

Online Workshop

# Strengthening Whole-of-Society Capacities for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Resilience: Inclusive Governance and Innovative Mechanisms

12 - 14 May 2026

14:30 - 18:00 Seoul, GMT+9

12:30 - 16:00 Bangkok, GMT+7

01:30 - 05:00 New York , GMT-5

Joint Certificate Programme



Photo from : The Malaysian Reserve

# Session 1 - Ensuring Inclusive Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience: Key Concepts, Frameworks and Tools

UNDRR ONEA & GETI, Incheon, ROK

12 May 2026



# UNDRR

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



## SENDAI FRAMEWORK

FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

With the support of



Ministry of  
the Interior and Safety



Incheon  
Metropolitan City

	<b>Session 1 – Ensuring Inclusive Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience: Key Concepts, Frameworks and Tools</b>
<b>15:00-15:05</b>	<b>Moderator: Ms. Daria Mokhnacheva</b> , Programme Management Officer, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR ONEA & GETI), Incheon, Republic of Korea
<b>15:05-15:35</b>	<p><b>Setting the Scene</b></p> <p><b>Presentation: Understanding Disaster and Climate Risk, Resilience and Policy Coherence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Mr. Sanjaya Bhatia</b>, Head, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR ONEA &amp; GETI), Incheon, Republic of Korea (20 mins)</li> </ul> <p><b>Q&amp;A (10 mins)</b></p>
<b>15:35-16:35</b>	<p><b>Leaving No One Behind: Towards Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction</b></p> <p><b>Presentation: Building Inclusive Resilience: Putting Gender-Responsive Disaster Risk Reduction into Action</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Ms. Ryce Chanchai</b>, Global Gender Adviser, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific), Bangkok, Thailand (25 mins)</li> </ul> <p><b>Presentation: Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DIDRR)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Mr. Talal Waheed</b>, Global Disability Adviser, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific), Bangkok, Thailand (25 mins)</li> </ul> <p><b>Q&amp;A (10 mins)</b></p>
<b>16:35-16:45</b>	<b>Break</b>
<b>16:45-17:45</b>	<p><b>Tools for Local DRR Planning</b></p> <p><b>Presentation and Exercise: Using the Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities and its Thematic Addenda to Support Inclusive Local DRR Planning</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Ms. Daria Mokhnacheva</b>, Programme Management Officer, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR ONEA &amp; GETI), Incheon, Republic of Korea (40 mins)</li> </ul> <p><b>Experience sharing: Insights from Local-level Application of the Annex for Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Ms. Deborah C. Dacanay</b>, Head, Quezon City Persons with Disability Affairs Office, President of NCR League of PDAOs, Philippines (10 min)</li> </ul> <p><b>Q&amp;A (10 mins)</b></p>
<b>17:45-17:55</b>	<b>Quiz (10 mins)</b>
<b>17:55-18:00</b>	<p><b>Wrap-up and Closing for Day 1</b></p> <p><b>Preview of the Day 2 Session (to be introduced by Mr. Jin Seong Choi, Associate Research and Policy Analysis Expert, UNPOG/DPIDG/UN DESA</b></p>

# SPEAKERS & FACILITATORS DAY 1

**Mr. Sanjaya Bhatia**

Head of Office, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR ONEA & GETI), Incheon



**Ms. Daria Mokhnacheva**

Programme Management Officer, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR ONEA & GETI), Incheon



**Ms. Ryce Chanchai**

Global Gender Adviser, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific), Bangkok



**Mr. Talal Waheed**

Global Disability Adviser, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific), Bangkok



**Ms. Deborah C. Dacanay**

Head, Quezon City Persons with Disability Affairs Office, President of NCR League of PDAOs, Philippines



**Ms. Fei Cao**

Associate Expert, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR ONEA & GETI), Incheon



# Tools for inclusive local DRR planning

UNDRR ONEA & GETI, Incheon, ROK

12 May 2026



# UNDRR

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

**SEDAI FRAMEWORK**

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# UNDRR resources for inclusive DRR



## Children and Youth >

Empowering young people is the world's best chance of building resilient communities as they comprise the largest and most interconnected generation in history. Yet, young people are particularly vulnerable to disasters. Contributing as powerful change actors and resilience-builders, young people must be part of disaster risk reduction action



## Disability Inclusion >

Persons with disabilities are often disproportionately affected by disasters and have different and uneven levels of resilience and capacity to recover. Many are socially or logistically isolated and lack access to evacuation warnings and appropriate transportation for themselves, for those who care for them and any medical equipment necessary for their well-being.



## Gender >

Women, girls, boys, men, and people of diverse gender identities have distinct vulnerabilities in each context that shape the way that they experience and recover from disaster impacts. Effective disaster risk reduction requires meaningful and diverse participation, engagement and leadership, through an inclusive and accessible, all-of-society approach.



## Women's Leadership >

Women's participation in decision-making is enshrined in international human rights frameworks including the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, yet there is still great disparity in the number of women playing a leadership role in disaster risk management.



## Indigenous Peoples >

Indigenous Peoples are on the front line of rapidly increasing disaster risk and climate change and environmental degradation because of their close relationship with the environment and its resources. While they are the holders of the traditional knowledge enabling better understanding of hazards, they are also the one disproportionately affected by disasters. It's time to change that - we are launching a new campaign to promote the change.



## Social Development and Disaster Risk Reduction >

The Second World Summit for Social Development (WSSD) Political Declaration (2025) identified disaster risk reduction (DRR) as a cross-cutting pillar of inclusive and sustainable social development, essential for eradicating poverty, promoting equality, and safeguarding human well-being in an era of escalating risks.

## Tools and resources:

A collage of various UNDRR resource documents and a QR code. The documents include: 'Gender Action Plan to Support Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030', 'INCLUSIVE EARLY WARNING EARLY ACTION', 'ADVANCING DISABILITY INCLUSION IN LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION', 'WORDS INTO ACTION: USING TRADITIONAL AND INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGES FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION', 'WORDS INTO ACTION: ENGAGING CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE BUILDING', and 'Comprehensive School Safety Framework 2022-2030'. A QR code is located at the bottom left of the collage.

### Disaster Risk & Resilience Assessment

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

# The Disaster Resilience 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.



# Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities and Thematic Addenda



Theme	Preliminary	Detailed	Public Health System Resilience	Food System Resilience	Cultural Heritage
# of indicators	47	117	23	29	44
Scoring Scale	0-3	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-3
Published Year	2017	2017	2018	2022	2022



Theme	Disability Inclusion	Climate Resilience	Gender Equality & Intersectionality	Disaster Displacement	MHEWS	Education System Resilience for Extreme Weather Events	Extreme Heat
# of indicators	19	25	26	24	39	27	18
Scoring Scale	0-3	0-3	0-3	0-3	0-3	0-5	0-3
Published Year	2022	2024	2024	2024	2024	2025	2025



# The Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient – the Guiding Principles

-  1. ORGANISE FOR DISASTER RESILIENCE

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-  2. IDENTIFY, UNDERSTAND AND USE CURRENT AND FUTURE RISK SCENARIOS

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-  3. STRENGTHEN FINANCIAL CAPABILITY FOR RESILIENCE

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-  4. PURSUE RESILIENT URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN

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-  5. SAFEGUARD NATURAL BUFFERS TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTIVE FUNCTIONS OFFERED BY NATURAL CAPITAL

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-  6. STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY FOR RESILIENCE

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-  7. UNDERSTAND AND STRENGTHEN SOCIETAL CAPACITY FOR RESILIENCE

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-  8. INCREASE INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE

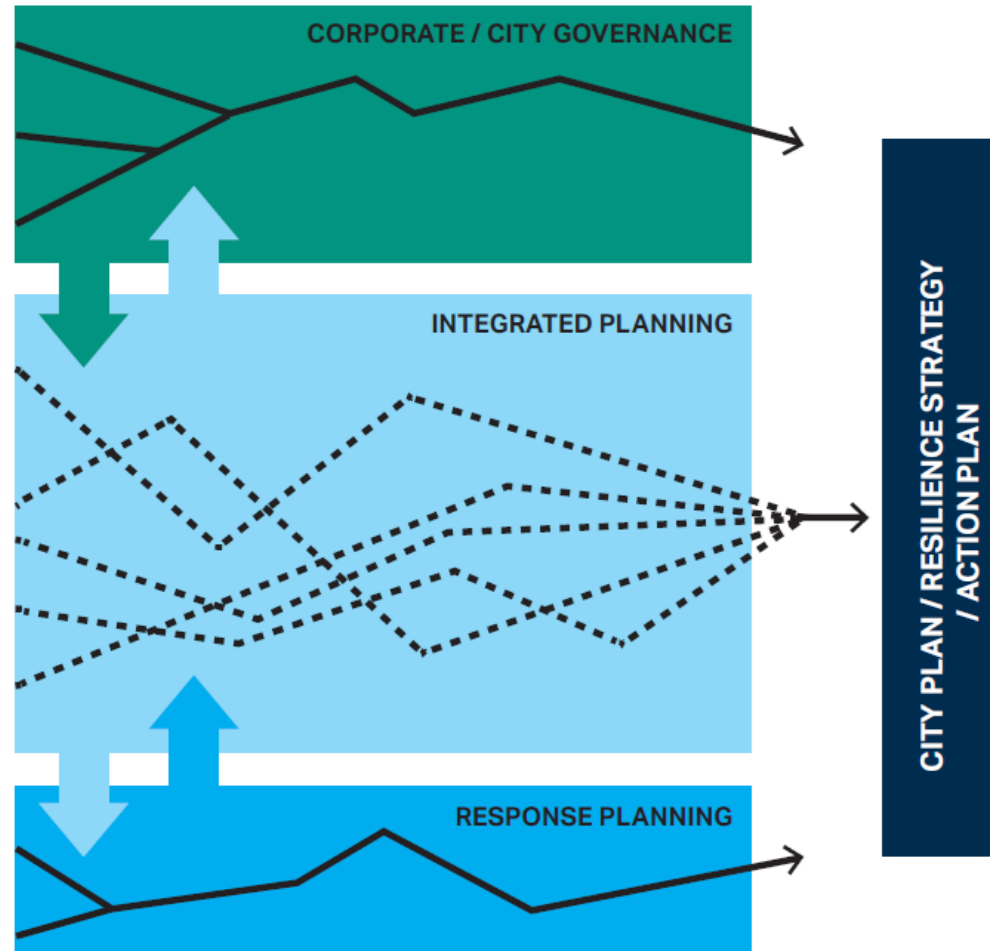
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-  9. ENSURE EFFECTIVE DISASTER RESPONSE

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-  10. EXPEDITE RECOVERY AND BUILD BACK BETTER

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

# Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities (Preliminary & Detailed Assessment)

- **Self-assessment tool** supporting local governments to understand the city's resilience status and to identify priority areas and actions for DRR.
- Structured around the **10 Essentials for Making Cities Resilient**.
- To be used through a **multi-stakeholder dialogue** and approach between key city stakeholders led by local government authorities.
- Launched in 2017, now available in 20+ languages
- **Scoring:**
  - Preliminary:** 47 indicators, scored 0-3;
  - Detailed:** 117 indicators, scored 0-5



# Essential 1 – Organize for Resilience

## Q 1.1.2 Consultation in Plan Making

Is the local DRR strategy developed through inclusive, participatory multi-stakeholder consultation?

5 - Yes – All relevant groups have been invited and attended. Stakeholders have been fully briefed on the process and receive regular bulletins on the progress of the plan.

4 - At least 8 of the 10 listed groups have been engaged / consulted.

3 - At least 6 of the 10 listed groups have been engaged / consulted.

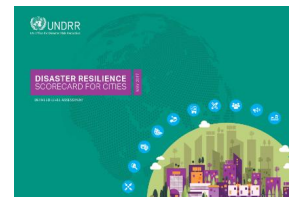
2 - At least 4 of the 10 listed groups have been engaged / consulted.

1 - At least 2 of the 10 listed groups have been engaged / consulted.

0 - No stakeholder engagement has been undertaken.

**Comment:** Possible stakeholders include:

- The city emergency services;
- Other city services and departments (public works, both formal and informal transportation)
- The local health sector;
- Utility providers including telecommunications;
- Local businesses;
- NGOs;
- Civil society organisations including minority group representation;
- Environmental sector;
- The wider city population in all neighbourhoods, both formal and informal community groups;
- Local universities;
- Scientific institutions;
- Other tiers of government or neighbouring cities, where necessary for the city's resilience;
- Industry associations.



# Essential 7 – Understand and Strengthen Societal Capacity for Resilience

## Q 7.2.2 Engagement of vulnerable groups of the population

Are vulnerable groups regularly engaged in disaster resilience planning? Is effective engagement confirmed by those groups?

5 - All vulnerable groups are regularly engaged on disaster resilience issues and they or their representatives confirm as such.

4 - All major groups (measured by membership % of those defined as vulnerable in the city as a whole) are engaged – some minor gaps.

3 - One or more major gaps in coverage or effective engagement.

2 - Multiple gaps in coverage or effective engagement.

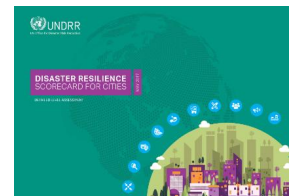
1 - Generalized failure to engage with vulnerable groups.

0 - No vulnerable groups specifically identified.

**Comment:** Vulnerable groups of the population might include, as examples:

- Those in areas of high poverty;
- Transient or nomadic communities;
- The elderly;
- Physically or mentally sick or disabled;
- Children;
- Non-native language speakers.

Engagement may be through neighbourhood organizations or via specialist government organizations, charities, NGOs etc. These may also function as “grass roots” organizations (see above).



# Essential 7 – Understand and Strengthen Societal Capacity for Resilience

## Q 7.1 Community or “grassroots” organizations and networks

Are grassroots or community organizations participating in pre-event planning and post-event response for each neighbourhood in the city?

3 - Community organizations that cover a significant proportion of the city’s population are actively participating in pre-event planning and post-event response right across the city.

2 - There is involvement in diverse grassroots organizations, either in some locations, or in some aspect of the planning or response, but it is not comprehensive.

1 - There is awareness amongst key grassroots organizations of the importance of DRR, they support with awareness raising but not with active participation around response or planning.

0 - There is very little involvement from grassroots organizations in the city.

**Comment:** The types of grassroots organizations actively supporting disaster risk reduction activities will vary by region and by city. It could include youth groups, YMCA, sports clubs etc. It will depend on which groups have the best traction and capacity in each location.



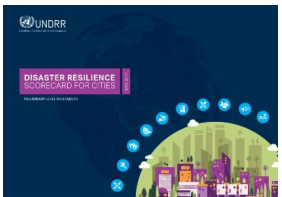
# Essential 6 – Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Resilience

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## Q 6.4 Training delivery

Are there training courses covering risk and resilience issues offered to all sectors of the city including government, business, NGOs and community?

- 3 - There are training courses covering risk, resilience and disaster response offered across all sectors of the city including government, business, NGO's and community.
- 2 - The city has a track record of delivering resilience training to some sectors, but other sectors lack training and engagement.
- 1 - Some training modules are available. Coverage and content needs to be significantly improved.
- 0 - Little or no relevant training exists that is tailored for the city.



# Essential 6 – Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Resilience

## Q 6.4 Languages

Are training materials available in the majority of languages in common use in the city?

**Comment:** Cities with high numbers of different languages may need to settle for a selection of languages that reaches everyone as a first or second language.

3 - All training materials are available in all of the languages in common use in the city.

2 - All training materials are available in most of the languages common in use in the city.

1 - All training materials are available in some of the languages common in use in the city.

0 - No translations have been made.



# Essential 7 – Understand and Strengthen Societal Capacity for Resilience

## Q 7.2 “Leave no one behind”

Are there regular training programmes provided to the most vulnerable and at need populations in the city?

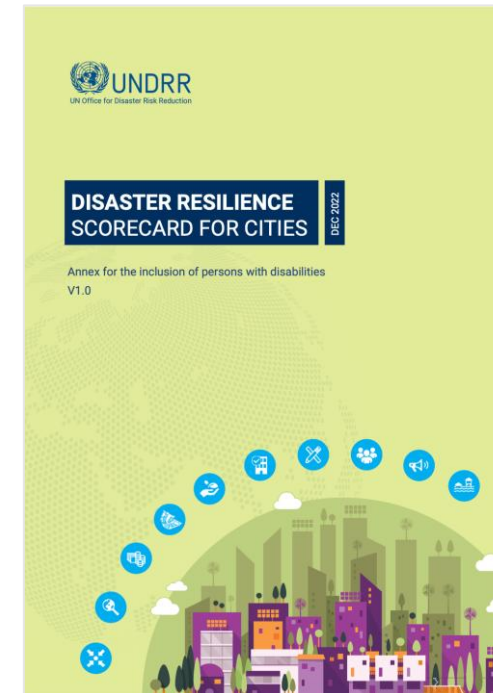
- 3 - Once every six-months training programmes are conducted.
- 2 - Once a year training programmes are conducted.
- 1 - No training programmes. But mapping of socially vulnerable population is available.
- 0 - There is no mapping of socially vulnerable population.

**Comment:** Social vulnerability is the result of pre-disaster social factors that create a lack of capacity or capability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies. Social vulnerability includes people who are more likely to suffer disproportionately because of their existing social circumstances such as those associated with age, gender, race, medical illness, disability, literacy and social isolation.



# Scorecard Annex for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities

- **Self-assessment tool** supporting local governments to design, formulate and implement policies **to include persons with disabilities in disaster risk reduction (DRR)**.
- Aims to promote the understanding that:
  1. The **needs of persons with disabilities are differentiated**
  2. Such **differentiated needs are considered fully**
- Launched in 2022, now available in 8 languages
- 19 indicators, scored 0-3



<https://mcr2030.undrr.org/disability-inclusion-scorecard>

# Essential 1 – Organize for Resilience

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## Q 1.1 Leave No One Behind

Does the master plan (or relevant local plan/strategy) identify and include persons with disabilities as an integral part of risk management, as promoted by the Sendai Framework and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities?

3 - The Local Plan considers persons with disabilities as an integral part thereof, in that it identifies and includes them in the majority of, if not all, measures, actions, projects and initiatives by way of effective participation.

2 - The Local Plan contemplates persons with disabilities and has a mechanism for their identification, but their inclusion or full participation has not yet been achieved.

1 - The Local Plan includes persons with disabilities but does not have an established mechanism for their identification, inclusion and full participation.

0 - The Local Plan does not account for persons with disabilities in its measures, actions, projects and initiatives.



# Essential 1 – Organize for Resilience

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## Q 1.2 Organization, coordination and participation

**Is there a designated focal point at the local government level with decision-making capacity and adequate resources to coordinate and address disability inclusion in disaster risk reduction?**

- 3** – There is a designated sectoral/multi-sectoral mechanism or municipal focal point with adequate human and financial resources which effectively influences the definition of inclusive preparedness and response tasks.
- 2** – Focal point exists and has sufficient human resources. It however has insufficient financial resources and its impact is limited.
- 1** – Focal point exists but has limited human and/or financial resources. It has little impact on municipal preparedness and response mechanisms.
- 0** – It does not exist.



# Essential 2 – Identify, Understand and Use Current and Future Risk Scenarios

## Q 2.1 Design of Disability-Inclusive Risk Analyses and Risk Scenarios

Has the local government developed a comprehensive and multi-hazard risk assessment that takes into account the differentiated needs of persons with disabilities?

Are risk scenarios developed in accessible formats and shared with persons with disabilities in a meaningful way?

3 - Persons with disabilities are an integral part of creating, reviewing and updating risk scenarios. All risk scenarios are available in accessible formats and shared in a meaningful way.

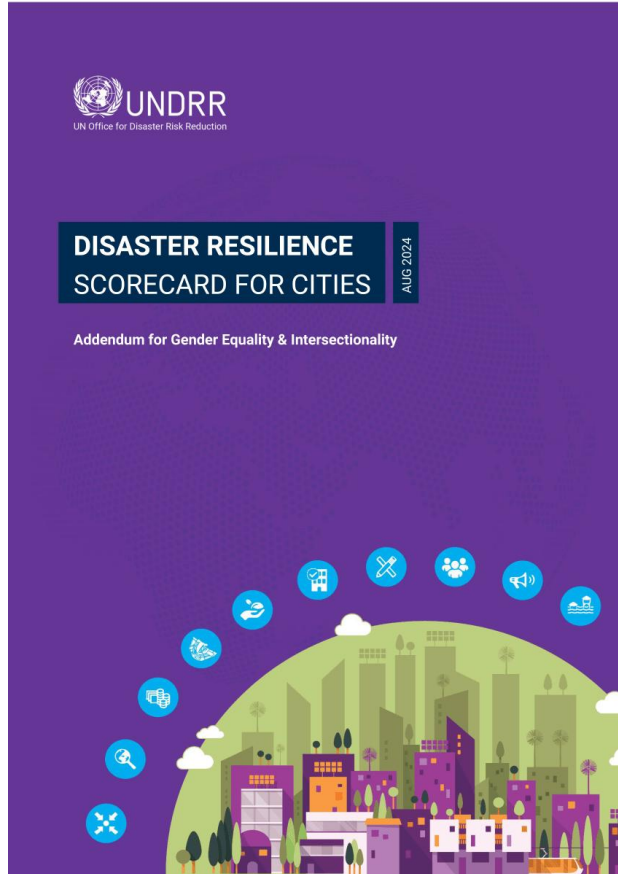
2 - Persons with disabilities are included in some consultations for reviewing and updating risk scenarios, which include partial information on their location. Risk scenarios are not shared in accessible formats.

1 - The local government has disability inclusive risk scenarios, but does not include persons with disabilities or OPDs in creating, reviewing and updating these scenarios. Risk scenarios are not available in accessible formats.

0 - There are no risk scenarios.



# Gender Equality and Intersectionality Scorecard Addendum



- **Self-assessment tool** helping local government officials and stakeholders **incorporate a gender perspective into DRR development planning and management.**
- Adopting an **intersectional and human-rights-based approach**, it looks towards **recognition, autonomy and empowerment** as an integral part of the development of local resilience strategies.
- It is complimentary to **the Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities** (the City Scorecard).
- Launched in August 2024 under the coordination of the UNDRR Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean.
- 26 indicators scored 0-3



<https://mcr2030.undrr.org/gender-equality-scorecard>

# Essential 1- Organize for Resilience

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## Q 1.2 Coordination and gender expertise

Is there a designated focal point within the local government that has the necessary expertise, decision-making capacity (especially at senior level), and adequate resources to address gender equality and intersectionality in DRR and coordinate actions?

- 3** – There is a senior-level focal point with adequate human and financial resources, as well as relevant expertise to address gender equality and intersectionality in DRR, who effectively influences decision-making.
- 2** – There is a focal point with relevant expertise, some decision-making capacity, but limited human and/or financial resources.
- 1** – There is a focal point but with limited expertise, limited decision-making capacity, and limited human and/or financial resources.
- 0** – There is no focal point within the local government to address gender equality and intersectionality in DRR and coordinate actions.



# Essential 2 – Identify, Understand and Use Current and Future Risk Scenarios

## Q 2.2 Gender-specific impacts related to climate change

Does a gender analysis of climate risk scenarios inform the local government's policies, plans, and actions for disaster resilience in addressing the gender-specific impacts of climate change?

**3** – The local government has conducted a gender analysis of climate risk scenarios. Key policies and plans for disaster resilience directly address the gender-specific impacts of climate change and include concrete actions to mitigate them. Those actions are fully implemented and monitored, with satisfactory risk reduction outcomes.

**2** – The local government has conducted a gender analysis of climate risk scenarios. Key policies and plans for disaster resilience directly address the gender-specific impacts of climate change and include concrete actions to mitigate them. However, those actions are not fully implemented and there is no monitoring of risk reduction outcomes.

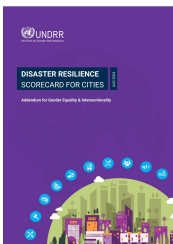
**1** – The local government has conducted a gender analysis of climate risk scenarios. However, the analysis does not inform the key policies, plans, and actions for disaster resilience. The analyses and/or scenarios might also be outdated.

**0** – The local government has not conducted any gender analysis of climate risk scenarios.

**Comment:** Local policies, plans, and actions for disaster resilience should be based on an analysis of climate risks scenarios, including both slow onset shocks and long-term stresses, that consider the gender-specific impacts of climate change. These scenarios should recognize that gender norms and roles shape the vulnerability, exposure, adaptive capacity, and access to resources of women, men, and people with diverse SOGIESC in the face of climate change impacts.

Some examples of gender-specific climate impacts include but are not limited to :

- Increase of suicide-rate in working-age rural men during droughts;
- Disparate increased displacements of women and children;
- Disproportionate health impact on women and people with diverse SOGIESC;
- Increased sexual and gender-based violence;
- Blaming of gender diverse minorities for climate impacts.



# Essential 7 – Understand and Strengthen Societal Capacity for Resilience

## Q 7.4 Gender equality in DRR education opportunities

Does the local government ensure gender equality in DRR education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all?

**3** – The local government has effective mechanisms in place to ensure gender equality in DRR education. This includes life-long learning opportunities, from school campaigns for the youth to increased access to higher education programs, as well as capacity-building for professionals throughout their careers. All education materials for DRR are gender-responsive.

**2** – The local government has some mechanisms in place to ensure gender equality in DRR education, but they do not foster life-long learning opportunities. Most education materials for DRR are gender-responsive.

**1** – The local government promotes gender equality in DRR education in its local resilience strategy but lacks effective mechanisms to ensure it. Most education opportunities for DRR are not gender-responsive.

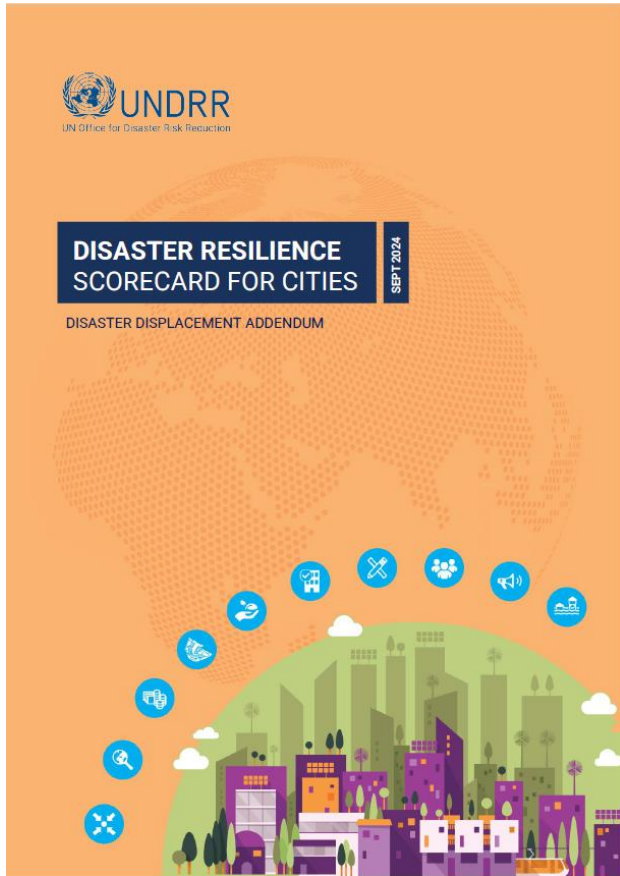
**0** – The local government does not address the importance of ensuring gender equality in DRR education or does not promote DRR education.

**Comment:** Gender equality in DRR education is essential to strengthen an inclusive culture of resilience for all. It provides women, people with diverse SOGIESC, and men with equal opportunities to learn and build technical capacities on risk reduction, climate change, disaster management, among other key topics. DRR education should also be gender-responsive and intersectional, and promote the understanding of how gender roles, stereotypes and relations shape different women's, men's and people with diverse SOGIESC's needs and experiences with regards to disaster risks.

Inclusive and equitable quality education in DRR starts at school by conducting sensitization campaigns and exercises, as well as integrating basic DRR concepts into curricula. It continues with mentorship programs and inclusive courses to promote equal access to higher education opportunities in DRR. Lastly, it ensures life-long learning opportunities for both DRR professionals and gender equality experts throughout their careers.



# Disaster Displacement Scorecard Addendum



- **Self-assessment tool** helping local government officials and stakeholders to assess the integration of measures addressing **disaster displacement within wider DRR policies, management, and planning process** at the sub-national government level.
- Aims to promote the integration of addressing disaster displacement in DRR to:
  - ✓ Prevent displacement
  - ✓ Prepare for displacement
  - ✓ When displacement is unavoidable, ensure it takes place in a dignified manner
  - ✓ Limit how long people are displaced, and the extent of the challenges they face when living in displacement
  - ✓ Strengthen the resilience of displaced persons and all those living in the city/municipality
- Developed by the Norwegian Refugee Council, UNDRR, IOM, IDMC and PDD and launched in 2024 following pilot testing in Trinidad and Tobago, Iraq, Brazil and Kenya.
- 24 indicators scored 0-3



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

# Essential 6 – Strengthen Institutional Capacity

## Q 6.1 Knowledge of human rights protection for displaced persons

Is there comprehensive knowledge on the protection of human rights for displaced persons across city institutions?

3 – Institutions involved in supporting displaced persons actively ensure all staff have knowledge on the rights of displaced persons, and are able to meet and protect the rights of all within their technical responsibilities.

2 – Institutions involved in supporting displaced persons aim to ensure all staff have knowledge on the rights of displaced persons. There are gaps in staff knowledge and/or more could be done to ensure all staff have opportunities to increase their knowledge.

1 – Institutions involved in supporting displaced persons want all staff to have knowledge on the rights of displaced persons. However, there are significant gaps in knowledge without a plan to address this.

0 – There is no consideration as to the knowledge of staff on the rights of displaced persons made by institutions in the city.



# Essential 7 – Strengthen Societal Capacity

## Q 7.1 Engagement of displaced persons

Is there meaningful participation of displaced persons in decision-making processes on DRR and resilience strengthening?

- 3 – The city actively seeks full participation of all, whereby representatives of all displaced groups take part in decisions regarding disaster risk reduction and resilience strengthening - across all stages of displacement.
- 2 – The city seeks participation of some representatives of some displaced groups in some decisions regarding disaster risk reduction and resilience strengthening - across different stages of displacement.
- 1 – The city seeks participation of some representatives of some displaced persons in some decisions regarding disaster risk reduction and resilience strengthening. This participation is primarily sought in initial consultative stages, but community representatives are not present when final decisions are made.
- 0 – There is no participation of displaced persons in disaster risk reduction decision making.

**Comment:** Meaningful participation is ensuring all stakeholders are engaged, at every stage of forum and processes related to disaster risk reduction, including policies, plans and programmes. The full, equal, meaningful and inclusive participation and contribution of women, older persons, persons with disabilities, displaced persons, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, as well as any other marginalized groups should be in place.



# Essential 7 – Strengthen Societal Capacity

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## Q 7.2 Reach of DRR information to displaced persons

Do DRR information campaigns and training programmes reach displaced persons?

3 – DRR information campaigns and programmes reach all displaced persons, including specific displaced groups with additional vulnerabilities.

2 – There are DRR information campaigns and programmes but they only reach some displaced persons and/or do not consider specific displaced groups with additional vulnerabilities.

1 – There are DRR information campaigns and programmes but they do not reach displaced people.

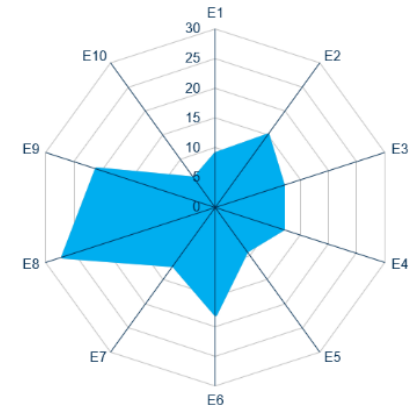
0 – There are no DRR information campaigns and programmes in the city.



# Analyzing results

The overall score for this assessment is 141 / 141

Please send the completed tool and PDF report to: [lsdr-campaign@un.org](mailto:lsdr-campaign@un.org)  
 Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities - Preliminary Level Assessment Tool, v. 1.0.  
 © UNDRR, 2017.



The overall score for this assessment is 87 / 141

Please send the completed tool and PDF report to: [lsdr-campaign@un.org](mailto:lsdr-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
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Question	Comments
<b>P1.1 - Plan making</b> Question 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
<b>Response</b> 3 - Fully integrated DRR plan, full Sendai Framework compliance and coverage across all of 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 / compliance.	<b>Provide means of verification (explanation and evidence)</b>
<b>Actions to achieve maximum resilience</b>	<b>Responsible Institution</b>
<b>P1.2 - Organization, coordination and participation</b> Question 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 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?
<b>Response</b> 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 how acting 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.	<b>Provide means of verification (explanation and evidence)</b>
<b>Actions to achieve maximum resilience</b>	<b>Responsible Institution</b>
<b>P1.3 - Integration</b> Question 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
<b>Response</b> 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 function areas. 1 - Applied ad hoc or occasionally. 0 - Not applied.	<b>Provide means of verification (explanation and evidence)</b>
<b>Actions to achieve maximum resilience</b>	<b>Responsible Institution</b>

# Developing a DRR Action Plan

Action Plan for Calendar Year _____ - _____	
City/Local Government Name	
Country	
Focal Point Details	Name: Contact Info:
Title of existing local disaster risk reduction strategy	
Timeframe of existing strategy or plan	

Strategic Area/Goal 1: <i>e.g. Strengthen disaster risk governance</i>						
#	OBJECTIVES	PLANNED ACTION(s)	INDICATORS (Specific, measurable, attainable, realistic)	TIMEFRAME (Timebound)	RESPONSIBILITY (+Support) AGENCIES (Assignable)	Budget

# Who should use the Scorecard?

- **Local government authorities** (city, province, state, municipality, districts, etc.) **should take the lead in the assessments.**
- It is also applicable to national governments and groups of sub-national government!



*"We didn't realize we were not prepared. However, going through the Scorecard we realized there is so much work to be done to make our city resilient. If you see our scoring you would see we have rated quite low on some areas, that is because we see the opportunity we have to improve because of the scorecard. So we want to work for it."*

**Abdulla Adam,  
Secretary General,  
Kulhudhuffushi City, Maldives**

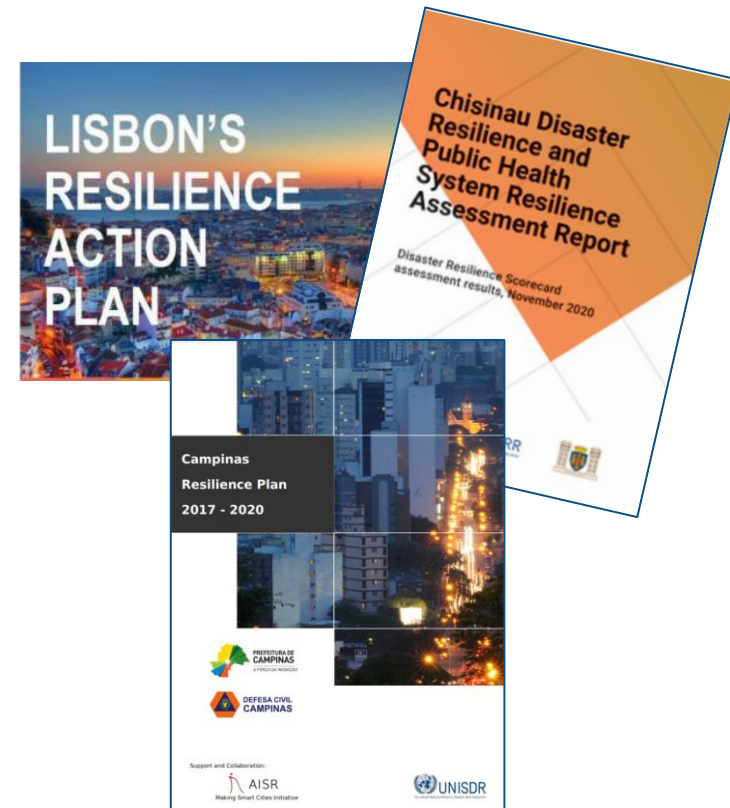
# When to use the Scorecard?

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- As part of a regular planning process
- Repeat every 2-3 years to measure the progress and improvement

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.



# How to use the scorecard?

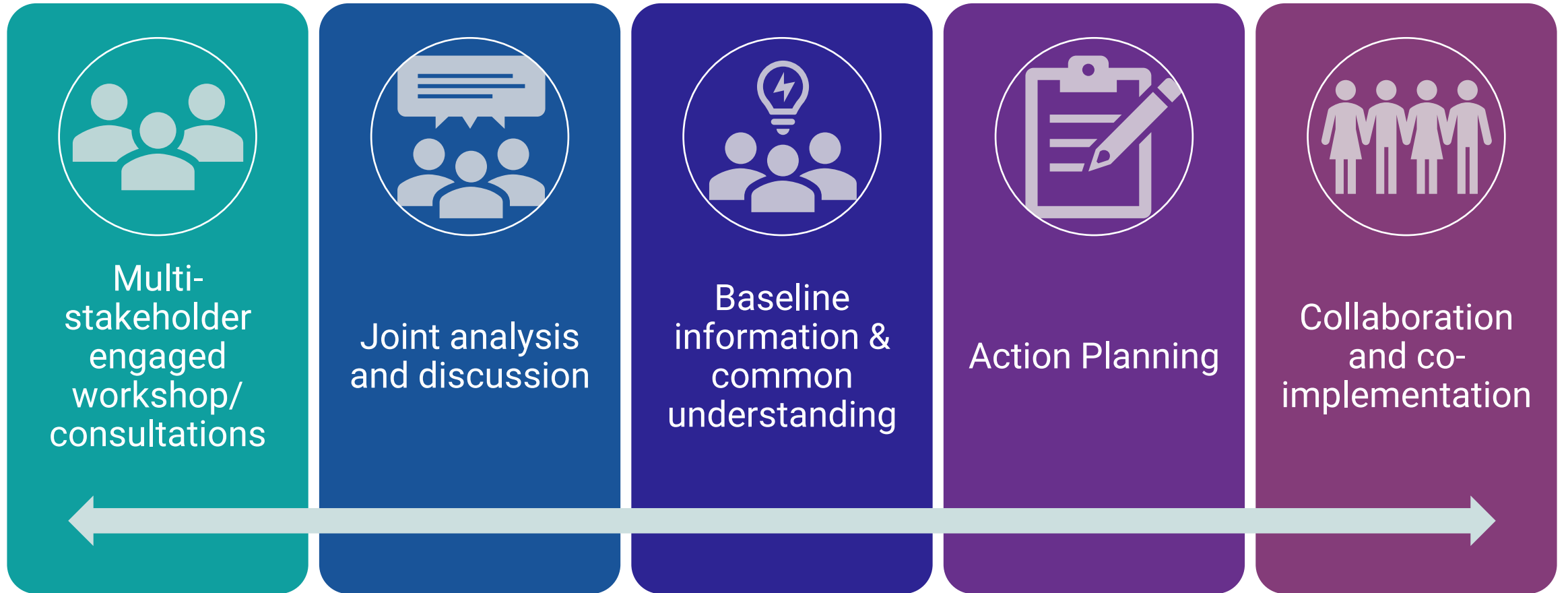
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- Use the Scorecard in a **multi-stakeholder workshop** (Do not complete the Scorecard alone!!)
- Need to **ensure representation of 'systems of systems'** in the assessment with **engagement and commitment of Mayor** or local government leaders.
- **Ensure participation of concerned/vulnerable community representatives**
- **Ensure workshop facilities are accessible** - Identify any specific disability accommodations that may be necessary
- **Translate and localized the scorecard & conduct orientation on key terminologies**



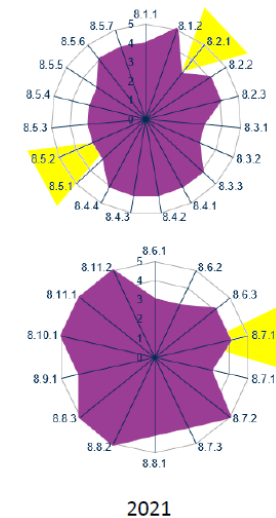
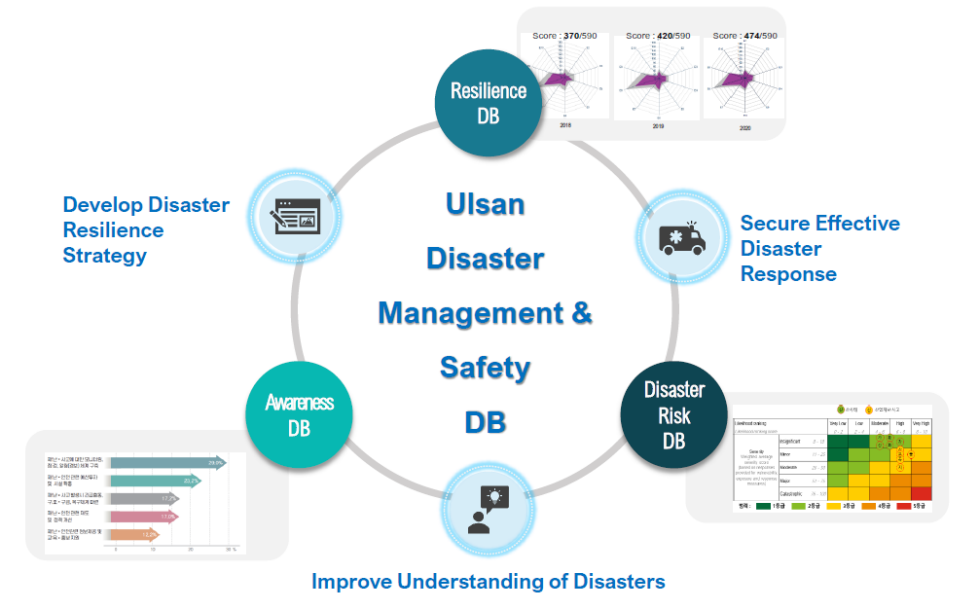
# Scorecard process

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# Korea – Ulsan Metropolitan City

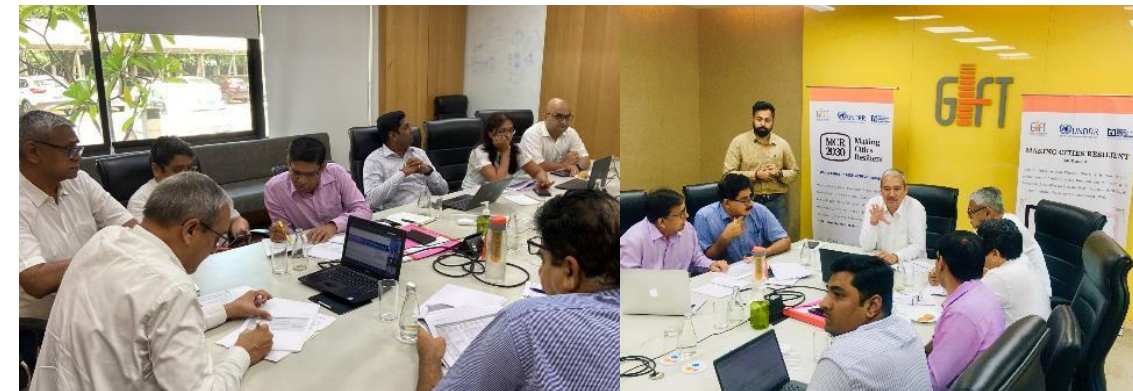
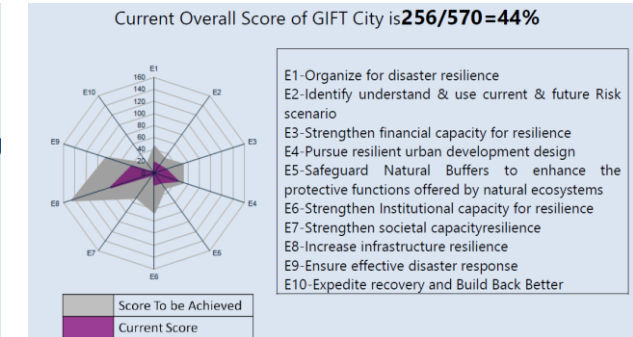
- **Ulsan Metropolitan City has been applying the Scorecard every year since 2018, through scorecard assessment workshops led by Ulsan Research Institute.**
- **The consultations bring together four assessment teams: public officials from 15 city departments, 5 agencies managing city infrastructure, academia, local civil society involved in civil protection and other key sectors related to the Ten Essentials.**
- Information on latest legislation, policies and services is used to inform the discussions.
- **The assessment teams compare results and agree on final scores for a shared understanding of gaps.** The scorecard assessment results are applied to improve existing policies and develop new plans for Ulsan Metropolitan City.
- **Data on resilience from the Scorecard assessments** also support citizen awareness raising and disaster education.
- Ulsan City and Incheon City worked together to **adapt the Detailed Scorecard indicators to the Korean local context** and developed a handbook for local governments on using the scorecard. They lead Scorecard introductory workshops with other Korean cities since end 2023.



Vulnerable essentials	Problem	Improvement Policies
8.2.1	Water resource loss occurs due to typhoons	✓ Curve the single water resource supply chain by 2035
8.5.1	Decreased mobility of citizens after the disaster	✓ Installation of automobile breakers, and waterproof film
8.5.2	Decreased mobility of citizens after the disaster	✓ Announce bypass or another routes ✓ Designate evacuation road
8.7.1	Hospital bed loss due to complex disaster like fire or infectious disease	✓ Establish public medical center ✓ Establish intensive care center

# India – Gujarat International Finance Tec-City (GIFT City)

- **GIFT City joined MCR2030 with the support of the Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM) in mid-2022**
- Initial training by UNDRR and exchange with Philippines cities in Incheon in late 2022
- **Resilience Action Plan 2024-2027** developed as a strategic blueprint for strengthening the resilience of GIFT City.
- **The Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities (Detailed)** was used to support the city assessment with diverse perspectives and expertise of stakeholders contributed to evaluating strengths and vulnerabilities.
- **7 projects included in the Resilience Action Plan:**
  - 1) Integrated DRR Framework, 2) Integration of multi-hazard risk assessment and mitigation, 3) Urban ecosystem enhancement & climate resilient planning, 4) Disaster awareness and community engagement, 5) Critical infrastructure resilience, 6) Comprehensive disaster response enhancement, and 7) Resilient Recovery and rebuilding



# Mauritius – the Municipal Council of Beau Bassin Rose Hill

- The first local authority in the Republic of Mauritius joining MCR2030 in July 2022, firstly as a **Stage B City** and has now moved onto a **Stage C** with the adoption and publication of its **Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Strategy and Action Plan 2023-2030**.
- The development of this Local DRRM Strategy & Action Plan was guided by a participatory and consultative process, aiming to gather diverse perspectives, expertise, and local knowledge to accurately reflect the needs and priorities of the town's local communities, and align with national and international frameworks for DRR.
- BBRH officials attended a national training of trainer session in 2019, followed by series of workshops on scorecard assessment and validation in the township in 2021-2023.
- **4 strategic priorities and 76 objectives** collaboratively developed as a roadmap for BBRH and its stakeholders in DRRM: 1) understanding disaster risk, 2) strengthening disaster risk governance, 3) DRR investments, 4) enhancing disaster preparedness for effective recovery
- The strategy is accompanied by an action plan, with financial strategy and monitoring and evaluation frameworks.



# Kampala, Uganda



- Utilized the Disability Inclusion Scorecard Annex to facilitate multi-stakeholder discussion (100+ participants), including representatives from Kampala Capital City Authority, Uganda national government departments, academia, CSOs, UN agencies and persons with disabilities
- Identified key gap areas on awareness, capacity, data, accessible information and inclusive planning.
- Consensus on the actions needed: 1) Organize **capacity building programmes** on disability specific disaster risk reduction, 2) Form a **working committee** to generate updated **disaggregated data** and comprehensive mapping of PWDs, 3) **Review the DRR strategies** to ensure disability inclusion, and 4) Make available **accessible formats of relevant documents**.

Annex III: Action Plan to Enhance Disability Inclusion in DRR Planning and Implementation

## Snapshot

ITEM	SUBJECT	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7	FINAL SCORE	Lowest	Highest	Most selected
nc Q 1.1	Leave No One Behind	2	2	1	0	3	3	2	0	0	3	2
Q 1.2	Organisation, Coordination	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	0	1	2	1
lr Q 2.1	Design of Disability-Inclusiv	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	2	1
Q 2.2	Cascading Effects	0	1	2	0	3	2	2	0	0	3	2
lr Q 3.1	Inclusive Financial Mechan	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	0	1	3	2
lr Q 4.1	Inclusive Resilient Urban De				0				0			

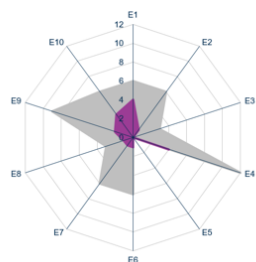
	Key Gaps	Proposed Actions
Awareness and capacities on	2.1 Limited awareness on Disability inclusion and the impact of	2.1 Need to create awareness at KCCA and other stakeholders
	3.3 Inadequate capacities and resources by KCCA, PWDS, OPDs	3.3 KCCA to collaborate with OPDs and CSOs to build
	4.1 Limited knowledge and awareness	4.1 Advocacy
Limited institutional capacity to	5.1 Limited Awareness on DRR	5.1.1 Advocacy and networking for inclusivity
	6.2 Limited awareness on inclusive disaster resilience	6.2 Inclusive capacity building at all levels – KCCA taking the
	2.3 Limited institutional capacity on disability inclusion in DRR	2.3 Have trainings on disability inclusion in DRR and a
Plan/strategy does not consider	1.1 Limited capacity and lack of Coordination amongst the KCCA	1.1 Capacity building training for Technical staff and
	1.2 Lack of segregated data on Persons with Disabilities and	1.2 A working committee to be formed and headed by the Disaster
	2.2 The climate change and disaster risk strategy doesn't capture	2.2 Review the climate change and disaster risk strategy to
Coordination	4.3 Implementation Challenges	4.3.1 Comprehensive planning (and design) versus enforcement.
	4.2 Lack of coordination	4.2.1 Budgeting that are specific to involvement of PWDs in Risk
	5.1 Inadequate coordination and Partnership	5.1.1 Functionalize disability councils in all divisions
Absence of inclusive drills	6.1 Absence of inclusive drills	6.1 A comprehensive policy on planning for drills management
Lack of disaggregated data on	1.2 Lack of segregated data on Persons with Disabilities and	1.2 A working committee to be formed and headed by the Disaster
	3.1 KCCA has not put in effort to map out Persons with disabilities	3.1 KCCA (GIS Department, Risk Manager, Gender directorate)
	4.2 Lack of coordination	4.2.1 Multi sectoral approach in collecting data.

# Bhutan – 4 thromdes

- 3 days workshop co-hosted by UNDRR and the Department of Local Governance and Disaster Management, the Royal Government of Bhutan
- Engaging 4 thromdes (Thimphu, Phuntsholing, Gelephu and Samdrupjongkhar) with Bhutan’s disability organizations, DLGDM and UN in Bhutan
- Each thromdes were represented by 3-5 multi-disciplinary team members, mostly led by the Mayors.
- Each thromdes did the scorecard assessment, identified key gaps area, and proposed actions with responsible institution and timeline



## Results from the Disability Inclusion Scorecard Assessment



- Comprehensive score :17/57
- As per the evaluation presented in the scorecard, Phuntsholing Thromde demonstrates stronger performance in Essential 1 (Organize for Disaster Resilience) in comparison to the other categories.
- The assessment also highlights the area where improvement is required, which is Essential 3 (Strengthen Financial Capacity for Resilience).

## Proposed Actions

#	Action	Responsible Institution	Timeline	Note
1	Training and capacity building exercises to overcome limited knowledge about the PWDs	External agencies (NGOs/OPDs)	6-12 months	Gap 1, Immediately, effective for E1, E2 & E3, need support from external agencies to train Thromde officials and relevant stakeholders
2	Inclusion of persons with disabilities (PWDs) during the planning process and decision making process	Thromde and relevant stakeholders	1-2 years	Gap 2, Q 1.1 Leave No One Behind, Q 2.1 Design of Disability-Inclusive Risk Analyses and Risk Scenarios, need support from relevant stakeholders
3	Information dissemination through various means of communication	Thromde in consultation with NGOs, OPDs and SEN teachers	1-2 years	Gap 3, Essential 2 and 6,
4	Need for coordination between relevant stakeholders	Thromde, NGOs, OPDs and SEN teachers involving the whole community	6-12 months	Gap 4, Immediately, E2 Q 2.2 Cascading Effects, E9
5	Separate budgeting and resources allocation targeted to PWD.	Thromde, Ministry of Finance, NGOs, External Funding Agencies	1-2 years	Gap 5, E3
6	Need for appointment of a focal person for PWDs	Thromde	Immediately	Immediately



# Making Cities Resilient 2030

- 10-year **global partnership** from January 2021 to December 2030 to accelerate local resilience
- Provides a clear 3-stage **Resilience Roadmap** guiding cities and municipalities towards taking a long-term and continuous approach to resilience investments, from awareness raising to enhanced strategic planning and taking a whole-of-society approach to implementation
- Connects cities with expert organizations, pool of resource and knowledge through online dashboard
- Platform to support national urban resilience programme



## 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



# Recap of Session 1

1. Introduced **key concepts, global frameworks and approaches** to inclusive **disaster risk reduction and climate resilience**
2. Shared key considerations and approaches for putting **gender-responsive and disability-inclusive DRR** into action
3. Introduced tools for inclusive DRR gap analysis and planning, including the **Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities** and its **thematic addenda**
4. Presented **case studies** from MCR2030 cities and their experience in planning for inclusive resilience using the scorecards

# Thank You

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UNDRR

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



SENDAI FRAMEWORK  
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030