

TC Document

I. Basic Information for TC

▪ Country/Region:	REGIONAL
▪ TC Name:	Support the implementation of the Sendai Framework Agreement on Disaster Risk Reduction
▪ TC Number:	RG-T4207
▪ Team Leader/Members:	Lacambra Ayuso, Sergio (CSD/RND) Team Leader; Suarez Vazquez, Gines (CSD/RND) Alternate Team Leader; Ericka Morales (CSD/RND); Guerrero Compean, Roberto (CSD/RND); Jimenez Mosquera, Javier I. (LEG/SGO); Sanahuja, Haris Eduardo (RND/CPE); Useche Melo, Claudia Ines (KIC/KLD); Valle Porrua, Yolanda (CSD/RND)
▪ Taxonomy:	Research and Dissemination
▪ Operation Supported by the TC:	.
▪ Date of TC Abstract authorization:	12 Dec 2022.
▪ Beneficiary:	
▪ Executing Agency and contact name:	Inter-American Development Bank
▪ Donors providing funding:	Multidonor Disaster Prevention Fund (MDP)
▪ IDB Funding Requested:	US\$300,000.00
▪ Local counterpart funding, if any:	US\$0
▪ Disbursement period (which includes Execution period):	36 months
▪ Required start date:	01 July 2023
▪ Types of consultants:	Individuals; Firms
▪ Prepared by Unit:	CSD/RND-Env, Rural Dev & Disaster Risk
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	CSD/CSD-Climate Change and Sustainable Development Sector
▪ TC included in Country Strategy (y/n):	No
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	No
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2020-2023:	Environmental sustainability

II. Objective and Justification

- 2.1 The objective of the TC is to support the implementation of Sendai Framework Agreement on Disaster Risk Reduction through applied research, technical advice, and knowledge transfer in disaster risk management.
- 2.2 Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) is a highly vulnerable region to natural hazards. In the period 1970-2019, it was affected by a total of 1,915 disasters triggered by natural hazards, causing more than 483,000 deaths and generating an economic loss of around US\$206 billion (EM-DAT, 2020). 86% of these disasters were triggered by climate-related phenomena. In terms of deaths, disasters associated with geophysical phenomena such as earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions were responsible for almost 80% of deaths, while, in economic terms, hydro-climatic disasters accumulated around 66% of losses in this period.
- 2.3 Disasters cause deaths, displacements, destruction of physical capital and disruption of economic flows. When a country suffers a disaster of great magnitude, the result is not only slower growth in the short term, but also during subsequent years. The occurrence of disasters can jettison years of effort and

multimillion-dollar investments in development programs. Probabilistic modeling of disaster losses in 15 countries of the region shows that the impact of disasters can generate annual losses on average 1.2% GDP. Climate change could accentuate these losses by contributing to an increase in the intensity, frequency and geographical coverage of hydroclimatic threats.

- 2.4 Disasters hit the poor harder than the rich, as they have less resilience and recovery from disasters, as well as access to formal credit and insurance markets, being forced to make decisions with irreversible negative effects on their education and health that reinforce the intergenerational transmission of poverty, such as early withdrawal of children from school, increase child labor or cut health expenditures.
- 2.5 **The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030** is the main international agreement on resilience and disasters, and it has been signed by all IDB member countries. This framework sets out four priorities for action: (1) Understanding disaster risk;¹ (2) Strengthening disaster risk governance;² (3) Invest in resilience;³ and (4) Prepare to respond to emergencies and build back better.⁴ On the other hand, greater resilience contributes to several of the objectives of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Through this technical cooperation it is proposed to support IDB member countries in the implementation of the Sendai Framework through activities and applied research, technical advice, and knowledge transfer in disaster risk management (DRM).
- 2.6 **DRM in the IDB.** Aware of the reality described in paragraphs 2.2 through 2.4, the Bank approved its Policy on Disaster Risk Management (GN-2354-5) in 2007, in a context of increasing frequency and severity of disasters in LAC and understanding that disasters have a great impact on the economic and social development of the countries of the region and affect the poorest nations and populations. This policy attaches particular importance to risk reduction and aims to improve the Bank's institutional and policy framework to support DRM to help safeguard the economic development of borrowing member countries and enhance Bank assistance. Through Directive A1 "Programming" of this Policy, the Bank seeks to include

¹ According to the Sendai Framework Agreement, "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".

² According to the Sendai Framework Agreement, "Disaster risk governance at the national, regional, and global levels is of great importance for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk. Strengthening disaster risk governance for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation is therefore necessary and fosters collaboration and partnership across mechanisms and institutions for the implementation of instruments relevant to disaster risk reduction and sustainable development".

³ According to the Sendai Framework Agreement, "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. These can be drivers of innovation, growth, and job creation. Such measures are cost-effective and instrumental to save lives, prevent and reduce losses and ensure effective recovery and rehabilitation".

⁴ According to the Sendai Framework Agreement, "The steady growth of disaster risk, including the increase of people and assets exposure, combined with the lessons learned from past disasters, indicates the need to further strengthen disaster preparedness for response, take action in anticipation of events, integrate disaster risk reduction in response preparedness and ensure that capacities are in place for effective response and recovery at all levels".

proactive disaster risk management in the dialogue agenda with borrowing member countries.

- 2.7 **IDB's knowledge products in DRM.** To better support this dialogue, the Bank has developed a set of DRM knowledge products that are consistent with and support the four priorities for action of the Sendai Framework Agreement (see paragraph 2.5): (i) **Disaster Risk Profiles**, which are risk studies at the national, municipal, and/or river basin levels that use state-of-the-art probabilistic calculus techniques, and which serve as a baseline for the identification, prioritization and design of resilience investments; (ii) **Governance and Public Policies for DRM Index (iGOPP)**,⁵ which measures the existence of the normative, institutional and budgetary conditions to carry out an effective public policy in DRM, and allows defining the baseline, monitoring and evaluating public policy reform processes; (iii) **Disaster Risk Reduction Investment Profile**, which allows countries, based on the aforementioned risk profiles, to identify the optimal mix of risk reduction measures at the national level, taking into account the budgetary constraints of each country; and (iv) **Risk Management Indicators**, which consist of four indices that allow to represent the risk of disasters, their temporal evolution and their management in each country: Disaster Deficit Index (IDD); Local Disaster Index (LPI); Prevalent Vulnerability Index (IVP); and Risk Management Index (IGR). Through these indicators, it is possible to measure the performance of a country in different facets of DRM.
- 2.8 **DRM Database.** The Bank developed a digital platform called **Riskmonitor** (<https://riskmonitor.iadb.org/>) to make its main knowledge products available to its member countries and the general public (see previous paragraph). Originally, the Riskmonitor included modules with information from the iGOPP and Risk Management Indicators. It recently incorporated two additional modules, one containing basic information about the Disaster Risk Profiles, and another dedicated to a Geographical Information System (GIS) where disaster risk metadata is to be uploaded.
- 2.9 **Knowledge transfer.** The iGOPP has been endorsed by the United Nations as a tool to diagnose, guide, evaluate and report on DRM policy reforms, and this endorsement has raised the interest of governments and DRM practitioners in the iGOPP methodology. Based on this interest, the Bank is finalizing in 2023 the design of a **Small Private Online Course (SPOC)** on the iGOPP to certify national evaluators in the application of its methodology.
- 2.10 **Quality control in investments in resilience.** The development of the Disaster Risk Profiles has allowed the Bank to learn good practices regarding the scope and methodology of these calculations, and how to leverage their results to identify and prioritize the most effective and cost-efficient investments in resilience.

⁵ The DRM Governance and Public Policy Index (iGOPP) measures whether a country has adequate normative, institutional, and budgetary conditions to implement an effective public policy in DRM. Developed by the IDB in 2012 as a result of support for policy reforms through PBLs in several LAC countries, this index has already been applied in 24 countries in the region. The iGOPP has a range of 0% to 100%. IDB analysis shows that improvements of one percentage point in the iGOPP can lead to reductions in the number of disaster victims in the range of 4%-5% and economic losses of 3%-5% (Guerrero et al. 2017).

Specialized technical advice is required to ensure a proper integration of these good practices in the design of operations aimed at reducing disaster risk.

- 2.11 **Strategic alignment.** This TC will support Bank member countries to improve their knowledge of DRM by promoting the dissemination of the main knowledge products generated by the Bank, so that they can be used for the design of public policies. It is also expected to strengthen the technical robustness of these tools and the investments in resilience that are financed through Bank operations. This is consistent with the Bank's Disaster Risk Management Policy (GN-2354-5), by helping to generate and disseminate quality information for the design of public policies aimed at reducing the vulnerability of the public and private sector to disaster risk and to strengthen its regulatory, institutional, and budgetary frameworks to overcome such disasters. It is also consistent with the Climate Change Sector Framework Document (GN-2835-8) through the generation of information and the provision of technical advice to strengthen governance structures for DRM and climate change adaptation. This TC is also consistent with IDB's Second Update to the Institutional Strategy (AB-3190-2), specifically with the cross-cutting issue of "Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability".
- 2.12 This TC is also aligned with the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Disaster Prevention (CC-6119-1) by contributing to the documentation and dissemination of information on disaster risks, promoting research on DRM governance, and improving the execution of disaster prevention actions.
- 2.13 **Sector knowledge.** This TC is based on DRM tools developed by previous TCs, specifically those that allowed the development of the Riskmonitor Platform (ATN/MD-15800-RG and ATN/MD17269RG, ATN/OC-17270-RG), the iGOPP (ATN/MD-13090-RG), its applications (ATN/MD-14952-RG and ATN/MD- 15712-RG) and its SPOC (ATN/MD-17897-RG, ATN/OC-18007-RG), the Risk Profiles (ATN/MD-15800-RG and ATN/MD-13402-RG), and those that financed the preparation of risk reduction investment programs (ATN/OC- 16080- BO, ATN/-OC16082-BO and ATN/OC-16645-AR). Some of these tools, such as the iGOPP or Risk Profiles, have been used in the design of national disaster risk reduction programs and DRM public policy reform programs in countries such as The Bahamas, Bolivia, Argentina, Jamaica, Costa Rica or Uruguay, to name a few examples.

III. Description of activities/components and budget

- 3.1 The TC will be implemented through the following two components:
- 3.2 **Component I: Applied research and knowledge transfer (US\$200,000).** This component will mainly finance: (i) Disaster risk management governance diagnostics by applying the iGOPP at national level. Any borrowing member country could benefit from this activity. Based on this diagnostic, recommendations will be made for policy reform in DRM for each country. In the past, these recommendations have led to actual policy reforms. In such cases, this TC will provide technical guidance to the national authorities in the implementation of said reforms; (ii) Dissemination of results through presentations to national authorities and the Riskmonitor platform. The results of the iGOPP applications will be uploaded to the Riskmonitor, and presentations to the national authorities will be made on demand; (iii) Improvements to the Riskmonitor: the two newest modules of the platform (disaster risk profiles and GIS) will be further developed and refined, uploading numerical and geographical data on hazards, exposure, vulnerability

and risk calculations; (iv) online courses will be organized on a regular basis to certify national evaluators in the iGOPP. The main beneficiaries of this component are the national authorities responsible for leading policy reforms in disaster risk management, public and private users of data on disaster risk, and disaster risk management professionals interested in knowing how to apply the iGOPP.

- 3.3 **Component II: Quality control of investments in disaster resilience (US\$100,000).** Provide technical and operational advice to projects in disaster resilience, contributing to improve their quality and effectiveness in terms of disaster risk reduction. The beneficiaries of this component are the member countries that receive technical support from this TC to their projects.
- 3.4 **Selection criteria.** Countries will be targeted based on their own demand or, alternatively, by the Bank to ensure that the database is geographically comprehensive and regularly updated, and the list of professionals trained is reasonably representative, or when demand comes from specific projects, either during preparation or implementation. Prior to the commencement of any activities financed by this TC in a borrowing member country, the Bank will obtain the corresponding request letter from the official liaison entity of the Bank in the respective country.
- 3.5 **Expected results.** The expected results of this TC are the following:
- a. **Component I:** (i) 3 DRM national counterparts are aware of the iGOPP results; (ii) One database on DRM indicators is available for public consultation; (iii) 10 Latin American and Caribbean countries with professionals trained in the iGOPP methodology.
 - b. **Component II:** 6 projects have received quality control/technical advice to improve their resilience to natural disasters.

IV. Description of activities/components and budget

- 4.1 The total amount of this TC is US\$300,000.00 and will be financed through the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Disaster Prevention (MDPF). No counterpart funding is envisaged.

Indicative Budget (US\$)		
Component / Activity	IDB/MDPF	Total Funding
Component I: Applied research and knowledge transfer	200,000.00	200,000.00
1.1 DRM governance diagnostics	150,000.00	150,000.00
1.2 Dissemination of results and Improvements to Riskmonitor	30,000.00	30,000.00
1.3 iGOPP SPOC	20,000.00	20,000.00
Component II: Quality control of investments in disaster resilience	100,000.00	100,000.00
2.1 Quality control reviews	100,000.00	100,000.00
TOTAL (Comp I+ Comp II)	US\$300,000.00	US\$300,000.00

V. Executing agency and execution structure

- 5.1 The Bank, through the Division of Environment, Rural Development and Disaster Risk Management (CSD/RND), will administer this TC, according to Annex II

Procedures for the Processing of Technical Cooperation Operations and Related Matters (OP-619-4). All activities to be executed under this TC have been included in the Procurement Plan (Annex IV) and will be contracted in accordance with Bank policies as follows: (a) AM-650 for Individual consultants; (b) GN-2765-4 and Guidelines OP-1155-4 for Consulting Firms for services of an intellectual nature and; (c) GN-2303-28 for logistics and other related services

- 5.2 All administrative procedures, technical supervision, necessary internal and external coordination, and responsibility for the final product will be the responsibility of CSD/RND. This execution structure is based on the Bank's specialized technical and operational capacity. This is consistent with the justification provided in Appendix 10, d. of the Operational Guidelines for TC Instruments (GN-2629-1). There are no preconditions for the first disbursement.

VI. Major issues

- 6.1 Updates of the iGOPP require interviews with a significant number of public and private sector entities, which could lead to coordination difficulties. To mitigate this risk, as has been the case in previous applications, the support of Bank country offices is expected to ensure smooth coordination with key stakeholders.
- 6.2 For the online course, if the promotional campaigns prove ineffective, the achievement of the expected results of the CT would be negatively affected. To mitigate this risk, KIC specialists with experience in e-learning have been incorporated from the beginning in order to identify the target audience of the course and define the central elements of its dissemination.

VII. Exceptions to Bank policy

- 7.1 No exceptions are required for this TC.

VIII. Environmental and Social Strategy

- 8.1 By its nature, this operation is within the category of "generation of knowledge and dissemination" and therefore no action will be carried out that has an environmental or social impact. Moreover, the technical advice to be provided through Component will contribute to compliance of the supported operations with the Performance Standard #4 "Community Health and Safety" of the Environmental and Social Policy Framework, particularly with the requirements related to disaster and climate change risks.

Required Annexes:

[Results Matrix - RG-T4207](#)

[Terms of Reference - RG-T4207](#)

[Procurement Plan - RG-T4207](#)