

**PROJECT PROPOSAL (Project code UN-AF-15-007)**  
For Consideration by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security  
(UNTFHS)

**Section I: Basic data and summary:**

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| <b>Date of submission</b>  | 15 October 2015   |
| <b>Benefiting country and location</b>   | Tunisia and Mauritania (Arab States, Africa)  |
| <b>Title of the project</b>  | Enhancing community resilience and human security of vulnerable communities in urban settings through the implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030  |
| <b>Duration of project</b>   | 01/07/2016 – 30/06/2018 (24 months)   |
| <b>Lead UN organisation</b>  | United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)<br>Regional Office for Arab States:<br>Luna Abu-Swaireh ( <a href="mailto:abu-swaireh@un.org">abu-swaireh@un.org</a> ) and Ragy Saro ( <a href="mailto:saro@un.org">saro@un.org</a> )<br>Resources Mobilization Unit:<br>Irina Zodrow ( <a href="mailto:zodrow@un.org">zodrow@un.org</a> ) |
| <b>Implementing UN organisation(s)</b>   | UNDP Mauritania:<br>Cherif Kane ( <a href="mailto:cherif.kane@undp.org">cherif.kane@undp.org</a> )<br>UNDP Tunisia:<br>Jihène Touil ( <a href="mailto:jihene.touil@undp.org">jihene.touil@undp.org</a> )  |
| <b>Non-UN implementing partners</b>  | League of Arab States, Arab Urban Development Institute (AUDI), United Cities Local Government (UCLG), Private Sector partners supporting cities scorecard (IBM and AECOM)  |
| <b>Total project budget including indirect support costs in US\$</b>   | <b>USD 1,855,650</b>  |
| <b>Amount requested from the UNTFHS in US\$</b>  | <b>USD 999,100</b>  |
| <b>Amount to be sourced from other donors in US\$(please list each donor and the amount to be contributed)</b> | Cost sharing of additional USD <b>856,550</b><br>Will be contributed as follows:<br><b>USD 496,550</b> to be committed immediately by UNISDR and UNDP<br><b>USD 360,000</b> to be raised from other donors during the project course.   |

## **Executive summary:**

This project focuses on enhancing community resilience and human security of vulnerable communities in urban settings through the implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. The project aims to help protect urban communities living in vulnerable conditions and to develop capacities of the local institutions to overcome disaster, health, food, environmental and economic insecurities, and thus enhance human security of the vulnerable.

This project will be the first project of its kind to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 through and with integration of the human security concept. As such, the project takes the key aspect of the new framework, adopted in March 2015 in Sendai, Japan, that is the recognition, for the first time at international level, of the importance of the involvement, empowerment and focus on communities and community organizations as key for effective disaster resilience and human security.

The project will be implemented by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Mauritania and Tunisia. UNISDR is the UN entity mandated to facilitate the implementation of Sendai Framework and the World Disaster Reduction Campaign on Making Cities Resilient. UNDP country offices will implement this project in the context of national priorities to build resilience and in line with UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in respective countries. The project objectives are (1) to support the development of resilience and human security capacities at local levels and (2) to strengthen and promote innovative partnerships for resilience-building and human security.

The project will utilise the inter-disciplinary human security approach, which is integrated in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, to promote actions at the local level to enhance the resilience and responses of vulnerable urban communities to climate related threats and natural hazards targeting 10 cities in Mauritania and Tunisia. **Beneficiary cities are** Nouakchott, Rosso, Boghe, Kaedi and Tintane in Mauritania, and the cities of Jendouba, Bizerte, Kasserine, Siliana and Gabes in Tunisia.

## **Section II: Human security context**

### ***A) Situation analysis***

Disasters are a threat to human security, as they cause many deaths and the destruction of livelihoods and assets. Over the last decade, over 700 thousand people globally lost their lives, over 1.4 million were injured, and approximately 23 million were made homeless as a result of disasters. Overall, more than 1.5 billion people were affected by disasters in various ways. The total economic loss was more than \$1.3 trillion. Women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly are particularly vulnerable to the negative effects of disasters. Worse, disaster impacts on human security goes far beyond the immediate effects, as disasters are often linked to health issues and pandemics, social and political unrest, displacement and migration and long term destabilization of economic growth and prosperity, thus affecting threats across the seven identified areas within the human security approach. Especially the most vulnerable lack the ability to recover quickly from disasters, and in many least developed countries development gains are lost for decades, directly impacting the human security of the affected communities.

The **Human Security approach** is the result of the widening and deepening of security as a response to changes in the international landscape characterized by the increased interdependence and

interrelatedness of nations and individuals. It was first introduced to the UN system through UNDP's 1994 Human Development Report. The main aim of the application of human security is to shift the traditional notion that security is a state centred issue, and refocus the notion of security on the individual. This extension increases the range of actors involved to include regional and international organization, NGOs and civil society, and does not just focus on only protecting individuals, it also aims to empower people to fend for themselves. In 2015, we are now security issues transcend national borders, and issues that threaten human security, including climate-related hazards and natural disasters which act as threat-multipliers. In order to better reduce the vulnerability of individuals and communities, it is essential that these risk/threats are identified and reduced at the community level.

The importance and effectiveness of **the five underlying principles of the human security** concept has recently been acknowledged in Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. UNISDR is taking the 'new', innovative approach of integrating the human security concept into risk reduction forward in 2015 and beyond. With the overall goal of increased resilience through enhancing disaster risk reduction and **prevention** worldwide, the Sendai Framework calls for a **people-centred and community-based** approach as it recognizes the need and existing gap of the involvement of and focus on communities and community groups, in particularly from the most vulnerable, as a crucial element to ensure their safety and security, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 has an expanded scope as it includes man-made disasters and prominently features human losses as a key priority. For example, the new framework includes several references to the aim of the enhancing human security, including the goal of 'the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural, environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries' and '(M)anaging the risk of disasters is aimed at protecting persons and their property, health, livelihoods and productive assets, as well as cultural and environmental assets'.

The implementation at the local and urban level has been identified as a crucial breaking point for enhanced resilience and human security. The Sendai Framework also calls for a **comprehensive** approach to building resilient and security of people, including ensuring a comprehensive involvement of all affected, as well as comprehensive risk assessment evaluating all potential risks to an individual, a community, or a state. It acknowledges the need for a **context-specific** approach to disaster risk reduction and resilience, as there is no one-size-fits all approach to security and resilience. For example, it states that 'The reduction of disaster risk is a common concern for all States and the extent to which developing countries are able to effectively enhance and implement national disaster risk reduction policies and measures in the context of their respective circumstances and capabilities...' (19(a)), and 'understand the economic, social, health, education, environmental and cultural heritage impacts, as appropriate, in the context of event-specific hazard-exposure and vulnerability information' (24(d)).'

**Protection and empowerment** of specifically the poorest and most vulnerable, including women, children, elderly people, people living with disabilities, but also of local authorities and local communities (5, 7, 19(e), 32, 33 (m), 36, 48 (i)) Sendai Framework), is one of the key aspects of the Sendai Framework. Thus, the application of the five principles of human security approach not only adds immense value to the Sendai Framework, but their application will contribute, respectively be imperative for the successful realisation and achievement of the Framework's goals and its application at the country-level.

**Urban areas** have been identified as breeding grounds for disaster, environmental, social, economic and human risks and insecurities. For example, the 2011 World Urbanisation Prospects highlighted that approximately 890 million people were living in areas of high risk of exposure. Flooding is the most frequent and greatest hazard that affects cities or urban agglomerations; at least 250 cities are located in or are close to areas that with high risk of flooding – potentially affecting 663 million inhabitants. The

Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2009 noted that poor urban governance drives urban risks. For example, safe land is in short supply driven by growing informal settlements, slums, and squatters, which in turn have limited infrastructure and services exacerbating human security risks. Cities' commercial, industrial and residential locations prove to be livelihood centre for urban poor, who left with no choice but to settle on dangerous locations subject to natural or man-made hazards. The trend is further increased in countries or regions with instable political and social circumstances, leading to increasing and often uncontrolled migration and displacement of people, in particularly in and from urban areas. The IPCC in 2012 noted that in the next few decades, a major driver of the increasing economic damages and losses from disasters will be the increasing concentration of people and assets in hazardous locations, especially in urban areas. The IPCC stressed that lack of data on disasters and disaster risk reduction at the local level as a constraint that effects improvements in local vulnerability reduction.

The proposed project will a) adapt existing tools and mechanisms to the new direction integrating the human security idea given by the post-2015 framework, b) implement the Sendai Framework directly at the local community level, including through the new and innovative partnerships, with the aim of enhancing community resilience and human security.

Based on existing human security and disaster risks, intensive gap analysis and commitment from Governments and partners, this project focuses on building resilience and human security in up to 5 cities and municipalities in Tunisia. Making use of not only the strong commitment by national and local Governments to reduce disaster risk and enhance human security, but also the existing regional network and support currently building in the Arab region, it is suggested to also extend and implement activities in up to 5 municipalities in Mauritania, which does not yet have any intervention to enhance human security. The project aims to help protect urban communities living in vulnerable conditions and to develop capacities of the local institutions to overcome disaster, health, food, environmental and economic insecurities, and thus enhance human security of the vulnerable.

**The Arab States region** as a whole is exposed to geological and hydro-meteorological hazards (earthquakes, landslides, drought, sand storms, floods, and snow storms, extreme events in temperatures, forest fires, and cyclones). These hazards are coupled with rapid urbanization, environmental degradation, water scarcity, changing demographics, displacement and migration, disease outbreaks, pandemic influenza and poverty, which combined pose a real threat to human security. Combined with the conflict and turmoil in many countries, the Arab region presents multifaceted challenges on a larger scale than ever before. This is demonstrated by the fact that while the absolute number of disasters worldwide has almost doubled since 1980, the average of natural hazards has almost tripled during the same period in the Arab region. Statistics show that during the past 30 years, the Arab region was affected by more than 270 disasters, resulting in more than 150,000 deaths and affecting approximately 10 million people. The UNISDR 2011 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction indicates that while the risk of death from floods in the world continues to drop since 2000, it still increases in the Arab region, and that the percentage of GDP at risk of floods in the region has tripled between the period of 1970-1979 and the period of 2000-2009. Despite its high risk nature and exposure, the Arab region has not yet been a focus area for the investment by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS).

**In Tunisia**, data from the new disaster loss database, completed with UNISDR and UNDP support in December 2013, revealed that almost 2500 disasters struck the country over the last 30 years, causing 1075 deaths and economic losses of US\$ 756 million. Disasters destroyed 17,821 houses and damaged another 24,728. As also highlighted in a recent World Bank report, Tunisia's high-risk exposure, combined with the existing political instability, including refugee influx from its neighbouring countries, pose a serious threat to the safety and security of its people, economy and sustainable growth as a basis for peace and stability. Disaster loss data specifically highlights the extensive vulnerabilities of Tunisia's local

communities, in particular those located in the poor mountainous northern part of the country, which face threats including floods, landslides, forest fires, high rain, cold waves and excessive snowfall. For example, in February 2012 Ain Draham, was totally isolated for three days due to snowfall and landslides that caused seven deaths, directly affected 98 people and caused considerable damage -- the collapse of a bridge linking Ain Draham and Hammam Bourguiba and five landslides cut the main roads leading to the town. The estimated cost was 35 million dinars (US \$ 18 million).

As mentioned earlier, the border stability is a key factor to human security at local communities in Tunisian northwest regions. Thus, strengthening the collaboration between Tunisia and its neighbour country Algeria, knowing also the good experience of Algerian administration in DRR is an opportunity for this project idea. UNISDR and UNDP can give support to strengthen south-south cooperation between Tunisian and Algerian cities on the border.

The existing risks to human security in Tunisia were also highlighted in a recent report<sup>1</sup>, which found that political, economic insecurity, coupled with health, social and public safety issues, led to an increasing human insecurity in particular among citizens in the North-western part of the country where the risk of disaster is highest. The report on threats to human security in the area highlighted that the region is particularly prone to health and food insecurity, exacerbated by the risk of disasters: *“le nord-ouest tunisien est souvent en proie à des situations exceptionnelles comme les canicules, les inondations et les hivers rudes, qui mènent à la pénurie des denrées”*.<sup>2</sup> In the face of these significant challenges, the report highlighted the importance and value of multi-stakeholder consultative processes for developing policies and processes that strengthen human security at the local level. In fact, the four regional governments in north-west Tunisia made specific recommendations of how human security could be enhanced in the region. Thus, Tunisia is an ideal candidate for the implementation of a disaster risk reduction project that uses a human security approach, since the country has already taken steps to include the mainstreaming of human security at the local level, and the project will facilitate this transition and advance the operational impact of the human security approach in Tunisia.

The second suggested country for this project is **Mauritania**. It was also chosen for its high-risk exposure, which, combined with economic, social, environmental and economic insecurities, provides a challenging context for its population, in particular the most vulnerable.

As set out in a study by Anne Guest: Security in the Senegal River Basin, in: ‘Globalization, Human Security & the African Experience, concerns for human security in Mauritania and its neighbouring countries, all reliant on the waters of the Senegal river basin, go back to independence in the 1950s. As Guest points out, large parts of Mauritania have always been dependent on sustainable and trans-boundary management of the Senegal River waters, as rain is barely sufficient for growing crops and droughts are frequent in this part of the Sahel. Despite high degree of risk, people were able to address their needs of human security through an interdependent socio-economic system that followed the yearly rainfall and water accessibility.

Factors such as increasing droughts, flooding and other natural disasters, social and political unrest, population growth and subsequent Governments led to Mauritania today, despite huge mineral resources, being among the world’s poorest and least developed countries, ranked 155 out of 187 countries on the 2013 UNDP Human Development Index. With 77% of its total lands being desert Mauritania is particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change and accelerated degradation of natural resources. As a result of the extensive human insecurity in the country, Mauritania was significantly affected by severe droughts during the 2011 rainy season that resulted in poor harvests, high food prices and loss of livestock. In

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<sup>1</sup>[http://www.dcaf-tunisie.org//adminDcaf/upload/ejournal/documentfr\\_10169.pdf](http://www.dcaf-tunisie.org//adminDcaf/upload/ejournal/documentfr_10169.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> idem

January 2012, it was estimated that the food crisis was affecting approximately 700,000 people located mainly in the central and southern regions of Hodh El Chargui, Guidhimaka, Gorgol, Brakna and Assaba. The drought had an important effect on the food security, and thus the economic security and health security of the population, with a report of the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) published in July 2012 finding that as a result of the drought, 32,3% of the population were classed as food insecure, the highest percentage ever recorded in Mauritania, with 10% of those affected (about 200,000 people) located in urban areas<sup>3</sup>. More recently, in August/September 2013, severe flooding had a direct impact on the livelihoods of 40,000 people<sup>4</sup>.

The lives and security of Mauritania's people continue to be continuously threatened by the impact of natural hazards including drought, landslides, flooding, storms, silting coastal and dune erosion, infiltration of seawater into the water table, as well as locust invasions, and wild fires as well as extensive animal and plant production contribute significantly to the high food insecurity. A large segment of the Mauritanian population relies on traditional agriculture and livestock-related activities to maintain their livelihoods, and, therefore, remain in a state of chronic vulnerability due to unpredictable seasonal rains and climatic conditions. As to FAO, (country profile, 22 January 2015) Children; farm employees and daily workers are the most affected populations, with child mortality and malnutrition in Mauritania being one of the highest worldwide. The number of the vulnerable persons may vary from 400,000 up to a million in the period of the lowest food availability as well as during recurrent disaster crises.

Moreover, the high import dependency rate for food exposes the population to fluctuations of the global market. Underlying factors such as poverty, rapid population growth, weak economic governance, institutional instability, weak or no presence of public services, including health services, corruption, and overexploitation and loss of natural resources, further increase human insecurity. Regional instability and political and social unrest has put further pressure on the Mauritanian Government. For example, the armed conflict in Northern Mali and the Western Sahel in general has forced thousands of Malians to cross the border into Mauritania. As of November 2014, more than 54,700 Malian refugees were still living in Mauritania, mostly in south-eastern Hodh Ech Chargui region. These refugees represent an additional burden to a region that was affected by a serious food and nutrition crisis in 2012. Moreover, the sharp decline in 2014 Dieri and pasture production is expected to have a further negative impact on farmers' incomes and access to food. Preliminary results of the recent "Cadre Harmonisé" analysis in the country indicate that about 247 859 people are currently in Phase 3: "Crisis" and need urgent assistance. The number of people in need of assistance is projected to increase to 424 372 by March 2015.

Confronted with these risks, cities and municipalities, in particular the capital Nouakchott, the country's first deep-water port and major engine of growth, are of major concern as many of the nomads and many subsistence farmers were forced into the cities by recurrent droughts since the 1970s, building large informal settlements without access to sanitation, health or social services and thus highly exposed to disaster risks from which they – as the country as a whole - cannot recover. For example, in Nouakchott, poor families continue to face the effects of 2012's widespread drought in the Sahel. The crisis halted much of the region's food production, contributing to galloping food prices for Mauritania's most vulnerable. With diminished food purchasing power, many in the city still battle the daily challenges of accessing the food and nutrition necessities for a healthy life. Despite being rich in natural resources, and a steady annual growth rate of about 6% per year, the gap between the very rich and the poor continues to grow, with disturbing consequences mainly in urban areas.

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<sup>3</sup><http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/newsroom/wfp257511.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> Mauritanie: Plan d'Action National de renforcements des Capacités en Réduction des Risques de Catastrophes et Préparation et Réponse aux Urgences 2015-2018

The alarming situation is no longer within the realms of donor Governments and other institutions. Longer-term, people-centred approaches such as the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction and the human security approach into national and local government policies and plans are needed to change the picture.

### ***B) Past and current interventions***

The International Strategy for Disaster Reduction was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1999 with the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), as its secretariat to ensure implementation. UNISDR is the focal point in the UN system for the coordination of DRR, the implementation of the HFA and the development of the post-2015 successor agreement. Recognizing the crucial importance of community resilience for human security, protection and prosperity, UNISDR has focused on supporting local communities, cities and municipalities in addressing their disaster risks since its creation.

The project will benefit from **UNISDR's** range of experience and expertise in the area of local resilience and partnership building, the renewed commitment and engagement through the Sendai Framework, as well as UNISDRs' past work in the region. This will be complemented by the in-country experience and local knowledge of **UNDP's** country offices. The pilot countries were chosen on the basis of their political commitment and engagement, including at the local level, high-risk profile and human security situation. The project will also benefit from UNISDR's presence and prior engagement in the Arab States through a network of regional, sub-regional, national and local level partners.

Political commitment to disaster risk reduction as a means for increased safety and security of its peoples has been showcased in several political declarations and statements, including the **1st Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020**, endorsed by the Economic and Social Council of the Arab League in September 2011 and adopted by Arab Heads of States at the Baghdad Arab Summit in 2012. Despite the challenging political and social situation, **16 countries have reported on their DRR progress** for the 2013-2015 period and **more than 300 cities, municipalities and governorates have officially stated their commitment to disaster risk reduction**. Some (like Teveragh Zeina in Mauritania) have taken initiatives to mobilize their counterparts nationally and to raise awareness and political commitments on disaster resilience, others (like Aqaba and Petra in Jordan) succeeded in institutionalizing disaster risk reduction at the local administrative level, thus guaranteeing allocation of resources and implementation of strategic planning and projects on DRR.

Commitment to increase the resilience and security of its local communities has been confirmed in the First Arab Conference for DRR in March 2013 which adopted the 'Aqaba Declaration on DRR in Cities' highlighting the priorities and challenges of the Arab region on urban risk reduction and listing a set of targets towards resilience in Arab cities by 2017. Arab leaders participating in the Second Arab Conference on DRR in September 2014 further committed to address Arab DRR challenges including climate change, drought, desertification, and food and water security issues through the implementation of the post-2015 framework.

The cooperation between UNISDR and **the League of Arab States** has been a crucial component to bring the disaster risk reduction to the fore of political commitment and action, including ensuring regional concerns in the Sendai Framework. Building on the outcome of the First Arab Conference, the Arab League hosted representatives from governments, specialized organizations, UN and international partners and civil society representatives in November 2013 to develop a unified regional position on priorities for the post-2015 international framework for disaster risk reduction. This was followed by active engagement of the League in the Second Arab Conference for DRR in September 2014, which adopted the Sharm-El-Sheikh declaration, calling for a strong focus on water and food security, the effects of climate change and extreme weather events, including drought, on dry lands and arid zones.

SRSB Wahlström, said: “The Arab States are giving strong support to ensuring that reducing disaster risk is seen as a cross-cutting issue for the post-2015 development agenda including new agreements on climate change and sustainable development goals. There is also a welcome move to ensure that specific attention is paid to engaging women, children and youth, people living with disabilities and older persons in the work of disaster risk management. A focus on capacity building for all segments of society has been evident in discussions here throughout the week.”

Similarly, risk and resilience considerations were included in the regional position to the SDG process, prepared and submitted by the Arab League. Through engagement of the League as a non-implementing partner, including in the organization of the regional follow up meeting to Sendai in 2016, the project will provide an opportunity to contribute to promote the application of the principles of human security in the DRR work undertaken by the League together with UNISDR.

**Tunisia** has largely expanded its focus towards disaster risk reduction since 2011. With support of the UNISDR and UNDP, the Government prepared two national HFA progress reports and celebrated the International Day for Disaster Reduction to raise awareness on the issue of risk. In addition, Tunisia takes part in the World Initiative on Safer Schools launched in Istanbul in 2014, and is in the process to establish a National Platform for DRR. Following the wake-up call by the disaster loss figures in 2013, a critical review of the policy and legislative framework for DRR have been prepared. This shows the crucial need to further involve communities and community organizations in the implementation of a more people-centred approach to DRR, in particular at the local level, where the democratic governance and local public and political participation is being promoted by the new constitution. Based on these results and initiatives the new UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2015-19 focuses on three major outcomes, encompassing the need for increased resilience and human security:

1. Democratic Governance
2. Inclusive, sustainable and resilient economic model
3. Social protection and equitable access to high-quality social services

Disaster risk reduction and humanitarian crisis management are under the second UNDAF outcome, while the human security is cross cutting through the three outcomes.

The second outcome calls particularly on public authorities to prevent natural hazards and manage more effectively humanitarian crises and disasters, noting that the Common Country Assessment focused on the high exposure of vulnerable populations, especially those living in areas at risk. The UNDAF acknowledges that capacities need to be strengthened in order to enhance crucial prevention, security and risk management mechanisms, which currently reside in the few legal framework adapted to different scenarios of disasters and emergencies. The lack of anticipatory approaches including the identification of risks, early warning systems, the inability to allocate and mobilize resources, the lack of a hazard and risk maps for vulnerable communities, and the lack of a formal coordination mechanism all heighten the threats to community wellbeing and human security. The need for better infrastructure and education of the population is also recognized as a means to reduce increasing vulnerabilities and insecurities. The UNDAF particularly calls for capacity building through training, communication, information sharing, coordination, development of early warning systems and better cooperation with neighbouring countries to achieve the goal to improving management capacity of emergency programs to prevent and better manage humanitarian crises and disasters, and in the long-term, improving the human security of people living in areas at risk, including their health and physical well-being and morale.

UNDP also emphasized its commitment to DRR and strengthening resilience in its country programme action plan for the next 5 years (2015-2019). An output dedicated to resilience and DRR “*Produit 4.4.1 :Unegouvernance participative favorisant la prévention, la préparation et la réponse aux catastrophes et*



*aux effets de changements climatiques est promue*<sup>5</sup> will answer the second UNDAF outcome. DRR will be also supported by other UNDP initiatives linked with local development and decentralization. Support to Parliamentary Assembly or support to building capacities of CSO for better social cohesion and local dialogue will also benefit all efforts towards DRR and human security.

Tunisia has a highly committed focal point institution for DRR and in line with the UNDAF has requested UN support to develop further capacities and enable it to expand the country's engagement for DRR and human security, including through continued mobilisation of both national and local decision-makers and the general public to reduce losses. These developments took place against the backdrop of a thorough democratisation process, which led to the adoption of a new constitution, a new freely elected President and Government and on-going efforts to implement further decentralisation of responsibilities to provincial and municipal level. In this respect, it has to be noted that Tunisia has just completed a national workshop to build urban resilience and risk reduction capacities. With UNISDR support, 13 municipalities were trained on how to engage substantively as part of the World Disaster Reduction Campaign and to make their cities more resilient. The importance attached by the Tunisian government to DRR and urban resilience building was evidenced through participation of two State Secretaries for Sustainable Development of the Ministry of Equipment, Planning and Sustainable Development and Regional Development of the Ministry of Interior who stressed the importance and necessity of enhanced policy planning and support from UNISDR and partners in order to put in place the tools and measures needed to manage risks and disasters as a crucial means for the protection and prosperity of its people.

In addition, a pilot initiative is being implemented in Ain Drahem (Governorate of Jandouba in northwest) with UNDP and UNISDR support to enhance local capacities related with risk assessment and disaster risk reduction planning. This initiative experienced a strong commitment from local actors and could be considered for any possible extension to other cities in the northwest through this project idea.

**Mauritania**, with support from many UN agencies and other international partners, has been working on addressing the excessive human security, food security and disaster risks in the country. However, these programmes could neither comprehensively reduce existing nor avoid future disaster risks to improve the human security of the people. One major reason could be that despite the early recognition of the critical need for a people- and community-centered approach as set out in above mentioned study by Anne Guest, the concept of human security has not been employed in past activities and initiatives.

The suggested project will expand efforts from the United Nations system to build local resilience and local-national coordination through the novel application of the human security approach in line with the new directions given by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 to enhance and strengthen earlier interventions on urban resilience and national coordination by UNISDR, the UN Country Team and bilateral partners in bringing the human security approach to the fore of DRR. It will build on the 2012-2016 UNDAF, which puts Human Security first: *'Les populations pauvres et vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire ont un accès durable aux moyens et techniques de production et bénéficient d'un appui alimentaire en vue d'améliorer leurs conditions de vie'*, including through a focus on community action to address disaster risks and insecurities: *'Les communautés locales adoptent des techniques appropriées pour l'adaptation, l'atténuation et la résilience aux effets des changements climatiques'* and that *'au regard de la récurrence des situations d'urgence et de la vulnérabilité des populations qui en résulte, le SNU a fait le choix d'aborder cette problématique selon une approche de développement durable. Ainsi, il mettra tout en œuvre pour accompagner le gouvernement à renforcer les stratégies et mécanismes nationaux de prévention et de gestion des crises et catastrophes afin de réduire la vulnérabilité des populations.'* (para 28)

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<sup>5</sup>UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2015-2019

The UN RC and the UN Country Team are highly committed to upscale the risk reduction and security agenda with practical action, as expressed during the UN RC participation in the 2013 Global Platform for DRR and several bilateral meetings with the SRSG for DRR and at working level. This interest to spur DRR is also expressed through UNCT invitation and recent finalisation of a CADRI DRR capacity assessment, whose recommendations inform the foreseen UNISDR support as expressed through this project

At the institutional level, Mauritania approved a National Disaster Risk Management Action Plan in 2009. The Plan provided for the establishment of a national coordinating mechanism for DRM ("National Platform") in order to meet the prerogatives of the HFA. Commitment at the national and local level has been expressed in a training workshop for National Platform members and mayors, facilitated by UNISDR and UNDP in December 2012, upon request by the Mauritanian Government, a training workshop for National Platform members and mayors was facilitated by UNISDR and UNDP in December 2012. The workshop helped develop a draft National Platform action plan, in line with the 2009 National Disaster Risk Management Action Plan, and raised interest among 15 Mauritanian mayors for follow-up action in their cities which expressed their intention to join the World Disaster Reduction Campaign "Making Cities Resilient: My City is getting ready". Following this event, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development made a Government request to the United Nations for continued support to implement actions, including at the local and community level, foreseen in the national platform action plan. National stakeholders identified several areas where capacity needs to be enhanced, some of which will benefit enormously from the proposed project. These include:

Priority 1: A lack of knowledge on the concepts of DRR and the impact of inclusion in national legislation, a lack of DRR experts to facilitate these institutional reforms, a large scattering with regard to roles and responsibilities, and at local level a lack of sensitisation of authorities on DRR.

Priority 2: Poor transfer of relevant information, lack of knowledge on concepts related to DRR, no centralized structure to manage information, important lack of data to analyse risk (including topographical and hydro-geological information and detailed plans of cities) meaning there has yet been any real risk evaluations.

Priority 4: Tools for spatial planning are often old, if they exist, and often ignored, and as a result of accelerating urbanization in the capital Nouakchott urban water systems cover a minimal part of the city.

Priority 5: Roles and responsibilities need to be defined, there is no national multi-risk contingency plan, there are too few simulations of emergency response plans, and notably at the regional and local level the capacity to implement response is lacking.

Currently, UNDP is also assisting Mauritania to carry out the Country Situation Analysis, and, recognizing the importance for additional action, is preparing for recruitment of a DRR international expert.

The suggested activities will focus on a) protection of the city of Nouakchott, which remains particularly challenging as well as crucial, as the city galvanises the large majority of national assets both in terms of population (27%<sup>6</sup>) as well as economy, as well as b) local, often remote municipalities, which continue to be mostly depleted of any relevant human and material resources to face disaster and human security risks.

### ***C) National and local government commitments***

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<sup>6</sup>This is according to general census held in 2013.

Political commitment to disaster risk reduction as a means for increased safety and security of its peoples has been showcased in several political declarations and statements, including the 1st Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020, endorsed by the Economic and Social Council of the Arab League in September 2011 and adopted by Arab Heads of States at the Baghdad Arab Summit in 2012. Commitment to increase the resilience and security of the region's local communities has been confirmed in the 1<sup>st</sup> Arab Conference for DRR in March 2013 which adopted the 'Aqaba Declaration on DRR in Cities' (<http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/32077>) highlighting the priorities and challenges of the Arab region on urban risk reduction and listing a set of targets towards resilience in Arab cities by 2017. Arab leaders participating in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Arab Conference on DRR in September 2014 further committed to address Arab DRR challenges including climate change, drought, desertification, and food and water security issues through the implementation of the post-2015 framework.

At the local level more than 300 cities, municipalities and governorates have officially stated their commitment to disaster risk reduction by joining UNISDR's Making Cities Resilient campaign. Mauritania and Tunisia both continue to support the implementation of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign and disaster risk reduction at the local level.

In Mauritania, the government in support of UNISDR nominated a DRR champion; Ms. Fatimetou Mint Abdel Malick (<http://www.unisdr.org/archive/34097>) who heads Tevragh-Zeina municipality; a locality that is part of the capital Nouakchott. Mayor Fatimetou has been a strong advocate for DRR as well as strengthening the role of women in DRR, both in Mauritania and globally at different platforms. Further, Mayor Fatimetou and the government's political will for human security and disaster risk reduction also contributed in engaging and committing other municipalities' (Commune de R'kiz and Oualata) to the Campaign. There is high potential to build upon UNISDR and UNDPs workshop in December 2012 held in Nouakchott, which interested more than 10 other municipalities in the disaster risk reduction and resilience (<http://www.preventionweb.net/events/view/29949?id=29949>).

Tunisia has largely expanded its focus towards disaster risk reduction since 2011. With support of the UNISDR and UNDP, the Government prepared two national HFA progress reports and celebrated the International Day for Disaster Reduction to raise awareness on the issue of risk. In addition, Tunisia took part in the World Initiative on Safer Schools launched in Istanbul in 2014, and is in the process to establish a National Platform for DRR. Following the wake-up call by the disaster loss figures in 2013, a critical review of the policy and legislative framework for DRR have been prepared. This shows the crucial need to further involve communities and community organizations in the implementation of a more people-centred approach to DRR, in particular at the local level, where the democratic governance and local public and political participation is being promoted by the new constitution.

UNDP (regional and country office) and UNISDR currently have a joint pilot project ending in December 2015 to support urban risk reduction regionally, which includes the rural community of Ain Drahem (1<sup>st</sup> local government in Tunisia to join the campaign). The project delivered a comprehensive resilience action plan that was drafted in accordance with the campaigns ten essentials to making cities resilient. Further, a risk assessment and school rehabilitation project is foreseen to commence soon as part of the implementation phase with support of the Ministry of environment and UNDP. Spurred by Ain Drahem commitment to the campaign, 11 other local governments from across Tunisia have stepped up as well to make them resilient in the face of disaster risk. As part of this project Tunisia will focus on Jendouba, Bizerte, Kasserine, Siliana, and Gabes governorates covering more than a 2 million population.

### **Section III: RATIONALE FOR FUNDING FROM the UNTFHS**

## ***A) Application of the human security approach***

This project utilises the inter-disciplinary human security approach, which is integrated in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, to promote actions at the local level to enhance the resilience and responses of vulnerable urban communities to climate related threats and natural hazards across two countries. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction aims to achieve “the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries” by 2030.

In line with the intended outcome of the Sendai Framework, this project encompasses all five of the main features of the human security approach. First of all, the project is **people-centred**, inclusive and participatory and focuses on reducing the risk and enhancing the resilience of vulnerable urban people, taking into account the broad range of threats that cities face in a development context. Secondly, the project is **multi-sectoral** and using an inter-agency, multi-stakeholder partnership approach and considers the impacts of threats to **environmental, health, food and economic security** in an urban setting, across a range of stakeholders while promoting cooperation. The interconnected nature of these threats mean that responses that will successfully reduce risk must be **comprehensive**, involving a broad range of actors from the local community level to the municipal, and eventually global level through knowledge networks and experience sharing, facilitated by UNISDR’s existing partnerships. Through implementation at the local level, using tools that have been specifically developed by UNISDR to measure disaster risk, communities will identify threats that are **context-specific** to their situation and develop responses that have been tailored specifically to reduce vulnerability in their community. Finally, disaster risk reduction and the nature of the project is firmly embedded in the idea of **prevention** through the identification of risks, threats and hazards with the aim of enhancing the resilience of vulnerable communities to future threats.

The use of multiple stakeholders enables the project to provide both **protection** and **empowerment** strategies through the implementation of top-down and bottom-up approaches to reduce risk and enhance resilience. Through the engagement of local and regional municipalities and project will engage those middle actors that are often over looked but whom are vital for successful engagement on disaster risk reduction. Moreover, by addressing the insecurities faces by the target communities, the project promotes responses to climate driven and natural hazards that are community driven, preventative and sustainable.

The project will built on experience and lessons learned from UNISDR and partners to reduce risk and enhance resilience in vulnerable urban settings whilst expanding the activities to benefit from and encompass the human security concept. Utilizing a human security approach adds value to efforts to reduce disaster risk by considering the five main features of human security and the notion of protection and empowerment. With this regard, the concepts of DRR and human security are linked and mutually beneficial to the ultimate goal of enhanced resilience and security of communities.

**Tools, approaches and mechanisms** applied throughout this project will be aligned with the new guidance and direction given by the Sendai Framework. As set out above, all five characteristics underlying the human security approach are well reflected in the Sendai Framework- as such, the basics of human security will be integrated not only in the tools themselves, but also add value to the achievement of the goals of the project, the goals of the human security approach, as well as the goals of the Sendai Framework itself.

As the DRR lead of the United Nations system, UNISDR works jointly with a range of partners and stakeholders which will strengthen the multi-sectoral implementation of the human security approach. The project will include the revision and application of the UNISDR 10 Essentials for resilient cities, to reflect the new direction and enhanced focus on environmental, economic and community security, and thus, as a novelty, entail the human security approach and address the **context-specific** threats to

communities. This will help cities, communities and local actors to set baselines, identify gaps and have comparable data across local governments, within the project country and region, and globally, to measure progress and resilience over time. The project aims to address the lack of technical and financial capacity, risk-sensitive planning, and inadequate disaster risk data as major challenges for enhanced resilience and security which was highlighted by a recent analysis of 500 local government assessment reports by UNISDR, UNDP, and other partners<sup>7</sup>.

### ***B) Added value of the human security approach***

The effectiveness of the human security approach, which entails five characteristics: people-centred, community-based, context-specific, comprehensive, prevention-oriented and protection and empowerment principles, aims to reduce risks and insecurities of people and communities. As outlined above, the project will utilize the human security approach with its five characteristics that are well aligned with project's overarching goal, targeted context and targeted results. The project is focusing on building resilience of vulnerable local communities at targeted municipalities, by enhancing the understanding of risks and approaches to mitigate and reduce disaster risk. It is expected to have the targeted cities complete local self-assessment of challenges, capacities and resources, then undertake risk assessments and consequently develop local actions plans for disaster risk reduction towards a sustained culture of safety and more resilient communities. Applying and integrating the characteristics of the human-security approach will enhance community ownership and empowerment thus strengthening the sustainability of the project actions.

### ***C) Action plan for integration and mainstreaming of the human security approach***

The catalytic and innovative nature of this project for mainstreaming the human security approach at the national level, including both the Government as well as the UNCT, is guaranteed through three major aspects: 1) its focus on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, which will take results beyond the project phase; 2) its focus on developing and implementing national and local context-specific strategies and plans for increased resilience and human security; 3) the embedding of the project in the UNPlan of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience, which ensures the integration of resilience and human security approaches into the long-term planning and work programmes of the UN at country level. As such, it is guaranteed that both, the Governments of Tunisia and Mauritania, as well as the UN Country Teams in these countries will continue to utilise the human security approach to their work on disaster risk reduction beyond the duration of this project and through other sources of funding.

**In Tunisia:** The UNDAF 2015-2019 is centred on promoting sustainable development and the harmonic development of society as a whole. This approach takes into account the principles of human security organically. In an operational manner, through the UNDAF's results groups (corresponding to the three axes), and cross cutting theme groups on gender and youth, UN agencies aim to address key policy and programmatic issues in a joint manner, mirroring the spirit of the Delivering together. These mechanisms represent entry points for mainstreaming of Human Security approach across the work of the UN in Tunisia.

In addition, the government (with the support of the UN) is working on its first post-revolution 5-year development plan 2016-2020, which will integrate the SDGs. Through the initial strategic note, the orientation seems to indicate an approach that opens up to the possibility of a future work that takes into account some critical aspects of the human security approach.

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<sup>7</sup><http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/progress/reports/local.php>

**In Mauritania:** Preparation for the development of Mauritania framework strategy for 2016-2030 is underway. Mauritania will also develop its third NAPE (National Action Plan for the Environment) in 2016. In this context, the project will assist the authorities in integrating the human security approach in these two strategic documents by the end of 2016. Furthermore, the UN will also develop a new UNDAF and UNDP a new CPD in 2017. The project will provide support for the inclusion of human security approach into those strategic planning processes.

### **1) Implementation of the new Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030**

This project will be the first project of its kind to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 through and with integration of the human security concept. As such, the project takes the key aspect of the new framework, adopted in March 2015 in Sendai, Japan, that is the recognition, for the first time at international level, of the importance of the involvement, empowerment and focus on communities and community organizations as key for effective disaster resilience and human security. In particular, it calls for “an all-of-society engagement and partnership” approach after recognising that “there has to be a broader and more people-centred preventive approach to disaster risk”<sup>8</sup>, with the inclusion of civil society organization, businesses, science and the most vulnerable groups (such as women, children, the elderly and people living with disabilities), the latter both as groups requiring most protection as well as building on their knowledge and understanding as drivers of change. The application of the human security approach in the realms of disaster risk reduction and the implementation of the new framework provides a significant opportunity to influence the way that future projects for disaster risk reduction and security in urban areas will be implemented, not just in Tunisia and Mauritania, but also across a global network of cities that are committed to reducing vulnerability and enhancing resilience.

### **2) Developing and implementing national and local, context specific strategies and plans for increased resilience and human security**

In line with calls made by countries and stakeholders alike during the negotiations for the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the project will build on the urgently needed **capacities** of the pilot communities to address and withstand the risks to resilience and human security identified for their communities. It will build **strong and lasting partnerships** across sectors and constituencies and support these key actors in the development of **the long-term legal and policy base** for the implementation of the human security approach to ensure a safe and resilient future of its populations. Implemented through the application of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, a global guidance document for all signatory countries, the project will ensure the mainstreaming of both, risk reduction and human security concepts at the global, regional, national and local levels.

### **3) Embedding the project within the UN Plan of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience and the relevant UN development assistance frameworks and partnerships.**

Further mainstreaming will be ensured through the alignment of the project with the **UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience**, which was adopted by the Chief Executive Board of the UN in 2103. With the Plan, the signatories recognise the importance and urgent need to better address the risks to human resilience and security through a One-UN approach. In particular, under Commitment One, the UN commits to further integrate DRR – and thus the human security approach – into common country assessments (CCA) and UN development Assistant Frameworks and Partnerships (UNDAFs and UNPAFs), and assist countries to develop and enhance national and local risk assessments and risk information. As the UN Secretary General said, “*disaster risk reduction is a top priority as we seek to hold back the tide of rising economic and human losses... This Plan of Action present a strategy for integrating disaster risk*

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<sup>8</sup>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

*reduction into UN country level operations. I commend it to all partners committed to reducing the risks that disasters pose and making our cities more resilient". It aims to '(E)nsure timely, coordinated and high quality assistance to all countries where disaster losses pose a threat to people's health and development; Make disaster risk reduction a priority for the UN system and organizations within, and Ensure disaster risk reduction for resilience is central to post 2015 development agreements and targets'.*

The mainstreaming, implementation and sustainability of the human security approach, including the knowledge, partnerships and technical capacities developed throughout the project, will be ensured at the regional, country and community level beyond the project phase as beneficiaries will join a global network of over 2400+ cities committed to reducing disaster risk and increase human resilience and security. As such, beneficiaries will not only be better equipped to step up to the challenges that hamper cities and municipalities from investing in climate and disaster resilience, but also offer the opportunity to disseminate and share their experience and ideas to apply a people-centred, inclusive approach to disaster resilience and human security globally.

### ***D) Pilot catalytic and innovative nature of the project***

The project will be one of the first projects of its kind to implement **the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the human security concept** through its focus on local and context-specific insecurities caused by disaster, social, political, environmental and economic risks. The application of the human security approach provides a significant opportunity to influence the way that future projects for disaster risk reduction and security in urban areas will be implemented not just in Tunisia and Mauritania and its cities and communities, but also across other countries and cities implementing the Sendai Framework.

The focus on **vulnerable urban populations** is another innovative and game-changing aspect of this project. Human security as a concept focuses on the needs and vulnerabilities of communities. However, as is often the case, the approach finds itself mainly concerned with the vulnerabilities of rural communities, and there isn't as such a strong focus on urban populations. It should be noted that cities are also made up of communities, and in fact some urban communities are often lost within the dense sprawl of urban infrastructure. This project focuses on bringing human security into the new focus.

In addition, the project recognizes the **severe lack of data on current drivers of human insecurity in Tunisia and Mauritania**. Human security challenges in northwest Tunisia represents but a fraction of the vulnerable urban communities in the pilot countries and that they are basically non-existing in Mauritania. This project will enable the beneficiaries to identify the causes of risk that affect them and provide them with the means to address these issues and enhance their resilience and security in the face of disasters.

The project will also respond to **the recent and urgent requests from Governments and communities**, including through recent UNDAFs, and play a catalytic role in addressing gaps that are common across vulnerable cities and municipalities, notably low levels of public perceptions and awareness of risks, that DRR and human security are not incorporated in all functional areas of city authorities and inadequate inter-sector coordination, and inadequate data on sub national losses as a result of disasters.

## **Section IV: PROJECT DEVELOPMENT**

The project has been developed through various consultations between the identified implementing agencies, the national and the local authorities in both countries. Consultations initiated in February 2015 by UNISDR engaging UNDP in both country offices in Tunisia and Mauritania. Project plans developed based regional, national and thematic consultations surrounding the post-2015 DRR agenda and priorities carried out with regional, national and local authorities, ISDR system partners, and potential co-funding

donors such as EC DEVCO, as well as target groups including organizations and agencies which represent specific target groups such as persons with disabilities, gender and women's empowerment, children and youth as well as the elderly. It also builds on the desk review of HFA progress reports from the 2013-2015 HFA reporting cycle and from previous progress monitoring cycles. In addition, the outcomes of the Arab Regional Platforms for DRR, of the Sendai Framework and the World Conference in Sendai (held 14-18 March 2015) and priorities of public policies and regulatory frameworks of the Arab States countries have been taken into account. Interviews and meetings with national HFA focal points as heads of the disaster risk management systems, consultations and meetings with previous and potential partners and donors at both the regional and national levels complement the fact finding and needs assessment stage to arrive at this project document.

Additionally, the project is also aligned with the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience as well as with relevant UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), with the findings of the Global Assessment Reports (UNISDR), regional and country Documents, national public policies and regulatory frameworks, local disaster loss databases developed with UNISDR support in the Arab States and globally, results and analysis of the LGSAT, as well as local, national and regional level action plans and collaboration agreements developed in partnership with UNISDR and/or directly related to DRR.

**Beneficiary cities** are Nouakchott, Rosso, Boghe, Kaedi and Tintane in Mauritania, and the cities of Jendouba, Bizerte, Kasserine, Siliana and Gabes in Tunisia. The 10 cities are selected based on several criteria including high level of risks, demand and interest shown by key stakeholders, involvement of other partners and the level of institutional capacity to assess and address disaster risks, prior experience and other factors. UNISDR and UNDP will compile a matrix reflecting all cities where actions are being undertaken and share with the HSTF and other donors to ensure transparency and dialogue among different stakeholders involved in country programming, as well as ensuring optimal resource deployment. **Key stakeholders** of the project will be:

- 1) Local Governments impacted by metrological- and/or geological- hazards, which should benefit from a better understanding of risks, hazards and warnings via use of effective warning systems that result in reduced loss of life, assets and livelihoods;
- 2) Non-state actors, which will operate at the community and sector level implementation;
- 3) Other Non-state actors including the private sector, the media, lending agencies, insurers and banks;
- 4) National and regional universities and research centres;
- 5) International, global and humanitarian in-country teams;
- 6) Vulnerable urban communities – community based organizations/ no governmental organizations.



Section V: PROJECT DETAILS

A) RESULTS FRAMEWORK GOALS, OBJECTIVE, EXPECTED OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES

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| <p><b>Human Security Goal:</b>To protect communities in urban vulnerable areas from disaster, health, food, environmental and economic insecurities and enhance their human security through the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</p>  |                                 |   |  |
| <p><b>Results Chain and Strategy of Implementation</b></p>   | <p><b>Inputs</b></p>            | <p><b>Responsible Partner</b></p>   | <p><b>Indicative Timeframe</b></p>   |
| <p><b>Objective 1: Enhance the resilience of communities and authorities to natural disasters through the development and implementation of people-centred and comprehensive local disaster risk reduction strategies and building capacity of local stakeholders to mainstream the human security approach.</b></p>   |                                 |   |  |
| <p><b>Output 1.1: Knowledge and awareness of local governments in 10 cities developed and enhanced with respect to resilience, disaster risk reduction and the human security approach and establishment of urban risk and human security learning platform.</b></p>   |                                 |   |  |
| <p><b>Targeting 10 cities:</b><br/> <b>Mauritania 5 cities:</b> Rosso, Kaedi, Boghé, Tintane, and Nouakchot<br/> <b>Tunisia 5 cities:</b> <i>Jendouba</i>, Bizerte, Kasserine, Siliana, Gabes</p>  |                                 |   |  |
| <p><b>Activity 1.1.1: Organize City-to-City technical exchange in Mauritania.</b><br/> <b>Activity 1.1.2: Organize City-to-City technical exchange in Tunisia.</b><br/> <b>Activity 1.1.3: Organize technical exchange visit for 10 stakeholders (5 from each country) to a city outside the Arab region with experience in implementing a comprehensive urban disaster risk reduction plan and to share experiences on the added value of the human security approach to strengthen disaster risk reduction planning in cities.</b></p> <p>Narrative:<br/> Project partners will organise city-to-city technical exchanges within Tunisia and Mauritania, and between the two countries and beyond, with the aim to facilitate South-South cooperation. This activity will focus on: concepts of DRR and human security and their importance for local and community action; stakeholder roles and opportunities for engagement, risk assessment and measurement, collaboration with national level actors, development of local resilience and security action strategies and plans. These exchanges will be organised in close cooperation with and building on UNISDR and UNDP partnerships, such as with cities and local governments, private sector, and national and regional stakeholders, to build synergies and promote good practice approaches. UNDP country offices will bring value-added of local knowledge and easier physical access to the cities in Mauritania and Tunisia to facilitate city-to-city technical exchanges in the two countries. These will</p> | <p>3exchanges / Study Tours</p> | <p>UNISDR to facilitate regional exchanges, and exchanges across the two countries.</p> <p>UNDP in Mauritania and UNDP in Tunisia to organize cities exchanges in respective countries.</p> | <p>1 exchange with a city outside the Arab Region in year 2 (this will be determined after consultation with the cities and basic assessment of similarities of risks and vulnerabilities) – Potentially the pick is a city in Europe or Asia . As well as</p> |

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| <p>be focused on knowledge sharing and technical dialogue. UNDP will also mobilize local partners, including civil society organisations, as well as local administration, private sector, and universities and other science and technology partners to strengthen urban disaster risk reduction and human security. UNDP will effectively facilitate the setting up national and local platform for dialogue among the cities targeted by this project. Moreover it is planned to establish a more formal cooperation between cities, as well as within cities among different public and private stakeholders.</p> <p>UNISDR will support city exchanges for the cities in the two countries by capitalising on the large network of cities engaged in “Making Cities Resilient Campaign”, spearheaded by the UN Office. UNISDR will facilitate city exchanges and participation in meetings at regional and global level, as it has been showcased in several instances before (examples on “city to city” learning: <a href="http://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/cities/index4/#view_role_model">http://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/cities/index4/#view_role_model</a>)</p>  |  |   | <p>2 exchanges between Tunisia and Mauritania in year 1.</p> |
| <p><b><u>Output 1.2 Challenges and gaps in capacity for disaster risk reduction planning and implementation identified in 10 cities.</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Targeting 10 cities specified in Output 1.1 above.</u></b></p>   |  |   |  |
| <p><b>Activity 1.2.1: Conduct local self-assessments in 5 participating cities and municipalities in Mauritania to measure resilience, human security and existing resources as a means to identify the root causes of vulnerability</b></p> <p><b>and</b></p> <p><b>Activity 1.2.2: Conduct local self-assessments in 5 participating cities and municipalities in Tunisia to measure resilience, human security and existing resources as a means to identify the root causes of vulnerability</b></p> <p><b>and</b></p> <p><b>Activity 1.2.3: Regionalize and regularly update the local assessment tool.</b></p> <p>Narrative: UNISDR in partnership with UNDP country offices will promote and support cities and municipalities in the use of the revised Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT) with the aim to enhance knowledge of the needs and gaps of respective local resilience and human security, as well as to mainstream these concepts across local decisions. The LGSAT is the only tool currently available worldwide for mapping and assessing existing gaps and challenges in DRR, community resilience and security at the local level (more information on: <a href="http://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/toolkit/howto">http://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/toolkit/howto</a>)</p> <p>It has a strong focus on vulnerability reduction to raise awareness and to engage local decision makers in a multi-stakeholder process of building resilience. The self-assessment reports set a baseline on progress on DRR and community security, as well as immediate challenges to be</p> | <p>Local-Self Assessment Tool (LG-SAT)</p> <p>Trainings and technical support for application of local risk assessment tools for different stakeholders (national institutions, local authorities (municipalities), CSOs, community associations ...) on resilience concept, DRR, as well as identification and vulnerability assessment</p> | <p>UNISDR to lead on rolling LG-SAT, providing training and guidance material, technical support using the online LGSAT and incorporating findings in regional synthesis reports.</p> <p>UNDP to support in-country activities in respective countries including engaging, monitoring and support cities completing the LGSAT</p> | <p>First 5 months of start of Project</p>                    |

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| <p>addressed. The existing LGSAT version has been used by more than 500 cities globally by the end of 2014.</p> <p>In partnership with UNISDR, UNDP Country Offices will support cities in gaining a better understanding of the tool and promote buy-in by cities. Together with UNISDR and independently UNDP will facilitate the preparation of Local Government Self-Assessment Reports, including through facilitation of data collection and writing workshops to arrive at meaningful reports to establish a baseline and track progress on urban resilience and project implementation. Additionally, UNDP country offices will mobilise necessary expertise to gather and share other relevant information including risk assessments. UNDP will also contribute to mobilize local actors to make the report preparation a truly participatory process, respecting the views, needs and perspectives of various local stakeholders.</p> <p>Through this result, at least 10 municipalities in the pilot countries and more in other countries in the region through the city-to-city exchanges (see Activity 1.1.1), will use the new LGSAT to better understand their strengths and weaknesses in regards to resilience and human security. Through the revised LGSAT, cities will also be conducting local-level reporting against the new indicators of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030). The impact of this result will be more risk informed decision-making on the basis of the local resilience and human security baseline that will provide multi-stakeholders with comprehensive information about the nature and scale of their risks and coping capabilities of their communities. The self-assessment reports will also be used as a baseline of existing DRR actions for the development of local resilience action plans.</p> | <p>Support the establishment of coordination mechanisms for sharing, dissemination and exchange of data and information</p>  |  |   |
| <p><b><u>Output 1.3: Human security approach used to complete in-depth risk assessments for 6 cities.</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Targeting 6 cities:</u></b><br/> <b>Mauritania:</b> Nouakchott (DEVCO), Rosso, Kaedi<br/> <b>Tunisia:</b> Jendouba (DEVCO), Gabes, Kasserine</p>   |  |  |   |
| <p><b>Activity 1.3.1: Conduct in-depth risk assessments and analysis in 3 cities in Mauritania towards the development and implementation of people-centred and comprehensive local disaster risk reduction strategies.</b></p> <p><b>And</b></p> <p><b>Activity 1.3.2: Conduct in-depth risk assessments and analysis in 3 cities in Tunisia towards the development and implementation of people-centred and comprehensive local disaster risk reduction strategies.</b></p> <p>The need for national and local risk sensitive strategies and action plans, which take into account not only disasters but also social, political, environmental, health and economic risks and insecurities as a basis for risk-aware investments and reporting, has been recognized in the Sendai Framework for</p>   | <p>Training and technical support</p> <p>Support to establish local loss databases</p> <p>Support the decentralized technical services to collect data relating to the zonal distribution of hazards, detailed</p> | <p>UNISDR<br/>UNDP Tunisia<br/>UNDP Mauritania</p> | <p>Q3 of first year to Q1 second year</p> |

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| <p>Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030), as well as in the human security concept. Disaster loss and risk assessments are a critical entry point and contribute to establish a baseline for subsequent disaster risk reduction activities. Their information contributes to develop informed local resilience action strategies and plans. Knowledge and understanding of actual and potential losses allow a variety of stakeholders to each play a unique role and work together to mitigate and avoid risks.</p> <p>Building on results from activity 1.2, the implementing partners will support selected cities in systematically conducting disaster losses accounting through the establishment of new or updating of existing national disaster loss databases in the targeted municipalities and as possible beyond. This activity seeks to improve the collection and analysis of extensive disaster loss data and prepare also probabilistic risk assessments.</p> <p>UNISDR and UNDP in support of project consultants will provide technical support to the pilot cities in order to ensure they master key tools for data collection and data use as decision-making tools to develop local risk sensitive strategies and action plans that are human focused. This will be provided through mobilisation of expertise, organisation of training and exchange workshops and other technical backstopping and facilitation focusing on various stakeholders, including decision-makers and populations, to include DRR in local planning.</p> <p>UNDP Country Office role in updating or establishing disaster loss databases is critical to provide follow-up and accompany those cities throughout the process, following UNISDR initial training to city stakeholders on the global disaster loss accounting methodology and tools rolled out by UNISDR in more than 80 countries worldwide (including Tunisia in 2012). This activity builds on other ongoing regional and global projects and initiatives led by UNISDR on disaster losses and risk data platforms. In conducting the risk assessments, various options will be explored including the involvement of research and scientific institutions, such as universities and development foundations. It is envisaged that such scientific, research and training institutions will also be able to link to and contribute to the Scientific and Technical Advisory Group of the Arab Region, which is being established by UNISDR and the League of Arab States.</p> | <p>plans of regions and cities, land use, sensitive sites, vital networks, communication channels, distribution of the population, schools and hospitals, vulnerable agricultural areas, protected areas, areas of insecurity, etc.</p> |  |  |
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**Output 1.4: Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plans developed and implemented in 6 cities (3 in each country) utilizing the human security approach.**

**Targeting 6 cities and utilizing the City Resilience Scorecard:**  
**Mauritania:** Nouakchott, Rosso ,Kaedi  
**Tunisia:** Jendouba (DEVCO), Gabes, Kasserine

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| <p><b>Activity 1.4.1: Develop and implement local resilience action plans using the human security approach in 3 cities in Mauritania.</b></p> <p><b>And</b></p> <p><b>Activity 1.4.2: Develop and implement local resilience action plans using the human security approach in 3 cities in Tunisia.</b></p> <p>Strategies and actions plans will enable local governments to enhance the resilience and security of their communities based on assessment and analysis of their vulnerabilities and exposure. As every city has its own planning constraints related to topography, hazards, historic patterns of growth, governance, land ownership or tenure and land values, local resilience action plans will assist selected cities to prepare effectively for major hazards.</p> <p>UNISDR, in coordination with UN country offices and various other partners, including the private sector and academia, will help selected cities to apply the City Resilience Scorecard, a tool developed on the globally adopted Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient. The Scorecard provides a holistic review and in-depth analysis of cities, based on 85 indicators, which can be broadly grouped into six criteria: research, response capability, institutional organization, infrastructure, environment and recovery. Each of the indicators is measured on a scale from 1-5, with clear criteria for each level. The Scorecard will be modified to include elements and track implementation of activities foreseen in the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030.<sup>9</sup>The Scorecard provides a single integrated perspective on a city’s total disaster resilience profile and on the connections between the many different aspects of disaster resilience, such as gender dimensions, while also identifying gaps in plans and provisions.</p> <p>UNISDR will lead the involvement of partners and consultants in contributing to build capacities at national and local level to apply the Scorecard tool in both pilot countries. Furthermore, Action Plans developed on the basis of scorecard-generated information, increase economic investment potential, by allowing local administration to intervene reducing exposure or vulnerability as well as by projecting the clear perception that risk is taken seriously.<sup>9</sup> Resilience Action Plans will be comprehensive, measurable, and in-line with the long-term plan of the respective cities to support.</p> <p>UNDP country office will provide complementary technical support and build synergies between project activities and other on-going or planned activities to support local planning, mobilization of partners, local and inter-city dialogue. The setting up of Local Platforms for exchange at city level will be supported, including facilitation to increase their inclusiveness by involving civil society in the pilot cities. This will in turn strengthen their role to address urban risk and human security in local development planning in targeted pilot cities.</p> | <p>City Resilience Scorecard tool</p> <p>Training, technical support and guidance on data collection and synthesis.</p> <p>Engaging global actors and partners like IBM, AECOM</p> | <p>UNISDR<br/>UNDP in both countries Tunisia and Mauritania</p> | <p>12 Months<br/><br/>(Year 2 of project)</p> |
|---|--|---|---|

<sup>9</sup>For more information about the Scorecard please see: <http://www.unisdr.org/2014/campaign-cities/Scorecard%20FAQs%20March%2010th%202014.pdf>

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|---|---|---|---|
| <b>Objective 2: protect people from disasters and minimise loss of life economical and infrastructure, and to support the implementation process by strengthening and promoting innovative new partnerships for human security and resilience</b>   |   |   |   |
| <b>OUTPUT 2.1: The human security approach is utilized to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction at national and local levels in each country.</b>  |   |   |   |
| <b>Targeting 10 cities specified in Output 1.1 above, in addition to national counterparts and relevant stakeholders from the private sector and civil society.</b>   |   |   |   |
| <b>Results Chain and Strategy of Implementation</b>   | <b>Inputs</b>   | <b>Responsible Partner</b>                        | <b>Indicative Timeframe</b>                 |
| <p><b>Activity 2.1.1: Organise 1 national multi-stakeholder dialogue in Mauritania with engagement of the private sector to support and strengthen National Platforms for information exchange and guidance on resilience and mainstreaming the human security approach.</b></p> <p><b>And</b></p> <p><b>Activity 2.1.2: Organise 1 national multi-stakeholder dialogue in Tunisia with engagement of the private sector to support and strengthen National Platforms for information exchange and guidance on resilience and mainstreaming the human security approach.</b></p> <p>UNDP, supported by UNISDR, will facilitate national policy dialogues and provide technical advice to scale up the development and implementation of city action plans in a cooperative approach between national and local governments, private sector, and development partners. UNDP will use its national presence to facilitate such dialogue, which is expected to contribute to build a National Platform for disaster risk reduction. UNISDR’s knowledge and experience with the establishment of National Platforms (which is part of its global mandate), as well as its extensive networks and partnerships, both internationally and regionally, will be a critical component of these dialogues. The activity will promote and blend the achievements at partner city level by sharing information at wider national level. It will thus help to better integrate resilience and human security among the most vulnerable in strategies and plans targeted by this and other projects.</p> <p>Greater engagement of the private sector is envisaged through the multi-stakeholder National Platforms for disaster risk reduction and resilience building in both countries. In particular, the elements of human security, such as political, social, environmental and economic security and stability, and their clear benefits for the private sector have not yet been promoted, even less mainstreamed into business management plans and models. Thus, awareness-raising through the lens of disaster risk reduction and related economic and human losses for the private sector presents a great opportunity in this field.</p> <p>This activity will facilitate setting up national and local private sector partnerships for DRR, integrate and encourage buy-in and commitment from private sector partners for the development of local</p> | <p>One national workshop in each country</p> <p>Private Sector engagement</p> <p>National coordination mechanism (National Platform)</p> <p>Global Private Sector Advisory Group of UNISDR (PSAG)</p> | <p>UNISDR<br/>UNDP TUNISIA<br/>UNDP MAURTANIA</p> | <p>Within first 6 months of the project</p> |

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| <p>action plans, encourage public-private partnerships and link them to regional and global private sector DRR networks. UNISDR and UNDP will encourage greater engagement of the private sector through joint workshops, locally organised by UNDP and supported technically and through facilitation of resource persons by UNISDR. Participation of businesses and business associations will be ensured in relevant meetings and initiatives (such as city-to-city exchanges, local and national coordination mechanisms, as well as private sector networks and partnerships for disaster risk reduction. The application of the Scorecard with the participation of private sector, academic institutions and university networks, civil society organizations and local governments will further enhance collaboration between these sectors.</p> <p>UNDP will complement this activity by identifying private sector stakeholders in the two countries targeted by this project. This includes the exploration of possible synergies with other existing public-private partnerships for development and humanitarian action.</p> |   |               |  |
| <p><b><u>Output 2.2: Road maps for implementation of the Sendai Framework at the regional, national and local levels are developed and implemented.</u></b></p>   |   |               |  |
| <p><b>Activity 2.2.1: Develop implementation plans and priority actions to implement Sendai Framework and achieve its targets including initiating implementation of the local resilience action plans</b></p> <p>UNISDR will organize one regional meeting to include mayors and local level resilience-practitioners and Champions implementing activities on the community approach to DRR with the purpose of renewing commitment and defining a road map for the implementation of project's outputs in line with priorities of Sendai Framework for DRR with focus on local community resilience and security.</p>  | <p>Regional workshop upon completion of Resilience Action Plans (output 1.4)</p>                    | <p>UNISDR</p> | <p>Last quarter of the project ( Year 2)</p>         |
| <p><b><u>Activity 2.2.2:</u></b><br/><b>Development and implementation of a 'Marketplace for Cities Resilience': Collecting and promoting information and services; consultations and advocacy meetings; adaptation of the tool to national and local specificities.</b></p> <p>Following calls from local communities and decision-makers for more and more easily accessible information and technical advice, UNISDR, UNDP and partners, including from the private sector, will develop and launch a new platform for local governments and communities to exchange and find information on community resilience and security. The new Marketplace will help local Governments and communities discover, access and fast-track identification and use of tools and partners which best fits their needs. Service providers will include cities, public-private sector operators, non-governmental agencies and development partners. It will support cities in risk analysis and resilience needs as well as</p>  | <p>Promotional products, training, technical set-up of the Marketplace as an exchange platform.</p> | <p>UNISDR</p> | <p>Ongoing work throughout the project 2016-2017</p> |

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| <p>connect the cities with service providers to address their needs. Co-funding by the Governments of the Netherlands and Germany, and private sector companies such as ESRI and business associations such as the Japan Bosai Platform is in discussion.</p> <p>Activities will include technical set up of the platform, training and promotion workshops at the country and community level, as well as development and submission of community-specific inputs and ideas. This activity is led by UNISDR, while UNDP will locally support the use of this platform, including through information-sessions and facilitation of contacts.</p> |  |  |  |
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## **B) BENEFICIARIES**

The primary and most direct beneficiaries will include a total of up to 50 representatives from Local Government, National Government, local community organizations, private sector, academia, and other stakeholders per city/municipality<sup>10</sup>. This amounts to up to 500 local representatives of the total project. In addition, the project will be beneficiary to the UN country teams, as it will support a closer and more coordinated action from the UN in support of local communities for DRR and human security. Per country, expected participation from UN organizations is up to 30 representatives, thus adding another 60 UN representatives as direct beneficiaries of the project.

Given the nature of this project, it is difficult to provide the exact number of indirect beneficiaries. The overall beneficiary population including indirect beneficiaries and affected population is therefore much higher, in the millions, as the communities and populations of the two countries, as well as communities worldwide will benefit from reduced risk and enhanced resilience. For example, the results of the project will indirectly also benefit the overall populations of the selected cities. Engaged cities in the two pilot countries was calculated at an average population of 20,000 people; thus, the results of this project – better and safer urban planning and protection for more resilient and secure populations - will benefit at minimum 200,000 inhabitants.

Tertiary beneficiaries will be the member cities and partners of the global UNISDR network as results and lessons learned of the pilot cities will be shared with them - as of 31 January 2015 over 2450 member cities, including cities such as San Francisco, Bogota, Mexico City and other metropolis', accumulating to a total population of almost a billion people. Results and lessons learned will also be disseminated to the users of the new, global 'Local Resilience Marketplace' whilst further mainstreaming will be ensured as the project will contribute to ongoing and planned programmes of various UNISDR partners such as the 100 Resilient Cities challenge<sup>11</sup>, C40<sup>12</sup> and Adaptation Strategies for European Cities<sup>13</sup> amongst others.

## **Section VI: PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY**

The project will strongly benefit from the joint implementation by UNISDR and UNDP to leverage combined knowledge of disaster risk reduction, resilience building and human security issues in the specific national and local context of the two focus countries.

Since adoption of the Hyogo Framework of Action, the UNISDR has been advocating for disaster resilience at the community level, and has been strengthened together with partners such as the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), United Cities and Local Governments, (UCLG), ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), City-Net, Earthquake and Megacities Initiative, the European Commission's department of Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO), the World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), the Rockefeller Foundation, academic institutions, businesses and civil society and community groups.

Implementation of local community resilience also benefits from UNISDR's excellent relations with regional organizations and platforms, such as the League of Arab States, political leaders and legislators, International Financial Institutions including the World Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, academia and research institutes, countries and

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<sup>10</sup> Ideally, each city is represented by a high level official such as a Mayor, Deputy Mayor or head of Planning Department, accompanied by at least 5-6 experts (directors, deputy directors, leading experts level from other key departments of the city council). The number of total participants per city can range from 20 to over 100, depending on budget and National partner organisations requests.

<sup>11</sup><http://100resilientcities.rockefellerfoundation.org/>

<sup>12</sup><http://c40.org/>

<sup>13</sup><http://eucities-adapt.eu/cms/>

national platforms, other UN agencies, the media and other concerned parties involved in DRR at the global, regional, sub-regional, national and local levels. These partnerships and networks ensure not only a bottom-up approach and empowerment, but also top-down political commitment and support for the proposed activities.

UNISDR as the secretariat for the ISDR System, and its role as a broker and facilitator of DRR action, has a proven track record of coordinating multi-partner projects and activities. For example, over 30% of UNISDR’s budget comes from the European Commission for multi-stakeholder projects.

Building on these experiences, partnerships and networks, the project has been developed based on extensive consultations and past work cooperation with key partners in the two pilot countries. UNISDR has been collaborating closely with UNDP and other partners like UNHABITAT, UCLG, and others on the promotion of urban resilience for enhanced safety and security of people and communities in both pilot countries, with funding from the European Commission and Switzerland, among other. Building on this collaboration, UNISDR Regional Office and UNDP country offices will cooperate closely to implement the project and mainstream the human security approach in the two selected countries. This includes working with local government institutions, predominantly mayor’s office in selected cities, to plan, coordinate, implement and support the various outlined activities, guaranteeing local and national ownership of the process. It is expected that the principal partner in most of the cities will be the Municipal Corporation (or the highest authority) responsible for public investments, urban planning and decision-making. The project will also engage other institutions and private sector that play major roles in risk reduction and resilience at the local level.

Successful implementation of the project will be ensured through the building on UNISDRs’ existing networks and partnerships. Networks such as the UNISDR Private Sector Partnership (over 450 businesses globally) and its Parliamentarians Network (over 900 Parliamentarians worldwide), as well as UNISDR’s relations to the League of Arab States, will be assets to be drawn upon to achieve project results. Other urban resilience advocates in countries and counterparts within regional and national disaster risk management centres may also contribute in disseminating good practices deriving from the project. All activities will be coordinated with heads of local governments as mayors as well as with technical personnel overseeing DRM, with close engagement of national authorities and partners. In the case of both national and local authorities, all activities are in line with the priorities defined by national and local governments regarding DRR, resilience, the application of the human security approach through consultations, interviews and surveys.

## Section VII: RISK MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

### *a) Risk management*

| <b>Description of risks and negative externalities</b>                              | <b>Impact</b>                                      | <b>Probability</b> | <b>Proposed mitigation measures</b>   | <b>Responsible organization(s)</b> |
|---|--|--------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Changes in local governments or Heads of Municipalities (early municipal elections) | Weak ownership and delays in implementation        | medium             | Ensure engagement of stakeholders from all authorities involved throughout the project. | UNDP and UNISDR                    |
| Low rate of implementation due to Internal organizational factors                   | Projects’ expected outputs not achieved as planned | low                | Project steering committee to be set-up from outset of the project and adheres to       | UNDP and UNISDR                    |

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|--|--|--|---|--|
|  |  |  | regular monitoring of agreed upon work plans. |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|

### ***b) Sustainability***

The project will benefit from UNISDR networks and partnerships for disaster risk reduction at all levels. The strong engagement of UNDP, who will lead various activities in country, will furthermore ensure on the one side the solid anchoring and sustainability of the project at the local and national level, as well as global and regional access and outreach through the UNISDR-led global campaign on Making Cities Resilient.

National and regional meetings planned in the project (under objective 2) will facilitate linking local actions, risk assessments and local resilience plans to the national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans as well as strengthen national ownership of project outputs. Sustainability will also be supported through engagement of stakeholders at various levels (local, national, private sector, UN and technical partners) to ensure integration of findings from risk assessment and local resilience planning exercises into national development planning, investment plans and other relevant national policies in each country.

The planning and development of this project is anchored in national plans to strengthen resilience in both countries targeted. The engagement of national stakeholders, local communities and authorities will further strengthen ownership throughout the project time and beyond. Local resilience plans, risk assessments and national road maps to implement Sendai Framework for DRR are expected to provide guidance to stakeholders for periods of 5 to 10 years at least beyond the project timeframe. Engagement of UNDP in both countries will facilitate the integration of project outcomes in national development plans of future investment in resilience in both countries.

Tunisia is now in a very promising era of institutional and regulatory reforms (working on decentralization, local development, strengthening crisis management capacities etc. Project results will definitely contribute to this trend in the country and will be adopted mainly at local level for better disaster reduction and human security mainstreaming.

In order to ensure the sustainability of results beyond the project period, implementing partners will work towards the following

1. *Facilitate a strong commitment of the state and beneficiary municipalities;*
2. *Support the integration of this new approach into strategies, plans, projects, programs and budgets at the national and community level;*
3. *Strengthen the capacity of stakeholders (national and municipal institutions, CSOs, private sector, etc.) in integration, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of projects based on this new approach.*
4. *Ensure advocacy efforts are taken towards the Ministries of Finance for allocation of funds and donors to this approach.*

## **Section VIII: DISSEMINATION, PUBLIC INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION**

The project and its results will be referenced in all relevant UNISDR and UNDP Country Office publications, including their respective Annual Reports. Achievements and milestones will also be published through regular press releases by the partners. Further visibility is ensured through the expected co-funding by the EC DEVCO and other major donors of the United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction Trust Fund.

Results of the project will be disseminated and published amongst the partners of UNISDR and UNDP, including through Preventionweb.net, the UNISDR Making Cities Resilient Campaign, as appropriate.

All public events will be adequately identified and during the inauguration of all events, reference will be made to the support received from the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security. Key messages will also be included in the speeches at the public events.

In specific, all public information and communication tools will be utilized to raise awareness on disaster risk reduction, resilience and human security approach through:

- Publications of reports, flyers, newsletters etc.
- Awareness raising and dialogue forums
- Specific Media forum
- Awareness campaigns on the Human Security approach through various means: brochures ,radio programs(including rural), training of multipliers in the areas of intervention;
- development and dissemination of policy briefs based on key reports prepared by the project;
- Organizing exchange visits and experience sharing;
- Publishing success stories on UNISDR and UNDP websites

## Section IX: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

### a) Monitoring

| <i>Results</i>   | <i>Objectively verifiable indicators</i>   | <i>Baseline</i> | <i>Target</i>    | <i>Means of verification</i> | <i>Responsible organisation</i> | <i>Frequency</i>              |
|--|--|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Human Security Goal</b>   |  |                 |                  |                              |                                 |                               |
| <i>To protect communities in urban vulnerable areas from disaster, health, food, environmental and economic insecurities and enhance their human security through the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</i> | <i>Number of inhabitants in in the beneficiary cities and vulnerable communities benefiting directly or indirectly from project's interventions.</i> | <i>0</i>        | <i>10 cities</i> | <i>Final Evaluation</i>      | <i>UNISDR<br/>UNDP</i>          | <i>Once by end of project</i> |
| <b>Objectives</b>  |  |                 |                  |                              |                                 |                               |

|   |   |          |                  |  |                        |  |
|---|---|----------|------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| <i>To support the development of resilience and human security capacities at local levels.</i>  | <i>Level of capacity and knowledge at local level on disaster risk reduction, resilience and human security.</i>              | <i>0</i> | <i>10 cities</i> | <i>Final Evaluation</i>  | <i>UNISDR<br/>UNDP</i> | <i>Once by end of project</i>                        |
| <i>To strengthen and promote innovative partnerships for resilience-building and human security</i>   | <i>Level and number of stakeholders engaged and partnerships developed to promote human security and resilience building.</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>10 cities</i> | <i>Final Evaluation</i>  | <i>UNISDR<br/>UNDP</i> | <i>Once by end of project</i>                        |
| <b>Outputs</b>  |   |          |                  |  |                        |  |
| <i>1.1) Knowledge and awareness of local governments in 10 participating cities developed and enhanced with respect to resilience, disaster risk reduction and human security approach.</i> | <i>Number of city-to-city exchanges organized</i>   | <i>0</i> | <i>10 cities</i> | <i>Reports of Study Tour, workshops and City-to-City Exchanges, Project report</i> | <i>UNISDR<br/>UNDP</i> | <i>Twice at mid-term and final review of project</i> |
| <i>1.2) Identification of urban risk gaps and challenges completed in participating targeted cities.</i>  | <i>Number of cities that completed local-government self-assessment tool (LGSAT)</i>  | <i>0</i> | <i>10 cities</i> | <i>Reports of LGSAT from 10 cities</i>   | <i>UNISDR<br/>UNDP</i> | <i>Once by end of first year.</i>                    |

|   |  |   |              |  |                |                        |
|---|--|---|--------------|--|----------------|------------------------|
| 1.3) Risk assessments completed for at least 3 cities in each country taking into consideration human security elements.                          | Number of Cities that have Completed Risk Assessments              | 0 | 6 cities     | Reports of Risk Assessment from 6 cities   | UNISDR<br>UNDP | Once by end of project |
| 1.4) Resilience Action Plans, with human security elements, developed for 3 cities in each country and implementation road map agreed.            | Number of cities that have completed local resilience action plans | 0 | 6 cities     | Resilience Plans of 6 cities.  | UNISDR<br>UNDP | Once by end of project |
| 2.1) Road map for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction at national and local levels developed for each country. | Road maps for SFDRR for the two countries developed.               | 0 | 2 road maps  | Reports of national and regional workshops.<br><br>Available road maps documentation | UNISDR<br>UNDP | Once by end of project |
| 2.2) The Marketplace for Cities Resilience that includes local information and knowledge from cities in Tunisia and Mauritania established.       | Virtual Marketplace established.                                   | 0 | 1Marketplace | Cities of Tunisia and Mauritania are reflected in the global Marketplace.            | UNISDR<br>UNDP | Once by end of project |

Monitoring of project progress will be carried out by the lead partners involved in this project, i.e. UNDP in each of the target countries and UNISDR Regional Office for Arab States. Each implementing partner will be requested to share updates on progress and achievements on a regular basis to evaluate progress and make adjustments where necessary.

At country level, UNDP has a primary backstopping role for monitoring progress through its local presence and UNDP monitoring procedures for project at country level will be followed. UNDP's activities will be closely coordinated including through proactive information-sharing with the non-resident project partners of UNISDR. For activities mainly

led from regional and global level, UNISDR will provide internal monitoring, overseen by the UNISDR headquarters in Geneva in compliance with UN rules and regulations. Personnel from the UNISDR regional office will undertake project monitoring activities in coordination with UNDP.

UNISDR being the main leading agency (coordinating agency), it will ensure that the project’s overall monitoring, reporting and evaluation activities are set within UNISDR's Results Based Management System to facilitate coherence with UNISDR biennial work programme for 2016-2017. Overall project monitoring will be primarily assured by assigned project manager in the Regional Office for Arab States under the direct supervision of the Head of the UNISDR regional office.

Upon request from the donor, joint monitoring missions appraising implementation status of the action can be undertaken periodically by project manager and other partners if deemed necessarily and upon joint agreement between UNISDR and the United Nations Trust fund for Human Security. Any costs incurred by the United Nations Trust fund for Human Security in participating in joint monitoring exercises shall be borne by the Fund directly, outside of this project’s budget and are considered additional to the budget for the project.

Reporting against the results framework will be undertaken quarterly or as needed.

### ***b) Evaluation***

| Evaluation title | Type     | Time                                      | Budget in US\$ |
|------------------|----------|---|----------------|
| Final evaluation | External | 23 <sup>rd</sup> / 24 <sup>th</sup> month | 25,000         |

The project will undergo a final independent evaluation, coordinated by UNISDR in collaboration with the implementing partners in both countries. The evaluation will be conducted in accordance to the United Nations rules and regulations.

## **Section X: Management structure**

Broad strategic oversight will be provided to the project by UNISDR in its capacity as the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and its mandate to support the implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

A project steering committee will be set up to review progress; gaps and challenges against the expected results of the programme and to ensure alignment of actions with project stated objectives and expected outputs. The project steering committee will assure transparency and accountability in delivery of project activities. Information-sharing will be established through and beyond the project Steering Committee, also bearing in mind that several activities involving national partners are being coordinated from regional or global level.

The Project Steering Committee will be comprised of representatives from implementing partners UNISDR (Headquarters and Regional Office for Arab States), UNDP in Mauritania, and UNDP in Tunisia. The committee will also invite representatives from the UN Resident Coordinator offices in Mauritania and Tunisia, the Governments of Tunisia and Mauritania (national DRR institution). Other relevant national and/or local government offices, non-implementing partners and technical experts could be invited to provide input to the Steering Committee or review progress of the project as required.

UNDP will be in charge of activities undertaken and organized at country level in support of beneficiaries of Mauritania and Tunisia. UNDP components of the project will be implemented according to the Direct implementing Modalities (DIM) of UNDP

## **Section XI: BUDGET**

See attached.

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<sup>i</sup> For additional information see <http://www.unisdr.org/2014/campaign-cities/Resilience%20Scorecard%20V1.5.pdf>