These cities are reducing disaster risk to support sustainable development.

To raise commitment among local decision makers and city leaders, UNISDR and its partners launched the global campaign Making Cities Resilient – "My city is getting ready!" The campaign's central message is that resilience and disaster risk reduction must be part of urban design and strategies to achieve sustainable development. As part of the campaign, municipalities and cities use a checklist of Ten Essentials for making cities resilient to monitor their progress in managing disaster risks. Those that show sustained results in reducing disaster risk are invited to showcase their efforts as a Role Model City.

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA
Bogota is a city that provides a large coverage of basic services, which is an indicator of development. But it still grapples with high unemployment and poverty levels. One of the most significant programs that the city has implemented is the relocation of families living in dangerous sites, while at the same time strong significant programs that the city has implemented are a comprehensive flood management strategy.

SAINT LOUIS, SENEGAL
Despite all the natural hazards threatening the city, Saint Louis is a role model for how to conduct community-based risk assessments, in cooperation with several partner institutions. The Municipal Development Agency, created in 2005, supports joint projects to share experiences, with the financial, technical, and decentralized cooperation of the international community. It is a pilot city in the UNEP City Resilience project.

VENICE
The mobile tidal barrier system (MOSE), will defend Venice and its lagoon from floods. It is 60 per cent complete and work will finish in 2014 as part of a plan of works defined by the Italian Government. Other interventions include improving drainage, restoring lagoon areas, and reinforcing coastal dunes. The MOSE system is a multi-layer protection system designed to safeguard the city and its cultural heritage.

CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA
A comprehensive disaster risk assessment for the city of Cape Town is linked to all relevant levels of planning in accordance with statutory legislation. It is integrated into the city’s strategic planning process and enterprise risk management programme. In conjunction with the disaster risk assessment, the city is in the process of developing a climate change adaptation plan of action. Cape Town also has a climate change team, which is partnering between academia and the city.

MORONI, COMOROS
In response to criticism of the 1997 Urban Development Plan, the city of Moroni created an Urban Action Plan Moroni in 2010-2015. It established a technical committee. The committee developed a risk database based on existing studies as well as a database of risk experts in the city. Moroni is now engaged in a strategic approach to risk analysis. Funds are being raised to support local partnerships to conduct studies of vulnerabilities and risks.

MUMBAI, INDIA
With a population of about 12.5 million, Mumbai is India’s largest urban centre and the country’s financial capital. It is exposed to cyclones, coastal erosion, floods, landslides, earthquakes and tsunamis. However, the city has set in motion a process to build more to build. Leading the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai, the city has plans to widen and deepen major rivers, improve storm water drainage systems, build cyclone shelters and repair buildings to address urban decay and collapse problems.

ALBAY PROVINCE, PHILIPPINES
The Province of Albay has developed a comprehensive disaster risk reduction plan with a designated budget, covering all aspects of the topic, including climate change adaptation, implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, and responding to all Ten Essentials of the Making Cities Resilient campaign. There is a "Don Casal" policy with a designated budget and participatory approach. Nine per cent of the annual budget is dedicated to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

Sign up today to make your city resilient!