

AID TARGETING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

<p>DEFINITION An activity should be classified as DRR-related (score Principal or Significant) if:</p> <p>CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY</p> <p>EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL ACTIVITIES</p>	<p>It promotes the goal and global targets* of the Sendai Framework to achieve 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.</p> <p>The activity contributes to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the prevention of new disaster risk, and/or b) the reduction of existing disaster risk, and/or c) the strengthening of resilience <p>through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, and increase preparedness for response and recovery with the explicit purpose of increasing human security, well-being, quality of life, resilience, and sustainable development.</p> <p>The activity will score “principal objective” if it directly and explicitly contributes to at least one of the four Priorities for Action of the Sendai Framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk. ▫ Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk. ▫ Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience. ▫ Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for design, implementation, and evaluation of strategies, policies, and measures to improve the understanding of disaster risk • DRR considerations integrated into development policies, planning and legislation • Fostering political commitment and community participation in DRR • Multi-hazard risk mapping, modelling, assessments and dissemination • Decision support tools for risk-sensitive planning • Early warning systems with outreach to communities • Developing knowledge, public awareness and co-operation on DRR • Inclusion of DRR into curricula and capacity building for educators • Disaster risk management training to communities, local authorities, and targeted sectors • DRR considerations integrated with the climate change adaptation, social protection and environmental policies • Legal norms for resilient infrastructure and land use planning • Disaster financing and insurance • Disaster preparedness planning and regular drills for enhancing response • Protective infrastructure and equipment • Resilient recovery planning and financing
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Disaster Risk Reduction (43060) and Multi-hazard response preparedness 74020) score, by definition, principal objective. See the appendixes for examples of scoring and an indicative list of activities by sector.

* The global targets of the Sendai Framework are: a) Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020–2030

compared to the period 2005–2015; b) Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015; c) Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030; d) Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030; e) Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020; f) Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030; g) Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.

DRR MARKER - POTENTIAL SCORING OF A SAMPLE OF AID ACTIVITIES

The table below shows sample aid activities and/or development objectives and potential eligibility and scoring for the DRR marker based on the decision process and eligibility criteria presented in the proposal. The marker coverage and scoring (*2-Principal; 1-Significant*) are only for illustrative purposes. The actual screening and scoring will require a thorough review of an aid activity's documentation and development objectives.

Sector/ purpose	Short description of the aid activity and/or development objectives	Potential Score
General Environment Protection	Integrating disaster risk considerations in environmental law, regulation, policy, planning and programming.	2
Disaster Risk Reduction	Building disaster resilient communities by strengthening national systems for disaster risk management, with accompanying national and sub-national risk assessment.	2
Industry	Assessment of disaster risk in the development of the industrial sector, and corollary impacts of industrial development on disaster risk.	2
Multi-hazard response preparedness	Strengthening national weather forecasting and warning services and disaster risk analysis for building sustainable national capacity for disaster risk management.	2
Energy Generation and Supply	Retrofitting and upgrading smart grids to be resilient to modelled cyclonic wind and flood risk, and promoting continuous service delivery.	2
Other Multisector	Building a city's resilience to earthquakes by reinforcing public buildings to seismically safe standards, and developing city-level disaster preparedness plans and policies.	2
Water Supply and Sanitation	Mobilise networks of NGOs and communities to advocate in favour of a strengthened national water policy and law, which considers sustainable use of water resources, sanitation services, and disaster risk reduction to support vulnerable populations.	1
Education	Support to Ministry of Education for shaping the research agenda on education in conflict-affected states, developing guidelines on education and child protection and corresponding training to education practitioners, and developing disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans for the education sector.	1
Agriculture	Enhancing the resilience of smallholder producers to climate variability by improved management of watersheds, introducing or expanding soil management practices, and reducing vulnerability of crop storage facilities to hazards.	1

DRR MARKER - LIST OF EXAMPLES BY SECTOR

The following list of examples is not exhaustive.

EDUCATION (110)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Development or introduction of educational programmes that promote resilience to natural hazards such as disaster resistant construction practices. ▫ Development or introduction of a DRR curriculum in school education and training programmes. ▫ Retrofitting existing schools and any academic facilities for disaster resilience. ▫ Integration of disaster resistant standards in academic infrastructure design and development. ▫ Support for the establishment of hazard safety plans and training drills in academic institutions.
HEALTH (120)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Training of health care providers in disaster preparedness and response. ▫ Retrofitting existing health infrastructure such as health centres and hospitals with disaster resilient building codes. ▫ Assessing changes in risk (exposure and sensitivity) to disaster-related diseases, including in respect of vulnerable groups and post-disaster incidence. ▫ Incorporating disaster-related health risks into clinical practice guidelines, and curricula for continuous medical education and training. ▫ Preventive measures to counteract increased exposure to diseases related to disasters. ▫ Strengthening health management information systems related to disaster risk management. ▫ Strategies that aim to improve the disaster risk management of the health and insurance system. ▫ Including disaster-related diseases in basic benefits of insurance policies.
WATER AND SANITATION (140)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Reducing the vulnerability of public drinking water supply and distribution systems. ▫ Strengthening of hydrometeorology capacity and early warning systems. ▫ Reducing the vulnerability to natural hazards of wastewater treatment and disposal designs. ▫ Integration of DRR measures in river basin's development and management.
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY (150)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Public financial management integrating DRR measures, including strengthening risk-informed financial and managerial accountability, public expenditure and financial management systems and budget drafting. ▫ Legal and judicial development addressing DRR, including measures that support the improvement of risk-informed legal frameworks, constitutions, laws and regulations.
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES (160)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Housing sector policy, planning and programmes that integrate DRR measures. ▫ Multisector aid for basic social services (including basic education, basic health, basic nutrition, population/reproductive health and basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation) that integrate DRR. ▫ Specific targeting of groups vulnerable to natural hazards for social protection programmes. ▫ Development of social protection strategies / safety nets to respond to natural disasters.

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE (210)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Embedding disaster-resilient elements in the existing transportation network. ▫ Assessing economic, environmental, or social impacts of natural hazards on transportation, as well as disaster risk impacts of new transport and infrastructure investments. ▫ Introducing disaster resilient building codes in road construction projects.
COMMUNICATION (220)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Incorporating hazard and disaster risk considerations in information and communication policies and institutions. ▫ Establishment of disaster resilient connectivity. ▫ Development or strengthening of telecommunications infrastructure, including for use as part of an emergency response system during times of natural disasters.
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY (230)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Incorporation of the potential impacts of disasters in the design standards of generation, transmission and distribution lines and power system reliability assessments. ▫ Integration of DRR considerations in energy sector planning and institution capacity building. ▫ Supporting the increased production of climate smart sources of energy.
AGRICULTURE (311)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Developing, testing or introducing practices or techniques that are more resilient to disasters and climate variability in farming systems or plant breeding. ▫ Research of existing and new threats to agriculture from disaster related hazards. ▫ Integration of disaster resilience into extension services and programmes. ▫ Development of irrigation or drainage networks to reduce vulnerability to disasters. ▫ Developing or introducing strategies to intensify crop production to mitigate rising food prices that result from drought. ▫ Introducing or strengthening soil management practices to adapt to climate hazards.
FORESTRY (312)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Introducing the use of forest systems to reduce vulnerability to landslides, flooding or other natural hazards. ▫ Reforestation and afforestation with species less vulnerable to climate variability and natural hazards. ▫ Forest fire prevention measures. ▫ Mangrove preservation and afforestation to improve a coastal community's resilience to disasters. ▫ Forestry sector policy, planning and programmes, and institution capacity building integrating DRR.
FISHING (313)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Fishing sector policy, planning and programmes, and institution capacity building integrating DRR.
INDUSTRY (321)	<p>Assessing economic, environmental, or social impacts of disasters on industrial policy, planning and programmes, as well as disaster risk impacts of investments in industrial development.</p>
CONSTRUCTION (323)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Including disaster resilient building codes / design standards in infrastructure development.
General environmental protection (410)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Establishment of database, inventories / accounts of physical and natural resources; environmental profiles and impact studies, and risk assessment. ▫ Environmental policy, laws, regulations, planning and programmes, and institution capacity building, integrating DRR. ▫ Supporting development and use of approaches, methods and tools for assessment, valuation and sustaining of ecosystem services in managing disaster risk.