

## Report

### **Urban Risk Reduction and Resilience: Training of Trainers Capacity Development for Making Cities Resilient to Disasters 20-22 July 2015, Potenza City, Italy**



*Representatives from the Regional Government and Municipalities of the Province of Potenza attended UNISDR ONEA-GETI workshop in Potenza City<sup>1</sup>*

---

<sup>1</sup> Municipalities of: Brienza, Cancellara, Guardia Perticara, Laurenzana, Lavello, Muro Lucano, Picerno, Pietrapertosa, Potenza City, San Fele, Senise, Tito.

## I. Rational

Rapid, and often unplanned, urbanization is increasing the exposure of more people and economic assets to the risk of disasters and the effects of climate change. Accordingly, with the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report of 2014, climate change will increase existing risks and create new risks for natural systems disadvantaging people and communities<sup>2</sup>. Furthermore, the report shows that high proportion of the world's population who are concentrated in urban areas will be mostly affected by extreme weather events.

At the preparatory process towards the Third UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction, the local authorities major group<sup>3</sup> stated that due to climate variability, provincial governments and municipalities are facing additional challenges that affect their lives and livelihoods due to more frequent floods, landslides, heat waves, droughts, and fires. Moreover, they pointed to the lack of dedicated resources and insufficient capacity of local institutions to effectively manage urban risk had affected the delivery of key services.

Local governments underscored the urgent need to strengthen their capacity to reduce disaster risk and ensure resilience, which can be achieved by having clear provisions for integrating local risk information into their respective development strategies and plans.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 adopted by UN Member States at the Third World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan, provides a strong guidance for national and local actions such as increasing understanding of disaster risk and improving disaster risk governance through capacity building. It also underscores the role that local governments can play in achieving the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, and health sought over the next 15 years.

## II. Background

The Province of Potenza is affected by a multitude of risks, including drought, floods, heat and cold waves, and technical hazards, but most of all earthquakes. Over 10,000 people died and several towns in Potenza were destroyed in the 1857 Basilicata or Great Neapolitan Earthquake. More recently, the Province has identified particular areas prone to hydrogeological hazards that will affect large parts of settlements, facilities and infrastructure of public interest, flood prone areas along rivers and areas of hydraulic attention along some stretches of the minor river system. Moreover, the Global Assessment Report of 2015 highlights Italy as one of the countries which has high percentage of the population exposed to volcanic hazard.

The Province is an active participant in the UNISDR Making Cities Resilient Campaign. In fact, in 2015, the Province was recognized as a role model for inclusive resilience and territorial safety by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction for its unique network of 100 cities which are all enrolled in the Making Cities Resilient Campaign.

Potenza Province has worked towards implementing the Provincial Territorial Coordination Master Plan that was adopted in 2013. This plan outlines resilience policies integrated in land-use planning at urban scale with specific actions towards environmental protection, security, and local awareness. Over the last years, the province has proven its ability to guide and lead its 100 municipalities and local communities under a network approach together with civil society associations. Through this network approach, all local stakeholders are actively engaged and informed about disaster risk management by supporting and coordinating projects directly with communities, sharing knowledge, and engaging them in decision-making process.

---

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5\\_SYR\\_FINAL\\_SPM.pdf](http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_SPM.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.preventionweb.net/files/globalplatform/statementlocalauthorities.pdf>

The regional system of civil protection has encouraged the growth and qualification of voluntary organizations. Currently there are 73 associations and 3,250 members operating in various sectors such as logistics, firefighting, radio communications, medical rescue, mountain and caving rescue, sea or inland waters rescue and light aircraft. They are also engaged in emergency planning, drills, early warnings and a range of prevention activities.

The Training of Trainers was jointly organized as part of the engagement of the government of Potenza in the Resilient Cities Campaign and to further learn about the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and how it can be effectively implemented at the local level. The workshop was organized by the Regional Government of Potenza, UNISDR Office for Europe, and UNISDR ONEA-GETI. It was attended by mayors and experts from city governments and city association actors of the Basilicata Region.



*Group exercise applying the Local Governments Self-Assessment tool in their municipality*

### **III. Objectives:**

Overall, the training course will provide an opportunity to the Province of Potenza to:

- Increase political commitment and social demand for disaster resilient development, adapted for climate change, aiming for sustainable development.
- Increase engagement of national actors in the field of national development and planning with the disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation agenda and enhance country planners and decision makers' ability and commitment to promote disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation through relevant systems, policies and processes.
- Learn about the Making Cities Resilient Global Campaign and how its tools, materials and approaches may be used to build local resilience to disasters.
- Build capacities of experts and officials at local level with a focus on City Resilience Action Plans development and implementation based on MCR Campaign 10 Essentials to make their cities resilient to disasters.

### **IV. Expected Outcomes**

- Trained cadres of national and city level city officials
- Draft City Resilience Assessment Report

- Draft City Resilience Action Plans
- Draft Strategy paper on how to further finalize, ensure endorsement and effectively implement the City Resilience Action Plan.



*Mr Sanjaya Bhatia, Head of UNISDR ONEA-GETI explaining how the UNISDR is fully committed to supporting local governments to develop the action plans and strategies for disaster risk reduction, in compliance with the Sendai Framework.*

## V. Workshop Methodology, Content and Resource persons

**Methodology:** The training approach is based on principles of adult learning as a short and intensive (3days) in-service training workshop for government officials with a focus on combination of content presentations and group work exercises to master the use proposed tools and approaches as well as using peer to peer learning through sharing from own best practices, experience and lessons learned.

The course is also designed in a way to model a variety of effective and interactive training methodologies, including demonstrations, practices, group exercises and discussion, brain-storming, presentation of case studies from developed and developing countries on implementing of each of 10 Essentials for Resilience and presentation.

**Content:** The training course was divided in three main sections and 7 modules, as described below (see table 1 for a summary of the modules):

### **Section 1: Introduction, conceptual framework (Module 1)**

Provided review of the conceptual framework and focused on analysing current trends in urban risk and risk reduction.

### **Section 2: Understanding and implementing the MCR tools (Modules 2 to 6)**

This is the central part of the course. The different sessions were delivered aiming to improve participant's knowledge and skills to effectively implement MCR campaign tools, in particular the 10 essentials and the MCR Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LG-SAT) and proposed roadmap with steps and approach to develop draft outline of the Safe and Resilient City Action Plan with its list of objectives, activities and indicators of success to enable the Action Plan effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

### Section 3: Planning the way forward (Module 7)

Section 3 Modules provided opportunity to participants to share and analyse city-to-city exchange experiences and looking for the elements that make them successful. The purpose here is to explore options for supporting risk management capacity development at local level. They also facilitated group discussions and planning among participants the strategy on how they will continue the work done at the workshop when they go back to their respective countries and what steps they have to take to finalise the draft Action Plan and ensure its effective implementation.



*Group exercise to develop draft version of Safe and Resilient City Action Plan*

**Table 1** below summarizes the three main sections and its modules

Section	UNISDR-GETI's Training Course Modules
<u>Section 1:</u> DRR & CCA Concepts	<u>Module 1:</u> Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation concepts and Current Tendencies in mainstreaming DRR and CCA into development policies, frameworks and programmes
<u>Section 2:</u> Understanding adapting and using the tools to conduct assessment of disaster risks and develop resilient cities action plans	<u>Module 2:</u> Getting to know the UNISDR 10 Essentials for building city resilience. Case study for each of 10 essentials for resilience
	Module 3: Applying the disaster resilience scorecard tool, to conduct assessment and analysis of disaster risks at national and local level
	Module 4: Concepts and case studies of mainstreaming DRR and CCA for sustainable development through sectoral programmes (i.e. governance, financing, disaster risk reduction, climate Change, environment, risk based land use management and planning, critical infrastructure, housing, livelihood protection, safe schools and hospitals, early warning systems, etc.)
	Module 5: Developing and implementing resilience action plan. Proposed methodology with steps and the approach.
	Module 6: Setting indicators for resilience action plan monitoring, evaluating and

	follow up
<b>Section 3: Planning the way forward</b>	<b>Module 7: Building effective partnerships at all levels and developing a strategy/roadmap for finalizing, endorsing, linking and effectively implementing resilience action plans</b>

Resource Persons:

- Mr Sanjaya Bhatia, Head of UNISDR ONEA-GETI
- Mr Alessandro Attolico, Executive Director, Territorial Planning and Civil Protection Office, Province of Potenza, Italy and Advocate of the UNISDR Making Cities Resilient Campaign
- Ms Ana Cristina Thorlund, Programme Officer UNISDR ONEA-GETI

## VI. Summary of the training sessions

The following is a list of achieved outcomes for each module and working groups exercises broken down by 3 days of the workshop. Working groups were divided by representatives of the same Island. The workshop Agenda, List of Participants and Draft Resilient Cities Action Plans developed and presented by the groups are provided in Annex 1, 2 and 3 of this report. Summary of UNISDR ONEA-GETI Training Course Modules by Days is provided below:

### Day 1

At the Opening session, Mr Nicola Valuzzi, President of the Province of Potenza shared a series of initiatives that the province has taken aimed at strengthening their ‘resilience’ with the overarching goal to reduce, prevent, anticipate, absorb and adapt to the effects of disasters quickly and efficiently as possible. Furthermore the Province of Potenza through its Territorial Planning and Civil Protection Office supports communities and municipalities in developing strategies for territorial resilience and incorporate these strategies in the local development plans and programs. Mr Valuzzi also emphasized that the Province has been recognized by UNISDR Making Cities Resilient Campaign as role model province. Mr Sanjaya Bhatia, Head of UNISDR ONEA-GETI, made an overview of the global process towards the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and shared existing tools, methodology and case studies to develop resilient action plans for its implementations at the local level.



*President of the Province of Potenza, Mr Nicola Valuzzi, sharing Potenza’s strong Commitment to promote and implement sustainable and resilient development policies.*

## **Module 1: Finding a common language and Introduction of trends in urban risk and risk reduction**

Resource Person: Mr Sanjaya Bhatia, UNISDR ONEA-GETI

Achieved outcomes: During this Module Sessions participants had a chance to

- Improve their understanding of risk assessment and management terminology and concepts
- Improve comprehension of current trends in urban risk
- Identify main factors leading to building disaster risk in urban contexts at the global, regional, national and local level

### Content:

*The presentation discusses main urban trends at global level and its interrelation with the observed urban risk tendencies.*

What do we need to look for when reviewing trends in disaster risk and risk reduction?

- **The facts:** what do the data and information available can tell us about the global trends on risk (related to natural hazards). Where can we find reliable data and information on disaster risk trends?
- **The conceptual frameworks:** what tools could be used to explain observed tendencies? What are the conceptual frameworks and methodologies used to analyse, diagnose, design and implement action plans to reduce risk?
- **The factors:** how can these observed trends be explained? What are the factors driving the observed tendencies? What can be said regarding global trends in urban risk reduction?

## **Module 2: Introducing Making Cities Resilient (MCR) Global Campaign and Campaign Tools. MCR Campaign 10 Essentials with Case Studies.**

Resource Person: Alessandro Attolico, Executive Director, Province of Potenza, Italy

Achieved Outcomes: During this Module Sessions participants had a chance to

- Increase comprehension of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign purpose, resources and tools
- Improve knowledge and comprehension of the 10 essentials and the New “ten essentials’
- Understand the requirements to apply MCR 10 essentials

### Content:

This module was divided into the following sessions:

- a) General introduction to the Making Cities Resilient Campaign and participating cities and impacts;
- b) Review of the ten-point checklist – Essentials for making cities resilient; and
- c) Review of the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT). The ten essentials and the LGSAT are regarded as the basic Campaign tools. The Mayor’s handbook provides guidelines on the implementation of the 10 essentials.



*Presentation of Sectoral Programmes for Socio-Economic Development with Case Studies*

**Module 3: Applying the MCR Tools Assessment and Diagnosis. Using Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT)**

Resource Person: Alessandro Attolico, Executive Director, Province of Potenza, Italy

Working Group Discussion/Exercise: *“Using MCR LGSAT tool to assess risk management situation in own cities”*. (90 min)

Plenary Discussion: Presenting Group Work Outcomes

Achieved Outcomes: During this Module Sessions participants had a chance to

- Learn and practice as part of the group exercise the main steps for undertaken a diagnosis and assessment process
- Understand how the MCR tools can contribute to the development of a DRM diagnosis and assessment

Content: In this Module had a chance to discuss:

- Why preparing a diagnosis and assessment of DRM gaps, challenges and opportunities
- The preparation process to undertake the diagnosis and assessment
- The suggested steps to undertake the diagnosis and assessment of the disaster risk management situation at the local level
- The possibilities offered by the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool LGSAT/Local HFA, to identify the city’s gaps, challenges and opportunities surrounding disaster risk management.
- The development of the diagnosis and assessment report

**Day 2**

**Module 4: Development and Implementation of a City Land Use Management Plan; Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Reduction into Development and Sectoral Programmes for Socio-Economic Development with Case Studies** on Following Sectors: *Climate Change Adaptation and Housing, Critical Infrastructure, Governance, Livelihood Protection, Health Sector Rehabilitating Ecosystems, Environment and Financing Disaster Recovery (Parts 1, 2, 3, & 4)*



Resource persons: Mr Sanjaya Bhatia, UNISDR ONEA-GETI  
Ms Ana Cristina Thorlund, UNISDR ONEA-GETI

Plenary Discussion: Sharing participants experience on Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into Land Use Plan and Sectoral Programmes of Housing & Climate Change Adaptation

Achieved Outcomes: During this Module Sessions participants had a chance to

- Learn more and better understand the process of Mainstreaming Adaptation and Disaster Reduction into Development Sectoral Programmes for Socio-Economic Development.

Content:

- The session provided an opportunity to expose participants to various options to “build back better” after a disaster through a wide array of strategies and actions, which may serve as options for local governments to adopt, if it suits to their respective contexts. The lessons on recovery, as compiled by UNISDR ONEA-GETI from various experiences around the globe, provided an additional input to build on the existing initiatives of the local governments.
- The case studies of this module covered and provided practical information on different sectors of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Lessons drawn from specific case will be explained by resource persons/consultants via PowerPoint presentations.
- Each case study highlighted a unique practice, designed to entice participants to reflect and analyse whether such practice is applicable to their contexts.



*Group exercise on setting indicators for resilience action plan and monitoring*

#### **Module 5: Developing and Implementing Safe and Resilient City Action Plan**

Resource Person: Ms Ana Cristina Thorlund, UNISDR ONEA-GETI

Working group discussion: - Working Group Discussion to develop Draft version of Safe and Resilient City Action Plan

Plenary Discussion: Presenting Group Work Outcomes

Achieved outcomes: During this Module Sessions participants had a chance to

- Understand how disaster risk reduction can be integrated into land use management planning
- Identify and describe main components for the preparation of a land use management plan, integrating disaster risk management
- Define and describe main elements to be considered in the plan's implementation strategy

Content:

- Disaster risk reduction is a cross cutting concept; achieving risk reduction objectives should be seen a process with short, medium and long term milestones
- The disaster risk management plan is realized through actions implemented by the different development programs carried out by national and local governments
- A key component of the action plan is the definition of qualitative and/or quantitative goal allowing for the monitoring and assessment of progress



*Group exercise for developing and implementing resilience action plan*

#### **Module 6: - City Action Plan Monitoring, Evaluation and Follow Up.**

Resource Person: Ms Ana Cristina Thorlund, UNISDR ONEA-GETI

Working Group Discussion: *“Developing own Draft Safe and Resilient City Action Plan”*. (90 min)

Plenary discussion: *“Presenting Group Work Outcomes “* (30 min)

Achieved outcomes: During this Module Sessions participants had a chance to

- Understand the different type of indicators and define their usability in the context of disaster risk reduction
- Describe the steps suggested for the development of a monitoring and evaluation strategy
- Identify and add success indicators to the Action Plan key objectives and activities

Content:

- Indicators are the key components of a monitoring strategy for the resilient city action plan

- The Local HFA can support the monitoring of the resilient city action plan
- A fundamental component of the monitoring strategy is the definition of actors/stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities
- A monitoring and evaluation strategy should include a timeline for its implementation. Indicators should reflect the specific timeline



*At the opening of UNISDR ONEA-GETI train of trainers in Potenza City*

## **VII. Evaluation**

The workshop evaluation was very positive. The overall rating of the workshop was rated as excellent by 50% of participants as very good by the other 50%. The overall organization of the logistics was marked as very good by 53% of participants and 47% marked as very good.

Among the strengths of the workshop participants appreciated its methodology, the best practices shared and clear explanations provided over the three days training and finally, the participation of international resource persons that also allows participants to strengthen collaboration with UNISDR.

Participants recommended more exchange of experiences from one city to another. Among the general comments it was noted their interest to continue this experience with operative follow-up to finalize the action plans. Participants also expressed that the workshop has been a great opportunity to learn on important topics related to resilience. Furthermore, it was noted that the workshop was perceived as very intensive in a short time, therefore it was recommended four days of training instead of three.

## **VIII. Follow-up of Workshop**

The Territorial Planning and Civil Protection Office of the Province of Potenza will follow-up the UNISDR ONEA-GETI training to scale up capacity for effective development of local action plans under the umbrella of the Provincial Territorial Coordination Master Plan. UNISDR Advocate of Making Resilient Cities will continue to providing technical support in using the 10 essentials among the network of cities of the Province of Potenza.



*Participants with the President of the Province of Potenza, Mr Nicola Valluzi at the UNISDR ONEA-GETI Workshop in Potenza City, Italy*

#### **IX. Media**

The workshop was captured in the TV regional and provincial channels

<http://www.rai.tv/dl/RaiTV/programmi/media/ContentItem-afd004e2-2ee7-453c-b1ce-e74359107ff9-tgr.html#p=0> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D3j-ugxDy8&feature=youtu.be>

## Annex 1: Agenda of the Workshop

### AGENDA July 20-21-22, 2015

20 July	DAY 1
9.00 – 9.30	<a href="#">Registration &amp; Coffee</a>
9.30 – 10.00	<a href="#">Opening Session</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Welcome Speech</a>: - Nicola Valluzzi, President of the Province of Potenza, Italy</li> <li>- <a href="#">Key Note Speech</a>: - Alessandro Attolico, Executive Director, Territorial Planning and Civil Protection Office, Province of Potenza, Italy</li> <li>- <a href="#">Key Note Speech</a>: - Sanjaya Bathia, Head of UNISDR ONEA/GETI, Republic of Korea</li> <li>- <a href="#">Overview of the Workshop: Objectives, Expected Outcomes and Participants' Introduction</a>, UNISDR and UNISDR ONEA/GETI</li> </ul>
10.00 – 11.00	<a href="#">Presentation</a> : <i>“Trends and barriers in urban risk reduction and making cities resilient”</i> <a href="#">Plenary Discussion</a>
11.00 – 12.30	<a href="#">Introducing Making Cities Resilient (MCR) Global Campaign and Campaign Tools. MCR Campaign 10 Essentials with Case Studies.</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Presentation</a></li> </ul>
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 14.00	<a href="#">Applying the MCR Tools Assessment and Diagnosis. Using Cities Resilience Scorecard Tool</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Presentation</a></li> </ul>
14.00 – 15.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Working Group Discussion</a>: <i>“Using Cities Resilience Scorecard tool to assess risk management situation in own cities”.</i></li> </ul>
15.00 – 15.15	Coffee break
15.15 - 18.00	<a href="#">Applying the MCR Tools for Assessment and Diagnosis. Using Cities Resilience Scorecard Tool</a>  <a href="#">Working Group Discussion</a> : <i>“ Using Cities Resilience Scorecard tool to assess risk management situation in own cities”.</i>  <a href="#">Plenary Discussion</a> : <i>“ Presenting Group Work Outcomes “</i>

21 July	DAY 2
9.30 – 11.30	<a href="#">Mainstreaming DRR into Sectoral Programmes for Socio-Economic Development with Case Studies on <u>Governance</u> , <u>Finance</u>, <u>Infrastructure</u>, <u>Climate Change Adaptation</u>, and <u>Health</u>, (Essentials # 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5)</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Presentation</a></li> </ul>

	<u>Plenary Discussion:</u> “Sharing participants own experience on Sectoral Programmes”
11.30– 12.30	<p>Developing and Implementing Safe and Resilient Country/City Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Presentation</u></li> </ul> <p><u>Exercise:</u> - Working Group Discussion to develop Draft version of Safe and Resilient Country/City Action Plan (Essentials 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 only)</p> <p><u>Working Group Discussion:</u> “Developing Draft Safe and Resilient City Action Plan”.</p>
12.30 – 13:30	Lunch
13:30 – 15.00	<p>Mainstreaming DRR into Sectoral Programmes for Socio-Economic Development with Case Studies on <u>Housing &amp; Land Use Planing</u>, <u>Ecosystems &amp; Environment</u>, <u>Livelihoods</u> (Essentials # 6, 7, 8, 9, 10)</p> <p><u>Plenary Discussion:</u> “Sharing participants own experience on Sectoral Programmes”</p>
15.00 – 15.15	Coffee break
15.15 – 17.30	<p><u>Exercise:</u> - Working Group Discussion to develop Draft version of Safe and Resilient Country/City Action Plan ( Essentials # 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Presentation</u></li> </ul> <p><u>Plenary Discussion:</u> “ Presenting Group Work Outcomes “</p>

22 July	DAY 3
9.00 – 9.30	City Action Plan Monitoring, Evaluation and Follow Up
9.30 – 11.30	<p><u>Exercise:</u> - Working Group Discussion to develop Draft version of Safe and Resilient Country/City Action Plan. ( Completing M&amp; E - Indicators Section of the Action Plan, Timetable and Responsible Structures part)</p> <p><u>Working Group Discussion:</u> “Developing own Draft Safe and Resilient City Action Plan”.</p>
11.30 – 12.00	Group Presentations
12.00-12.30	<p><u>Next Steps, Wrap Up and Evaluation</u></p> <p>Plenary discussion: Developing a strategy with list of next steps needed for further finalisation of the draft Action Plan, ensure its endorsement and effective implementation</p> <p>Wrap up of Workshop and Closing</p>
12.30 – 13:30	Lunch

**Annex 2: List of participants**

<b>N.</b>	<b>FAMILY NAME</b>	<b>GIVEN NAME</b>
1	ALTIERI	Luigi Rosario
2	BRUNO	Maria Carmela
3	CAPALBO	Francesco
4	CASTRONUOVO	Giuseppe
5	COPPOLA	Anna Maria
6	D'ANDREA	Domenico
7	D'ONOFRIO	Domenico
8	DI GRAZIA	Domenica
9	FALASCA	Rosa
10	FANELLI	Pietro
11	FITTIPALDI	Prospero
12	GIOSA	Luciana
13	GIOSCIA	Nicola Michele
14	LAGUARDIA	Giuseppe
15	LETTIERI	Giovanni
16	LISCIO	Tiziana
17	LOPARDO	Pasquale
18	LOPERTE	Guido
19	MAFFEI	Alfredo
20	MARINO	Carmela
21	MASSARO	Gianfranco
22	MASTROMARTINO	Michele
23	MIGLIORINI	Daniela
24	MORETTI	Vincenzo
25	MURRO	Maria
26	PACELLA	Lucia
27	PALLADINO	Francesco
28	PASCALE	Donatella
29	PERCOCO	Annalisa
30	PETRELLI	Telmo Vincenzo
31	ROCCANOVA	Franca
32	SANTANDREA	Antonio
33	SCIOSCIA	Pietro
34	SCORZA	Francesco

35	SMALDONE	Rosalia
36	STASI	Antonio Pasquale
37	UCCELLI	Antonio Luciano
38	URGO	Salvatore



## Example of Group Work Output

### Breakdown of Objectives, Activities and Indicators for Each of MCR Campaign 10 Essentials

**Essential # 1: *Mettere in campo l'organizzazione e il coordinamento per comprendere e ridurre il rischio di disastro. Costruire alleanze locali. Assicurare che tutti i settori comprendano i loro ruoli nella riduzione del rischio di disastro e nella preparazione.***

#	OBJECTIVE/ WORK AREA	ACTION
1	Incrementare consapevolezza del rischio e la capacità operativa	a) Attività formativa b) Attività esercitativa
2	Implementare la condivisione degli aspetti relativi ai rischi naturali ed antropici coinvolgendo associazioni di volontariato, associazioni di categoria (privati in grado di operare in affiancamento – contributo da parte dei soggetti deboli in merito ad specifiche esigenze ed elementi di pressione), enti pubblici	a) Definizione e stipula di accordi finalizzati a scambio di dati ed informazioni e condivisione di procedure e protocolli operativi
3	Proporsi come area pilota per la sperimentazione di modelli innovativi di pianificazione-gestione del rischio, come Comunità locale o forme estese di coordinamento.	a) Sviluppo e applicazione di procedure innovative

**Essential # 2: *Assegnare un budget per la riduzione del rischio di disastro e fornire incentivi***

#	OBJECTIVE/ WORK AREA	ACTION
1	Prevedere fondi specifici per la prevenzione dei rischi attraverso lo studio e la conoscenza specifica del territorio	a) Previsione voci specifiche in bilancio b) Stimolare dinamiche di finanziamento da parte di privati, incentivare o creare mecenatismo sociale
2	Promuovere ed incentivare la copertura assicurativa per fronteggiare eventuali criticità	a) Adozione di misure incentivanti in merito ai titoli abilitativi edilizi (oneri) graduata in base all'ISEE
3	Previsione di aiuti e prestiti agevolati per riavviare le attività sociali ed imprenditoriali nel post evento	a) Sponsor - Previsione di una aliquota percentuale su prezzi per partecipazione ad eventi b) Creazione di eventi specifici di sensibilizzazione ed autofinanziamento c) Implementazione dei 'contratti' di fiume, di bosco, beni vari  I fondi così costituiti sono a disposizione dell'amm.ne locale che si impegna a reiniettarli nel tessuto produttivo locale

**Essential # 3: *Mantenere aggiornati i dati sui rischi e la vulnerabilità, preparare le valutazioni dei rischi ed usarle come base per i piani e le decisioni. Assicurare che tutte le informazioni ed i piani per la resilienza della vostra città siano disponibili al pubblico e discussi con loro.***

#	OBJECTIVE/ WORK AREA	ACTION
1	Monitoraggio del territorio e della sua evoluzione	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Attivare un registro delle criticità aggiornabile periodicamente con studi e valutazioni in proprio</li> <li>b) Piano di manutenzione delle principali opere ed infrastrutture</li> </ul>
2	Implementare la comunicazione degli alert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Realizzazione di pannelli luminosi relativi agli stati di alert ricevuti</li> <li>b) Comunicazioni sul sito del comune circa criticità e le indicazioni comportamentali relative</li> </ul>

**Essential # 4: *Investire in e mantenere le infrastrutture che riducono il rischio***

#	OBJECTIVE/ WORK AREA	ACTION
1	Aumentare gli standard di sicurezza e garantire livelli di servizio adeguati post-evento	<p>Adeguati stanziamenti di provenienza pubblica</p> <p>Attrarre capitali privati contratti sponsorizzazione (adottare un ospedale o una scuola)</p> <p>Piani di manutenzione</p> <p>Raccolta e verifica segnalazioni criticità sulla rete infrastrutturale (sistema informatizzato)</p>