

## National policy frameworks on resilience in OECD countries

Collaboration with other levels of government is one of the key drivers to ensure a coherent and **integrated** approach to resilience. Many national governments have plans for reinforcing their countries' resilience. Of the 45 national policy frameworks on resilience, 39 mention the role of cities or subnational governments for building national resilience in the national policy frameworks on resilience. They refer to the importance of local actions for resilience by: 1) emphasising that local authorities are primarily responsible for building resilience, with such plans as the “National Disaster Recovery Framework” in the **United States** (2011), and the “Fundamental Plan for National Resilience – Creating a Strong and Resilient Country” in **Japan** (2014); and 2) promoting intense co-operation and sharing of best practices at all levels of government, such as in **Israel**'s “Sustainability Outlook 2030” (2012). Some frameworks on resilience include very specific roles and missions for cities. For instance:

Country	Framework	Issued year-targeted year	Motivations/outline /objectives	Resilience drivers and agenda					Role of cities and subnational governments
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Australia	National Strategy for Disaster Resilience	2011-N/A	The plan supports the development of disaster-resilient communities by building a whole-of-nation strategy to withstand and recover from the frequent natural events the country faces.					XX	This policy recognises that disaster resilience is the collective responsibility of all sectors of society, including all levels of government. It specifies that local governments are better suited for disaster management.
	Industry Innovation and Competitiveness Agenda: An Action Plan for a Stronger Australia	2014-N/A	This plan focuses on competitiveness to ensure future prosperity in a highly competitive economy and global challenges.	XX	X	XX			This plan encourages deregulation at local levels to undertake more effective actions and encourage economic activities of local businesses.
Canada	An Emergency Management Framework for Canada (second edition)	2011-N/A	The aim of this strategic framework is to build a sustainable, prosperous and disaster-resilient society and economy. It emphasises the importance for communities to be adaptive, flexible and redundant in order to be resilient.	X	X			XX	This policy framework promotes strong and seamless relationships across the different levels of governments.

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Canada ( <i>continued</i> )	Action Plan for Critical Infrastructure	2014-17	This action plan, together with the National Strategy for Critical Infrastructure, aims to enhance the resilience of critical infrastructure (from energy to finance) by building partnerships, sharing and protecting information, and implementing an all-hazards risk management approach.		X			XX	This action plan co-ordinates activities for resilience building of critical infrastructure with municipalities, other levels of government and the private sector, notably through the establishment of two committees: the National Cross Sector Forum and the Federal Provincial Territorial Critical Infrastructure Working Group, which gather representatives of each type of stakeholder.
	National Disaster Mitigation Program (NDMP)	2015-N/A	This nation-wide programme is designed to contribute to the goal of building safer and more resilient communities by filling the gap in the country's ability to mitigate and recover from flood-related events.		X			XX	N/A
Czech Republic	Social Inclusion Strategy	2014-20	The aim of the strategy is to contribute to the national goal of reducing poverty and social exclusion. It introduces specific measures and builds a social discourse to strengthen social cohesion.	XX	XX	X			The strategy includes detailed measures to enhance co-operation among particular institutions (regional labour office, social services, etc.) to design specific projects to serve local needs.
	National Action Plan for Positive Ageing for the Period 2013-2017	2013-17	This strategic policy addresses the issues of working-age population decline and population ageing. The priorities are to ensure employment to older people, intergenerational dialogue and welfare for seniors, with a goal of strengthening economic growth and social cohesion.	X	XX	X			The action plan includes the recommendation to involve cities and regions in specific programmes and projects at the local scale, and to enhance co-operation among relevant institutions at different levels of government.
	National Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialisation of the Czech Republic (National RIS3 Strategy)	2014-20 (and beyond)	This policy framework is aligned with the EU 2020 objectives for recovering from the economic crisis. The strategy is to increase the country's research and innovation capacity, to promote sustainable and inclusive employment and enhance competitiveness.	XX	XX				The policy statement provides for implementation at both national and regional levels. Specific bodies, such as regional councils for innovation, are to be created at the local level to support regions and city authorities.

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Denmark	"How to manage cloudburst and rain water": Action Plan for a Climate-Proof Denmark	2012-2020/50	This strategy provides an improved framework for climate change adaptation after the recent heavy rainfalls in Denmark.	X	X			XX	In this programme, municipalities are requested to prepare risk assessments and design climate change adaptation plans, as well as increase their investment in this field.
Estonia	National Reform Programme Estonia 2020	2011-20	This programme focuses on restoring the high employment rate that prevailed before the financial crisis and on promoting competitiveness. It thus aims to increase the percentage of people with a high level of education and of those in lifelong learning, to reduce poverty, and promote long-term and youth employment.	XX	X	X	X		This programme recommends strengthening institutional co-operation among central and local governments and to define more explicitly their respective roles in the fight against youth and long-term unemployment, notably in the activation measures. It plans measures to develop local government infrastructure, and to improve the capability of county development centres and local governments to attract and manage investments.
Finland	Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction	2012 Revised each year	In the context of the Hyogo Framework for Action, this plan aims to encourage early warning systems and to promote a culture of safety and preparedness among the population facing natural hazards.					XX	This plan considers local authorities as key stakeholders in resilience building for natural disasters, since they are the most relevant institutions to secure fragile population groups in case of emergency. It emphasises that collaboration among municipalities and rescue services should be enhanced.
France	Which France in 10 years? What has to be done during the coming decade	2014-25	This strategy enables the country to bounce back after the financial crisis and realise sustainable growth, develop an inclusive social model under austerity measures at the national level while protecting the natural environment.	X	X	X	X		This strategic policy sees institutional reform of all levels of government as a key to achieve sustainable development. Regional authorities are given extensive mandate to be more effective in their tasks. Inter-communal bodies will gain importance compared with local authorities.
	New National Programme of Urban Renewal (NPNRU)	2014-24	This programme promotes the development of sustainable cities, prioritises economic development and employment and enhances the accessibility of public services for 200 urban districts across France that face particular difficulties of social cohesion.	X	X	X	XX		Urban policy is implemented locally, through agreements signed by both the central government and local authorities. This framework defines new types of contracts that are based on collegiality and focus on social cohesion issues, economic development and urban renewal. Citizens are to be the major actors of urban change in their districts.

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France ( <i>continued</i> )	Adaptation of society to ageing	2015-N/A	This plan aims to negotiate the new demographic transition in France by giving stronger rights and autonomy to older people and by unlocking economic and employment opportunities arising from the ageing of the population, by developing the “silver economy.”	X	XX				This framework highlights the need to get all stakeholders involved in the adaptation strategy for the ageing of the population, at all levels: no-profit organisations, local authorities, local firms, citizens, etc.
Hungary	Convergence Programme of Hungary	2015-18	The programme’s main objective is to stabilise the country’s fiscal situation, set it on a growth path and reduce its economic vulnerability.	XX					This policy framework restructures local governments’ tasks. It changes the state financing system of local authorities to a task-based system, to avoid excessive municipal debts.
Iceland	Iceland 2020: Governmental Policy Statement for the Economy and Community	2011-20	In the wake of the financial crisis, this programme provides measures to ensure inclusion, boost welfare infrastructure and strengthen the education system.	XX	XX				The policy statement requires the governments of regional districts to design plans for prioritising specific projects and tailoring them to local needs.
Ireland	Our Sustainable Future: A Framework for Sustainable Development for Ireland	2012-20	This programme addresses pressures on the sustainable economy after the financial crisis, and proposes a series of steps for recovery, through measures ensuring well-being and the development of a green economy.	XX	XX	X	XX		The programme states that individual government policies must take other policies into consideration to avoid redundancy.
	A Strategy for Growth	2014-20	This is a medium-term strategy to rebuild the Irish economy, achieve sustainable growth, ensure strong public finances and encourage job creation.	XX	X	X			The programme introduces local property tax, and encourages reforms of local governments to support enterprise and job creation.
Israel	Sustainability Outlook 2030 for Israel	2012-30	This policy outlook provides a long-term strategy for a sustainable future by enhancing social resilience, well-being, inclusion and growth without degrading the environment. Innovation and resilience building are key elements.	XX	XX		XX		This strategy emphasises co-ordinated governance among the different levels of administration. Environmental management is the responsibility of local levels.

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Japan	Fundamental Plan for National Resilience: Creating a Strong and Resilient Country	2014 Revised every four years	This plan was published after the Great East Japan earthquake. It promotes initiatives for building national resilience to create safe national regions and ensure continuity and strength of the social economy even in the event of disaster.	X	X	X	X	XX	This framework strengthens the role of local authorities in resilience building through designing regional plans and appropriate assistance from the national government, as well as government-wide information sharing.
Netherlands	Disaster Management Basic Plan	1963-N/A (amendment 2015)	This action plan provides countermeasures against disasters, including disaster prevention, emergency response, and disaster recovery and reconstruction.			X		XX	The plan promotes disaster-resistant urban development, raising public awareness, emergency response measures and disaster recovery and reconstruction.
	Climate Agenda: Resilient, Prosperous and Green	2013-50	This strategy is designed to mitigate the impact of climate change for long-run economic growth.	X	X		XX		This strategic framework recognises cities and subnational governments as major players of the climate strategy through their local programmes and initiatives (e.g. Local Climate Agenda and the “Think Global, Act Local” principle of the C40 Cities Initiative).
New Zealand	National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan	2015-N/A	This action plan enhances the country's capacity to recover from emergencies. It aims to reduce the social impact on people and communities.		X			XX	In this policy framework, local governments are referred to as being primarily responsible for responding to and recovering from emergencies, with the support of the central government.
Norway	Adapting to a Changing Climate	2010-N/A	This programme provides effective adaptation strategies for climate change and aims to strengthen knowledge and co-ordination to reduce Norway's vulnerability in the future.	XX	XX	X	XX	XX	The programme notes that municipalities must design a 10- to 12-year master plan integrating land-use planning and global warming adaptation, in order to build social resilience to climate change.
Poland	National Development Strategy	2010-20	This strategic framework, aligned with the EU 2020 objectives, is Poland's main development strategy. It includes nine sectoral subframeworks. It aims to eliminate barriers and vulnerabilities and strengthen the economy. It focuses on economic competitiveness, social and territorial cohesion, and government efficiency.	X	X	X	X		Cities are specifically targeted and involved in the following initiatives: improving the quality of transport, creating urban integrated functional areas, supporting medium cities and small towns as poles of growth for the hinterland, strengthening rural-urban linkages and revitalising low-income urban areas.

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Poland ( <i>continued</i> )	National Strategy for Regional Development – Regions, Cities, Rural Areas	2010-20	This policy framework identifies each region's potential for enhanced growth, employment and social cohesion. It aims at increased competitiveness, lowered development gaps between regions and effective management of development policy. Subsidiary objectives directly related to resilience are diversification of the economy and sustainable use of energy sources.	X	X	X	X	X	This strategy defines specific objectives for <i>voivodship</i> governments (provinces), enlarging the scope of influence of cities in the capital region. A new partnership and co-ordination instrument, the territorial contracts, embeds cities in the scope of investments planned at the regional level.
	National Urban Policy	2015-23	The strategic planning aims to strengthen the ability of urban areas to create jobs and improve their residents' quality of life by promoting efficient, compact, sustainable, coherent, competitive and strong cities. All of the specific objectives incorporate various elements of resilience.	X	X	X	X	X	This policy specifies how the national government can support local governments and other urban stakeholders. It emphasises the need for multi-level co-operation in the management of urban areas. It provides a wide range of different solutions, tools and instruments, which can be flexibly used by cities of various sizes to enhance resilience. It introduces "knowledge centres" that carry out pilot projects and share best practices among cities.
Portugal	The Road to Growth: A Medium-Term Reform Strategy for Portugal	2014-20	This strategic policy sets out the conditions for future growth and increasing employment by maintaining reform momentum after the exit from the Adjustment Programme (2011-14).	XX	X	X	X		This strategic policy establishes a Municipal Fund by the central government to provide financial support to municipalities, to supervise fiscal adjustments and to increase transparency at local levels.
Spain	Agreement on Proposals for Tripartite Negotiations to Strengthen Economic Growth and Create Jobs	2014-N/A	This agreement encourages social dialogue to increase quality jobs, and to improve welfare and competitiveness, considering that the financial crisis still poses major challenges.	XX	XX	X			N/A

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Spain ( <i>continued</i> )	Infrastructure, Transport and Housing Plan	2012-24	This plan promotes balanced economic development as a tool to overcome the crisis by strengthening territorial cohesion and addressing new urban needs.	X	X		XX		This programme promotes local and regional authorities as the most competent bodies to pursue urban integration. It encourages the establishment of sustainable mobility plans by local and regional authorities to encourage co-operation among administrations.
Sweden	Action Plan for the Protection of Vital Social Functions and Critical Infrastructure	2014-20	This action plan complements the country's emergency preparedness structure by planning for a resilient society capable of recovering from serious social and economic disruption.	X	X	XX		XX	The policy mandates national, regional, as well as local governments to pursue business and social continuity management. Municipalities are required to identify risks facing their own critical functions and infrastructure.
	Making Cities Resilient in Sweden	2015-N/A	This is a document to share best practices among Swedish cities regarding disaster risk-reduction and resilience-building policies.					XX	The document presents six case study cities.
Switzerland	Principles for a New Growth Strategy	2015-N/A	This strategic plan identifies economic measures to mitigate economic shocks and improve economic resilience.	XX	X	X	X		N/A
Turkey	The Tenth Development Plan	2014-18	This plan was to respond to a global economic environment with protracted risks, uncertainties, changes and transformations, with emerging and reshaping power balances among developed and developing economies	X X	X	X	X	X	This plan set the objectives and targets of local administrations to deliver more efficient, fast and qualified services; be participatory, transparent and environment friendly: care for the needs of the disadvantaged and be financially sustainable.
United Kingdom	Resilience in Society: Infrastructure, Communities and Business-Integrated Energy Management	2011-N/A	This policy responds to the needs of a more comprehensive framework regarding disasters, in order to improve business continuity, infrastructure and community resilience.	X	X		X	XX	N/A



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United States ( <i>continued</i> )	National Disaster Recovery Framework	2011-N/A	This framework focuses on how best to restore, redevelop and revitalise the health, social, economic, natural and environmental fabric of the community and build a more resilient nation.	X	X	X		XX	This plan recognises that local governments have primary responsibility in planning for and managing all aspects of community recovery. It enables effective recovery for states, tribes, territorial and local jurisdictions thanks to a flexible structure where the federal government provides support in large-scale disasters. "State and tribal disaster recovery co-ordinators" and "local disaster recovery managers" are new concepts introduced by the framework.
	Housing and Urban Development Strategic Plan	2014-18	This is a strategic framework to build strong, resilient and inclusive communities, using housing to improve the quality of life and to bolster economic growth.	X	XX		X	X	This policy framework aims to increase the capacity of local governments to plan for long-term recovery and encourages private and community investment and research in disaster recovery capacities. It promotes data sharing across federal, state and local entities. It specifies that the private sector, civic institutions, states and municipalities are the main actors and that federal levels should not supplant local efforts.

Notes: X: relevant; XX: more relevant.