As the world has become more urban, disasters increasingly impact urban areas and further stress inherent socio-economic inequalities, substandard physical structures, disappearing ecosystems, and inefficient institutional systems.

Local and regional governments play a central role in DRR and resilience building, as the main responsible body for the provision of basic services, coordination of daily functions, and provision of information and regulation. In addition, they are at the forefront of building resilient communities and are leading actors during preparedness, recovery and reconstruction processes.

In particular, the current COVID-19 crisis has demonstrated the decisive, potentially agile role of urban areas in the battle for a just and green recovery. Cities offer unique opportunities to respond, recover and build long-term resilience.

A successful urban resilience agenda requires partnerships between all key international actors, as well as the engagement with principal city players. Inclusive cooperation is needed in order to build upon a shared resilient vision. By engaging all stakeholders in resilience efforts, cities have the ability to harness transformational change and improve the lives of their inhabitants.

In addition, enhancing city-to-city collaborations and peer-to-peer support is key to achieving successful resilience journeys. Resilience Hubs have a critical role in supporting other cities in knowledge sharing, capacity building and creating learning opportunities.

This partnership, collaboration and peer learning and support are in the core of Making Cities Resilient 2030. This session will address the challenges and solutions cities have to achieve the targets set by Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Developments Goals, aiming at bringing light to how cities and organizations can work together to promote resilience.
| Session objectives | • Supporting local governments to build resilience.  
| • Promoting innovative financing mechanisms for cities recovery.  
| • Exploring experiences on building back better at local level. |

| Questions to be addressed | • Is there adequate resources available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at local level?  
| • What is the role of the MCR2030 in capacity building and local governance?  
| • Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing system etc.)  
| • How do local communities/cities ensure that all the components that are relevant to resilience are identified and addressed coherently? How does an inclusive cooperation approach to resilience work in practice?  
| • How can we promote better partnerships among stakeholders and coordination among cities?  
| • To what extent can a resilience strategy be developed at the local level? Which are the direct and indirect relations (e.g. in terms of relations to other tiers of government and networks) needed in order to be able to achieve the resilience objectives that a community set for itself? Which are the main challenges to be faced in this interactive process? |

| Expected outcomes | • New approaches to protect the most vulnerable and empower all people to make informed decisions enhancing resilience and reducing vulnerabilities  
| • Identification of challenges and opportunities of local governments to implement strategies and actions for building resilience.  
| • Strengthening the resilience against so called climate driven disasters and by building resilience also contribute to the climate change adaptation efforts (SDG13) |

| Background documents | • Making Cities Resilient 2030 - https://mcr2030.undrr.org/  