



UNISDR ROLE MODEL FOR INCLUSIVE RESILIENCE AND TERRITORIAL SAFETY 2015

COMMUNITY CHAMPION "KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE" - IDDR2015

EU COVENANT OF MAYORS FOR CLIMATE AND ENERGY COORDINATOR 2016

CITY ALLIANCE BEST PRACTICE "BEYOND SDG11" 2018











#WERESILIENT THE PATH TOWARDS INCLUSIVE RESILIENCE The Province of Potenza experience

K-SAFETY EXPO 2018
Experience Sharing Forum:
Making Cities Sustainable and Resilient in Korea
Incheon, 16th November 2018

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Area of interest







REGION: Basilicata (580.000 inh)
2 Provinces: Potenza and Matera

PROVINCE OF POTENZA:

- AREA: 6.500 sqkm

- POPULATION: 378.000 inh

- POP. DENSITY: 60 inh/sqkm

- MUNICIPALITIES: 100

- CAPITAL CITY: Potenza (67.000 inh)







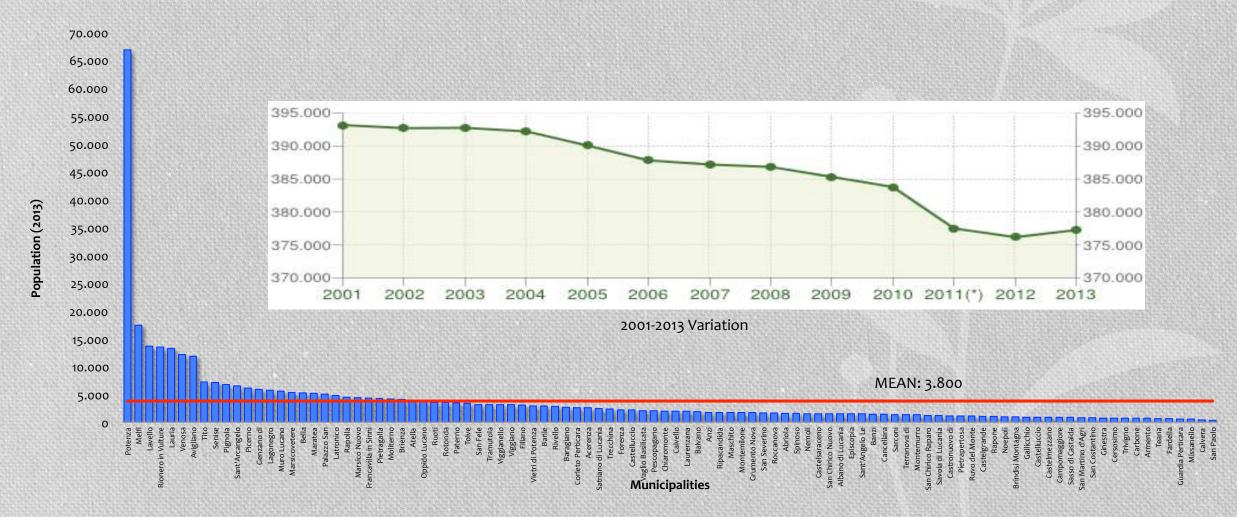


Area of interest





Population distribution









Disaster Risk Management and Reduction





Law n. 225 of 1992: establishment of the National Civil Protection Service

HAZARDS, RISK ASSESSMENT

RISK PREVENTION/MITIGATION, DRR

DISASTER MANAGEMENT, PROVINCIAL CIVIL PROTECTION SYSTEM

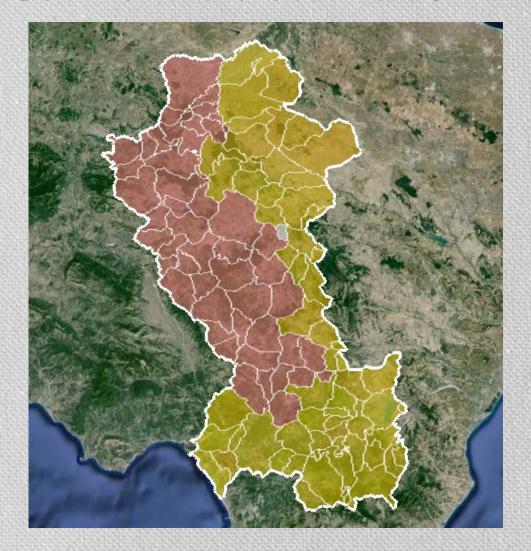
POST DISASTER ACTIONS, RELIEF AND RECOVERY







Risk Assessment Seismic Hazard Classification







The Italian seismic classification provides for 4 zones:

Zone 1: It's the most hazardous area, where **major** earthquakes may occur.

Zone 2: Municipalities in this area may be affected by **quite strong** earthquakes.

Zone 3: Municipalities in this area may be subject to **moderate** shocks.

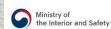
Zone 4: It is the least hazardous. Municipalities of this area have a **low probability** of seismic damages

Province of Potenza:

45 Municipalities in Zone 1 (red)

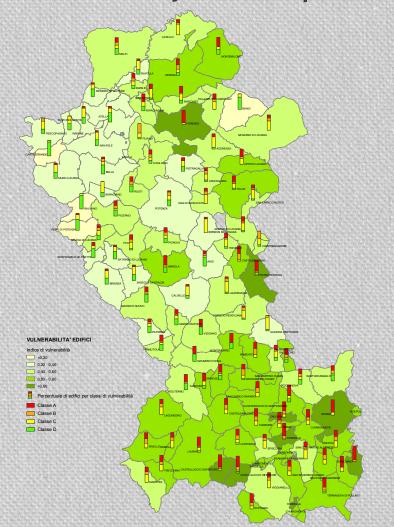
55 Municipalities in Zone 2 (yellow)





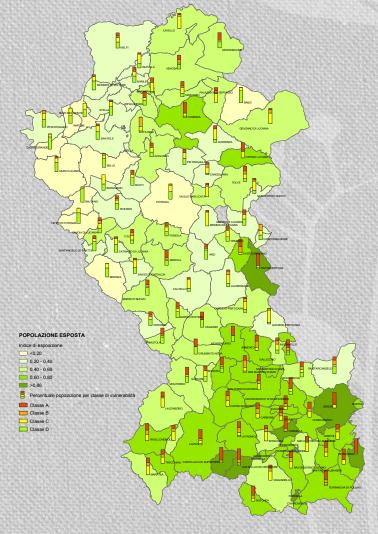


Risk Assessment Seismic Vulnerability and Exposure















Risk Assessment Earthquake Simulated Scenarios

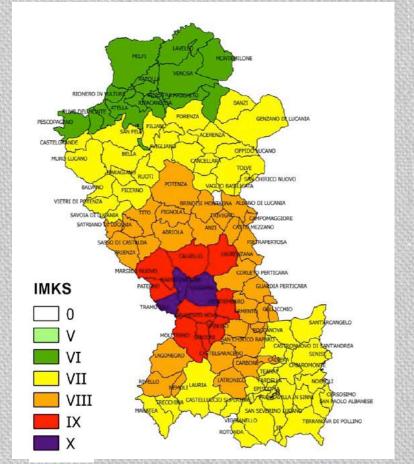


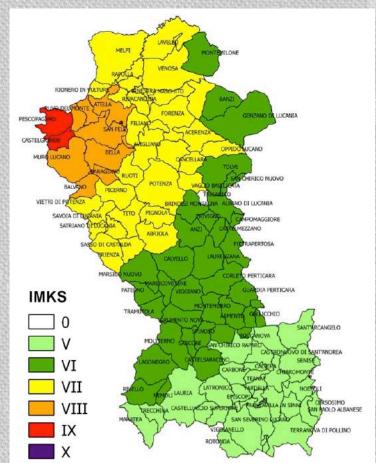


Hazard x Vulnerability x Exposure \rightarrow R \rightarrow Disaster "Scenarios"

1857 BASILICATA EARTHQUAKE M = 6.8 Mw = 7.0

1857 Basilicata Earthquake Scenario	
Estimated INJURED	29.749
Estimated HOMELESS	104.349





1980 IRPINIA EARTHQUAKE M = 6.6 Mw = 6.9

1980 Irpinia Earthquake Scenario	
Estimated INJURED	1.532
Estimated HOMELESS	14.956

Province of Potenza Civil Protection Plan (2004)







Disaster Management



IMPACTS

DISASTER

GROWING



National/Local Civil Protection System General Operational model for disaster management

GENERAL COORDINATION AND ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

NATIONAL CIVIL PROTECTION

PREFECT/REGION

PROVINCE/S

GENERAL COORDINATION AND ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

PREFECT/REGION

PROVINCE

Municipality

Municipality

Province and other Authorities act according their Emergency plans (depending on the assets injuried and the type of disaster) DISASTER
CLASSIFICATION
Law n.225/92 and updates

"("

"B"

"A"





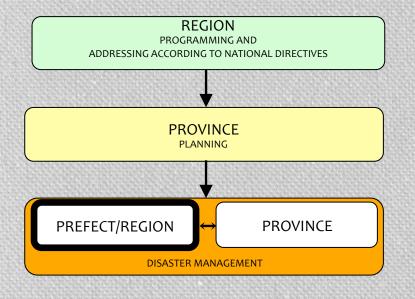


Disaster Management (Planning for disasters of type "B" and early "C")

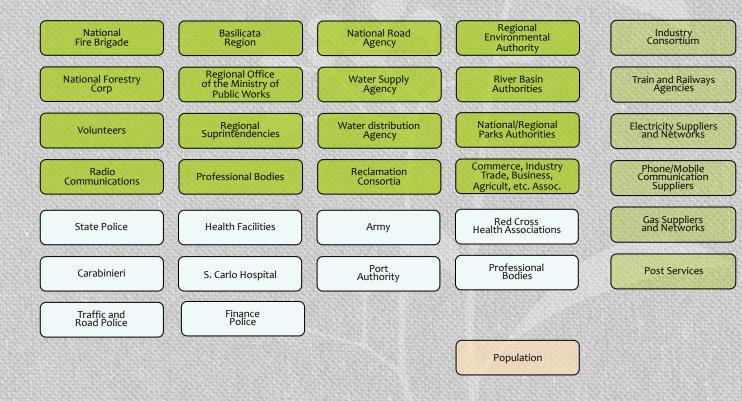




Local Authorities, Governments



Other Major Stakeholders







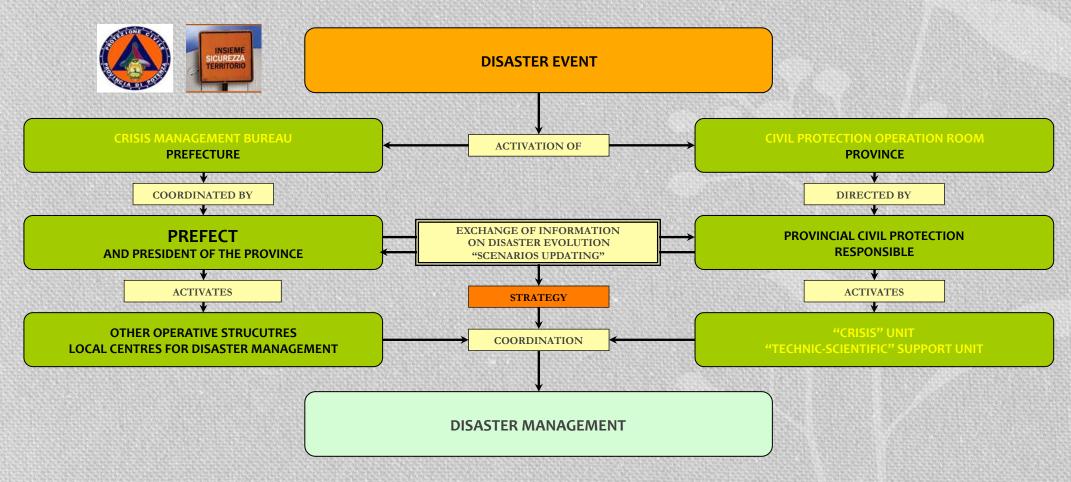


Disaster Management Organization and Procedures at Provincial Level





Disasters "B" and early "C" - Province of Potenza Civil Protection Plan (2004 and updates)









Disaster Risk Reduction Main activities

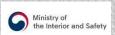




DRR activities of Province's concern:

- Risk Assessment and monitoring (including early-warning systems)
- Active DRR (prevention, mitigation):
 - In the last decade, several Meuros were invested in:
 - Provincial road network: about 2.700 km
 - High schools building estate: about 80 buildings (the "Safe-Ecological Schools" program)
 - Maintenance and requalification interventions on the hydraulic river network and on the regional forest heritage (in cooperation with the Basilicata Region)
- "Non-structural" DRR (prevention):
 - Preparedness, trainings, information campaigns, drills, participation in interregional cooperation projects (mostly EU co-funded), etc.







Strengthening the System and downscaling the Experience to Municipalities





2004: 1st **Provincial Civil Protection System** for the Province of Potenza engaging/working with all relevant local/national stakeholders:

Prediction, Prevention, Disaster Management, Post-Disaster Recovery

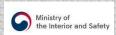
The System was praised by the National Civil Protection Department and worked as a Model for other Italian Provinces

AFTER THAT:

- Planning and Management of many regional/national/interregional and EU <u>cooperation projects</u> (investigation of specific Risks and topics)
- Preparedness, trainings, information campaigns, drills, etc.
- Project Management of risk-mitigation interventions (accounted for several M€)
- Participation to major national emergencies
- Provided support (NOT substitution) to Municipalities (on voluntary basis)





















The Vision and the strategy ...







Territorial safety Sustainable development Climate change #weResilient





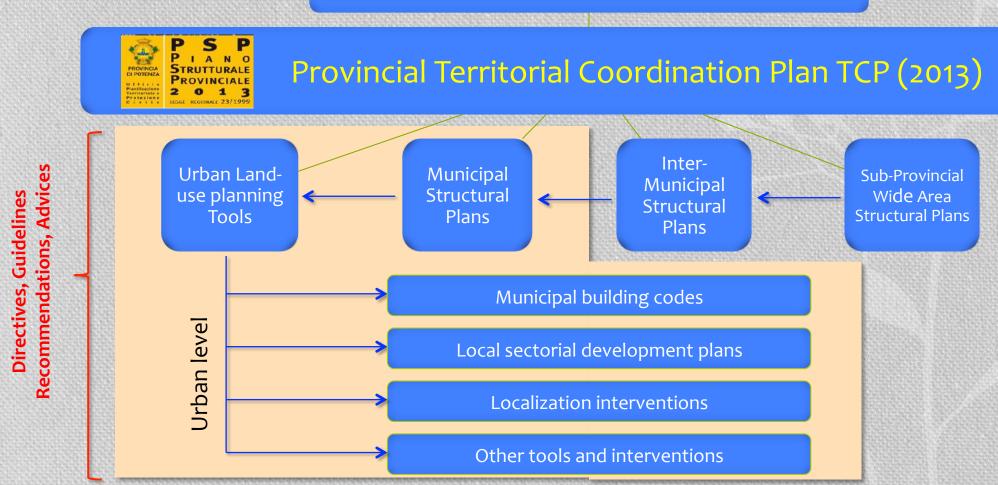


... the Tool (Provincial TCP, 2013): Land Use/Government Policy Coordination





National and Regional Land Use / Government Framework









... the Tool (Provincial TCP, 2013): Land Use/Government Policy Coordination





Strategic and structural **development action-plan** based on extensive **wide-area analysis and programs** of governance interventions on different interacting sectors, including:

- Environment (Natural, Environmental and Landscape systems)
- Settlements and urban structure (urban, periurban, suburban, open-land areas)
- Relational system
- Viability, mobility, transport and other Infrastructures
- **Energy**
- Productive sectors (tertiary, agriculture, industry)
- Social, cultural, etc. systems
- Territorial data collection and organization (GIS)

Transversal factors: Territorial Safety (DRR+CCA+CCM) and Sustainability (SDGs) → Resilience







MCR Campaign as a guidance and tool Down-scaling policies into actions at City level















INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

















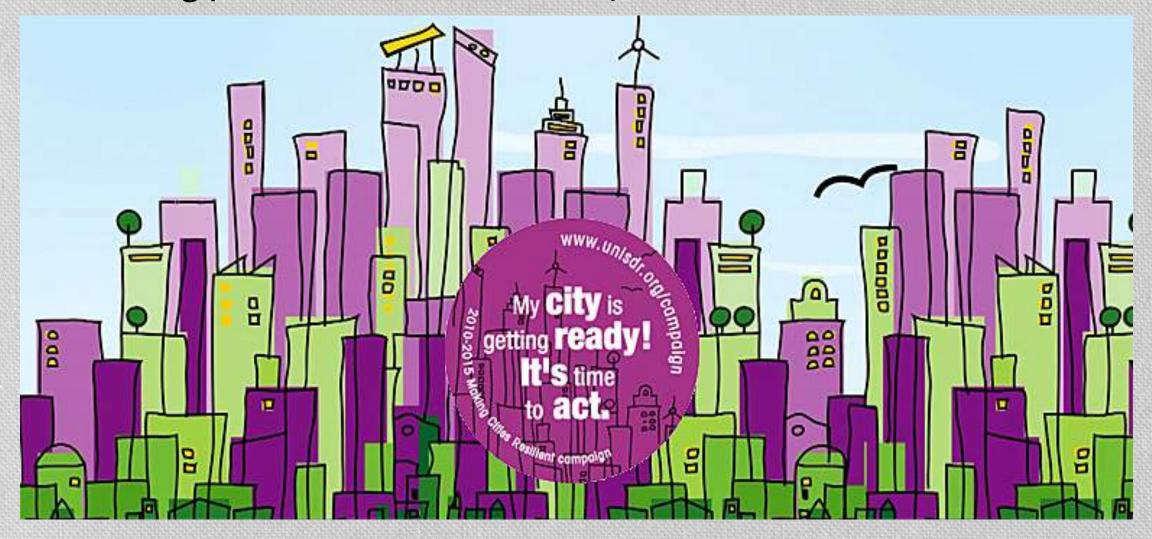




MCR Campaign as a guidance and tool Down-scaling policies into actions at City level









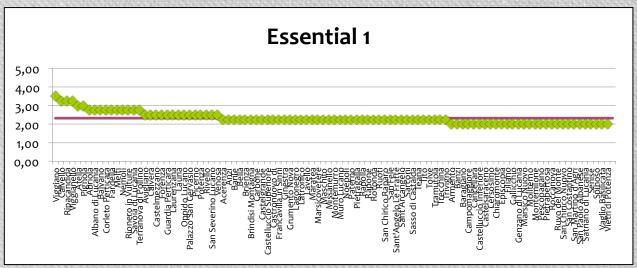




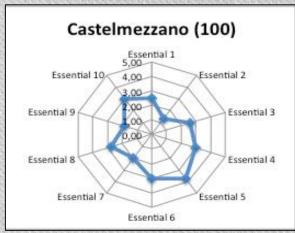
MCR Campaign as a guidance and tool The Assessments (10 essentials; 41 indicators)

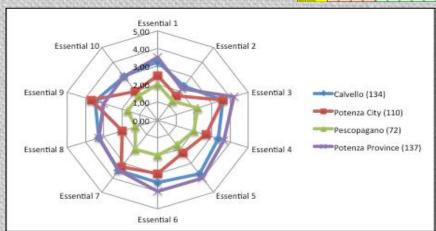


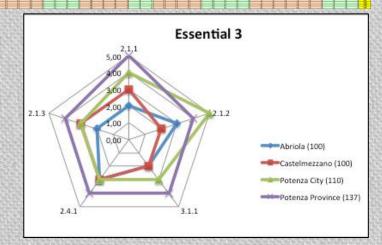


















MCR Campaign as a guidance and tool Assessments' Outputs → Defining the Gaps





Essential 1: Put in place organization and coordination

- Participation of citizen groups and civil society. Build local alliances (Mostly CP Volunteers)

Essential 2: Assign a budget

- Assign a specific budget for disaster risk reduction. Provide incentives (mostly after Disasters)

Essential 3: Up-to-date data on hazards and vulnerability

- Maintain up-to-date data. Risk assessment in urban level plans and decisions

Essential 4: Invest and maintain critical infrastructures

- Investment in maintenance of critical infrastructure (critical for financial problems)

Essential 5: Schools and health facilities

- Assessment only by law (critical for financial problems)

Essential 6: Risk compliant building regulations and land use planning principles

Moderate risk compliant land use planning (Mostly they are referred to DM activities)

Essential 7: Ensure education programs and training

- Few direct programs and training on disaster risk reduction (Mostly higher level initiatives)

Essential 8: Protect ecosystems and natural buffers

- Few direct actions (Mostly National, Regional and Provincial actions)

Essential 9: Install early warning systems, city's DM capacities, drills

- Few direct actions (Mostly National, Regional and Provincial actions)

Essential 10: After any disaster, ensure the needs of the survivors for reconstruction

Very critical at the municipal level







MCR Campaign as a guidance and tool Assessments' Outputs > Implementation Strategy





Existing Gaps/Barriers at City level



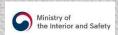
Barriers, Lacks, main problems



Identified solutions \rightarrow

Inputs for the Strategy







MCR Campaign as a guidance and tool Assessments' Outputs → Implementation Strategy





Existing Gaps/Barriers at Municipal level

Low Public support – Political will

Low Dialogue with and within stakeholders

Small-sized Municipalities

Urban structure unfit to cope with Disasters and Climate Changes injuries

High urban and Communities sprawl

Lack of Information (including data)

Lack of Resources

Lack of Skills and capacities

Low Community engagement in Decision Making

Lack of Public Awareness



Act on a "structural" channel: Land-Use and Government Policy Coordination

Engage/Involve

Provide Support/Cooperation

Entrust/Empower and facilitate dialogues with stakeholders

Build partnerships/share experiences

Collect and facilitate data circulation (example: GIS)

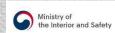
Attract Private Business (\$\$\$): PPP/PPPP

Enhance capacities

Progressively Engage Civil Society in Decision Making

Enhance Public awareness







Boosting political leadership Subsidiary **networking** for building local Resilience





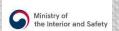
#weResilient: Municipalities' Network for Resilience





#weResilient: Communities' Network for Resilience







Boosting political leadership Exchanging & Advocating

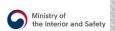




Partnerships with cities/countries in transnational cooperation – SFDRR target e)









Boosting political leadership Championing

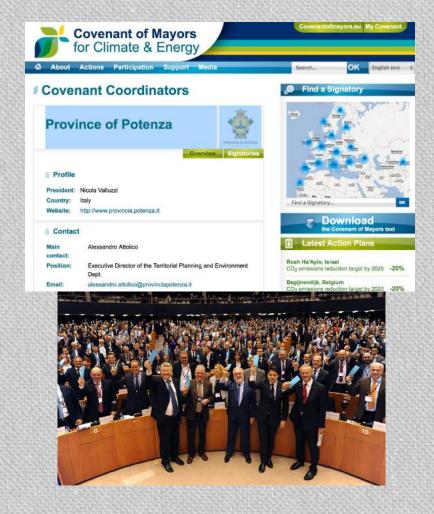




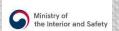












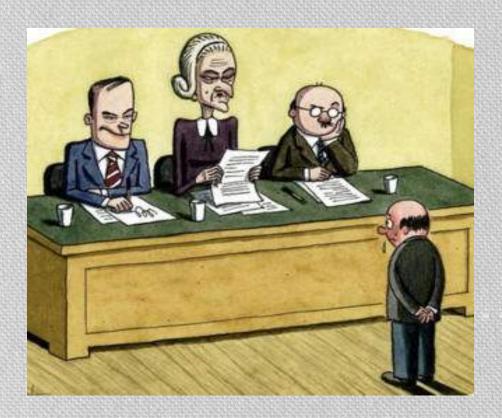


Implementing



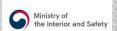


- 1. The "Institutional" channel (by law and regulations)
- 2. The strategic "Subsidiary" approach











Implementing: Improving Governance





engaging communities: from participation to ownership

stimulating, supporting, boosting behavioural change

IMPROVED GOVERNANCE

facilitating, attracting new investments

capitalizing
experiences gained
in cooperation
initiatives

Improving Implementation Cooperating and Exchanging opportunities





DRR/DRM DISASTER RESILIENCE RESOURCES
PRESERVATION
(ENVIRONMENT)

COOPERATION INITIATIVES

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND LAND USE

ENERGY AND CLIMATE







Implementing: Catching new funding opportunities









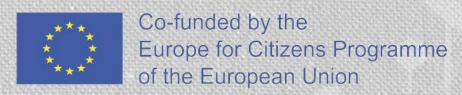






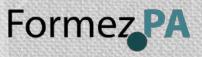


















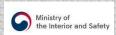
The Follow-up and Review process Key elements





- Resilient and Sustainable development built on a shared Vision and a well structured Strategy
- Implementation constantly monitored
- different methodologies and tools used:
 - qualitative/quantitative data collection (indicators), multiscale-mulitlevel elaboration and diffusion
 - standardized methodologies, tools and data: ISO 37120, ISTAT, ESW (BES), LGSATs/Scorecard,
 Covenant of Mayors Climate and Energy, etc (a mainstreaming process is ongoing)
- Accountability as a critical element
- Strategy periodically reviewed and recalibrated on specific needs, FuR and accountability outcomes
- Networking: use of permanent platform with municipalities, relevant stakeholders, major groups
- Exchanges, partnerships, coordination, leadership







Conclusions and final considerations





Results: the #weResilient Inclusive Strategy & MCR Campaign

- Strong Political and Institutional Commitment
- Coordination of 100 Municipalities → boosting Resilience Policy through the political channel → Political support
- Inclusion of communities and social groups in Decision Making moving from the institutional side
- Chosen channel: land-use & territorial governance → medium/long term strategies
- Institutional bottom-up approach is growing at wider and upper levels
- Networking facilitates city-to-city knowledge exchanges and sharing of GPs
- ... but, all of this needs <u>advocacy</u>: strategically pushing for action every single day!











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Thank You for Your Attention!

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