Enhancing Territorial and Community Resilience Through a Structured Institutional Governance: The Resilience HUB of the Province of Potenza

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Abstract. The Disasters are a threat to human security, as they cause many deaths and the destruction of livelihoods and assets. Over the last decade, over 700 thousand people globally lost their lives, over 1.4 million were injured, and approximately 23 million were made homeless as a result of disasters. Overall, more than 1.5 billion people were affected by disasters in various ways.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030) emphasizes the necessity to strengthen competencies, management and implementation capacities at different governance levels as a necessary condition to progress in the reduction of disaster risk and associated loss at global, regional, and local level. The implementation at the local and urban level has been identified as a crucial breaking point for enhanced resilience and human security.

The Province of Potenza claims an experience that comes far back in time, and that is characterized by a strong institutional action on a territory that reflects the great fragility of the Italian peninsula and a high risks profile.

The Province has long played and is still playing a strong coordinating role within its regional government coverage made up of its 100 small and very small Municipalities. Within this process, it has distinguished itself over the years for a role of excellence at international level, playing an active role in disaster and disaster risks management, also offering expertise and know-how to other areas of Italy hit by disasters.

In force of this acknowledgement, at the last Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction in Bali Indonesia (May 2023), due to the strong commitment provided in following up it resilience implementation strategy and actions, the Province of Potenza has been appointed a MCR2030 Resilience HUB by the United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction Office and is building the basis for enhancing territorial and community resilience through a structured institutional governance built on a holistic multisectoral multistakeholder partnership.

Keywords: DRR · DRM · Governance · Resilience

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1 Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Management: From the International Framework to Local (Provincial) Contest

1.1 Global State on Disaster Risk Reduction

Disasters are a threat to human security, as they cause many deaths and the destruction of livelihoods and assets [1]. Over the last decade, over 700 thousand people globally lost their lives, over 1.4 million were injured, and approximately 23 million were made homeless as a result of disasters. Overall, more than 1.5 billion people were affected by disasters in various ways. The total economic loss was more than $1.3 trillion.

Women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly are particularly vulnerable to the negative effects of disasters. Worse, disaster impacts on human security goes far beyond the immediate effects, as disasters are often linked to health issues and pandemics, social and political unrest, displacement and migration and long-term destabilization of economic growth and prosperity, thus affecting threats across the seven identified areas within the human security approach.

Especially the most vulnerable lack the ability to recover quickly from disasters, and in many least developed countries development gains are lost for decades, directly impacting the human security of the affected communities.

Disaster risk was increasing globally, even before the advent of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. Intensive and extensive risks are growing at an unprecedented rate. Human action is creating greater and more dangerous risk. Disasters have increasing impacts on communities and whole systems as risk multiplies. Everyone is living downstream of something else. Global impacts become local, and vice versa. Impacts also cascade across sectors, creating new challenges.

Recent large-scale disasters – including the COVID-19 pandemic and major weather events that caused supply chain disruptions – have led many to conclude that something new is happening. Increasingly, people live in a world in which disaster risk manifests systemically, inflicting damage across the vital systems and infrastructure upon which human societies and economies depend. Despite commitments to build resilience, tackle climate change and create sustainable development pathways, current societal, political and economic choices are doing the reverse. Human actions continue to push the planet towards its existential and ecosystem limits. In the face of intensifying climate change impacts and increasing system threats, risk reduction efforts often seem too little and too late.

In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic and the hottest decade on record, there is growing momentum to change how the global community manages risk, and a willingness to accelerate action on climate change.

While disasters are claiming lives annually, they are also costing more and increasing poverty. On a global level, the dollar value economic loss associated with all disasters –geophysical, climate- and weather-related – has averaged approximately $170 billion per year over the past decade, with peaks in 2011 and 2017 when losses soared to over $300 billion (Fig. 2). In 2011, the high losses were mainly due to the Tōhoku earthquake in Japan and floods in Thailand, both of which became complex and systemic disasters with cascading impacts across national, regional and international economies. In 2017, the losses were from intense hurricane/cyclone seasons in the North Atlantic and East

Asia. Such economic loss figures are likely underestimated, given the gaps in data for many countries, and the medium- and long-term economic losses that are not tracked. For example, a recent study of the losses to the tourism sector due to the Sunda Strait tsunami and COVID-19 in Indonesia highlighted that only by calculating indirect losses can disaster impact be assessed comprehensively and ultimately managed [2–4] (Fig. 1).

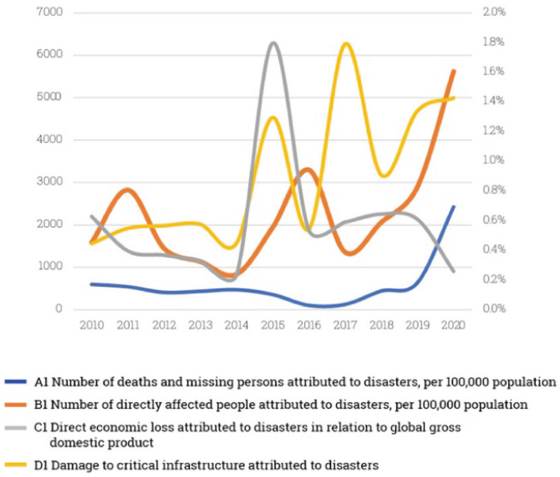

Fig. 1. A Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, actual data 2010–2020 and outlook 2021–2030 (Sendai Framework Target A) according to UNDRR analysis based on DesInventar [5].

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (SFDRR 2015–30) [1] outlines seven clear targets and four priorities for action to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks: (i) Understanding disaster risk; (ii) Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; (iii) Investing in disaster reduction for resilience and; (iv) Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

It aims to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries over the next 15 years.

The Framework was adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan, on March 18, 2015 and currently it is under the mid-term review process of its implementation.

SFDRR emphasizes the necessity to strengthen competencies, management and implementation capacities at different governance levels as a necessary condition to progress in the reduction of disaster risk and associated loss at global, regional, and local level [6]. The implementation at the local and urban level has been identified as a crucial breaking point for enhanced resilience and human security.

It also calls for a comprehensive approach to building resilient and security of people, including ensuring a comprehensive involvement of all affected, as well as comprehensive risk assessment evaluating all potential risks to an individual, a community, or a state.

Mainstreamed to the SFDRR, also the Global Agendas on Sustainable Development (SDGs) and on Climate (Paris Agreement) ask for improved governance mechanism integrating socio-economic development policies and actions with global human security and welfare [7].

1.2 The DRR/DRM at Local Contest: The Experience of the Province of Potenza

The Province of Potenza claims an experience that comes far back in time, and that is characterized by a strong policy-making and institutional action on a territory that reflects the great fragility of the Italian peninsula and a high risks profile [8].

Severe landslides have always highlighted the vulnerability of the territory of the Province of Potenza, causing damage to several centers and sometimes giving rise to catastrophes causing loss of human lives.

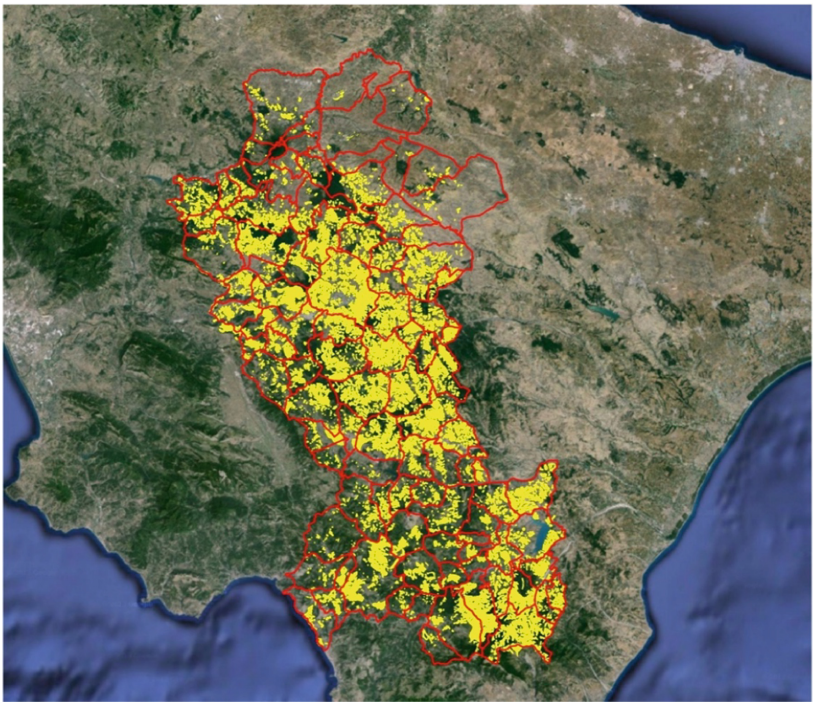

Fig. 2. Landslides on the provincial territory Source: Provincial Master Plan (2013)

As regards seismic exposure, the 1857 earthquake in the area of the Val d'Agri and that of November 23, 1980 (Irpinia and the province of Potenza) left their mark causing

thousands of casualties, destruction of entire areas, damage to many urban centers and big ruins. Landslides, earthquakes and other disasters have not only sown death and devastation but have also contributed to forming a deep need for awareness and action towards DRR/DRM.

Since 2004 the Province of Potenza implemented a Provincial Civil Protection System working in particular with Municipalities, Volunteers and all local, regional and national actors of the civil protection system. At this regard, the provincial Civil Protection Office also produced two planning documents (Province of Potenza 2004) acting as organizational guiding tools for the entire "mechanism" [9].

Among the other instruments and tools for Disasters Risk Management (DRM), the implementation of a suited for purpose Geographic Information System (GIS) of the "Elements Exposed to Risks", that allows the collection and updating of information about the different variables on the territory, by integrating and putting them in relation to each other for producing *risks* and *damages* scenarios. The data implementation of the territorial monitoring activities and of the elements exposed to risks has been performed during the years. These are mainly finalized to the DRR actions aiming at giving a feature of the territorial risks, by integrating the static (buildings, handworks, etc.) and dynamic (calamitous phenomena and their space-time evolution) territorial information.

Infrastructure's vulnerability has been taken in consideration also in the assessment of the response of the disaster management structure to contrast the effects of disasters: the disaster management organization, the handling of the rescue machine to and from the affected areas, the availability of structures and areas for the operation activities, etc.

At the same time, the assessment of the social vulnerability has been provided on who and where people are more exposed to the risks, who could need particular assistance both during a disaster and in prevention activities.

In order to have a comprehensive knowledge of the risks at local level, it has been also important to typify all the social, economic, urban and territorial elements in order to better quantify the most probable effects of a disaster in terms of population and built environment involved and injured.

With a comprehensive knowledge of the vulnerability over the territory and of the exposed elements (population and assets), it has been possible to build different scenarios characterizing the overall territorial and urban risk.

On the basis of these deep assessments and studies, the organization of above mentioned the Provincial Civil Protection System and the drafting of the Provincial Civil Protection Plan have activated a permanent interconnection between the Provincial Authority and the territory, promoting forms of institutional cooperation and carrying out propulsion and coordination activities. Through these activities territorial data have been collected and revealed to be very useful for the outlining of the provincial planning, becoming a strategic knowledge framework for the whole territory, communities and citizens for the raising of awareness towards risks.

In this way, the Province of Potenza has distinguished itself over the years for a role of excellence at international level, playing an active role in disaster and disaster risks management, also offering expertise and know-how to other areas of Italy hit by disasters.

2 Structured Governance and Stakeholders and Communities' Involvement in the Territorial Strategy of the Province of Potenza

2.1 DRR/DRM Governance: The Strategy of the Province of Potenza

During the years, the Province of Potenza's institutional action in DRR policy-making has been characterized by a strong political will and public support, i.e. a great commitment that resulted in a strong governance enriched by evidence and accountability towards the involved institutions, stakeholders, major groups, local communities and citizens. The strategy used has been progressively shaped and adapted based on the specific and contingent needs and on the feedback from the accountability process, always keeping its vision and commitment at their highest potentials.

For this reason, the need for a radical reconsideration of the whole action derived. This change of strategy was felt as necessary for ensuring the territory, as a whole, being involved more actively and concretely in disaster risks reduction policies and actions, both at territorial and local levels. A long period of analysis and assessment has been performed, even on a global scale, to adjust and develop a different, unique and most effective/efficient strategy, with the goal of implementing DRR policies and actions throughout all the territory and at all levels.

Due to these considerations, the Province of Potenza placed then DRR in close connection with its territorial governance and planning institutional duties, thus transforming DRR and Resilience to disasters into real "structural" policy-making and actions to be implemented by coordinating territorial and urban development and land-use, with a wide area vision and approach [10, 11]. In this way, the Province intended also to provide a strong contribution for calibrating and optimizing the resources for the safe and sustainable development of the territory as a whole.

In this contest the Province of Potenza has long played and is still playing a strong coordinating role within its regional government coverage made up of 100 small and very small Municipalities ("secondary cities" that represent the vast majority of Italian municipalities on which a large part of the population is concentrated), through a complex action for the construction of an effective strategy for achieving an improved management of the territory and for combating the risks due to natural, climatic and human factors.

This action has resulted in the definition of specific regional strategies and planning tools carried out by capitalizing the experiences gained in the many years of experience in different fields of its institutional duties [12].

The Province - representing its network of municipalities - has contributed to the drafting of the new global agreement on disaster risk reduction (post-2015) adopted at the 3rd World Conference in Sendai (Japan). As coordinator of the local Resilience network, the Province of Potenza also actively participated to the consultations processes for the development and the adoption of the global agreements on SDGs, Climate and the New Urban Agenda, providing many experience-based inputs for the development of post-2015 territorial and urban actions as representative of "Local Governments" major group.

Following up the adoption of the aforementioned international agreements, it has been engaged in the review, follow-up and localization of the global goals and targets

at the local level and it is providing strong support in exporting its experience to other regions and cities.

The Provincial Structural Plan (PSP/TCP, 2013) [13] represents a further milestone for defining the subsequent government actions for the territory. The TCP is a territorial coordination plan that outlines oriented objectives and future development scenarios according to a coordination approach of the different territorial vocations and local strategies. The TCP is qualified as a strategic tool for capturing and driving additional resources (allocated in particular on EU, national and regional programming as well as other derivation) and for assisting urban planning in the ongoing process of strong reorganization of territorial governance. During the TCP's drafting process, the engagement of all relevant and key-stakeholders has been performed as a critical requirement. This approach has ensured that all the stakeholders, and in particular those who have expertise in local and regional territorial policies (i.e. local, regional, national institutions - including authorities, agencies and other public and private-public bodies), scientific institutions, academia & research, professions, trade, industry, crafts, etc., have been informed, consulted, involved and have provided for their active contribution [14–17].

The local communities and social groups have been also involved in the process, through specific engagement processes. In this way, the relevant groups of interests and other stakeholders have been well integrated into the development of the planning process [18–21]. This contributed and is helping to facilitate the overall implementation process (based on the same multi-stakeholder and all-society inclusive approach) due to a broad sharing of objectives and related tangible actions (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3. Communities' involvement process carried out by the Province of Potenza

The policies and actions put in place are based on the so called #weResilient strategy that has been specifically outlined and defined for pursuing regional socio-economic development through a structural combination of environmental sustainability, territorial security and climate change contrasting polices to be implemented through specific actions at urban and local level.

The main objective of the #weResilient strategy consists in coordinating urban policies and planning and in assisting the local territory through a subsidiary engagement process mainly addressed to municipalities, communities, social groups and citizens, for pursuing an improved territorial governance and appropriate land use policies/actions with wide area (regional) outlook.

A fundamental element of the strategy is the active engagement of communities in local decision-making processes in the field of territorial policies (sustainable development, disaster risk reduction and climate changes adaptation/mitigation) and the coordinating/driving action directed to the Municipalities in this inclusion process. Hence the establishment of 'permanent platforms' focused on the implementation of a Resilience of communities that is inclusive of the different categories/social groups.

This process of institutional "involvement" has the objective of strengthening the capacity of individuals and communities to reduce risks of catastrophes and to pursue sustainable development by spreading knowledge and raising awareness about the importance of prevention and risk mitigation and through their involvement in relevant decision-making processes related to territorial policies. The involvement of relevant "institutional" stakeholders completes and integrates all the participation process.

3 The Resilience HUB of the Province of Potenza

In the strategy implementation performed so far, most of the efforts have been devoted to setting-up a complex system of progressive engagement having the main purpose of entrusting and engaging key-actors in the institutional policy-making regarding territorial and urban sustainable and resilient development. For reaching this goal, many actions have been launched and performed including:

- the setting-up of a permanent network with Municipalities for outlining and development strategies and related actions by assuring adequate subsidiary support and coordination;
- the setting-up of permanent "platforms" with stakeholders and major groups for collecting needs, discussing problems and identify possible solution to be adopted;
- the setting-up of IT communication tools for providing wide evidence of the actions performed and the progresses made (accountability);
- the organization and implementation of specific capacity building activities, mostly addressed to institutional key-actors but with the enlargement also to civil society;
- the implementation of specific awareness-raising and information campaigns;
- facilitating involvement and raising support (not only financial) by the private sector, by means of specific engagement programs and initiatives;
- setting-up of practical processes of progressive confidence/trust building, outlined and calibrated on the specific and contingent needs of the different social components and on reciprocal cooperation and assistance.

Moreover, since DRR and Resilience building are holistic and multistakeholder processes where the role of the governments (at all level) is pivotal for transforming words into actions, many actions (including evidence activities) have been performed also for building and/or raising the public support and political will and for maintaining them at the highest level for the upcoming phases.

A strategic step in this action is represented by the enrollment - as a whole territorial "system" - to the UNISDR "Making Cities Resilient" Campaign in 2014. The role of the Province of Potenza, with particular regards to territorial risk reduction and actions for adapting to climate change, supported such a massive active participation to the MCR global Campaign in order to better support local governments and municipalities to become more "resilient" in facing disasters. So, as part of the MCR global Campaign, the Province has become the leader of a distinctive action in the world: to constitute a wide territorial Network including all its 100 Municipalities through formal Statements of Commitments aiming at developing a common territorial development strategy covering the improvement of resilience to disasters with a wide-area strategic coordination and a multiscale and multilevel holistic implementation approach.

For this action, in 2015, the Province has been acknowledged as a UN world Champion for Inclusive Resilience and Territorial Safety.

Within the Campaign, a deeper process of downscaling the above described #weResilient strategy to the municipal contexts has been made more effective by means of specific voluntary agreements with some Municipalities of the provincial Network aimed at working on specific development topics identified as particularly relevant by the mayors and/or local communities.

The Province has committed to supporting these committed Municipalities on a voluntary basis in implementing actions aimed at consolidating a multi-stakeholder and communities-centered approach to pursue specific objectives of urban development into the general context of territorial resilience.

As illustrated, the Province of Potenza is playing a leading role providing by providing subsidiary assistance and support in developing specific urban/local strategies and actions fully integrated into the general outlined framework of #weResilient territorial sustainable and resilient development. On the other hand, the signatory Municipalities are committed of integrating more focused sustainable development and community resilience requirements within specific urban - including other relevant sectorial - planning and related actions.

By downscaling the model proposed by the Province of Potenza and with its support, these municipalities are locally implementing a "multi-stakeholder approach" based on the active involvement of institutions, organisms, associations representing the different professional and social categories that have now the possibility to be driving forces against risk of disasters.

Within the international contest, thanks to its networks, The Province is playing a very active role in connecting cities with cities in a learning and peer-to-peer processes of mutual exchange and cooperation.

In this context, the experience of the Province of Potenza as Champion for 'Inclusive Resilience and Territorial Safety' has been strategic in demonstrating commitment, achievements and good practice in DRR and resilience building to the involved cities in order to help them in identifying key themes and success factors.

Lots of the success factors identified are based on the UNDRR's 'Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient', suggesting that certain core priorities promote sustainability of resilience building [22–25].

The Province is concretizing these international mentoring activities in a structured path within a partnership with interested cities, materialized in a Pilot Action, carried out starting with the DDR assessment of the City and, after a sharing and learning ongoing process, drafting a Resilience strategy, as final result.

This pilot action has, as its aim, the improvement in understanding and in capacity to address disaster risks and build resilience at local levels.

Moreover, some "city-to-city" learning exchange workshops have been and are organized for the cities of its international networks,

The learning exchange is between the institutional and civil platform of the territory of the Province of Potenza (Basilicata Region, Italy) and the municipalities/cities involved.

The main Objectives of the workshops are:

- To promote a dialogue and exchange among the local governments by capitalizing on the large network of cities engaged in MCR2030 initiative;
- To share knowledge with and disseminate best practices on the development and implementation of comprehensive urban disaster risk reduction plans;
- To highlight the added value of the multistakeholder and community engagement approaches in implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030) on the local level;
- To showcase local efforts in finding and implementing innovative solutions to reduce disaster risk towards the achievement of sustainable and resilient development.

Due to the strong commitment provided so far in following up it resilience implementation strategy and actions, at the last Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction in Bali Indonesia, the Province of Potenza has been appointed a MCR2030 Resilience HUB by the United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction Office.

4 Steps Forward Enhancing Territorial and Community Resilience Through a Structured Institutional Governance

Based on the long-lasting experience achieved in implementing DRM/DRR from a governative side and on the progresses made in lay the foundations for local and global alliances for Resilience, through its Resilience HUB the Province of Potenza has started working on a holistic multisectoral multistakeholder partnership with the aim of structurally engaging stakeholders and communities in intergovernmental decision and policy making processes (stakeholder engagement mechanism).

Key functions of this new structured institutional governance include to:

- to build an inclusive and broad local action for downscaling the Sendai Framework objectives integrated to the SDGs and Climate goals in the New Urban Agenda framework;
- to create avenues to influence territorial policies design and implementation
- to strengthen citizen-led and social engagement mechanisms;

– to promote coordination, information exchange and harmonization between stakeholder groups.

The Province of Potenza Resilience Hub is working for establishing peer-to-peer specialized thematic relevant stakeholders' partnerships with the main objective to working together for focusing the actions and maximizing the effectiveness of the results [26–28].

Of strategic relevance, the renovated partnership established with the School of Engineering of the University of Basilicata on the definition of strategic actions for sustainable and resilient local development and the inclusive involvement of communities.

Under this focused framework, the mutual collaboration is being provided for the implementation of joint actions to increase territorial and urban resilience, in particular with the following actions:

- to contribute to the definition of shared technical-scientific approaches for the implementation of the #weResilient strategy at the local level, proposing innovative forms and contents within the objectives and local actions of transformation and intervention: among these are resilience, the fight against climate change, sustainable development and related innovations for land management with the active and continuous involvement of municipalities, institutions, communities and citizens;
- to jointly contribute to the definition and implementation of strategic and innovative territorial actions, in particular on the issues of sustainable and resilient territorial and urban development and territorial security also through the candidacy of projects directly funded by the EU and/or other institutions of national importance and international;
- to encourage the experimentation of innovative actions of institutional collaboration aimed at improving vertical and horizontal governance on the development of territorial and urban resilience;
- to participate through qualified technical-scientific contributions in the actions of participation and active involvement of stakeholders, communities, interest groups and citizens carried out jointly;
- to contribute, within their respective areas of responsibility, to strengthening and expanding the Resilience HUB, through operational collaboration in the related activities and the sharing of experiences, know-how and good practices available to them in favor of other global communities interested in increasing the own level of resilience, maintaining the role of coordination and facilitation for the Province of Potenza's Resilience HUB, with the aim of:

– to promote dialogue and exchanges between local governments by capitalizing on the network of cities involved in the international MCR2030 initiative;
– to share knowledge and disseminate best practices for the development and implementation of comprehensive spatial/urban disaster risk reduction plans;
– to highlight the added value of the human security approach in implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030) at the local level;
– to show local efforts in finding and implementing innovative solutions to reduce disaster risk and fight climate change (mitigation and adaptation) towards achieving sustainable and resilient development;
– to strengthen institutional collaboration with the stakeholders who will be identified as active partners of the HUB;

– tocontribute to the implementation and achievement of the objectives of the main global agendas SFDRR, SDGs, Paris Agreement, New Urban Agenda, in an integrated form, localizing them to individual contexts which will be the subject of joint work.

The goal is to pursue the following expected results:

– improving knowledge and understanding of risks and sharing tools to develop and implement local action plans for disaster risk reduction resilience;
– identifying best practices in local disaster risk reduction;
– supporting local authorities and governments to implement objective e) of the Sendai Framework;
– supporting local authorities and governments in implementing the objectives of the global agendas SFDRR, SDGs, Paris Agreement, New Urban Agenda, in an integrated form;
– jointly defining training, information and active involvement activities for local communities and citizens aimed at promoting a culture of resilience to disaster risk, contrast (mitigation and adaptation) to climate change and sustainable territorial and urban development, including through the joint organization of participatory and co-design workshops for key players;
– contributing to the innovation of strategic planning and impact monitoring tools with reference to the system of indicators defined at national and international level for the local implementation of the international objectives of sustainable and resilient development;
– cooperating for the innovation of methods and tools for territorial design and decision support for the local implementation of the global objectives defined in the global Agendas and relative follow-up through case-studies on specific territories [29, 30];
– contributing to the selecting and applying methodological approaches, analytical methodologies, public/private engagement procedures, validated in a qualified scientific context and jointly implemented on the territory;
– jointly engaging in effective dissemination of the results of shared activities within the international communities;
– exploring and sharing joint participation in regional, national, European and international research calls and programmes;
– contributing to activating and implementing qualified training and capacity building actions, the activation of training internships, scholarships, grants and research doctorates, etc., the active involvement of learners from other national and international realities interested in benefit from the cultural, scientific and professional exchange activities activated by the Resilience HUB [31].

One relevant achievement the establishment of a research doctorate course on harmonized downscaling of the global Agendas' objectives into territorial and urban planning addressed to technical staff of the Province of Potenza's Resilience HUB as a driving force for specialization and capacity building of government skills that are functional to the territory and communities [9, 32].

5 Conclusion

The appointment of MCR2030 Resilience HUB for the Province of Potenza represents the 'starting point' of a new and renewed commitment, that is seeing the Province of Potenza strengthening its institutional role as a wide area authority in supporting municipalities and local communities in implementing sustainable and resilient territorial development, as included in its multi-years action plan (as HUB).

Within these activities, the expected results are:

- enhancing beneficiary cities in understanding and equipping with tools for developing and implementing local DRR resilience action plans;
- identifying added value of the multistakeholder and community engagement approaches to strengthen disaster risk reduction planning in the involved municipalities/cities;
- identifying best practices in local disaster risk reduction and risk assessment methods which have been developed to be capitalized and transferred over the territory;
- supporting local authorities/governments to enhance territorial and community resilience through a structured institutional governance based on holistic multisectoral multistakeholder partnerships (stakeholder engagement mechanism) [33].

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