



With funding support from:



Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Republic of Korea

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation into Development Policies and Planning Workshop

Manila, Philippines on August 19-21, 2015



Executive Summary

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States on 18 March 2015 at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) in Sendai City, Japan. To monitor global progress of the Sendai Framework a set of global and national SFDRR indicators is being developed by an open-ended intergovernmental working group (OEIWG), for which technical support will be provided by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and a group of experts. The Sendai Framework indicators will be agreed by December 2016 and will to the degree possible align with the monitoring and review mechanisms of the SDGs and the climate conventions. Therefore at the same time UN Agencies are proposing disaster risk reduction indicators to be included in the SDGs, through the 'Open-ended Working Group' in New York. While a set of mandatory core indicators developed by the open-ended intergovernmental working group (OEIWG) will monitor the global targets of the Sendai Framework, the Sendai Framework also states that countries should develop national indicators to monitor the implementation of the Sendai Framework as appropriate.

Since 2013, the UNISDR has led technical work to propose a comprehensive framework of indicators that will allow the objective monitoring of countries' and other stakeholders' efforts to effectively manage disaster risk. The rationale is to provide countries with a long list of possible indicators, from which they can choose, as applicable for their country context and national priorities. This initiative is work in progress, and thus it is important to critically examine/pilot at country level the indicators developed so far, test their validity and ensure they are both anchored in existing national priorities and adjusted to the country context. The indicators are expected to measure global and national targets, provide a political steer of action, substantive information to enhance risk-informed decision making, and promote a broader resilience approach.

As a collaboration between UNISDR, UNDP and with conceptual advise from ODI, several countries have piloted earlier versions of disaster risk reduction indicators since 2014, among them Mozambique, Paraguay, Armenia, Japan and Indonesia. The findings of these country pilots have informed political and expert discussions throughout the intergovernmental process to the WCDRR in Sendai, on meaningful and comprehensive disaster risk reduction indicators and will continue to inform the work of the open-ended intergovernmental working group (OEIWG).

The current updated indicator proposal will be piloted by UNISDR in Philippines, Fiji, Uruguay, Italy and Lebanon between August and November 2015.

The piloting exercise will be an initial step to tailor a list of national indicators, monitoring the revised national and local DRR strategies as of 2017, to reflect the country priorities and context.

By participating in the piloting exercise, the country can channel its concerns and recommendations directly to the intergovernmental negotiations taking place between end September 2015 and December 2016, and will have a voice to provide a 'feasibility-check' to global proposals.

The workshop was organized by UNISDR Incheon Office under the lead of the Office of Civil Defense, with participants from DSWD (Response), DOST (Prevention and Mitigation), DILG

(Preparedness), NEDA (Recovery and Rehabilitation), Climate Change Commission (CCC), Dept of Budget and Mgmt (DBM), Dept of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Dept of Education (DepED), Dept of Health (DOH), Dept of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Dept of Finance (DOF), Govt Service and Insurance System (GSIS), Housing and Urban Devt Coordinating Council (HUDCC), Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB), Phil Red Cross (PRC), Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines (ULAP), Disaster Risk Reduction Network (DRRNet) and Corporate Network for Disaster Response (CNDR) and civil society as well as the NSCB.

The workshop introduced the current global processes developing SDG targets on DRR as well as proposing an indicator system for the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction. Participants had then the chance to present monitoring work around MDGs and HFA, as well as existing disaster data, collected by the National Statistics Office. Participants then discussed challenges in monitoring as well as in linking the disaster risk management agenda with the sustainable development and the climate change agenda.

The proposed System of indicators for the Sendai Framework and its difference to the HFA Monitoring System was introduced, and working groups evaluated some of the indicators according to their feasibility, applicability, and assigned responsible agencies and linkages to the NDRRMP.

Two additional days led by the Incheon Office in collaboration with IRP went through the entire list of proposed national indicators and identified their applicability and feasibility as well as challenges in data collection to support them. Finally a implementation action plan for the coming year was drafted with participants on day three.



Background:

Typhoon Hagupit, known in the Philippines as **Typhoon Ruby**, was one of the most intense tropical cyclones in 2014, tied with Typhoon Vongfong in terms of maximum sustained winds. Typhoon Hagupit particularly impacted the Philippines in early December 2014. Hagupit, the twenty-second named storm and the eleventh typhoon of the annual typhoon season, started as a tropical storm on December 1 and then became a typhoon the next day. A day after it left at least 21 people dead, according to the Red Cross, and sent more than a million others into shelters in the Philippines.

This storm comes one year after the central Philippines were devastated by **Super Typhoon Haiyan**, that claimed more than 6,300 lives, displacing four (4) million, and cost the economy around \$12 billion in damages.

The policies adopted by the Philippines toward disaster preparedness and response are reflective of the actions being taken by governments and communities around Asia and the Pacific. This involves taking a broader view of managing disasters, often called disaster resilience.

Disaster resilience encompasses actions beyond simply responding to and recovering from disasters. It seeks to focus funding, expertise, programs, and policies on how to make communities better able to absorb the shocks related to disasters. This involves early warning systems, improved public information programs, better coordinated evacuation procedures, and a host of other measures.

UNISDR is closely partnering with the Philippines to support development of more disaster resilient cities and communities. After Super Typhoon Haiyan/Yolanda hit the Philippines in November 2013, UNISDR have been actively engages through its Regional and Sub-regional offices and the UNISDR Global Education and Training Institute (GETI) to providing needed capacity development, policy advise and tailored technical assistance to national and local government to be able to conduct assessment of disaster risks at national and local levels as well as providing needed tools, methodology and training to support the process of the Resilience Action Plans preparations based on findings of the previously conducted disaster risk assessment exercises. Asia and the Pacific region and Philippine is particularly vulnerable to disasters. Between 1970 and 2010, disasters and natural hazards caused an estimated 1.7 million deaths in the region, which was more than half the global total. Extreme weather events are expected to increase in the years to come because of the onset of climate change.



Workshop Content and Methodology

Methodology: The training approach is based on principles of adult learning as a short and intensive (3-4 days) in-service training workshop for high level government officials with a focus on combination of content presentations and group work exercises to master the use proposed tools and approaches as well as using peer to peer learning through sharing from own best practices, experience and lessons learned.

The course is also designed in a way to model a variety of effective and interactive training methodologies, including demonstrations, practices, group exercises and discussion, brain-storming, presentation of case studies from developed and developing countries on implementing of each of 10 Essentials for Resilience, role play, games, and presentation.

Structure: Training course is composed of 9 Modules broken down for 16 Sessions (3 Days).

Materials and Tools: Each session includes an introduction, learning objectives, participatory methodologies, and activities. Proposed tools to be introduced and used at the workshop include:

- **Disaster Resilience Scorecard Tool** (for National Disaster Risks Assessment and Analysis)
- **UNISDR-GETI's Country and City Resilience Action Planning Template/Matrix**

Below is the List of the UNISDR-GETI's Training Course 10 Modules for the Workshops.

Section	UNISDR-GETI's Training Course Modules
Section 1: DRR & CCA Concepts	Module 1: DRR and CCA Concepts and Current Tendencies in Mainstreaming DRR and CCA into Development Policies, Frameworks and Programmes
Section 2: Understanding Adapting and Using the tools to conduct assessment of Disaster Risks and Develop Resilient Countries/Cities Action Plans	Module 2: Getting to know the UNISDR 10 Essentials/Principles for Building National and City Resilience. Case study for each of 10 Essentials for Resilience
	Module 3: Applying the Disaster Resilience Scorecard Tool, to conduct assessment and analysis of Disaster Risks at national and local level
	Module 4: Concepts and Case Studies of Mainstreaming DRR and CCA for Sustainable Development Through Sectoral Programmes (<i>i.e. Governance, Financing DRR, Climate Change, Environment, Risk Based Land Use Management & Planning, Critical Infrastructure, Housing, Livelihood Protection, Safe Schools and Hospitals, Early Warning Systems, etc.</i>)
	Module 5: Developing and implementing Resilience Action Plan. Proposed Methodology with Steps and the Approach.
Section 3: Planning the way forward	Module 6: Setting Indicators for Resilience Action Plan Monitoring, Evaluating & Follow up
	Module 7: Building Effective Partnerships at all levels and Developing a Strategy/Roadmap for finalizing, endorsing, linking and effectively implementing Resilience Action Plans
	Module 8: Sharing experiences, best practices and models for Country-to-Country and Capacity Development models and programs

Module 9: Scaling up Disaster Risk Assessment and Resilience Action Plans Preparation Process at Regional and Local level.

Module:10: Ensuring Greater Impact of the Resilience Action Plans and Facilitating Change Process at National, Regional and Local level

Proposed Structure by Days for two (2) Training Workshop for High level Government Officials

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
Mainstreaming DRR and CCA into Development, Concepts, Issues, Challenges and Tendencies	Using Disaster Resilience Scorecard Tool for conducting Disaster Risk Assessment and Analysis	Developing the 1 st DRAFT of Resilience Action Plan Setting Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation for the Resilience Action Plan Developing a Strategy/Road-map for further finalization, endorsement and effective implementation of the Resilience Action Plan



General Briefing about the Training sessions

Day 1 of the Workshop:

Expected Outcomes: ‘Pilot – Philippines’

- 1) Take stock of the experience of measuring progress against MDGs, Climate Change Conventions and HFA in Philippines, the existing disaster data being collected through the national statistics office, and explore options for harmonized monitoring (and reporting)
- 2) Link National and Global indicators to existing national plans objectives and priorities and current UNDAF
- 3) Develop a work plan for two months ‘secondary source research’ which will be carried out in country assessing existing data in each institution to support the indicators, validate current

proposal of indicators on applicability and feasibility and choose indicators for the country context

Main Discussion Outcomes proposed indicator system

- Disaster risk information exists in Philippines in terms of health, housing and land use, climate change, education and training, risk fund assistance, recovery operations, civil defense etc.
- MDGs have been monitored but data has not easily been available at local level, as local governments often struggle with developing data, an existing MDG tracking tool was not widely used at local level
- Data development is costly and not always a priority
- Participants felt that continuous dialogue on implementation was needed, not just at the time of evaluation
- Participants also stressed that lack of training of government officials and low capacity would hinder monitoring attempts
- As MDGs didn't link monitoring to DRR and CCA, the question remained how the SDGs monitoring system will relate to DRR and CCA, which is necessary from national point of view
- Participants also mentioned that Philippines development plans are not yet disaster risk sensitive and need to be revised
- Development projects should be evaluated in terms of their risk and climate change sensitivity
- Health for instance was measured under the MDGs but DRR measures were not included, which had to be reported in the HFA report, in future monitoring this has to be linked and aligned
- Statistics Office collects environment statistics only, disaster data comes from the NDRRMC
- Need for an integrated database for disaster related statistics, which has been initiated through a disaster information proposal and a technical working group on disaster statistics, chair is NEDA vice chair the OCD
- The limited availability of disaster loss data at national level to all stakeholders was raised

Outcomes of working groups

- Indicators were mostly judged applicable and easily understandable
- Indicators feasible if supporting data is available
- Some indicators could be modified and extended to country context
- Some indicators too broad, others too narrow
- There were suggestions to allow countries to qualify 'no' answer with a narrative
- Indicators can easily be linked to NDRRMP
- Participants raised that reporting should be six-monthly or yearly, not bi-annually as it is more difficult for institutions to remember all progress when the time period is two years long
- Information on critical infrastructure in Philippines is limited
- Data documents especially at local level are sometimes unreadable and in hard copies

Follow up

1. National consultant supervised by UNISDR, Mr. Manny de Guzman, will work for a period of two months with stakeholders to get in-depth information on feasibility and data availability and capacity; he will closely work with the Task Team of UNDAF Outcome Area 4, as agreed with the UNCT and the UNRC
2. Philippines will produce a 5 minute video, led by OCD with participation of the Statistics Office, providing feedback on the impression of government institutions of the indicators system, feasibility and applicability to revise the national DRRMP
3. In October (13-15) a follow-up workshop will present the findings of the indicator pilot, present a list of indicators chosen by the government of Philippines and on request of OCD also provide a refresher training on disaster loss databases with the aim to apply the commonly used desinventar methodology to existing disaster loss data in Philippines, currently this methodology is used in about 90 countries and will likely become a standard to develop baselines against the Sendai global targets



DAYS 2 and 3:

The agenda of Training workshop on Day 2 and 3 was designed around the key objective for Reviewing Philippines National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Action Plan (NDRRMP) 2011-2028 aiming to align it to Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 Priority Area and Global Targets. Day 2 and 3 content was based on series of group exercises to use 2 UNISDR ONEA-GETI developed new action plan review and planning tools and following core training modules materials and PPT's namely,

- Module 1: Conduction a review of existing NDRRM Plan 2011-2028 using the UNISDR ONEA-GETI developed tool for Desk review with draft indicators grouped under Sendai framework 4 Priority Areas;
- Module 2: Case Studies from both Developed and Developing countries of Mainstreaming DRR into National Sectoral Programmes for Socio-Economic Development grouped under the SFDRR Priority for Action # 1: Understanding Disaster Risk, Priority for Action # 2: Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk, Priority for Action # 3: Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience, and SFDRR Priority for Action # 4: Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response, and to "Build Back Better" in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction and

- **Module 3: Developing a biannual Work-Plan plan** on what needs to be done to ensure alignment of existing Philippines NDRRM Plan 2011-28 with Sendai Framework priority areas and global targets using UNISDR ONEA-GETI developed Work Planning Template.

The participants of the workshop were given a possibility to work in groups to conduct the review of existing NDRRM Plan and identify the gaps and areas that can be further strengthen to ensure greater alignment with Sendai Framework as well as develop a draft Work-plan for the period of Oct 2015-Dec 2016 on how and what they need to do to revise/amend and harmonize existing country DRR strategies and NDRRM Plan 2011 -2028 with International Sendai Framework for DRR.

Overall there is a strong commitment from the country high level development ministries officials and expert teams to support the harmonization of the existing plans and strategies with Sendai Framework and be engaged in its implementation in their home countries.

There is also clear understanding of the need of broader engagement of multiple stakeholders both at national and regional levels. Draft version of the Work-Plan and Review tool as well as Agenda and List of Participants of the workshop is provided below in the Attachments 1 to 4.



Conclusion:

The training which is a continuation of a joint effort between the Philippines NDRRMC and UNISDR helped in boosting the implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. The training workshop was characterized by the high level of engagement of the participants and their commitment in aligning their National Action Plan and Strategies to Sendai Framework and effective implementation in Philippines. The training has helped to harmonise existing DRRM Action Plan and strategies with Sendai Framework and develop capacities of national government officials to effectively engage and support implementing Sendai Framework in Philippines by providing tools to manage disaster risk and contributed to the definition of policies and plans. The joint programme with Government of Philippines (funded by Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs) will continue and envisage convening 2 more workshops (1 for National Government on Oct, 2015 and 1 ToT for Resource Persons appointed by NDRRMC on Dec.2015) aiming to further supporting national government officials to effectively implement Sendai Framework in Philippines.

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ATTACHMENT # 1

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation into Development Policies and Planning Workshop

Manila, Philippines on August 19-21, 2015

Agenda

Day 1: 'Piloting indicator proposal for the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and disaster risk reduction indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals'. Philippines Start-up Consultation Workshop

19 August 2015 Wednesday	DAY 1 Sessions	Facilitators/ Presenters
09:00 – 09:15	Opening Session and Introduction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Remarks 	GOV Philippines, UN Res Rep
09:15 – 09:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of participants; facilitators and resource persons; workshop purpose, objectives, outcomes and methodology; Review of agenda (10 minutes) • Overview of current status of global policy processes: Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group, SDGs (10 minutes) • Relevance of Disaster Management and Development in Philippines: an overview (10 minutes) 	National Consultant Rhea Katsanakis, UNISDR GOV Philippines
09:45 – 11:00	Session 1: Experience of monitoring implementation of MDGs and HFAs in Philippines: an overview Facilitator: Philippines Civil Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring progress on MDGs; Philippines' experience in monitoring progress against the MDGs; localizing MDGs; addressing of cross-cutting issues (15 minutes) • Monitoring progress on HFA; Philippines' experience in using the HFA monitor; tracking progress at the local level, inter-sectorial collaboration (15 minutes) • Open discussion on monitoring challenges; lessons learned, ideas for the future (45 minutes) 	GOV Philippines National Consultant
Coffee Break		
11:15 – 13:00	Session 2: Towards a complementary global measurement framework for DRR and development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitator: UNCT member Disaster Risk Reduction in the SDGs: Proposed DRR related targets and indicators (15 minutes) • The Sendai Framework for DRR, targets and proposed indicator system: Overview of concept and layers, mandatory global indicators (30 minutes) • Open Discussion: How can we achieve complementarity between the two measurement systems? What would it mean for the national authorities? (60 minutes) 	UNDP CO Rhea Katsanakis, UNISDR

Lunch Break		
14:00 -15:30	<p>Session 3: Examples of proposed national indicators to measure the Sendai Framework for DRR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitator: UNCT member Introduction to Group Work and distribution of participants into three working groups (10 minutes) <p>Work in Groups:</p> <p>Group 1: Priority action 1: Understanding Risk</p> <p>Group 2: Priority Action 2: Governance</p> <p>Group 3: Priority Action 3 & 4: Investment, Preparedness and BBB</p>	<p>Rhea Katsanakis, UNISDR</p> <p>National Consultant</p>
15:30 – 16:10	<p>Session 3: Examples of proposed national indicators to measure the Sendai Framework for DRR (<i>Continued</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitator: Philippines Civil Protection Working Groups reporting back to plenary (10 minutes each + discussion) <p>Each Working Group chooses one member to provide feedback from the group work</p>	<p>National Consultant</p>
Coffee Break		
16:10- 17:30	<p>Session 4: Next steps in indicator piloting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitator: Philippines Civil Protection Next steps and work plan for the next two months How to test proposed global and national indicators during the pilot study? Expected Outputs, stakeholders? Who will do what? 	<p>National Consultant</p>

Day 2-3: Reviewing Philippines National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Action Plan (NDRRMP) 2011-2028 aiming to align it to Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 Priority Area and Global Targets.



20 August 2015 Thursday	DAY 2 Sessions
9.00 – 11.30	<p>Session 5: Review and analysis of existing Philippines National NDRRMP 2011-2028 and the progress with Implementation of the NDRRMP Priority Projects and and Short and Medium Term Plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Presentation:</u> <i>“Progress and Issues Identified in implementing Philippines NDRRMP”</i> by NDRRMC-Philippines - <u>Presentation:</u> <i>“Finding a common language and Introduction of trends in disaster risk reduction”</i> by Armen ROSTOMYAN (UNISDR ONEA-GETI) <p><u>Plenary Discussion:</u> <i>“Progress and Issues identified in implementing Philippines NDRRMP”</i></p>
11.30 – 11.45	Coffee break
11.45– 13.00	<p>Session 6: Rewiewing Philippines NDRRMP 2011- using HFA and Sendai Framework for DRR Additional Indicators for Priority Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Presentation:</u> <i>“Introducing HFA and Sendai Framework Indicators for Priority Areas”</i> by Armen ROSTOMYAN (UNISDR ONEA-GETI) <p><u>Working Group Discussion:</u> <i>“Using HFA and Sendai Framework indicators to assess risk management situation in the Philippines”</i></p>
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch
13:30 – 15.00	<p>Session 7: Rewiewing Philippines NDRRMP 2011- using HFA and Sendai Framework for DRR Additional Indicators for Priority Areas</p> <p><u>Working Group Discussion:</u> <i>“Using HFA and Sendai Framework indicators to assess risk management situation in the Philippines”</i></p> <p><u>Plenary Discussion:</u> <i>“ Presenting Group Work Outcomes”</i></p>
15.00 – 15.15	Coffee break
15.15 – 17.30	<p>Session 8: Mainstreaming DRR into National Sectoral Programmes for Socio-Economic Development with Case Studies on SFDRR Priority for Action # 1: <u>Understanding Disaster Risk</u>, and SFDRR Priority for Action # 2: <u>Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk</u> (Part 1) (Governance, Finance)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Presentation:</u> <i>“Mainstreaming DRR and CCA into National Sectoral Programmes with Case Studies SFDRR Priority Areas 1 and 2”</i> by Gerry POTUTAN (IRP) <p><u>Plenary Discussion:</u> <i>“Sharing participants own experience on Sectoral Programmes”</i></p>



21 August 2015 Friday	DAY 3 Sessions
9.00 – 11.30	<p>Session 9: Developing and Implementing Bi-or/Annual Detailed National DRR Work Plan and Alligning existing Action Plans to Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 Four (4) Priority Areas and Seven (7) Global Targets and Setting Indicators for National Action Plan Monitoring, Evaluation and Follow Up.(PART 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Presentation:</u> <i>“Approach, Methodology and Tools for Developing and Implementing National Detailed, Annual-Bi Annual DRR Action Plans and Work Plans”</i> by Armen ROSTOMYAN (UNISDR ONEA-GETI) - <u>Presentation:</u> <i>“Setting Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation of National Annual-Bi Annual DRR Action Plans and Work Plans”</i> by Armen ROSTOMYAN (UNISDR ONEA-GETI)
11.30 – 11.45	Coffee break
11.45– 13.00	<p>Session 10: Developing and Implementing Bi-or/Annual Detailed National DRR Work Plan and Alligning existing Action Plans to Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 Four (4) Priority Areas and Seven (7) Global Targets and Setting Indicators for National Action Plan Monitoring, Evaluation and Follow Up.(PART 1)</p> <p><u>Working Group Discussion:</u> To develop Draft version of Bi-or/Annual Detailed National DRR Action Plan alligned with SFDRR 4 Priority Areas (PART 1. for Prioriy Areas 1 and 2 only).</p>
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch
13:30 – 15.00	<p>Session 11: Mainstreaming DRR into National Sectoral Programmes for Socio-Economic Development with Case Studies on SFDRR Priority for Action # 3: <u>Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience</u>, and SFDRR Priority for Action # 4: <u>Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response, and to “Build Back Better” in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction</u> (Part 2) (Environment, CCA, Infrastructure, Health, Housing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Presentation:</u> <i>“Mainstreaming DRR and CCA into National Sectoral Programmes with Case Studies SFDRR Priority Areas 1 and 2”</i> by Gerry POTUTAN (IRP) <p>Plenary Discussion: <i>“Sharing participants own experience on Sectoral Programmes”</i></p>
15.00 – 15.15	Coffee break
15.15 – 17.30	<p>Session 12: Developing and Implementing Bi-or/Annual Detailed National DRR Work Plan and Alligning existing Action Plans to Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 Four (4) Priority Areas and Seven (7) Global Targets. (PART 2)</p> <p><u>Working Group Discussion:</u> To develop Draft version of Bi-or/Annual Detailed National DRR Action Plan alligned with SFDRR 4 Priority Areas (PART 2. for Prioriy Areas 3 and 4).</p> <p><u>Plenary Discussion:</u> <i>“ Presenting Group Work Outcomes “</i></p>
17:30- 18:00	<p>Next Steps, Wrap Up and Evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrap up of Workshop and Evaluation • Workshop closure

ATTACHMET 2: List of Participants



**Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation into
Development Policies and Planning Workshop
Magellan Hall, Discovery Suite, August 20, 2015**

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ATTACHMENT # 3

DRAFT WORK PLAN FOR ALLIGNING PHILIPPINES NDRRM ACTION PLAN 2011-2028 WITH SENDAI FRAMEWORK PRIORITY AREAS and GLOBAL TARGETS

For Calendar Year/s (CY)- Oct.2015-Dec.2016

Country Name	<i>PHILIPPINES</i>
SFDRR Country Focal Point (FP) Name	NDRRMC
FP Position	
FP Contact Details	

Breakdown of Objectives, Activities and Indicators for Each of SFDRR Priority Areas

SFDRR Priority Area 1: Understanding Disaster Risk:

Policies and practices for disaster risk management should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment Priority

#	OBJECTIVE/ WORK AREA	ACTION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME	RESPONSIBILITY
1	TO REGULARLY REVIEW THE FINANCIAL CAPACITY TO ABSORB THE PROBABLE MAXIMUM LOSS FROM DIFFERENT HAZARDS. (A18)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitute a Review Committee composed of SMEs and NGAs focal points, and defining its functions and deliverables. 2. Committee will set the period required to review. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Committee formed. 2. Number of reviews conducted. 3. Percentage of stakeholders which rated the reviews satisfactory or better. 4. Percentage of review products are used for formulating guidelines and policies. 	September-March 2016	NDRRMC
2	To formulate a policy to utilize the information produced by the public (A23)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitute a committee to formulate the proper guidelines, policies and protocol for crowd sourcing 2. Formulate needed guidelines including the process of cross verification 3. Advocate the drafted policy 4. Development of IEC strategy and materials 5. Agreement signed between the Government and the online sites 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy formulated and approved 2. Increased number of validated reports 3. Number of organizations / media company 4. Number of agreements signed 	September-December 2015	NDRRMC , ICT Office-DOST

Priority Area 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk:

Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is of great importance for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk.

#	OBJECTIVE/ WORK AREA	ACTION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME	RESPONSIBILITY
1	To enhance and harmonize existing DRR and CCA mechanisms, processes and policies in accordance with the SFDRR (B5)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Constitute a committee to review existing policies, mechanisms and guidelines2. Regional Consultation workshops	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Harmonized and enhanced DRR and CCA mechanisms, policies and processes2. Number of consultation workshops conducted	24 months	NDRRMC, CCC, DoF, NEDA, DBM, COA

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results of Risk Assessment as basis for retrofitting infrastructures in MM 	End of September 2016	
		2.4. Include risk evaluation as part of the requirements of securing permit for construction of new private schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All newly-constructed private schools have complied with the risk evaluation requirements prior to operation 	Starting A.Y. 2016-2017	DepEd and CHED
		2.5. Advocate to private school associations the inclusion of risk evaluation as a requirement for accreditation of existing private schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing private schools are compliant with the risk evaluation requirement for accreditation 	Starting A.Y. 2016-2017	
3	Streamline the procurement process for DRR	3.1. Revise guidelines on the procurement process for DRR plans, programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved Executive Order for revised procurement process for DRR plans, programs and services 	April 2016	DBM and GPPB
4	Ensure utility providers and private companies submit reports on DRM initiatives regularly	4.1. Require the utility providers and private companies to report on the status of their DRM initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly Reports used as basis for DRM plans and programs 	Quarterly	Private Sector Representative to NDRRMC

Priority Area 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness For effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction: *Strengthened disaster preparedness for response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction are critical to build back better.*

#	OBJECTIVE/ WORK AREA	ACTION	INDICATORS	TIMEFRAME	RESPONSIBILITY
1	<p>D7: SHELTER AND STOCKPILE</p> <p>Issue: Shelters, displacement sites for disasters-affected persons and stockpile relief items does not cater specifically to the needs per gender, age and disability.</p> <p>Objective: Establish/ improve evacuation centers, relief items, services that is sensitive to the needs of vulnerable sectors (women, children, elders and the likes)</p>	<p>Identify the needs of the vulnerable sectors through consultations, research study, etc.</p> <p>Design evacuation centers, services, etc. addressing/incorporating the needs of the vulnerable sectors</p> <p>Come up with policies to institutionalize addressing/incorporating needs of the vulnerable sectors in providing shelters, displacement sites for disasters-affected persons and stockpile relief items does not cater specifically to the needs per gender, age and disability</p>	<p>-% of vulnerable sectors represented during consultation</p> <p>-standards of evacuation centers, relief services developed</p> <p>-policies approved and implemented by the NDRRMC</p> <p>-% of LGUs adopting the standards of evacuation centers, relief services developed</p>	<p>(December 2018)</p> <p>(December 2019)</p> <p>(December 2020)</p>	<p>NDRRMC</p> <p>(DSWD, DOH, PCW, DILG)</p>

2	<p>D27: USE EDUCATION CONTINUITY PLAN</p> <p>Issue:</p> <p>No information on the business continuity plan of COMMITTEE HIGHER EDUCATION AND STATE UNIVERSITIES</p>	<p>Verify whether CHED and State Universities have business continuity plan</p> <p>If none, Higher Education and State Universities have business continuity plan</p>	<p>-% Higher Education and State Universities that have business continuity plan</p>	<p>- December 2016</p>	<p>NDRRMC</p> <p>(CHED, TESDA, State Universities)</p>
3	<p>D30: SCHOOL PREPAREDNESS</p> <p>Issue:</p> <p>Private schools no contingency plans</p> <p>Objective: Private schools to include the inclusion of contingency plans in their accreditation process</p>	<p>Encourage Private School Assoc. to include contingency plans as requirement of the accreditation process</p>	<p>- % Private Schools with contingency plans</p>	<p>-June 2016</p>	<p>NDRRMC</p> <p>(DepEd, CHED)</p>
4	<p>D34: CONTINUED HEALTH SERVICE</p> <p>Issue: The indicator did not cover Private Hospitals which it should.</p> <p>If this is included, this is a gap in the Philippines.</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Increase Philhealth coverage for disaster victim (Private Hospitals)</p>	<p>Increase Philhealth coverage for disaster victim (Develop Disaster Health Package)</p>	<p>Existence of Disaster Health Package</p> <p>% hospitals offering Disaster Health Package</p>	<p>December 2020</p>	<p>NDRRMC</p> <p>(DOH)</p>

5	<p>D36: RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION</p> <p>Issue: No National Recovery and Reconstruction Guidelines</p> <p>Objective: Develop National Recovery and Reconstruction Guidelines</p>	Develop National Recovery and Reconstruction Guidelines	- National Recovery and Reconstruction Guidelines Developed	December 2018	<p>NDRRMC</p> <p>(NEDA, DPWH, HLURB)</p>
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Suggested alignment of the NDRRMP to the SFDRR:

1. REVIEW THE NDRRM PLAN
2. REMOVE OUTCOMES THAT HAS ALREADY BEEN ADDRESSED
3. ALIGN THE REMAINING OUTCOMES TO THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK
4. USING THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK ADD OUTCOMES TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE REVISED/ IMPROVED NDRRM PLAN

ATTACHEMENT # 4



UNISDR ONEA-GETI's Tool for conducting Review and Analysis of Philippines National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) 2011-2028

Name of SFDRR Focal Point (FP):	
SFDRR FP Title/Position:	
SFDRR FP Address and Contact Information:	

Minimum standards for National and Local DRR strategies and plan in the Sendai Framework

Strategies and plans need to cross different timescales with targets, indicators and time frames

Have to be aimed at:

- (i) preventing the creation of new risk**
- (ii) the reduction of existing risk**
- (iii) the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience**

Need to support achievement of global targets of the Sendai Framework:

- (a) Reduce **Mortality**
- (b) Reduce **Affected People**
- (c) Reduce **Direct Economic Loss**
- (d) Reduce Damage to **Critical Infrastructure** and Disruption of **Basic Services**
- (e) Increase the Number of Countries with **National and Local DRR Strategies**
- (f) Enhance **International Cooperation**
- (g) Increase the Availability and Access to **Multi-hazard EWS** and Disaster **Risk Information and Assessments**

Include as a scope small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or man-made hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks.

Breakdown of Objectives, Activities and Indicators for Each of Sendai Framework

Sendai Framework Priority Area 1: **Understanding Disaster Risk:**

Policies and practices for disaster risk management should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment Priority

yes/no/ not applicable/ not achievable	Link to DRRMP Outcome Area, Output, Activity	Examples: Areas / Expected results	Additional indicators per priority area
		<p><u>Disaster loss and impact:</u></p>	<p>A1: Loss Assessment: Does the country have a nationally authorized loss and damage assessment guideline/methodology? (Y/N)</p> <p>1. If Yes, is it based on an international standard (such as DALA and PDNA)? (Y/N). If yes, specify the standard.</p> <p>A2: Disaster Loss Database: Does the country have a policy requiring local and the national government to systematically record disaster loss and damage due to both small-scale and large-scale disasters? (Y/N)</p> <p>2. If Yes, is there a national loss database? (Y/N)</p> <p>3. Is the national database disaggregated to the local level? (Y/N).</p> <p>4. Is the national database disaggregated by gender? (Y/N)</p> <p>5. Is the database consistent with an international standard promoted by UNISDR/UNDP? (Y/N)? (TARGET (g))</p> <p>6. Is the database accessible to the public? (Y/N) (TARGET (g))</p> <p>A3: Post-disaster impact assessments: Does the country have nationally authorized guideline/methodology for measuring impacts from disasters? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, which impacts does the guideline address? Please select one or more from following: (a) economic, (b) social, (c) environmental, (d) cultural heritage, (e) others (specify)</p>

			<p>If Yes, is a gender analysis included? (Y/N).</p> <p>If Yes, is the population displacement analysis included? (Y/N)</p> <p>A4: Loss accounting: Is disaster loss recorded in Statistical National Accounts? (Y/N).</p> <p>A5: Post-disaster review: Does the country have a policy or strategy to carry out post-disaster evaluations using an agreed methodology/ guideline to review disaster causality, occurrence and response/recovery based on evidence (Y/N)?</p> <p>If Yes, is government required to use the results of such reviews to inform risk-sensitive reconstruction or change in DRR policy (including “build back better”)? (Y/N)</p> <p>A6: International lessons learned: Are there any evidence that lessons learned from events abroad and changes in international agreements are reflected in domestic DRR policy?</p> <p>If Yes, which event or agreement? (Specify)</p>
		<p><u>Risk Identification and socio economic analysis:</u></p>	<p><u>A7: Hazard monitoring:</u> Does the country have systems in place to monitor all hazards that the country is exposed to? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, list the monitored hazards.</p> <p><u>A8: Risk assessments:</u> Is the government legally or by national policy required to carry out risk assessments according to agreed guidelines in relevant sectors, including lifeline infrastructure and facilities (power, water and transport networks, hospitals etc.)? (Y/N)</p> <p><u>If Yes, it is based on probabilistic methodology? (Y/N)</u></p> <p>If Yes, list the targeted hazards.</p> <p>If Yes, list the sectors.</p> <p>If yes, are these assessments required to take into account potential sequential impacts? (Y/N)</p>

			<p>If Yes, are these assessments required to take into account climate change scenarios? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, does the assessment take into consideration traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and practices? (Y/N)</p> <p>If No, are there any missing information to carry out the risk assessment in appropriate scale? If Yes, please select one or more from the following: (a) hazard, (b) exposure, (c) vulnerability, (d) basic geography (DEM, administrative boundary), (e) historic loss data, (f) others (specify)</p> <p><u>A9: Multi Hazard risk profile: Does the country have a profile of all risks that country is exposed to? (Y/N) (TARGET (g))</u></p> <p><u>If Yes, the results are provided for stakeholders and people in an accessible, understandable and usable format? (Y/N) (TARGET (g))</u></p> <p><u>If Yes, it is based on probabilistic methodology? (Y/N)</u></p> <p>If Yes, year of the latest assessment</p> <p>If Yes, select one or more target hazards from the following: : (a) earthquake, (b) flood, (c) wind (due to cyclone etc.), (d) landslide, (e) tsunami, (f) heavy snow, (g)volcano, (h)drought, (i) forest fire, (j) epidemic, (k) others (specify)</p> <p>If Yes, is the profile accessible to the public? (Y/N)</p> <p>How is the risk profile used? Select one or more from the following: (a) national DRR strategy, (b) local DRR strategy, (c) spatial & land use planning, (d) building design criteria, (e) structural design of infrastructure, (f) national contingency plan, (g) local contingency plan, (h) DRR plan monitoring and enforcement, (i) economic planning, (j) environment policy, (k) others (specify)</p> <p><u>A10: Sector level risk assessments: Does the key development sector have implemented risk assessment? (Y/N)</u></p> <p>If Yes, which sector has the assessment? Select one or more from the following: (a) agriculture, (b) health, (c) energy, (d) water, (e) ecosystem management, (f) housing, (g) public finance, (h) others (specify)</p>
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			<p><u>A11: Local level risk assessments:</u> Does the country legally require local government to develop risk assessments? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, is the assessment required to be probabilistic?</p> <p><u>Process:</u> % of local government that have developed risk assessments for all hazards the city faces, at each sub-national level (e.g. state, municipality) (TARGET (g))</p> <p><u>% of local government having risk assessments for all hazards that city faces and presenting the assessments for all stakeholders and people in an accessible, understandable and usable format, at each sub-national level (TARGET (g))</u></p> <p><u>A12: Risk and Hazard maps:</u> Are local governments legally required to develop and use risk and hazard maps to inform land-use zoning and development plans and evacuation planning? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, is the methodology required to be probabilistic?</p> <p>If Yes, select one or more target hazards from the following: (a) earthquake, (b) flood, (c) wind (due to cyclone etc.), (d) landslide, (e) tsunami, (f) heavy snow, (g)volcano, (h)drought, (i) forest fire, (j) epidemic, (k) others (specify)</p> <p>If Yes, are the hazard maps updated regularly using better data and methodologies (Y/N)?</p> <p><u>Process:</u> % of local governments that have developed risk and hazard maps at each sub-national level (e.g. state, municipality)</p> <p>% of local governments that have used risk and hazard maps to inform land-use and development at each sub-national level</p> <p>% of local governments that have used risk and hazard maps to inform evacuation site/route to the public at each sub-national level</p> <p><u>A13: Climate change:</u> Does the country develop downscaled climate scenarios? Y/N</p> <p>If so are these integrated with hazard maps?</p>
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			<p>A14: Social vulnerability assessment: Are local governments required to regularly monitor the location and conditions of vulnerable households and communities? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, is gender analysis included in the assessment? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: % of local governments that have a mechanism to monitor vulnerable households and communities at municipality level</p> <p>A15: Exposure database: Does the country maintain an inventory of exposed assets, including critical facilities, lifeline infrastructure, industrial zones and public buildings? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, when was it last updated?</p> <p>A16: Building typology information: Are regular housing census undertaken? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, do these include information on building structures? (Y/N)</p> <p>A17: Advising from Expert Committee on Risk Information for decision making: Has the country established a committee or network of experts who grasp the concepts of risk assessment, especially probabilistic approach to advice the national government in use of risk information in policy design? (Y/N)</p> <p>Does such a mechanism exist at sub-national level? (Y/N)</p> <p>A18: Disaster deficit scenario assessment: Does the country regularly review its financial capacity to absorb the Probable Maximum Loss from different hazards? (Y/N)</p> <p>A19: Cost-benefit analysis: Does a standardised approach or methodology exist for calculating</p>
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			<p>the costs and benefits when determining public investments in risk reduction? (Y/N)</p> <p>A20: Baseline environmental data development through System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA)¹: Does country implement and report on SEEA accounts?</p>
		<u>Data and information management:</u>	<p>A21: Open data platform: Does the country have policies and standards in place to develop and maintain a data platform enabling stakeholders and people to access and exchange risk-related information such as non-sensitive hazard exposure, vulnerability, risk, disasters and loss disaggregated information? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, does the platform exist? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, does the platform make use of GIS? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: Number of access, Number of data download</p> <p>A22: Media involvement: Does the country have legislation or an official mechanism that requires national and local media accurately and responsibly represent/ analyze DRR information in public domain? (Y/N)</p> <p>A23: Crowd data sourcing mechanism: Does the country have a policy to utilize the information produced by the public (e.g. social media utilization)?</p>
		<u>DRR research and development:</u>	<p>A24: Research agenda: Does the national science and technology agenda include research fields to strengthen technical and scientific capacity to capitalize on and consolidate existing knowledge and to develop and apply methodologies and models to assess disaster risks, vulnerabilities and exposure to all hazards that the country face? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, is there a dedicated national budget line to support this research (Y/N)?</p> <p>Process: budget for DRM research</p> <p>Number of technical and scientific institute which implement DRR research</p>

¹ SEEA provides information such as the use and availability of natural resources, the extent of emissions and the amount of economic activity undertaken for environment purposes. Such data will be a good baseline for loss and impact assessment. SEEA also makes it possible to create indicators linking poverty reduction and natural resource management.

			<p>If Yes, does the agenda include innovation and technology development in long-term, multi-hazard and solution-driven research in disaster risk management to address gaps, obstacles, interdependencies, and social, economic, education and environmental challenges and disaster risks? (Y/N)</p> <p>A25: Science-policy interface: <u>Is there a formal mechanism (e.g. DRR platform) to improve dialogue and cooperation among scientific and technological communities, other relevant stakeholders and policy makers in order to facilitate a science-policy interface for effective decision making in DRR? (Y/N)</u></p> <p>Process: Number of meeting organized with participation of science community and policy-makers through such mechanism, Number of participants in such meeting.</p>
		<p><u>DRR education, awareness raising and capacity building:</u></p>	<p>A26: Mandatory Education: <u>Are disaster risk knowledge (disaster mechanism, DRR measures and emergency preparedness) incorporated into the national educational curriculum at primary and secondary levels? (Y/N)</u> If Yes, in which subject? (Specify the subject) If Yes, in which grade? (Specify the grade)</p> <p>A27: Professional Education: <u>Does the country have an educational policy that supports the establishment and/or maintenance of undergraduate or postgraduate programmes on DRR? (Y/N)</u> Process: the number of undergraduate or post-graduate programmes on DRR</p> <p>A28: Awareness raising: <u>Does the country have a national strategy to strengthen public education and awareness in DRR and preparedness, including disaster risk information and knowledge, through campaigns, social media and community mobilization? (Y/N)</u></p> <p>If Yes, does the strategy consider the needs/accessibility of different groups? Select one or more from the following: (a) gender, (b) the aged (c) children, (d) disability, (e) geographically isolated (e.g. rural, island), (f) language barrier (e.g. migrant, tourist), (g) legal status (e.g. illegal migrant), (h) the poor, (i) other (specify)</p> <p>If Yes, are the results of risk assessments are integrated in the awareness raising strategy? (Y/N) Process: the number of participants in DRR campaign in International Disaster Reduction Day or similar national event Number of community-based organizations and non-governmental organization in DRR campaign in International Disaster Reduction Day or similar national event % of local governments that participate in City Resilient Campaign at municipality level.</p>

			<p>A29: Media policy: Does the national government provide training to media on DRR? (Y/N)</p> <p>A30: Capacity building for government official: <u>Are there dedicated plan or policy to strengthen the DRR capacity of public officials at both national and local levels? (Y/N)</u> If Yes, which capacity is mainly trained? Select one or more from the following: (a) loss assessment and database, (b) risk assessment, (c) risk analysis for public investment project (including risk sensitive cost benefit analysis), (d)hazard monitoring, (e) information management including GIS, (f) early warning system, (g) risk-sensitive building and civil engineering, (h) disaster response, (i) DRR laws and institutions, (j) others (specify)</p> <p>If Yes, who are mainly trained? Select one or more from the following: (a) DRM agencies, (b) health services, (c) fire services, (d) police force, (e) armed force, (f) meteorological agency, (g) transportation/electricity/communication operators, (h) spatial planner, (i) civil engineer, (j) government official in general, (k) local government, (l) others (specify)</p> <p>If Yes, who are the targeted class? Select one or more from the following; (a) executive, (b) working level (legal, administrative), (c) working level (technical), (d) others (specify)</p> <p>Process: Number of training course Total number of days that government officials have taken capacity building exercise in one year.</p> <p>A31: Capacity building for civil and private sector: <u>Are there dedicated plan or policy to strengthen the DRR capacity of civil and private sector? (Y/N)</u></p> <p>If Yes, Who are the main targets? Select one or more from the following: (a) the general public, (b) NGO and civil organizations, (c) community organization, (d) volunteers, (e) private sector, (f) others (specify)</p> <p>If Yes, which capacity is mainly trained? Select one or more from the following: (a) loss assessment and database, (b) risk assessment, (c) risk analysis for public investment project, (d)hazard monitoring, (e) information management including GIS, (f) early warning system, (g) risk-sensitive building and civil engineering, (h) disaster response, (i) DRR laws and institutions, (j) others (specify)</p>
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Description & List of Identified Issues

(Indicators which you have listed as 'No' and consider 'not achievable' or 'not applicable' in future please re-phrase as issues and list below)

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Sendai Framework Priority Area 2: **Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk:**

Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is of great importance for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk.

yes/no/ not applicable/ not achievable	Link to DRRMP Outcome Area, Output, Activity	Examples Areas / Expected results	Additional indicators per priority area
		<p><u>Policy and legislative framework:</u></p>	<p><u>B1: DRR legislation:</u> Does the country have a specific DRR law/legal framework to reduce existing risk, to prevent new risk generation and to strengthen economic and social resilience? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, list the targeted hazards.</p> <p>If Yes, year of the latest amendment to the legislation.</p> <p>If Yes, is the sectoral law required to comply with national DRR law/legal framework? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, whose role is defined in the law? Select one or more from the following: (a) disaster management or DRR agency, (b) Prime Minister or President, (c) Ministry of Finance, (d) Ministry of Planning, (e) sectoral agency, (f) local government, (g) private sector, (h) community, (i) NGO and civil sector, (j) gender organization, (k) scientific organization, (l) the general public, (m) others (specify)</p> <p><u>B2: DRR strategy and plan:</u> Does the country have national DRR strategies and plans with targets, indicators and time frames, aimed at preventing the creation of risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience? (Y/N) (TARGET (e))</p> <p>If Yes, list the targeted hazards.</p> <p>If Yes, year of the latest amendment to the national DRR strategy and plan</p> <p>If Yes, is the plan based on consideration of risk assessment? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, does the plan take into consideration traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and</p>

			<p>practices? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, does the DRR strategy consider the special context/needs of different groups? Select one or more from the following: (a) gender, (b) the aged (c) children, (d) disability, (e) geographically isolated (e.g. rural, island), (f) language barrier (e.g. migrant, tourist), (g) legal status (e.g. illegal migrant), (h) people with life-threatening and chronic disease, (i) other (specify)</p> <p>If Yes, is the plan needed agreement from all related government agencies before the adoption? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, is the sectoral plan required to comply with national DRR strategy and plan?</p> <p>Process: the number of sectoral plan to comply with national DRR strategy and plan and the list of such plans</p> <p><u>B3: Participatory planning mechanisms:</u> Does the country have policies or strategies in place that explicitly promote the involvement of civil society and the private sector in DRR planning?</p> <p>If Yes, select one or more target group for involvement from the following: (a) civil society, (b)community, (c) indigenous peoples, (d) migrants, (e)gender organization, (f) private sector, (g) others</p> <p>If Yes, select one or more mechanism from the following: (a) public consultations, (b) limited consultations to selected stakeholders, (c) membership in planning council, (d)others (specify)</p> <p><u>B4: Disaster risk reduction and economic development planning:</u> Is disaster risk included and accounted for in development plans? (Y/N) (TARGET (e))</p> <p><u>B5: Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation:</u> Are the policy frameworks for managing disaster risks and climate change adaptation integrated? (Y/N).</p> <p>If Yes, are these frameworks explicitly linked to economic development policy? (Y/N).</p>
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		<p><u>Institutional arrangement:</u></p>	<p><u>B6: Institutional framework:</u> Does the country have a dedicated institutional framework (office, agency, system) for implementing the Sendai Framework? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, is its functional location under President/Prime Minister’s Office or similar place? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, does it have formal authority over sectors and local governments on DRR? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, does it have the necessary technical, human and financial capacities to fulfil its functions? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: % of budget for the dedicated institution(a) per total budget, and (b) per population</p> <p>Process: % of the official in the institution(a) per total number of government official, and (b) per population</p> <p>Process % of female official/total official in the institution</p> <p><u>B7: Multi stakeholder coordination:</u> Does the country have a formal mechanism (Committee, National Platform etc.) to coordinate DRR policies (especially activities to reduce existing risk, prevent new risk generation and strengthening resilience) across sectors? (Y/N).</p> <p>If Yes, who chairs the coordination mechanism?</p> <p>If Yes, list members (e.g. Ministry of xx, local governments, private sector, civil sector, academic organizations).</p> <p>If Yes, what are the responsibilities of the mechanism? (Select one or more from following: (a) identify sectoral and multi-sectoral disaster risk, (b) build awareness and knowledge of disaster risk through sharing and dissemination of non-sensitive disaster risk information and data, (c) contribute to and coordinate reports on local and national disaster risk, (d) coordinate public awareness campaigns on disaster risk, (e)facilitate and support local multi-sectoral cooperation (e.g. among local governments), (f) contribute to the determination of and reporting on national and</p>
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			<p>local DRR strategies and all policies relevant for DRR, and (g)others(specify...))</p> <p>If Yes, is the responsibilities established through laws, regulations, standards or procedures? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: the number of meeting held annually</p> <p>B8: Parliamentarians: Does the country have parliamentarians association/committee dedicated to discuss DRR? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: the number of member parliamentarians/number of total parliamentarians</p> <p>B9: Voluntary sector: Does the country have a law, or formal mechanism to support voluntary sector (e.g. non-profit groups) for example by giving tax exemption status? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: the number of NPO dedicated for DRR</p> <p>Process: the number of DRR volunteer</p>
		<p><u>Local level Implementation:</u></p>	<p><u>B10: Local DRR strategy and plan:</u> Is the role and responsibility of local government in DRR planning and implementation legally defined?(Y/N)</p> <p><u>Does the national government require local governments to establish local DRR strategies and plans with targets, indicators and time frames, aimed at preventing the creation of risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience? (Y/N)</u></p> <p><u>Process:</u> % of local governments with such local DRR strategy and plan at each sub-national level (e.g. state, municipality) (TARGET (e))</p> <p>Does the national government have regulatory and financial means to facilitate whole-of-society approach at local DRR strategy planning and implementation? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, select one or more target group from the following: (a) civil society, (b)community, (c) indigenous peoples, (d) migrants, (e)gender organization, (f) private sector, (g) others</p>

			<p><u>B11: DRM in local development plan:</u> Is DRR legally required to be integrated into local development planning? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: % of local governments that have developed risk sensitive development plan</p> <p><u>B12: Multi stakeholder coordination:</u> Does the country have a laws, regulations, standards or procedures to require local governments to establish formal mechanism (Committee, National Platform etc.) to coordinate DRR (activities to reduce existing risk, prevent new risk generation and strengthen resilience) across sectors and stakeholders?, (Y/N).</p> <p>If Yes, who chairs the coordination mechanism?</p> <p>If Yes, list members (e.g. Department of xx, private sector, civil sector, academic organizations, de-concentrated national office).</p> <p>If Yes, what are the responsibilities of the mechanism? Select one or more from following: (a) identify sectoral and multi-sectoral disaster risk, (b) build awareness and knowledge of disaster risk through sharing and dissemination of non-sensitive disaster risk information and data, (c) contribute to and coordinate reports on local disaster risk, (d) coordinate public awareness campaigns on disaster risk, (e) facilitate and support local multi-sectoral cooperation (e.g. among local governments), (f) contribute to the determination of and reporting on local and national disaster risk management plans and all policies relevant for disaster risk management, and (g) others(specify...)</p> <p>If Yes, is the responsibilities established through laws, regulations, standards or procedures? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: % of local governments established coordination mechanism at each sub-national level (e.g. state, municipality)</p>
		<p><u>Accountability and liability:</u></p>	<p><u>B13: National reviews:</u> Does the national government have mechanisms to follow-up, periodically assess and publicly report on progress on national and local DRR strategies? (Y/N)?</p> <p>If Yes, year of the latest review</p> <p>If Yes, does the parliament have dedicated committees to discuss the reports and to promote</p>

			<p>and monitor enforcement of disaster-risk-related laws and policies? (Y/N)</p> <p>B14: Local reviews: <u>Does the national government require local governments to follow-up, periodically assess and publicly report on progress on their local DRR strategies to local parliament or national government? (Y/N)</u></p> <p>B15: Capacity Review: Does the national government carry out assessment of the technical, financial and administrative DRM capacity to deal with the identified risks at national and local level? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, year of the latest review.</p> <p>If Yes, does the parliament have dedicated committees to discuss the review to enhance the capacity? (Y/N)</p> <p>B16: Enforcement: Can non-compliance with existing safety-enhancing provisions of sectoral laws and regulations (e.g. land use and urban planning, building codes, environmental and resource management and health safety) and accompanying malicious risk generation or transfer be legally defined and judged to be breach of a law in civil law (Y/N), criminal law (Y/N) and/or administrative law (Y/N)?</p> <p>Process: the number of non-compliance sanctioned/the number of inspection</p> <p>B17: Quality standards: Does the country have quality standards, such as certifications and awards for DRR, with the participation of the private sector, civil society, professional associations, scientific organizations or the United Nations? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: the number of organizations that satisfies the quality standards</p>
		<p><u>Global and regional co-operation:</u></p>	<p>B18: Regional Cooperation: <u>Is the country a formal member of a regional partnership mechanism for DRR? (Y/N)</u></p> <p>If Yes, specify the regional mechanism/organization</p> <p>If Yes, select one or more activities engaged from the following: (a) hazard monitoring, (b) probabilistic risk assessment, (c) early warning systems, (d) information sharing, (e) risk pooling or insurance as contingency finance, (f) disaster response, (g) general DRR strategy, (h)</p>

			<p>others (specify)</p> <p><u>B19: Trans-boundary Cooperation:</u> Does the county participate in formal cooperation arrangements and protocols with neighbouring countries to address trans-boundary risks? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, select target hazards from the following: (a) flood, (b) earthquake, (c) tsunami, (d) forest fire, (e) volcano, (f) drought, (g) other coastal disasters (e.g. high tide), (h)epidemic, (i) others (specify)</p> <p>If Yes, select one or more activities engaged from the following: (a) hazard monitoring, (b) risk assessment, (c) early warning systems, (d) information sharing, (e) risk pooling or insurance as contingency finance, (f) disaster response, (g) evacuation, (h) general DRR strategy, (i) others (specify)</p> <p><u>B20: Global and Regional Platform for DRR:</u> Does your country participate in the latest Global and regional platform for DRR? (Y/N)</p> <p>If yes, the year of participation</p> <p>Process: Number of delegates participated</p> <p><u>B21: Peer review:</u> Does your government participate in peer review as host country or reviewers to other countries? (Y/N)</p> <p>If yes, year of participation</p> <p><u>B22: International arrangement:</u> Does the country meet and sustain international regulation or mechanisms that are related with DRR, such as International Health Regulations (Y/N), xx (Y/N)?</p> <p>If yes, specify such mechanism in participation.</p>
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Description & List of Identified Issues

(Indicators which you have listed as 'No' and consider 'not achievable' or 'not applicable' in future please re-phrase as issues and list below)

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Sendai Framework Priority Area 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience:

Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment.

yes/no/ not applicable/ not achievable	Link to DRRMP Outcome Area, Output, Activity	Examples Areas / Expected results	Additional indicators per priority area
		<u>DRR in public finance:</u>	<p><u>C1: Budget:</u> Does the country have a dedicated budget line for disaster risk reduction that can be accessed by sectors and local governments for all aspects of DRR including preventing new disaster risk generation (Y/N), reducing existing disaster risk (Y/N), increasing preparedness for response and recovery(Y/N), response and recovery (Y/N) and reconstruction (Y/N)?</p> <p>If No, does the country have a budget tracking mechanism for DRR budget, including preventing new disaster risk generation (Y/N), reducing existing disaster risk (Y/N), increasing preparedness for response and recovery (Y/N), response and recovery (Y/N) and reconstruction (Y/N)?</p> <p><u>Process:</u> DRR budget/total budget, and percentage of allocation to each sub-category (Prevention of new risk generation, existing risk reduction, preparedness, response/recovery and reconstruction)</p> <p><u>C2: Local capacities:</u> Does the national government have regular budget to transfer grant to local government for DRR activities?</p> <p><u>Process:</u> transfer to local DRR budget/overall national budget <u>Process:</u> % of local governments that have established disaster risk management section with regular dedicated budgets at each sub-national level</p>
a. Reducing existing risk			
		<u>Public Works or infrastructure sector (including transport, water and sanitation):</u>	<p><u>C3: Critical infrastructure protection:</u> Does the country adapt and implement a critical infrastructure protection plan or strategy to protect such infrastructures from disasters and other shocks? (Y/N) (TARGET (e))</p> <p>If Yes, which kinds of infrastructure are concerned in the plan? Select one of more from the following: (a) command function of government, (b) critical energy plant and storage (e.g.</p>

			<p>electricity, gas and oil), (c) drinking water plant/trunk route, (d) transportation hub and trunk route, (e) telecommunication, (f) critical health facility, (g) central bank and other critical financial facility, (h) critical army base, (i) others (specify)</p> <p>If Yes, does the plan consider the effect of climate change? (Y/N)</p> <p><u>C4: Infrastructure maintenance:</u> Does the country have life cycle asset management policy or plans for infrastructures (including maintenance and replacement)? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, which sector has asset management plan? Select one or more from the following: (a) electricity, (b) drinking water, (c) sewage water, (d) gas, (e) telecommunication, (f) railway, (f) road, (g) port/airport, (h) public health, (i) mandatory public education, (j) others (specify)</p> <p>If Yes, does the national government require local governments to prepare asset management plan? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: % of local governments having asset management plan at each sub-national level (e.g. state, municipality)</p> <p><u>C5: Roads and transport:</u> Does the country have a policy to strengthen and protect transport infrastructure, including roads, rail, sea and air traffic, and built in redundancy for transportation hubs (sea and air ports) and trunk routes? (Y/N)</p> <p><u>C6: Drainage infrastructure:</u> Does the country have policy to improve waste water and drainage management in urban areas, taking into account climate change? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: the area covered by drainage that has capacity to withstand flood of x years of return period (divided by all hazard exposed areas)</p> <p><u>C7: Water management:</u> Does the country have a policy in place to improve water management in areas prone to flood, drought or storm surge, taking into account climate change? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: the percentage of levees that has capacity to withstand event of x years of return period (divided by all hazard exposed coast/river line)</p> <p><u>C8: Government building:</u> Does the country have a policy to strengthen national and city</p>
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			<p><u>government buildings to withstand disasters? (Y/N)</u></p> <p>Process: the percentage of government buildings that has capacity to withstand event of x years of return period (divided by all government critical buildings)</p> <p><u>C9: Insurance for infrastructure:</u> Does the country have a regulatory framework and mechanism for infrastructure insurance against hazard? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, sector covered</p> <p><u>C10: Privately owned infrastructure protection:</u> Are privately owned infrastructures covered in a country's critical infrastructure protection plan or strategy?(Y/N)</p>
		<u>Telecom sector:</u>	<p><u>C11: IT infrastructure:</u> Does the national government have a comprehensive policy in place to protect its IT infrastructure and built in redundancy for data and computing hubs in case of emergencies? (Y/N)</p> <p><u>C12: Privately owned IT infrastructure protection:</u> Are privately owned infrastructures covered in a country's IT infrastructure protection policy?(Y/N)</p>
		<u>Energy sector</u>	<p><u>C13: Energy infrastructure:</u> Does the national government have a comprehensive policy in place to protect its energy infrastructure and built in redundancy in case of emergencies? (Y/N)</p> <p><u>C14: Privately owned energy infrastructure protection:</u> Are privately owned energy infrastructures covered in a country's energy infrastructure protection policy?(Y/N)</p>
		<u>Housing and urban development sector</u>	<p><u>C15: Settlement upgrading:</u> Does the country have a policy to upgrade informal settlements, including through the provision of basic and risk-reducing infrastructure? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: % of population having access to basic infrastructure (sewage, portable water, electricity)</p> <p><u>C16: Facilitating relocation:</u> Does the country have a scheme (based on law or</p>

			<p><u>programme) to provide financial incentives (subsidy or tax exemption) for relocation from hazard prone area to safer area? (Y/N)</u></p> <p><u>Process: the number of housings/buildings relocated</u></p> <p><u>C17: Facilitating housings/buildings retrofitting: Does the country have a scheme (based on law or programme) to provide financial incentives (subsidy or tax exemption) for building retrofitting? (Y/N)</u></p> <p><u>If yes, which hazard the retrofitting address? Select one or more from the following: (a) earthquake, (b) flood, (c) wind (due to cyclone etc.), (d) landslide, (e) tsunami, (f) other (specify)</u></p> <p><u>Process: The number of housings/buildings retrofitted to conform to the latest building codes</u></p> <p><u>the number of non-compliance sanctioned/the number of inspection</u></p> <p><u>C18: Property rights: Does the country have transparent and secure registration system of land rights? (Y/N)</u></p> <p><u>Process: the number of persons with documented or recognized evidence of rights to land and properties/population</u></p> <p><u>C19: Work place resilience: Does the national government have a scheme (based on law or programme) to provide financial incentives (subsidy or tax exemption) for office/factory retrofitting? (Y/N)</u></p> <p><u>Process: The number of offices/factories retrofitted to conform to the latest safety standard</u></p> <p><u>the number of non-compliance sanctioned/the number of inspection</u></p> <p><u>C20: Informal housing: Does the country have a policy in place to promote safe</u></p>
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			<u>building in informal settlements (for example, including mason training, the application of improved technologies and materials)? (Y/N)</u>
		<u>Economy and finance sector</u>	<p><u>C21: Financial infrastructure:</u> Does the national government have a comprehensive policy in place to protect its financial infrastructure (e.g. central bank, stock exchange) from disasters? (Y/N)</p> <p><u>C22: Contingency fund:</u> Does the country have a contingency fund (money pooled over years)? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, can the fund also be used for reducing and preventing risk? (Y/N) Process: Pooled amount</p> <p><u>C23: Annual budget allocation for contingency:</u> Does the country have a policy to set aside certain % of the budget for emergency? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: % of annual budget which is set aside</p> <p><u>C24: Risk transfer:</u> Does the country transfer part of its fiscal disaster risk through mechanisms such as intergovernmental risk pools, insurance, reinsurance or catastrophe bonds? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, which hazards are targeted? Select one or more from the following: (a) cyclone, (b) earthquake, (c) flood, (d) other (specify)</p> <p><u>C25: Contingency Credit:</u> Does the country have contract for contingency credit to prepare for disaster? (Y/N)</p> <p><u>C26: Economic diversification:</u> Does the country have trade and investment policies and agreements in place that facilitate economic diversification? (Y/N)</p> <p><u>C27: Catastrophe insurance:</u> Does the country have a regulatory framework and mechanism for property insurance against hazard? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, does the country provide subsidy to make it affordable to low income households? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, which hazards are targeted? Select one or more from the following: (a) earthquake, (b) flood, (c)cyclone, (d) fire, (e)other (specify)</p>

			<p>Process: penetration rate</p> <p>C28 a: Catastrophe insurance: Does the country have a regulatory framework and mechanism for business interruption insurance against hazard? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, does the country provide subsidy to make it affordable to SMEs? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, which hazards are targeted? Select one or more from the following: (a) earthquake, (b) flood, (c)cyclone, (d) fire, (e)other (specify)</p> <p>C28 b: Micro-finance: Does the country have law or regulation that allows micro-finance schemes to provide credit in case of disaster? (Y/N)</p>
		<p><u>Environment sector including forestry</u></p>	<p>C29: Sustainable forest management planning: Does country have sustainable forest management plan that reduce existing risk, prevent new risk generation and strengthen resilience? (Y/N)</p> <p>C30: Sustainable costal area management planning: Does country have sustainable coastal area management plan that reduce existing risk, prevent new risk generation and strengthen resilience? (Y/N)</p> <p><u>C31: Environmental restoration:</u> Does the country have a policy to restore or enhance damaged or degraded ecosystems in order to reduce risks and increase ecosystem services? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, which is the target ecosystems protected? Select one or more from the following: (a) mountain, (b) forest, (c) river, (d) coastal areas, (e) drylands, (f) wetlands, (g) aquifers, (h) mangroves, (i) marine environment, (j) other (specify).</p> <p>Process: the restored area supported by such policy/ total environmentally sensitive areas</p> <p><u>C32: Environmental restoration:</u> Does the country have financial or legal incentives to encourage the private sector to invest in the restoration of ecosystem services? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, which is the target ecosystems protected? Select one or more from the following: (a) mountain, (b) forest, (c) river, (d) coastal areas, (e) drylands, (f) wetlands, (g) aquifers, (h) mangroves, (i) marine environment, (j) other (specify).</p> <p>Process: the restored area supported by such policy/ total environmentally sensitive areas</p>

			<p>Process: the amount private sector invested in ecosystem conservation service</p>
		<p><u>Agriculture and rural development sector</u></p>	<p><u>C33: Food security:</u> Does the country have a food security policy (e.g. maintaining food stockpiles or having contingency arrangements to purchase food or controlling food exports in the case of food crisis)? (Y/N)</p> <p><u>C34: Agricultural infrastructure:</u> Does the country have a policy to invest in water and soil conservation and other measures aimed at reducing agricultural disaster risk? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: the crop area supported by agricultural water infrastructure that has capacity to withstand drought (and/or flood) of x years of return period (divided by all vulnerable crop areas)</p> <p><u>C35: Productive asset protection:</u> Does the national government have a scheme (based on law or programme) to provide financial incentive (subsidy or tax exemption) to strengthen protection of livestock, working animals and tools or facilitate adoption of disaster resilient seeds? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: amount of subsidy (or forgone tax) for such programme</p> <p><u>C36: Crop insurance:</u> Does the country have a regulatory framework and mechanism to provide crop insurance? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, does the country provide subsidy to make it affordable to low income households or small scale farmers? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: penetration rate.</p>
		<p><u>Social welfare sector</u></p>	<p><u>C37: Social protection scheme:</u> Does the country have legislation and policies on social protection that explicitly considers a social protection floors? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: % of eligible population covered by national social protection programs in (a) medical care, (b) sickness benefits, (c) protection for disability, (d) old age and survivorship, (e) maternity, (f) children, (g) unemployment and employment injury, and/or (h) general protection against poverty</p>
		<p><u>Education</u></p>	<p><u>C38: School assessment and retrofitting:</u> Does the country have a policy to assess disaster risks of public schools and retrofit them? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: % of public schools assessed</p>

			<p>Process: % of public schools retrofitted to conform to the latest safety standard</p> <p>C39: School assessment and retrofitting: Does the country have a policy to facilitate the disaster risk assessment and retrofitting of private schools via regulation or financial incentive? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: % of private schools assessed</p> <p>Process: % of private schools retrofitted to conform to the latest safety standard</p>
		<u>Health</u>	<p>C40: Health facility assessment and retrofitting: Does the country have a policy to assess disaster risk of public health facilities and retrofit them? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: % of public health facilities assessed</p> <p>Process: % of public health facilities retrofitted to conform to the latest safety standard</p> <p>C41: Health facility assessment and retrofitting: Does the country have a policy to facilitate the disaster risk assessment and retrofitting of private health facilities via regulation or financial incentive? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: % of private health facilities assessed</p> <p>Process: % of private health facilities retrofitted to conform to the latest safety standard</p>
		<u>Culture</u>	<p>C42: Cultural heritage protection: Does the national government have a policy to protect sites of historical, cultural heritage and religious interest from disaster? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: % of protected sites owned by public sector</p> <p>C43: Cultural heritage protection: Does the national government have a scheme (based on law or programme) to provide to private owners financial incentive (subsidy or tax exemption) to protect sites of historical, cultural heritage and religious interest from disaster (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: amount of subsidy (or forgone tax) for such programme Number of protected sites</p>
		<u>Tourism</u>	<p>C44: Tourism preparedness: Does the country have formal protocol to mobilize cooperation from tourism association to reduce disaster risk and prepare for emergency?</p> <p>Process: the number of tourism related companies joining formal protocols (e.g. MOU)</p>
b. Preventing new risk generation			
		<u>Investment Planning</u>	<p>C45: Public Investment planning: Is disaster risk concern included in public investment plan? (Y/N)</p>

			<p><u>C46: Public Investment criteria:</u> Does the national government institutionalise by policy or law the evaluation of benefit of disaster risk reduction/prevention as criteria of decision making of all or large scale public investment projects? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: % of public investment projects that have been evaluated/total number of project evaluated</p>
		<p><u>Economy and finance sector</u></p> <p><u>(including trade and investment)</u></p>	<p>C47: National Bond issuance: Does the country have disaster risk information disclosure policy when issuing national bond? (Y/N)?</p> <p>C48: Disclosure and reporting: Are there statutory requirements that oblige large companies, the financial sector and critical utility companies to declare and report on their exposure to disaster risk, investment in DRR and the likely impacts on revenue and growth? (Y/N)</p> <p>C49: Disclosure of Natural Resource Rights Holdings²: Does the government maintain and publish an up to date register of all natural resource rights holders and the full text of terms and conditions associated with their natural resource rights and the beneficial owners of those rights? (Y/N)</p> <p>C50: Investment promotion: Is disaster risk management integrated into investment promotion policies, including the location setting of Special Economic Zones (SEZs)? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: % of SEZ that implemented risk assessment</p> <p>C51: FDI policy: Does the country have a scheme (based on law or programme) to provide financial incentives (subsidy or tax exemption) for risk sensitive foreign direct investment? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: subsidized FDI/total FDI</p> <p>C52: Public procurement: Does the country have a policy to provide preferential advantage to authorized risk sensitive companies in public procurement process?</p>
		<p><u>Public Works or infrastructure sector</u></p> <p><u>(including transport, water and sanitation, communication)</u></p>	<p><u>C53: Risk sensitive infrastructure:</u> Are laws and policies in place to ensure that disaster risk is integrated into the engineering design code and site selection criteria of all public works and infrastructure? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, does the national government take climate change scenario into consideration for the infrastructure design code? (Y/N)?</p>

² Extractive industries are one of the most risk-prone or even risk generating industry. Disclosure of rights and rights holder is an essential precondition to ensure that all parties benefit from large scale resource investments. It allows citizens to monitor rights in areas such as environmental compliance and the fulfillment of social comments.

			<p>C54: Public-private partnerships: Are utility providers and other private companies delivering public services legally obliged to report to government on and manage disaster risks?(Y/N)</p> <p>C55: PFI Contract: Does the country have a policy to take disaster risk issues into consideration in PFI contracting process? (Y/N)</p>
		<p><u>Housing and urban development sector</u></p>	<p>C56: Public sector housing: Does the country have legislation or policy in place that requires disaster risk to be taken into account in the design and siting of public housing? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: % of new public housings that have factored disaster risk into their design or siting</p> <p>C57: Land-use planning (including urban planning): Are disaster risk considerations factored into land-use planning laws, regulations and norms? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, does the guideline take into consideration anticipated climatic, environmental and demographic changes? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, which hazard the land use planning laws address? Select one or more from the following: (a) earthquake, (b) flood, (c) wind (due to cyclone etc.), (d) landslide, (e) tsunami, (f) heavy snow, (g) other (specify)</p> <p>Process: % of local governments that have land-use plans that conform to national land use regulation and consider disaster risk at municipality level</p> <p>C58: Building codes: Does the country have building codes that consider disaster risks? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, does the guideline take into consideration anticipated climatic, environmental and demographic changes? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, which hazard the building codes address? Select one or more from the following: (a) earthquake, (b) flood, (c) wind (due to cyclone etc.), (d) landslide, (e) tsunami, (f) heavy snow, (g) other (specify)</p> <p>Process: % of local governments that have building codes that conform to national hazard sensitive building code at municipality level</p> <p>C59: Building permits: Does the country have a policy in place to take disaster risk into account in the granting of building permits (with respect to siting and building safety)? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: % of local governments that have building permit criteria that conform to such national policy at municipality level</p> <p>C60: Inclusive urban development: Are laws or policies in place that facilitate access to safe land</p>

			<p>(for example publically provided serviced sites) and risk reducing infrastructure for low-income households? (Y/N)</p> <p>C61: Architect License: Does the country have licensing system for engineers or architects to ensure their qualification for designing/constructing safer buildings? (Y/N) Process: number of licensed architect</p> <p>C62: Work place resilience: <u>Does the national government have a policy of structural safety standard applied to offices and factories? (Y/N)</u></p> <p>Process: % of office and factory that satisfy standard</p>
		<u>Education sector</u>	<p>C63: Safe school construction: <u>Does the country have legislation or policy in place that requires disaster risk to be taken into account in the design and siting of public schools? (Y/N)</u></p> <p>Process: % of new public schools that have factored disaster risk into their design or siting</p> <p>C64: Safe school construction: <u>Is disaster risk evaluated before the granting of approval for new private schools? (Y/N)</u></p> <p>Process: % of new private schools that have factored disaster risk into their design or siting</p>
		<u>Health Sector</u>	<p>C65: Safe health facility construction: <u>Does the country have legislation or policy in place that requires disaster risk to be taken into account in the design and siting of public health facilities? (Y/N)</u></p> <p>Process: % of new public health facilities that have factored disaster risk into their design or siting</p> <p>C66: Safe health facility construction: <u>Is disaster risk evaluated before the granting of approval for new private health facilities? (Y/N)</u></p> <p>Process: % of new private health care facilities that have factored disaster risk into their design or siting</p>
		<u>Environment sector including forestry</u>	<p>C67: Ecosystem protection area: <u>Does the national government use protected areas legislation to ensure the conservation and enhancement of regulatory ecosystem services? (Y/N)</u> If Yes, which is the target ecosystems protected? Select one or more from the following: (a) mountain, (b) forest, (c) river, (d) coastal areas, (e) drylands, (f) wetlands, (g) aquifers, (h) mangroves, (i) marine environment, (j) other (specify).</p>

			<p>Process: the protected area supported by such policy/ total environmentally sensitive areas</p> <p>C68: Ecosystem planning: Does the national government prepare ecosystem management plan that take disaster risk into consideration? (Y/N) If Yes, which is the target ecosystems planned? Select one or more from the following: (a) mountain, (b) forest, (c) river, (d) coastal areas, (e) drylands, (f) wetlands, (g) aquifers, (h) mangroves, (i) marine environment, (j) other (specify).</p> <p>C69: Environment Impact Assessment (EIA): Is disaster risk issue integrated into environment impact assessment? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: the number of EIA implemented annually</p> <p>C70: Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA): Is disaster risk issue integrated into Strategic Environment Assessment and hence into environmental policy (Y/N) Process: the number of SEA implemented annually</p> <p>C71: Ecosystem management: Does the national government have financial or legal incentives to encourage the private sector to invest in the conservation and enhancement of ecosystem services? (Y/N) If Yes, which is the target ecosystem protected? Select one or more from the following: (a) mountain, (b) forest, (c) river, (d) coastal areas, (e) drylands, (f) wetlands, (g) aquifers, (h) mangroves, (i) marine environment, (j) other (specify).</p> <p>Process: the protected area supported by such policy/ total environmentally sensitive areas</p> <p>Process: the amount private sector invested in ecosystem conservation services</p>
		<p><u>Agriculture and rural development sector</u></p>	<p>C72: Rural and agricultural development planning: Are disaster risk considerations factored into rural and agricultural development planning laws, regulations and norms? (Y/N) If Yes, does the guideline take into consideration anticipated climatic, environmental and demographic changes? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: % of rural municipalities that have rural development plans that conform to national regulation and consider disaster risk</p> <p>C73: Commercial agriculture and land development: Are laws or policies in place that regulate</p>

			the acquisition and use of productive land by national and international investors from a perspective of disaster risk (Y/N)?
		<u>Energy sector (climate change mitigation)</u>	<p><u>C74: Greenhouse gas emissions: Do targets exist to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through increasing energy efficiency or the adoption of renewable energy sources? (Y/N)</u> <u>Process: the greenhouse gas emission per citizen</u></p> <p>C75: Energy efficient private investment: Do financial and other incentives, regulations (such as energy efficiency standards) exist to encourage energy efficient private investments? (Y/N)</p>
		<u>Social welfare and employment sector</u>	<p>C76: Cash transfers for vulnerable households: Does the country have schemes in place that allow for cash transfers to households at risk to or affected by disasters?(Y/N)</p> <p>C77: Employment guarantee schemes: Does the country have employment guarantee schemes in place that cover households at risk to or affected by disasters?(Y/N)</p>

Description & List of Identified Issues

(Indicators which you have listed as 'No' and consider 'not achievable' or 'not applicable' in future please re-phrase as issues and list below)

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Sendai Framework Priority Area 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction:

Strengthened disaster preparedness for response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction are critical to build back better.

yes/no/ not applicable/ not achievable	Link to DRRMP Outcome Area, Output, Activity	Examples Areas / Expected results	Additional indicators per priority area
a. Preparedness			
		<p><u>Disaster risk management organization:</u></p>	<p><u>D1: Contingency plans:</u> Does the country, based on law or strategic document, prepare national contingency plan? (Y/N) If Yes: the latest year of amendment If Yes, list the targeted hazards If Yes, is the plan based on consideration of risk assessment? (Y/N) If Yes, does the plan consider climate change scenarios and their impact on disaster risk? (Y/N) If Yes, which elements does the plan include? Select one or more from the following: (a) coordination of each sectors/agencies on response, (b) funding, (c) command system, (d) information flow, (e) relief assistance and compensation, (f) evacuation, (g) loss assessment, (h)others (specify) (Y/N) If Yes, whose role is defined in the plan? Select one or more from the following: (a) DRM agency, (b) Prime Minister or President, (c) Ministry of Finance, (d) Ministry of Planning, (e) sectoral agency, (f) local government, (g) private sector, (h) community, (i) NGO and civil sector, (j) gender organization, (k) scientific organization, (l) the general public, (m) others (specify) If Yes, does the contingency plan consider the special needs of different groups? Select one or more from the following: (a) gender, (b) the aged (c) children, (d) disability, (e) geographically isolated (e.g. rural, island), (f) language barrier (e.g. migrant, tourist), (g) legal status (e.g. illegal migrant), (h) people with life-threatening and chronic disease, (i) the poor, (j) other (specify)</p> <p><u>D2: Contingency plans at local level:</u> Does the country require local governments to formulate and implement contingency plans? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: % of local government that have contingency plans at each sub-national level</p> <p><u>D3: Contingency plans at sector:</u> Does the country require sectoral ministries to formulate and implement contingency plans? (Y/N)</p>

			<p>Process: the number of sectoral ministries that have contingency plans.</p> <p><u>D4: Training and drills:</u> <u>Do regular emergency drills and training sessions take place to enhance response capacity of government officials ?(Y/N)</u></p> <p>If Yes, does the country utilize the lessons from the drills to review contingency plan?</p> <p>If Yes, does the training target only civil defence related agencies (or target all sectors)? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, does the training also target voluntary workers? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: the number of days of government official participated in training annually</p> <p><u>D5: Local level trainings and drills:</u> <u>Does the national government require local governments to exercise area-based trainings and drills for response? (Y/N)</u></p> <p>If Yes, the requirement includes evacuation training? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: % of local governments regularly exercise trainings and drills at municipality level</p> <p>Process: % of local government regularly exercise evacuation trainings and drills at municipality level</p> <p><u>D6: Emergency operations centre (information management):</u> <u>Does the country have an emergency operation centre which coordinates information and activities during disaster? (Y/N)</u></p> <p><u>D7: Shelter and stockpile:</u> <u>Does the country require local governments to prepare shelters, identify displacement sites for disaster-affected persons and stockpile relief items (Y/N)?</u></p> <p>If Yes, are these accessible to all, inclusive of gender, age and disability?</p> <p>If Yes, are these shelters required to consider disaster risk in terms of location and structural strengths?</p> <p><u>D8: Community centres:</u> <u>Does the national government promote establishment/designation of community centres which contribute to the promotion of public awareness and stock piling of emergency materials? (Y/N)</u></p> <p>Process: Number of established/designated community centre</p>
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			<p><u>D9: Government Business Continuity planning:</u> Does the government have a business continuity plan in place that allows for the continuity of critical public service provision following disaster? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, which services are considered? Select one or more from the following: (a) electricity, (b) drinking water, (c) sewage water, (d) gas, (e) telecommunication, (f) public transportation (e.g. railway and bus), (f) road, (g) port/airport, (h) public health, (i) mandatory public education, (j) central bank, (k) provision of social welfare for those in need, (l) others (specify)</p> <p>D10: Horizontal cooperation: Does the country have a legal or formal mechanism in place that allows for local governments to draw on the capacities and resources of other local governments during emergencies? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: the number of local governments that have formalized such cooperation mechanism</p> <p>D11: A state of emergency: Is legal regulation available to declare a state of emergency for a disaster in order to limit the constitutional rights of individuals? (Y/N)</p> <p>D12: Civil-military cooperation: Is the legal basis in place for the use of an army in disasters and for the planning and utilization of military resources? (Y/N)</p>
		<p><u>Economy and finance sector</u></p> <p><u>(including trade and investment):</u></p>	<p>D15: Regional trade: Does the country have agreements in place within its territories and with its neighboring countries that allows for the free flow of goods and services during and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction? (Y/N)</p> <p><u>D16: Business continuity planning:</u> Does the country have a scheme (based on law or programme) to provide incentives (financial, technical) to private companies to have business risk management and continuity planning? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: % of companies with BCP</p> <p>D17: Bank preparedness: Does the country have formal protocol to mobilize cooperation from major and local banks to prepare for emergency? Process: the number of formal protocols (e.g. MOU)</p> <p>D18: Retail preparedness: Does the country have formal protocol to mobilize cooperation from major retail companies to prepare for emergency supply? Process: the number of formal protocols (e.g. MOU)</p>

			<p>D19: Supply chain: Are supply chain risks identified during the implementation of prevention and preparedness measures? (Y/N)</p> <p>D20: Compensation: Does the country have clear guidance in place (through law or regulation) to determine its obligations and criteria to compensate households or businesses for disaster loss and impact? (Y/N)</p> <p>D21: Remittances: Does the country have a policy that reduces the cost of remittances from emigrant workers into the country pre-and post-disaster? (Y/N)</p>
		<u>Public Works or infrastructure sector (including transport, water and sanitation, communication):</u>	<p>D22: Construction sector preparedness: Does the country have formal protocol to mobilize cooperation from major construction/civil engineering companies to prepare for emergency? Process: the number of formal protocols (e.g. MOU)</p> <p>D23: Logistics preparedness: Does the country have formal protocol to mobilize cooperation from major transport companies to prepare for emergency? Process: the number of formal protocols (e.g. MOU)</p>
		<u>Housing and urban development:</u>	<p>D24: Temporary housing: Does the country have a strategy in place to provide temporary housing or materials to disaster affected households? (Y/N)</p>
		<u>Agriculture and rural development:</u>	<p>D25: Agricultural extension and subsidies: Does the country's agricultural policy or strategy consider the possible impact of disaster on agriculture sector and additional demands on extension services and subsidies during post-disaster recovery and reconstruction? (Y/N)</p> <p>D26: Compensation: Does the country have a mechanism in place to provide compensation for lost yields and productive land damage due to disaster? (Y/N)</p>
		<u>Education sector:</u>	<p>D27: Continued schooling: <u>Does the country's education plan include a business continuity plan in case of disasters? (Y/N)</u> Process: number of school closure days x number of closed schools</p> <p>D28: School preparedness: <u>Does the country require public schools to prepare contingency plans based on law or strategic document? (Y/N)</u> Process: % of public schools having contingency plans</p>

			<p><u>D29: Continued schooling:</u> Does the country have a mechanism in place that allows low-income households to continue sending their children to school after a disaster (e.g., school vouchers, cash transfers etc.)?(Y/N)</p> <p>Process: number of children who is absent from school x days after disaster</p> <p><u>D30: School preparedness:</u> Does the country require private schools to prepare contingency plans based on law or strategic document? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: % of private schools having contingency plans</p>
		<u>Health Sector:</u>	<p><u>D31: Continued health service provision:</u> Does the country have a disaster response and recovery plans that consider business continuity in case of disasters? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, do such plans include recovery schemes to provide psychological support and mental health services for all people in need? (Y/N)</p> <p><u>Does the country require public health facilities to develop contingency and business continuity planning based on law or strategic document? (Y/N)</u></p> <p>Process: % of public health facilities having contingency plans and BCP</p> <p><u>D32: Health worker training:</u> Does the national government have policy to support health worker training for emergencies? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: Number of health workers trained annually/total number of health workers</p> <p><u>D33: Health facility preparedness:</u> Does the country require private health facilities to prepare contingency and business continuity plans based on law or strategic document? (Y/N)</p> <p>Process: % of private health facilities having contingency plans and BCP</p> <p><u>D34: Continued health service provision:</u> Does the country have a mechanism in place that allows low-income households to continue accessing affordable health care after a disaster (e.g. free health care in emergency situations, health vouchers)? (Y/N)</p>
		<u>Foreign Affairs:</u>	<p><u>D35: International cooperation:</u> Does the country have formal procedure to receive and coordinate bilateral and multilateral donor aid, through grants and loans, in case of disaster? (Y/N)</p> <p>Does the country have formal procedure to render assistance to emergencies abroad? (Y/N)</p>

b. Build Back Better		
		<p><u>Disaster risk management organization (Post disaster recovery and reconstruction):</u></p> <p><u>D36: Recovery and reconstruction policy:</u> Does the country have legislation or policy in place to ensure risk sensitive post-disaster recovery and reconstruction (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, which elements are included in such policy? Select one or more from the following: (a) land use planning, (b) building code improvement, (c) infrastructure structural standard improvement, (d) relocation of public facilities and infrastructure, (e) loss assessment, (f) others (specify)</p> <p>If Yes, whose role is defined in the legislation/policy? Select one or more from the following: (a) DRM agency, (b) Prime Minister or President, (c) Ministry of Finance, (d) Ministry of Planning, (e) sectoral agency, (f) local government, (g) private sector, (h) community, (i) NGO and civil sector, (j) gender organization, (k) scientific organization, (l) the general public, (m) others (specify)</p> <p>If Yes, does the policy consider the special needs of different groups? Select one or more from the following: (a) gender, (b) the aged (c) children, (d) disability, (e) geographically isolated (e.g. rural, island), (f) language barrier (e.g. migrant, tourist), (g) legal status (e.g. illegal migrant), (h) people with life-threatening and chronic disease, (i) the poor, (j) other (specify)</p> <p><u>D37: Displacement policy:</u> Does the country have policies to address the long-term needs of populations (e.g. access to services, livelihood opportunities, land and property in destination and in case of return, integration in destination community) displaced by disasters? (Y/N)</p> <p>If Yes, do they take into account possible risk concerns for the communities of destination? (Y/N)</p> <p><u>D38: Incentives for risk sensitive recovery and reconstruction:</u> Does the country have financial or legal incentives in place to encourage risk sensitive recovery and reconstruction of businesses and households (e.g. relocation, retrofitting)? (Y/N)</p>

Description & List of Identified Issues

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