

Tools for Risk-Informed Resilience Planning: Climate Resilience Addendum to the Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities

UNDRR ONEA & GETI, Incheon, ROK

17 June 2025



UNDRR

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

With the support of



Ministry of
the Interior and Safety



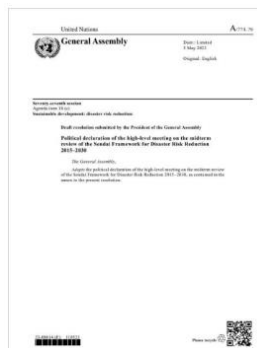
Incheon
Metropolitan City

SENGAI FRAMEWORK

FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

Localizing DRR

23. We reiterate that, while there has been progress on disaster risk governance at the local level, more needs to be done. We recognize the need for enhanced support to local authorities as well as for greater engagement with local communities and civil society organizations in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges.

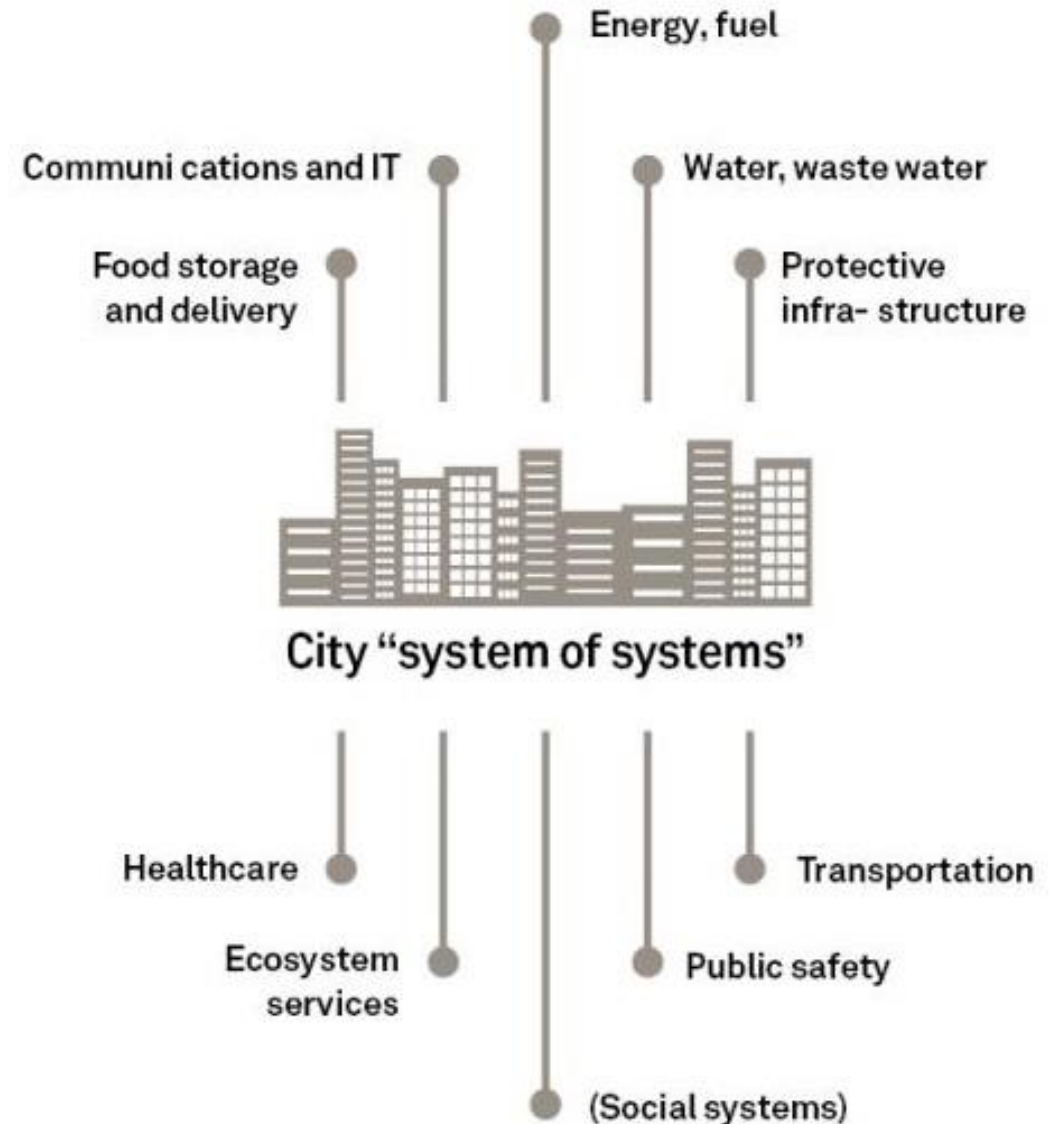


Political declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (UNGA RES/77/289)

<https://sendaiframe-work-mtr.undrr.org/>

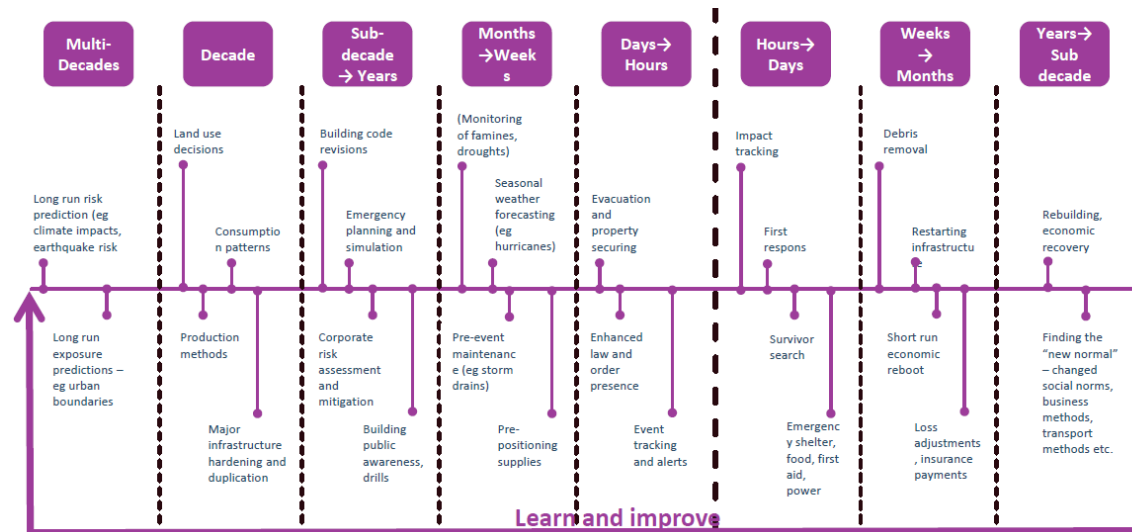
Resilience has to address the “system of systems” that makes up a city.

- Cities are complex and are made up of different systems.
- These systems have multiple connections and interactions: causal, resources and data.
- Failure of one system may impact other systems and create cascading failures.
- A system approach must be taken in order to make a city resilient.
- Because each system is owned and operated by different players and stakeholders, resilience is a multi-organizational endeavor.



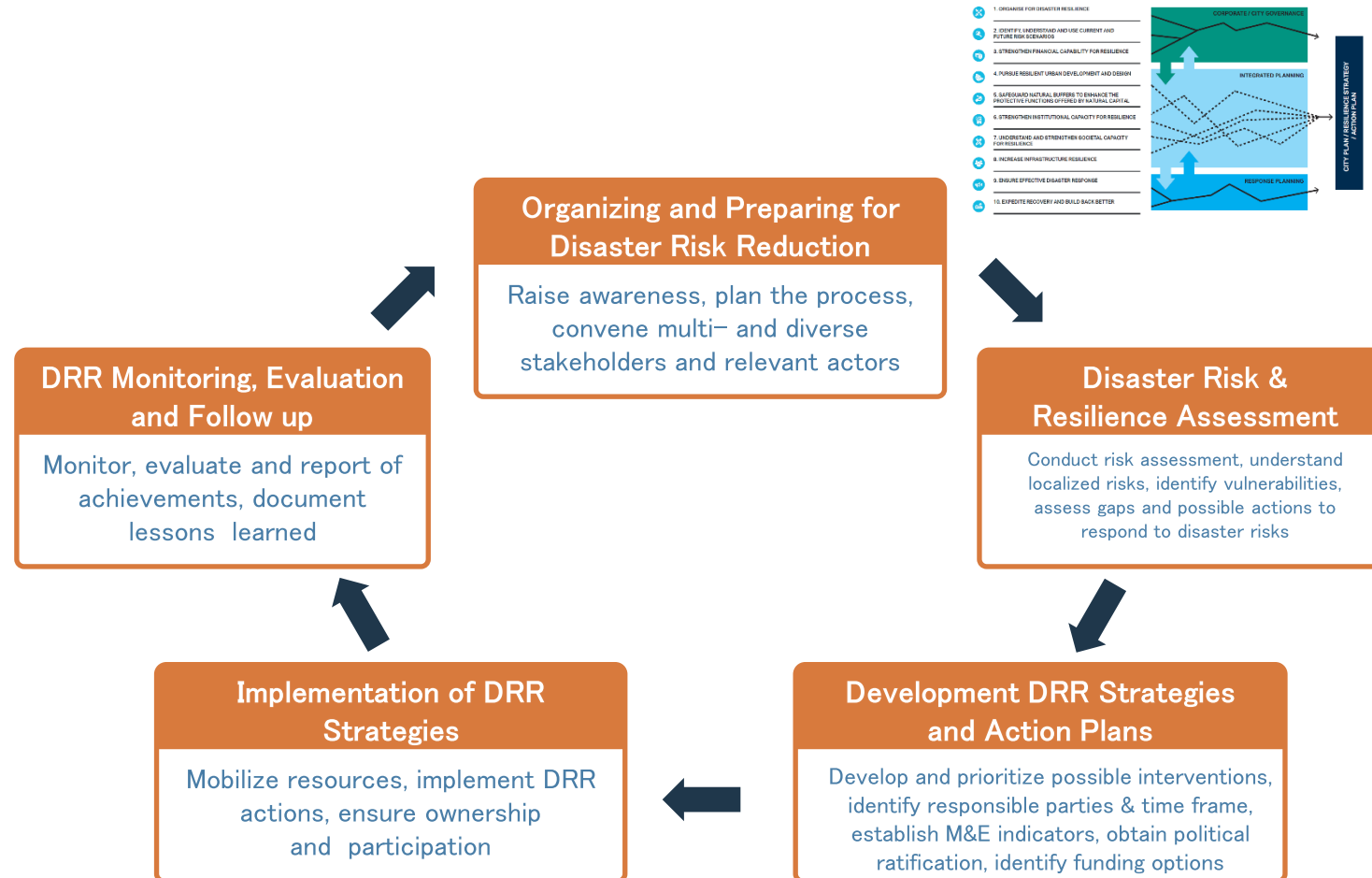
Thinking of 'Resilience'

- Resilience has to address the '**system of systems**'
- Resilience embraces chronic stresses and acute events
- Resilience is a **long-term process with multiple timescales**



Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies for Achieving Resilience

Moving towards becoming a disaster resilient city



UNDRR's Assessment & Planning Tools



+MCR2030 partner tools



Source: How to Make Cities More Resilient: A Handbook for Local Government Leaders (2017)

<https://mcr2030.undrr.org/ten-essentials-making-cities-resilient>
<https://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/toolkit/>

UNDRR and urban resilience

- **UNDRR has a growing portfolio of accessible tools to support local governments to scale up their ambition and action from understanding their climate and disaster risks to implementing solutions.** <https://www.undrr.org/implementing-sendai-framework/partners-and-stakeholders/local-authorities/mcr2030>
- **UNDRR organizes and facilitates trainings and capacity building programmes supporting sub-national DRR and climate resilience planning and implementation.** <https://www.undrr.org/our-work/training>
- **UNDRR also leads the Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030)** global collaboration that has mobilized national and local governments and a 'who's who' of international partners committed to urban resilience. <https://mcr2030.undrr.org/>





2010-2020



**Making
Cities
Resilient**

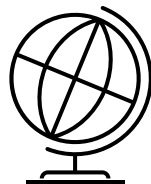
2021-2030

From Making Cities Resilient Campaign to MCR2030

What MCR2030 aims to bring:



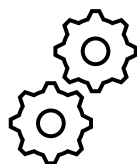
Resilience roadmap for cities with defined commitments over time on how to improve local resilience;



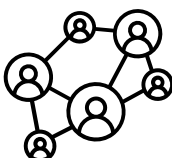
Global partnership of key partners with expertise and networks across urban resilience



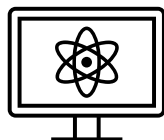
Regional network of actors with strong links and implementation experience



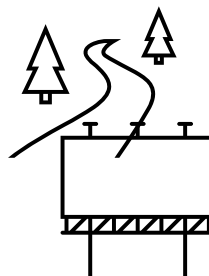
Suite of tools and knowledge guidance supporting urban resilience from various partners



Governance structure that supports, connects and facilitates exchange and learnings



Online dashboard application allowing cities to record and monitor progress along the resilience roadmap;



Marketplace/ Registry to find potential specialist service providers who can support implementation of actions.

The Resilience Roadmap



Stage A

Cities Know Better

- » Awareness raising on DRR and resilience



Stage B

Cities Plan Better

- » Improving risk analysis
- » Improving diagnostic skills for planning
- » Improving strategies and plans



Stage C

Cities Implement Better

- » Increasing access to finance
- » Ensuring resilient infrastructure
- » Adopting nature-based solutions
- » Integrating climate risk into strategies and plans
- » Ensuring inclusion

Cross-cutting:

- » Enabling national-local linkages (Vertical Links)
- » Strengthening partnership within the city (Horizontal Links)
- » Promoting city-to-city learning



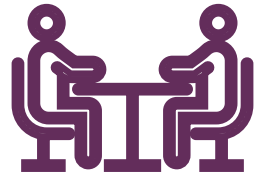
Who engages in MCR2030:



Core
Partners



Regional
Partners



Supporting
Entities



National
Government
and
Association
of
Municipalities

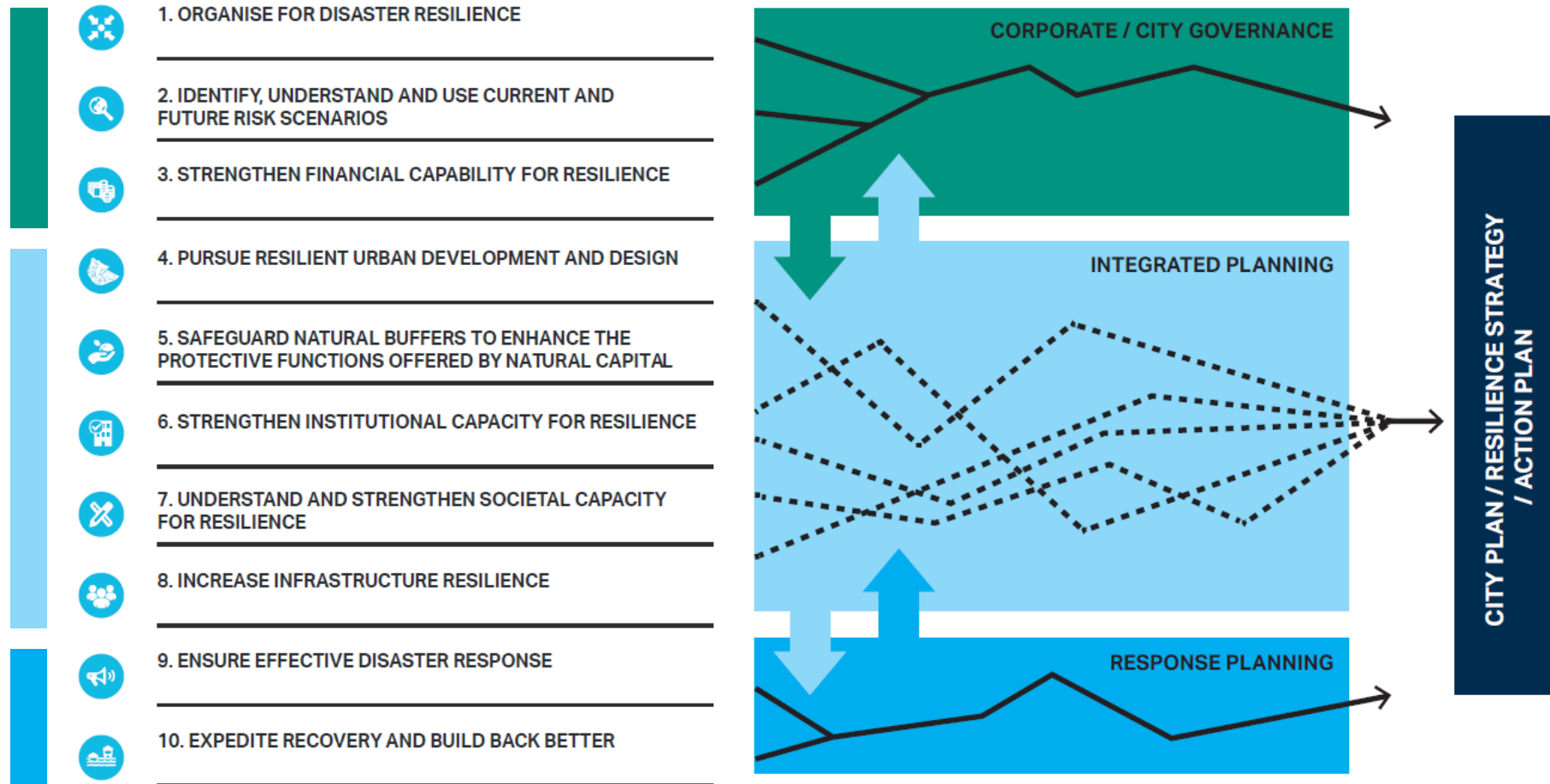


Resilience
Hubs

Tools for local resilience

The Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient

– the Guiding Principles for DRR at Local Level



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

Disaster Risk & Resilience Assessment

Conduct risk assessment, understand localized risks, identify vulnerabilities, assess gaps and possible actions to respond to disaster risks

The Disaster Resilient Scorecard for Cities (Scorecard)



A tool to support disaster risk reduction and resilience planning - to understand the cities' status on resilience building (baseline snapshot), to identify priority areas and actions for DRR and to create dialogue and help to engage multi-stakeholders in the process

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

- ❖ A set of **assessments** that allow cities to assess their disaster resilience, structured around the 10 Essentials for Making Cities Resilient
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ Local government authorities should take the lead in the assessments. A multi-stakeholder dialogue and approach between key city stakeholders will be necessary to complete the Scorecard and is essential in pushing the cities towards higher resilience.



Tools for Urban Resilience:



Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities and Thematic Scorecard Addenda

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



Preliminary Assessment



Detailed Assessment



Public Health System
Resilience Addendum



Food System Resilience
Addendum



Cultural Heritage Addendum



Annex for Inclusion of
Persons with Disability



Climate Resilience
Addendum



Gender Equality and
Intersectionality Addendum



Disaster Displacement
Addendum



Multi-Hazard Early Warning
System Addendum

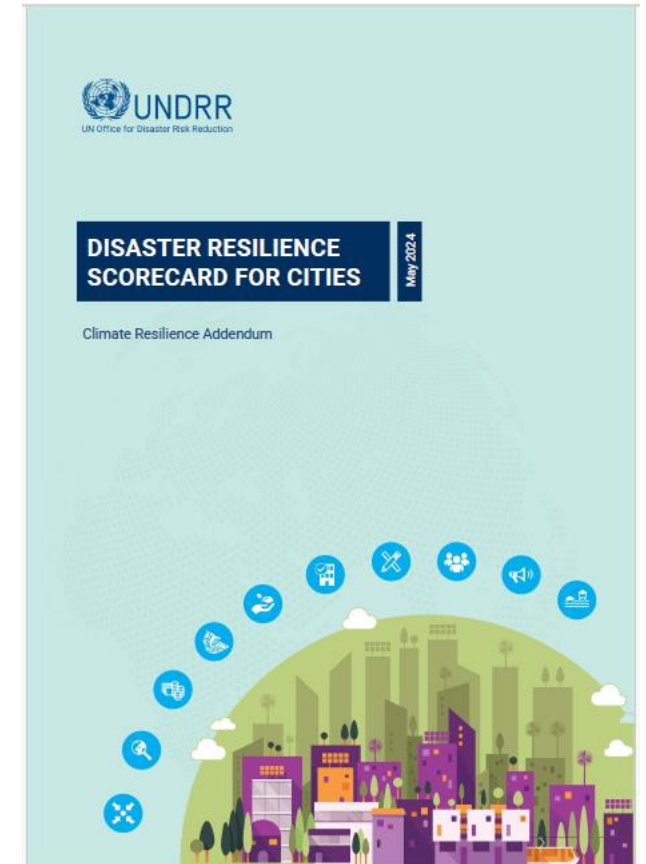
Climate Resilience Addendum

Climate Resilience Addendum

- **Self-assessment tool** supporting local government officials and stakeholders to **consider the issue of climate change alongside DRR in local development planning and management.**
- It is complimentary to **the Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities** (the City Scorecard).
- Originally launched in Spanish in 2023 through UNDRR-CAF collaboration. An upgraded version in English was released in May 2024.



<https://mcr2030.undrr.org/climate-resilience-scorecard>



Developed by:



Local climate resilience

- Building and enhancing local climate adaptation capacities are linked to territorial management and disaster risk reduction.
- To effectively reduce and manage climate and disaster risks and leverage efforts towards disaster and climate resilience of cities, it is necessary to **address both issues in an integrated manner**.
- Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction are two key approaches that help governments and communities **adapt to and manage the impacts of disasters and climate change** and achieve sustainable development goals.

Climate Change Adaptation (CCA): The process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate or avoid harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In some natural systems, human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects.

IPCC Working Group II, 2014. Fifth Assessment Report, AR5.
<https://www.ipcc.ch/assessment-report/ar5/>

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): Disaster risk reduction is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development.

UNISDR, 2016. Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction.

Differences and Commonalities of DRR and CCA

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
Differences in the hazard focus			
Multiple hazards (of various origins)		Climate Hazards	
Short-, mid-, and long-term view		Long-term view, with climate scenarios and projections	
Commonalities in the aims and practices			
Cross-cutting approach to various development issues			
Reduction of vulnerability and exposure			
Corrective and forward-looking, prevention-oriented risk management (Current and medium- to long-term view).			
Plan and act from a local perspective. Local management of the territory.			

Structure of the Annex

- There are a total of **25 questions/indicators**
- Each indicators with a **score of 0-3**, where **3 is the maximum** possible score
- It aligns with the **Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient**, with a particular focus on climate change and without losing sight of the essence of reducing vulnerability to disasters.

Q 1.1 City Development Plan	
Question	Does the city's development or strategic plan incorporate the vision of risk reduction and adaptation to climate change?
Comment	
Answers	<p>3 – The city's development or strategic plan includes a perspective of risk reduction and adaptation to climate change, considering various risks of the city – or its main ones – with an analysis of relevant hazards and vulnerabilities. It incorporates proposals for adaptation and measures to reduce risks taking into account climate change scenarios.</p> <p>2 – The city's development or strategic plan incorporates a climate and disaster risk reduction perspective. It includes measures to address key hazards and vulnerability issues but does not contemplate future climate scenarios.</p> <p>1 – Not all key risks and climate change are taken into account within the city's development or strategic plan. It includes some measures such as green spaces and drainage.</p> <p>0 – The city does not have a development plan, or the existing one does not include any risk consideration.</p>
Means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
Actions to achieve higher degree of resilience	
Responsible Entities	
Timescale	

Topics covered



Essential 1 Organize for climate resilience

Q 1.1 City Development Plan

Q 1.2 Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Plans

Q 1.3 Mainstreaming



Essential 2 Identify, understand and use current and future climate risk scenarios

Q 2.1 Hazard Assessment and Climate Change

Q 2.2 Vulnerability, Exposure and Risk Analysis

Q 2.3 Use of disaster and climate change risk information



Essential 3 Strengthen financial capacity for climate resilience

Q 3.1 Finance strategy for DRR and CCA

Q 3.2 Credits or incentives for resilience



Essential 4 Integrate climate resilience in urban development and design

Q 4.1 Land use plan and zoning

Q 4.2 Building Codes and Standards



Essential 5 Pursue ecosystem-based adaptation

Q 5.1 Green and blue infrastructure and Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (EbA & Eco-DRR)

Q 5.2 Nature reserves and native ecosystems

Topics covered



Essential 6 Strengthen institutional capacity for climate resilience

- Q 6.1 Training content and coverage
- Q 6.2 Scientific networks
- Q 6.3 Public education and awareness



Essential 7 Understand and strengthen social capacity for climate resilience

- Q 7.1 Community Participation
- Q 7.2 Inclusion of vulnerable and at-risk groups
- Q 7.3 Private sector



Essential 8 Increase climate resilience of critical infrastructure

- Q 8.1 Water Security
- Q 8.2 Drainage infrastructure
- Q 8.3 Climate and disaster risk screening for critical infrastructure investment



Essential 9 Ensure effective multi-hazard early warning systems and response

- Q 9.1 Effective response plan
- Q 9.2 End-to-end multi-hazard early warning system



Essential 10 Integrate climate change adaptation actions in recovery process

- Q 10.1 Recovery planning and build back better
- Q 10.2 Damage and Loss Database

Sample Indicator

Q 1.2 Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Plans

Does the city have a disaster risk reduction plan, a climate change adaptation plan, or does it have a plan that integrates both?

Comment:

A **disaster risk reduction (DRR)** plan includes an analysis of all the city's risks and a proposal for measures to address them. It incorporates the vision and participation of various actors.

A **climate change adaptation (CCA)** plan includes an analysis of climate-related risks and considers climate projections and how they affect risks. Measures are proposed to adapt to these risks. It incorporates the vision and participation of various actors.

3 – The local government has a DRR plan (or similar documents, such as a Resilience Plan) that includes climate change considerations and adaptation measures or has made separate DRR and CCA plans but both complement each other. In addition, both topics are fully incorporated into the city's development plan (see Q 1.1).

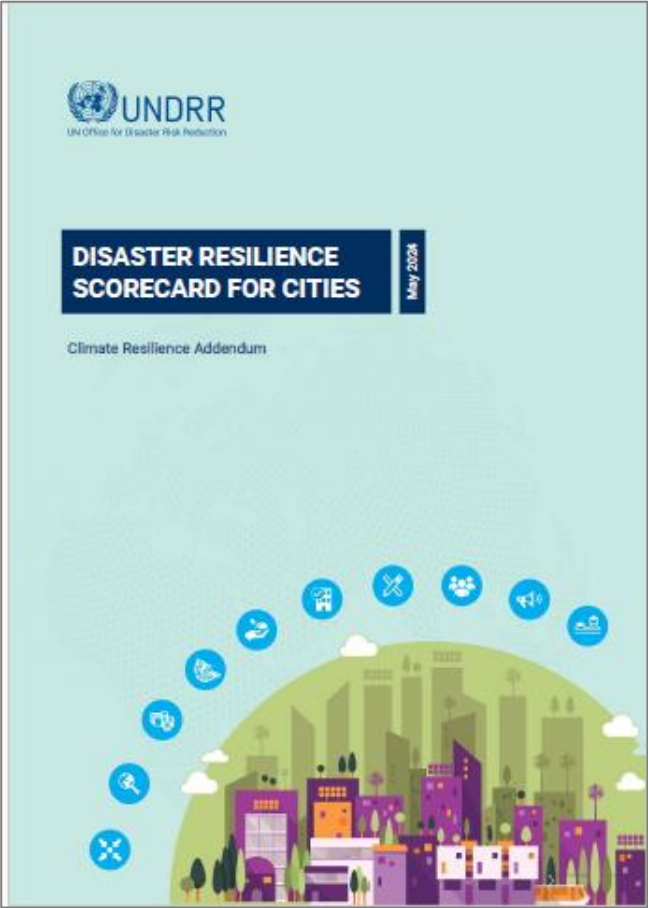
2 – The local government has a DRR plan (or similar documents, such as a Resilience Plan) that has not yet incorporated climate change considerations and adaptation measures. The local government also has a separate CCA plan. The two plans are not linked or do not complement each other.

1 – The local government has either the DRR or CCA plan. The existing plan does not cover all key climate and non-climate risks and climate change issues. The consideration for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation still needs to be incorporated in depth into the city's plans.

0 – The local government has only a contingency plan for some risks in the city and does not have any plan that addresses disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

PDF Accessible Version

Vertical design accessible for persons with disabilities.



3. Why a Climate Resilience Scorecard?

The Climate Resilience Scorecard tool aims to support local government officials and stakeholders to consider the issue of climate change alongside DRR in local development planning and management. It aims to ensure the integration of climate change considerations as part of DRR planning and efforts. To achieve this, the tool is aligned with the Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient³, with a particular focus on climate change and without losing sight of the essence of reducing vulnerability to disasters.

In consideration of the above, the Ten Essentials geared towards climate resilience are:

- Essential 1: Organize for climate resilience
- Essential 2: Identify, understand and use current and future climate risk scenarios
- Essential 3: Strengthen financial capacity for climate resilience
- Essential 4: Integrate climate resilience in urban development and design
- Essential 5: Pursue ecosystem-based adaptation
- Essential 6: Strengthen institutional capacity for climate resilience
- Essential 7: Understand and strengthen social capacity for climate resilience
- Essential 8: Increase climate resilience of critical infrastructure
- Essential 9: Ensure effective multi-hazard early warning systems and response
- Essential 10: Integrate climate change adaptation actions in recovery process

³ <https://mcr2030.undrr.org/ten-essentials-making-cities-resilient>

Q 6.1 Training content and coverage	
Question	Are there training or capacity-building programmes available for responsible and relevant institutions on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation?
Comment	One of the enabling factors and a potential game-changer in building horizontal integration and multi-sectoral engagement in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation is the education and capacity building programmes. This includes trainings for civil servants, policy makers, practitioners and other key stakeholders (UNDRR, 2022).
Answers	3 – There are training courses available locally within the city by the local government or partner institutions, of which officials from all relevant local government offices, public service and related institutions can attend to enhance knowledge and skills on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, on a continuous basis. 2 – There are training courses available locally within the city on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, but officials have limited access to these trainings and may be trained only on an ad hoc basis. 1 – There are some training modules available, but they do not cover all essential content and/or skillsets needed. The coverages and contents need significant improvement. 0 – There are no training courses available on these topics for city officials.
Means of verification (explanation and evidence)	
Actions to achieve higher degree of resilience	
Responsible Entities	
Timescale	

Excel Tool

Interactive tool showing analysis results.



DISASTER RESILIENCE SCORECARD FOR CITIES

MAY 2024

Climate Resilience Addendum

ESSENTIAL 1:
Organize for Climate Resilience

Home

Info

The 10 Essentials

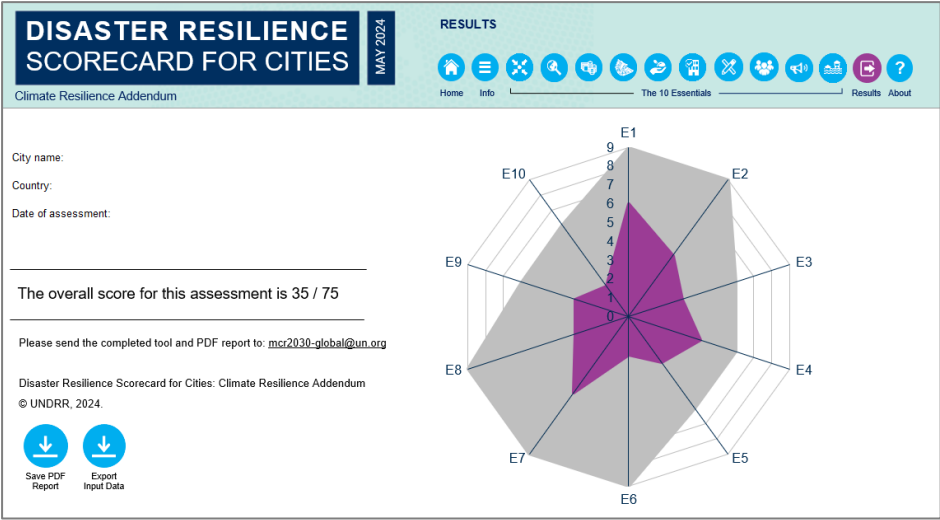
Results

About

E1 Organize for Climate Resilience.

Q 1.1 City Development Plan

Question	Comments
Does the city's development or strategic plan incorporate the vision of risk reduction and adaptation to climate change?	
<div>Response</div> <div><div><div>1 - The city's development or strategic plan includes a perspective of risk reduction and adaptation to climate change, considering various risks of the city or its main areas - with an analysis of relevant hazards and vulnerabilities. It incorporates proposals for adaptation and measures to reduce risks taking into account climate change scenarios.</div><div>2 - The city's development or strategic plan incorporates a climate and disaster risk reduction perspective. It includes measures to address key hazards and vulnerability issues but does not contemplate future climate scenarios.</div><div>3 - Not all key risks and climate change are taken into account within the city's development or strategic plan. It includes some measures such as green spaces and drainage.</div><div>0 - The city does not have a development plan, or the existing one does not include any risk consideration.</div></div></div> <div>Provide means of verification (explanation and evidence)</div>	
<div>Actions to achieve maximum resilience</div>	<div>Responsible institution</div> <div>Timescale</div>



Exercise

Exercise – Applying the Climate Resilience Addendum to the Scorecard for local planning

Step 1. Scoring exercise:

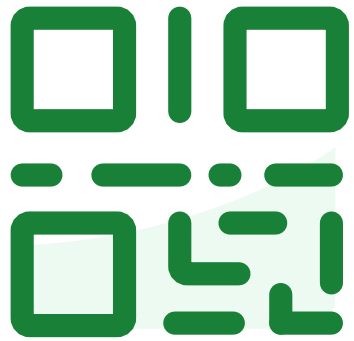
- Score the 5 practice indicators according to the situation in your locality (to the best of your knowledge).

Step 2. Identifying priority areas of action:

- Vote for the area of action/gap that you consider top priority for your city/locality.

Step 3. Planning further action:

- For the identified priority area, propose 2–3 specific actions to address it and enhance resilience in your city or locality.



**Join at slido.com
#2363444**



1.2 Does the city have a disaster risk reduction plan, a climate change adaptation plan, or does it have a plan that integrates both?



2.3 Does the local government use disaster and climate change risk information to inform the development of the city planning and other decision-making?



3.1 Does the local government have an investment plan or a financing strategy that can support both DRR and CCA actions and activities?



5.1 Has the city incorporated the vision and use of green and blue infrastructure and ecosystem-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction (EbA & Eco-DRR), in addressing disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in the city?



8.3 Is public investment in critical infrastructure taking into account climate risks and climate change scenarios?

Exercise – Applying the Climate Resilience Addendum to the Scorecard for local planning

Step 1. Scoring exercise:

- Score the 5 practice indicators according to the situation in your locality (to the best of your knowledge).

Step 2. Identifying priority areas of action:

- Vote for the area of action/gap that you consider top priority for your city/locality.

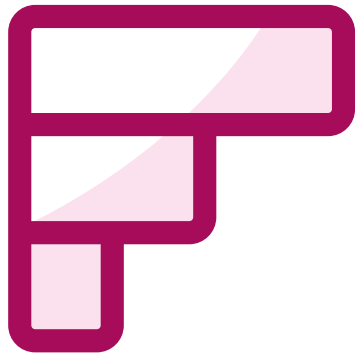
Step 3. Planning further action:

- For the identified priority area, propose 2–3 specific actions to address it and enhance resilience in your city or locality.

Exercise – Identifying priority gaps/areas of action

Which indicator did you score the lowest? What should be the priority area of your city? Please vote through Slido.

- **Q1.2 Integrated local DRR and CCA plans**
- **Q2.3 Use of disaster and climate risk information to inform plans and decision making**
- **Q3.1 Investment plan/financing strategy to support both DRR and CCA**
- **Q5.1 Use of green and blue infrastructure (EbA & EcoDRR) to support DRR and CCA**
- **Q8.3 Consideration of climate risks and scenarios in critical infrastructure investment decisions**



"Based on your scoring results from the previous exercise, identify the highest priority area for your city to address. [Select ONE option only.]"

Exercise – Defining priority action areas

Step 1. Scoring exercise:

- Score the 5 practice indicators according to the situation in your locality (to the best of your knowledge).

Step 2. Identifying priority areas of action:

- Vote for the area of action/gap that you consider top priority for your city/locality.

Step 3. Planning further action:

- For the identified priority area, propose 2–3 specific actions to address it and enhance resilience in your city or locality.



For the identified priority area, propose 2–3 specific actions to address it and enhance resilience in your city or locality. [Type each action as a separate response, with 1 action per answer.]

Recommendations


- Use the assessment results to improve local DRR planning and implementation
 - Next steps: define an action plan, strategy or projects for fundraising
- Use the Scorecard in **a multi-stakeholder workshop**, involving all relevant sectors and stakeholders:
 - Need to **ensure representation of 'systems of systems'**
 - Ensure **engagement and commitment of Mayor** or local government leaders
- **An informed dialogue and consensus-building approach is essential to agree on priorities and define action plan.**
- Take the necessary time to **conduct desk review and research** prior to the multi-stakeholder assessment. Consider involving academia to support research, facilitation of workshops and bridging with non-governmental sectors.
- **Translation and localization of the scorecard & preliminary orientation on key terminologies** on DRR are useful.
- Keep using the scorecard: **Resilience does not have an ending** as risk changes with the changing context of cities. A resilient city is a city that demonstrate **continuous learning and improvement**.

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.



Fostering growth
mind-set!



Evidence and needs
based input for project
preparation



Thematic tools for local resilience

Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities



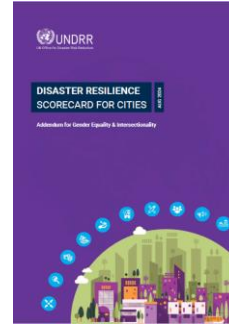
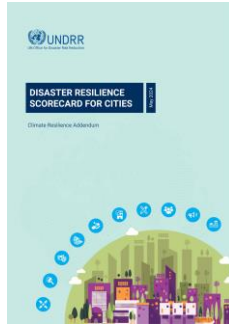
	Preliminary Assessment	Detailed Assessment
Launched	2017	2017
# of indicators (criteria)	47	117
Scoring	0-3	0-5
Methodology	Use in a one or 2-day city multi-stakeholder workshop	Multi-stakeholder exercise which could take 1-4 months.
Use case	High-level assessment helping to open up multi-stakeholder dialogue on disaster resilience (recommend for all questions to be scored)	Create an in-depth review, forming a basis for a detailed city resilience action plan (possible to opt out some non-relevant criteria)
More information	https://mcr2030.undrr.org/disaster-resilience-scorecard-cities	

Tools for Urban Resilience: Thematic Scorecard Addenda



	Public Health System Resilience Addendum	Food System Resilience Addendum	Cultural Heritage Addendum	Annex for Inclusion of Persons with Disability
Launched	2018	2022	2022	2022
# of indicators (criteria)	23	29	44	19
Scoring	0-5	0-5	0-3	0-3
Methodology	Use in a full day city multi-stakeholder workshop	Use in a full day city multi-stakeholder workshop	Use simultaneously with the City Scorecard	Use in a full day city multi-stakeholder workshop
Use case	Help to amplify Essential 8 on hospitals and food distribution parts, aiming to enhance integration of public health issues in disaster risk reduction.	Structured in sections around the Ten Essentials and the issues that affect resilience in the "system-of-systems", including food production, supplies, transport and services.	Supports the development of culture-based and people-centered disaster risk reduction and resilience strategies integrated with cultural heritage and development policies	Includes specific criteria on inclusion of persons with disabilities for each of the Ten Essentials and supports the formulation of more inclusive local strategies and plans promoting meaningful participation and accessibility
Languages	EN, FR, SP, AR, CH, RU +9 autres	EN, PT, SP (FR forthcoming)	EN	EN, FR, SP, AR, CH, RU +2
Link	https://mcr2030.undrr.org/public-health-system-resilience-scorecard	https://mcr2030.undrr.org/food-system-resilience-scorecard	https://mcr2030.undrr.org/cultural-heritage-scorecard	https://mcr2030.undrr.org/disability-inclusion-scorecard

Tools for Urban Resilience: Thematic Scorecard Addenda



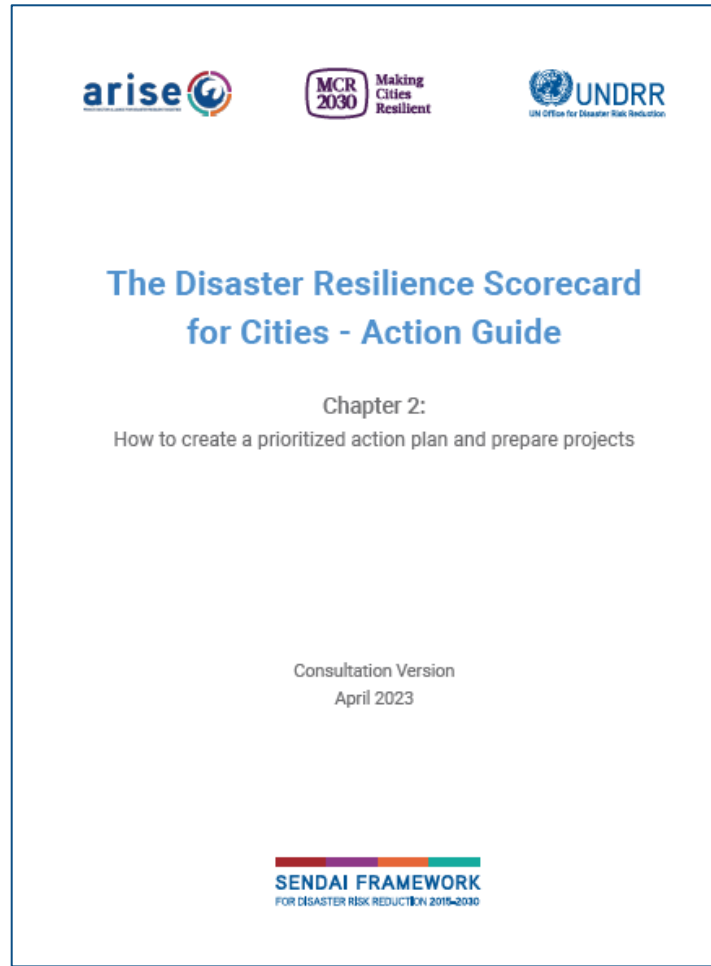
	Climate Resilience Addendum	Gender Equality and Intersectionality Addendum	Disaster Displacement Addendum	Multi-Hazard Early Warning System Addendum
Launched	2024	2024	2024	Expecting 2024
# of indicators (criteria)	25	26	24	Approx. 40
Scoring	0-3	0-3	0-3	0-3
Methodology	Use in a full day city multi-stakeholder workshop	Use in a half to full day multi-stakeholder participative workshop	Recommended for use in a two-day multi-stakeholder workshop	Use in two-day multi-stakeholder workshop
Use case	Contains questions that allow users to self-assess the interlinkages and integration of disaster and climate resilience strategies and practices at the sub-national government level.	Aims to incorporate a gender perspective (recognition, autonomy and empowerment) into DRR, acknowledging and addressing the gender-specific impacts of disasters and needs in resilience building.	Contains questions that allow users to self-assess the integration of addressing disaster displacement within wider DRR policies, management and planning process at the sub-national government level.	Supports the development of people- and nature centred, multi-hazard approaches to early warning systems, and ensure their integration in local DRR and resilience strategies, plans and policies.
Languages	EN, FR, SP +3 autres	EN, SP, PT	EN (SP, PT, FR forthcoming)	EN (FR forthcoming)
Link	https://mcr2030.undrr.org/food-system-resilience-scorecard	https://mcr2030.undrr.org/gender-equality-scorecard	https://mcr2030.undrr.org/disaster-displacement-scorecard	https://mcr2030.undrr.org/MHEWS-scorecard

Other addenda by ARISE*

- **Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Industrial and Commercial Buildings (Building Scorecard)** enables the establishment of a baseline for the resilience of buildings and campuses to natural or man-made disasters, so allowing improvements to be identified and prioritized. It is intended for use by the owners, managers and operators of commercial, industrial and multi-residential buildings or campuses, both government and privately-owned.
- **Wildfire Disaster Risk Reduction scorecard** is designed to help communities improve their ability to assess the risk from, prepare for, manage and recover from wildfires. Developed by [ARISE-US](#) and [CrowdDoing](#), it has a spreadsheet to help with capturing scores.
- **SME Engagement Scorecard** help cities create a clear evaluative mechanism to distinguish SME interaction with existing public sector disaster and emergency management agencies from private sector interactions generally (which may include SME as well as large companies).



Project prioritization and project Preparation for implementation



It aims to provide “how-to” steps to support local governments in developing and implementing a prioritized action plan to address gaps identified.

The Action Guide has a number of chapters:

Chapter 1 – Overview of the survey results

Chapter 2 – How to create a prioritized action plan and prepare projects

Chapter 3 – How to engage with the community

Chapter 4 – How to finance projects derived from the action plan

Chapter 5 – How to communicate risk information

Annex – Compendium of Standards that are applicable for cities

Global Webinar on 6 September 2023 (recording available):

<https://www.undrr.org/event/MCR2030-ARISE-ActionGuide>

Key Resources

- ***Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030:*** <http://www.preventionweb.net/drr-framework/sendai-framework>
- ***Political declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (UNGA RES/77/289):*** <https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/>
- ***Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030):*** <https://mcr2030.undrr.org>
- ***10 Essentials for Making Cities Resilient:*** <https://mcr2030.undrr.org/ten-essentials-making-cities-resilient>
- ***Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities:*** <https://mcr2030.undrr.org/disaster-resilience-scorecard-cities>



mcr2030.undrr.org and undrr.org



[making-cities-resilient-2030](https://www.linkedin.com/company/making-cities-resilient-2030)



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Thank You

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UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

The logo for the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, featuring a horizontal bar with four colored segments (red, purple, orange, teal) above the text "SENDAI FRAMEWORK" in bold white capital letters, with "FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030" in smaller white capital letters below it.