

Progress, Challenges, and Acceleration Actions towards the Achievement of SDG Target 11.b

Marco Toscano-Rivalta, Chief, New York Liaison Office, UNDRR

Esteban Leon, Head, City Resilience Global
Programme (CRGP), UN-HABITAT

6 July 2020



UNDRR

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

SEDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

SDG Target 11.b

By **2020**, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**

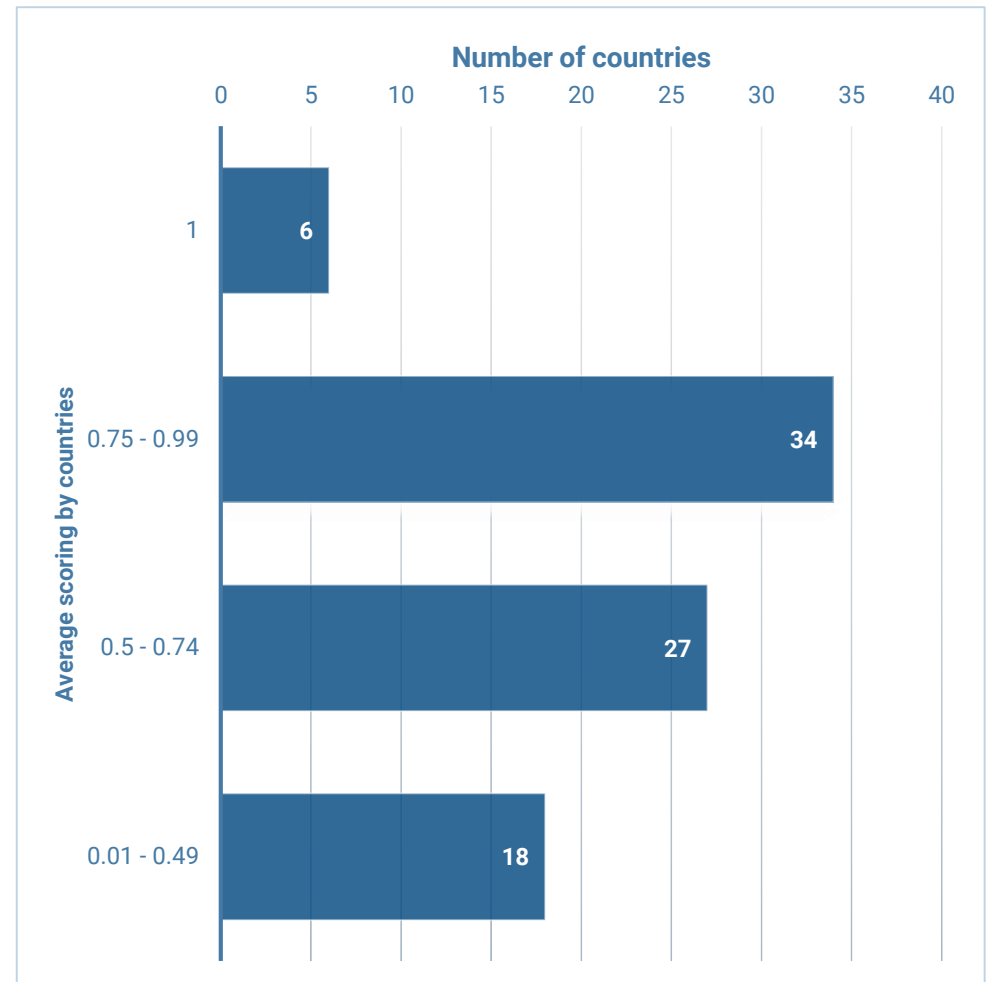
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



Progress towards 11.b Reported through the Sendai Framework Monitor

- As of April 2020, more than 40% of countries (85) have reported **national** disaster risk reduction strategies aligned to the Sendai Framework to some extent.
- As of April 2020, 55 countries reported in the Sendai Framework Monitor that at least some of their **local** governments have a local DRR strategy

Alignment of Strategies with the Sendai Framework



Sharing Tools, Best Practices and Lessons Learned to Achieve 11.b



- The **Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities** supports baseline analysis for the preparation of DRR and Resilience Strategies
- UNDRR's **Words into Action** series provides guidance to develop and implement DRR strategies, including:
 - “Implementation guide for local disaster risk reduction and resilience strategies”
 - “Developing National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies”

City Resilience Global Programme, defining urban resilience

- **OVERALL GOAL:** Cities are safer places to live and work as urban managers are able to implement strategic development planning and programmes that target specific indicators of resilience to multi-hazard catastrophic events
- **OUTPUTS:**
 - An adaptable urban systems model suitable for all human settlements;
 - A set of indicators and standards for calibrating urban systems ability to withstand and recover from crisis;
 - Software systems that produce urban resilience profiles;
 - Global standards set for urban resilience;
 - A new normative framework for monitoring urban systems globally

The CRPT Methodology

CITY ID

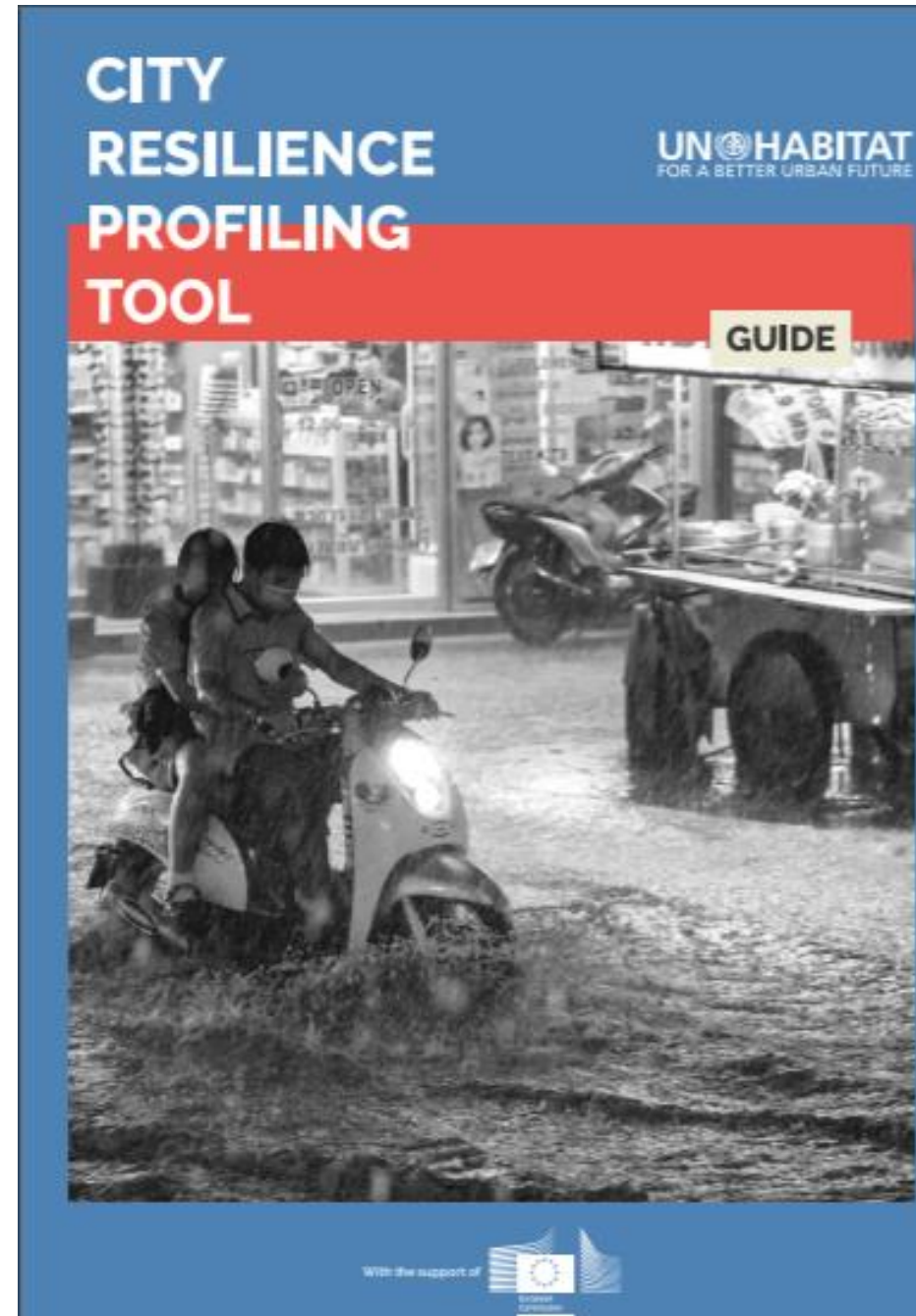
- Snapshot of the context, focusing on historical, geographic, demographic, economic and governance characteristics

DATA COLLECTION

- Quantitative and qualitative data (urban elements, stakeholders, government development plans in force) are analyzed through the CRPT indicators and diagnosed from a resilience perspective.

ACTIONS FOR RESILIENCE

- A set of policy recommendations, addressing the main areas of vulnerabilities detected throughout the diagnosis.



CRPT DATA COLLECTION

Technical cooperation
with cities

Focal point



70% Critical data



User friendly

Training

Guided

All the stakeholders



City ID

1 SET

Stakeholders and Local Government

2 SET

Hazard Impacts

3 SET

City Elements

4 SET

Climate Change Challenges



Climate Change is taken into particular consideration in data SET 1 and SET 4. The Tool assembles a range of relevant climate data, including that related to environmental quality.

Mitigation measures are proposed as part of UN-Habitat's normative role once the environmental quality has been analysed. Following a revision of climate data and prospective trends, **adaptation measures are articulated as concrete projects through AfR**, in line with UN-Habitat's operational role.

Building Partnerships

- Partnerships can help **build capacity**, including access to options for financing actions, and **stimulate the sharing of lessons learned** towards the attainment of SDG Target 11.b.
- The “**Making Cities Resilient Campaign**” facilitated by UNDRR since 2010, and its successor **Making Cities Resilient 2030** (coming in late 2020) are instrumental to helping cities, towns and local governments increase their overall resiliency to disasters, including developing and implementing local DRR strategies.



Making Cities Resilient Campaign/2030

- UNDRR, UN-Habitat and partners saw the need to prepare for risks like **climate change, disease outbreaks, pollution, waste management, land use and building codes** when we launched the Making Cities Resilient Campaign 10 years ago.
 - The campaign has since attracted around **4,300 cities and towns** to sign up, creating a global network of local governments keenly aware of the need to reduce disaster risk.
- Now, UNDRR, UN-Habitat and other partners are joining forces to **elevate the campaign's focus from advocacy to implementation over the next decade**. New partners willing to work together for urban resilience are invited to join.
- The successor campaign, **MCR2030, will launch towards the end of this year and pandemic preparedness will be a priority area of focus** for all participants, including local governments and municipalities, over the next decade.
- The focus is on cities because, while they can be disease vectors, it is also clear that **sustainable urbanization creates social, economic and environmental prosperity - which can be an important bulwark against the spread of disease**.

Thank you for your attention

For more information, please contact
Laurel Hanson, Associate Expert, UNDRR
Laurel.Hanson@un.org



UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030