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**THIS ACTION IS FINANCED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**ANNEX XI**

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2017 for Environment and Climate Change under the Global Public Goods and Challenges Thematic Programme

**Action Document for Up-Scaling Community Resilience through Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR)**

**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) in the following sections grants awarded directly without a call for proposals: “Grant – direct award (direct management)”

<b>1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number</b>	<b>Up-Scaling Community Resilience through Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR)</b>  CRIS 2017/ 040100	
<b>2. Zone benefiting from the action/location</b>	Global with focus on highly exposed disaster affected countries in Africa, Asia, Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean, including local community ecosystem based disaster risk reduction activities in India, Philippines, Haiti, Ethiopia, Uganda and Indonesia.	
<b>3. Programming document</b>	Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) programme - Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2014-2017	
<b>4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area</b>	Environment and Climate change	DEV. Aid: YES <sup>1</sup>
<b>5. Amounts concerned</b>	Total estimated cost: EUR 12 860 000 million Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 11 590 000 This action is co-financed by:	

<sup>1</sup> Official Development Aid is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UN Environment for an amount of EUR 444 000</li> <li>- Partners for Resilience for an amount of EUR 386 000</li> <li>- Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Risk Reduction (GNDR) for an amount of EUR 440 000</li> </ul>			
<b>6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)</b>	Project Modality <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Direct management – Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Risk Reduction (GNDR)</li> <li>2) Indirect management with UN Environment (under which Partners for Resilience will operate)</li> </ol>			
<b>7 a) DAC code(s)</b>	740 - Disaster prevention and preparedness			
<b>b) Main Delivery Channel</b>	41000 United Nations agency 20000 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) and Civil Society			
<b>8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)</b>	<b>General policy objective</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Main objective</b>
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x
	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"/>
	<b>RIO Convention markers</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Main objective</b>
	Biological diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation		X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x
	<b>9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships</b>	GCCA+ (In countries with active GCCA+ projects with similar activities, coordination will be ensured with GCCA implementing organisations in consultation with the EU Delegation and relevant Units in DG DEVCO, where appropriate).		
<b>10. SDGs</b>	Primary: SDG 13 Secondary: SDG 1, 6, 11, 14, 15 and 17			

## SUMMARY

EU programs in support of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation have validated Ecosystem-based DRR approaches (Eco-DRR): they provide multiple benefits for risk reduction, adaptation, mitigation and livelihoods and are cost-effective and easily accessible for the rural and urban poor. Nature-Based Solutions, which build on and support Eco-DRR approaches, could be harnessed to achieve multiple development and resilience objectives.

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)<sup>2</sup>, and the 2015 global agreements – the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR 2015-2030), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change – recognise the role of ecosystems and call for up-scaling of Eco-DRR implementation in countries and communities.

This Action will contribute to these global objectives and specific objectives of the EU flagship program Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA+) through promoting large-scale field implementation, capacity development, institutional mainstreaming and more inclusive governance.

*The Overall objective of the Action is to enhance resilience of communities and countries to disasters (including from climate risks) through the scaling up of Eco-DRR implementation, reaching 500.000 vulnerable people by 2021*

The specific objective of this Action is to strengthen integrated risk management and inclusive risk governance by supporting development and scaling up of Eco-DRR actions and citizen-based monitoring of disaster and climate resilience policies and practices.

Expected Outcomes are four-fold:

- Large-scale public and private investments for development and risk reduction are earmarked to mainstream Eco-DRR and demonstrate scale-up of Eco-DRR implementation through large-scale national programmes or initiatives in **2 countries** (India and Philippines)
- Eco-DRR projects are planned and implemented with communities across selected landscapes in **5 countries** - Haiti, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia and Uganda - demonstrating models for scaling up community-based Eco-DRR;
- National institutions implementing development and biodiversity strategies are capacitated in their mainstreaming efforts of Eco-DRR approaches in programmes and plans as well as in private sector investments in **10 countries**;
- An innovative monitoring process is established in **50 countries** to measure local progress in implementing critical “people-centred” elements of the Sendai and related Agenda 2030 frameworks, linked to GCCA+ M&E and DEVCO results frameworks.

The action aligns with the GPGC thematic area on Resilience, the new Consensus (especially People, Planet and Partnership) as well as SDGs.

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<sup>2</sup> The CBD has carried out important work and CBD Parties have adopted several decisions on ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction as well as on ecosystem restoration, including CBD COP X/33 CBD COP XII/20 CBD COP XIII/4 CBD COP XIII/5 (the list is not exhaustive)

# 1 CONTEXT

## 1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

2015 was a landmark year for several major global agreements, namely: the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR 2015-2030), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. All of these major global agreements and commitments recognise the role of ecosystems as key to helping achieve disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable development.

This Action builds on the achievements and work programmes of three main partners:

- 1) **UN Environment**'s Phase 1 project on Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (2012-2016) funded by the European Commission under the Environment and Natural Resources Thematic Partnership (ENRTP) framework agreement with UN Environment, which promoted the concept of Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR) through global advocacy, capacity building, partnerships and field demonstration projects in 4 countries;
- 2) Phase 1 programme of the **Partners for Resilience (PfR)** funded by the Government of the Netherlands which implemented its Integrated Risk Management concept (ecosystem-based and climate-smart DRR) through field projects in 9 countries (2011-2015) and will complement PfR's Phase 2 programme in 10 countries (2016-2020) with a focus on civil society capacity building for policy advocacy, which is also funded by Netherlands;
- 3) The **Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR)**'s View from the Frontline (VFL) programme launched in 2009, which provided the first comprehensive monitoring initiative to gather and share perspectives of at-risk people (local residents, civil society, local government officials and civil servants) on local progress towards reducing disaster risk.

As a result of the collaborative work under these initiatives, combining field demonstration projects, policy dialogue and advocacy, research, education and capacity building, these main partners have raised global awareness of the importance of ecosystems in reducing disaster and climate risks and mobilised a large number of risk reduction advocates and practitioners to ground-test and validate the Eco-DRR approach. By establishing this "proof-of-concept", UN Environment and PfR partners worked collectively to embed Eco-DRR principles and approaches in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and supported development of major global resolutions on linking ecosystems and DRR under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. Specific references to maintaining healthy ecosystems and disaster risk reduction are also now reflected under the Sustainable Development Goals and, given their role in supporting resilience to climate change, also under the Paris Agreement.

At the same time, despite global attention and commitments to disaster risk reduction over the last decade, it has also become apparent that risk reduction efforts are not yet translating into widespread systemic changes to reduce risk in at-risk communities.

This Action will thus seek to meet the growing demand from countries and communities to enhance resilience to disasters and climate risks through the scaling up of Eco-DRR

implementation globally. It will strengthen inclusive risk governance by promoting engagements of local governments, civil society and at-risk people and communities in the design, implementation, and monitoring of risk reduction efforts and by better connecting local and national decision-making processes.

## **1.2 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework.**

The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda presents significant opportunity to address key challenges of advancing sustainable and resilient development in countries and communities. In particular, the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement, SDGs as well as other major global policy commitments (e.g. Decisions adopted by the CBD, Ramsar Convention etc.) have all called for a more inclusive, *people-centred* approach to strengthening resilience, reducing disaster risk and achieving risk-informed and sustainable development. The important role of ecosystems in building resilience and supporting sustainable development goals is also fully recognized across the major global agreements under the 2030 Agenda<sup>3</sup>. For instance, in 2014 the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted Decision XII/20 which encourages Governments and other relevant organisations to promote and implement ecosystem-based approaches to climate change related activities and DRR. Although the CBD has long championed ecosystem-based approaches to CCA, Decision XII/20 for the first time explicitly links biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-based approaches to disaster risk reduction. It also seeks to increase coherence and complementarity with similar efforts in the proposed project countries, including the climate change related initiatives and the principle of do-no-harm, which considers all risks the project may incur.

The Action aligns with the EC's Action Plan for the Sendai Framework for DRR<sup>4</sup> and the Resilience Approach of the EU, including the Joint Communication on "A Strategic Approach to Resilience in the EU's External Action"<sup>5</sup>, that call for "working with" and "building with" nature as a risk management strategy. Several EU countries (Netherlands, France, Germany, Belgium) themselves have expertise in large-scale implementation of Eco-DRR approaches, whose lessons could be shared and adapted to other country contexts. In this regard, the Government of the Netherlands has supported the PfR alliance with EUR 40 million from 2011-2015 and is a strategic partner of this alliance. The Netherlands Government is supporting a next phase focusing on civil society capacity building for policy advocacy on integrated risk management with an extension from 2016-2020 for EUR 50 million. The PfR programme implemented its Integrated Risk Management concept (ecosystem-based and climate-smart DRR) in a first phase through field projects in 9 countries (2011-2015). A 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the programme is ongoing in 10 countries with a focus on civil society capacity building for policy advocacy.

As the EU's flagship initiative for climate action in developing countries, the GCCA+ has promoted ecosystem-based approaches for climate change adaptation, with a small percentage of projects focusing on the integration of EbA and Eco-DRR. This Action will bring

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<sup>3</sup> [http://pedrr.org/pedrr/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/PEDRR-Briefing-Paper-on-Implementing-the-SFDRR-and-2030-Agenda\\_FINAL-23-May-2016.pdf](http://pedrr.org/pedrr/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/PEDRR-Briefing-Paper-on-Implementing-the-SFDRR-and-2030-Agenda_FINAL-23-May-2016.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/echo/sites/echo-site/files/sendai\\_swd\\_2016\\_205\\_0.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/sites/echo-site/files/sendai_swd_2016_205_0.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> [https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/27711/joint-communication-european-parliament-and-council-strategic-approach-resilience-eus-external\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/27711/joint-communication-european-parliament-and-council-strategic-approach-resilience-eus-external_en)

additional expertise into the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA+) and further enhance its actions and support to countries.

Consistent with the principles and priorities outlined in the new European Consensus on Development, this Action supports the implementation of a number of the Sustainable Development Goals, notably SDG 13, but will also support other SDGs (1, 6, 11, 14, 15, 17). In line with the European Consensus, the Action will be undertaken in a number of fragile and conflict-affected states including some sub-Saharan African countries. The proposed action also supports common priorities outlined in the new European Consensus on Development, notably: **Planet - Protecting the environment and tackling climate change**, as the Action will promote sustainable ecosystems management approaches and measures for building resilience against disasters and climate change. It will also support **People – human development and dignity**, through inclusive governance processes which are central to equitable and climate resilient ecosystem management.

The joint communication on International ocean governance stresses the need to reduce pressure on the oceans<sup>6</sup>, and calls for EU action on climate change and its impacts, marine pollution and eutrophication, the preservation, conservation and restoration of marine ecosystems and biodiversity, and the sustainable use of marine resources. This Action will contribute towards these efforts through improved management of coastal and marine ecosystems in building disaster and climate resilience.

This Action further supports the Horizon 2020 Work Programme, which promotes (among other priorities) Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) to address a variety of policy goals, including but not limited to climate change and biodiversity. NBS, which build on and support ecosystem-based approaches, encompass a suite of interventions which utilize natural features and ecosystem processes as well as technological innovations. Nature-Based Solutions are complementary to Eco-DRR and EbA approaches; and this Action will identify the range of Eco-DRR, EbA and NBS options available which could be harnessed to strengthen local and national resilience against disasters and climate change. Thus special attention will be given to ensure that this project ensures coherence and complementary with climate change-related initiatives.

### ***1.3. Stakeholder analysis***

The Action will implement project activities with the following key stakeholders:

- a. **Communities at-risk where field interventions and local monitoring efforts will be implemented.** At-risk people are the primary bearers of risk and therefore considered the primary stakeholders in a people-centred approach to risk reduction. These stakeholders include: women, children and youth as key agents of change; climate vulnerable groups, and older persons and indigenous peoples.
- b. **Local civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-government organizations (NGOs)-** Organisations that are part of the civil society network of the PfR and GNDR will play a strong role “as agents of change” in introducing and disseminating Eco-DRR approaches to local government stakeholders, sharing experiences from the field and building capacities of risk reduction practitioners.

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<sup>6</sup> Join(2016) 49 final

- c. **Local and National Governments** - The Action aims to strengthen capacities of local and national governments in the 10 countries where PfR and UN Environment will be conducting joint activities, and will also enhance capacities of local government actors in 50 countries to support inclusive risk governance, for instance in disaster risk profiling, monitoring and action planning processes.
- d. **National, regional and global training and teaching institutions.** The Action will target national universities in the 10 countries where PfR and UN Environment will be conducting joint country-level and field interventions to enhance capacity building for Eco-DRR implementation. PfR and UN Environment will also work with global and regional training/teaching institutions in order to leverage their networks to expand and replicate training on Eco-DRR, multiplying the total numbers of individuals being trained on Eco-DRR each year.
- e. **Global institutional partners for Eco-DRR mainstreaming-** This Action will work through the existing Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention and World Heritage Convention institutional structures and mechanisms in 10 countries where UN Environment and PfR will be undertaking joint activities to support Eco-DRR mainstreaming in their development and biodiversity programmes in countries.
- f. **Private sector in the 10 countries where UN Environment and PfR are undertaking joint activities** - UN Environment and PfR will engage the business sector and identify opportunities for integrating Eco-DRR measures in private sector investments through the use of UN Environment's Eco-DRR Opportunity Mapping Tool. UN Environment will collaborate with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) member companies which are presently operating in the 10 countries and identify opportunities for enhancing resilience of their investments through integrating Eco-DRR approaches.

#### ***1.4 Priority areas for support/problem analysis***

This Action focuses on the following specific problems:

1. Many Eco-DRR projects to date have been implemented at pilot scale, having limited geographic coverage and therefore not yet able to show their potential to increase communities' and countries' resilience to disasters and climate change. Models on how to mainstream Eco-DRR, complemented by Nature-based Solutions, into large-scale public and private investments are lacking. This action builds sustainability into the project, directly reducing the risk that this project becomes a 'one-off-project'.
2. Models for scaling-up implementation of community-based, community-driven approaches to Eco-DRR, strengthened by Nature-based Solutions for Resilience, that advance inclusive and integrated risk management are lacking.
3. Although there is increasing policy recognition at global and national levels of Eco-DRR approaches and Nature-based Solutions, Ecosystem-based approaches to DRR is not yet systematically mainstreamed in national institutions implementing development and biodiversity programmes in countries.
4. Disaster risk reduction efforts at global and national levels are not generating widespread systemic changes in local practices and are therefore undercutting overall progress towards building more resilient communities and countries. There is an absence of bottom-up monitoring to track progress towards more inclusive risk governance that enables local actors and those most at risk to engage in decision-making and design more effective risk reduction initiatives that respond to local realities and priorities.

## 2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
1. A mega-disaster event occurring in any one of the collaborating countries can wipe out project investments.	L	Disaster risks are factored in in design of project interventions (phased approach to spread risks, projects based on extensive risk assessment and contingency planning etc).
2. Deteriorating national and local security situation	L/M	<p>Prior to initiating the project, the security situation in every country will be reviewed to ensure how (a) the security situation and its escalation will impact the project and (b) if there is any way by which the project may impact the security. As a minimum, it will be ensured that this project will not negatively impact the security environment in the project areas where it is implemented.</p> <p>Partners have safety protocols that support adaptive project planning, including staff and asset protection, in volatile environments.</p>
3. National or local authorities fail to make the required investments to leverage investments in Eco-DRR within the project lifetime	M	Project activities will be aligned to local needs and implemented as much as possible together with government to maximise ownership.
4. National governments closed to inclusive, multi-stakeholder approach or do not place importance on local monitoring processes	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country selection to consider “enabling environment”</li> <li>• Implement in partnership with inter-governmental agencies</li> </ul>
5. Similar activities were performed by other entities in the targeted countries	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country consultations with EU Delegations and other development partners have already been initiated in the respective countries, and will continue as the Action advances forward.</li> </ul>
6. Limited political space for multi-stakeholder policy dialogues	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enabling environment for dialogue in place based on existing collaborations</li> </ul>
7. Global / regional partners reluctant to support complementary monitoring and review process	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiate partnership agreements and political commitments prior to launch</li> <li>• Promote benefits of partnerships and collaboration</li> </ul>
8. The project becomes a ‘one-off-	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project design specifically includes</li> </ul>

project' without sufficient measures for sustainable impacts on state and private actors.		models for up-scaling, capacity-building and working at both the community and national scale to ensure sustainable outcomes.
<b>Assumptions</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political commitment of governments to Sendai, their countries Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the provisions of the Paris Agreement and other external 2030 Agenda frameworks</li> <li>• The political and institutional environment in target countries is conducive for Eco-DRR and for local level monitoring and tracking of progress towards inclusive risk governance.</li> </ul>		

### 3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

#### 3.1 Lessons learnt

This AD builds on the achievements and work programmes of the three main partners, namely UN Environment, PfR and GNDR<sup>7</sup>. The following lessons learned have informed the proposed intervention logic of this Action:

- Integrated solutions to climate change and disaster risk are fundamental for sustainable development and poverty reduction. Disaster risk and climate change share the same underlying causes, and DRR and climate change efforts have the common objective of reducing socio-economic and environmental vulnerabilities (*all programmes*).
- Even though the need for closer integration between disasters, climate change and environmental sustainability is increasingly recognised, functional links between policy and practice remains inadequate at the local and national levels. As a result, Eco-DRR projects are not yet mainstream (*all programmes*);
- Slow uptake of Eco-DRR as one of several approaches complemented by Nature-based Solutions by national and local governments, civil society, communities and the business sectors, especially in developing countries, is generally a result of limited or the lack of technical expertise and field experience to design and implement such interventions, rather than due to a lack of buy-in or interest (PfR, UN-Environment);
- Mainstreaming of Eco-DRR and other Nature-based Solutions into national policies, plans and programmes require collaborative efforts by multiple partners to consolidate expertise, human and financial resources, and comparative advantages (*UN Environment; PfR*).

<sup>7</sup> 'Learning from and about Partners for Resilience, A qualitative study - Synthesis Report', Globalisation Studies Groningen at the University of Groningen., see <http://www.partnersforresilience.nl/about-us/Documents/PfR%202011-2015%20booklet%20screen.pdf>  
UN-Environment case study reports, see: <http://www.unep.org/disastersandconflicts/what-we-do/risk-reduction/ecosystem-based-disaster-risk-reduction/what-we-do/country-activities>  
GNDR's Views from the Frontline Assessment Reports can be found at: <http://www.gndr.org/programmes/views-from-the-frontline/vfl-2013.html>

- At the local level, poor people tackle multiple risks in a more holistic manner, whereas development agencies treat disasters, conflict, climate change and development separately. Bringing local actors closer to decision-making processes can serve to make actions more relevant and strengthen coherence across fragmented and separate policy domains (*GNDR*).
- Field-based projects that combine DRR, ecosystem management restoration, and climate change adaptation with tangible livelihood projects are most successful. Building on existing community structures contributes to long-term sustainability. Pilot projects have all demonstrated the potential to up-scale Eco-DRR, even in fragile states where technical capacity is limited or over-stretched (*PfR; UN-Environment*).

### **3.2. Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination**

In countries supported by both the GCCA+ and this Action, UN Environment, PfR and GNDR will ensure that project activities complement GCCA+ activities in countries and will utilise GCCA+ knowledge products/tools. Conversely, knowledge products and trainings developed through this Action will also be made available to GCCA+ partners in the country.

Implementing partners will align with broader resilience initiatives that are implemented by the EU, and its Member States. Based on dialogues with EU delegations and embassies of countries such as the Netherlands, Germany and Canada in the countries selected for undertaking this Action, common objectives have been identified and opportunities for collaboration will be reinforced during project implementation to complement and upscale existing initiatives and field interventions, as appropriate.

This Action will complement and enhance the Phase 2 Programme of PfR funded by the Netherlands. Under PfR's Phase 2, PfR partners will create an enabling environment for Eco-DRR in PfR's 10 target countries, which will entail building networks of local NGOs and training of civil society to take part in risk reduction governance and policy dialogue. PfR's Phase 2 programme does not accommodate direct field interventions, development of tools for Eco-DRR, nor the building of technical capacities of risk reduction professionals. By introducing these angles under the current Action, a comprehensive approach is promoted that combines field demonstration, development of knowledge and tools and policy dialogue as a basis for scaling up and replication of Eco-DRR. The project teams will also work under any national and/or non-government organisation platforms working in the project areas on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation to ensure synergies with other projects. Efforts will also be made to work with European Commission and other donor initiatives in the area which work in areas of complementarity.

VFL 2017 will provide actionable risk information generated by local actors (paying special attention to people disproportionately affected by disasters). The VFL programme is designed to strategically connect with the UN 5-10-50 Partnership Initiative<sup>8</sup> by providing citizen-generated information to inform government and donor investments in DRR and climate adaptation in the selected 50 countries. VFL's bottom-up monitoring approach will serve to complement official UN-coordinated monitoring and review efforts of the 2030 Agenda (Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement and SDGs).

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<sup>8</sup> The 5-10-50 UN Initiative is a 10-year global programme to support efforts in 50 countries to reduce the risk of disasters based on 5 priority areas.

### **3.3 Cross-cutting issues<sup>9</sup>**

This project is an environment-based initiative that contributes towards inclusive risk reduction and strengthening disaster and climate resilience in countries and globally. The project is cognizant of the potential linkages between disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and the multiple development benefits, including food, water and livelihood security and poverty reduction, which could be derived from ecosystem-based approaches.

The project will promote gender equality and mainstreaming and ensure that activities do not exacerbate the vulnerabilities of men and women to disasters. It will enhance women's capacities as agents of change in decision-making, both as natural resource and risk managers. The proposed action will undertake a national policy and institutional assessment, and it will identify how the project can advance and complement government policies and programmes related to gender.

The local monitoring framework proposed under this Action gives special attention to people disproportionately affected by disasters, notably poor people, women, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities. This includes monitoring progress in the informal sector where low-income women are predominantly found. The local VFL information gathered will be dis-aggregated according by gender, sex, age, income, disability, location etc. This includes abovementioned attention to climate change impacts as well as the principle of do-no-harm.

This Action further supports national and local level implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Ramsar Convention and World Heritage Convention to advance linkages between ecosystem and biodiversity conservation and disaster risk reduction. The proposed project will develop operational guidance for translating global resolutions/decisions into tangible Eco-DRR actions on the ground, through mainstreaming into National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans, National Wetland Management Plans and the Natural Heritage Management Plans. The Action also supports combating desertification through Eco-DRR field measures (e.g. in Uganda and Ethiopia) that prevent and reduce land degradation as a means of reducing drought risks to vulnerable communities.

## **4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION**

### **4.1 Objectives/results**

The overall objective of the action is *to enhance resilience of communities and countries to disasters (including from climate risks) through the scaling up of Eco-DRR implementation, reaching 500 000 vulnerable people by 2021.*

The specific objective of this Action is to strengthen integrated risk management and inclusive risk governance by supporting development and scaling up of Eco-DRR actions and citizen-based monitoring of disaster and climate resilient policies and practices.

Expected outcomes are four-fold:

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<sup>9</sup> for further details, see F3 template for the assessment of cross-cutting issues

1. Large-scale public and private investments for development and risk reduction are earmarked to mainstream Eco-DRR and demonstrate scale-up of Eco-DRR implementation through large-scale national programmes or initiatives in **2 countries** (India and Philippines);
2. Eco-DRR projects are planned and implemented with communities across selected landscapes in **5 countries** - Haiti, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia and Uganda - demonstrating models for scaling up community-based Eco-DRR, in line with the GCCA+ overall strategy;
3. National institutions implementing development and biodiversity strategies are capacitated in their mainstreaming efforts of Eco-DRR and Nature-based Solutions for Resilience in programmes and plans as well as in private sector investments in **10 countries**;
4. An innovative, citizen-based monitoring process is established in **50 countries** to measure local and progress in implementing critical “people-centred” elements of the Sendai and related Agenda 2030 frameworks, linked to GCCA+ M&E and DEVCO results frameworks.

This Action supports the implementation of a number of the Sustainable Development Goals, notably SDG 13, but will also support other SDGs (1, 6, 11, 14, 15, 17) and contributes to the countries Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the provisions of the Paris Agreement. As indicated in section 1.2, the Action will be undertaken in line with resilience policy priorities of the European Consensus through 4 priority areas in a number of fragile and conflict-affected states including some sub-Saharan African countries as described in the following section and more specific annexes.

## **4.2 Main activities**

### **Priority Area 1: Leveraging - public and private investment for scaling up Eco-DRR**

In at least two countries (India and Philippines) Eco-DRR approaches will be integrated in planned or ongoing large-scale public and private investments for poverty alleviation, development, risk reduction and climate change mitigation/adaptation in line with countries' NDCs. Other Nature-based Solutions for Resilience can be identified based on their appropriate application as part of the Eco-DRR approach. The Action will support development of investment propositions in the extent of EUR 50 million for implementation of Eco-DRR measures, leading to the financing of Eco-DRR at scale. This Output will also develop guidance to National and International partners that seek to attract private and public climate funds, including quantification of economic benefits of EBA and Eco-DRR investments, opportunities for maximizing climate mitigation co-benefits, the advantages of using Eco-DRR in reconstruction contexts. This will directly contribute to improve financial partnerships and the share of private funding in climate adaptation and mitigation, as well as risk informed sector investments, including in the context of the GCCA+.

### **Priority Area 2: Demonstrating – models for scaling-up Eco-DRR with local actors**

In 5 countries (India, Ethiopia, Haiti, Indonesia and Uganda) projects that demonstrate community-based Eco-DRR will be planned and implemented. Building on existing pilot projects of PfR partners, the approach will be implemented across broader landscapes, to show the full potential of Eco-DRR and create models for scaling-up community-based Eco-DRR. Other Nature-based Solutions for Resilience can be identified based on their

appropriate application to strengthen the Eco-DRR approach. The activities follow in-depth risk assessments, community mobilisation and a participatory planning process in which local actors are encouraged to mobilise their own resources to support implementation of the project. This will also be used to formulate specific guidance on how to contribute to the implementation of the NDCs and enhance the profile of the GCCA in the DRR area.

### **Priority Area 3: Mainstreaming through capacity building on how to embed Eco-DRR and Nature-based Solutions for Resilience into national development and biodiversity strategies, programmes and plans**

This component is comprised of four main activities:

1. The Action will develop trainings and tools that create awareness and capacities required for large scale adoption of the Eco-DRR approach. By disseminating curricula on Eco-DRR and Nature-based Solutions for Resilience through online media e.g in the form of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) and by integrating the modules in the training programmes of 300 universities and training institutions, it is anticipated to reach and capacitate 100,000 individuals.
2. The Eco-DRR Opportunity Mapping tool will be applied in 10 countries, where public and private sector actors will be capacitated to better prioritise target sites for Eco-DRR investments, combining geospatial data on hazard profiles, exposures and ecosystem services provision. The Opportunity Mapping tool is proposed to be applied in the 10 countries where PfR is present: Philippines, India, Indonesia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Guatemala, South Sudan, Kenya, Mali and Uganda. Cooperation with ongoing GCCA+ or other relevant EU-funded activities in-country will be prioritised.
3. The project will develop implementation guidelines and toolkits on Eco-DRR and Nature-based Solutions for Resilience, for the CBD, Ramsar Convention and World Heritage Convention and will work with their respective national institutions and mechanisms to promote Eco-DRR mainstreaming in National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans, Wetlands Management Plans and Natural Heritage Site Management Plans. For carrying out this activity, the project will initially target the same 10 countries, in order to benefit from the Eco-DRR Opportunity Mapping process and potentially leverage additional investments from public and private sector actors.
4. All education and training modules, tools, and implementation guidelines developed through this project will be further disseminated through the Virtual Global Support Center (GSC). The GSC will serve as an expert platform for networking all the Trained Instructors from the 300 universities/training institutions as well as PEDRR's Community-of-Practitioners, who can provide expert advice on demand.

### **Priority Area 4: Monitoring and tracking progress towards inclusive, people-centred risk governance using Views from the Frontline**

This action priority area will be managed by the Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Risk Reduction (GNDR) VFL programme and strategically linked with the 50 climate and disaster vulnerable countries identified in the UN 5:10:50 Partnership Initiative. (see annex 5, 5-10-50 Country Analysis).

This component is comprised of three main activities:

1. **Establish a citizen-based monitoring process to measure local progress in inclusive risk governance**, which will include development and testing of a detailed survey methodology which will examine: local understanding of disaster risks, local level of engagement in key stages of local risk management/action planning processes, and local progress in the establishment of an enabling environment for inclusive, people-centred risk governance, including the principle of do-no-harm, with which GNDR is very familiar. It will also be a forum to ensure complementarity with other ongoing initiatives in climate change and disaster risk reduction in the area;
2. **Strengthen in-country civil society monitoring and advocacy capacities**, which provide advocacy training and support to CSOs / NGOs to analyse surveyed information and utilize data to inform policy decisions and complement official monitoring processes currently being developed under the Sendai, Paris and SDG 2030 frameworks;
3. **Establish local baselines and generate local risk information to inform policy and local plans**, which entail undertake data gathering and analysis using GNDR's civil society membership at regional, national and local levels using the proven VFL monitoring infrastructures. Information gathered through the monitoring process will identify critical gaps and constraints and be used to inform local action planning, including local climate change initiatives.

Informed by a substantial evidence-base, key findings will be used to inform policy and investments at the appropriate institutional scale, from local through to national, regional and global. Information gained through the monitoring process will also be used to inform implementation of Priority Areas 1, 2 and 3 under this Action.

#### **4.3 Intervention logic**

The Action approach is to pursue scaling up of ecosystem based disaster risk reduction (Eco-DRR) through inclusive and integrated risk management implemented through 4 interrelated priority areas, as described under Section 4.1 and 4.2.

To ensure coordination and convergence among the different activity streams, a meeting between implementing partners and the EU services (DEVCO C6 and other relevant services) will be held regularly, at least once a year and more if needed.

The Action implementing partners will:

- promote the feasibility of applying Eco-DRR approaches through large-scale public and private sector initiatives, including through planned poverty alleviation, development, risk reduction, climate and resilience programmes (expected outcome 1), based on development of public-private partnerships (*output 1.1*) and joint development of investment propositions (*output 1.2 and 1.3*),
- demonstrate landscape-level implementation of community-based Eco-DRR approaches (expected outcome 2), by organising local stakeholders and based on participatory risk assessment and planning process (*outputs 2.1-2.3*),
- mainstream Eco-DRR (expected outcome 3) by building national and local capacities (*output 3.2*) and developing tools and implementation guidance for Eco-DRR implementation (*output 3.3*), by prioritising target areas (*output 3.1*) and by supporting alignment of global commitments and local actions (*output 3.4*),

- ensure that an inclusive and people-centred approach is adopted through monitoring and evaluation of risk reduction governance at local and national scales and thus help to formulate more effective, locally-relevant and accountable risk reduction policies, programmes and plans (expected outcome 4),

With the above actions, partners consider that there will be sufficient elements for the project to achieve scaled-up implementation of Eco-DRR based on inclusive risk governance, enhancing the disaster and climate resilience of at least 500 000 people (*Impact*).

## **5 IMPLEMENTATION**

### **5.1 Financing agreement**

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, referred to in Article 184(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

### **5.2 Indicative implementation period**

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 76 months<sup>10</sup> from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Action Document.

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

### **5.3. Implementation modalities**

There will be two levels of implementation modalities: (1) direct management with the GNDR, and (ii) indirect management with an international organization (UN Environment). These partners have been selected based on an assessment of partners' mandates, expertise, track record and implementation capacities.

#### **5.3.1 Grant: direct award (direct management) to the Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Risk Reduction (GNDR)**

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

The objective of the grant is to strengthen the inclusion and systematic collaboration between governments, at-risk people and civil society in the design and implementation of DRR and resilience policies and practices – as advocated by the Sendai and other related frameworks.

The expected outcome is to support the implementation of locally-appropriate risk informed development plans and actions through the establishment of an innovative citizen-based monitoring process to measure local progress in implementing critical “people-centred” elements of the Sendai and related Agenda 2030 frameworks. The main activities are described under Priority Area 4 on VFL monitoring. The VFL programme management and implementation will be based on the proven VFL implementation infrastructure at local, national and global levels.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

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<sup>10</sup> The period of implementation will be 36 months.

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorizing officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to the Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Risk Reduction.

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, in line with Article 190.1(f) RAP, because the action has specific characteristics requiring a specific type of beneficiary for its technical competence, specialisation or administrative power or nature of the action.

GNDR's mandate is to support the facilitation of civil society networks within the inter-governmental system for the implementation of the global Sendai Framework. It has a well-established role in convening different civil society networks together with public and private sector stakeholders, in addition to the sharing of information and knowledge on DRR relevant to civil society organizations.

(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.

(e) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant is 95%

In accordance with Articles 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, 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.

(f) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement

1<sup>th</sup> Trimester of 2018

### **5.3.2 Indirect management with the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)**

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with UN Environment<sup>11</sup> in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation entails Leveraging public and private investment for scaling up Eco-DRR (Priority Area 1), Demonstrating models for scaling-up Eco-DRR with local actors (Priority Area 2) and Mainstreaming through capacity building on how to embed Eco-DRR into national development and biodiversity strategies, programmes and plans (Priority Area 3).

Building on outcomes of the previous Eco-DRR project implemented by the UN Environment and funded by the EU (2012-2016), Priority Areas 1-3 of this project will be managed and implemented by UN Environment, under which Partners for Resilience Alliance (PfR) will operate. PfR include Netherlands Red Cross, Cordaid, CARE, Wetlands International and the Red Cross Climate Centre, with the Netherlands Red Cross and Wetlands International as the key interlocutors for this project.

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<sup>11</sup> <https://www.unenvironment.org/about-un-environment>

UN Environment will have indirect management responsibilities in collaboration with PfR partners, who will take the lead in delivering the field-level interventions described under Priority Area 2, while UN Environment will lead in delivering activities described under Priority Areas 1 and 3. However, both UN Environment and PfR partners will work together in overall project delivery and implementation across Priority Areas 1-3, drawing from respective partners' comparative advantages and expertise.

This implementation is justified because UN Environment has specific administrative capacity suitable for the nature of the action. UN Environment also has international recognized expertise in capacity development for the promotion and implementation of Eco-DRR for a wide range of audiences (communities, civil society, local and national government officials, private sector, experts, practitioners).

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: procurement of goods and services, contracting of partners for the implementation of the activities in the beneficiary cities and countries. This includes launching calls for tenders; evaluation of tenders; concluding and managing contracts, carrying out payments, recovering moneys due etc., subject to the provisions of the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) with the United Nations<sup>12</sup>.

The entrusted international organisations are currently undergoing the ex-ante assessment in accordance with Article 61(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. The Commission's authorising officer responsible deems that, based on the compliance with the ex-ante assessment based on Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1605/2002 and long-lasting problem-free cooperation, the international organisations can be entrusted with budget-implementation tasks under indirect management.

#### **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 9(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 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.

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<sup>12</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/funding/procedures-beneficiary-countries-and-partners/fafa-united-nations\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/funding/procedures-beneficiary-countries-and-partners/fafa-united-nations_en)

## 5.5 Indicative budget

	<b>EU Contribution (amount in EUR)</b>	<b>Indicative third party contribution</b>	<b>Total</b>
5.3.2 Indirect Management with UNEP (1) Outputs 1-3	7 580 000	830 000	<b>8 410 000</b>
5.3.1 Direct Management with GNDR (2) Output 4	4 010 000	440 000	<b>4 450 000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 590 000</b>	<b>1 270 000</b>	<b>12 860 000</b>

1: incl. EUR 130 000 for audit, evaluation and communication

2: incl. EUR 60 000 for audit, evaluation and communication

## 5.6 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

All three partners – UN Environment, PfR and GNDR - will ensure that project activities, outputs and outcomes are complementary and collectively contribute towards the overall objective of this Action. VFL monitoring carried out under Priority Area 4 will inform implementation of project activities under Outputs 1-3 and ensure that Eco-DRR up-scaling supports inclusive, people-centred risk governance. (See Annex 3. Distribution of roles in project implementation between UN Environment, PfR and GNDR and Annex 4 on Linkages between UN Environment/PfR and GNDR Priority areas for action). Country-level activities and local monitoring activities will be undertaken by working with a range of national and local partners, including community based organisations, NGOs and universities.

This project is envisioned to closely complement the civil society capacity building and policy advocacy efforts of PfR partners at national, regional and global levels which are funded by the Government of the Netherlands under their Phase 2 Programme.

## 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 partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) or the list of result indicators (for budget support). 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 and nature of the action, mid-term and final evaluations will be carried out for this action or its components via the implementing partners.

The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving and learning purposes, in particular with respect to ensuring the impact of the action and to assess the need for a second phase to expand the scope of the action to additional cities and to undertake an assessment consisting of recommendations for global policies, strategies and a set of actions, or recommended changes in the existing global policies/strategies for international developmental and humanitarian agencies involved in local and urban resilience.

The final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision).

During implementation, for duly justified reasons either on its own decision or on the initiative of the partner, the Commission may decide to undertake an external evaluation via independent consultants contracted by the Commission. In such a case, the Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 30 days in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. 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 financing of the external evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

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.

## **5.9. Audit**

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements. The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

## **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 implementation and supported with the budget indicated in Annex 5.

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 Joint Visibility Guidelines for EC-UN actions in the field shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

[APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX <sup>13</sup>]

Up-Scaling Community Resilience through Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction

	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines	Targets	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
<b>Overall objective: Impact</b>	<i>Enhanced resilience of communities and countries to disasters (including from climate risks) through the scaling up of Eco-DRR implementation, reaching 500.000 vulnerable people by 2021</i>	# people with enhanced disaster and climate resilience as a result of Eco-DRR projects implemented or influenced by project partners <sup>14</sup>  % representation of women and marginalised groups such as disabled and elderly <sup>15</sup>	0 (2017)	500 000 (2021)  50%	Internal and external project planning, monitoring and evaluation reports; Household surveys implemented by communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government open to inclusive, multi-stakeholder approach</li> <li>• Political commitment of government to Sendai and other external frameworks</li> </ul>
<b>Specific Objective</b>	<i>Strengthened integrated risk management and inclusive risk governance by supporting development and scaling up of Eco-DRR actions and citizen-based monitoring of disaster and climate resilient policies and practices</i>	# of Eco-DRR global actions/initiatives developed for implementation  # of risk-informed, locally-responsive development plans/actions in countries	0 (2017)	5 (2021)  50 (2021)	Internal and external project planning, monitoring and evaluation reports; donor reports; review of local and national development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political commitment of governments and donors (including private sector) to implement Sendai and other external</li> </ul>

<sup>13</sup> Mark indicators aligned with the relevant programming document mark with '\*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '\*\*'.

<sup>14</sup> Specific indicators for measuring impact will be defined for each target site individually depending on the local context, including for example: % reduction of number of human deaths; % reduction in number of injuries; % reduction of economic losses from prevalent hazards and extreme weather variabilities etc.

<sup>15</sup> People reached under this section should be representative of different marginalized groups, measured against site-specific baselines.

		which reflect VFL results and are being implemented, including the principle of do-no-harm				frameworks, specifically priorities that promote Eco-DRR approaches and inclusive risk governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High-level buy-in of VFL results in countries</li> </ul>
<b>Expected Outcome(s)</b>	<b>Outcome 1.</b> Large-scale public and private investments for development and risk reduction are earmarked to mainstream and upscale Eco-DRR in two countries (India and Philippines)	Budget volume (#EUR) of public or private investment allocated for Eco-DRR interventions proposed by project partners	0 (2017)	EUR 50 MLN (2021)	Meeting notes; tender documents; governmental decrees and planning documents; investment portfolios	Investment protocols can accommodate Eco-DRR investments
	<b>Outcome 2.</b> Eco-DRR projects are planned and implemented with communities across selected landscapes in Haiti, Ethiopia, Indonesia, India and Uganda demonstrate best practice in risk reduction, in line with GCCA+ overall strategy	# ha of ecosystems restored & protected  # community organizations/local level institutions implementing Eco-DRR projects # people more resilient as a result of Eco-DRR measures, disaggregated by sex	0  0 (2017)  0 (2017)	25.000 ha  125 (2021) 125 000 (2021)	Remote sensing data; M&E Reports	Local stakeholders willing to engage in design and implementation of Eco-DRR and align their existing initiatives.

	<p><b>Outcome 3.</b> National institutions implementing development and biodiversity strategies are capacitated in their mainstreaming efforts of Eco-DRR approaches and Nature-based Solutions for Resilience in programmes and plans as well as in private sector investments in 10 countries</p>	<p># of new national programmes / initiatives that are implemented and that support country-level implementation of Eco-DRR NBS for Resilience programmes and initiatives</p>	<p>0 (2017)</p>	<p>10 (2021)</p>	<p>Donor reports; UN Environment and PfR project documentation</p>	<p>National institutions willing to consider Eco-DRR in their priorities and plans.</p>
	<p><b>Outcome 4.</b> An innovative citizen-based monitoring process is established to measure local progress in implementing critical “people-centred” elements of the Sendai and related Agenda 2030 frameworks to support the implementation of locally-appropriate risk informed development plans and actions, including the principle of do-no-harm and climate change adaptation initiatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of countries where VFL results are incorporated into official global and national monitoring processes</li> <li>• Number of stakeholder meetings to develop national / sub-national DRR policy &amp; practice</li> <li>• Number of countries that reflect changes in government and donor policies and practices to support inclusion and collaboration</li> </ul>	<p>(0) 2017</p> <p>(0) 2017</p> <p>(0) 2017</p>	<p>50 countries (2021)</p> <p>50 stakeholder meetings (2021)</p> <p>50 countries (2021)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Official monitoring records / reports</li> <li>• VFL case studies</li> <li>• Google analytics</li> <li>• Government policy amendments / statements</li> <li>• Meeting minutes</li> <li>• Capacity surveys completed before / after survey &amp; training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political support of VFL from UN agencies / partners</li> <li>• National governments and others open to multi-stakeholder engagement</li> <li>• National governments place importance on global monitoring processes</li> </ul>