



The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

UNISDR



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Report

Mapping of Linkages Targets Indicators of both the Sendai Framework and the Comprehensive Disaster Management Performance Monitoring Framework

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'Implementing the post 2015 Disaster Risk Reduction framework
in the Caribbean at the local, national and regional levels.'

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United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)

Regional office for the Americas

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This document covers humanitarian aid activities implemented with the financial assistance of the European Union. The views expressed herein should not be taken, in any way, to reflect the official opinion of the European Union, and the European Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.



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1 Background

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and its reporting and monitoring system

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030¹ was adopted by United Nations Member States on 18 March 2015 at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan. The Sendai Framework is a 15-year, voluntary, non-binding agreement which recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders. It aims for the following outcome: *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.*

UNISDR was mandated to support countries in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

As its predecessor the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015, the Sendai Framework is accompanied by a reporting and monitoring framework.

Based on findings of the UN Global Assessment Reports on Disaster Risk Reduction and an in-depth analysis of national HFA progress reports as well as the HFA indicator system, the concept for a new indicator system was developed by UNISDR in 2013.

The HFA Online Monitor was based on an input layer only, as HFA core indicators did not measure if risk and losses were trending up or downwards. In addition HFA core indicators were ambiguous in nature and progress was measured in 5 progress levels, which, in the HFA self-assessments countries were undertaking, led to somewhat distorted conclusions on the level of progress made in reducing disaster risk. Some countries for example were reporting high levels of progress in implementing the HFA, according the HFA Online Monitor, but at the same time experienced heightened levels of risk and losses as per the UNISDR developed Global Risk Assessment and loss accounting.

The new system of indicators therefore includes output and outcome layers and will measure actual impact of public policies and hence assist countries to take informed decisions. Indicators to measure Sendai Framework implementation are being developed through two separate processes:

¹ <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/43291>

- ✓ **Global indicators** (Outcome layer) coming out of the Intergovernmental process (OEIWG²) by default, are measuring global targets of the Sendai Framework at a high level; as many of the global targets of the Sendai Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) are mutually supportive, some of the indicators developed by the OEIWG will also monitor targets of the SDGs.
- ✓ In addition a much more detailed set of **country-specific national indicators** (Output and Input layers) is measuring the country's implementation of national DRR strategies and plans.

UNISDR is technically backstopping the development of global indicators by the OEIWG, which will be finalized end of 2016. The country-specific national indicators have been developed by UNISDR between 2013 and 2016 UNISDR, in consultation with experts and government counterparts.

As a collaboration between UNISDR, UNDP and with conceptual advise from the UK based think tank 'Overseas Development Institute', several countries have piloted an evolving version of country-specific DRR indicators since 2014, among them Japan, Lebanon, Tunisia, Mozambique, Paraguay, Armenia, Fiji, and Philippines. The findings of these country pilots have informed political and expert discussions throughout the intergovernmental process to the WCDRR in Sendai and beyond, and efforts are being undertaken to align them to SDGs indicators.

CDM framework and action plan

The 2014-2024 **Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) Strategy** as well as the related indicators had been developed in a consultative process. The strategic objective of CDM is the integration of disaster management considerations into the development planning and decision-making process of CDEMA's Participating States.

The CDM Strategy builds on the strengths of well-founded and functional governance structures. It is designed to continue the process of embedding and institutionalizing CDM as the Caribbean's platform for achieving risk reduction. Additionally it places increased focus on

² Since September 2015, the **open-ended intergovernmental expert working group (OEIWG) on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction** established by the UN General Assembly is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. This process will be finalized by December 2016.

emphasizing linkages to sustainable development, integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change considerations and their impact on vulnerable groups.

CDEMA Coordination Unit is coordinating the implementation of the CDM strategy with the support of the CDM Coordination and Harmonization Council and CDM sub-committees on key sectors such as Agriculture, Tourism, Health, Civil Society, Education Finance/Economic Development and Physical and Environmental Planning, as well as the Gender Working Group. CDEMA Participating States are leading the implementation of the CDM strategy at national level.

The elements of the **CDM Action Plan** (referred to as a “preliminary CDM Action Plan”) were developed in a consultative process involving the CDM Coordination and Harmonization Council (CHC) and Sector Sub-committees³. This process was undertaken in 2013-2014. The Performance Management Framework was initiated in June 2014 after the Action Plan and Strategy were developed. The Action Plan is therefore not aligned to the Regional Outcome Indicators and Targets of the CDM Strategy. There is a need to align the preliminary CDM Action Plan with the CDM Strategy Performance Monitoring Framework (PMF) as well as with the Sendai Framework. Initial reflections on the alignment process to be undertaken between the CDM Action Plan and the CDM Strategy Outcome indicators and targets highlight two types of gaps:

- 1) There is no full set of actions to fulfill the indicators and targets; and
- 2) Priority Actions were identified but do not contribute to the fulfillment of the targets identified.

The online CDM monitoring and reporting system has been developed and is reflecting the 25 CDM Regional Outcome indicators.

CDEMA is currently analyzing the results of the **CDM Audit tool** that was applied in three countries. Based on the outcomes of this analysis, the tool will be simplified. It is envisioned that this process will be finalized by the end of 2016.

The CDM Audit tool identifies the status as well as priorities for DRR at the national level. It further serves as reporting and monitoring tool at national level to identify the progress made. The Audit tool was developed in 2011. During its development linkages to the global DRR framework (2005-2015 HFA Framework) were ensured.

³ CDM Sector Sub-committees: Health, Tourism, Education, Agriculture, Civil Society, Finance and Economic Development, Physical and Environmental Planning

2 Introduction

Since the adoption of the new global framework for disaster risk reduction in 2015, worldwide processes have been initiated to harmonize regional or sub-regional DRR frameworks or strategies with the Sendai Framework.

Following these efforts, in the Caribbean region, CDEMA and UNISDR have agreed to align the Regional Outcome Indicators of the Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) strategy with the global target indicators from the Sendai Framework in order to facilitate reporting of Caribbean countries to both frameworks. It is further envisioned to reflect relevant elements from the sustainable development indicators and climate change negotiations in the revised disaster risk management reporting and monitoring framework for the Caribbean.

A mapping exercise in 2015 and initial analysis of the content of the two frameworks confirmed that there is high level of comparability between the Sendai Framework for CDM Strategy.

Mapping exercise: Synergies and gaps between the Sendai Framework and the CDM strategy

- High levels of comparability between the Sendai Framework for DRR and the CDM Strategy and Framework inclusive of the five critical factors that define the long term goal/impact statement of the CDM Strategy and Framework.
- All priority actions of the SFDRR have been mapped to the CDMSF
- The four priority areas and regional outcomes of the CDM Strategy and Framework when mapped to the priorities for the SFDRR indicate a heavy focus on strengthening disaster risk governance at Priority 2 and understanding disaster risk at Priority 1 based on the number of regional outcomes mapped.
- Outcome areas 1 to 3 of the CDM Strategy and Framework are strongly linked into the SFDRR.
- Need to ensure that the linkages between Priorities 1 and 2⁴ of the CDM Strategy and Framework are strong so that the science-policy continuum can facilitate DRR-sensitive public/private investments.
- Need to ensure that the community resilience is bolstered. There are many gains to be had from such an approach.

⁴ CDM strategy and framework: Priority area 1: Institutional arrangements for Comprehensive Disaster Management; Priority area 2: Knowledge management and learning for Comprehensive Disaster Management; Priority area 3: Integration of CDM at sectoral levels; Priority area 4: Strengthened and sustained community resilience through CDM.

- Elements of the Sendai framework such as guiding principles, elaboration of specific stakeholders and their roles and concrete articulation of treatment of international cooperation and global partnership are not explicit enough in the CDM Strategy.

CDEMA Participating States have been officially informed about this process which will take place from 2016 to 2017, during the 9th Caribbean Conference on Comprehensive Disaster Management in December 2015 in Bahamas.

This process will take place in two steps:

- ✓ 2016: Harmonization of CDM Regional Outcome indicators with the Global Target Indicators and the CDM Audit Tool with the Sendai Monitor Indicators of the Sendai Framework plus aligning the CDM Action Plan with the CDM Strategy and Sendai Framework
- ✓ 2017: Implementation of the CDM Audit tool and the development of CDM Country Work Programmes in 6 CDEMA Participating States

The related activities to the harmonization are supported through different initiatives including projects supported by the European Commission's Humanitarian aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO) as well as the Austrian Development Agency⁵.

All activities are jointly implemented by CDEMA and UNISDR.

3 Methodology

The approach taken in this mapping exercise involves a qualitative process of identifying where the CDM PMF targets and indicators are tied to the Sendai Global Targets and Indicators (Annex 1) assessing whether the linkages are at the Global Target level or are specific enough to be linked to indicators. The results are presented in the form of a table where the indicators of the CDM PMF associated with the regional goal and seventeen regional outcomes are mapped to the Global targets and indicators.

The initial mapping results were shared with CDEMA during a meeting on the alignment of the CDM Action Plan to the CDM PMF that was held on 2 June, 2016. The revision process involved a period of review by CDEMA focusing on the following two queries:

⁵ Result 1: Strengthened disaster risk reduction monitoring capacities at national and regional levels in the Caribbean

1. Have the CDM indicators been accurately mapped to the Global Targets and/or indicators?
2. Are there Global targets and/or indicators that should be included in the CDM PMF?

Revisions based on the comments received were made on 15 June, 2016 to satisfy the first question. In relation to question 2, it was noted by CDEMA that at present no CDM Strategy indicators map to Global Targets A and B. It was therefore recommended that CDEMA consider adding two indicators to the suite of CDM Strategy outcome indicators to cover these two Global Targets. The revision of the mapping results as proposed for 17 June, 2016 considered this and other recommendations.

Further inputs and validation of the results were obtained on 4 July in a meeting of the Sector Leads of the CDM CHC for the sectors of Tourism, Civil Society, Physical and Environmental Planning and Agriculture.

4 Results

4.1 Mapping of the CDM Performance Monitoring Framework to the Global Targets and Indicators

The meetings of the CDEMA internal sector leads and the sector leads themselves verified accuracy of the alignment of the CDM outcomes and indicators to the Global targets and indicators provided in Table 1. It was noted that coverage of Global Targets C, D and E in the CDM PFM is very good. Ten of the 24 indicators of the CDM PMF are related to Global Target E, highlighting the heavy focus on institutional arrangements to support implementation of the CDM Strategy at the national and local level. The focus of Global Target E is within Priority Areas 1 and 4. In effect, the PMF is strongly seeking to measure change in processes for bringing about the required impacts that are being sought across Global Targets A, B, C and D. It is noted that the impacts in economic losses and damages are reflected in the indicators for the Regional Goal of the CDM Strategy and Framework.

There was agreement that Global Targets A and B were not directly reflected in the CDM PMF although they could be implied in the text of the Regional Goal ‘Safer, more resilient and sustainable CDEMA Participating States through Comprehensive Disaster Management’. As such, six indicators were recommended for inclusion with the two existing indicators as follows:
Global Target A:

1. Number of deaths and missing persons due to small scale events per 100,000 (A-1)
2. Number of deaths and missing persons due to medium scale events per 100,000 (A-1)

Global Target B

3. Number of people whose dwellings were damaged due to small scale events (B-3)

4. Number of people whose dwellings were damaged due to medium scale events (B-3)
5. Number of people whose dwellings were destroyed due to small scale events (B-4)
6. Number of people whose dwellings were destroyed due to medium scale events (B-4)

4.2 Mapping of the revised draft CDM Action Plan to the Global Target Indicators

Further to the mapping of the CDM PMF to the Global target indicators and the revision of the CDM Action Plan, the revised draft CDM Action Plan was mapped to the Global target indicators. Only the key actions that directly contribute to achieving the PMF indicators were selected for mapping. The results showed that in general, each of the global level indicators identified in the mapping exercise for the regional outcomes of the PMF corresponds with the key actions under the Action Plan (Table 1). There is therefore a high level of accuracy in the linkages found between the PMF and Action Plan mappings.

Specifically in terms of the mapping for the Action Plan, there were strong linkages to global target E (national and local DRR strategies) within Priority Areas 1 and 4, and to G (availability and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and DRR information and assessments) within Priority Area 2. The sector related actions were deemed to be part of the overarching national strategies and thus linked closely to target E.

The results in relation to the absence of links to global targets A and B within the CDM PMF were further supported by the Action Plan mapping in that there were no instances where these Global targets were referenced based on proposed activities. The proposed inclusion of six indicators related to global targets A and B should be seriously considered.

4.3 Mapping of the CDM Performance Monitoring Framework to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and Target Indicators

Utilizing the list of SDG target indicators identified as contributing to the achievement of the SDGs, key areas of interplay with the CDM PMF were identified. The Regional Goal and all regional outcomes were identified as contributing to the SDG Target 13.1 that seeks to achieve strengthened resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries. In relation to Priority Area 1 SDG Target 11.b which is related to the adoption and implementation of integrated policies and plans towards mitigation and adaptation to climate change and resilience to disasters was repeatedly referenced across the outcomes. This was also a strong area of convergence between the CDM PMF and the Sendai Framework target indicators.

Priority Area 2 deals with knowledge management and is expected to be part of the integration of CDM at national level. As such, target 13.1 will involve the capturing and use of data from different stakeholders in order to achieve strengthened resilience and adaptive capacity. Noting

that Priority Area 3 speaks to the sectoral integration of CDM, the sector-related elements of the SDG Targets and indicators that reference and directly require resilience were identified as areas that link into the CDM outcomes. Target indicators related to Goals 2 (Food production systems), 9 (Infrastructure and industry), 11 (Safe and resilient cities and human settlements), 13 (climate change and its impacts) and 15 (environmental sustainability).

The focus on community resilience in Priority Area 4 encapsulates the focus in the SDGs on early warning at SDG target indicator 13.3 along with the focus on building resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reducing their exposure and vulnerability to disasters at SDG target indicator 1.5 that CDM emphasizes from a community resilience lens.

A key area for strengthening linkages between the CDM PMF and the SDG target indicators will be for target 11.5 that states "By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations". This recommendation provides additional support for the need to incorporate the six target indicators presented in section 4.1 above.

5 Conclusions

Six indicators have been proposed for inclusion in the existing CDM PMF. These six indicators are related to Global targets A and B. CDEMA has indicated that targets C, D and E are well reflected within the CDM PMF. Based on the discussions, it was noted that there are many indicators within the global framework that may not all be feasible for countries to measure. From a comparative lens, it was queried as to whether there is a core set of indicators that all countries are being encouraged to adopt.

In the future the discussion with countries can take such a core set of indicators into consideration along with indicators that are more relevant to their reality as it relates to their data collection systems. Regional and national level as well as sector related Global Targets and Indicators may be gleaned from the mapping results of the Action Plan given the detailed actions set out to achieve the regional outcomes.

Table 1. Results of the Mapping of the Global Targets and Indicators with the Outcomes and Indicators of the CDM Performance Monitoring Framework.

Regional Outcomes <i>(SDG Goals and Target Indicators reflected below regional outcomes)</i>	Mapped CDM Indicators (Note: Sendai Global Targets and Indicator Number (eg. C11) provided before CDM indicator while N/A refers to unassigned indicators of the CDM PMF)	
Regional Goal: Safer, more resilient and sustainable CDEMA Participating States through Comprehensive Disaster Management <i>SDG Goals and Target Indicators</i> <i>SDG Goal 1 Target 1.5, SDG Goal 11 Target 11.b, SDG Goal 13 Target 13.1</i>	C/D: Percentage variation of the average value of "damages and losses" after a small event;	Mapped CDM Actions (Based on revised CDM Action Plan)
Regional Outcome 1.1: National Disaster Organizations and CDEMA CU strengthened for effective support of the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CDM in Participating States <i>SDG Goals and Target Indicators</i> <i>SDG Goal 11 Target 11.b</i> <i>SDG Goal 13 Target 13.1; 13.3; 13.6</i>	E: Number of CDEMA system stakeholders (NDOs and CDEMA CU) utilizing PMF and MER processes to inform Annual Progress Reports on CDM implementation; E1: Number of CDEMA System stakeholders (CDEMA Participating Countries and CU CDEMA) with a Governance Mechanism functioning	E-1: Develop country work programme (process) – NDO E: Develop multi-year CWP and PMF E-1: CDM CHC Reports provided to the CDEMA CU E-1: National Sector led agencies to report to the NDO on progress to facilitate monitoring of CDM implementation at the sector level in states. The collaboration between national sector stakeholders and the NDO to be strengthened through the review of the review of the national coordination mechanism Biennial Update on the CDM Monitor E-1: Documentation of existing governance mechanisms (CDEMA CU and NDO) E-1: Agree on standards of effectiveness for governance mechanisms E-1: Evaluate regional governance mechanism to determine effectiveness

<p>Regional Outcome 1.2: CDM is integrated into policies, strategies and legislation by Participating States</p> <p><i>SDG Goals and Target Indicators</i> Goal 1 Target 1.5; 11 Targets 11.1, 11.b; 13 Target 13.1, 13.2 13.3; 14 Target 14.2; 15 Targets 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.9</p>	<p>E1: Number of CDEMA PS countries with a CDM legislation approved</p>	<p>E-1: Update clearing house with revised LPS. This will also be linked to the regional clearing house managed by CDEMA. This will allow for the showcasing of the model sector related LPS that can be adapted by other CDEMA PS</p> <p>E-1: Analysis of CDM gaps in the sector related LPS. Focus to be given to the key cross cutting issues - gender, climate change, environmental sustainability and ICT</p> <p>E-1: Adopt CDM Policy</p>
<p>Regional Outcome 1.3: Development Partners' programming aligned to CDM programming and priorities</p> <p><i>SDG Goals and Target Indicators</i> Goal 11 Target 11.5; 11 Target 11.b; 13 Target 13.1</p>	<p>F/E-1: Number of partners that have programmes aligned to support CDM implementation</p>	<p>E-1: Number of partners that have programmes aligned to support CDM implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> : Determine Partners programming priorities through a review of their aid agendas : CDEMA partners to share CDM related programming at meeting : Measure to what extent donor programs are aligned to the regional and national CDM strategy
<p>Regional Outcome 1.4: Strengthened coordination for preparedness, response and recovery at the national and regional levels</p> <p><i>SDG Goals and Target Indicators</i> 4 Target 4.7; 11 Target 11.b; 13 Target 13.1; 13.3</p>	<p>NA: Number CDEMA system stakeholders (CDEMA CU and Participating States) conducting simulation exercises testing multi-hazards;</p> <p>NA: Number of CDEMA system stakeholders (NDOs, CDEMA CU, CIMH, RSS, SRC) with an effective emergency communications system supporting response and recovery</p>	
<p>Regional Outcome 1.5: CDM Programming is adequately resourced</p> <p><i>SDG Goals and Target Indicators</i> 11 Target 11.b; 13 Target 13.1</p>	<p>E-1: % of national budget supporting NDO operations</p>	<p>E-1: Develop CDM budget forecast for national program</p> <p>E-1: Quantify development partner support to PS through bilateral arrangements</p> <p>E-1: Conduct a market analysis of resources available in country. Engage the identified available resources. Create a matrix of meetings.</p>

	<p>F: % of Development Partners contribution to CDM implementation</p>	<p>Formalize partnerships through MOUs with key national stakeholders E-1: Apply methodology for capturing national budget allocations for CDM Implementation E-1: Develop and execute a fund mobilisation strategy for advancing CDM in the region E-1: Develop CDM budget forecast for national program E-1: Map past , current and potential develop partners who contribute/can contribute to CDM Implementation E-1: Quantify development partner support to PS through bilateral arrangements E-1: Develop and execute a fund mobilisation strategy for advancing CDM in the region</p>
<p>Regional Outcome 2.1: Regional Disaster Risk Management Network for informed decision-making at all levels improved</p> <p><i>SDG Goals and Target Indicators</i> <i>SDG Goal 13 Target 13.1</i></p>	<p>NA: Percentage of managers and technical professional from state institutions certified by a CoE NA: Number of accredited Centres of Excellence (CoE) operating</p>	<p>G-5: Strengthen architecture, data collection and mechanism to make accessible for target groups G-5: Enhance physical planning institutions to provide information to the public on disaster reduction options prior to construction, land purchase or sale</p>
<p>Regional Outcome 2.2: Integrated Systems for fact-based policy and decision making established</p> <p><i>SDG Goals and Target Indicators</i> <i>SDG Goal 13 Target 13.1</i></p>	<p>G/G-5: Number of stakeholders (Participating States and CDEMA CU) utilizing CRIS for DRM decision making</p>	<p>G-5: Establish regional policy on data sharing G-5: Establish and implement national policy on data sharing G-5: Articulate the structure & data (or is it information) components of the CRIS ICT Platform G-5: Develop a decision support system (CRIS) which addresses information needs for various stakeholders G-5: Strengthen architecture, data collection</p>

		protocols and mechanisms to make information accessible for target groups
<p>Regional Outcome 2.3: Incorporation of community and sectoral based knowledge into risk assessment improved</p> <p><i>SDG Goals and Target Indicators</i> <i>SDG Goal 13 Target 13.1</i></p>	<p>G-5: Percentage of communities with hazard and vulnerability assessments that have been completed in consultation with community and sector partners</p>	<p>G-5: Integrate local and sector knowledge into the physical planning processes</p> <p>G-5: Engage communities <i>inclusive of vulnerable groups and sector partners</i> in risk assessment and resilience building activities</p>
<p>Regional Outcome 2.4: Educational and training materials for CDM standardized, improved and applied in the region</p> <p><i>SDG Goals and Target Indicators</i> <i>SDG Goal 13 Target 13.3, 13.3</i></p>	<p>NA: Percentage of beneficiaries satisfied with training provided by trainers using standardized materials</p>	
<p>Regional Outcome 3.1: Strategic Disaster Risk Management programming for priority sectors improved</p> <p><i>SDG Goals and Target Indicators</i> <i>SDG Goal 2 Target 2.4; 9 Target 9.1,9.a; 13 Target 13.1</i></p>	<p>E-1: Number of Participating States with sector specific DRM plans that have been implemented</p>	<p>E-1: Integrate DRM/CCA into sectoral legislation policies , strategies (linked to output 1.2) Sector policies & strategies - lead Ministries responsible Legislation - lead ministries responsible</p> <p>E-1: Adapt Model National DRM Programme to suit national/sectoral context</p> <p>E-1: b. Adopt Model National DRM Programme to suit national/sectoral context</p> <p>E-1: c. Implement Model National DRM Programme to suit national/sectoral context</p>
<p>Regional Outcome 3.2: Hazard information integrated into development planning and work programming for priority sectors</p> <p><i>SDG Goals and Target Indicators</i> <i>SDG Goal 13 Target 13.1</i></p>	<p>G/G-5: Number of Participating States that have integrated normative requirements for risk mitigation</p>	<p>E-1: Prepare hazard maps & other information systems for each sector (GIS) (Linked to integration of DRM/CCA into sectoral legislation, policies, strategies)</p> <p>G-5: Incorporate hazard information into national & sectoral development planning and programming (Linked to: Develop/ Implement advocacy and sensitization plan)</p> <p>G-5: Review existing hazard information and</p>

		<p>create hazard information database. Create a national repository of Hazard information</p> <p>G-5: Incorporate hazard information into national & sectoral development planning and programming (Linked to: Develop/ Implement advocacy and sensitization plan.</p> <p>E-10/E-11/E-8: Collaborate with PEPSC and other ... and NDOs to collect information on the indicators in keeping with MER Policy</p>
<p>Regional Outcome 3.3: Incentive programmes developed and applied for the promotion of risk reduction/CCA in infrastructure investment in priority sectors</p> <p><i>SDG Goals and Target Indicators</i> <i>SDG Goal 2 Target 2.4; 11 Target 11.6; 13 Target 13.1; 15 Target 15.9</i></p>	<p>E-1/G-5: Number of Participating States applying incentive programmes for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation</p>	<p>E-1: Update of legislation related to planning, building codes, survey and the overall environmental management framework to reflect the need to address Climate Change Adaptation measures as part of the decision making and development control process.</p> <p>E-1: Integrate (the promotion of) incentives into national CDM Sectoral Policies</p> <p>E-10/E-9: Establish a standard for the integration of DRR/CCA into EIA (all aspects of the development/planning) process</p> <p>E-1: Assess and characterize ecosystem and determine the suite of values and services rendered within the DRR and Climate Change context to national economies.</p> <p>G-5: Incorporate hazard information into national & sectoral development planning and programming (Linked to: Develop/ Implement advocacy and sensitization plan.</p> <p>E-1: Develop sectoral programmes and plan that integrate (include) incentive mechanisms</p> <p>G-5: Review existing hazard information and create hazard information database. Create a national repository of Hazard information.</p> <p>E-1: Refine and adapt ecosystem-based and watershed management tools to address DRR and CCA</p> <p>E-1: Develop and implement suite of sector</p>

		<p>specific incentive packages (Public and private sector)</p> <p>E-1: Monitor and evaluate the uptake of incentive packages (by both private and public sector)</p>
<p>Regional Outcome 4.1: Standards for safe communities developed, agreed and applied</p> <p><i>SDG Goals and Target Indicators</i> <i>1 Target 1.5; 13 Target 13.1</i></p>	<p>E-2: Percentage of vulnerable communities in Participating States that have a functioning community resilience mechanism in place</p>	<p>E-2: Identify and prioritize vulnerable communities.</p> <p>E-2: Enhance the capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) at the local level.</p> <p>E-2: Promote the implementation of Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting (MER) for community level Disaster Risk Management (DRM).</p>
	<p>E-2: Percentage of vulnerable communities in Participating States with a standard community disaster programme in place</p>	<p>E-2: Implement the communication strategy for community resilience.</p> <p>E-2: Institutionalize the learning process for understanding and minimizing the effects of disasters.</p> <p>E-2: Implement the community disaster programme.</p>
<p>Regional Outcome 4.2: Community-Based Disaster Management capacity built and strengthened for vulnerable groups</p> <p><i>SDG Goals and Target Indicators</i> <i>1 Target 1.5; 4 Target 4.7; 13 Target 13.1; 13.3</i></p>	<p>E-2: Percentage of vulnerable communities with a standard multi-hazard community disaster plan which addresses vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>E-2: Convene Governance Mechanism and shareholders to develop the Community Disaster Plan for vulnerability groups and annexes for multi-hazards.</p> <p>E-2: Test the multi-hazard Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Plan for vulnerable groups.</p> <p>E-2: Conduct AAR post impact -to facilitate effectiveness of enhancements overtime.</p>
<p>Regional Outcome 4.3: Community Early Warning Systems, integrated, improved and expanded</p> <p><i>SDG Goals and Target Indicators</i> <i>3 Target 3.d; 13 Target 13.1; 13.3</i></p>	<p>G-3: Number of Participating States that completed a multi hazard communication strategy at community level;</p>	<p>G-3: Develop communications strategy (priority hazards) including consideration of vulnerable groups.</p> <p>G-3: Educate and train community members in the use of culturally appropriate EWS.</p> <p>G-3: Implement the communications strategy.</p> <p>G3: Promote model community MHEWS among</p>

	<p>G-1/G-3: Number of Participating States having appropriate multi-hazard EWS</p>	<p>key partners/stakeholders. G3: Evaluate the effectiveness of the communications strategy.</p> <hr/> <p>G-1: Develop model community MHEWS considering vulnerable groups that are culturally appropriate. G-2: Establish/enhance MHEWS at national level based on inputs from regional technical institutions. G-1/G-3: Improve and implement MHEWS at community level. G-1/G-3: Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of MHEWS at community level.</p>
<p>Regional Outcome 4.4: Community livelihoods safeguarded and strengthened through effective risk management</p> <p><i>SDG Goals and Target Indicators</i> <i>SDG Goal 13 Target 13.1</i></p>	<p>C/B-5/E-2: Percentage change in the average value (USD) of insurance for communities</p>	<p>C: Evaluate effectiveness of existing approaches including risk transfer mechanisms. B-5: Develop central repository on livelihood impacts and adaptation strategies to be updated on a regular basis. B-5/E-2: Use baseline information to develop and implement strategies for safeguarding livelihoods. B-5/E-2: Monitor and evaluate strategies for safeguarding livelihoods.</p>