

## TC Abstract

### I. Basic project data

• Country/Region :	REGIONAL/CCB - Caribbean Group
• TC Name :	iGOPP application in six countries of the Caribbean Region
• TC Number :	RG-T2787
• Team Leader/Members :	LACAMBRA AYUSO, SERGIO - Team Leader HORI, TSUNEKI - Team Member JAIMES CASTELLANOS, IVONNE MARIA - Team Member CHAVEZ, ELIZABETH - Project Assistant
• Indicate if : Operational Support, Client Support, or Research & Dissemination.	Research and Dissemination
• If Operational Support TC, give number and name of Operation Supported by the TC:	
• Reference to Request :(IDB docs #)	
• Date of TC Abstract :	14 Jul 2016
• Beneficiary (countries or entities which are the recipient of the technical assistance):	Regional
• Executing Agency and contact name (Organization or entity responsible for executing the TC Program) {if Bank: Contracting entity} { if the same as Beneficiary, please indicate}	US-IDB - Sergio Lacambra
• IDB Funding Requested :	\$ 500,000.00
• Local counterpart funding, if any :	\$ 0.00
• Disbursement period (which includes execution period):	36 months
• Required start date :	
• Types of consultants (firm or individual consultants):	Firms Individuals
• Prepared by Unit :	Rural Dev & Natural Disasters
• Unit of Disbursement Responsibility :	Rural Dev & Natural Disasters
• Included in Country Strategy (y/n): TC included in CPD (y/n):	No No
• GCI-9 Sector Priority	Addressing climate change, renewable energy, environmental sustainability and food security

### II. Objective and Justification

The objective of this Technical Cooperation (TC) is to improve the knowledge about the level of governability for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in Latin American and Caribbean countries through the Index of Governance and Public Policy in Disaster Risk Management (iGOPP).

The Policy on Disaster Risk Management (OP-704) recognizes the importance that the Bank generates knowledge on disaster risk, especially for the most vulnerable countries. In compliance with this policy, the Bank developed two sets of technical instruments; one is the catastrophic risk profile and the other, the Disaster Risk and Risk Management Indicators (Indicators) . Subsequently, through the TC: Update of the IDB Disaster Risk Indicators methodology (RG-T2064) the Bank developed the Index of Governance and Public Policy in Disaster Risk Management (iGOPP), an additional and complementary indicator within the indicators framework to measure the conditions of governability and public policy in DRM at a national level . Altogether, these technical tools allow to have a holistic view of disaster risk in a country, which is a fundamental basis for the sectoral dialogue aimed at promoting the incorporation of DRM in planning and development processes.

The iGOPP was designed to meet the Bank's conditions of evaluability and to contribute to a better understanding of disaster risk in borrowing countries. Until now, the iGOPP has been applied in 14 countries and has been used to design the Results Matrix of the Policy Based Loans (PBL) PE-L1138, BO-L1104 and BO-L1107. Additionally, the application of the iGOPP in several countries has generated primary information on the situation of the DRM in the tourism sector for the Sectoral Framework Document (SFD) (GN-2779-3).

In addition to these results, it has been identified that in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) there is a strong interest in the results of the iGOPP, since there are no other tools to diagnose the conditions of governability and DRM public policy. As an indication of this interest, the United Nations (UN) invited the Bank twice to lead thematic sessions in governability and public policies at the regional meeting in Guayaquil, Ecuador and Geneva, Switzerland. As a result of these meetings, the iGOPP was considered as an input for the design of a new international UN indicator that was discussed at the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Sendai (Japan) in March 2015. In addition, national governments of several countries have participated actively in the sectoral dialogue with the Bank on the iGOPP.

### **III. Description of activities and outputs**

The TC consists of three components: (i) Improving the iGOPP methodology; (ii) application of the iGOPP in six Caribbean countries; and (iii) dissemination of the iGOPP results and database.

Component 1: Improvement of the iGOPP Methodology. It is envisaged that individual consultants will be recruited to complete studies of empirical experience to analyze how policy reforms in DRM have helped reduce the impact of disasters, what the drivers that contribute to the impact of DRM policies are, and what the policies that achieve more impact on risk reduction might be. This will require the retroactive application of the iGOPP in at least three of the 14 countries where it was applied in 2013-2014. In short, the final products of this component will be (i) the data series of the iGOPP retroactive application in at least three countries; and (ii) enhancing the iGOPP methodology document.

Component 2: Application of the iGOPP Methodology in six countries. Individual consultants will be hired for the application of the iGOPP methodology in the six beneficiary countries. To carry out the implementation, consultants, in coordination with national counterparts, will follow the following steps: (i) identification and collection of relevant secondary information for the iGOPP; (ii) analysis of the collected information and identifying gaps; (iii) interviews with officials and expert staff in the country; and (iv) preparing the country report. A national workshop will be organized by country (6 in total) to get the counterparts acquainted with the methodology and move forward with the information gathering. The final products of this component will be the reports of the results of the implementation of each country (six countries reports), and a comparative report that will summarize and analyze comprehensively all the results of the application of the iGOPP in at least 20 countries (six countries in this TC plus the 14 countries where the methodology has been applied previously). If the 6 ongoing iGOPP applications (Venezuela, Brazil, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Ecuador and Paraguay) have been completed by the time this regional report is conducted, the latter will analyze the 26 countries of the LAC region.

Component 3: Dissemination of the result of the iGOPP applications. The outcomes of the iGOPP application will be disseminated through one regional workshop to present the iGOPP and its database, for a wider dissemination. In addition to this regional workshop, country-specific technical dialogues will be conducted throughout the implementation of the technical cooperation.

### **Outcomes**

Name: Beneficiary countries improved their knowledge about their governability conditions in Disaster Risk Management

### **Components**

Name: Improving the iGOPP methodology.

Description: Retroactive applications of the iGOPP will be conducted in 3 countries and in three different years (e.g. 1980, 1990 and 2000). The results of these retroactive applications will be used by the Bank to update the study that analyses the correlation between DRM public policy reforms guided by iGOPP and a disaster risk reduction.

One Improved report on support of empirical evidence to the iGOPP methodology  
Three iGOPP retroactive applications

Name: Application of the iGOPP Methodology in six countries.

Description: Individual consultants will be hired for the application of the iGOPP methodology in the six beneficiary countries.

Six iGOPP national reports published  
One iGOPP regional comparative report published

Name: Dissemination of iGOPP methodology and the results of the national applications.

Description: The outcomes of the iGOPP application will be disseminated through one regional workshop to present the iGOPP methodology and its database.

Regional workshop report.

#### IV. Budget

##### Indicative Budget

Activity/Component	IDB/Fund Funding	Counterpart Funding	Total Funding
Improving the iGOPP methodology.	\$ 120,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 120,000.00
Application of the iGOPP Methodology in six countries.	\$ 340,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 340,000.00
Dissemination of iGOPP methodology and the results of the national applications.	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 40,000.00

#### V. Executing agency and execution structure

The executing agency for this operation will be the Bank, through CSD/RND.

CSD/RND will execute this operation because: (i) the TC focuses on the application of the (iGOPP) index based on a methodology developed by the Bank (methodology that is being disseminated in countries); and (ii) part of the added value of the methodology is that the countries progress are valued externally. All administrative, technical supervision, necessary internal and external coordination, responsibility of the final product, monitoring and final evaluation will be the responsibility of this division. In this context, the Bank will hire the services of individual consultants, consulting firms and various consulting services, in accordance with the policies and procedures in the Bank.

Prior to execution of any project activity in the selected beneficiary countries, national authorities will be notified and coordination will be established with government counterparts involved in the application.

#### VI. Project Risks and issues

For the iGOPP application, it is required to complete interviews to a significant number of entities from the public and private sectors, and coordination difficulties could arise as a result. To mitigate this risk, there will be the support of the Bank's offices in the countries to ensure a smooth coordination with key stakeholders. Following the iGOPP methodological process, prior to initiating activities in the countries, national authorities will be notified and coordination will be established with government counterparts involved in the application. The national institutions foreseen as TC counterparts and that will institutionalize the methodology of the study are the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) of The Bahamas, Department of Emergency Management (DEM) under the Ministry of Home Affairs in Barbados, National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) in Belize, Civil Defense Commission (CDC) of Guyana, National Coordination Center for Disaster Preparedness (NCCR) under the Ministry of Defense in Suriname, and the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management (ODPM) in Trinidad & Tobago.

Other risks are: i) the possible lack of interest of public actors (who are the main actors) in the application; and (ii) the lack of information available in countries. With regard to these risks, the iGOPP has been designed so that it can be applied in different contexts, including situations where the availability of information is reduced and has a protocol to guide the implementation of the index and verification of the indicators that compose it.

## **VII. Environmental and Social Classification**

The ESG classification for this operation is [ C ]