Resilience

• Resilience is a long-term process with multiple timescales

• Resilience has to address the ‘system of systems’

• Resilience embraces chronic stresses and acute events
Overall approach to strengthening resilience building at the local level

Concept
Understand the 10 Essentials for Making Cities Resilient

Tools
Understand risks & use the Scorecard (Indicators) to assess the progress and status of resilience building

Analysis
Identify gaps that need to be addressed & prioritize actions to increase resilience

Strategy/Plan
Develop the DRR Strategy & Action Plan

Implementation
Implement the plan & reduce disaster risks

A. Awareness
B. Diagnostic & Planning
C. Taking Actions

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Understanding the 10 Essentials for Making Cities Resilient

1. ORGANISE FOR DISASTER RESILIENCE
2. IDENTIFY, UNDERSTAND AND USE CURRENT AND FUTURE RISK SCENARIOS
3. STRENGTHEN FINANCIAL CAPABILITY FOR RESILIENCE
4. PURSUE RESILIENT URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN
5. SAFEGUARD NATURAL BUFFERS TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTIVE FUNCTIONS OFFERED BY NATURAL CAPITAL
6. STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY FOR RESILIENCE
7. UNDERSTAND AND STRENGTHEN SOCIETAL CAPACITY FOR RESILIENCE
8. INCREASE INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE
9. ENSURE EFFECTIVE DISASTER RESPONSE
10. EXPEDITE RECOVERY AND BUILD BACK BETTER

Learn more about the 10 Essentials at: https://mcr2030.undrr.org/ten-essentials-making-cities-resilient
Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities (City Scorecard)

- Structured in the same way with the Public Health Scorecard Addendum, mapped with the 10 Essentials for Making Cities Resilient
- Include between 47-117 indicators with scoring between 0-3 (preliminary assessment) and 0-5 (detailed assessment)
- Co-authored by IBM and AECOM on behalf of UNDRR (UNISDR as it was then) and officially launched in 2017.
  - ... has now been used by ~ 280 cities worldwide in all regions
  - ... has been translated into 17 languages.
  - ... can be downloaded for free from: https://mcr2030.undrr.org/disaster-resilience-scorecard-cities

Health factors such as hospital services capacities and structural and non-structural safety are covered in the Essential 8 on Infrastructure Resilience, but other disaster-related public health issues and consequences of disasters have not been well addressed.
Public Health Scorecard Addendum

- Provides a set of indicators, mapped against the 10 Essentials for Making Cities Resilient, allowing cities to self-assess the baseline progress to further strengthen the integration of public health issues in disaster risk reduction and resilience planning.

- It should be used in conjunction with the Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities (preliminary/detailed versions) and WHO’s Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management (Health EDRM) Framework.

- First launched in 2018, the Public Health Addendum was developed by a network of experts, ARISE private sector, together with UNDRR and WHO.

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https://mcr2030.undrr.org/public-health-system-resilience-scorecard
The Public Health System Resilience Scorecard

- Created to address the one obvious weakness in the “Ten Essentials”.
- Uses the same “Ten Essentials” structure as the City scorecard – in the context of a pandemic, focuses on the wider issues of management and recovery
  - It is **NOT** a medical or epidemiological tool, although these disciplines will inform answers given.
  - Addresses the “non-medical” issues of a medical emergency.

- Hospitals – local, regional;
- Isolation facilities;
- Residential facilities, nursing homes, assisted living facilities;
- Community health clinics, doctors’ offices, outpatient care facilities;
- EMS systems;
- Mental health facilities;
- Health laboratory and testing facilities;
- Public sector health departments.

- Water and sanitation systems;
- Food distribution systems;
- Pharmaceutical and medical supply distribution systems, drug stores;
- Environmental health systems;
- Community information, engagement and outreach processes and facilities;
- Skills, staff, assets, facilities and equipment required to function – availability post-disaster.
- Tele-medicine/tele-health systems.
Examples of what is covered in the Public Health Addendum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10 Essentials</th>
<th>Examples in Public Health Scorecard Addendum</th>
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</table>
| 1. Integration of public health and governance | • Are public health and medical professionals involved in disaster planning and management?  
• Are other professionals (e.g., sanitation, water, energy, comms) involved in public health planning? |
| 2. Integration of public health and disaster scenarios | • Inclusion of a pandemic scenario in risk planning.  
• Inclusion of pandemics (and pre-existing chronic health stresses – malaria, malnutrition) as a complexity factor, alongside “disasters as usual” – floods, earthquakes, fire etc. |
| 3. Integration of public health and finances | • Adequacy of funding  
• Resilience “dividends” – other benefits that arise from resilience spending |
| 4. Integration of public health and land use/building codes | • Code and zoning compliance of key health facilities |
| 5. Management of ecosystem services that affect public health | • Protection of ecosystem services with health benefits - natural water filtration, tree cover, recreation space |
| 6. Integration of public health and institutional capacity | • Availability of public health skills – medical and other  
• Availability and sharing of required data with (that is, to and from) other stakeholders |
| 7. Integration of public health and societal capacity | • Community engagement processes and effectiveness  
• Community trust of information provided  
• Community mental health and mental stress management |
| 8. Integration of public health and infrastructure resilience | • Resilience of key public health infrastructures  
• Surge capacity  
• Continuity of care facilities for those already sick |
| 9. Integration of public health and disaster response | • Early warning systems  
• Integration with emergency management  
• Education, rehearsals, drills, public health supplies |
| 10. Integration of public health and recovery/building back better | • Offsetting long run impacts on health (e.g., psychosocial needs of impacted population, health services restoration, impact of non-communicable diseases)  
• Learning and improving |
Using Public Health System Resilience Scorecard

- Absolutely free, like all the scorecards.
- Reinforced with critical input from the WHO.
- It helps to understand the current gaps and produce baseline evidence in which can be used to further identify appropriate actions.
- Many countries/cities have used it over the past years.
- It has been translated into 15 languages and now available in English, Arabic, Bangla, Bosnian, Chinese, French, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese (BR), Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Spanish and Turkish.

https://mcr2030.undrr.org/public-health-system-resilience-scorecard
Key Resources

- **Disaster Risk Reduction Terminology:** [http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/terminology/](http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/terminology/)
- **Making Cities Resilient 2030 Website:** [https://mcr2030.undrr.org](https://mcr2030.undrr.org)
- **Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities:** [https://mcr2030.undrr.org/disaster-resilience-scorecard-cities](https://mcr2030.undrr.org/disaster-resilience-scorecard-cities)
- **Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities - Public Health System Resilience Addendum:** [https://mcr2030.undrr.org/public-health-system-resilience-scorecard](https://mcr2030.undrr.org/public-health-system-resilience-scorecard)
- **Reflections and experience sharing from cities on the use of Scorecard:** [https://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/home/article/reflections-and-experience-sharing-from-cities](https://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/home/article/reflections-and-experience-sharing-from-cities)
Thank You

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