as power, water, roads and trains, of the points of stress on the system and city scale risks?	3
P2.3	Are their agreed scenarios setting out city-wide exposure and vulnerability from each hazard, or groups of hazards (see above)?	3
P2.4	Is there a collective understanding of potentially cascading failures between different city and infrastructure systems, under different scenarios?	2
P2.5	Do clear hazard maps and data on risk exist? Are these regularly updated?	2



Essential 03: Strengthen Financial Capacity for Resilience

P3.1	The city / lead agencies understand all sources of funding, and the "resilience dividends", are well connected, understand all available routes to attract external funding and are actively pursuing funds for major resilience investments.	1
P3.2	Does the city have in place a specific 'ring fenced' (protected) budget, the necessary resources and contingency fund arrangements for local disaster risk reduction (mitigation, prevention, response and recovery)?	0
P3.3	What level of insurance cover exists in the city, across all sectors – business and community?	0
P3.4	What incentives exist for different sectors and segments of business and society to support resilience building?	0



© UNDRR – United Nations Offic

Reports

The overall score for this assessment is 87 / 141

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

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

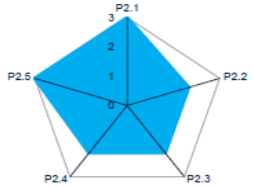
© UNDRR, 2017.

Essential 01: Organize for Resilience

P1.1	Does the City master plan (or relevant strategy/plan) adopt the Sendai Framework?	1
P1.2	Is there a multi-agency/sectoral mechanism with appropriate authority and resources to address disaster risk reduction?	2
P1.3	Is resilience properly integrated with other key city functions / portfolios?	1

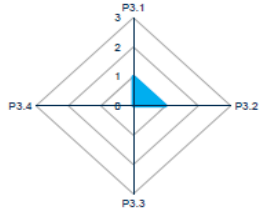
Essential 02: Identify, Understand and Use Current and Future Risk Scenarios

P2.1	Does the city have knowledge of the key hazards that the city faces, and their likelihood of occurrence?	3
P2.2	Is there a shared understanding of risks between the city and various utility providers and other regional and national agencies that have a role in managing infrastructure such as power, water, roads and trains, of the points of stress on the system and city scale risks?	2
P2.3	Are their agreed scenarios setting out city-wide exposure and vulnerability from each hazard, or groups of hazards (see above)?	2
P2.4	Is there a collective understanding of potentially cascading failures between different city and infrastructure systems, under different scenarios?	2
P2.5	Do clear hazard maps and data on risk exist? Are these regularly updated?	3



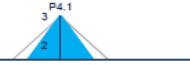
Essential 03: Strengthen Financial Capacity for Resilience

P3.1	The city / lead agencies understand all sources of funding, and the "resilience dividends", are well connected, understand all available routes to attract external funding and are actively pursuing funds for major resilience investments.	1
P3.2	Does the city have in place a specific 'ring fenced' (protected) budget, the necessary resources and contingency fund arrangements for local disaster risk reduction (mitigation, prevention, response and recovery)?	1
P3.3	What level of insurance cover exists in the city, across all sectors – business and community?	0
P3.4	What incentives exist for different sectors and segments of business and society to support resilience building?	0



Essential 04: Pursue Resilient Urban Development

P4.1	Is the city appropriately zoned considering, for example, the impact from key risk scenarios on economic	3



The overall score for this assessment is 141 / 141

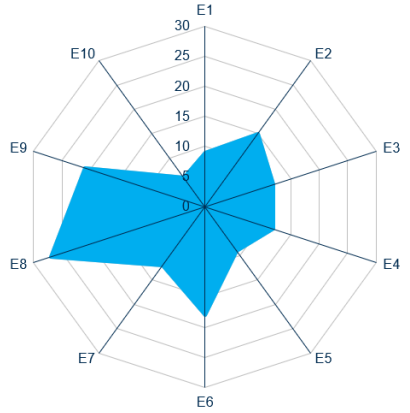
Please send the completed tool and PDF report to: isdr-campaign@un.org

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

© UNDRR, 2017.

Save PDF Report

Export Input Data



P1.1 - Plan making

Question	Comments
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.	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
Response	**Provide means of verification (explanation and evidence)**
○ 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.	
Actions to achieve maximum resilience	**Responsible institution** / **Timescale**

P1.2 - Organization, coordination and participation

Question	Comments
Is there a multi-agency/sectoral mechanism with appropriate authority and resources to address disaster risk reduction?	Think about this for planning, response and post disaster response. Is there a clear all-agency DRR organisational 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?
Response	**Provide means of verification (explanation and evidence)**
○ 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 resp onding 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.	
Actions to achieve maximum resilience	**Responsible institution** / **Timescale**

P1.3 - Integration

Question	Comments
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.)	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
Response	**Provide means of verification (explanation and evidence)**
○ 3 - Explicit or semi-explicit decision point for resilience in decision-making process(es), 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 function al areas. ● 1 - Applied ad hoc or occasionally. ○ 0 - Not applied.	
Actions to achieve maximum resilience	**Responsible institution** / **Timescale**

© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

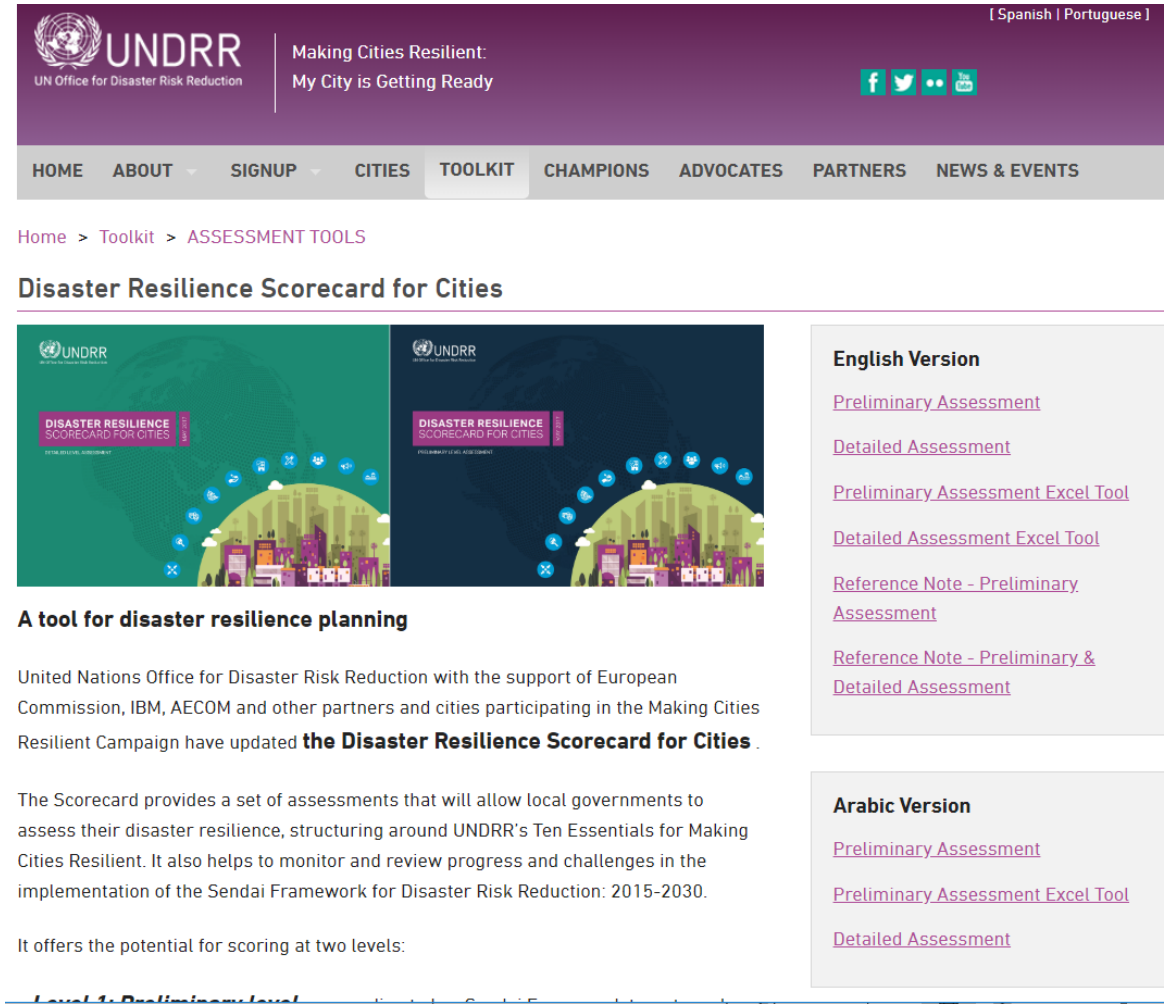
Benefits

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.

© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Download the Scorecard



Download the guide and excel tool from the MCR2030 website

https://bit.ly/41zDSjt

Or

Access the Online Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities!

https://scorecard.undrr.org/

© UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

MCR 2030 Making Cities Resilient

Thank you.

mcr2030-africa@un.org
MCR2030 Africa Secretariat
UNDRR Regional Office for Africa
Nairobi, Kenya

UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

PARIS2015
COP21·CMP11

NEW URBAN AGENDA