

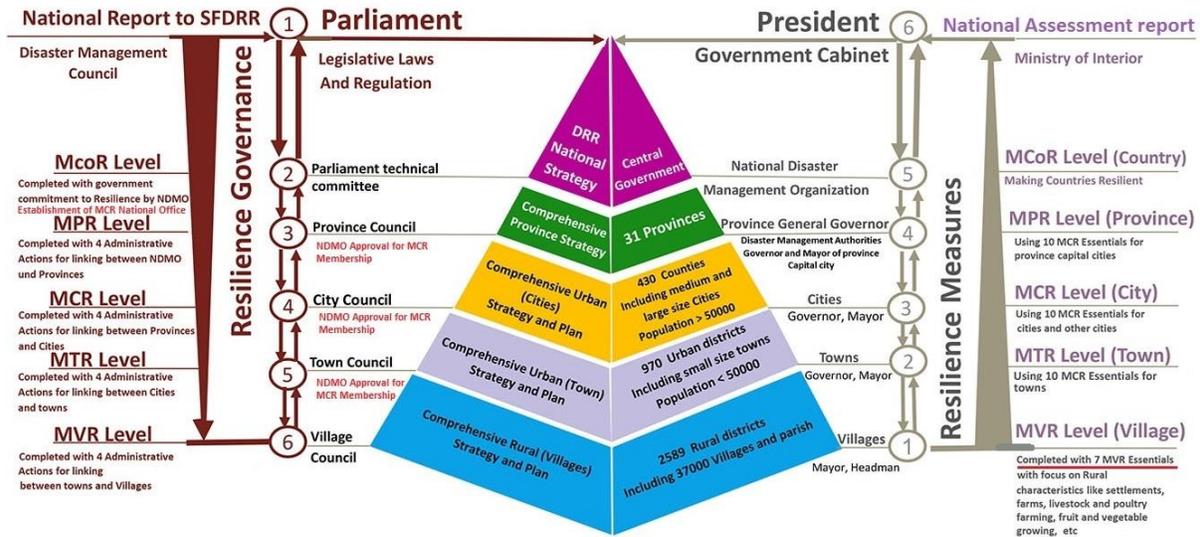
**Global Risk Forum GRF/Davos
Introduced:**

**Hamedan Resilience Governance and Management Model
(HRGMM)**

The UNDRR Making Cities Resilient (MCR) Campaign was launched in 2010 with the primary aim to raise awareness and commitment of local governments and political leaders on disaster risk reduction. GRF strongly supported the launching at its IDRC Davos 2010 conference. The MCR Campaign ended in 2020. Meanwhile, more than 4,300 cities have become part of the Campaign, demonstrating increased commitment to take actions to ensure the safety and well-being of citizens from disasters and crisis. Looking beyond 2020, there is an urgent need to accelerate the progress of resilience building at the local level, to bring cities on to the resilience pathway towards achieving the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the New Urban Agenda, the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals in the next 10 years.



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Figure 1. Hamedan Resilience Governance and Management Model (GRF 2021[©])

The MCR campaign has revealed the need for a more collaborative approach among partners to provide support for a successful implementation of measures to enhance disaster resilience at the

local and regional level. Cities are seeking capacity development guidance in various technical areas ranging from awareness and strategic planning to effective implementation of the risk-informed urban development plans.

During the recent years, the Iranian City and Province of Hamedan - with a history of more than 7000 years one of the oldest civilizations world-wide – has taken strong leadership to implement the MCR strategy. Meanwhile, around 20 cities and all the eight counties of the province take part in the MCR campaign, and an extension to all villages in Hamedan Province is planned.

Implementing MCR in the cities with various size has revealed that the resilience goals can only be achieved if the activities and measures improving resilience are linked to the existent structures and resources. Based on these experiences, a combined bottom-up and top-down resilience governance and management approach has been developed. Figure 1 depicts a 5-level pyramid-model with the top-down governance guidance and the bottom-up resilience measures' implementation management.

Hamedan Resilience Governance and Management model (HRGMM) has been developed under the scientific guidance of the Global Risk Forum GRF (Reza Bathaee, MSc in DMRG; Walter Ammann. Dr. Eng. DRR), in close collaboration and cooperation with the Mayor and Municipality of Hamedan City and with strong support of the Iranian National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO), Hamedan Province General Governor Authority (HPGGA), Hamedan Province Disaster Management Authority (HPDMA), Hamedan City Disaster Mitigation and Management Office (HCDMMO), Iran's Municipality and Rural Administrators (IMVA), the Tehran Disaster Mitigation and Management Organization (TDMMO), the Natural Disaster Research Institute (NDRI), and the pilot cities of Nahavand and Laljin.

GRF together with its Iranian partners is pleased to contribute with the Hamedan Resilience Governance and Management Model presented here to the UNDRR- MCR initiative with the seven Essentials for Making Villages Resilient (MVR) and the four Administrative Actions (AA) at the different governmental level.

Hamedan Resilience Governance and Management Model (HRGMM) can be easily adapted to administrative hierarchies with another number of levels. Important is the top-down governance leadership, and the bottom-up approach for the resilience measures. The bottom level suffers first and the most in a disaster – resilience therefore is key.