

18.9 Alignment of climate resilience strategy with UNISDR-defined elements

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Alignment of climate resilience strategy with UNISDR-defined elements	Participatory Planning and Governance
Description and justification	Many climate resilience strategies are linked with disaster and risk reduction as the impacts of climate change are commonly experienced in urban areas as flooding and/or drought, and over-heating (urban heat island effect). Nature-based solutions are a key tool for use in urban climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. The evaluation of Climate Resilience Strategy Development can rely on the assessment proposed by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) that allows local governments and to assess their disaster resilience and to enable the development of a local disaster risk reduction strategy (resilience action plans).
Definition	The extent to which the city has implemented the “Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient” included in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
Strengths and weaknesses	<p>+ Essentials are able to cover many of the issues that cities need to address to become more disaster resilient and they are able to address multiple perspectives, such as governance and financial capacity, planning and disaster preparation and disaster response and post-event recovery (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction [UNISDR], 2017)</p> <p>- Requires a substantial amount of external information</p>
Measurement procedure and tool	The metric is evaluated using UNISDR Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities, which is a tool that allows local governments to monitor and review progress and challenges in the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and to enable the development of a local disaster risk reduction strategy. The assessment is performed with respect to a selected climate hazard (e.g., the most severe, the most probable) and can be made at two levels: preliminary and detailed.

	In detail, for each of the Essentials, a number of issues is identified within the tool, and for each of the issue a score must be assigned. Final results include an overall score, a representation of results focused on the score obtained for each essential in graphical form and also a representation of results focused on the score obtained for each sub-issue of each essential in graphical form.
Scale of measurement	Municipal scale
Data source	
Required data	Information on the progress and challenges in the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the development of a local disaster risk reduction strategy
Data input type	Qualitative
Data collection frequency	Annually
Level of expertise required	Low
Synergies with other indicators	Relation to <i>Openness of participatory processes, Policy learning concerning adapting policies and strategic plans, New forms of financing indicators</i>
Connection with SDGs	SDG 6 Clean water and sanitation, SDG 10 Reduced inequalities, SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities, SDG 13 Climate action, SDG 15 Life on land
Opportunities for participatory data collection	No opportunities identified
Additional information	
References	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR). (2017). Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities – Preliminary level assessment. Retrieved from https://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/toolkit/article/disaster-resilience-scorecard-for-cities