

SUMMARY

Individual measure in favour of the Caribbean Region to be financed from the 11th European Development Fund

1. Identification

EDF allocation	11 th European Development Fund (Natural Disaster Facility in the CARIFORUM)
Total cost	EUR 14 million of EU contribution This action is not co-financed
Basic act	Council Regulation (EU) 2015/322 of 2 March 2015 on the implementation of the 11 th European Development Fund (EDF)

2. Country/thematic background

The CARIFORUM region (Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks & Caicos Islands and the Virgin Islands) comprises small states highly vulnerable to natural hazards with significant populations living in urban centres. Hydro meteorological hazards, exacerbated by climate change such as hurricanes, floods, wind storms, drought episodes and seismic events such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the most common natural hazards in the region. Scientific reports warn that there is a high probability that the number of devastating Category 4 and 5 hurricanes will increase and that sea levels will rise, posing a significant risk of damage by storm surges to settlements, infrastructure and biodiversity.

This is being evidenced by the dramatic recent series of hurricanes which severely impacted a number of Caribbean Islands. Over the period of 25 August to 20 September 2017, the region faced an unprecedented threat of impact by two rapidly developing tropical cyclones (Irma and Maria), which attained the highest strength on the Saffir-Simpson hurricane scale - Catastrophic Category 5.

These two cyclones resulted in multi-island impacts where nine participating States at the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) were impacted, with four participating States very significantly impacted or devastated as well as Cuba and, to a lesser extent, the Dominican Republic. While these threats and impacts may be exceptional, this may now be considered as the effects of climate variability and change on meteorological hazards. The dynamic associated with this rapidly unfolding scenario underpins the call for advanced preparedness at the local, national and regional level.

3. Summary of the Action Programme

1) Background

The impacts of these events also represented a new operational environment ('worst case scenario') and experience for the Regional Response Mechanism (RRM), which is coordinated by the CDEMA Coordination Unit, and includes several regional and international response partners.

CDEMA will continue to support the affected CDEMA Participating States into Phase 3, i.e. Post Emergency/Disaster Recovery, through its programming support including ensuring that arrangements for recovery are advanced. In addition, the promotion of preparedness and mitigation measures in a continuous manner to ensure vulnerability and response capacity do not decrease with time will continue to be promoted.

Further, Real Time Review (RTR) of the response to the events, as well as a planned overall review of the Regional Response Mechanism will provide valuable lessons learned which will inform the definition of country priorities in each of the result areas of this Action.

2) Cooperation related policy of beneficiary countries

The action is coherent with regional and national policies and strategies and is aligned to the Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) Strategy 2014 – 2024 which has been endorsed at the political level. The regional goal of the CDM Strategy is to realise "Safer, more resilient and sustainable CDEMA Participating States through Comprehensive Disaster Management". This regional goal is supported by 16 regional outcomes in 4 Priority Areas as represented in the CDM Logic Model. The strategic framework also embodies seven (7) elements that, once implemented, will achieve the expected goals in each of the Participating States.

The Programme is also coherent with the 4 priority actions of the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 and relevant actions within the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the SDGs and the 2030 Development Agenda.

The action will contribute to Dominican Republic's National Development Strategy 2030 (Axis No.4, specific objective 4.2.1), National Plan for Integral Management of Disaster Risk (Decree No. 275-13), National Plan for the Reduction of Seismic Risk and Law 147-02. The same is valid for the development strategies in other countries.

All expected results will contribute to the priorities of the actual medium term national development plans of the region (e.g. St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) 'Economic and Social Development Plan 2013 – 2025; Jamaica 'National Development Plan Vision 2030').

The action is in line with the GAP-II 2016-2020 and it contributes to the achievement of its thematic priority: Economic, Social and Cultural Rights – Economic and Social Empowerment, in particular to its Objectives 13, 14, 15, 16 and 20.

3) Coherence with the programming documents:

The action is in line with all guiding global, regional, national and EU development policies. The proposed action responds to the implementation priorities B (Regional Action Plans on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and C (Integration of DRR into EU's External Action) of the EU Strategy for Supporting DRR in Developing Countries; Implementation Plan and the priorities of the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA): Climate change mainstreaming and poverty reduction, Increasing resilience to climate-related stresses and shocks, Sector-based climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, the Action Plan for Resilience in Crisis Prone Countries 2013-2020, as well as with ECHO priorities in the region.

This proposal responds to the Climate Change and Natural Disaster priority area of the Caribbean Regional Indicative Programme (CRIP) 2014-2020 and, in particular, to the area of cooperation agreed between the EU and CARIFORUM related to "Strengthening disaster prevention and risk reduction as well as enhancing monitoring, situation awareness, assessment and early warning systems for disaster management and response". The proposal is directly aligned to the objective of this priority area which is "Increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change and natural disasters affecting sustained economic and social development". It also addresses result 9(i) of the CRIP log frame which is "Disaster risk vulnerability reduced and sustainability of CARIFORUM States enhanced".

4) Identified actions:

The overall objective of the action is to contribute to the reduction of the vulnerability of the CARIFORUM States to disaster risks and to their sustainable development. In line with the CDM Strategy 2012-2024 (which identified gender among its four cross-cutting issues), the current action places women and girls at the heart of its contributions (to the reduction of the vulnerability and to sustainable development).

5) Expected results:

Expected Result 1: National and community level capacity for resilience building and operational readiness strengthened.

Expected Result 2: Integration of CDM into key sectors at the national level enhanced.

Expected Result 3: Capacity for Disaster Risk Management Coordination at National and Regional levels strengthened, between CDEMA, Dominican Republic and other countries within the Caribbean region.

Expected Result 4: Local capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction Management in the Dominican Republic improved.

6) Past EU assistance and lessons learnt:

CDEMA has experience of more than two decades and twenty-five major disaster management projects. Over the last three years, the partnership and close collaboration between CDEMA and ECHO especially through its Disaster Preparedness Programme (DIPECHO) and the ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Management (NDRM) has resulted in the acquisition of knowledge and experiences from which the core principles and strategies have been derived for formulating CARIFORUM regional approaches to disaster management.

The NDRM is being implemented by CDEMA, the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the Dominican Republic. The global performance was deemed Moderately Unsatisfactory due to crucial implementation delays of 2 results led by the CDB. CDEMA's overall NDRM coordination and contract reporting by the implementation partners is in general appropriate.

The major lessons learned in the Caribbean is that there is an inextricable link between poverty and natural disasters and that poverty alleviation and sustainable development cannot be achieved without a strengthened commitment to disaster reduction at the regional, national, community and individual levels.

The other lessons learned include a) the inadequacy of national level capacity to deal with major disasters in terms of finances, skilled manpower, strategic DRR plans and the need for regional coordination and responses; b) national ownership and donor coordination are essential for efficient prevention, mitigation, response and rehabilitation efforts; c) the Enhanced CDM Strategy and Reporting Framework has proven to be the catalyst for focusing resources for disaster management in the region; d) Gender consideration is identified as one of the cross-cutting themes to be integrated into all CDM programme areas in CDEMA participating states since the conditions of women in their capacity as heads of households, income earners and community activists, often leave them disadvantaged when compared to their male counterparts.

7) Complementary actions/donor coordination:

CDEMA is currently implementing the EUR 4.47 million component “Strengthening of the Capacity of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) Participating States and Coordinating Unit for Implementation of Comprehensive Disaster Management” as part of a wider regional allocation of EUR 20 million under the 10th ACP-EU NDRM. Supports for a total amount of EUR 0,87 million have recently been granted to CDEMA by the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) component improving emergency response protocols and procedures in the CDEMA Participating States.

The Community Disaster Risk Reduction Fund (CAD\$20,0 million, £2.0 million, EUR1.6 million - via a Multi-Donor Trust Fund Administration Agreement) is complementing the activities supported by the 10th ACP-EU NDRM to build climate change and disaster resilience of vulnerable communities in the Caribbean.

The Caribbean region has also benefitted from ECHO support, mainly through its DIPECHO programme (EUR 9.4 million in 2015-2016 and EUR 2 million in 2017-2018), reinforcing capacities on DRR at all levels in collaboration with CDEMA.

Good practices have been developed and disseminated and could serve as a basis for this new action proposed. Additionally, EUR 3.299 million have been added under the 2017 HIP (1.6 million for Haiti and 1.699 million for the rest of the Caribbean), EUR 5 million (3 million for Haiti, 2 million for the rest of the Caribbean) for the 2018 HIP for DRR actions. The actions to be funded are targeting: a) Consolidation of drought resilience, b) Taking stock of lessons learned from recent disasters and implement DP activities and c) Increase the collaboration between Caribbean States and other stakeholders. These actions will all be complementing and complemented by the proposed action.

The Dominican Republic has implemented several initiatives oriented to reduce disaster risk at various levels and areas. It has been the case of ECHO through its DIPECHO programme, EU, USAID and Spanish Cooperation Projects, among others. The country is implementing a component of the ACP-EU NRDM programme amounting to EUR 2.2 million. The project has focused its activities on creating and improving capacities for information exchange and DRR training, strengthening of local governance and community capacities for DRR and promoting evaluation and improvement of resilience of critical infrastructure, especially considering water, education and health sectors.

Other complementary programmes supported by donors are:

- The intra-ACP Natural Disaster Risk Reduction (ACP-EU NDRR) Program, amounting to EUR 80 million supports disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities in ACP countries through technical assistance, capacity building and advisory/analytical support at regional and national level. It includes the Caribbean Disaster Risk Financing Technical Assistance Program supporting the Governments of Belize, Grenada, Jamaica and Saint Lucia in improving their fiscal resilience to natural disasters and an Administrative Agreement signed (EUR 6.5 million) with the WB for reconstruction / rehabilitation of bridges and feeder roads in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
- Enhancing Knowledge and Application of Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) Project (CAD \$3.36 million) is implemented by the Disaster Risk Reduction Centre of University of the West Indies to establish an effective mechanism for managing and sharing CDM knowledge to be used for decision-making in the public, private and voluntary sectors.

4. Communication and visibility

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of the implementation of the direct grant contract with CDEMA and the Dominican Republic component to be implemented in indirect management, and supported with its budget. Care will be taken that substantial visibility will be given to the programme as described in this Action Document and taking into account the best practices and lessons learnt from the communication strategy developed under the 10th EDF Natural Disaster Risk Management Programme.

5. Cost and financing

	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution, in currency identified
Direct grant with CDEMA (direct management)	7,000,000	N/A
Cross sub-delegation to ECHO	4,000,000	
Indirect management with Dominican Republic	2,750,000	
Evaluation and Audit	250,000	N/A
Communication and visibility (included in the direct grant)	N.A	N/A
Contingencies (included in the direct grant)	N.A	N/A
Totals	14,000,000	N.A.

The Committee is invited to give its opinion on the attached individual measure.



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ANNEX

OF THE COMMISSION DECISION ON THE 11TH EDF NATURAL DISASTER FACILITY IN THE CARIFORUM

ACTION DOCUMENT FOR 11TH EDF NATURAL DISASTER FACILITY IN THE CARIFORUM

INFORMATION FOR POTENTIAL GRANT APPLICANTS

WORK PROGRAMME FOR GRANTS

This document constitutes the work programme for grants in the sense of Article 128(1) of the Financial Regulation (Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012), applicable to the EDF by virtue of Article 37 of the Regulation (EU) No 323/2015 in the following section concerning grants awarded directly without a call for proposals: 5.3.1.1 Grant: direct award 11th EDF Natural Disaster Facility (direct management)

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	11 th EDF Natural Disaster Facility in the CARIFORUM CRIS number : 2016 /040-096 financed under European Development Fund	
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Caribbean Region The action shall be carried out at the following location: Participating States which are members of CDEMA and/or CARIFORUM (Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks & Caicos Islands and the Virgin Islands).	
3. Programming document	Caribbean Regional Indicative Programme	
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Climate Change, disaster management and sustainable energy	DEV. Aid: YES
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 14 million Total amount of EDF contribution: EUR 14 million	
6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Project Modality Direct management –grants – direct award and procurement of services Indirect management with Dominican Republic – Programme Estimate Indirect management with National Emergency Commission (CNE) Cross sub-delegation – Transfer of funds to ECHO	
7 a) DAC code(s)	74010 - Disaster prevention and preparedness – 100%	
b) Main Delivery Channel	Public Sector Institutions – 10000	

8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
9. GPGC thematic flagships	N/A			
10. SDGs	SDG 5: Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls SDG 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. SDG 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact			

SUMMARY

The Caribbean region comprises small states with significant populations living in urban centres. These developing economies are highly vulnerable to natural hazards which have adverse impacts on livelihoods and vital infrastructures. Hydro meteorological hazards exacerbated by climate change such as hurricanes, floods, wind storms, landslides and drought along with seismic hazards such as, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the most common natural hazards in the region. These hazard impacts adversely affect development gains. The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) has the mandate to provide guidance and oversight of disaster management in the Caribbean. To ensure the sustainable development of resilient states, the agency has developed the Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) philosophy and supporting strategy to guide member states and the Dominican Republic in efforts towards resilience against disaster impacts. The CDM Strategy 2014-2024 synergises the region's efforts to achieve results targeted in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Development Agenda.

The EUR 14 Million action will support CDEMA and the National Emergency Commission (Comisión Nacional de Emergencias, CNE) in Dominican Republic in the process of mainstreaming and advancing CDM as the Caribbean's platform for achieving risk reduction efforts at the national level. The action will also support ECHO Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities in the region in order to build on learnings and windows of opportunity generated by recent disasters in most affected territories and also facilitate an interconnected and complementary approach in DP so as to facilitate early action in line with the CDM strategy and Sendai priorities. In light of the specific type and timeframe of the actions concerned, DRR activities to be implemented by Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) constitute development activities, whereas

activities to be implemented by ECHO under the cross sub-delegation constitute humanitarian activities.

The overall objective of the programme is to contribute to the reduction of the vulnerability of the CARIFORUM States to disaster risks and to their sustainable development. It is articulated along five (4) expected results and associated key activities which have been developed in line with Priority Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the CDM Strategy 2014-2024: Strengthened Institutional Arrangements for CDM, Increased and Sustained Knowledge Management and Learning for CDM, Improved Integration of CDM at sectoral levels and Strengthened and Sustained Community Resilience.

Result 1: National and community level capacity for resilience building and operational readiness strengthened.

Result 2: Integration of CDM into key sectors at the national level enhanced.

Result 3: Capacity for Disaster Risk Management Coordination at National and Regional levels strengthened, between CDEMA, Dominican Republic and other countries within the Caribbean region.

Result 4: Improved local capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction Management in the Dominican Republic.

CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

The CARIFORUM region comprises small states highly vulnerable to natural hazards with significant populations living in urban centres. Hydro meteorological ones, exacerbated by climate change such as hurricanes, floods, wind storms, drought episodes and seismic events such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the most common natural hazards in the region. Scientific reports warn that there is a high probability that the number of devastating Category 4 and 5 hurricanes will increase and that sea levels will rise, posing a significant risk of damage by storm surges to settlements, infrastructure and biodiversity. This is being evidenced by the dramatic recent series of hurricanes which severely impacted a number of Caribbean Islands. Over the period August 25 to September 20, 2017, the region faced an unprecedented threat of impact by two rapidly developing tropical cyclones (Irma and Maria), which attained the highest strength on the Saffir-Simpson hurricane scale - Catastrophic Category 5. These two systems resulted in multi-island impacts where nine (9) CDEMA Participating States were impacted, with four (4) States very significantly impacted or devastated as well as Cuba and to a lesser extend the Dominican Republic. While these threat and impacts may be exceptional, this may now be the considering the effects of climate variability and change on meteorological hazards. The dynamic associated with this rapidly unfolding scenario underpins the call for advanced preparedness at the local, national and regional level.

The impacts of these events also represented a new operational environment ('worst case scenario') and experience for the Regional Response Mechanism (RRM) which is coordinated by the CDEMA CU and includes several regional and international response partners. CDEMA will continue to support the affected CDEMA Participating States into Phase 3- Post Emergency/Disaster Recovery, through its programming support including ensuring that arrangements for recovery are advanced. In addition, the promotion of preparedness and mitigation measures in a continuous manner to ensure vulnerability and response capacity do not decrease with time will continue to be promoted. Further, Real Time Review (RTR) of the response to the events, as well as a planned overall review of the

Regional Response Mechanism will provide valuable lessons learned which will inform the definition of country priorities in each of the result areas of this Action.

This Action Document has been developed by CDEMA and Dominican Republic in support of the pre-identification phase of the 11th EDF Caribbean Regional Indicative Programme (CRIP). CDEMA's proposal of key areas for inclusion in the Caribbean programme is in recognition that the concept of resilience is an underpinning factor of the RIP and that the CDM Strategy 2014-2024 and the Dominican Republic National Integrated Disaster Risk Management Plan; and these are well placed as a vehicle for delivery of results under this programme. Due to the ongoing efforts of CDEMA, there is now more awareness and support at all levels across the region for disaster management and to recognize the critical linkages between investment in the strengthening of the resilience of our countries and communities and reducing our social and economic losses from hazard impacts. The 2014 to 2024 Strategy is designed to continue to facilitate the process of mainstreaming and institutionalizing CDM as the Caribbean's platform for achieving risk reduction and resilience building. The DR National Integrated Disaster Risk Management Plan is the main framework and guide to continue strengthening resilience and national and local capacities for Disaster Risk Reduction at different levels (institutional, sectorial, cross-cutting issues, etc.). It focuses on five strategic lines which are oriented to contribute to the achievement of global indicators for Disaster Risk Reduction. Additionally, the Action Document is in line with the Humanitarian Implementation Plans of ECHO for 2017 and 2018 which are oriented towards increasing resilience of the Caribbean region, aligned with CDM strategy, the DR National Integrated Disaster Risk Management Plan, and priorities of each country of the region.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

The programme is in line with all guiding global, regional, national and EU development policies. The proposed action responds to the implementation priorities B (Regional Action Plans on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and C (Integration of DRR into EU's External Action) of the EU Strategy for Supporting DRR in Developing Countries – Implementation Plan and the priorities of the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA): Climate change mainstreaming and poverty reduction, Increasing resilience to climate-related stresses and shocks, Sector-based climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, the Action Plan for Resilience in Crisis Prone Countries 2013-2020, as well as with ECHO priorities in the region.

The Programme is also coherent with regional and national policies and strategies are aligned to the CDM Strategy 2014 – 2024 which has been endorsed at the political level. The regional goal of the CDM Strategy is to realise *“Safer, more resilient and sustainable CDEMA Participating States through Comprehensive Disaster Management”*. This regional goal is supported by 16 regional outcomes in 4 Priority Areas as represented in the CDM Logic Model. The strategic framework also embodies seven (7) elements, which when realised will achieve the expected goals in each of the Participating States. These are:

- i. National, regional and sectoral institutions with adequate/minimum standards of capacity to deliver the CDM programme
- ii. Knowledge management which is applied for fact-based decision-making
- iii. Disaster resilience which is enhanced within key sectors of the economy
- iv. Operational readiness at regional, national, sectoral and local levels
- v. A clearly established and understood nexus between Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) strategies with programming and governance harmonised

- vi. Community resilience which has been enhanced for the most vulnerable with gender concerns addressed at all stages and levels
- vii. Resource allocation which underpins the ability to deliver the strategy

The Programme is also coherent with the 4 priority actions of Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 and relevant actions within the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the SDGs and the 2030 Development Agenda

This proposal responds to the Climate Change and Natural Disaster priority area of the CRIP, and in particular, the area of cooperation agreed between the EU and CARIFORUM related to *“Strengthening disaster prevention and risk reduction as well as enhancing monitoring, situation awareness, assessment and early warning systems for disaster management and response”*. The proposal is directly aligned to the objective of this priority area which is *“Increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change and natural disasters affecting sustained economic and social development”*. It also addresses result 9(i) of the CRIP log frame which is *“Disaster risk vulnerability reduced and sustainability of CARIFORUM States enhanced”*.

The dangers of climate change and disasters are more pronounced for children than for adults, and for females than males. This disparity is linked to the higher vulnerability of children and females as well as to socioeconomic constructs. Increasingly in the Caribbean, there is awareness that DRR planning and strategies must take into consideration the different ways in which women and men and children, are impacted by, respond to, and mitigate the risks of natural disasters. However, a comprehensive approach is needed regionally and at the national level. In this regard, CDEMA and UN Women are in the process of undertaking discussions to strengthen their collaboration on the mainstreaming of gender considerations into the implementation of CDM. This will culminate in the signing of a new Memorandum of Understanding between CDEMA and UN Women.

The programme will contribute to Dominican Republic's National Development Strategy 2030 (Axis No.4, specific objective 4.2.1), National Plan for Integral Management of Disaster Risk (Decree No. 275-13), National Plan for the Reduction of Seismic Risk and Law 147-02. Similar is valid for the development strategies in other countries. All expected results will contribute to the priorities of the actual medium term national development plans of the region (e.g. St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) ‘Economic and Social Development Plan 2013 – 2025, Jamaica ‘National Development Plan Vision 2030’).

The action is in line with the GAP-II 2016-2020 and it contributes to the achievement its thematic priority: Economic, Social and Cultural Rights – Economic and Social Empowerment, in particular to its Objectives 13, 14, 15, 16 and 20.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

Key stakeholders in the project are:

Member States of CARIFORUM

The Caribbean Forum of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (CARIFORUM) or Forum of Caribbean States are: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

CARIFORUM was established to: (1) Manage and coordinate policy dialogue between its Participating States and the EU; (2) Promote integration and cooperation in the Caribbean; (3) Coordinate the allocation of resources and manage the implementation of Regional Indicative Programmes financed by the EDF and regional programmes financed by Member States of the EU and any other source as may be approved by the Council of Ministers from time to time; (4) Provide

technical guidance and assistance to Participating States in meeting the commitments and securing the benefits provided for in the CARIFORUM-EU EPA; and (5) Provide support for the effective participation of CARIFORUM in the Institutions provided for in the CARIFORUM-EU EPA.

Communities impacted by meteorological, geological and other natural hazards

The primary stakeholders are those living in disaster-prone areas who are direct recipients of the interventions coordinated through the programme. Subsistence farmers and other vulnerable groups are targets for livelihood protection under the CDM strategy, with a particular focus on women and children. The Action will seek to facilitate the establishment of gender focal points in the beneficiary countries to provide support to national focal points for CDEMA as a means of ensuring that gender considerations are well understood and taken into account during the programme design and in its implementation and monitoring. CDEMA will seek support from UN Women and national and regional level women's organisations in realising the mainstreaming of gender throughout the programme.

The National Disaster Management Offices (NDMO) and the National Disaster Organisations (NDO), which comprise other relevant national and sectoral agencies in the CDEMA Participating States (PS). The NDMOs of the PS have the primary responsibility for coordinating national-level response to disasters in their respective countries. They are also the national focal points for CDEMA's interventions in country and promote the CDM agenda. The NDMOs are headed by the National Disaster Coordinator (NDC) who is a government official responsible for the day-to-day management of the organisation. The NDO provides the space for advancing sectoral and community level actions.

The CDEMA Participating States and Coordinating Unit (CU).

CDEMA presently comprises 18 Participating States (PS): Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Republic of Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts & Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Suriname, Republic of Trinidad & Tobago, Turks & Caicos Islands and the Virgin Islands.

As part of its mandate articulated in the CDEMA Agreement, the CDEMA CU, which is the headquarters of the Agency, has responsibility for advancing disaster loss reduction. The coordination Unit therefore works with other organisations through the CDM strategy to advance partnerships in building the resilience of states. The CDEMA CU provides assistance to the NDMOs in the development of capacity for CDM implementation in accordance with the outputs, outcomes and overall goal of the CDM Strategy, as well as capacity for responding effectively in the event of an emergency event. In this regard, the CDEMA CU is responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the CDM Strategy including programmes implemented directly by the Unit.

Non-State actors including ECHO partners (NGOs, UN Agencies and Red Cross Movement), NGOs, civil society and the private sector which operate at the community and sectoral levels in CARIFORUM Member States;

Regional policymakers, CARICOM institutions such as the Council of CDEMA and the Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED);

Other ACP sub-regional organizations with a mandate on DRR that could benefit from lessons learned from this programme. The National Emergency Commission of the Dominican Republic (Comisión Nacional de Emergencias, CNE) operates under the Presidency of the Dominican Republic. As part of its mandate, established under law 147-02, it is responsible for coordinating, planning and managing the activities related to protection, rescue and rehabilitation at national level. It also administrates in-kind contributions of donors during disasters including international aid, in coordination with the Secretariat for External Relations.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

While relief and evacuation are short-term solutions, medium and long-term actions should be implemented to improve the resilience of the local populations to the effects of natural disasters, global warming and climate change which are affecting small-island developing states. Resilience goes beyond the repairing of infrastructures; it is about defending the economic security of the Caribbean population, and the infrastructures and fragile ecosystems that lie within 1.2 miles of the coast. This suggests not just protecting the built and natural environment along coastlines, but policies that ensure that all new structures, investments and housing are hardened in ways that sustain future economic development. This requires also an increased focus on regulations, and the long-term strengthening of infrastructure to withstand natural shocks, especially when it comes to key public utilities such as hospitals, airports, shelters, harbours and sea defences.

Disaster mitigation and resilience is therefore a particularly relevant and vital component of economic policy in the region, as an attempt to reduce exposure of governments to divert substantial resources for relief operations, recovery and reconstruction.

At the level of the Participating States, review of the implementation of the CDM strategy over the 2007-2012 period indicated that there has been advancement in some countries with respect to the enabling environment for CDM through the presence of model legislation, policies and strategies at the national level. However, this is an area which still has to be prioritised in other countries. There was also observed to be an uneven improvement in terms of the use and adoption of model tools for CDM implementation and especially, the need for a greater emphasis to be placed on monitoring, evaluation and reporting at various levels. These areas are addressed as part of the CDM Strategy 2014 to 2024, and have been identified as key areas in this Action. Additionally, the revised Strategy identifies gender issues, or the differences which the examination of such issues makes clear, as one of the cross cutting themes to be integrated into all CDM programme areas. As part of CDM implementation, gender will be mainstreamed in the design of policies, strategies and programmes aimed at safeguarding our populations in the face of the negative effects of disasters and in the recovery and reconstruction thereafter. Specifically, women will be differentiated from men as being impacted by meteorological, geological and other natural hazards in different ways than men.

Recent experiences in the region with the impacts of Hurricanes Irma and Maria have emphasised the high vulnerability of the countries and populations of the region to climate related events, the need for strengthened national level coordination, enhanced resilience at the community level and sectoral levels, as well as strengthened operational readiness and the improvement of early recovery at the national level. More detailed lessons learned are expected to emerge from the Rapid Review of the Response to Hurricanes Irma and Maria, as well as from a planned overall review of the Regional Response Mechanism. This Action will seek to address these key areas as well as those emerging from the reviews. It will also support the improvement of monitoring, evaluation and reporting to strengthen the capacities of beneficiary countries in tracking and reporting on progress in implementation of the CDM Strategy, inclusive of addressing gender considerations.

The Dominican Republic has implemented significant initiatives and efforts regarding Disaster Risk Reduction at the national and local level during the last few years. The Dominican Republic Government has shown a strong commitment with the strengthening of the National Prevention, Mitigation and Response System. The approval of the National Integrated Disaster Risk Management Plan and the National Plan for Seismic Risk Reduction, the recognition of the need of improving capacities for Disaster Risk Management in the National Development Strategy and the national commitment with Hyogo and Sendai frameworks, are some examples of this.

The National Emergency Commission in the Dominican Republic and CDEMA, as well as Cuba and CARICOM, have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to establish a general framework of cooperation and partnership in areas of mutual interest and in an effort to support the Regional Disaster Resilience Building Agenda within the Caribbean and more particularly between CDEMA's participating states, the Dominican Republic and Cuba. The areas of cooperation included in the MoU with the Dominican Republic are: greater and improved information sharing, capacity development, support the CDM strategy by sharing policies or guidelines for disaster risk reduction, promotion of knowledge management and better coordination.

Despite these efforts, it is necessary to continue supporting strategic processes taking also profit from synergies created by past and present initiatives, such as the project currently being implemented under the 10th EDF Natural Disaster Risk Management programme (NDRM). The proposed action will support the implementation of the MoU between CDEMA and Dominican Republic and between CARICOM and Cuba.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level	Mitigating measures
There is heavy reliance on external financing for the implementation of the programme which creates risks for the achievement of the results due to short-term changes in donor policy or resource availability.	Medium	Due diligence required for proper fund management and proper allocation to participating countries. CDEMA is pursuing measures to enhance the sustainability of its financing, including the establishment of an Endowment Fund. It should be noted that the programme will not feature a dependence on support to core CDEMA structures.
Several of the overarching programme components will be facilitated at the convenience and subsequent risk of physical, and consequently fallible, Information Technology components.	Medium	Redundancy will be incorporated to reduce this risk.
National Disaster Organisations, which encompass several sectors, are the key actors responsible for the delivery of CDM results. Their role in facilitating and coordinating the mainstreaming of CDM throughout sectors is of paramount importance. There remains a high turnover of personnel within the NDOs. No conclusive examination of the reasons for this turnover has been conducted, but there is anecdotal evidence that the enhancement of skills may increase individual marketability and contribute to further turnover.	Medium	The programme includes elements geared towards the strengthening of the capacities of Disaster Management professionals within the beneficiary countries, as well as increasing the knowledge base at all levels of the importance of Disaster Risk Management to the sustainable development of the region. This may enhance the professionalisation of the discipline, and the general appreciation of the value of the work undertaken, thereby contributing to a reduction in turnover within NDOs
Insufficient mainstreaming of the gender dimension in the programme compromises its	Medium	DRR planning and strategies will take into consideration the different ways in

Risks	Risk level	Mitigating measures
gender equality results achievements.		which women and men and children, are impacted by, respond to, and mitigate the risks of natural disasters.
Due to the high vulnerability of the Caribbean region to natural hazards, which is the basis for this programme, there is a high probability of an emergency event occurring during the implementation of the programme but particularly hydro meteorological events in one or more of the beneficiary countries. This has the potential to delay progress on implementation of programme activities and the achievement of results.	High	Should there be an emergency event which requires the diversion of human resources away from the implementation of the programme, every effort will be made to supplement resources as necessary to bring implementation back on schedule within as short a time frame as possible.
Assumption		
Human and Financial Resources will be available as required and resource commitments already agreed by development partners will be delivered within timeframes anticipated. This is always a challenge to be met and managed appropriately.		

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

CDEMA has experience of more than two decades and twenty-five major disaster management projects. Over the last three years, the partnership and close collaboration between CDEMA and ECHO especially through its Disaster Preparedness Programme (DIPECHO) and the ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Management (NDRM) has resulted in the acquisition of knowledge and experiences from which the core principles and strategies have been derived for formulating CARIFORUM regional approaches to disaster management.

The major lessons learned in the Caribbean is that there is an inextricable link between poverty and natural disasters and that poverty alleviation and sustainable development cannot be achieved without a strengthened commitment to disaster reduction at the regional, national, community and individual levels.

The other lessons learned include a) the inadequacy of national level capacity to deal with major disasters in terms of finances, skilled manpower, strategic DRR plans and the need for regional coordination and responses; b) national ownership and donor coordination are essential for efficient prevention, mitigation, response and rehabilitation efforts; c) the Enhanced CDM Strategy and Reporting Framework has proven to be the catalyst for focusing resources for disaster management in the region d) Gender consideration is identified as one of the cross-cutting themes to be integrated into all CDM programme areas in CDEMA participating states since the conditions of women in their capacity as heads of households, income earners and community activists, often leave them disadvantaged when compared to their male counterparts.

The mid-term evaluation (MTE) of the regional ACP-EU NDRM programme has been carried out in early 2017. The NDRM is being implemented by CDEMA, the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the Dominican Republic. The global performance was deemed Moderately Unsatisfactory due to crucial implementation delays of 2 results led by the CDB. The Result 1 "Capacity of National Disaster Offices and CDEMA CU strengthened for implementation of CDM", implemented by

CDEMA and Result 4 in the Dominican Republic "Strengthened and capabilities of the National System for Integrated DRM" were both evaluated as Moderately Satisfactory. The MTE also indicated that CDEMA's overall NDRM coordination and contract reporting by the implementation partners is in general correct.

The MTE also highlighted that there was insufficient visibility being given to the achievements of the overall programme and recommended that efforts be made to improve knowledge management and exchange/ valuation of existing experiences at local, national and regional level and ensure regional dissemination. This is being addressed in the current NDRM programme through partnership with a private company which is drafting a communication strategy. The latter will also be used to promote the visibility of the proposed programme.

The findings of the MTE were presented at the annual Technical Advisory Committee meeting of CDEMA and this governance body agreed to implement relevant actions to improve the results of future evaluations of programmes implemented by the Agency.

The key recommendations which will apply for the follow-up programme to be financed under the 11th EDF regional programme are:

- 1) Concentrate EU/donor support on field implementation and trickle down to local community level of existing regional strategies, in particular the CDM action plan 2014-24, climate change adaptation and DRM plans in the countries, DRM tools, and 'Updated DRR Priorities and recommended actions for the Caribbean reviewed in November 2016'. This could include CDEMA's partnering with NGO, Red Cross movement or UN agencies, successfully involved in similar programmes within the ECHO funded DIPECHO programme;
- 2) Involve the regional institutions for donor funded programme implementation according to their original mandate and their confirmed key qualifications and strengths. This requires (a) clear distinction of the mandates of CDEMA, Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH) and other regional institutions for transversal tasks like knowledge management and information / awareness raising; (b) strengthen cooperation with CDEMA as Technical Assistance and service provider for the countries;
- 3) In the specific case of Dominican Republic, not being a CARICOM country, it is recommended that National Emergency Commission (CNE) continues to be the implementation agency but it is imperative to ensure effective coordination and collaboration with CDEMA from the early stage to prevent stand-alone results within the programme.
- 4) Improve knowledge management and exchange / valuation of existing experiences at local, national and regional level and ensure regional dissemination and strengthen mechanisms for the exchange of information between donors, regional agencies and countries on current priorities, existing tools, specific projects planned and under implementation, etc.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

Coordination mechanisms in the intervention area are provided by the Eastern Caribbean Donor Partner Group (ECDPG) "Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean", which is a group of donor and development organisations programming their supports in Barbados and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). Disaster Management is one of the six established thematic groups. The overall mandate of the ECDPG is to strengthen donor coordination and delivery in Barbados and the nine OECS Member States, for improved development results. It is currently chaired by UNDP and Co-chaired by the EU and it particularly aims to coordinate the supports dedicated to strengthening institutional and community resilience at both regional and national levels.

Post disaster emergency operations are executed through the Regional Response Mechanism (RRM). The Regional Response Mechanism (RRM) is an evolving set of arrangements for the coordination of

disaster response among CDEMA Participating States (PSs), Regional and International Agencies. It seeks to deliver the CDEMA Participating States in the Caribbean timely response and effective and efficient use of resources. The RRM is coordinated by the CDEMA Coordinating Unit (CU).

Close coordination between DG ECHO and CDEMA will be ensured throughout this action, as ECHO priorities under the Humanitarian Implementation Plans are aligned with CDM strategy and Sendai priorities. Actions to be funded by ECHO will be complemented by the regional actions carried out through CDEMA. Coordination mechanisms will be put in place in order to exchange on monthly basis regarding implementation of actions.

Complementarity and Synergies

CDEMA is currently implementing the EUR 4.47 million component “Strengthening of the Capacity of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) Participating States and Coordinating Unit for Implementation of Comprehensive Disaster Management” as part of a wider regional allocation of EUR 20 million under the 10th ACP-EU NDRM. Other actions are being implemented by the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the Dominican Republic. Under the CDEMA allocation, priority has been given to the strengthening of the technical capacities of the PS and to the enhancement of the CU for monitoring, evaluation and reporting under the CDM Strategy as well as to the enhancement of financial procedures to international standards by 2017.

Supports for a total amount of EUR 0,87 million have recently been granted to CDEMA by the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) component for the (1) Implementation of the Model Safe School Programme in the Caribbean, which will seek to advance the strengthening of resilience in the education sector and the (2) Review of Emergency Procedures in the CDEMA Participating States, which will seek to improve emergency response protocols and procedures in the CDEMA Participating States.

The Community Disaster Risk Reduction Fund (CAD\$20,0 million, £2.0 million, EUR1.6 million - via a Multi-Donor Trust Fund Administration Agreement) is complementing the activities supported by the 10th ACP-EU NDRM to build climate change and disaster resilience of vulnerable communities in the Caribbean.

The Caribbean region has also benefitted from ECHO support, mainly through its DIPECHO programme (EUR 9.4 million in 2015-2016 and EUR 2 million in 2017-2018), reinforcing capacities on DRR at all levels in collaboration with CDEMA. Good practices have been developed and disseminated and could serve as a basis for this new action proposed. Additionally, EUR 3.299 million have been added under the 2017 HIP (1.6 million for Haiti and 1.699 million for the rest of the Caribbean), EUR 5 million (3 million for Haiti, 2 million for the rest of the Caribbean) for the 2018 HIP for DRR actions. The actions to be funded are targeting a. Consolidation of drought resilience, b. Taking stock of lessons learned from recent disasters and implement DP activities, c. Increase the collaboration between Caribbean States and other stakeholders. These actions will all be complementing and complemented by the proposed action.

The Dominican Republic has implemented several initiatives oriented to reduce disaster risk at various levels and areas. It has been the case of ECHO through its DIPECHO programme, EU, USAID and Spanish Cooperation Projects, among others. The country is implementing a component of the ACP-EU NRDM programme amounting EUR 2.2 million. The project has focused its activities on creating and improving capacities for information exchange and DRR training, strengthening of local governance and community capacities for DRR and promoting evaluation and improvement of resilience of critical infrastructure, especially considering water, education and health sectors.

Other complementary programmes supported by donors are:

- The intra-ACP Natural Disaster Risk Reduction (ACP-EU NDRR) Program, amounting to EUR 80 million supports disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities in ACP countries through technical assistance, capacity building and advisory/analytical support at regional and national level. It includes the Caribbean Disaster Risk Financing Technical Assistance Program supporting the Governments of Belize, Grenada, Jamaica and Saint Lucia in improving their fiscal resilience to natural disasters and an Administrative Agreement signed (EUR 6.5 million) with the WB for reconstruction / rehabilitation of bridges and feeder roads in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
- Enhancing Knowledge and Application of Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) Project (CAD \$3.36 million) is implemented by the Disaster Risk Reduction Centre of University of the West Indies to establish an effective mechanism for managing and sharing CDM knowledge to be used for decision-making in the public, private and voluntary sectors.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

The CDM strategic period of 2007 – 2012 was defined by the presence of three cross-cutting themes, which featured in the planning and implementation phases of the strategy at the national level. In the CDM strategic period of 2014 – 2024, they were maintained and a new one added. The cross cutting themes are: Gender, Climate Change, ICT, and Environmental Sustainability.

Gender issues, have been identified as one of the cross cutting themes to be integrated into all CDM programme areas. Notwithstanding, social and economic data in the Caribbean suggest that the conditions of women in their capacity as heads of households, income earners and community activists, often leave them disadvantaged when compared to their male counterparts. Female headed households are significantly represented among poor households, thus increasing their vulnerability at the time of disasters and increasing their challenges in bouncing back after an event. Throughout this programme, efforts will be made to promote gender balance and the empowerment of women throughout project implementation. Attention will be paid to promoting mentality changes with regards to gender roles and stereotypes of males and females and to strengthen the capacities of women to promote their autonomy and their effective contribution to adaptation strategies in their communities.

The effects of climate change can have profound consequences on the region's productive sectors, especially on the tourism industry, due to the proximity of major infrastructures to low lying coastal areas and on the agriculture productivity, based on the effects of projected droughts and higher and irregular rainfall patterns. Climate change can also endanger the achievement of targets set in national, regional and international development agendas. Declining ecosystems put vulnerable communities at risk by reducing the resilience of natural systems and human societies against the impacts of climate change and increased risks of disaster. Specifically, the impacts of climate change and human activities put a lot of pressure on ecosystem structure and function, resulting to reduced ecosystem services as well as lower resilience¹. Therefore, countries must proactively address the very real threats posed by climate change. Consideration of the implications of climate change will be integral to the detailed design and implementation of the programme at the contracting stage.

The regulation of physical development, the prevention of environmental degradation and the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem functions which support livelihoods throughout the Caribbean region are essential functions to be addressed within the context of DRM. CDEMA has been promoting and advocating for a closer engagement between the physical planning and

¹ Forslund, A., Renofalt, B. M., Barchesi, S., Cross, K., Davidson, S., Farrell, T., y, & Smith, M. (2009). Securing water for ecosystems and human well-being: The importance of environmental flows. Swedish Water House Report 24. Stockholm, Sweden: SIWI.

environmental management community and the DRM community. This collaboration will continue to be emphasised throughout this programme.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) must operate within a framework of availability during normal and emergency conditions and information has to be secured by means of risk management procedures. The region is pursuing greater application of ICTs to DRM as a means of strengthening capability to effectively communicate, transfer and manage information, as required to support DRM activities, before, during and after disaster events. This approach will be a feature of this programme.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

4.1.1 Overall Objective

The overall objective of the programme is to contribute to the reduction of the vulnerability of the CARIFORUM States to disaster risks and to their sustainable development. In line with the CDM Strategy 2012-2024 (which identified gender among its four cross-cutting issues), the current action places women and girls at the heart of its contributions (to the reduction of the vulnerability and to sustainable development).

4.2.2 Expected Results

The expected results of the programme and associated key activities have been developed in line with priority areas 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the CDM Strategy 2014-2024. The expected results are:

<i>Expected Result 1:</i>	National and community level capacity for resilience building and operational readiness strengthened
<i>Expected Result 2:</i>	Integration of CDM into key sectors at the national level enhanced
<i>Expected Result 3:</i>	Capacity for Disaster Risk Management Coordination at National and Regional levels strengthened, between CDEMA, Dominican Republic and other countries within the Caribbean region
<i>Expected Result 4:</i>	Local capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction Management in the Dominican Republic improved

This programme is relevant for the Agenda 2030. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG Goal 13: *"Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts"*, where disaster risk management is seen as a frontline to climate change adaptation. It also promotes progress towards SDG Goal 5 *"Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls"*, and SDG Goal 11: *"Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable"* recognising that significant populations live in urban centers and the Caribbean's commitment to integrating disaster risk management into key sectors. The CDM Strategy which articulates the Caribbean's pathway towards achieving these global agendas has been formally endorsed and results achieved will be reported through the CDM.

4.2 Main activities

Activities related to Expected Result 1: National and community level capacity for resilience building and operational readiness strengthened

- 1.1.Full Application of the CDM Audit Tool to support identification of country needs - CDEMA.
- 1.2.Develop multi-year Country Work Programmes and Performance Monitoring Frameworks - CDEMA.

- 1.3. Provide Country-Directed supports which offers funding for countries to implement DRM programming - CDEMA.
- 1.4. Capacity building for monitoring, evaluation and reporting (MER) and advancing CDM Blueprint (policy, legislation, country work programme and competence strengthening in NDMOs) - CDEMA.
- 1.5. Support the advancement of Community based DRM initiatives, including expansion of capacity for multi-hazard early warning systems – CDEMA/ECHO
- 1.6. Provide information to raise population awareness – CDEMA/ECHO.
- 1.7. Support the operational readiness – CDEMA/ECHO.

Activities related to Expected Result 2: Integration of CDM into key sectors at the national level enhanced

- 2.1 Support the implementation of sectoral level disaster risk management programmes at national level – CDEMA.
- 2.2 Support the monitoring and evaluation of the CDM Strategy at sector/national level - CDEMA.
- 2.3 Conduct a Mid-term progress review of the CDM Strategy 2014-2024 with a focus at national/sector level - CDEMA.

Activities related to Expected Result 3: Capacity for Disaster Risk Management Coordination at National and Regional levels strengthened, between CDEMA, Dominican Republic and other countries within the Caribbean region

- 3.1. Enhance the capacities at national and regional levels for delivery of the responsibilities for response in keeping with the relevant Articles of the Agreement Establishing CDEMA, and incorporating lessons learned from the Rapid Review of the response to Hurricanes Irma and Maria, and the wider review of the Regional Response Mechanism (RRM) – CDEMA/ECHO.
- 3.2. Create formal mechanisms and undertake regional exchanges and replication of good practices in disaster risk management with CDEMA Participating States, Dominican Republic, Cuba and Overseas Countries and Territories² in the Caribbean – CDEMA/ECHO.
- 3.3. Convene the CDM Conference as the Biennial reporting mechanism on progress of implementation of the CDM Strategy towards achieving the resilience agenda in the region - CDEMA.

Activities related to Expected Result 4: Local capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction Management in the Dominican Republic improved

- 4.1. Consolidate and regional projection of the National Integrated Information System and the National School of Disaster Risk Management – CDEMA/CNE/ECHO.
- 4.2. Improve resilience of critical infrastructures and promoting regional campaigns and vulnerability assessment methodologies for key sectors such as Hospitals, Schools and Water Systems taking into account tools developed by past DIPECHO and EDF projects – CDEMA/CNE/ECHO.
- 4.3. Develop a programme related to the specificities of the country to enhance local governance, increase community capacities and raise public awareness for Disaster Risk Reduction Intervention logic – CDEMA/CNE/ECHO.

² For the OCTs participation an additional budget will be used (when available)

4.3 Intervention Logic

Natural hazard events have adverse impacts on livelihoods and vital infrastructure and there is sufficient evidence in the region showing that they set-back development gains and can lead to higher debt levels. Disaster mitigation and resilience is therefore a particularly relevant and vital component of economic policy in the region, as an attempt to reduce exposure of governments to divert substantial resources for relief operations, recovery and reconstruction.

CDEMA was established to ensure the sustainable development of resilient states and these efforts in the region have continued to be challenged by periodic and cyclical hazard events such as earthquakes, hurricanes and floods. Frequent small disaster events as well as more catastrophic events therefore impact negatively on poverty alleviation and hamper sustainable development in the Caribbean region.

Throughout the implementation of the programme, funds will be targeted primarily at national and community level actions. Funds will also be used to support regional level interventions driven by the CDEMA Coordinating Unit but the interventions will be linked to the national agenda. This will include the monitoring and evaluation of the CDM Strategy which tracks national and sectoral progress to provide a regional results outlook, and the convening of the CDM Conference, which is the biennial platform for reporting on progress. Countries will have direct access to funds for programming based on the targeted results. In addition, responsive funds will be provided through the Country Directed Fund (CDF) used by CDEMA to disaggregate programming resources within the Participating States. This will be done through a combination of a competitive call for proposals using the CDF guidelines established under the 10th EDF NDRM programme managed by CDEMA, access to small grants and funds will be ring fenced for countries, for particular activities such as the administration of the CDM Audit Tool, development of CDM Country Work Programmes, activities related to advancing the CDM Blueprint, national level implementation of CDM at the sectoral level and regional training initiatives.

Furthermore, ECHO will implement EUR 4 million, through a cross-subdelegation in order to carry out humanitarian DRR activities aligned with CDM strategy, with clear outputs at regional, national and local levels, in a definite timeframe and with an immediate start at field level

ECHO has been selected to implement part of the activities of the programme due to its specific competence and expertise in the area of DRR and disaster management in the region.

The action is indeed building, on the results achieved by ECHO in previous DIPECHO programmes and will take into account the lessons learned generated by recent disasters in most affected territories. It will also promote an interconnected and complementary approach in Disaster Preparedness so as to facilitate early action in line with the CDM strategy and Sendai priorities. ECHO's partners will provide specific humanitarian expertise at the national level for increasing operational readiness and community resilience. ECHO's activities will be implemented through ECHO Partner NGOs, UN agencies and Red Cross Movement in the region, as per recommendation of the mid-term review of the 10th EDF. The activities will be essentially supporting Result 1, 3 and 4 of the action.

ECHO's involvement will also contribute to creating the necessary links between the EU civil protection mechanism and the Caribbean DRM structures as to facilitate exchanges of know-how and swift deployment of humanitarian assistance in case of need. Altogether, this approach will aim to constitute another practical example of effective LRRD.

Strategy/Logic related to Expected Result 1 - *Strengthening national and community capacity for operations and resilience building*

The implementation of the CDM Strategy 2014 to 2024 promotes the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in pursuit of sustainable development goals which will foster the reduction of vulnerability of countries within the region to climate related hazards. The CDM Strategy 2014 to 2024 will continue to form the basis of the long-term strategic outlook whilst the

CDEMA Corporate Plan and country-based programming actions will articulate the short to medium term results. The CDEMA Coordinating Unit primary functions relate to aiding the National Disaster Management Organisations (NDMOs) in the development of capacity for CDM implementation based on a set of standards, in accordance with the outputs, outcomes and overall goal for the CDM Strategy, as well as capacity for responding effectively in the event of an emergency event. Over the years of its existence, the CDEMA has received support from its development partners towards strengthening its institutional capacity to achieve its mandate. In this regard, the CDEMA has responsibility for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the CDM Strategy, and for the programmes implemented by its Coordinating Unit.

The National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) of the Participating States (PS) have the primary responsibility for coordinating national-level response to disasters in their respective countries. They are also the national focal points for CDEMA's in-country interventions. To better manage an efficient response, the 18 Participating States are grouped into four sub-regions, each of which is headed by an operations unit known as a Sub-Regional Focal Point (SRFP). The SRFPs of Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad & Tobago are CDEMA's frontline response to member states after a disaster event.

At the level of the CDEMA Coordinating Unit (CDEMA CU), the Agency will be advancing its second three-year Corporate Planning Cycle. As already indicated, the CDM Strategy 2014 to 2024 provides the long-term strategic outlook whilst the Corporate Plan will articulate the short to medium term results. The Corporate Plan is specifically designed to specify the CDEMA CUs contribution to the delivery of results within the CDM strategy. Strategically, the Agency will pursue an integrated risk management approach with a clearly established and understood nexus between Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) with programming and governance harmonised to build disaster resilience in the region. Support will be provided through this Action to further strengthen the CU's capacity for providing operational assistance and other technical support to the Participating States as the region adapts to climate change impacts. Some of these actions are already supported by the 10th EDF ACP-EU Natural Disaster Management in the CARIFORUM (ACP-EU NDRM). The proposed Action will build on these initiatives as well as on past ECHO funded programmes in the region and address some emerging gaps. One of the critical inputs of the intervention will be a focus on specific indicators and targets within the CDM strategy for delivery, making this intervention particularly relevant.

The action will have a heavy national level emphasis driven by CDEMA's Country Centred Approach, and facilitated by the application of the CDM Audit Tool and the analysis of the data thus gathered. The CDM Audit Tool (2011) establishes standards to guide CDM resilience in the region. It comprises a series of questionnaires which seeks to capture data to facilitate the assessment of the capacity of all relevant institutions within CDEMA Participating States (PS). The Tool is a key element in determining and addressing needs among PS. Application of the Tool is a key activity under this result area and is intended to enhance the CDEMA CU's ability and that of NDOs to identify and articulate to stakeholders in CDM implementation, the key CDM-related gaps and challenges to be addressed and for which external assistance may be available. Data collected through completion of the Tool allows stakeholders to work towards common targets and for progress being made in the region towards those targets to be highlighted. The gaps identified in the CDM Audit will inform the development of the Country Work Programmes (CWP) which is the state's strategic document for building CDM resilience including the work to be undertaken at the sectoral level. The Performance Monitoring Framework (PMF) developed for the CWP will be linked to the CDM Strategy and will also form the basis for reporting on a country's progress towards CDM results and hence national resilience. Moreover, the Work programme will highlight key priority actions to be

undertaken at the national and local level for which funding can be sought through the Country Directed Fund (CDF).

The MTE of the ACP-EU conducted between December 2016 and February 2017 identified that, though delivered products are in general of good quality and appreciated by the beneficiaries, challenges exist with the CDF in that some countries have been experiencing difficulties in elaborating the proposals required to access the funds, as well as implementation plans for guiding approved projects. Attempts have been made to address this in the latter part of the implementation by making provision for technical support to the countries to develop the proposals, as well as support for enhancing capacity for monitoring and implementation. This type of support will also be a feature of the current action as it is recognized that capacity gaps still exist. Collaboration with partners funded by ECHO will be encouraged to ensure timely use of all available funds as suggested by the MTE.

Support for the community-based disaster risk management programme including early warning for multi-hazards needs to be undertaken in a much more comprehensive manner in the region. CDEMA is seeking to develop standards for community DRM programmes in collaboration with ECHO. ECHO will also support the expansion capacity for multi-hazard Early Warning Systems and awareness raising actions, in coordination with CDEMA, as well as supporting the operational readiness in the region fostering the collaboration of all countries in the Caribbean.

Strategy/Logic related to Expected Result 2 - *Enhancing national level integration of CDM into key sectors*

The Country Centred approach seeks to bring closer alignment between the work programmes of the CDEMA Participating States and the CU, allowing for the identification of areas of congruence in programming priorities across CDEMA Participating States, and providing the CDEMA CU with indicative 'regional' priority areas which could be pursued as the basis for resource mobilization.

The CDM Audit Tool will identify standards which are to be achieved at the sectoral level. Resilience at the national level must also be driven by sector engagement. Efforts are ongoing to advance the mainstreaming of disaster risk management into national policies, planning processes and decision-making at all levels and across key sectors. Experiences with CDM implementation at the sectoral level over the lifetime of the CDM Strategy have indicated that though some sectoral DRM programmes have been pursued regionally, and with some success, there is a need for the development of more disaster risk management plans within sectors at the national level which are congruent with the National Sustainable Development Plans/Strategies and CDM policies. These must also take greater account of the integration of climate change adaptation and gender. The mainstreaming of disaster risk management and cross cutting aspects into key sectors will be facilitated through improved governance at the national level and linkage with regional initiatives. Lessons learned from past events (Hurricanes Irma and Maria) will be taken into account for this effective mainstreaming (with an assessment on how DRR and cross cutting aspects have been integrated into recovery strategies in all sectors. Monitoring of progress will be undertaken through the MER Policy at the national level for an assessment report of progress. The progress on these initiatives at the national level will be reported on a biennial basis at the stakeholder forum - the CDM Conference and plans of action for improving progress at the national and sectoral level will be undertaken through the mid-term review of the CDM Strategy. Whenever possible, ECHO will support this strategy by supporting inclusion of DRR into sectoral planning.

Strategy/Logic related to Expected Result 3 - *Disaster risk management coordination within CARIFORUM States and other Caribbean countries*, including actions for early response is important for the overall capacity building efforts in the region. The interventions will also seek to build local capacity in Dominican Republic as a companion CARIFORUM state. Where possible it will also facilitate collaboration amongst CDEMA Participating States, Dominican Republic, Cuba,

the French Overseas territories in the Caribbean; and other Overseas Countries and Territories in DRM areas where strengths, good practices and lessons learned can be shared, maximised and exploited. CDEMA has established a Memorandum of Understanding with the Dominican Republic, and developed collaboration with Cuba for cooperation on disaster risk management. Further, there have been a number of exchanges towards the establishment of a Framework Cooperation with Martinique. Modalities of increased interaction are also being explored with the French territories to deepen these coordination efforts through access to interregional resourcing. The action will be seeking to expand and build upon these partnerships and cooperation arrangements to ensure greater collaboration between CDEMA and these countries and territories. Improved interactions built on operational support will be considered as strategic since addressing common geographic space. In addition, efforts to improve knowledge management actions, the review and availability of various tools and resources in the region in various languages will be enhanced and sustained through the Caribbean Risk Information System (CRIS).

Under the 11th EDF, the CARIFORUM proposes a short and medium term multi-dimensional agenda which includes deepening intra-CARIFORUM cooperation but also emphasises cooperation with the Outermost Regions (ORs) and Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) through the promotion of specific initiatives.

Four (4) member states of CDEMA are British Overseas Territories (Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands) are not CARIFORUM states. The inability to access funding through a common pool of EDF funding has limited the ability to meet the indicators and targets articulated within the Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) Strategy 2014-2024 which also contributes to the CARICOM Strategic Plan 2015-2019 and other regional agendas. The engagement of these OCTs will allow for:

1. Common transfer of standards, skills and capacities across the CDEMA system which involves 18 states as well as within the intra-CARFORUM cooperation including Dominican Republic, Cuba and the French territories.
2. The ability of the other CARIFORUM States to also benefit from CDM-related skills, techniques and capacities resident in the British OCTs through reinforced cooperation.
3. Strengthening of the mutually dependency envisaged in the Regional Response Mechanism coordinated by CDEMA, when it is activated for emergencies using common standards that will facilitate these humanitarian efforts.

In that context, this intervention includes regional exchanges with Cuba, the French territories, and UK OCTs under Result 3.. As part of this programme, opportunities will be explored to access parallel financing to facilitate the participation of the overseas territories within this programme.

ECHO will allow regional actions to include several countries in the Caribbean region (including Haiti, Dominican Republic, Cuba and CARICOM countries) in order to increase collaboration in the region around key issues such as logistics, stocking and Early Warning Systems.

Strategy/Logic related to Expected Result 4 - *Local capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction Management in the Dominican Republic improved*

The National Emergency Commission in Dominican Republic has the primary responsibility for planning, coordinating and managing the activities related to protection, rescue and rehabilitation at national level. This action will seek to consolidate and improve National Integrated Information System throughout the strengthening of institutions which provide inputs to the System as well as by the creation of a national and regional interagency team for geospatial information management. It will also seek to establish protocols for DRR Training, Collaboration and Regional Exchange projecting the National School of Disaster Risk Management as a platform available to the region.

Regarding critical infrastructure, this result will contribute to strengthening and promoting resilience throughout improving capacities for assessing vulnerability levels and promoting regional campaigns focused on improving resilience of critical infrastructures as “Safe Hospitals”, “Safe Schools” and “Safe Water Systems”.

Moreover, this result will seek to improve community preparedness and local governance for DRR, especially recognising and sharing good practises at national and regional level. This includes the spread of information in several languages and the implementation of a mass media campaign in the DR and the Caribbean, with specific target groups and regional shared key messages. This will also be linked with the awareness programme in Result Area 3.

ECHO will involve DR in regional activities implemented by its partners (knowledge sharing, training, etc.)

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the CARIFORUM member states referred to in Article 17 of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.1 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of the entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission’s authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute non-substantial amendment in the sense of Article 9(4) of Regulation (EU) No 322/2015.

5.3 Implementation modalities

Both in indirect and direct management, the Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures affecting the respective countries of operation³.

5.3.1.1 Grant: direct award 11th EDF Natural Disaster Facility (direct management)

(a) Objectives of the grant, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results

Through the support provided to Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), the grant will improve institutional and financing mechanisms to ensure effective Disaster Risk Reduction and timely, accountable and coordinated early recovery. At the level of the CDEMA Coordinating Unit (CDEMA CU), the Agency will be advancing a three-year Corporate Planning Cycle specifically designed to specify the CDEMA CUs contribution to the delivery of results within the CDM Strategy. Support will be provided through this action to further strengthen the operations and service delivery systems of the CU as well as to enhance capacity for preparedness and response as the region adapts to climate change impacts. One of the critical inputs of the focus of this intervention will be to target specific indicators and targets within the CDM Strategy for delivery including for sectors, making this intervention particularly relevant. The programme will highlight key priority actions to be undertaken

³ https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/restrictive_measures-2017-04-26-clean.pdf

at the national and local level for which funding can be sought through the grant budget and the Country Directed Fund (CDF).

CDEMA will directly implement Result Areas 1, 2, 3 and 5 and will collaborate with other key regional stakeholders for their achievement, such as National Disaster Management Organisations (NDMOs), sectoral partners, particularly those which participate on the CDM Governance Mechanism, and where appropriate, regional specialised agencies.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA). The recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified as the CDEMA is the primary agency and lead institution charged by the CARICOM with the responsibility for disaster management in the region (de jure monopoly - RAP - Article 190 c). Furthermore, actions proposed have specific characteristics that require a particular type of body on account of its technical competence, its high degree of specialisation and its administrative power (RAP - Article 190 f).

The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the responsible authorising officer in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound fiscal management.

(c) Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection criteria are financial and operational capacity of the applicant. The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the objectives of the call; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(d) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant is 100% of the eligible costs of the action.

CDEMA will require 100% financing for this action. Currently, core human resources and administrative functions of the Agency are supported through annual contributions from the eighteen (18) Participating States (PS). However, this method of financing has proved to be challenging as contributions are almost always in arrears. This is primarily due to the economic constraints under which Participating States find themselves. Support for the work programme of the Agency which facilitates interventions within the PS, is still primarily through financing made available by development partners. CDEMA has been working on strengthening the sustainability of its financing through a number of means, including attempts to establish an Endowment Fund abounded by its Participating States and other key regional stakeholders. Support for relief efforts in States impacted by emergency events is currently mobilised by CDEMA after an event through regional and international appeals. However, once this initial stage is over, there is a critical need to have access to more predictable funding to address the early recovery.

In accordance with Articles 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable by virtue of Article 37 of (EU) regulation n° 323/2015 if full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100%. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission's authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound fiscal management.

(e) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement

It is envisaged that the grant contract with the CDEMA will be signed during the second semester of 2018.

5.3.1.2 Procurement (direct management)

Subject in generic terms, if possible	Type (works, supplies, services)	Indicative number of contracts	Indicative trimester of launch of the procedure
Audit	Services	1	Q2 2021
Evaluation	Services	1	Q1 2022

5.3.1.3 Indirect management with the Dominican Republic

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with the Dominican Republic applicable by virtue of Article 17 of the Regulation (EU) No 323/2015 according to the following modalities, with the objective of improving the local capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction Management in the Dominican Republic.

The Dominican Republic will act as the contracting authority for the procurement and grant procedures. The Commission will control ex ante all the procurement procedures except in cases where programme estimates are applied, under which the Commission applies ex ante control for procurement contracts above EUR 100,000 (or lower, based on a risk assessment) and may apply ex post control for procurement contracts up to that threshold. The Commission will control ex ante the grant procedures for all grant contracts.

Payments are executed by the Commission except in cases where programmes estimates are applied, under which payments are executed by the Dominican Republic for ordinary operating costs, direct labour and contracts below EUR 300,000 for procurement and for grants.

The financial contribution partially covers, for an amount of EUR 2,750,000.00, the ordinary operating costs incurred under the programme estimates.

In accordance with Article 190(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 and Article 262(3) of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012 applicable by virtue of Article 36 of the Regulation (EU) 323/2015 and Article 19c(1) of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement, the Dominican Republic shall apply procurement rules of Chapter 3 of Title IV of Part Two of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. These rules, as well as rules on grant procedures in accordance with Article 193 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable by virtue of Article 17 of the Regulation (EU) No 323/2015, will be laid down in the financing agreement concluded with the Dominican Republic.

a) Overview of implementation

Activity/objective/result, include location	Type of financing (works, supplies, or service contract, grant, programme estimate)
Result 4 "Local capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction Management in the Dominican Republic" will be implemented in the country as well its related activities: a) Consolidation and regional projection of the National Integrated Information System and the National School of Disaster Risk Management.	Programme Estimate

<p>b) Improving resilience of critical infrastructures and promoting regional campaigns and vulnerability assessment methodologies for key sectors such as Hospitals, Schools and Water Systems taking into account tools developed by past DIPECHO and EDF projects.</p> <p>c) Develop a programme related to the specificities of the country to enhance local governance, increase community capacities and raise public awareness for Disaster Risk Reduction Intervention logic.</p>	
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b) Implementation through programme estimates

The contracting authority for these activities shall be the Dominican Republic represented by the National Authorising Officer of the Dominican Republic.

The management and implementation of the programme estimate shall be carried out by the following national body governed by public law or national body governed by private law with a public-service mission: National Emergency Commission (CNE). The agreement between the partner country and the national body shall explicitly appoint the two persons, and their deputies, who will take on the duties of the imprest administrator and of the imprest accounting officer.

In accordance with the powers delegated to them by the partner country authority that appointed them, the imprest administrator and the imprest accounting officer shall draw up and implement programme estimates, award contracts and grants, commit expenditure and make the corresponding payments.

The imprest administrator and the imprest accounting officer shall submit their technical and financial reports to the project steering committee, where applicable, and to the National Authorising Officer of the Dominican Republic and a copy to the Head of the EU Delegation.

5.3.1.4 Cross-sub-delegation to ECHO:

In coordination with CDEMA, ECHO will implement some activities of the Action through a cross/sub-delegation. This is in line with the DEVCO-ECHO joint response strategy that was prepared after the hurricanes of September 2017.

Through the cross sub-delegation ECHO will act as contracting authority and entrust implementation to its partners according to ECHO's own procedures.

ECHO's partners have been selected on the basis of their specific competences and previous work in the region in disaster management. More information on the selection of ECHO's partners are included in Appendix 1.

ECHO will award a direct grant to the French Red Cross and delegation agreements to partners of the UN family.

5.3.1.4.1 Grant: direct award 11th EDF French Red Cross (direct management)

(a) Objectives of the grant, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results

The action will improve the disaster management efficiency at Caribbean level, developing the logistics response capacities of Red Cross national societies for enabling them responding to disasters in the region.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to French Red Cross

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified as the specific action to be implemented by the French Red Cross is functionally of a humanitarian aid nature: the local communities where the French Red Cross will intervene insert themselves in an overall humanitarian crisis environment; moreover, the specific modalities of intervention and the partner chosen by the Commission to implement the action are distinctly of a humanitarian nature

Antigua and Barbuda and Dominica are in post-emergency situation as the islands were totally destroyed by Hurricane Irma in 2017. In the case of the other islands (SVG, SL), the action is also urgent because next hurricane season is approaching and the French Red Cross will support humanitarian logistical and disaster preparedness capacities of 4 key Red Cross National Societies. The project will work on humanitarian stockpiling and management, which was identified as one of the most urgent priorities by the real time evaluation report of Hurricane season 2017.

(c) Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection criteria are the financial and operational capacity of the applicant.

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the objectives of the call; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(d) Maximum rate of co-financing

For the French Red Cross, in principle, the maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant should be 85 %.

In accordance with Articles 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable by virtue of Article 37 of (EU) regulation n° 323/2015 if full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100 %. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission's authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

(e) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement

It is envisaged that the grant contract with the French Red Cross on the third quarter of 2018.

5.3.1.4.2 Indirect management with UNDP

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with **UNDP** in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 EDF applicable by virtue of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) No 323/2015.

This implementation entails the strengthening of an integrated and cohesive preparedness capacity at a regional, national and community level in the Caribbean. It is justified because EWS is a top priority for the region and the partner proposes a strategic alliance with Red Cross and OCHA to guarantee consolidation of past experiences in EWS at institutional (UNDP) and local (IFRC) levels, meanwhile working on improved coordination at regional level (OCHA), based on past Maria and Irma experiences. This was the only partner to present a regional EWS proposal. The action is highly relevant complying with the criteria and addressing the regional priorities on EWS strengthening. Agreements between public and private institutions will be sought and other justifications related to reinforce emergency response modalities through the trainings that will be implemented in the region.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: carrying out procurement and grant award procedures, and awarding, signing and executing the resulting procurement contracts and grant agreements; carrying out payments and recovering the funds unduly paid.

The Commission authorises that the costs incurred by the entrusted entity may be recognised as eligible as of 1 April 2018 as the hurricane season starts on 1 June and this will allow UNDP to initiate coordination with OCHA, IFRC, CDEMA, the national systems and DIPECHO partners to better prepare actors for the 2018 Hurricane season.

5.3.1.4.3 Indirect management with UNESCO

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with **UNESCO** in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 EDF applicable by virtue of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) No 323/2015.

This implementation entails the strengthening of capacities of early warning and response for tsunamis and other coastal hazards in the Caribbean. It is justified because the action complies with the criteria, is a relevant action and has high priority with CDEMA. This action will allow for strengthening of the regional response mechanism. UNESCO is specialized on tsunami preparedness in the region, with very close relationships with CDEMA ensuring a good approach in line with the regional priorities. No other partner presented a proposal on this issue, which has gained momentum in the Caribbean after the recent earthquake off the shores of Honduras, which showed the existence of gaps.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: carrying out procurement and grant award procedures, and awarding, signing and executing the resulting procurement contracts and grant agreements; carrying out payments and recovering the funds unduly paid.

5.3.1.4.4 Indirect management with UNISDR

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with **UNISDR** in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 EDF applicable by virtue of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) No 323/2015.

This implementation entails building resilient communities through the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Caribbean region. It is justified because there is a need to strengthen capacities of national and regional DRR institutions as well as the private sector and Ministries of Education. UNISDR is a mandated agency for DRR coordination at global level. Prioritized due to components on PPP (public private partnerships) at regional level, as well as all the entire work linked with Central and South America in terms of evidence based approach on DRR and communication. The action is compliant with the criteria and with the regionally set priorities. This action provides good opportunities to strengthen collaboration between EUMS present in the Caribbean, CARICOM countries, Cuba and DR for emergency response through high level discussions. The proposal suggests working with the private sector in DRR. This Action builds on regional strategic activities being implemented in close cooperation with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), to support the region in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: carrying out procurement and grant award procedures, and awarding, signing and executing the resulting procurement contracts and grant agreements; carrying out payments and recovering the funds unduly paid.

The Commission authorises that the costs incurred by the entrusted entity may be recognised as eligible as of 1 May 2018 because the action includes the organization of a Disaster Preparedness workshop that engages stakeholders from the Caribbean, Central and South America. This workshop is scheduled for 18 and 19 June 2018 and will take place back-to-back to 6th Session of the Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas in Cartagena, Colombia from 20 to 22 June 2018. In order to ensure the participation of Caribbean representatives (for example CDEMA and National Disaster Management Offices) and undertake the required procurement processes, an eligibility of expenses starting 1 May 2018 is required.

The same applies for following activities: A planning mission to Haiti is planned and the selection of the National Liaison Officer that will be based in Haiti and shall be finalized before the start of the 2018 hurricane season.

5.3.1.4.5 Indirect management with UNICEF

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with **UNICEF** in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 EDF applicable by virtue of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) No 323/2015.

This implementation entails the implementation of the Safe School Programme (Towards a more resilient Eastern Caribbean through the comprehensive implementation of the Safe School Programme). It is justified because it responds to a regional priority and builds on lessons learned from Irma and Maria. Furthermore it fits with CDEMA Safe School Program in the region. It's a project that will be key to Eastern Caribbean areas to support the coordination and promote synergies among the Development Partners in the region as the EU, UNDP, USAID.

UNICEF is best positioned with its mandate on education to work on safe schools in the Caribbean and education as key sector for DP. No other partner presented proposals related to Safe Schools in the wider Caribbean. The proposal is highly compliant with the selection criteria.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: carrying out procurement and grant award procedures, and awarding, signing and executing the resulting procurement contracts and grant agreements; carrying out payments and recovering the funds unduly paid.

The Commission authorises that the costs incurred by the entrusted entity may be recognised as eligible as of 1 May 2018 because the activities included imply several pre-negotiations and field visits, taking advantage of the momentum in the Eastern Caribbean, and mobilize the partners at national and regional level around the hurricane season 2018, starting on 1 June.

5.3.1.4.6 Indirect management with IOM

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with **IOM** in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 EDF applicable by virtue of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) No 323/2015.

This implementation entails NFI Prepositioning to Reinforce the Caribbean Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacities. It is justified because it will support preparedness for better first response in view of the next hurricane season and potential natural disasters, building on lessons learned from recent disasters. IOM is well positioned to enhance the Haitian Civil Protection Directorate with an action fully aligned with EU Delegation programming, as the exit strategy of this intervention will be in the accomplishment of the EUD Budget Support Indicators, which include the Government's engagement to manage and replenish NFIs stocks in case of emergency. The partner will ensure through DPC that CDEMA is properly informed about the action and the overall DPC response capacities in terms of NFIs, and that in case of an emergency affecting other countries in the

Caribbean the pre-positioned kits can be used for first emergency response in the region, according to the needs. The action is highly relevant and compliant with the criteria.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: carrying out procurement and grant award procedures, and awarding, signing and executing the resulting procurement contracts and grant agreements; carrying out payments and recovering the funds unduly paid.

The Commission authorises that the costs incurred by the entrusted entity may be recognised as eligible as of 1 June 2018 because it is the start of the hurricane season and the action is aiming at reinforcing preparedness.

For further references please check DG ECHO's partnership with the UN: http://eu-unfafa.dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/the_fafa/start

The full list of ECHO' implementing partners as well as the summarized indicative budget is the following:

Implementation Partner/regional coverage/results	Activities	Budget EUR	Implementation modality
UNDP (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) RESULT 1 , 3 and 4	EWS, top priority for the region. The action will fill gaps after Irma and Maria. The collaboration between UNDP, IFRC, OCHA will allow unifying programmes and increase coordination with CDEMA.	1,300,000	Indirect management – Delegation agreement
FRENCH RED CROSS (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) RESULT 1 and 3	Strengthening humanitarian logistical capacities of 4 key Red Cross National Societies in terms of adequate stockpiling, stock management and deployment processes. The constitution of stocks is one of the most important issues to be solved, after the real time evaluation reports of Hurricane season 2017.	500,000	Direct Grant
IOM (Haiti – Port-au-Prince) RESULT 1 and 3	Focus on NFI Pre-positioning mainly to assist the country and possibly other Caribbean islands in case of a new emergency. The action will support first responders' capacities enhancing the Haitian Civil Protection Directorate. The Action is fully aligned with EU Budget Support programme, which includes the	400,000	Indirect management - Delegation agreement

	Government's engagement to manage and replenish NFIs stocks in case of emergency (NFI kits for 50,000 families countrywide).		
UNESCO (Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Virgin Islands, Saint Kitts and Nevis) RESULT 1	Focus on tsunami preparedness, a priority for the region due to recent seismic events that evidenced important procedural gaps in case of tsunami. The proposal establishes collaboration between Dominican Republic and the rest of Caribbean countries. It will allow exchanges between countries, reinforcing the regional response mechanism.	500,000	Indirect management - Delegation agreement
UNISDR (Regional Caribbean) RESULT 3	This action provides good opportunities to link with EUROCLIMA+ and to work on MoUs to strengthen collaboration between EUMS present in the Caribbean, CARICOM countries, Cuba and DR for emergency response through high level discussions. The action furthermore promotes the private sector's involvement in DRR.	700,000	Indirect management - Delegation agreement
UNICEF (Regional Caribbean) RESULT 3	Safe Schools initiative in line with the regional priorities, building on lessons learned from Irma and Maria. It fits with CDEMA Safe School Program in the region. It is an action that will be key to Eastern Caribbean areas to support the coordination and promote synergies among the Development Partners in the region (EU, UNDP, USAID...)	600,000	Indirect management - Delegation agreement
TOTAL		4,000,000	

5.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 22(1) (b) of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement and Article 89(2)(f)(ii) and 89(3) of Council Decision 2013/755/EU on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.5 Indicative budget

	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution in currency identified
5.3.1.1 – Direct grant to CDEMA (direct management)	<i>7,000,000</i>	N/A
5.3.1.2 - Direct grant to French Red Cross (direct management) (via Cross sub-delegation to ECHO)	<i>500,000</i>	
5.3.1.3 Indirect management with Dominican Republic	<i>2,750,000</i>	
5.3.1.5 Indirect management with international organisations (via Cross sub-delegation to ECHO)	<i>3,500,000</i>	
• indirect management with UNDP	<i>1,300,000</i>	
• indirect management with UNESCO	<i>500,000</i>	
• indirect management with UNISDR	<i>700,000</i>	
• indirect management with UNICEF	<i>600,000</i>	
• indirect management with IOM	<i>400,000</i>	
5.8 – Evaluation and Audit	<i>250,000</i>	N/A
5.8– Communication and visibility (included in the direct grant)	N.A.	N/A
Contingencies (included in the direct grant)	N.A.	N/A
Totals	14,000,000	N.A.

5.6 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

Coordination of the activities under this action will take place through the coordination structures established to implement the CDM and through the Programme Steering committee. Support for implementation will be provided by regional specialist technical agencies.

Technical services will also be employed for management and implementation of preparedness/recovery projects. The partnership with regional organisations and engagement of technical resources will ensure an adequate expenditure rate and full use of the available resources within the time frame indicated.

A Programme Steering Committee (PSC) chaired by CARIFORUM, will be established to advise and provide overall strategic direction of the Programme and will be responsible for reviewing progress and achievements, reports and work programmes. The PSC will support coordination and ensure complementarities with on-going actions and existing strategies. It will safeguard against duplication with other activities financed either by the EU and/or other donors. The specific responsibilities of the PSC apply to all members; both core and observers, with the exception of voting rights. CDEMA will function as the secretariat of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) in support of CARIFORUM.

The PSC will meet twice per year and will constitute ten (10) members, of these six (6) core members will constitute its quorum. These are:

- a representative of the CARIFORUM Secretariat; the Chair
- a representative of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency Coordinating Unit (CU)
- a representative of one National Disaster Management Organisation (NDMO)
- a representative of the EU Delegation to Barbados, the Eastern Caribbean States, the OECS and CARICOM/CARIFORUM.
- a representative of ECHO
- a representative of the National Emergency Commission of the Dominican Republic (CNE)

A representative of the National Authorising Office in Dominican Republic shall be invited to be a member of the Committee. Representatives from the EU Delegation to the Dominican Republic may be mobilised by the EU whenever necessary.

At the discretion of the PSC, representatives from international organisations active in Disaster Risk Reduction in the region may also be invited to participate with observer status, to ensure complementarities and synergies with the project and to avoid any eventual overlaps.

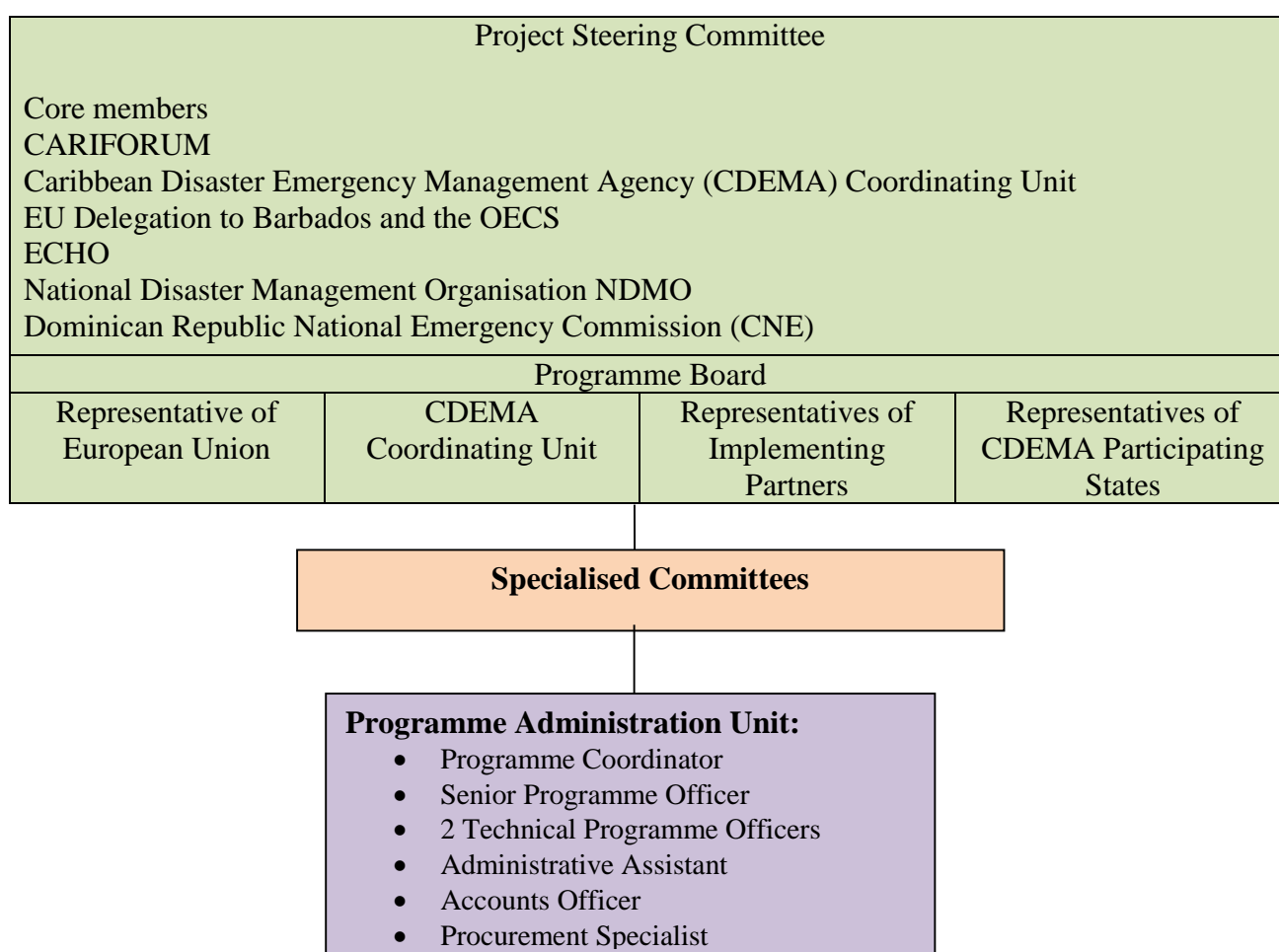
The CARICOM and Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) Secretariats may be invited to participate, with an observer status, as well as other EU member states and CARIFORUM member states country representations, all with observer status, and on a rotational basis or on any other modality decided by the PSC.

The PSC has the overall responsibility for administrative decision-making at the programme level. At the level of the Result Areas, each of the agencies (CDEMA, CNE, ECHO) has established its own governance arrangements to oversee the technical aspects of implementation. These governance arrangements also seek to facilitate technical cooperation between the five Result areas so as to maximize opportunities for synergies and exchange of technical expertise and experience.

A Programme Board (PB) will be established to be responsible for making, on a consensus basis, management decisions for the project. The PB will meet on a quarterly basis, and can meet extraordinarily whenever circumstances require. The PB may build on or utilise existing arrangements.

Specialised Committees (SC) will be set up to provide technical advice and feedback on result areas. A SC will be assigned for each key result area of the project, drawing on existing relevant mechanisms, where appropriate, including the sub-sector committees of the CDM Coordination and Harmonisation Council (CHC), the sub-committees of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of CDEMA; and national disaster offices of the Participating States.

A Programme Administration Team (PAT) will be responsible for the day-to-day management of project operations. The programme management structure is illustrated below.



Result Area 4 will be implemented under the leadership of the Dominican Republic and executed under a public direct decentralized operation by the National Emergency Commission (CNE). In this sense, the CNE in coordination with the Office of the National Authorising Officer shall constitute the Contracting Authority which shall represent the country.

5.7 Performance monitoring and reporting

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

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

5.8 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the action, a final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

It will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), considering in particular provision of inputs to the implementation of the CDM Strategy 2014-2024 and towards informing of its next implementation phase.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 2 months in advance of the date foreseen for the evaluation mission. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

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

Indicatively, one contract for evaluation services shall be concluded under a framework contract in 2022.

5.9 Audit

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

Indicatively, one contract for audit services shall be concluded under a framework contract in 2021.

5.10 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of the implementation of the direct grant contract with CDEMA and the Dominican Republic component to be implemented in indirect management, and supported with its budget. Care will be taken that substantial visibility will be given to the programme as described in this Action Document and taking into account the best

practices and lessons learnt from the communication strategy developed under the 10th EDF Natural Disaster Risk Management Programme.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

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

APPENDIX I - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY)

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

	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year) 2017	Targets (incl. reference year) 2023	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall	The objective is to contribute to the reduction of the vulnerability of the CARIFORUM States to disaster risks and to their sustainable development.					
Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Result 1: National and community level capacity technical capacity for resilience building and operational readiness strengthened Result 2: Integration of CDM into key sectors at the national level enhanced Result 3: Capacity for Disaster Risk Management Coordination at National and Regional levels strengthened, between CDEMA, Dominican Republic and other countries within the Caribbean region 	<p>% change in the average value of “damages and losses” after a medium event.</p> <p>Direct economic loss to key sectors resulting from disasters reduced.</p> <p>N° of countries with adequate capacity to deliver the CDM Programme, based on the CDM methodology.</p> <p>Number of final beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex and by adaptation measure) of climate adaptation measures</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>-20</p> <p>6</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>Annual reports, After Action Reviews</p> <p>CDM Audit, CDM Monitor</p>	<p>Political buy-in demonstrated thus far by governments and sub-regional organisations will be maintained and strengthened</p> <p>Advocacy at the regional and national level to build resilience will be undertaken</p>

	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year) 2017	Targets (incl. reference year) 2023	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Result 4: Local capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction Management in the Dominican Republic improved. 	supported. Number of days required to transition from the immediate response to the early recovery phase reduced due to the more timely availability of resources.	TBD	TBD		
Outputs	1.1.Full Application of the CDM Audit Tool to support identification of country needs 1.2.Development of multi-year Country Work Programmes and Performance Monitoring Frameworks 1.3.Country-Directed support which offers funding for countries to implement DRM programming. 1.4.Capacity building for monitoring, evaluation and reporting (MER) and advancing CDM Blueprint (policy, legislation, country work programme and competence strengthening in NDMOs) including on gender issues 1.5.Support for the advancement of Community based DRM initiatives,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N°. of Annual Reports on implementation of CDM Country Work Programmes, utilising associated PMFs, submitted to CDEMA. % of PS which have accessed CDF to finance initiatives identified in approved CDM Country Work Programmes. N° of effective community based DRM programmes implemented using the CDM methodology EWS strengthened during 2018 and 2019 are functional by end of 2019 No of recovery strategies which integrate lessons learned from the post Hurricanes Irma and Maria 	0 70 TBD TBD TBD	12 100 9 3	Annual reports. Project Progress Reports CDM Monitor Progress Reports	Key stakeholders will implement the MER Policy and regularly produce reports Participating States will seek funding for priority areas identified in the work programme through the CDF and will have the capacities to carry out the management in areas of their respective projects Support will be provided for involvement of all actors for the exchanges amongst inter-regional actors.

	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year) 2017	Targets (incl. reference year) 2023	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	<p>including expansion of capacity for multi-hazard early warning systems.</p> <p>1.6. Support for operational readiness</p> <p>1.7. Provide awareness information in several languages to raise population awareness.</p>	<p>review.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N° of inter- regional initiatives convened for sharing good practices in disaster risk management 			CRIS	
	<p>2.1. Supporting the national level integration of CDM in key sectors</p> <p>2.2. Supporting the monitoring and evaluation of the CDM Strategy,</p> <p>2.3. Mid-term progress review of the CDM Strategy 2014-2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N° of PS with a CDM Governance Mechanism functioning N° of Participating States with a revised fully resourced sector specific DRM plan Midterm evaluation report CDM Strategy 2014-2024 available 	<p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>0</p>	<p>12</p> <p>6</p> <p>1</p>	<p>Annual reports. CDM Monitor</p> <p>CDM Monitor</p> <p>Evaluation Report</p>	CDM integration into key sectors will be treated as a priority and there will be adequate buy-in from sectors and stakeholders on CDM governance at the national and regional levels
	3.1. Enhancing country capacities at national and local level for delivery of the responsibilities for response in keeping with the relevant Articles of the Agreement Establishing CDEMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N° of countries conducting simulation exercises testing multi-hazards Response Level at which Regional Coordination Centre is functioning 	<p>3</p> <p>1</p>	<p>6</p> <p>3</p>	<p>CDM Monitor</p> <p>CDEMA Annual</p>	Key stakeholders are able to absorb the available resources in the time-frames identified.

	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year) 2017	Targets (incl. reference year) 2023	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	<p>3.2. Creation of formal mechanisms and undertaking regional exchanges and replication of good practices in disaster risk reduction with CDEMA Participating States, Dominican Republic, Cuba and French Overseas Territories in the Caribbean.</p> <p>3.3. Convening of the CDM Conference as the Biennial reporting mechanism on progress of implementation of the CDM Strategy towards achieving the resilience agenda in the region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N° of CDM Conferences which include high level dialogue 	2	4	<p>Reports</p> <p>Conference Reports</p>	
	<p>4.1. Consolidation and regional projection of the National Integrated Information System and the National School of Disaster Risk Management.</p> <p>4.2. Improving resilience of critical infrastructures and promoting regional campaigns and vulnerability assessment methodologies for key sectors such as Hospitals, Schools and Water Systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of institutions operating the system. % of critical infrastructure evaluated and intervened for improvement of safety indexes. N° of communities intervened for improvement of DRR capacities. N° of municipalities intervened for improvement of DRR capacities and governance. 	<p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>75</p> <p>40</p> <p>8</p> <p>3</p>	<p>Annual Report</p> <p>Evaluation Reports</p> <p>Progress Reports</p> <p>Progress Reports</p>	<p>Institutional capacity and absorption by community will be adequate.</p>

	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year) 2017	Targets (incl. reference year) 2023	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	4.3. Enhancing local governance, increasing community capacities and raising public awareness for Disaster Risk Reduction, including regional cooperation and exchange of good practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 10 good practices in DRR have been shared between the covered countries during 2018 - At least 2 events have gathered all Caribbean countries to exchange on practices and enhance collaboration for DRR in the region during 2018 and 2019 				