

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

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

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

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