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This action is funded by the European Union

ANNEX 4

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the annual action programme in favour of Central Asia for 2018 part 2 and in favour of the Asia region for 2018 part 4

Action Document for Strengthening financial resilience and accelerating risk reduction in Central Asia

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	Strengthening financial resilience and accelerating risk reduction in Central Asia CRIS number: 040-957 financed under Development Cooperation Instrument	
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Central Asian countries including Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan The action shall be carried out at the following location: the countries of Central Asia and the EU	
3. Programming document	Addendum No 1 to the Multiannual Indicative Programme between the European Union and Central Asia for the period 2014-2020 ¹	
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Regional Stability and Security	DEV. Aid: YES- ²
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 8,500,000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 8,050,000 This action is co-financed in joint co-financing by: - World Bank: EUR 300,000 - UNISDR: EUR 150,000	
6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation	Project Modality Indirect management with the World Bank Indirect management with UNISDR	

¹ Decision C(2018)4741 of 20/07/2018

² Official Development Aid is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective.

modality(ies)				
7 a) DAC code(s)	74010 Disaster prevention and preparedness			
b) Main Delivery Channel	<i>World Bank – 44000 – GFDRR 47502</i> <i>United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) - 41315</i>			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x
	9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	Environment and Climate Change		
10. SDGs	The primary goal is to “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”(SDG 11) and to “Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation” (SDG 9). Secondary objectives are to “Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts” (SDG 13) and to “End poverty in all its forms everywhere”(SDG 1).			

SUMMARY

The main *objective* of this programme is to build disaster and climate resilience in Central Asia, and lay the foundations for a future disaster risk financing solution at regional level in line with the Sendai Framework. The programme will aim to embed an approach that shifts from managing disasters to managing risks and will allow investments to be risk-informed and livelihoods and growth to be sustainable.

The programme's specific objectives are to (1) Increase the use of risk and disaster data in decision and policy making (2) Improve financial resilience and risk informed investment planning.

The Action is based on two mains result areas:

1: Building the foundations for greater resilience in Central Asia through data, capacity, governance and cooperation at regional, national and local level; and,

2: Strengthening the evidence and capacity for financial resilience and risk reduction at national and regional levels in Central Asia.

The programme will support the Almaty-based *Centre for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction* (CESDRR), which has been supported by UNISDR and UN-OCHA³ with DG ECHO funding, with the objective of strengthening its role as a regional Centre of Excellence on DRR. To do so, the programme which will be implemented by the World Bank and UNISDR, will actively engage the Centre in implementation of relevant initiatives across all Central Asian countries with a special focus on Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan, thereby fostering the possibility of them in joining the Center.

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

The region of Central Asia faces both frequent and low impact as well as rare and high impact disasters, with disaster impacts expected to increase as countries urbanise, populations grow and climate change impacts are felt. Earthquakes pose a severe threat to all the major cities in Central Asia and overwhelming majority of the population, with historical earthquakes destroying Almaty in 1911, Ashgabat in 1948 and Tashkent in 1966. Today, these cities, along with Bishkek and Dushanbe, are the main concentration of not only people, but also trade and industries in the region. Less populated areas are also affected by earthquakes and bring less devastating, but frequent damages. Floods bring another set of challenges to the region, as they happen often and usually affect rural areas, devastating people's livelihoods and often taking lives. In 2012, floods have affected almost 10,000 people in the south of the Kyrgyz Republic. Droughts also represent a real risk to agriculture, water security and energy provision, with drought incidence increasing in severity and frequency especially with glacial retreat. Landslides, avalanches and extreme temperature events also pose risks. Finally, disasters may be exacerbated when they intersect with existing industrial and technological hazards, particularly those associated with mining activity and uranium deposits. Across all disasters, women are more likely to be disproportionately affected, including increased loss of livelihoods, gender-based violence, and even loss of life.

Over the last two decades, natural disasters have affected more than 2.5 million people and caused losses in excess of US\$1.5 billion. The Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT) evidences the historical impact of major disasters on Central Asia over the past 17 years. Among these disasters, the biggest impact was caused by extreme temperatures that affected over 2 million people and resulted in close to US\$ 1 billion damages; and, floods that have affected over 600,000 people and resulted in over US\$ 500 million damages. Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery and the World Bank further estimated that disasters have a potential of being even larger burden if probability is considered – in this scenario, floods

³ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

and earthquakes annually affect an average of 1.6 and 2 percent of region's GDP respectively⁴.

Exposure of population to adverse natural hazards in Central Asia is growing. The population growth concentrates in areas subjected to adverse natural events. For instance, all the major cities in the region are located in areas of high to very high seismicity. Although mountainous areas of the region, as Pamir, are less populated, exposure to high seismic risks together with extreme poverty and lack of resources for prevention from the governments exacerbate a threat seismic events have in such areas. Further, semi-arid climate of the region naturally concentrates settlements and economic activities in more fertile, but riskier areas, such as floods plains along the rivers of Central Asia.

Economic activities of the region are vulnerable to adverse natural events. Over half of the region's population living in rural areas and 33 percent of people in Central Asia relies on agriculture. Arable lands are the most often destroyed by seasonal flooding. High frequency of these floods demand increasing on a yearly basis resources from the national governments for compensation and assistance to the affected people. While the region depends also on trade, many important routes, such as Silk way, suffer annually from adverse natural events as earthquakes, floods and landslides. For example, in 2015 an earthquake and its secondary impacts – landslides - caused numerous destructions and disruption of services on the Silk way in Pamir mountains of Tajikistan. Little diversification of the economic activities and growing exposure to adverse natural events threaten industrial outputs and economic stability of the region.

In Central Asia, many tailings management facilities (TMFs) have been abandoned are idle or orphaned. Some of the most hazardous TMFs in Central Asia require urgent safety measures to prevent a potential failure, which may result in uncontrolled spills of tailings, dangerous flow-slides or the release of hazardous substances, leading to major environmental catastrophes. Central Asian countries are also prone to the occurrence of "NATECH" accidents – a risk that is exacerbated due to the increase of extreme weather events caused by climate change. It is only a matter of time before soil erosion, landslides, flooding or earthquakes will destroy one or more of the tailing dams, possibly releasing radioactive waste into the air or nearby rivers or lakes. The costs caused by such a catastrophe and of remediation would be huge – certainly much higher than the cost of preventive measures.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

Strengthening resilience to natural and man-made disasters features prominently in the 2017 European Consensus on Development and the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This action will contribute to the realisation of several SDGs, notably, SDGs Goals 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), Goal 9 (Sustainable Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG Goal 13 (Climate Action).

As it will build the foundation of risk financing mechanisms the proposed programme is consistent with the 2017 Joint Communication on A Strategic Approach to Resilience in the EU's External Action, which aims at establishing a coherent policy framework on resilience

⁴ GFDRR, World Bank, Europe and Central Asia Country risk profiles for Floods and Earthquakes, 2015, <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/513771494410404993/Europe-and-Central-Asia-country-risk-profiles-for-floods-and-earthquakes>

across the EU's external action. It is also consistent with the 2009 EU Strategy for Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction in Developing Countries and directly supports the EC Action Plan on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: A disaster risk-informed approach for all EU policies. In particular, actions on collection of data loss, DRR strategies and risk informed investments.

This proposal is consistent with the EC Green Paper on the insurance of natural and man-made disasters, as it will support the design of disaster risk financing solutions.

This proposal is consistent with the aims of the 'EC Action Plan for Resilience in Crisis Prone Countries, 2013-2020, Priority intervention 2, (Action 8)' as it supports countries in building the foundation of innovative risk financing solutions, allowing them to move towards an all of society inclusive approach to improve risk governance.

Central Asia and South Caucasus (CASC) Sub-Regional Platform – The CASC integrated platform for resilience and disaster risk reduction, is the primary political forum at the sub-regional level for strategic advice, coordination, partnership development and the review of progress in the implementation of Sendai Framework. With the first meeting of leaders held in 2016, the bi-annual sub-regional platform as mandated provides a platform to address sustainable development and address issues through cross-border leadership and solutions that can benefit the people and the countries of the region. An outcome of this meeting was the 'Dushanbe Declaration', a landmark collective political commitment – supported by a Regional Plan of Action with milestones to achieve the 2020 target of the Sendai Framework – to advance disaster risk reduction efforts in this hazard-prone region of eight countries with a population of 75 million people.

Finally, the increased importance of strengthening resilience and disaster risk reduction was emphasised in the 2017 Council conclusions on the EU Strategy for Central Asia.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

The main stakeholders are the Sendai Framework focal points, Ministry/Committee of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Finance, National platforms, line ministries and technical agencies, local governments and communities. While the Ministry/Committee of Emergency Situations are the main body with mandate to coordinate DRM policies and activities, the programme will engage the Ministry of Finance from the early stages of the programme implementation at both national and regional levels to raise awareness of financial and economic costs of disasters and potential benefits of regional cooperation and different risk transfer options. The programme will also engage with all relevant ministries related to DRR and good governance, including infrastructure, transport, environment and foreign affairs (on regional cooperation). At the regional level, UNISDR has been coordinating the engagement of Ministries/Committee of Emergency Situations through high-level meetings and events on various occasions to discuss and coordinate DRM issues. The World Bank has also been closely working with the Ministries of Finance in the region on DRM investment projects and technical assistance on disaster risk financing, and will facilitate to escalate the current national engagements to regional knowledge exchange and dialogue. At the local level, UNISDR engages with cities and works with both the political and technical departments.

Technical agencies and line ministries in charge of planning, statistics, urban development, industries, seismology, geology, hydromet, construction, agriculture, etc. will also be involved throughout the program for implementation of the disaster loss databases, national strategies, multi-hazard risk assessment and relevant capacity building activities. The programme will

build on existing working relationship with these ministries and agencies under ongoing projects and technical assistance programmes. Close involvement of line ministries in charge of specific development sectors will facilitate utilisation of risk assessment results for risk-informed programming and investment decision making.

The Centre for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction (CESDRR), established with DG ECHO funding, is designed to better coordinate disaster and preparedness initiatives at the regional level. With funding from the EU and support from UNISDR the Centre's main aim is to create links between government bodies and technical partners living in areas at risk. CESDRR strengthens capacities in disaster risk reduction, contingency planning, monitoring and early-warning information exchange, and will play a key role for this programme by facilitating coordination and collaboration on regional level. The Centre will also be used for workshops and capacity building activities.

EU Delegations in Astana, Bishkek, Dushanbe and Tashkent and the Liaison Office in Ashgabat, will be involved to advance the policy dialogue.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

The countries of Central Asia share a number of DRM issues that lead to negative impacts on the population and the governments from disaster and climate risks.

The governments of Central Asia have been traditionally stronger at response to adverse natural events rather than at prevention and mitigation – the system that was inherited from the Soviet Union. Today a culture of prevention and risk reduction has yet to be fully institutionalised, although some early progress is being observed. There is a lack of experience and formal system and processes of assessing disaster risks and informing investment decision making or comprehensive disaster risk reduction programmes. Furthermore, coordination mechanisms between existing governmental agencies, both horizontally and from centre to local level, needs improvement.

Countries in Central Asia have limited experience in accumulating statistical data on disaster damages and assessing hazard levels, development of data on exposure (e.g. inventory of buildings, infrastructure and assets) and vulnerability. As a result, countries do not yet have multi-hazard risk information available at high resolution and across sectors. This is a severe limiting factor in the development of risk reduction strategies and investment plans and hampers an understanding at the national and local level of the risk from disasters and climate change. Moreover, without well-developed exposure data countries do not have management systems available to maintain and manage such assets. Finally, while there is a pool of experts and scientists on disaster risk and risk assessment, these experts would benefit from exposure to the latest methodologies with younger professionals mentored to ensure sustainability.

Another severe challenge faced by countries is the ability to quickly mobilise sufficient and predictable funds for financing short and long-term recovery and reconstruction after disasters. This is a challenge for smaller recurrent events as well as major disasters. The lack of emergency response funding results in reallocation of funds from other development priorities, emergency borrowing and overreliance on donor aid. For Central Asia, it means more devastating and long-lasting impact of natural disasters, along with a vicious circle of reduced investments in risk reduction.

Despite these challenges, there is a strong willingness among Central Asian governments and local authorities to improve disaster risk reduction. Many political leaders were engaged in the Sendai Framework's negotiations and followed up in July 2016 at the United Nations

Office for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)’s Sub-Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction for Central Asia and South Caucasus. The establishment of the Centre for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction (CESDRR) in Kazakhstan further demonstrated this. CESDRR’s strategy, among other areas, aims to actively support central Asian governments in implementing the Sendai Framework.

The CESDRR is a permanent intergovernmental body, an international organisation established to ensure effective mechanisms to decrease the risk of emergencies, to mitigate the consequences, to organise a joint response through agreed measures of the Parties and to stimulate regional and international cooperation. The process of establishment was initiated at UNISDR’s Second World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2005 and came to existence with the signing of memorandum between the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic. Apart from the aforementioned countries, Afghanistan holds an observer status and the Centre is in discussion with various member states to increase its presence.

In Central Asia, the impacts of natural hazards often cross-national boundaries. This is the case for extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts, as well as medium to large scale earthquakes. Regional cooperation across the Ministry of Emergency Situations including sectors such as water, energy, trade and transport has been identified as key to achieve sustained rates of economic growth and poverty reduction in the region. DRM, as a less politically-sensitive topic in the region and with common issues to be addressed, such as dilapidation of Soviet era buildings and infrastructure, hydro-meteorological data and warnings and shared mechanisms to access predictable funds for recovery, has the potential to create synergy, efficiencies and greater opportunity for regional collaboration.

This proposed action aims to address these gaps by working together with the World Bank and UNISDR which have significant experience with capacity-building and advocacy on DRR issues and substantial data on disaster risk.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Political risks: Due to lack of political commitment from central governments to cross border cooperation, collaborative DRM approach may not happen	M	This risk will be mitigated by including capacity building elements for National Sendai Framework focal points, the CESDRR in all components and by anchoring all regional activities at the CESDRR to facilitate coordination and collaboration. The programme will leverage existing high-level regional dialogues and institutions while initiating technical-level regional trainings and knowledge exchange among MoF officials and elevating such initiative for potential higher-level dialogue.

<p>Institutional risks: The programme will engage numerous actors from multiple countries, including Ministry/Committee of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Finance, line ministries and technical agencies. Thus, agree on the roles of these ministries and agencies while maintaining their interest and engagement may be challenging.</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>This risk will be mitigated by identifying and working very closely with key counterparts from the beginning, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - convening a regional forum/workshop to raising awareness and gaining interest of stakeholders; - establishing a regional scientific and technical working group and thus tying counterparts to the programme; and - conducting regular meetings for designing the activities to ensure ownership.
<p>Technical risks: Due to lack of technical capacity, some of the countries may encounter problems in implementing certain activities and/or operationalising the resulting recommendations (or applying any related knowledge).</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>This risk will be mitigated by making training and capacity building an explicit component for each activity, building on long standing existing work.</p> <p>Targeted technical support activities such as peer-to-peer learning and other knowledge exchange efforts can be envisaged to further strengthen the counterpart’s capacity with counterparts that have similar institutional arrangements and technical expertise.</p>
<p>Data risks: Insufficient data to assess disaster risks and/or lack of willingness to share data to understand countries’ financial vulnerability to disaster events</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>This risk will be mitigated by: (i) building on previous and ongoing engagements with relevant stakeholder ministries and technical agencies to explain the value of risk assessments and encourage the sharing of country specific data by country governments, (ii) building on the reports of national governments against the Sendai Framework monitor; and (iii) leveraging and utilising existing GFDRR/World Bank risk assessments and modelling at global and country levels and conducting data collection as part of the multi-hazard risk assessment.</p>
<p>Assumptions</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved financial resilience at sovereign levels translates to improved support to sub-national and household levels during response, recovery and reconstruction • There is sufficient capacity to implement the envisaged solutions. • Programme governments maintain an ongoing engagement in relation to disaster risk financing and disaster risk assessment, and express an interest in using technical information to support informed decision-making, as well as sufficient interest from policy makers, practitioners and EU staff. 		

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

UNISDR has been present in the region since 2004 supporting the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework), as per the organisational mandate assigned by the UN General Assembly. Institutions and decision-makers are mobilised to prioritise DRR through consultation and discussion forums organised to facilitate dialogue including the intergovernmental concerns of DRR and identification of national and regional priorities (CASC Ministerial meeting, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan January 2015; National Platform regional review meeting, Tbilisi, Georgia, February 2015; CASC Sendai Pre-Conference meeting in March 2015; UNISDR Making Cities Resilient (MCR) Campaign regional review and launch in Tbilisi, Georgia and in Stepanavan, Armenia in November 2015).

The World Bank has supported regional risk financing initiatives in Latin America, the Caribbean, the Pacific, Africa, South Eastern Europe, and Southeast Asia for more than 15 years, which has shown that regional catastrophe risk pools allow for a better risk diversification and higher risk retention, both contributing to lower insurance premiums. The key lessons from this work, however, are that the biggest hurdles to the successful development of regional initiatives are not technical but political leadership and the will to implement.

Key lessons for the institutional design and implementation include: (i) A strong champion within the Ministry of Finance is critical to drive such a multi stakeholder agenda in the government; (ii) an outside political champion can be critical to convene the countries to advance the dialogue and move towards establishing new regional cooperation; (iii) all successful regional vehicles have required strong political commitments and significant financial support from donors (preparation and beyond, e.g. capitalisation of the facility); (iv) pools can be sustainable only with predictable and long term commitment to premium financing which has often been a challenge.

On the technical side, key lessons learned include: (i) ex-ante financial planning builds on an optimal combination of financial instruments such as domestic reserves, contingent credit and risk transfer solutions, while insurance can enhance the financial protection of the government by transferring catastrophe risks to the reinsurance and capital markets it needs to be integrated in a comprehensive domestic financial protection strategy; (ii) the provision of public goods is a key driver for political support to such initiatives, e.g. better risk information or a data platform to inform decision making; (iii) risk financing solutions need to be linked to and provide incentives for investments in risk reduction and resilience in order to be sustainable.

A recent World Bank technical report for the 2016 G20 Presidency has reviewed global experience with risk pools and summarised lessons learned⁵.

The proposed programme will utilise the experience and lessons learned from:

- *ACP-EU 'Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa in general and its Result/Component 5 'Multi-risk financing strategies at regional, national and local levels' in particular.* The programme will build upon success of this activity in coping

⁵ <http://hdl.handle.net/10986/28311>

with many challenges inherent to the region of Sub-Saharan Africa, including poor institutional capacity, the lack of an integrated approach to resource mobilisation and budget execution, the absence of national strategies on disaster risk financing and insurance, and insufficient data necessary for identifying and quantifying risk. It will also build on the success of the Understanding Risk and Financing forum⁶, financed and implemented under this programme.

- *Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI) – Pacific Catastrophe Risk Insurance Pilot.* PCRAFI reached important results in improving financial protection of Pacific Island Countries, with the pilot expected to reach up to 4.5 million beneficiaries by 2020, according to InsuResilience⁷. The proposed programme will learn from the Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance analytics tools that have been developed for this pilot, including disaster risk modelling and assessment tools. Through this programme, detailed risk information was developed for insurance purposes, but has also been used for government and development planning at national and sub-national levels as well as rapid determination of damage after disasters.
- *Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility* is the first multi-country risk pool in the world. It has successfully developed and implemented parametric policies for governments and since 2007, has made 36 pay-outs, allowing for improved disaster response and recovery after major disasters. The programme will build upon lessons learnt in establishing and operationalising this Facility.
- *ACP-EU South West Indian Ocean Risk Assessment and Financing initiative.* This programme was originally requested by governments as means to replicate the PCRAFI work to the Madagascar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Comoros and Zanzibar. This request followed work of UNISDR to establish disaster loss databases in the same countries. However, during implementation of the risk assessment, several countries decided that they did not want to participate in a regional pool due to vast differences in risks and development levels. Nonetheless the risk assessment has been used for development and urban planning, climate change assessments and rapid damage assessments⁸. Also through the capacity development on risk financing and insurance, several countries have since implemented their own contingent financing and risk transfer solutions⁹.
- *South-East Europe and Caucasus Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility* was established to aid a number of countries of Europe and Central Asia in accessing catastrophe risk insurance and thus reducing fiscal impact of disasters on these countries. The proposed programme will benefit from lessons learnt from establishing and operationalising this Facility in countries of the region that face similar challenges.
- *EU-WB/GFDRR Global Partnership on Disaster Risk Financing Analytics.* The partnership was created in December 2015 to improve the understanding and to

⁶ <https://understandrisk.org/event/understanding-risk-finance-conference/>

⁷ See <https://www.insuresilience.org/the-pacific-catastrophe-risk-insurance-facility-pcrafi/>.

⁸ <http://www.primature.gov.mg/cpgu/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/MG-Report-on-the-Estimation-of-Economic-Losses.pdf>

⁹ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2014/10/15/a-landmark-first-for-africa-seychelles-uses-contingent-credit-for-disasters>

increase capacity of governments to take informed decisions on disaster risk finance based on sound financial analysis. Through the project and technical outputs governments are developing a better understanding of their financial risk related to hazards, employing efficient financial/actuarial analysis, and improving their financial capacity to meet financial needs immediately following natural disasters, including through market-based risk transfer solutions. Gathered lessons learned from the analytical work in the project's pilot countries (currently Philippines, Pakistan, Fiji and Nicaragua) will be fully applied in the Central Asian region.

- *Completed and ongoing DIPECHO programmes in Central Asia.* Launched in 1996, the Disaster Preparedness ECHO programme (DIPECHO) is the core element of the European Commission's global disaster risk reduction efforts. The objective of this programme is to increase community resilience and reduce their vulnerability through a people-centered approach, and by undertaking training activities, establishing or improving local early warning systems and contingency planning. Since 2003, the European Commission has increasingly expanded its disaster preparedness activities in the region and financed over 110 projects, for a total of approximately €47 million.

UNISDR has incorporated national and regional priorities, commitments and knowledge from the region into global advocacy processes through global campaigns (MCR Campaign, 1 Million Safe Schools and Hospital, World Wide Initiative for School Safety, International Day for Disaster Reduction), PreventionWeb (www.preventionweb.net), Regional and Global Platforms for DRR.

In 2016, UNISDR supported the roll-out of the Central Asia and South Caucasus Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, hosted by the Government of Tajikistan in Dushanbe.

By the end of 2017, UNISDR conducted in-depth risk assessments in two cities each in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, prepared risk informed city disaster and climate resilience action plans and projects, and supported the development of Local Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction; advocated for the development of Local Platforms for DRR; provided methodologies and formats for review of disaster risk management status at the national level (as a basis for planning and progress monitoring of the actions related to the Sendai Framework); conducted capacity building on global UNISDR campaign including school safety and making cities resilient and planning, implementation and monitoring support of the Sendai Framework in CASC through the CASC Regional Platform for DRR mechanism.

Throughout the 2016-17 biennium, several capacity building programmes were conducted to strengthen the training capacity of the CESDRR in 2016-2017, including a five-day Training of Trainers Programme conducted by UNISDR. Work to strengthen the CESDRR capacities will continue in 2018 through a signed project with the European Commission.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

The Action will build on existing regional platforms and initiatives from:

- *Central Asia and South Caucasus (CASC) Sub-Regional Platform* – The CASC integrated platform for resilience and disaster risk reduction, is the primary political forum at the sub-regional level for strategic advice, coordination, partnership development and the review of progress in the implementation of Sendai Framework.
- *Central Asia Hydrometeorology Modernization Project (CAHMP)* – Initiated in 2011, CAHMP has made substantial progress in strengthening regional collaboration and

institutional capacity of the national hydromet agencies in Central Asia to conduct joint activities on improvements in weather forecasting. The established regional dialogue on weather forecasting and emergency warning can serve as good lessons learned to be leveraged for the proposed programme.

- *Strengthening Early Warning of Mountain Hazards in Central Asia* - The proposed programme can be further complemented by this particular activity, as it continues to engage all five countries in Central Asia through targeted technical assistance for operational early warning and risk assessment of localised mountain hazards, such as flash floods and debris flows.
- *Central Asia Earthquake Risk Reduction Forum (2015)* - The proposed programme will build upon the results and outcomes of the Forum, which brought together high-level government representatives of the Central Asia countries and international experts and donors to help identify gaps in seismic risk reduction and, thus, set further investment framework.

The proposed Programme will build on existing national engagements with the Ministries of Finance from:

- *Tajikistan - Strengthening Critical Infrastructure against Natural Hazards Project and Technical Assistance*. The programme will benefit from activities conducted in Tajikistan, including: (i) a study of institutional mechanisms and disaster risk financing in the country; (ii) continuous engagement in a dialogue with the government on the outcomes of this study and further steps, including through bilateral meetings and a workshop with the Ministry of Finance; (iii) current commitment of the government on developing a Disaster Risk Financing strategy within the project.
- *Kyrgyz Republic - Strengthening Disaster Risk Management Technical Assistance Program*. Similarly, the proposed programme will build upon current engagement with the government of the Kyrgyz Republic, which includes: (i) a study of current institutional mechanisms and disaster risk financing, which identified a number of gaps and subsequent priorities for the government; and, (ii) commitment of the government (through establishing an inter-ministerial Technical Working Group) to develop a Disaster Risk Financing strategy.
- *Kyrgyz Republic - Technical Assistance on National-level Probabilistic Seismic Risk Assessment*. The proposed programme will utilise the seismic hazard data and analysis results, exposure database developed under this Technical Assistance, including sectors such as education, health, public administration, transport, etc. and vulnerability analysis results.

The proposed Programme will ensure synergies and coordination with:

- *World Bank GFDRR Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program* - The DRFI programme helps developing countries manage the potentially high costs from disasters and climate shocks. DRFIP provides analytical and advisory, convening and financial services to over 60 countries worldwide to support the development and implementation of comprehensive financial protection strategies against climate and disaster risks. This proposed work will build on the global experience of the programme.

- *EU-WB/GFDRR Global Partnership on Disaster Risk Financing Analytics*. The partnership was created in December 2015 to improve the understanding and to increase capacity of governments to take informed decisions on disaster risk finance based on sound financial analysis. Through the project and technical outputs governments are developing a better understanding of their financial risk related to hazards, employing efficient financial/actuarial analysis, and improving their financial capacity to meet financial needs immediately following natural disasters, including through market-based risk transfer solutions. Gathered lessons learned from the analytical work in the project's pilot countries (currently Philippines, Pakistan, Fiji) will be fully applied in the Central Asian region.
- *The InsuResilience Global Partnership*¹⁰, launched in November 2017 at the UNFCCC COP23 in Bonn, has the central objective to enable more timely and reliable post-disaster response through climate and disaster risk finance and insurance solutions, reducing humanitarian impacts, helping poor and vulnerable people recover more quickly, increasing local adaptive capacity and strengthening local resilience. In November 2016 the EU endorsed a Joint Statement together with members of the G7 and other partners in to support to the InsuResilience Initiative
- *Global Index Insurance Facility (GIIF)* is a dedicated World Bank Group's programme that facilitates access to finance for smallholder farmers, micro-entrepreneurs, and microfinance institutions through the provisions of catastrophic risk transfer solutions and index-based insurance in developing countries. Funded by the EU, the governments of Germany, Japan, and the Netherlands, GIIF has facilitated more than 1.5 million contracts, with \$151 million in sums insured, covering approximately 6 million people, primarily in Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean.
- The UNISDR *Making Cities Resilient programme* supports cities and local governments to get ready, reduce the risks and become resilient to disasters. More than 3,000 cities and municipalities across over a hundred countries have signed up to the campaign, which UNISDR launched in 2010.
- The Global and *European Science and Technology Advisory Groups* are UNISDR's interdisciplinary group of scientists and academics that advise to improve knowledge of hazards, exposure and vulnerability to build a solid foundation for action on disaster risk reduction.
- ARISE is UNISDR's platform to create risk-resilient societies with the private sector in collaboration with the public sector and other stakeholders to deliver on the targets of the Sendai Framework. ARISE facilitates exchange of experience and knowledge on how to implement tangible disaster risk reduction projects through seven work-streams: Disaster Risk Management strategies, investment metrics, benchmarking and

¹⁰ The Global Partnership builds on the InsuResilience Initiative formed in 2015 by the G7 countries in Elmau. The goal of the initiative is to reach an additional 400 million poor and vulnerable people in developing countries with climate risk insurance by 2020.

standards, education and training, legal and regulatory, urban risk reduction & resilience, and insurance.

- Programmes being implemented by UNISDR and partners to “*Support to effective implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Central Asia and South Caucasus region*” and “*Strengthening capacity and partnership with the Intergovernmental Center for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction (CESDRR) to enable effective support to the governments and partners in Central Asia*”
- Programmes being implemented by UN agencies at country level under the umbrella of UN Plan of Action for Sendai Framework implementation “*Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction and Response Capacities*” by UNDP Tajikistan “*Effective Disaster Risk Management for Sustainable Development and Human Security*” by UNDP Kyrgyzstan, “*The Project for Supporting Safe School Program*” by UNICEF Kyrgyzstan, etc. The proposed programme will ensure that the themes for capacity building and training for CESDRR do not overlap with programmes by other donors and development partners.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

Improved understanding of disaster and climate risks and their application in development planning, disaster risk reduction and financial protection will have an indirect positive impact on poor communities and disadvantaged groups. The impact of natural disasters can disproportionately affect poor communities and disadvantaged groups impacting their economic livelihoods and limited assets. Activities contributing to improved disaster risk management are, therefore, directly linked to sustained development, allowing the poorest—the most affected by such disasters—to escape cycles of poverty.

Climate change and environmental considerations will be directly addressed through including climate change scenarios in understanding disaster and climate risks and through mainstreaming climate change adaptation all the components of the programme. Attention will be given to nature-based solutions (eco-DRR) that allow to address disaster risk reduction through the protection of ecosystems, and thus drawing benefits to biodiversity and to combat desertification (e.g. through reforestation, protection of wetlands).

In the proposed programme, especially under the component on community-based DRM, a gender-sensitive approach will be taken into account, considering women’s and men’s different needs, constraints and opportunities, thereby strengthening community disaster resilience and making DRM interventions more effective. Systematic consideration of gender dimensions will be initiated at the earliest stages of project implementation.

In Central Asia, large rates of male out-migration has transformed the demographic landscape and affected its gender-balance complex consequences for women, families and communities left behind. Net migration from Kazakhstan is relatively small because of large migrant inflows from other Central Asia countries. The net migration rate in 2009 was 3.3 per 1,000 of population (55,000 out-migrating) (van Klaveren, et al. 2010)¹¹. On the other hand, in Uzbekistan, by some estimates, 7-8 percent of the labour force are migrants working abroad. In Kyrgyzstan, 14 percent of households in 2007 had at least one migrant household member,

¹¹ van Klaveren M., Tijdens, K., Hughie-Williams, M., and N. Ramos Martin (2010) “An Overview of Women’s Work and Employment In Kazakhstan” Amsterdam Institute for Advanced Labour Studies Working Paper 10-93

primarily in the southern part of the country. In Tajikistan, 37 percent of households had at least one migrant member, with 98 percent of migrants working in the Russian Federation (Golunov, 2008)¹². The majority of abandoned women report being worse off as a result of their spouses' migration and are twice as financially vulnerable as other women (OSCE 2012)¹³. Women have also picked up a greater share of the household responsibilities previously carried out by the migrant household member such as “fieldworks, animal care, children upbringing, and household chores” (Women in Europe for a Common Future 2014)¹⁴. Women's increased time burden on domestic responsibilities has affected their participation in paid work. The available evidence from the Central Asian region reveals that the share of inactive women who report domestic responsibilities as the primary reason for their inactivity varies from 11 percent in Kazakhstan to 60.5 percent in Tajikistan (Falkingham and Baschieri 2004)¹⁵, and UNECE database 2012). On the other hand, this share is negligible for men, except for Tajikistan (20 percent) (Maltseva 2007)¹⁶.

In the proposed programme, especially under the Result Area 1, component 2 on community-based DRM, a gender-sensitive approach will be taken into account, considering women's and men's different needs, constraints and opportunities, thereby strengthening community disaster resilience and making DRM interventions more effective. Specifically, strategies to mainstream gender in disaster risk response at the local level will include: gender-disaggregated disaster needs assessments to identify women-specific needs (e.g. emergency shelters for women and children only), ensuring substantive women's participation in local disaster management committees (LDMCs), ensuring women's participation in elaborating/ updating, testing and endorsing community-based DRR/DM Plans, and targeting vulnerable female-headed households for small-scale mitigation projects, among others.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

The *overall objective* is to build disaster and climate resilience in Central Asia. The programme will aim to embed an approach that shifts from managing disasters to managing risks and will allow investments to be risk-informed and livelihoods and growth to be sustainable. The programme will support the Almaty-based Centre for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction (CESDRR), which has been supported by UNISDR and UN-OCHA with DG ECHO funding, with the objective of strengthening its role as a regional Centre of Excellence on DRR. To do so, the programme will actively engage the Centre in implementation of relevant initiatives across all Central Asian countries with a special focus on Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan, thereby fostering the possibility of them joining the Center.

This programme is relevant for the Agenda 2030. It directly supports the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and contributes to the progressive achievement of SDG Goal 11 “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient

¹² Golunov, S. V. (ed.) (2008) “Региональное измерение трансграничной миграции в Россию” Aspect Press, Moscow.

¹³ OSCE (2012) “Social and Economic Inclusion of Women from Migrant Households in Tajikistan: Assessment Report” OSCE, Warsaw.

¹⁴ Women in Europe for a Common Future (2014) “Empower Women, Benefit for All: Gender Livelihood and Socio Economic Study, Kyrgyzstan” Baseline Report, WECF.

¹⁵ Falkingham, J. and A. Baschieri (2004) “Gender Differentials in Tajikistan: a Gendered Analysis of the 2003 Tajikistan Living Standards Measurement Survey” Southampton Statistical Sciences Research Institute Applications and Policy Working Paper A04/20.

¹⁶ Maltseva, I. (2007) “Gender Equality in the Sphere of Employment” UNIFEM, Dushanbe.

and sustainable” and SDG 9 “Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation”. It also promotes progress towards Goals 1 “End poverty in all its forms everywhere”, and 13 “Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts”. This does not imply a commitment by the Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan benefiting from this programme.

The specific objectives (outcomes) are:

- Specific Objective 1: Increased use of risk and disaster data in decision and policy making.
- Specific Objective 2: Improved financial resilience and risk informed investment planning

The Action is based on two main result areas linked to the specific objectives:

- Result area 1: Building the foundations for greater resilience in Central Asia through data, capacity, governance and cooperation at regional, national and local level; and,
- Result area 2: Strengthening the evidence and capacity for financial resilience and risk reduction at national and regional levels in Central Asia.

The Action Expected Results (outputs) are:

- Disaster losses are measured, aligned with the international agreements (Sendai Framework/Sustainable Development Goals reporting);
- Stronger relationship and engagement established between Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and the CESDRR;
- Increased commitments to build local-level resilience;
- Disaster risks are quantified and capacity on risk identification are enhanced;
- Awareness and capacities for financial resilience are established; and,
- Increased use of community mapping in the region

All results support governments in implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, especially those around Priority 1 – Understanding Risk, and Priority 4 – Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response, with lesser but important contributions to Priority 2 – Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Risk and Priority 4 – Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience.

Governments have already initiated activities towards achieving these commitments, such as establishing national platforms and emergency management plans. This programme will provide support towards the development of robust DRR strategies and involve and strengthen the national platforms through relevant components.

4.2 Main activities

Result area 1: Building the foundations for greater resilience in Central Asia through data, capacity, governance and cooperation at local, national and regional level

Component 1: Supporting the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR through data, governance and regional cooperation (UNISDR)

a) Actionable and evidence based data: In Central Asian countries, inadequate availability of data on damage and losses to people, infrastructure and growth sectors, highlights that

existing policies and approaches need complete overhauling to protect their development. In addition, there is a need to generate sufficient data that is desegregated at the lowest administrative level to improve accessibility and use in policy making. This includes disaggregated data by gender as women are particularly affected by disasters and stronger data is required to inform a gender sensitive approach. In addition, where possible, disaggregated data on persons with disabilities will be collected. Another major challenge is that data sharing protocols and mechanisms still do not exist in many countries. Consequently, data is currently scattered across various departments within the sector and does not provide a complete picture of national losses. The lack of this data creates challenges when validating, calibrating risk modelling and designing fiscal policies, a key step towards robust risk models and information which are a pre-requisite to develop strategies and mechanisms to transfer risk. Moreover, access to data on damage and loss is critical to achieving the Sendai Framework for DRR (priorities 1 and 2).

The objective of this activity is to support the design, installation and sustained use by Central Asian countries of a disaster loss accounting system in line with the targets and the monitoring process of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. In this regard, the associated activities will consist in supporting the elaboration of a national disaster loss data collection plan adapted to the national and sub-national capacities, the deployment and implementation of disaster loss databases in the relevant entities, training of persons in charge of the data collection, and collection of the historical data from national and sub-national entities. Disaster loss accounting system has the ability to include all natural and man-made hazards, as appropriate per country. Pilot tests have already been implemented through DG ECHO funded projects in Karakol city, Kyrgyzstan¹⁷ and Oskemen & Ridder cities, Kazakhstan¹⁸ and the activities proposed here will build on this work.

b) Risk informed and accountable governance mechanisms: The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction marks a crucial shift from managing disasters to managing risk and establishes resilience-building as a common denominator of the 2030 Agenda. To achieve this, the establishment of National DRR strategies is a priority target that needs to be achieved by 2020, allowing implementation in the remaining decade. This goes together with a multi-stakeholder approach.

Most the central Asian countries have robust “emergency management” plans which do not take into account risk reduction or risk transfer measures. Moreover, these emergency plans lack systematic assessment and use of disaster and climate risks with a view towards informing investment decision and comprehensive disaster risk reduction.

Activities will consist of a series of evidence-based workshops that bring together the relevant decision-makers and stakeholders. This will be followed by a baseline assessment, a series of for drafting and consulting all relevant partners (including workshops in each country) and a final stage of endorsement of the strategy. The meetings conducted at the national level will involve collaboration with all relevant ministries, including infrastructure & planning, finance, environment, alongside the ministry in charge of disaster risk reduction with an aim of ensuring that needs of most vulnerable and at risk stakeholders are prioritised. It will target decision makers to technicians, aiming to address capacity building issues from political to technical levels..

¹⁷ <http://www.desinventar.net/DesInventar/profiletab.jsp?countrycode=kgz>

¹⁸ <http://www.desinventar.net/DesInventar/profiletab.jsp?countrycode=kaz>

National resilience platforms for DRR will improve coordination of efforts to prevent and reduce risk from disasters caused by natural and man-made hazards. Activities will focus on developing a tailored term of reference for the country on setting up a national platform in line with the Sendai Framework. This includes the roles, the composition and the goals of the national platform.

To support stronger good governance, UNISDR will take a tailored approach to each country's stage of development and national context. Across all the activities, UNISDR will ensure a gender sensitive approach (both in terms of content and representation at workshops) and communicate that the empowerment of women is a critical ingredient in building disaster resilience.

c) Fostering regional cooperation in addressing trans-boundary risks and building capacity of the CESDRR: UNISDR will organise a consultation meeting of the Central Asia and South Caucasus in 2020 involving all countries in the project at the margins of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR¹⁹). The secretariat will consist of UNISDR, the European Commission and Council of Europe. This will provide an opportunity to strengthen political support by convening a ministerial meeting on commitment to disaster risk reduction. The platform will showcase progress towards financial resilience and risk reduction and deepen regional cooperation through dialogue across all countries. The EFDRR or Regional Platforms are mandated by the UN General Assembly and will therefore also give visibility a high political level.

Across these activities on data, good governance and regional cooperation, the approach will include capacity development of the CESDRR and government agencies through the development of partnerships with local universities, research centers or other relevant entities to ensure sustainability of the work. With the support of DG ECHO, UNISDR and UN partners have been supporting the establishment and functioning of the CESDRR. To enhance the capacity of the CESDRR, UNISDR will ensure that at least most of the regional trainings are organised at the Centre. Furthermore, UNISDR will support deployment of expert/s from each Central Asian country to be seconded to the Centre towards greater knowledge exchange and enhance capability. The Centre will also play an active role in the project by providing an avenue for coordination and by hosting the steering committee.

The membership of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in the CESDRR will not constitute a formal objective of this action because it is associated with political processes and is outside of the scope of this initiative. However, by building the capacity of the CESDRR, the project will allow it to play a stronger role in the region and take steps to facilitate potential future accession. In this respect, UNISDR will deploy senior specialists from the aforementioned countries, organise, regular meetings between the Ministers of Emergency Situations of all the Central Asia countries to promote dialogue and train the staffs of the Centre in various process that relate to the implementation of Sendai Framework.

Outputs:

- Disaster losses are measured, aligned with the international agreements (Sendai Framework/Sustainable Development Goals reporting) and capacity on disaster risk reduction and regional cooperation enhanced.

¹⁹ The EFDRR is the overall regional coordination mechanism established in 2009 which encompasses, Central, North, South, East Europe and Central Asia.

- Stronger relationship and engagement established between Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and the CESDRR.

Output Indicator:

- # of countries reporting on disaster loss under Sendai Framework/Sustainable Development Goals with the support of this project.
- # of trainings/workshops/capacity building programmes/meetings/events organised at CESDRR

Activity:

- *Activity 1-1*: Direct support to countries in establishing disaster damage and loss accounting mechanism that are aligned to Sendai Framework and provide disaggregation at the lowest administrative level.
- *Activity 1-2*: Support to develop holistic national DRR strategies taking into account natural or man-made hazards, the contributions of climate change to disaster risk, as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards & establishment of multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism.
- *Activity 1-3*: Organisation of a consultation meeting of Central Asia and South Caucasus member states at the 2020 EFDRR to foster regional cooperation.
- *Activity 1-4*: At least One training per year organised at the Centre for CA member states
- *Activity 1-5*: Deployment of senior experts from priority countries and organisation of at least two meetings during the course of the project between the Ministers of Emergency Situation (or relevant level) of the Central Asian countries in order to foster stronger partnership and prospective membership to the CESDRR.
- *Activity 1-6*: Work with regional partner such as relevant technical organisations to generate climate projections for Central Asia countries (by taking IPCC scenarios and downscale it per country and for the region) and put them together with national disaster loss database for complete risk profile and its impact on security, development and productive sectors.
- *Activity 1-7*: Establishment of a regional loss accounting system which will build trust amongst member states for the center, retain capacity and will allow it to establish direct dialogue between the countries

Component 2: Increased commitments to build local-level resilience (UNISDR and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies - IFRC)

Urbanisation is also becoming a major challenge for Central Asia, which is experiencing rapid economic and demographic growth. Since independence, the Central Asian countries have taken different approaches to urban development in their efforts to re-establish urban governance systems and support social and economic development in urban areas. This new wave of urbanisation and linked investments represents a major opportunity to ensure that resilient infrastructure is built. The challenge is to ensure that current risks are reduced and new risks are avoided.

Output 2.1 At least 5 (1 per country) major cities develop their DRR strategies.

A city's disaster resilience is not entirely within its own control and needs extensive engagement of various stakeholders. Ultimately, the capacity of cities to manage their disaster risks depends on their quality of governance, planning and management and innovative partnership. To assist local governments, UNISDR, under its Making Cities Resilient Campaign, has developed the Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities ("the Scorecard")²⁰ in partnership with IBM and AECOM and the Quick Risk Estimation ("QRE") in partnership with Deloitte, that allow a city to understand risks it may face, to mitigate those, and to respond to disasters that may occur. The Scorecard is structured around the "Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient", which is ten points checklist for a city in starting resilience planning, and enables the development of a local disaster risk reduction strategy (resilience action plans). UNISDR will use and build upon this work to support resilience of cities in Central Asia. The contributions of climate change to disaster risk will be integrated, and opportunities to promote eco-DRR solutions will be explored and integrated into the urban DRR strategies.

Activities for this output will aim at expanding results achieved under the DG ECHO HIP projects (2015 and 2016) for the cities of Ust-Kamenogorsk (Kazakhstan) and Karakol (Kyrgyzstan).

Output 2.2 Community-based engagement on DRR

This component aims at increasing the resilience of communities through comprehensive DRR measures in the most disaster risk prone communities in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. This will build on Red Crescents' long experience and DRR projects in support of some 180 communities in high-disaster-risk areas across these countries.

Overall, the approach will be to promote a culture of disaster resilience and assist local communities to mobilise their own resources to respond to their needs.

To complement the above activities, various advocacy actions to promote stronger linkages between communities and local authorities and the Committee/Ministries of Emergencies will be initiated.

Output:

- Increased commitments to build local-level resilience

Output Indicator:

- # of cities and communities engaged on disaster resilience with the support of this programme

Activities:

- *Activity 2-1*: Support 5 major cities in implementing the disaster resilience scorecard that identifies the gaps and priority areas for investment including detailed sectoral assessments.
- *Activity 2-2*: Community-based DRR projects are implemented in selected communities (through local disaster management committees, elaboration of

²⁰ Indicators of the Disaster Resilience Scorecard will soon form the basis of ISO 37123 – Indicators for Urban Resilience

community-based DRR plans, community risk zone mapping, disaster response simulation exercises and structural small-scale mitigation projects).

- *Activity 2-3*: Training is held for Red Crescent staff and volunteers to support sustainable community DRR and to build up stronger linkages with local authorities and governments.

Result area 2: Strengthening the evidence and capacity for financial resilience and risk reduction at national and regional levels in Central Asia

Component 3: Quantify Regional Disaster Risks and Capacity Building on Risk Identification (World Bank) –

This component is aimed at improving the understanding and quantification of disaster risks in the region through identifying, assessing, mapping disaster risks to inform interventions aimed at strengthening of financial protection capacities, supporting decision-making on risk reduction and disaster and climate sensitive urban and development planning. In addition, the component includes capacity building on disaster risk assessment and its application in various aspects of disaster risk management and development sectors. This component strongly contributes to Priority 1 of Sendai Framework, with a contribution to Priority 2 and Priority 4.

The multi-hazard risk assessment undertaken under this component will achieve the level of quantification and robustness which can be applied for designing and relevant pricing for potential risk financing and insurance mechanisms. The types of hazards and countries to be included will be determined through close consultations with the governments, but given the hazard profile in the region and the current availability of catastrophic insurance products, flood, drought and earthquake are expected to be covered. The risk assessment will yield robust data on the numbers of people affected, infrastructure and building damage, agricultural impacts for different types of disasters and for frequent, less common and rare events. The effects of climate change on these hazards will also be considered, so to support long term planning and adaptation. The assessment will also consider how industrial activities – such as mining and tailing dams – could exacerbate the impacts of disasters, for example if flood waters intersect with mining tailings. While the risk assessment will be designed to meet the accepted standard for risk transfer, the data and information will vastly improve the ability of governments to develop risk reduction strategies, prioritised investment plans and disaster and climate risk informed urban and development plans. The risk model will also enable robust and rapid assessment of damages after disaster events, a process to complement the more traditional post-disaster needs assessment. To the extent possible, depending on availability of data, the assessment will analyse the impacts of disaster on vulnerable groups as well as gender implications of the impacts.

To ensure sufficient buy-in and support from the countries in the process and final results, a regional scientific and technical working group will be established from the early stages of the programme to provide technical guidance, inputs and supervision from design throughout the implementation of the multi-hazard risk assessment. This component also envisages cascading of the training and capacity building to local universities and research institutes to include younger professionals and experts.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) could be included in an advisory board for the work that will be undertaken under this Component. In the field of DRM in Central Asia, the ADB mainly focuses on mainstreaming DRM in infrastructure investment/lending projects.

Therefore, the risk information and risk modelling under the programme would be relevant for their work in the region and synergies could be created.

Output 3:

- Disaster risks are quantified and capacity on risk identification are enhanced

Output Indicator:

- # of new datasets on hazard, exposure, risk and historical damage available in the region thanks to support of this programme
- # of people trained on disaster risk assessment, disaggregated by sex

Activities:

- *Activity 3-1*: Establishment of a Regional Scientific and Technical Working Group to function as a platform between national and international experts on this topic for the implementation of the multi-hazard risk assessment²¹;
- *Activity 3-2*: Designing and implementing an industry standard Multi-Peril Risk Assessment for improved decision making on financial protection, response planning, risk informed developed and investments in risk reduction;
- *Activity 3-3*: Training and capacity building of experts and professionals on disaster risk assessment and its application.

Component 4: Establishing fundamental awareness and capacities for financial resilience at national and regional levels (led by World Bank)

This component is aimed at enhancing awareness and fundamental capacities for financial protection. This component is aligned with Priority two and three of the Sendai framework. Activities will include strengthening of national-level disaster risk finance solutions building on ongoing engagements and activities by the World Bank on strengthening financial protection against disasters in Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and increasingly in Uzbekistan. In Uzbekistan, technical workshops with officials from Ministry of Finance and other ministries / agencies highlighted the importance of various improvements, inter alia, tracking data on actual expenses after disasters, institutional processes of financing post disaster needs, assessing the feasibility of a dedicated disaster risk financing mechanism, etc. It will directly contribute to Sendai Framework Priority Action 4, and contribute to Sendai Framework Priority Action 2.

Furthermore, this component will carry out a feasibility study for possible regional solutions of sovereign disaster risk pooling to provide the Central Asia countries with access to quick financing for disaster response and recovery. As international experience has shown, such regional solutions need to be embedded into national financial protection strategies and linked to national risk financing mechanisms to ensure cost-effective, comprehensive, and sustainable protection.

In parallel, the component will include activities to build political commitment through policy dialogue to ensure strong political ownership by countries and political champions in development partners and regional institutions – a particularly important step for Central Asia.

Output 4:

²¹ This group can also link and support the UN Science and Technology Group under UNISDR.

- Awareness and capacities for financial resilience are established

Output Indicator:

- # of national-level disaster risk financing solutions recommended with the support of this project
- # of people trained on financial resilience, disaggregated by sex

Activities:

- *Activity 4-1*: Organisation of a regional capacity building forum on understanding risk and risk financing, such as those conducted in the framework of the Understanding Risk (UR) community of practice²²; Such forum will convene technical experts and practitioners, local and national-level decision-making agencies, universities and research institutions with students and young professionals, as well as civil society and private sector entities in order to promote the necessary understanding for risk-informed investment decisions through training events, plenary sessions etc. The forum would also bring in other IFIs and development actors active in Central Asia and would support knowledge exchange with governments from Mexico, Caribbean and Pacific where risk financing mechanisms are already in place. A collaborative session with ADB could also be convened during the Conference. A forum will be organised at the start of programme implementation (Year 1) to kick off activities and in Year 4 to showcase results and outcomes.
- *Activity 4-2*: Analysing national-level disaster risk financing solutions for selected countries and conducting capacity building activities; Depending on the country, proposed solutions could include access to contingent financing, developing or deepening national insurance systems for disaster, development of scalable social safety nets, and transfer of risk to the international market (either as a national or regional solution. To the extent possible, the analysis of existing financial mechanisms will include how they are targeting the vulnerable groups and considering gender sensitivities.
- *Activity 4-3*: Providing a set of recommendations on institutional, technical, legal and operational options, requirements, challenges and benefits of a regional disaster risk financing mechanism;
- *Activity 4-4*: Regional trainings, workshops and fora for capacity building, awareness raising, consensus building for regional collaboration on disaster risk financing.

Component 5: Community mapping for improved disaster risk management and awareness (World Bank)

Building on successes around the world, the Open Data for Resilience Initiative (OpenDRI) will provide support to Central Asian countries seeking to collect new data on the exposure of community assets to disaster risk, and to share and use this data for decision-making at national and sub-national levels for preparedness, risk reduction and risk financing.

²² UR is a global community of experts and practitioners in the field of disaster risk identification, specifically risk assessment and risk communication. Since 2014 UR frequently convenes international experts, scientists, technologies, governments, and international actors including the European Union (through the European Commission), as well as private sector entities involved in disaster risk management.

Using community mapping, government officials, NGOs, students and volunteers can be trained to collect data on community assets such as schools, administration buildings, cultural and religious heritage buildings, roads and so forth. In this process, volunteers based locally, nationally and globally, use satellite imagery to trace assets into open platforms. Communities then add valuable information to these objects such as types of facilities, use, structure types, age and so forth. This process both trains a wide range of citizens on mapping and analytical techniques but also generates valuable data for pre- and post-disaster decision making (for example, data on schools in Kathmandu Valley mapped using this approach in 2012 was incredibly valuable during the 2015 earthquake response). Working with communities and governments to understand their challenges, OpenDRI will ensure that countries receive the right solutions through a suite of open sources tools and open data approaches.

Output 5:

- Increased use of community mapping in the region

Output Indicator:

- # of communities with mapped buildings and infrastructure with the support of this project
- # of people trained on community mapping, disaggregated by sex

Activity:

- Activity 5-1: Community mapping for disaster risk management are implemented for selected countries and capacity building activities are conducted

4.3 Intervention logic

In order to build disaster and climate resilience in Central Asia, it is important to put in place and operationalise appropriate strategies and policies to promote disaster risk reduction using up-to-date disaster risk information (Specific Objective 1) as well as to improve ex-ante financial protection measures against disasters and consideration of risks in investment planning (Specific Objective 2).

Countries in Central Asia have limited experience in accumulating statistical data on disaster damages and assessing hazard levels, development of data on exposure (e.g. inventory of buildings, infrastructure and assets) and vulnerability. This is a severe limiting factor in the development of risk reduction strategies and investment plans and hampers an understanding at the national and local level of the risk from disasters and climate change. Output 1 will allow governments to understand their losses (socio-economic) at the lowest level allowing them to address the challenges through sound investments plans. Output 1 will also highlight the changes to current climatic conditions and potential risks that it may invite, which would be factored in the strategies. In Central Asia, the impacts of natural hazards often cross-national boundaries. This is the case for extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts, as well as medium to large scale earthquakes. Engagement of the Centre established in Almaty with the help of UNISDR and EC under Output 1-2, will allow stronger regional cooperation and sustainability of the efforts. While regional and national efforts aim at building resilience, engagement and building the capacity at local level is necessary to ensure that both lives and livelihoods are protected. Output 2 will downscale efforts at the national level and at the same time build capacity of local governments including volunteer organisations.

As quantified disaster risk information is largely missing in Central Asia, a regional multi-hazard risk assessment will be conducted to provide governments with sufficient technical information and analysis for planning ex-ante financial protection mechanisms against disasters at national and regional levels and risk reduction investments (Output 3). In parallel, various analytics and capacity building activities on disaster risk financing will enhance governments awareness and capacities to plan and consider adopting appropriate disaster risk financing mechanisms (Output 4). Community mapping activities will also be conducted to enhance communities' awareness on disaster risks as well as to complement local level data collection methodology (Output 5). Achieving these outputs will require: strong commitment by the CESDRR to actively reach out to the Central Asian countries and engage with relevant ministries; governments to make sufficient data accessible; and, relevant policy-makers and practitioners to participate in the programme activities. Continuous engagement with and understanding of the programme at highest levels within the government will also be needed to adopt disaster risk financing solutions and to utilise disaster risk assessments to inform investment decision making.

Capacity building of the CESDRR will be done through all components in their respective areas throughout the programme implementation with the aim to upgrade it to become the 'Center of Excellence' on DRR in the long term.

The regional dialogue to build up to the realisation of potential regional disaster risk financing mechanism will be fostered through multiple approaches. First, awareness raising of financial and economic costs of disasters and technical support on financial protection mechanisms will be promoted at the national level to engage the Ministries of Finance and enhance their understanding on disaster risk financing concepts and options. Second, multiple workshops and forum will be convened at the regional level to gradually explain the potential benefits of regional risk sharing. Third, opportunities of key regional high-level events will be pursued to elevate the dialogue on DRM and disaster risk financing.

Specific visibility guidelines in line with the EU's communication and visibility Manual for EU External Action will be developed for the programme.

A programme management and coordination mechanism between the World Bank/UNISDR and EU delegation(s) leading on the implementation of this programme will be developed. This mechanism will build on experience gained in other EU-funded programmes implemented by WB-GFDRR and by UNISDR.

The implementing partners will also organise suitable Programme inauguration and handing over events involving local and international media, to ensure commensurate donor visibility but also enhance awareness of funded interventions and challenges in the DRM sector in the countries. Furthermore, frequent visits to programme sites to promote public awareness actions during implementation and in the presence of the local media and announcements in printed and electronic media shall be undertaken.

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country/countries.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.1 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 72 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Action Document.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

5.3 Implementation modalities

Both in indirect and direct management, the Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures affecting the respective countries of operation²³.

5.3.1 Indirect management with the World Bank

A part of this action [Result area 2] may be implemented in indirect management with the World Bank. This implementation entails all the activities listed in section 4.2 falling under Result area 2 (Component 1,2 and 3). This implementation is justified because the World Bank has a strong field presence with technical, operational and country specialists in all beneficiary countries. The World Bank has a long-term experience in capacity building on disaster risk and developing innovative solutions to mitigate risk and mainstream DRM into their development strategies.

5.3.2 Indirect management with the UNISDR

A part of this action [Result area 1 except component 2-output 2.2] may be implemented in indirect management with the. This implementation entails all of the activities listed in section 4.2 falling under Result area 1 except for Component 2 output 2.2 for which UNISDR will subcontract the IFRC. This implementation is justified because the UNISDR is the focal point in the United Nations system for the coordination of disaster reduction. UNISDR has the expertise in capacity-building and advocacy on DRR issues and substantial data on disaster risk. Moreover, UNISDR has been engaged with the European Commission in the region. Notably, it helped to establish the Almaty Center for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction (CESDRR) together with DG ECHO.

5.4 Indicative budget

	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution identified
5.3. Strengthening financial resilience and		

²³ https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/restrictive_measures-2017-04-26-clean.pdf

accelerating risk in Central Asia composed of		
5.3.1. – Indirect management with the World Bank	4,300,000	300,000 EUR
5.3.2. – Indirect management with UNISDR	3,750,000	150,000 EUR
5.7 – Evaluation, 5.8 - Audit	Costs for the evaluations are already included in the amounts under 5.1.1. and 5.1.2	N.A.
5.9– Communication and visibility	Costs for communications and visibility are already included in the amounts under 5.1.1. and 5.1.2	N.A.
Totals	8,050,000	450,000 EUR
Total overall		8,500,000

5.5 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The action will be implemented under indirect management with the World Bank and UNISDR. An administration agreement will be signed between the European Commission and the World Bank Group on the basis of the revised Trust Funds and Co-financing Framework Agreement signed between the European Commission and World Bank Group.

The contribution will be implemented according to the rules of the existing GFDRR Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) as referenced in the GFDRR Partnership Charter. The MDTF's Steering Committee ("Consultative Group"), to which the European Commission is a member, sets the overall policies and adopts amongst others the project approval procedures and other operational guidelines for the implementation of activities.

A second administration agreement will be signed between the European Commission and UNISDR. UNISDR will subcontract a part of the action to IFRC.

The programme will have a programme steering committee co-chaired by the EU, the World Bank, UNISDR, IFRC, CA countries, ADB and others will participate as members as deemed appropriate. The Steering Committee is expected to meet at least once a year.

A programme management and coordination mechanism between the World Bank/UNISDR and EU delegation(s) leading on the implementation of this programme will be developed. This mechanism will build on experience gained in other EU-funded programmes implemented by WB-GFDRR and UNISDR²⁴.

²⁴ Like for example the ACP-EU Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa.

5.6 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities and costs for this are included in the overall costs. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

5.7 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, a mid-term and a final evaluation will be carried out for the whole action via independent consultants contracted by the World Bank (Mid-term evaluation) and by UNISDR (Final evaluation).

The mid-term evaluation will be carried out to highlight any programme areas that may need adjustment.

The final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that there may be possibly follow-up actions.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partners and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

5.8 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

5.9 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.4 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or

entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

Specifically the following is foreseen:

The implementing partners will also organise suitable Programme inauguration and handing over events involving local and international media, to ensure commensurate donor visibility but also enhance awareness of funded interventions and challenges in the DRM sector in the countries. Furthermore, frequent visits to programme sites to promote public awareness actions during implementation and in the presence of the local media and announcements in printed and electronic media shall be undertaken.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY) ²⁵

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the financing decision. When it is not possible to determine the outputs of an action at formulation stage, intermediary outcomes should be presented and the outputs defined during inception of the overall programme and its components. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for including the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) for the output and outcome indicators whenever it is relevant for monitoring and reporting purposes. Note also that indicators should be disaggregated by sex whenever relevant.

	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Impact	To build disaster and climate resilience in Central Asia,	Improvement of disaster risk reduction and resilience building in CA region through increased availability of robust risk-information and deeper understanding of options to manage and reduce these risks through time	Low/weak level of disaster and climate resilience in CA	Improved disaster and climate resilience in CA	UNISDR reports. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank Reports • SGDS indicator 1.5.1 and 1.5.2 • Sendai Framework monitor, targets A,B and C 	.
Outcomes	SO1: Increased use of risk and disaster data in decision and policy making.	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction	0 Countries with a DRR strategy and plan of action (2018)	At least 4 countries develop and adopt a DRR plan of action that's part of the National Strategy (2023)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government acts, regulations, plans, & communications • Sendai Framework monitoring reports • National DRR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical Disaster losses are available and captured at lowest administrative level • National government agreed to make the

²⁵ Mark indicators aligned with the relevant programming document mark with '*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '**'.

		strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030			Strategies.	dataset public
	SO2: Financial resilience and risk informed investment planning improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of national or sub-national governments adopting new or enhanced disaster risk financing solutions or applying risk assessment results in investment decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 (2018) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 (2023) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government acts, regulations, plans, & communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governments in countries supported by the programme maintain an ongoing engagement on disaster risk financing and disaster risk assessment, and express interest in using technical information to support decision-making Sufficient interest from policy-makers, practitioners and EU staff
	Component 1: Supporting the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR through data, governance and regional cooperation					
Outputs	Output 1-1. SO1: Disaster losses are measured, aligned with the international agreements (Sendai Framework/Sustainable Development Goals reporting)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of countries reporting on Sendai Framework and linked Sustainable Development Goals with the support of this 	0 (2018) countries reporting against all 7 targets	At least all 4 (2023) CA countries are able to report against 7 targets of the Sendai Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sendai Framework monitor Annual reports Press releases/ web stories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governments in countries maintain an ongoing engagement in Sendai Framework reporting National Sendai Framework focal points are available and active

		project				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •CESDRR actively reaches out to CA member states and engages with relevant ministries
Output 1-2. SO1: Stronger relationship and engagement established between Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and the CESDRR.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of trainings/worksh ops/capacity building programmes/me etings/events organised at CESDRR 	0 (2018) regional events aiming at disaster risk reduction taking place at the centre with full	At least 4 (2023) events organised allowing full participation of all CA countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting reports • UNISDR reports • News stories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Sendai Framework focal points are available and active • CESDRR actively reaches out to CA member states and engages with relevant ministries <p>Member states agree to cooperate amongst each other and with CESDRR</p>	
Component 2: Increased commitments to build local-level resilience						
Output 2. SO1: Increased commitments to build local-level resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of cities and communities engaged on disaster resilience with the support of this programme 	0 (2018)	At least 4 (2023) local governments and volunteers trained on DRR from the 5 CA countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local reports from the City Disaster Resilience Scorecard. • Training reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City/Local Governments in countries maintain an ongoing participation in the action • No Major political changes take place 	
Component 3: Quantify Regional Disaster Risks and Capacity Building on Risk Identification						
Output 3. SO2: Disaster risks are quantified and capacity on risk identification are enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of new datasets on hazard, exposure, risk and historical damage available in the region thanks to support of this programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 (2018) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 (2023) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster risk assessment report results • Progress reports • Training summary reports, list of participants and evidence of feedback from participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient data is made accessible by governments • Sufficient interest from policy-makers and practitioners to participate 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of people trained on disaster risk assessment, disaggregated by sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 (2018) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 (2023) 		
Component 4: Establishing fundamental awareness and capacities for financial resilience at national and regional levels						
Output 4. SO2 : Awareness and capacities for financial resilience are established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of national-level disaster risk financing solutions recommended with the support of this programme • # of people trained on financial resilience, disaggregated by sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 (2018) • 0 (2018) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 (2023) • 40 (2023) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis report results • Progress reports • Training summary reports, list of participants and evidence of feedback from participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient data is made accessible by governments • Sufficient interest from policy-makers and practitioners to participate 	
Component 5: Community mapping for improved disaster risk management and awareness						
Output 5. SO2: Increased use of community mapping in the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of communities with mapped buildings and infrastructure with the support of this programme • # of people trained on community mapping, disaggregated by sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 (2018) • 0 (2018) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 (2023) • 100 (2023) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community maps • Progress reports • Training summary reports, list of participants and evidence of feedback from participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient interest from policy-makers and practitioners to participate • Sufficient political and social stability maintains during the programme 	