

Strategy Outline for the 2010-2011 World Disaster Reduction Campaign on Making Cities Resilient, addressing urban risk

“I call for the need of world leaders to address climate change and reduce the increasing risk of disasters- and world leaders must include Mayors, townships and community leaders” UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon at the opening of the Incheon Conference “Building an Alliance of Local Governments for Disaster Risk Reduction”, August 2009

“Through the Campaign towards safer cities and urban risk reduction, we can save lives, achieve gains towards the Millennium Development Goals, help protect natural resources, the urban heritage and the economic activities...” Mr. Rishi Raj Lumsali, Chairperson of the Association of District Development Committee of Nepal

Content:

Message from Margareta Wahlstrom, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction

1. Background
2. Goal
3. Target
4. Action lines
5. Partnership and working methodology for the campaign
6. Main global partners in the campaign

Annexes:

Annex 1: Local Government nominations and participation

Annex 2: Ten Steps for City Resilience - A checklist for local governments

Annex 3: Why should a local government participate?

Annex 4: How can different stakeholders be involved in the campaign?

Annex 5: Sustainable urbanization (UN-HABITAT)

Annex 6: Calendar of events 2010-2011

For more information:

www.unisdr.org/campaign

www.preventionweb.net

Email: isdr-campaign@un.org

Campaign network and global alliance workspace: subscribe from the webpage

Message from Margareta Wahlström, UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction (from the Information Kit)

Is your city getting ready?

As we begin the second decade of a new century, more than half of the world's population lives in cities and urban centres. Urban settlements are the lifelines of today's society. They serve as nations' economic engines, centres of technology and innovation and function as living examples of our cultural heritage. But inherent in the important roles they play in society are the consequences of their success: cities also can generate new risks. Particularly at risk are the increasing number of informal settlements- more than 800,000 slum dwellers around the world today- and the social inequality which creates little incentive to invest in safer infrastructure and safety nets, and environmental degradation.

The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction is working with its partners to raise awareness and commitment for sustainable development practices as a means to reduce disaster risk and to increase the wellbeing and safety of citizens- to invest today for a safer tomorrow. Building on previous years' campaigns focusing on education, school- and hospital safety, ISDR partners are launching a new campaign in 2010 – *Making Cities Resilient* – to enhance awareness about the benefits of focusing on sustainable urbanization to reduce disaster risks. The campaign will seek to engage and convince city leaders and local governments to be committed to a checklist of *Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient* and to work on these together with local organizations, grassroots networks, private sector and national authorities.

UNISDR and its partners have developed this checklist – not to be exhaustive –to serve as a starting point for all those who want to join in the campaign. Equally important is that commitments to these *Ten Essentials* will empower local governments and actors to implement the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*, adopted by 168 governments in 2005. Good urban and local governance is key to building this resilience!

Making cities safer to disasters means sustainable urbanization. When successfully applied, resilient cities help reduce poverty, provide for growth and employment, more social equity, business opportunities, balanced ecosystems, better health and improved education.

I am calling on mayors and local governments to join in the Making Cities Resilient: *My City is Getting Ready* campaign and to consider how they can implement as many of the *Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient* as possible. They are the closest institutional level to citizens and are elected leaders, expected to respond to the needs and safety of its constituency. Their participation and leaderships is vital. I also call on civil society, planners and urban professionals from different sectors, national authorities and community groups to join together in developing innovative solutions and to engage with the local governments to reduce risk- demand good governance by working together.

The success of the campaign will be measured by how many mayors and local governments join and commit as Champions, Resilient City Role Models and Participants. It will also be measured by: How many lasting partnerships and local alliances among citizen groups and grass root organizations, academia and private sector have developed; how many cities show evidence of new plans or changes introduced to reduce risk; and if the inhabitants of cities are and feel safer.

Sign up today and get ready to make your city and your citizens resilient to disasters

1. Background

The majority of the world's population now lives in cities, making the cities' role in the social and economic development of nations' vital. A major challenge facing many cities is to ensure quality growth that is both sustainable and equitable. The accelerated growth of many cities with low capacity, leads to growing slums or informal settlements, adding to the problem. The exposure to climate related and other disasters are increasing rapidly, with urban population and assets heavily affected. The recent earthquake in Port-au-Prince, Haiti (January 2010), is an extreme illustration of this.

The severity of the impact by natural hazards is linked to unplanned urban development (or lack of development) and the proliferation of informal settlements, ecosystems decline and failing infrastructure, such as insufficient storm drainage and poor quality of building stocks. Impacts of climate change are aggravating the vulnerability conditions of urban dwellers. Weak urban and local governance add to the difficulties to deal with disaster risk. Eight out of the ten most populous cities in the world can be severely affected by an earthquake, whereas six out of ten are vulnerable to storm surge and tsunami waves¹.

Local government officials are faced with the threat of disasters on a day-to-day basis and need new – or better access to- policies and tools to effectively deal with them and to multi stakeholder partnerships to deal with the risks. The *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters* offers solutions for local government and local actors to manage and reduce urban risk. Urban risk reduction provides opportunities for capital investments through infrastructure upgrades and improvements, building retrofits for energy efficiency and safety, urban renovation and renewal, cleaner energies, and slum upgrading. Local governments are the closest institutional level to the citizens and to their communities. They play institutionally a first role in responding to crises and in attending to the needs of their constituencies, while community groups and other civil society organizations are the base. Both need to work together, in a participatory way, from assessment and planning to implementation. They deliver essential services to their citizens (health, education, transport, water, etc.), which need to be made resilient to disasters

Most often local Governments are in charge of critical developmental functions, which are essential to reduce disaster risk, such as:

- Land use planning
- Urban development planning
- Public works
- Construction safety and licensing
- Social services and responding to the need of the poor and the under-privileged
- Implementation and the strengthening of the decentralization process

UNISDR coordinates global awareness campaigns in partnership with a wide range of stakeholders, including the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction every 13 October. The 2010-2011 Campaign is specifically addressing local governments and urban risk issues "Making Cities Resilient". It responds to the call from many for a, including the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, to accelerate the implementation of risk reduction, especially at local level. The work draws on the recent World Disaster Campaigns on safer schools and hospitals, which are features relevant also for local governments. It also builds on the sustainable urbanizations principles developed in the UN-HABITAT World Urban Campaign 2009-2013.

A consultative conference "Building a Local Government Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction" was held and hosted by the Metropolitan City of Incheon, Republic of Korea, in August 2009, from which the main

¹ Chafe, Z. (2007) "Reducing natural disaster risk in cities", in *2007 State of the World: Our Urban Future*, World Watch Institute, Washington, DC.

purpose and content for the campaign has developed. A first partnership meeting was hosted by the United Cities of Local Governments (UCLG) in October 2009, followed by consultative meetings in the regions.

2. Goal

The overall goal of the campaign is to achieve resilient, sustainable urban communities, with a growing number of local governments that are taking actions to reduce the risks to disasters.

A longer term objective following the campaign is to empower local governments with stronger national policies to invest in risk reduction at local level, as part of urban and regional development plans.

3. Target

The campaign is aimed at strengthening and supporting local governments, community groups and leaders, Mayors and technical staff involved in urban development planning and disaster risk management, including national authorities responsible for local and urban development and disaster risk reduction.

For the *Making Cities Resilient Campaign*, the term ‘city’ refers to urban areas in general. Similarly, the term ‘local government’ includes both urban and rural communities of different scales (i.e. regional, provincial, metropolitan, cities, towns, municipalities, districts and villages).

Where possible, the campaign will focus especially on reaching the most vulnerable urban communities; the urban poor and communities that face a high-risk of adverse hazard impacts.

The target for 2010 is to achieve at least 25 role model resilient cities/local governments, and fifty additional participating ones. By the end of 2011, the target is to have reached more than a thousand cities/local government engaged in the campaign.

4. Action lines of the campaign

The campaign goals will be realized by focusing on awareness raising, political and technical elements. It will use a **Ten-Point Checklist: Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient** as the benchmark (see Annex 2)

The actions to be developed and supported by the campaign can be summarized in five streams:

Five Actions that the “Making Cities Resilient” campaign will develop and support	
1. To Convince	How?
Raise the commitment to sustainable urbanization, which will reduce disaster risk for all spheres of government and contribute to all levels of decision-making	Organize roundtables and policy dialogues among national and local authorities at national, regional and international forums, led by mayors, with the goal of getting national and local “compacts” of commitment. Create the political space for local actors.
2. To Connect	How?
Build partnerships between local and national authorities, along with local actors, civil society groups, academia and expert organizations	Create lasting collaboration between stakeholders in a “local government alliance for disaster risk reduction” and through regional

	task forces and platforms.
3. To Inform	How?
Raise awareness of urban disaster risk and inform people how local governments and citizens can address risk as part of their development planning, building safer schools and hospitals and strengthening local government services	Organize public meetings, begin dialogues, promote drills and local events, hold high-profile events and involve the media, pledge to safer schools and hospitals (web pledging system) and plan other public awareness activities
4. To Learn	How?
Increase knowledge and improve access to tools, technology and capacity development opportunities for local governments and local actors	In collaboration with researchers, practitioners, training centres and role-model cities, develop a “Hyogo Framework” for local authorities by providing city-to-city learning, training, technical cooperation and guidance on how to implement specific areas of the HFA locally
5. To Measure Progress	How?
Communicate the progress and successes of local governments in achieving the Ten Steps for City Resilience	Be part of the global reporting on HFA implementation and collect and share good practice and experiences

5. Partnership and working methodology for the campaign:

- ✓ The Making Cities Resilient campaign is coordinated by UNISDR but owned and driven by its local, regional and international partners and participating cities/local governments.
- ✓ The campaign is based on the principles of a localized implementation of the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015-Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*, and the principles of sustainable urbanization (UN-HABITAT), which all partners subscribe to.
- ✓ The network of partners is known as the “Local government alliance for disaster risk reduction” and it is seeking to maximise the use of each other’s expertise and to leverage outreach, capacity building and advocacy opportunities.
- ✓ The campaign will aim at creating lasting linkages, cooperation and programmes among the partners of the alliance that continues beyond the campaign, for this to remain a core feature of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.
- ✓ The partners will engage and mobilize international and domestic financial institutions and donors to support sustainable urbanization and local risk reduction policies and practices.
- ✓ UNISDR, as secretariat for the campaign, will:
 - provide branding and communication expertise for the campaign, prepare media briefs, information kits and publicise good practice
 - use its convening power to mobilize partners and resources
 - convene a virtual consultative group globally to guide the campaign

- convene platforms or task forces for collaboration in the regions, and
- convene an expert panel to advice on the technical content and pledges made by local governments towards building more resilience
- ✓ UNISDR will manage an inter-active web-space for the campaign and the partners in the alliance and prepare reports of progress based on the inputs from partners and participating cities.
- ✓ The campaign and its partners will be profiled during the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2011, as well as at policy and other forum relevant for local governments (such as UCLG meetings, World Urban Forum, Ministerial Conferences on Disaster Risk Reduction)
- ✓ The Making Cities Resilient campaign will contribute to the UN-HABITAT coordinated World Urban Campaign on sustainable urbanizations.

6. Main global partners in the campaign:

Already engaged partners include:

- ✓ **Global Local Government organizations**- the main one being the United Cities of Local Governments (UCLG) with its regional chapters, and others like CityNet, Metropolis, ICLEI and EMI.
- ✓ **National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction** and HFA Focal Points at the national government level
- ✓ **ISDR thematic platforms and initiatives on urban risk** reduction in the regions, e.g. Asia Regional Task Force on Urban Risk Reduction
- ✓ **UN and other international organizations**, in particular UN-HABITAT, but also UNESCO, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, WHO, UNICEF, ILO IFRC, and regional organizations
- ✓ **Academic, technical and expert institutions**, such as Earthquake Megacities Initiative (EMI), Kyoto University (Japan), Salford University (UK), Universidad Nacional de Ingenieria (Nicaragua) with their respective networks and committed partners
- ✓ **NGOs and civil society organizations**, i.e. the Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for DRR, GROOTS International and Huairou Commission

The Local Government Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction will underpin the campaign; the active members of this alliance will become promoters in their areas of influence. They will provide support and substance to the advocacy, political and technical dimensions of the campaign. Core members of the Alliance include:

- ✓ Role models, participating and champion cities/local governments/Mayors (see below)
- ✓ Partner organizations supporting these cities in the campaign
- ✓ Partner organizations in the global campaign (based on written commitment)
- ✓ Individual promoters signed up for the campaign (based on written commitment)

An open ended survey for engagement and preliminary nominations of potential role model or participating cities, and Champions, was conducted by UNISDR following the Incheon Conference (September-December 2009) through the Alliance and posted on the website.

Annex 1: Local Government nominations and participation

Local Governments will be invited by UNISDR and partners to join and support the campaign in either of the following ways:

1. As **“Resilient City Role Model”**: If you are a local governments that wishes to showcase good practice in building resilience and safety in at least five out of the ten essential areas for resilient cities. You are willing to provide opportunities for other local governments to learn from you. These cities will feature prominently throughout the campaign.
2. As **“Champion”** and good-will ambassador for resilient cities: Nominate a community leader, a Mayor, Governor or other influential figure who is willing to support UNISDR and the partners during the campaign to help and support others.
3. As **“Resilient City Participant”** city/local government: If you are a local government that is in early stages of risk reduction planning and management and you pledge to improve resilience and safety to disasters.

The **“Ten-Point Checklist: Essentials for Making Cities Resilient”** (Annex 2), is drawn from the Hyogo Framework for Action, to serve as guide for the campaign.

Nomination process

1. Role model cities/local governments (2010-2011):

Step 1- A local government official, technical institution or promoter of the local government alliance sends a nomination proposal to UNISDR, with the motivation of why this city can serve as role-model and good practice in building resilience (see below for content).

Step 2- After a first screening, which will be done by UNISDR with support from an expert panel, UNISDR will send an invitation to the Mayor, who will seek the approval of the City Council for the local government (or approval by the Mayor) to be officially designated as a “Resilient city role-model” within the campaign. An official letter from the Mayor shall be received by UNISDR, in which the Mayor states the wish and approval by the city council to become a role-model for resilience and to work with UNISDR in the campaign. At least one additional partner from the city shall be included as active with the local government in the campaign (from academia, NGO, private sector. The central government, through the official Hyogo Framework for Action focal point, shall recognise the nomination through a notification to UNISDR.

Step 3- The selected “Resilient city role-model” will define with UNISDR what the opportunities are for them to share their experience with other cities, through for example organising city-to-city learning with study tours or training; preparation of audiovisuals showing good solutions of urban/local risk reduction measures; organizing policy dialogues; “twin up” with another “participating” city during the campaign.

Step 4- UNISDR will publish or disseminate the results of the cooperation and good practices through several means, and invite representatives from “Resilient city role models” to regional and international events as speakers or resource persons, when feasible.

How to nominate a “Resilient city role model” (step 1):

Send a nomination proposal to become a “Resilient city role model” to UNISDR (isdr-campaign@un.org).

The proposal shall include:

- a.- Name of the city, location and size, name of Mayor
- b.- Main disaster risks (indicate major disasters that have occurred, prevailing hazards and vulnerable conditions of exposure for the population)
- c.- In which areas have the city/local government showed progress and results: (choose from the ten essentials).
- d.- Which local institutions in addition to the local government will be engaged in the campaign? Which part of the city administration will be the focal point for the campaign?

Make an estimation of the level of achievement in all of the ten essentials areas by marking:

- 1 (poor/nothing in place);
- 2 (some progress in place),
- 3 (in place, well functioning) or N/A (not applicable):

2. “Champion” and good-will ambassadors for resilient cities (2010-2011)

Partners in the campaign, national platforms or city councils can nominate a personality to UNISDR to become a “Champion” as good-will ambassador for resilient cities during the campaign (2010-2011). This is a non-remunerated designation that is performed in a personal capacity, which provide for leadership and visibility. The characteristics for such a nominee should be:

- A high profile leader with the ability to mobilize others and influence policy or action at the national, local and/or community level (i.e. Mayor, Governor, community leader, cultural personality).
- Belong to a local government (i.e. province, district, city, municipality, township or village) with relevant experience in disaster risk reduction, or demonstrated commitment to the campaign objectives (can be drawn from “resilient city role-models” but not necessarily).
- Be committed to contribute time to support the campaign in their own capacity, i.e to participate in international, regional and/or national high-profile meetings, dialogues and awareness raising events.
- Be able to convey messages to reach the people at risk and decision makers.

3. “Resilient City Participant” city/local government

Cities/local governments who are interested in participating in the campaign but do not comply to the criteria of a “resilient city role-model” can sign up through the UNISDR website, where they pledge their commitment to improve in any of the ten essential steps. A letter from the Mayor’s office to UNISDR shall confirm this pledge, indicating which other organizations the city administration will engage for the campaign. UNISDR will list the city as participating in the campaign. All participating cities will be regularly updated by UNISDR about the activities within the campaign and by the partners.

Annex 2: A ten-point checklist: Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient 2

The campaign proposes a checklist of *Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient* that can be implemented by mayors and local governments. The *checklist* derives from the five priorities of the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*, a key instrument for implementing disaster risk reduction.

Achieving all, or even some, of these ten essentials will help cities to become more resilient. Have your City Council and local government sign up to this!

TEN-POINT CHECKLIST – ESSENTIALS FOR MAKING CITIES RESILIENT

1. Put in place **organization and coordination** to understand and reduce disaster risk, based on participation of citizen groups and civil society. Build local alliances. Ensure that all departments understand their role in disaster risk reduction and preparedness.
2. **Assign a budget** for disaster risk reduction and provide incentives for homeowners, low-income families, communities, businesses and public sector to invest in reducing the risks they face.
3. Maintain up-to-date data on hazards and vulnerabilities, **prepare risk assessments** and use these as the basis for urban development plans and decisions. Ensure that this information and the plans for your city's resilience are readily available to the public and fully discussed with them.
4. Invest in and maintain **infrastructure** that reduces risk, such as flood drainage, adjusted where needed to cope with climate change.
5. Assess the **safety of all schools and health facilities** and upgrade these as necessary.
6. Apply and enforce **realistic, risk-compliant building regulations and land use planning principles**. Identify **safe land for low-income** citizens and develop upgrading of informal settlements, wherever feasible.
7. Ensure that **education programmes and training** on disaster risk reduction are in place in schools and local communities.
8. **Protect ecosystems and natural buffers** to mitigate floods, storm surges and other hazards to which your city may be vulnerable. Adapt to climate change by building on good risk reduction practices.
9. Install **early warning systems and emergency management** capacities in your city and hold regular public preparedness drills.
10. After any disaster, ensure that the **needs of the survivors are placed at the centre of reconstruction** with support for them and their community organizations to design and help implement responses, including rebuilding homes and livelihoods.

² The Checklist builds on the priorities identified in the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters* - www.unisdr.org/hfa

Annex 3: WHY SHOULD A LOCAL GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATE?

The benefits for a local government to become a “Resilient city role-model”?

- To get visibility and prestige for political leadership and innovation:
 - to save lives and livelihood through proper planning and preparedness;
 - to work towards sustainable urbanization;
 - to help protect natural resources, the urban heritage and the economic activities.
- To get access to- and provide- expertise and learning opportunities, participate in or offer to host city-to-city-learning events on how to reduce disaster risk in specific areas, which puts the city “on the map”.
- To get access to more political space: be part of high visibility events to discuss with national or global counterparts critical issues, i.e. linking disaster risk reduction to climate change adaptation, Millennium Development Goals, safe schools and hospitals, finance.
- To be eligible to receiving the UN-Sasakawa Award on Disaster Reduction 2010-2011. This will reward good practice and innovation by local governments and linked to high-profile media events.
- To get good practice included and disseminated in publications, on website, in media (written and broadcast).

....or sign-up to be a “participating city”, including local government and civil society actors ?

- To show leadership in working towards a more resilient city/township, and initiate steps towards this.
- Get access to political space, and new multi stakeholder partnerships.
- To get access to expertise, partners, learning opportunities, and the possibility to “twin” a role model city.
- To raise the awareness of the local government officials and the public, by applying the messages and participating in activities during the campaign.
- To get visibility through the website and other products disseminated throughout the campaign.

Annex 4: HOW CAN DIFFERENT STAKEHOLDERS GET INVOLVED?

How to get involved - putting the Ten Essentials for making cities resilient into action

What to do if you are a...

Mayor and Local Government

- Sign up to and work towards the Ten Essentials checklist - make a public announcement- and share your experience, good practice and progress with participants in the campaign and other cities.
- Work closely with your central government to implement nationally planned approaches to urban planning, local development and disaster risk reduction
- Create local partnerships and alliances with your citizens and community groups
- Engage your local and national universities to provide advice on hazard monitoring and risk assessment and conduct research on ways for your city to build resilience
- Focus on your poor and high-risk communities and take the campaign goals and messages to grass-root communities
- Organize public hearings, discussions, drills and other awareness raising activities during the International Day for Disaster Reduction or during the dates of anniversaries of past disasters.
- Use the campaign and Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient to address climate change challenges and your “green agenda”

Local government association

- Put disaster risk reduction at the top of your agenda
- Partner with UNISDR to reach out to local authorities
- Support implementation of the campaign at the local government and community levels.

National government

- Set up and foster multi-stakeholder national platforms for disaster risk reduction that includes local governments or their associations
- Give consideration to local governance and sustainable urbanization issues.
- Ensure that your ministries and institutions take risk reduction into account in their planning and policy making
- Encourage economic development in rural areas and smaller cities in order to reduce the pressure of accelerated migration to high-risk peripheral areas and slums
- Make disaster risk reduction a national and local priority and clearly identify institutional responsibilities for reducing risk at all levels

Community association

- Sign up to the campaign and encourage your organization to participate in it.
- Promote active engagement of community members in the campaign, using the campaign’s promotional and informational resources.

- Build partnership in projects with local government, NGO's, the private sector etc. to make your local area safer.
- Actively share local knowledge and experience with other actors; supporting activities including planning, risk assessments and mapping, maintenance of critical infrastructure, safer land use and enforcement of building standards.
- Collaborate in measuring progress through participative monitoring.

UN, international or regional organization, NGO

- Sign up as a campaign partner and commit to support one or many local governments to build resilience to disasters
- Strive to develop better tools and methodologies for urban risk reduction in any of the *Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient* areas
- Advocate for increased urban risk reduction at the local level
- Encourage greater involvement of local actors in regional and international policy development
- Strengthen the links between NGOs, local governments and community-based organizations

Donors

- Ensure that disaster risk reduction is part of your programme planning and allocate budgets for sustainable urbanization, climate adaptation, development, humanitarian, disaster response and reconstruction programmes
- Fund projects that focus on making cities resilient to disasters

Private sector

- Make sure your business is not increasing disaster risk or degrading the environment
- Partner in projects with your local government or communities where you conduct your enterprise to make your city safer – only a resilient city can support sustainable economic growth;
- Commit resources to research and development projects on urban risk reduction.

Academia and professional associations

- Adapt the science agenda to emphasize this paramount research topic and advance the state-of-the art in urban risk reduction;
- Introduce urban risk profiling and risk reduction processes as part of the courses and research in several disciplines including urban planning;
- Collaborate with regional and local governments in applied research projects on risk assessments, and risk reduction; test and apply your methods, models and findings in local government environments;
- Go public with your knowledge and make your expertise available to local governments and the public at large.

Annex 5: Sustainable urbanization (UN-HABITAT)

Principles of the UN-HABITAT World Urban Campaign 2009-2013

Sustainable urbanization is understood by all partners as a process which promotes an integrated, gender-sensitive and pro-poor approach to the social, economic and environmental pillars of sustainability. This integrated approach further requires that investments be made in new forms of technology and inclusive governance. More specifically, the principles of sustainable urbanization involve:

- (i) Accessible and pro-poor land, infrastructure, services, mobility and housing;
- (ii) Socially inclusive, gender sensitive, healthy and safe development;
- (iii) Environmentally sound and carbon-efficient built environment;
- (iv) Participatory planning and decision making processes;
- (v) Vibrant and competitive local economies promoting decent work and livelihoods;
- (vi) Assurance of non-discrimination and equitable rights to the city; and
- (vii) Empowering cities and communities to plan for and effectively manage adversity and change- to build resilience.

Resilience means the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to 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 (UNISDR, 2009)

Annex 6: Calendar of campaign events 2009-2011

To add or see all events for updates go to: www.unisdr.org/campaign

(Marked in blue, co-organized with UNISDR or by partners in the context of the campaign)

2009

11-13 August, Incheon: Building a Local Government Alliance for Disaster Risk reduction, adoption of the Incheon Declaration” which provides the substantive direction for the Resilient Cities campaign.

16-20 December, Marrakech: 5th AFRICITIES Summit, UCLG-Africa. [Special session on resilient cities](#)

2010

26-28 January, Nairobi: UN-Habitat Expert Group Meeting for the 100 Cities Initiative, of UN-HABITAT Sustainable Urbanization Campaign.

23 February, Paris: Senate event to commemorate the Paris floods.

6-7 March, Khartoum: Arab Urban Development Institute (AUDI) with World Bank and Cities Alliance.

22-26 March, Rio de Janeiro: World Urban Forum 5 - networking event Building Resilient Cities (23 March). Launch of the UN-HABITAT World Urban Campaign.

8 April, Manila: Global launch of the “One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals Initiative” (National Launches are planned in Pakistan, and elsewhere)- with WHO and others

7-11 April: World Health Day, WHO: 1000 cities – 1000 lives

14-16 April, Nairobi: Second Ministerial Conference On Disaster Risk Reduction In Africa. Panel

18-21 May, Moscow: International Salon “Complex Safety – 2010”

28-30 May, Bonn: Resilient Cities 2010 - ICLEI First World Congress on Cities and Adaptation to Climate Change, and Mayors’ Adaptation Forum. Prepare as the **major launch event for the campaign**.

May/June, India: South Asia and national launch of the campaign

PLAN REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LAUNCHES AND WORKSHOPS WITH PARTNERS - WHEN CITIES SIGN-UP TO THE CAMPAIGN AND TEN ESSENTIALS FOR CITY RESILIENCE.

28 June – 1 July, Singapore: World Cities Summit 2010 - Expert panel session on urban planning, infrastructure financing, public housing etc and the World Mayor Forum

28-30 July, Shanghai: associated with Shanghai World Expo 2010 “Better Cities, Better Life”: Conference/workshop on Unity in Aid (A DEVNET forum on humanitarian emergencies, with UNISDR and ICLEI), providing for good practice, and inputs.

September: IFRC launch, World Disaster Report - Urban Risk.

September, Azerbaijan: International forum on natural disasters and building and construction safety

Early October, Astana: Fifth ECO International conference on Disaster Risk Management

13-14 October, Kobe: International Symposium on the new technologies for the Urban Safety of Mega Cities in Asia (USMCA)

October 2010, Kuwait: Arab Towns Organization (ATO) Annual Conference

13 October: International Disaster Reduction Day: Plans in pipeline for activity in Geneva - focusing on 5 years of HFA; in Shanghai World Expo (incl. 2 weeks ISDR partners' exhibit in Shanghai 4-15 October); **several regional and national / local events**

24-26 November, Bangkok: Disaster Risk Reduction and Capacity Building for Safer Environments. 3rd Asia Conference on Earthquake Engineering (organized by ASEP, AIT, TIT, EIT)

25-28 October, Incheon: 4th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

November, Dubai: Regional launch of the campaign for Arab states jointly organized with the Environment Center for Arab Towns

16-19 November, Melbourne: Third Knowledge Cities World Summit - Knowledge-based and sustainable development of Cities and Societies

16-20 November, Mexico City: UCLG 3rd Congress - 2010 Local and Regional Leaders World Summit.

2011

June 2011, Geneva: Third Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

13 October 2011: International Disaster Reduction Day

ICLEI's Mayors' Adaptation Forum