UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office

General Information

Fund	MPTF_00300: Infrastructure Resilience Accelerator Fund (IRAF)					
FMP Record	MPTF_00300_00053: Enhancing availability, quality, and use of risk information for critical infrastructure to reduce disaster risk, increase resilience and strengthen early warning systems in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste					
MPTFO Project Id						
Start Date						
End Date						
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Description	Since 2015, Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste have made strides in understanding disaster risk, notably in assessing and modelling hazards, vulnerabilities and exposure through increasingly advanced risk assessment tools and with aggregated data platforms. However, significant challenges remain. They include the quantity and quality of disaster losses and damages data for infrastructure systems; capacities at national and sub-national levels to collect, analyse and use such data for risk-informed decision-making; risk information governance and fragmentation; and the collection of disaggregated data by sex, age, disability and income and integration in risk assessments. This project aims to enhance the availability and application of disaster data in critical infrastructure and service sectors in Kiribati, Maldives, and Timor-Leste, ultimately reducing disaster risk and increasing resilience. The project will assess the current status of disaster losses and damages tracking and identify gaps and needs for critical infrastructure and place special emphasis on data disaggregated by sex, age, disability and income. The project will enhance existing government systems to track disaster losses and damages data in critical infrastructure and service sectors and pilot the new-generation Disaster Loss Tracking System (DTS), developed by UNDRR and its partners, in at least two countries. The enhanced DTS will replace the existing DesInventar system with a more comprehensive and interoperable tracking system that will cover both hazardous events and disaggregated losses and damages at localized scales. Furthermore, the project will provide on-the-job trainings for government decision-makers and stakeholders to effectively collect, track, and utilize disaster risk data, ensuring that the needs of vulnerable groups, such as women, persons with disabilities, and other at-risk populations, are addressed. Comprehensive, high-quality data on disaster losses and damages is important for attracting and guiding resilient infrastructure investments. A risk-informed approach will also ensure that resilience is integrated into infrastructure planning and budgeting processes, targeting investments to the most vulnerable areas. Moreover, the project will strengthen evidence-based decision-making in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste through enhancing understanding of usability and application of disaster losses and damages data to risk inform sector planning and financing in critical infrastructure sectors. In Maldives, the data will be applied to inform fiscal policy and investment decisions in disaster risk reduction through national budget stress testing against different disaster scenarios in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance. Budget stress testing will estimate and analyze the fiscal impact of disaster scenarios, derived from CAT models, on critical infrastructure investments and other assets, as well as their effects on the national budget. This will help assess the potential fiscal burden and inform more fiscal resilient planning and investment strategies. In Kiribati, the losses and damages data will be used to develop an analytical report as an input for financial frameworks, supporting the government to enhance understanding of the usability of losses and damages data for critical infrastructure and financial frameworks. In Timor-Leste, a hot spot analysis will be conducted to map and better understand the vulnerability of critical infrastructure network and services as the baseline for the future losses and damages accounting. These data applications will showcase to government decision makers the practical value and use of disaster losses and damages data in strengthening resilience and risk-informed decision-making. Key deliverables include comprehensive assessments of the state of disaster losses and damage tracking in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste; enhanced government systems to track disaster losses and damages data, including the roll out of the new-generation DTS in at least two countries; on-the-job trainings for government decision makers and stakeholders to collect, track and use data on disaster losses and damages to inform infrastructure systems resilience; national budget stress testing in Maldives as an application of data on disaster losses and damages; support to the Government of Kiribati to enhance understanding of the usability of losses and damages data for critical infrastructure and financial frameworks; and a mapping of critical infrastructure network and services hot spots in Timor-Leste.

Universal Markers	**Gender Equality Marker**	**Risk**
	• GEM2 - GEWE is a significant objective of the Key Activity's overall intent	• Medium Risk

Fund Specific Markers	**THEMATIC FOCUS**	**Themes** • KNOWLEDGE, RESEARCH, INNOVATION • TRAINING, PEER LEARNING, SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS, CAPACITY BUILDING SERVICES • STRENGTHENING DATA FOR DECISION MAKING INCLUDING IMPACT BASED EARLY WARNING SYSTEM		
	GEOGRAPHICAL WINDOWS	**Geographical Funding windows** • Small Island Developing States (IRIS)		
	SECTORAL FOCUS	**PRIMARY SECTORS IN FOCUS** • Multi-sector		
	ELIGIBILITY TO RECEIVE IRAF FUNDING	**ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA - SELECT RELEVANT CRITERIA APPLYING TO YOUR ORGANIZATION -ATTENTION UN ORGANIZATIONS : ONLY SELECT n/a)** • Not applicable (UN Agencies only)		
	HAZARD SCOPE	**Hazards** • Not applicable (n/a)		
Geographical Scope	**Geographical Scope**	**Name of the Region**	**Region(s)**	**Country**
	• Global/Interregional		• Oceania • Asia	
Participating Organizations and their Implementing Partners	**UN Participating Organizations**	**Government/ Multilateral/ NGO/ Other**	**New Entities**	**Implementing Partners**
	• UNDRR - United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction			

Programme and Project Cost	**Participating Organization**	**Amount (in USD)**	**Comments**
	Budget Requested		
	UNDRR	$749,943.74	
	Total Budget Requested	**$749,943.74**	
	Tranches		

Tranche 1		Tranche 2		Tranche 3	
UNDRR (20%) **Total:**	$149,988.75 **$149,988.75**	UNDRR (50%) **Total:**	$374,971.87 **$374,971.87**	UNDRR (30%) **Total:**	$224,983.12 **$224,983.12**

	Other Sources (Parallel Funding)	
	Total	**$749,943.74**
Thematic Keywords		
Programme Duration	**Anticipated Start Date**	01-Mar-2025
	Duration (In months)	24
	Anticipated End Date	01-Mar-2027

Narratives

Title	Text
Qualification of the Participating Organization: Mission & mandate	The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) is the lead agency within the United Nations System for the coordination of disaster risk reduction. It ensures collaboration among United Nations entities, regional organizations, and stakeholders. UNDRR works to build and nurture relationships with national and local governments, intergovernmental organizations, civil society, and the private sector to strengthen disaster risk reduction and build resilience.

Qualification of the Participating Organization: Organization geographical coverage	With a regional office for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, Thailand, a subregional office for the Pacific in Suva, Fiji, a liaison office in Kobe, Japan, and an office for North-East Asia in Incheon, Republic of Korea, UNDRR covers 39 countries and 13 territories in Asia and the Pacific, supporting governments, United Nations Country Teams, regional and international organizations, and stakeholder groups, to protect people from disasters, build resilience and support sustainable development. UNDRR has been supporting countries in the Asia-Pacific region, including Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste, in the last 5 years to enhance the availability and quality of disaster loss and damage data through dedicated projects in support to the establishment and improvement of disaster loss databases and reporting in the Sendai Framework Monitor. Most recently, in support to the Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initiative, UNDRR, as lead in the risk knowledge pillar, has undertaken actions together with Governments in the region, to assess the current status and needs for the production of risk knowledge applicable to reinforce early warning systems. This includes specific actions on the inclusion of groups at greater risk into the collection and use of risk information. In spite of progress in this area, including in SIDS, data on economic losses and infrastructure losses due to disasters is still scarce and targets and indicators related to infrastructure are underreported in the Sendai Framework Monitor. Assessment of the status of early warning systems would also benefit from being reinforced in order to establish the mechanisms to achieve the objectives of the EW4All initiative by 2027 and the goal and targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
Qualification of the Participating Organization: Thematic expertise relevant to the project	As the custodian of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, UNDRR has extensive experience in advancing resilient and inclusive infrastructure as part of its broader mandate to reduce disaster risk and enhance resilience worldwide. Some of UNDRR's strategic workstreams include: 1. Monitoring and Reporting on the Sendai Framework: UNDRR supports governments to track and report on progress towards achieving the targets of the Sendai Framework, including target D, which focuses on reducing damage to critical infrastructure and minimizing service disruptions. 2. Principles for Resilient Infrastructure: This strategic framework provides normative goals and desirable outcomes for systemic infrastructure resilience, aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Sendai Framework. 3. Partnerships and Alliances: UNDRR has been a key supporter of the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) and maintains partnerships with key stakeholders such as development banks and international cooperation agencies to promote infrastructure resilience. 4. Methodologies and Guidelines: In collaboration with CDRI, UNDRR developed the Global Methodology for Infrastructure Resilience Review. This tool helps countries assess their infrastructure resilience and integrate the Principles for Resilient Infrastructure into critical infrastructure systems. 5. Technical Assistance: UNDRR assists countries in evaluating their infrastructure resilience, identifying interdependencies and governance challenges, and developing multistakeholder action plans to enhance resilience across sectors and functions. In the Asia-Pacific region, UNDRR has been supporting the Governments of Tonga and Bhutan in improving the resilience of infrastructure systems by strengthening governance through the implementation of the UNDRR/CDRI Global Methodology for Infrastructure Resilience Review. UNDRR has been applying a comprehensive approach that includes reviewing the regulatory and institutional frameworks for critical infrastructure using the Principles for Resilient Infrastructure, conducting vulnerability assessments, identifying vulnerabilities and cascading impacts through stress testing and planning further actions. This ongoing work in Tonga and Bhutan exemplifies UNDRR's commitment to supporting countries in strengthening their infrastructure governance and resilience to achieve sustainable and inclusive development. UNDRR's experience in supporting resilient and inclusive infrastructure is further demonstrated through diverse projects and consistent focus on improving infrastructure resilience at the global level.

Qualification of the Participating Organization: Human Resources	UNDRR's Risk Knowledge Officers and Economic Affairs Officer lead the project implementation and provide essential technical input, building on ongoing initiatives already in place in the three targeted countries in terms of disaster loss data, risk information and disaster risk financing. Further technical support will be provided by the UNDRR Gender Advisor and Disability Inclusion Advisor. Technical experts: • Timor-Leste: Chinatsu Endo, Risk Knowledge Officer, UNDRR; Cirilo De Jesus Lobo Baptista, Climate and Disaster Resilient Development Officer, based in Timor-Leste, UNDRR • Maldives: Rahul Sengupta, Risk Knowledge Officer, UNDRR; Alper Aras, Economic Affairs Officer, UNDRR • Kiribati: Amin Shamseddini, Risk Knowledge Officer, UNDRR • Timor-Leste, Maldives and Kiribati: Branwen Millar, Gender Advisor/ Talal Waheed, Disability Inclusion Advisor, UNDRR UNDRR will hire local project staff in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste to provide tailored support: • National project coordinator, Timor-Leste • National consultant disaster losses and damages data Timor-Leste • National consultant infrastructure hot spot analysis, Timor-Leste • National consultant disaster losses and damages data Kiribati • National consultant Kiribati • National project coordinator, Maldives • National financing for DRR consultant, Maldives

Qualification of the Participating Organization: Portfolio analysis	Since 1999, UNDRR has advocated for and supported stakeholders in understanding the importance of resilient infrastructure, particularly critical infrastructure, and efforts to increase investments in resilient infrastructure globally. UNDRR's current portfolio is worth 62,000,000 USD. UNDRR is implementing projects of similar scale and magnitude in the region, particularly in Maldives, Timor-Leste, Bangladesh, Nepal, Tonga, and Samoa. Also, as lead of the EW4All Initiative, UNDRR has dedicated projects in the three targeted countries. This is in line with the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS (ABAS)' aim towards a secure future through applying the Principles for Resilient Infrastructure in SIDS to create risk-informed policy, investment decisions and systems in sectors including transportation, energy, communications, water, health and education, with a view to nurturing a culture of maintenance for resilient societies. Related projects that UNDRR has managed in the past include the following: **2023-2024 Enhancing infrastructure resilience through strengthened governance in partnership with CDRI: UNDRR managed this $1.5 million multi-country project aimed at strengthening regulatory frameworks and policies to build infrastructure resilience**. A global approach for conducting infrastructure resilience reviews, the Global Methodology for Infrastructure Resilience Reviews[1], was developed in collaboration with CDRI and implemented in Tonga, Madagascar, Chile and Bhutan. As part of this project, UNDRR led a global assessment of the governance of infrastructure resilience in Tonga which identified gaps in the telecommunication sector and the need for more detailed vulnerability analysis and data management for enhancing early warning systems. This assessment forms the basis for this proposal. **2021-2024 Implementation of the Principles for Resilient Infrastructure and the Stress Test Tool**: UNDRR developed the Principles for Resilient Infrastructure and the Stress Test Tool to promote awareness and ensure that resilience is integrated into infrastructure planning and development. The Principles for Resilient Infrastructure were developed with extensive consultation with infrastructure experts and 100 + countries. UNDRR supported countries in conducting legislative and policy reviews using the Principles in Costa Rica, Trinidad & Tobago, Panama, and Ghana. The Stress Test tool has been used to analyze cascading risks in Croatia and Sri Lanka UNDRR has been supporting countries in the Pacific to strengthen their people centred end to end early warning systems through the EW4ALL initiative and Climate Risk Early Warning Systems (CREWS). Tonga is one of the 30 countries identified for the initial roll out of the EW4ALL initiative globally. UNDRR has been working closely with the Government of Tonga across its early warning value chain, including to support a comprehensive gap analysis and development of a national road map for early warning and early action in Tonga to support the implementation of the country's recently adopted Multi Hazard Early Warning Systems Policy. The gap assessment and EW4ALL roadmap also identified needs related to strengthening the telecommunications sector. Resilient Infrastructure and vulnerability assessments using stress testing. [1] https://www.undrr.org/publication/global-methodology-infrastructure-resilience-review

Project justification: Needs assessment and Rationale (Word limit 1000)	Small island developing States face significant challenges in data collection, analysis, and technical capacity, which hinder evidence-based policymaking, progress monitoring, and access to development financing. The Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS (ABAS) recommends mainstreaming disaster risk reduction through strengthening disaster preparedness, including multi-hazard early warning systems and capacity to take early action, through initiatives such as the Early Warnings for All (EW4All) and the Climate Risk Early Warning Systems (CREWS), timely evacuation planning, planning for relocation of communities, and developing post-disaster needs assessments. More specifically, it emphasizes the need for increased support, including financial resources, to improve data collection, governance, management, and assessment of hazards, disaster events, and their impacts. **Kiribati** faces significant climate and disaster vulnerabilities due to its geographic exposure to rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and limited resources. Notably, coastal erosion severely threatens the island's infrastructure, impacting roads, buildings, and essential services near the coastline. The Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (KJIP) underscores the nation's susceptibility to frequent natural hazards, economic instability, and social challenges, including gender disparities and the exclusion of people with disabilities in decision-making processes. Despite ongoing efforts to enhance climate resilience and disaster preparedness, gaps persist in translating policies into actionable community-level strategies and ensuring effective coordination between agencies. **Maldives** is heavily reliant on tourism, which accounts for almost one-third of the economy. To promote development, Maldives has scaled up infrastructure investments since 2016 according to the World Bank. The roadmap for Early Warning for All (EW4All) initiative in Maldives has identified the absence of a risk index of critical infrastructure and secondary risks associated with major populations as a critical gap. It also highlights the lack of analysis of potential impacts and stress-testing of critical infrastructure and the absence of analysis of cascading risks to critical infrastructure and secondary impacts to the socio-economic system. Moreover, it states that inventories and databases of exposed infrastructure that are less than 10 years old and contain both granular and disaggregated are only partially available. In addition, while strong efforts are being made to collect more accurate and timely loss and damage data for households, there is a major gap in collecting this data for infrastructure in the current makeup. Because of the pressures to its economic development, its exposure to climate and geological hazards and the socio-economic conditions of its population, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation are a top priority in the policy landscape in the country. In this scenario, enhanced availability and quality of disaster loss and damage data, with focus on infrastructure, is critical for decision making processes and strengthening the country's early warning system. **Timor-Leste** faces significant infrastructure challenges. With only 20% of roads paved as of 2021, the country also deals with inadequate energy, water systems, and unreliable telecommunications. Chronic poverty, with a minimum wage of $115 and 42% of the population below the poverty line, worsens these issues. The country's system of tracking disaster statistics is inadequate, according to the country's national voluntary midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, published in 2024. Historical disaster losses and damages data is crucial for resource allocation for resilient infrastructure, yet gaps persist. Efforts like the Timor-Leste Emergency Response System aim to improve this, but data availability remains challenging, especially concerning direct economic losses from critical sectors. The April 2021 Cyclone Seroja highlighted the country's vulnerability, causing $307.7 million in losses and extensive damage including on key infrastructures (PDNA, 2021). The PDNA emphasized the need for resilient infrastructure, but lack of comprehensive data complicates reconstruction budgeting and risk-informed future investment. In summary, this proposal seeks to address the mentioned challenges by supporting, among other, the rollout of the new Disaster Loss Tracking System, enhancing losses and damages assessments, and improving the availability, accessibility, quality and application of disaster risk information systems with focus on infrastructure and early warning systems across all three countries.
Project Goal (Word limit 100)	To enhance the availability, accessibility, quality, and use of disaster risk information for critical infrastructure to reduce disaster risk, reduce downtime and increase resilience in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste.

Project Objectives (Word limit 100)	1. Enhanced systems and capacities in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste to systematically track disaster losses and damages in critical infrastructure sectors. [The project focuses on the following sectors: • Kiribati: Water, health, education (possible forthcoming adjustments); • Maldives: Transport, power, telecommunications; • Timor-Leste: Health, transport, early warning infrastructure.] 2. Strengthened evidence-based decision-making in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste through enhancing understanding of usability and application of disaster losses and damages data to risk inform sector planning and financing in critical infrastructure sectors.
Project Key deliverables (Word limit 250)	Under Objective 1: • 1.1 Assessment of the status of disaster losses and damages tracking in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste in targeted critical infrastructure sectors, including with a focus on data disaggregated by sex, age, disability and income. • 1.2 Enhanced systems for tracking disaster losses and damages data, including the rollout of the new-generation DTS in at least two countries. • 1.3 On-the-job training for different government agencies' decision-makers, emergency services, infrastructure and service companies, technology providers, civil society and other stakeholders on collecting, tracking, sharing and using disaster losses and damages data. Under Objective 2: • 2.1 National budget stress testing in Maldives to analyze the fiscal impact of disaster scenarios on critical infrastructure and inform fiscal policy and infrastructure investment decisions in disaster risk reduction. • 2.2 The losses and damages data is used in Kiribati to develop an analytical report as an input for financial frameworks. • 2.3 A Hot spot analysis of critical infrastructure and services in Timor-Leste.

Project Approach and Methodology (Word limit 1000)	The analytical framework and basis for the approach and methodology for this project will be the structure of the new Disaster Loss Tracking System (DTS) and its roll-out. Aware of the emerging user needs and the existence of modern solutions, UNDRR partnered with UNDP and WMO to develop a new hazardous event and disaster losses and damages tracking system. The new system will replace the existing DesInventar with a more comprehensive and interoperable tracking system that will cover both hazardous events, as well as disaggregated losses and damages at localized scales. The new system will be synergized with the WMO-approved Cataloguing Hazardous Event methodology. This will help link weather observations and hazardous events with related impacts/losses and damages information and their cascading impacts. Linkages and enhanced collaboration between the National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs) and the National Hydro-Meteorological Services (NHMS) will extend the losses and damages data value chain to support improved and new analytical options. The new DTS will be based on the 7 targets and 38 indicators of the Sendai Framework Monitor, but not exclusively, and it will include considerations of tracking slow onset events and placing more emphasis on exposure and vulnerability data than current disaster loss databases such as Desinventar. Through consultations and capacity building of relevant stakeholders, UNDRR will focus in a first phase on fine-tuning the use and standardization of hazard and risk information aligned to the 2021 Hazard Classification and Taxonomy, endorsed by the International Science Council, WMO, and UNDRR. This step will provide a space to revise current consideration of hazards towards a multi-hazard and systemic risk perspective in the data collection and production of risk information tailored to the three target countries. A participatory assessment of the status of disaster losses and damages tracking, including capacities, current practices, methodologies, governance structures and platforms focusing on disaster loss and damage data with emphasis on critical infrastructure and services and economic losses (target C and D of the Sendai Framework) will support the contextualization of needs in terms of methodological support to enhance availability and quality of risk information and disaster loss and damage data. Aspects of disaggregation by gender, sex and income and how to produce and apply risk information that takes into consideration the differentiated impacts of disasters will be an important aspect of the project. Through technical support, the key gaps and currents needs in methodological approaches for the use of risk information for infrastructure and service sectors will be identified and methodologies will be developed together with the relevant sectors and stakeholders, tailored to the target countries. Existing practices of infrastructure damage estimation in respective countries and globally available methodologies such as PDNA/Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA) methodologies will be consulted in the development of the losses and damages accounting methodologies. Enhanced systems in Maldives, Kiribati and Timor-Leste for tracking data on disaster losses and damages will be a key output of the project. This will include the rollout of the new-generation DTS in at least two countries. On-the-job capacity building for government decision-makers, stakeholders (including at-risk groups) and private sector for the use of the methodologies and the DTS to collect, track and use disaster risk data and information for decision-making will be another major element of the project to ensure in-country ownership, continuity and sustainability of the disaster losses and damages tracking. Moreover, the project will strengthen evidence-based decision-making in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste through enhancing understanding of usability and application of disaster losses and damages data to risk inform sector planning and financing in critical infrastructure sectors. In Maldives, the government will be supported to use disaster losses and damages data to inform fiscal policy, decisions and investments in disaster risk reduction through national budget stress testing. This fiscal analysis evaluates the robustness of the government budget under various disaster and economic scenarios through catastrophe and macroeconomic models. Data from CDRI's Global Infrastructure Resilience Index (GIRI) will be used to develop disaster scenarios, which will then be integrated into macroeconomic models. The analysis involves simulating different financial shocks resulting from disaster scenarios. In this process, preventive investments, preparedness measures such as early warning systems, and disaster risk financing instruments will also be taken into account to assess their potential impact on government revenues, expenditures, debt levels, and overall fiscal health. In the absence of sufficient losses and damages data, Bayesian methods will be used to integrate expert assessments, historical disaster impacts, and proxy indicators from similar contexts. This approach will help update prior distributions with available data, allowing for a more robust estimation of the fiscal impacts of disasters on infrastructure and other assets. Additionally, Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) simulations will be applied to generate probabilistic distributions and improve uncertainty quantification in fiscal impact assessments.

Additionally, this stress test will help guide the effective allocation of resources to reduce potential risks. By leveraging disaster risk data, the national budget stress testing will support the government to develop a realistic fiscal plan based on different disaster scenarios. This plan will inform disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts, ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently to mitigate risks and strengthen budget resilience.

In Kiribati, the first phase will focus on strengthening collection and analysis of losses and damages data in critical infrastructure sectors through the newly rolled out DTS. This will improve the availability of impact data at the local levels and across different sectors. The losses and damages data will be used to develop an analytical report as an input for financial frameworks, supporting the government to enhance understanding of the usability of losses and damages data for critical infrastructure and financial frameworks.

In Timor-Leste, a hot spot analysis will be conducted to map and better understand the vulnerability of critical infrastructure network and services as the baseline for the future losses and damages accounting.

These data applications will showcase to government decision makers the practical value and use of disaster losses and damages data in strengthening resilience and risk-informed decision-making.

Project Expected Impacts (Word limit 500)	The project aims to significantly enhance the capacity of Kiribati, Maldives, and Timor-Leste to collect, manage, and utilize disaster risk information for critical infrastructure. The project focuses on improving the quality, availability, accessibility, and use of disaster risk data, which is essential for informed decision-making, planning and risk-informed investments. **Direct Impacts:** 1. Enhanced disaster-related statistics: The project will improve the availability of disaster-related statistics in critical infrastructure sectors across the three countries. By establishing and implementing standardized data collection and reporting mechanisms, the project will enable these countries to maintain more accurate and comprehensive records of disaster impacts, facilitating better planning and response strategies. 2. Improved economic loss assessment: The project will elaborate methodological approaches for estimating both past and potential economic losses due to infrastructure and service damage and disruptions caused by disasters. This will allow governments and stakeholders to better understand the financial implications of disasters, leading to more informed investments in DRR and climate adaptation measures. The budget stress testing in Maldives will be a tangible application of this. Integrating disaster losses and damages data into fiscal policy through the budget stress testing will enhance the Maldives' financial resilience, ensuring more strategic investments in disaster risk reduction and more effective resource allocation to mitigate disaster-related economic shocks. 3. Disaggregated data collection: The project will emphasize the collection and use of disaggregated data by sex, age, disability, and income. This will ensure that disaster risk assessments and response strategies are inclusive, addressing the specific vulnerabilities and needs of different population groups. By highlighting disparities in disaster impacts, the project will contribute to more targeted and effective interventions that benefit all segments of society, including marginalized and vulnerable populations. 4. Capacity building: The project will focus on enhancing local capacities in the collection, analysis, and use of disaster risk information. Training and capacity-building will be conducted for government officials and other stakeholders, ensuring that the knowledge and skills necessary for effective disaster risk management are sustainably embedded within the countries. **Indirect Impacts:** 1. The availability and maturity of data on losses and damages in the infrastructure sector in countries will contribute to existing and future analytical modelling to better understand resilience of infrastructure sectors, such as the Global Infrastructure Risk Model and Resilience Index (GIRI) developed by CDRI. 2. Long-term resilience: By improving the quality and use of disaster risk information, the project will contribute to the long-term resilience of critical infrastructure in Kiribati, Maldives, and Timor-Leste. This, in turn, will reduce the vulnerability of these countries to future disasters, ensuring more stable economic and social development. 3. Leveraging infrastructure investments: The availability of high-quality disaster risk information will make it easier for these countries to attract and leverage investments in resilient infrastructure. Potential investors, including international donors and financial institutions, will have greater confidence in funding infrastructure projects that are designed with a strong understanding of local disaster risks. 4. Enhanced Decision-Making: Decision-makers will be better equipped to allocate resources effectively, prioritize infrastructure projects that offer the greatest resilience benefits, and integrate DRR considerations into national and local development plans. This will lead to more strategic investments and policies that are aligned with the specific needs and vulnerabilities of each country. The project is expected to directly benefit over 1 million people across Kiribati, Maldives, and Timor-Leste. These benefits will be particularly significant for communities that are most vulnerable to disasters, including those living in coastal areas where critical infrastructure is concentrated. Indirectly, the entire population of these countries will benefit from the strengthened resilience of infrastructure and improved disaster preparedness.

Project Alignment/Complementarity with Global, Regional & National Commitments (Word limit 500)	**Kiribati's Sendai Framework midterm review** highlights institutional challenges in data sharing, as there is no coordination mechanism among agencies for critical climate and disaster information. Population censuses occur every five years, but data collection and analysis capacities need strengthening, and investment in data management is crucial. Most data initiatives are short-term and project-driven. The Kiribati Integrated Vulnerability Assessment database, used by NDMO, is costly and requires operational support, especially for deployment to outer islands. Island Disaster Committees rely on NEMO for assistance during disasters, but there is no capacity to assess the monetary value of disaster impacts, including on infrastructure, due to a lack of baseline asset values. **Timor-Leste's Sendai Framework mid-term** review highlights the weaknesses of risk knowledge in its availability and applicability. Currently, disaster related statistics are not collected systematically due to lack of standards and human resources capacity. Data on human casualties lacks the details on the population with unique vulnerability such as persons with disabilities, women, and older persons. Disaster loss in economic terms is not accounted for systematically, unless there is a large-scale disaster that triggers post-disaster needs assessment. The state/progress of early warning systems has not been holistically monitored. **Maldives' national development plan** emphasizes the importance of reinforcing knowledge of climate change and disaster impacts, particularly on the economy. The government identified gaps in national climate and disaster risk information, loss and damage data, and vulnerability data for critical infrastructure. Maldives has started developing tools for household-level loss and damage data collection but has not yet developed tools for infrastructure loss and damage reporting. This project will establish methodologies and build capacity for data collection and use. Moreover, the IRIS-funded, UNDP-supported infrastructure capacity-building program focuses on local officials, ensuring national entities are aware of loss and damage data collection for infrastructure. Maldives' EW4All Roadmap highlights the need for more disability and gender-inclusive risk information, supported by including at-risk communities in data collection and focusing on the impact on these when infrastructure is damaged or lost. The Roadmap further includes the roll-out of the DTS.
Project Contribution to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction targets (Word limit 500)	UNDRR is the custodian of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and supports countries in its implementation, monitoring and review of progress, including through the Sendai Framework Monitor. UNDRR continuously support countries to enhance reporting in all the targets and indicators of the Sendai Framework. Target D (substantial reduction of disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of essential services) will be the focus of this project, which is very timely considering that together with target C (reduction of direct economic losses), is one the most underreported targets. UNDRR, together with WMO, is also the co-lead of the EW4All initiative, of which Maldives and Kiribati are part of the first cohort of 10 countries in the region. Within the framework of the EW4All initiative, UNDRR is also working with Timor-Leste to reinforce early warning systems and reporting of target G. This project will then focus on target D as priority and will also contribute to target G of the Sendai Framework in the three targeted countries. This project will also support the three countries in enhancing their target D reporting efforts by providing the necessary data for reporting on target D and increasing capacity to do report in the future.

Project Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) plan (Word limit 500)	Based on ABAS' call for providing appropriate gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive facilities and infrastructure for safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene, and waste management systems and in line with the UNDRR Work Plan 2023-2025, which emphasizes the need to support countries to increase the availability of disaggregated data, the project will incorporate gender equality and social inclusion considerations. It will focus on enhancing capacities for the collection and use of disaggregated data (e.g. by sex, age, disability and income) to produce risk information that can inform decision making in the infrastructure and service sectors and for early warning systems. Moreover, the project will promote provisions that ensure the meaningful participation of diverse stakeholders, including women, across the implementation of the objectives on data governance, including assessments of practices, methodologies and structures; identification of gaps and needs to reinforce methodological approaches; and development of methodologies. The project will further include gender equality and social inclusion in capacity building activities to increase stakeholders' awareness and knowledge to the importance of GEDSI and the needs of different population groups. Special considerations will be made to ensure that peer-learning activities are attended by women and persons with disabilities, to the extent possible.
Project Sustainability strategy (Word limit 500)	National ownership is ensured through the direct involvement and capacity building of the Sendai Framework Focal Points, the UNDRR's most important and long-established government contacts in the countries, and through the involvement of related governance structures for data collection and sharing. The successful project design and implementation relies on the direct involvement through consultations and capacity building in all stages of relevant sectors from infrastructure, disaster management, climate change, gender equality and others. These stakeholders will be part of the assessment of current methodologies and practices related to risk information (with focus on infrastructure), the design and application of contextualized methodologies and the capacity building related to its application. Also, through the facilitation of peer learning exchanges among the three targeted countries, a "community of practice" will be established within the countries to continue the exchange at the technical level beyond the scope of the project. UNDRR, though its continuous mandate for the implementation of the Sendai Framework and its related Sendai Framework Monitor will ensure continuity of the project outputs, including through visibility and promotion in regional spaces such as the Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction (APMCDRR) and the Asia-Pacific Scientific and Technical Advisory Group (AP-STAG) and global spaces as the Technical Expert Forum on Disaster Loss Data held yearly by UNDRR.

Project Implementation (Word Limit 500)	The project will be managed by UNDRR Risk Management Officers: • Timor-Leste will be covered by Risk Knowledge Officers responsible for Timor-Leste, including one staff member based in the country and supported by other local staff based in Timor-Leste. • Maldives will be covered by the Risk Knowledge Officer covering Maldives, supported by the Economic Affairs Officer and local staff based in Maldives. • Kiribati will be covered by the Risk Knowledge Officer for the Pacific, supported by local staff based in Kiribati. Further support and technical guidance will be provided by the UNDRR Gender Advisor and Disability Inclusion Advisor based at the Regional Office for Asia-Pacific. **Key stakeholders:** NDMA, Climate Change Ministries, and national statistics office: • Contribute to the assessment existing practices, tools, governance structures methodologies for disaster loss data collection and use; • Contribute to the overall methodology for data collection and use of risk information; • Contribute to the design of specific methodologies to address target D data (focus on infrastructure) Support coordination with other sectors. Kiribati: • Water: Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agriculture Development (MELAD); • Health: Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS); • Education: Ministry of Education (ME). Maldives: Transport: • Line Ministry - Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation (sea and land transport regulator also); • Regulator - Maldives Civil Aviation Authority; • Service Provider - Maldives Transport and Contracting Company (Land and Sea), Buses and Ferry; • Service Provider - Maldives Airports Company Limited (main airport); • Service Provider - Maldives Ports Limited (all ports); • Service Provider - Island Aviation Services manages "Maldivian" / National Carrier. Power: • Line Ministry - Ministry of Climate Change, Environment, Energy and Water; • Regulator - Utilities Regulatory Authority; • Service Provider - State Electric Company Limited - STELCO (Male City and other islands); • Service Provider - FENAKA (Inter- Atoll Service provider). Telecommunications: • Line Ministry - Ministry of Homeland Security and Technology; • Regulator - Telecommunication Authority of Maldives; • Service Provider - Dhiraagu and Ooredoo. Financing/budget stress testing: • Ministry of Finance Timor Leste: • Transport/Roads: (Ministry of Public Works, Directorate-General of Roads, Bridges, and Flood Control (DGRBFC); • Health: (Ministry of Health and Ambulance Service); • Water: (Ministry of Public Works - including Bee Timor-Leste, Empresa Pública - public utility company for water). Gender Equality and Social Welfare Ministries and Offices: • Contribute to the assessment existing practices, tools, governance structures methodologies for disaster loss data collection and use, with focus on existing mechanisms to ensure the availability of disaggregated data; • Contribute to the overall methodology for data collection and use of risk information, including how to enhance the availability of disaggregated data;

	• Contribute to the design of specific methodologies to address target D data (focus on infrastructure) for the considerations of the use of disaggregated data. Met services • Contribute to the assessment existing practices, tools, governance structures methodologies for disaster loss data collection and use, with focus on existing mechanisms to ensure the availability of disaggregated data; • Contribute to the overall methodology for data collection and use of risk information; • Contribute to the design of specific methodologies to address target G data for the considerations of the use of disaggregated data. Development partners, including World Bank, ADB, UNOPS, UNDP, JICA, etc. • Contribute to the gap analysis and assessments, and the prioritization of key infrastructure assets; • Contribute to the development/consolidation and validation of losses and damages estimation methodologies.
Project Timeline (Word Limit 500)	See separate Gantt Chart
Project Procurement plan	No procurement for a value for more USD 100,000 foreseen for this project.

SDG Targets

Target	Description
Main Goals	
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
TARGET_9.a	9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
TARGET_11.5	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
Secondary Goals	
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
TARGET_5.5	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts2	
TARGET_13.1	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

SDG Indicators

Indicator Code	Description
No data available.	

Contribution to SDGs

Participating Organization	% TARGET_11.5	% TARGET_13.1	% TARGET_5.5	% TARGET_9.a	% Total
UNDRR	30	20	20	30	100

Total contribution by target	**30**	**20**	**20**	**30**	
Project contribution to SDG by target	**30**	**20**	**20**	**30**	**100**

Project Results

Outcome	Output	Description
Enhanced systems and capacities in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste to systematically track disaster losses and damages in critical infrastructure sectors.		Enhanced systems and capacities in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste to systematically track disaster losses and damages in critical infrastructure sectors.
	1.1: Assessment of the status of disaster losses and damages tracking in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste in targeted critical infrastructure sectors.	1.1: Assessment of the status of disaster losses and damages tracking in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste in targeted critical infrastructure sectors, including with a focus on early warning systems and data disaggregated by sex, age, disability and income.

Outcome	Output	Description			
	Activities				
	Title	**Description**	**Lead Participating Organization**	**Participating Organization**	**Other Organizations**
	1.1.1: Desk review of disaster losses and damages tracking	1.1.1: Desk review of disaster losses and damages tracking, including data collection protocols	UNDRR - United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction		
	1.1.2: Stakeholder consultations	1.1.2: Stakeholder consultations, including with governments, decision-makers and technical personnel in the targeted critical infrastructure sectors and other stakeholder groups representing women, persons with disabilities, and other groups who may be at greater disaster risk	UNDRR - United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction		
	1.1.3 Conduct an initial survey on knowledge, capacities, practices gaps, and needs in tracking disaster losses and damages on critical infrastructure, services, early warning systems and the use of disaggregated data.	Conduct an initial survey on knowledge, capacities, practices gaps, and needs in tracking disaster losses and damages on critical infrastructure, services, early warning systems and the use of disaggregated data among governments, decision-makers and technical personnel in the targeted critical infrastructure sectors, and other relevant stakeholders in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste at the beginning of the project.	UNDRR - United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction		
	1.2 Enhanced systems for tracking disaster losses and damages data, including the rollout of the new-generation DTS in at least two countries.	1.2 Enhanced systems for tracking disaster losses and damages data, including the rollout of the new-generation DTS in at least two countries.			
	Activities				
	Title	**Description**	**Lead Participating Organization**	**Participating Organization**	**Other Organizations**
	1.2.1 Enhance disaster losses and damages tracking systems in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste	1.2.1 Enhance disaster losses and damages tracking systems in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste, including the roll out of the new-generation DTS in at least two countries.	UNDRR - United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction		

Outcome	Output	Description
	1.3 On-the-job training for different government agencies' decision-makers, emergency services, infrastructure and service companies, technology providers, civil society and other stakeholders on collecting, tracking, sharing and using disaster L&D data.	On-the-job training for different government agencies' decision-makers, emergency services, infrastructure and service companies, technology providers, civil society and other stakeholders on collecting, tracking, sharing and using disaster losses and damages data.

Activities

Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
1.3.1 Workshops/trainings /simulation exercises (desktop) for ministries, decision-makers and technical personnel in critical infrastructure sectors and other stakeholders	1.3.1 Conduct workshops/trainings /simulation exercises (desktop) for ministries, decision-makers and technical personnel in critical infrastructure sectors and other stakeholders (including at-risk groups) on methodologies and protocols to collect, track and share disaster risk data and information for critical infrastructure and services, and with a focus on data disaggregated by sex, age, disability and income	UNDRR - United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction		
1.3.2 Conduct a survey on knowledge, capacities, practices gaps, and needs in tracking disaster losses and damages on critical infrastructure, services, early warning systems and the use of disaggregated data	1.3.2 Conduct a survey on knowledge, capacities, practices gaps, and needs in tracking disaster losses and damages on critical infrastructure, services, early warning systems and the use of disaggregated data among governments, decision-makers and technical personnel in the targeted critical infrastructure sectors, and other relevant stakeholders in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste at the end of the project	UNDRR - United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction		

Outcome	Output	Description
Strengthened evidence-based decision-making in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste through enhancing understanding of usability and application of disaster losses and damages data to risk inform sector planning and financing in infrastructure sectors.		Strengthened evidence-based decision-making in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste through enhancing understanding of usability and application of disaster losses and damages data to risk inform sector planning and financing in critical infrastructure sectors.
	2.1 In Maldives, national budget stress testing to analyze the fiscal impact of disaster scenarios on critical infrastructure and inform fiscal policy and infrastructure investment decisions in disaster risk reduction.	In Maldives, national budget stress testing to analyze the fiscal impact of disaster scenarios on critical infrastructure and inform fiscal policy and infrastructure investment decisions in disaster risk reduction.

Activities

Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
2.1.1 Budget stress testing	2.1.1 Budget stress testing: a) Collection of relevant data for catastrophe (CAT) and macroeconomic models. b) Development of the macro-economic model and CAT model. c) Running and validating the models, using losses and damages data, to the extent possible.) d) Model results that include losses and damages data will be interpreted and used in planning and policy development processes for critical infrastructure sectors. e) Provision of training on the models and interpretation of results to support planning and policy formulation in critical infrastructure sectors.	UNDRR - United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction		

	2.2 In Kiribati, the losses and damages data used to develop an analytical report as an input for financial frameworks.	In Kiribati, the losses and damages data used to develop an analytical report as an input for financial frameworks.

Outcome	Output	Description
	Activities	

Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
2.2.1 Support the government to enhance understanding of the usability of losses and damages data for critical infrastructure and financial frameworks		UNDRR - United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction		

Outcome	Output	Description
	2.3 In Timor-Leste, hot spot analysis to map critical infrastructure and services.	In Timor-Leste, hot spot analysis to map critical infrastructure and services.

Activities

Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
2.3.1 Map hot spots of critical infrastructure network and services.		UNDRR - United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction		

Signature Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
No signature indicators available.												

Imported Fund Outcome / Output Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
No fund indicators available.												

Project Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
Increase in reporting on target D in the Sendai Framework Monitor in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste.		Increase in reporting on target D in the Sendai Framework Monitor in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste.	Sendai Framework Monitor and snapshot report	Other	At closure	Country	Text	Reporting in past 5 years: Kiribati: Limited (1 year reported); Maldives: No reporting; Timor-Leste: No reporting	0	Increased reporting for at least 2 years in each country	2027	**O**: ec sy ar ca s i Ki M ar Ti Le sy ca tr di lo ar da in in tu se
	No components available.											
Percentage of governments, decision-makers and technical personnel in the infrastructure sectors and other stakeholders reporting an increased knowledge and capacity to collect, track and share disaster risk data and information		Percentage of governments, decision-makers and technical personnel in the critical infrastructure sectors and other stakeholders in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste reporting an increased knowledge and capacity to collect, track and share disaster risk data and information for decision-making.	Results of survey before and at the end of project	Capacity	At closure	Global	Text	Initial survey	2025	30% increase from initial survey value	2027	**O**: ec sy ar ca s i Ki M ar Ti Le sy ca tr di lo ar da in in tu se
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
Number of analytical reports or policy guidance using disaster loss and damage data in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste.		Number of analytical reports or policy guidance using disaster loss and damage data in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste.	Budget stress test, hot spot analysis, analytical report	Policy	At closure	Global	Number	0	2025	2	2027	**O** : he ev -b de m in Ki M ar Ti Le th er g ur nc us ar ap or di lo ar da da ris in se pl ar fir in in tu se
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
Evidence of existing platforms /systems /repositories related to disaster losses and damages accounting/tracking		Evidence of existing platforms/systems/repositories related to disaster losses and damages accounting/tracking in the water, health and education sectors in Kiribati; transport, power and telecommunications sectors in Maldives; and health and transport sectors and early warning infrastructure in Timor-Leste.	Availability of drafts and publication of final assessment reports	Other	At closure	Global	Text	In Maldives and Timor Leste, knowledge of different platforms in place but need of systematizing analysis about their interconnections, functionalities and applications with focus on critical infrastructure. In Kiribati, there are some national and regional level information management systems which require further enhancement to collect robust losses and damages data.	2025	2 overall assessments covering all the indicators below (the assessment for Timor Leste will be done with another project (ASWCREWS Timor Leste): Systematic knowledge of existing disaster loss data platforms for the water, health and education sectors in Kiribati; transport, power and telecommunications sectors in Maldives; and health and transp	2027	**O** ec sy ar ca s Ki M ar Ti Le sy ca tr di lo ar da in in tu se **O** 1. As nt st di lo ar da tr in Ki M ar Ti Le ta cr in tu se

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
										ort sectors and early warning infrastructure in Timor-Leste, their interconnections, functionalities and applications in Maldives, Timor Leste and Kiribati.		
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
Level of disaggregation of disaster losses and damages in critical infrastructure sectors.		Level of disaggregation of disaster losses and damages in the water, health and education sectors in Kiribati; transport, power and telecommunications sectors in Maldives; and health and transport sectors and early warning infrastructure in Timor-Leste.	Availability of drafts and publication of final assessment reports	Other	At closure	Global	Text	Disaggregated data is not collected systematically	2025	2 overall assessments covering all the indicators below (the assessment for Timor Leste will be done with another project (ASWCREWS Timor Leste): Detailed information on the level of disaggregation and challenges for its collection, analysis and use in the water, health and education sectors in Kiribati; transport, power and telecommunications sector	2027	**O** ec sy ar ca s i Ki M ar Ti Le sy ca tr di lo ar da in in tu se **O** 1. As nt st di lo ar da tr in Ki M ar Ti Le ta cr in tu se

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
										s in Maldives; and health and transport sectors and early warning infrastructure in Timor-Leste.		
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
Evidence of existing methodologies for valuation of disaster losses and damages in critical infrastructure sectors.		Evidence of existing methodologies for valuation of disaster losses and damages in the water, health and education sectors in Kiribati; transport, power and telecommunications sectors in Maldives; and health and transport sectors and early warning infrastructure in Timor-Leste.	Availability of drafts and publication of final assessment reports	Other	At closure	Global	Text	Valuation methodologies related to critical infrastructure not systematized and used	2025	2 overall assessments covering all the indicators below (the assessment for Timor Leste will be done with another project (ASWCREWS Timor Leste): Mapping of existing and missing valuation methodologies in the water, health and education sectors in Kiribati; transport, power and telecommunications sectors in Maldives; and health and transport	2027	**O** ec sy ar ca s i Ki M ar Ti Le sy ca tr di lo ar da in in tu se **O** 1. As nt st di lo ar da tr in Ki M ar Ti Le ta cr in tu se

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
										sectors and early warning infrastructure in Timor-Leste.		
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
Evidence of existing protocols for data collection, sharing and analysis of disaster losses and damages in critical infrastructure sectors.		Evidence of existing protocols for data collection, sharing and analysis of disaster losses and damages in the water, health and education sectors in Kiribati; transport, power and telecommunications sectors in Maldives; and health and transport sectors and early warning infrastructure in Timor-Leste.	Availability of drafts and publication of final assessment reports	Other	At closure	Global	Text	Protocols for data collection not systematically available and used	2025	2 overall assessments covering all the indicators below (the assessment for Timor Leste will be done with another project (ASWCREWS Timor Leste): Mapping of existing protocols for data collection in the water, health and education sectors in Kiribati; transport, power and telecommunications sectors in Maldives; and health and transport sectors and	2027	**O** : ec sy ar ca s i Ki M ar Ti Le sy ca tr di lo ar da in in tu se **O** 1. As nt st di lo ar da tr in Ki M ar Ti Le ta cr in tu se

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
										early warning infrastructure in Timor-Leste.		
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
Level of understanding of the functionalities of the disaster losses and damages tracking system for critical infrastructure sectors.		Level of understanding of the functionalities of the disaster losses and damages tracking system for the water, health and education sectors in Kiribati; transport, power and telecommunications sectors in Maldives; and health and transport sectors and early warning infrastructure in Timor-Leste.	Availability of DTS	Capacity	At closure	Global	Text	0 in all the indicators as the system will be rolled out	2025	Increased understanding of the functionalities of the disaster losses and damages tracking system for the water, health and education sectors in Kiribati; transport, power and telecommunications sectors in Maldives; and health and transport sectors and early warning infrastructure in Timor-Leste.	2027	**O** ec sy ar ca s Ki M ar Ti Le sy ca tr di lo ar da da in th rc th ge n at tw cc
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
Number of trainings/ orientations in the use of the system, input of the data and application of the valuation methodologies for critical infrastructure sectors.		Number of trainings/orientations in the use of the system, input of the data and application of the valuation methodologies for in the water, health and education sectors in Kiribati; transport, power and telecommunications sectors in Maldives; and health and transport sectors and early warning infrastructure in Timor-Leste.	Availability of DTS	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	At least 1 training per country in the use of the system for the water, health and education sectors in Kiribati; transport, power and telecommunications sectors in Maldives; and health and transport sectors and early warning infrastructure in Timor-Leste.	2027	**O** : ec sy ar ca s i Ki M ar Ti Le sy ca tr di lo ar da in th ro th ge n at tw co
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
Number of trainings/ simulations on the applications for the information emerging from the analysis of the disaster losses and damages for critical infrastructure sectors.		Number of trainings/simulations on the applications for the information emerging from the analysis of the disaster losses and damages for the water, health and education sectors in Kiribati; transport, power and telecommunications sectors in Maldives; and health and transport sectors and early warning infrastructure in Timor-Leste.	Availability of DTS	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	At least 1 training per country in the application of the data for the water, health and education sectors in Kiribati; transport, power and telecommunications sectors in Maldives; and health and transport sectors and early warning infrastructure in Timor-Leste.	2027	**O** ec sy ar ca s Ki M ar Ti Le sy ca tr di lo ar da da in th rc th ge n at tw cc
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
Number of trainings in target countries in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste.		Number of trainings in target countries in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste.	Workshop reports and notes	Capacity	At closure	Global	Number	0	2025	Min 2 per countr y	2027	**O** : ec sy ar ca s Ki M ar Ti Le sy ca tr di lo ar da in in tu se **O** 1. th tr fo di g er ag de m er cy se in tu se cc es te gy pr , c sc ar ot st er cc , t sh ar us di L& da
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
Simulation exercises (desktop) demonstrate enhanced knowledge and capacities to track disaster losses in the targeted critical infrastructure sectors in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste.		Simulation exercises (desktop) demonstrate enhanced knowledge and capacities to track disaster losses in the targeted critical infrastructure sectors in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste.	Scenario and report of the simulation exercise	Capacity	At closure	Global	Number	0	2025	At least 1 per country	2027	**O** ec sy ar ca s Ki M ar Ti Le sy ca tr di lo ar da in in tu se **O** 1. th tr fo di g er a d m er cy se in tu se c es te g pr , c sc ar ot st er c , t sh ar us di L da
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
Number of stakeholders (decision makers, Govt officials, private entities, CSOs) who attended the training (data disaggregated by sex) in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste.		Number of stakeholders (decision makers, Govt officials, private entities, CSOs) who attended the training (data disaggregated by sex) in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste. (Attendees of multiple trainings (see indicators 2.1.3. and 2.2.3) will only be counted once).	Attendance sheet, minutes, training register	Capacity	At closure	Global	Number	0	2025	30	2027	**O** : ec sy ar ca s i Ki M ar Ti Le sy ca tr di lo ar da in in tu se **O** 1. th tr fo di g er ag de m er cy se in tu se cc es te gy pr , c sc ar ot st er cc , t sh ar us di L& da
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
Women and disability led organizations participate in the trainings in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste.		Women and disability led organizations participate in the trainings in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste.	Survey + report focusing on participation and contribution from women and disability led organizations in the trainings	Capacity	At closure	Global	Number	0	2025	At least 6 in total	2027	**O** **:** ec sy ar ca s i Ki M ar Ti Le sy ca tr di lo ar da in in tu se **O** 1. th tr fo di g er a d m er cy se in tu se c es te g pr , c sc ar ot st er c , t sh ar us di L da
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
The fiscal impacts of best- and worst-case disaster scenarios on relevant budget items assessed in Maldives.		The fiscal impacts of best- and worst-case disaster scenarios on relevant budget items—through their effects on critical infrastructure investments in the transport, power and telecommunications sectors—assessed in Maldives over a five-year period using macro-fiscal modelling tools, including CAT models or other relevant instruments	Budget stress test reports, workshop and stake holder meetings	Policy	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	At least two disaster scenarios (best- and worst-case) using CAT models or other relevant tools, and to generate five-year fiscal impact projections on at least three major budget categories through their effects on critical infrastructure investments in the transport, power and telecommunications sectors.	2027	**O** : he ev -b de m in Ki M ar Ti Le th er g ur nc us ar ap or di lo ar da da ris in se pl ar fir in in tu se **O** 2. M na bu st te ar th im di sc or in tu in fis po ar in tu in nt de in di ris re .

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
Number of capacity-building activities or trainings conducted to strengthen institutional understanding of disaster scenario analysis and its integration into planning and budgeting processes for critical infrastructure investments in Maldives.		Number of capacity-building activities or trainings conducted in Maldives to strengthen institutional understanding of disaster scenario analysis and its integration into planning and budgeting processes for critical infrastructure investments in the transport, power and telecommunications sectors.	Budget stress test reports, workshop and stake holder meetings	Capacity	At closure	Country	Text	0	2025	Two trainings in Maldives targeting the transport, power and telecommunications different infrastructure sectors to strengthen institutional understanding of disaster scenario analysis and its integration into planning and budgeting processes.	2027	**O** : he ev -b de m in Ki M ar Ti Le th er g ur nc us ar ap or di lo ar da da ris in se pl ar fir in in tu se **O** 2. M na bu st te ar th im di sc or in tu in fis po ar in tu in nt de in di ris re .

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
Number of stakeholders trained in Maldives in various capacity building activities and trainings (data disaggregated by sex). (Attendees of multiple trainings (see indicators 1.3.3. and 2.2.3) will only be counted once).		Number of stakeholders trained in Maldives in various capacity building activities and trainings (data disaggregated by sex). (Attendees of multiple trainings (see indicators 1.3.3. and 2.2.3) will only be counted once).	Budget stress test reports, workshop and stake holder meetings	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	30	2027	**O** **:** he ev -b de m in Ki M ar Ti Le th er g ur nc us ar ap or di lo ar da da ris in se pl ar fir in in tu se **O** 2. M na bu st te ar th im di sc or in tu in fis pc ar in tu in nt de in di ris re .

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
	No components available.											
Gaps in loss and damage data related to resilient critical infrastructure investments are identified in the water, health and education key sectors in Kiribati to inform a financing framework.		Gaps in loss and damage data related to resilient critical infrastructure investments are identified in the water, health and education key sectors in Kiribati to inform a financing framework. Note: This indicator will be built on ongoing work by different partners to reinforce DRR financing in the Pacific.	Draft or final versions of the analytical report on D&L component required for financing framework for critical infrastructures. Policy briefs referencing loss and damage data	Policy	At closure	Country	Text	0	2025	Gaps in loss and damage data related to resilient critical infrastructure investments identified in at least two key sectors (water, health and/or education), as a basis for developing a financing framework.	2027	**O** : he ev -b de m in Ki M ar Ti Le th er g ur nc us ar ap or di lo ar da da ris in se pl ar fir in in tu se **O** 2. Ki th lo ar da da us de ar ar re ar fo fir fr ks
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
Number of trainings, orientations, or consultations conducted on the use of disaster loss and damage data in the water, health and education sectors in the development of financial frameworks in Kiribati.		Number of trainings, orientations, or consultations conducted on the use of disaster loss and damage data in the water, health and education sectors in the development of financial frameworks in Kiribati. Note: This indicator will be built on ongoing work by different partners to reinforce DRR financing in the Pacific.	Draft or final versions of the analytical report on D&L component required for financing framework for critical infrastructures. Policy briefs referencing loss and damage data	Capacity	At closure	Country	Text	0	2025	Two capacity development trainings on the use of disaster loss and damage data in the water, health and education sectors in the development of financial frameworks.	2027	**O** : he ev -b de m in Ki M ar Ti Le th er g ur nc us ar ap or di lo ar da da ris in se pl ar fir in in tu se **O** 2. Ki th lo ar da da us de ar ar re ar fo fir fr ks
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
Number of stakeholders trained on the use of disaster loss and damage data in Kiribati (data disaggregated by sex). (Attendees of multiple trainings (see indicators 1.3.3. and 2.1.3) will only be counted once).		Number of stakeholders trained on the use of disaster loss and damage data in Kiribati (data disaggregated by sex). (Attendees of multiple trainings (see indicators 1.3.3. and 2.1.3) will only be counted once). Note: This indicator will be built on ongoing work by different partners to reinforce DRR financing in the Pacific.	Draft or final versions of the analytical report on D&L component required for financing framework for critical infrastructures. Policy briefs referencing loss and damage data	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	20	2027	**O** **:** he ev -b de m in Ki M ar Ti Le th er g ur nc us ar ap or di lo ar da da ris in se pl ar fir in in tu se **O** 2. Ki th lo ar da da us de ar ar re ar fo fir fra ks
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
Mapping of health, transport, and early warning infrastructure and analysis based on their exposure to hazardous events and vulnerability of the population in Timor-Leste.		Mapping of health, transport, and early warning infrastructure and analysis based on their exposure to hazardous events and vulnerability of the population in Timor-Leste.	Mapping, consultation and workshop records	Policy	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	One mapping	2027	**O** **:** he ev -b de m in Ki M ar Ti Le th er g ur nc us ar ap or di lo ar da da ris in se pl ar fir in in tu se **O** 2. Ti Le sp ar to cr in tu se
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
Hot spots analyzed on the vulnerability of infrastructure network and population in Timor-Leste.		Hot spots analyzed on the vulnerability of infrastructure network and population in Timor-Leste.	Mapping, consultation and workshop records	Policy	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	One hotspot analysis	2027	**O** he ev -b de m in Ki M ar Ti Le th er g ur nc us ar ap or di lo ar da da ris in se pl ar fir in in tu se **O** 2. Ti Le sp ar to cr in tu se
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
Knowledge of criticality of specific locations and assets (health, transport, and early warning infrastructure sectors) generated in Timor-Leste.		Knowledge of criticality of specific locations and assets (health, transport and early warning infrastructure sectors) generated in Timor-Leste.	Mapping, consultation and workshop records	Capacity	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	One orientation/training on the interpretation of the hotspot analysis	2027	**O** he ev -b de m in Ki M ar Ti Le th er g ur nc us ar ap or di lo ar da da ris in se pl ar fir in in tu se **O** 2. Ti Le sp ar to cr in tu se
	No components available.											

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Li O /
Investment options for resilient health, transport, and early warning infrastructure explored in Timor-Leste.		Investment options for resilient health, transport, and early warning infrastructure explored in Timor-Leste.	Mapping, consultation and workshop records	Investment	At closure	Country	Number	0	2025	One analysis of the Investment options for resilient health, transport, and early warning infrastructure explored.	2027	**O** : he ev -b de m in Ki M ar Ti Le th er g ur nc us ar ap or di lo ar da da ris in se pl ar fir in in tu se **O** 2. Ti Le sp ar to cr in tu se
	No components available.											

Risks

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
Changing political and/or economic conditions and stability	• Political	Medium	Unlikely	Major	Activities will need to be planned with certain flexibility in mind and contingency plans	

Occurrence of disaster event that may divert government and stakeholders' priorities	• Social and Environmental	Medium	Possible	Major	Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste could be impacted by a disaster that may delay project implementation. Project implementation is over 48 months to mitigate concentration on period that coincides with seasonal hazards, such as cyclone season in the Pacific region.	
Lack of stakeholder engagement	• Strategic	Medium	Unlikely	Major	Insufficient stakeholder engagement could result in limited buy-in, inadequate input, and decreased support from key stakeholders. To mitigate this risk, it is important to develop a stakeholder engagement plan that outlines the strategies for involving relevant stakeholders. Personnel in-countries is also a key risk mitigation measure. Established contacts and regular interactions with stakeholders in the three target countries help to enhance stakeholder understanding and engagement; this will be complemented with consultations, workshops, and capacity-building during the project period. By actively involving stakeholders throughout the project, their perspectives can be incorporated into the decision-making process, increasing ownership and ensuring project success.	
Refocus of UNDRR Strategic Framework 2026-2030 away from risk knowledge and infrastructure	• Operational	Low	Rare	Moderate	Institutional thematic anchor of UNDRR as co-lead of the EW4All initiative and pillar lead on risk knowledge; significant gaps identified in data and data governance in Sendai Framework Midterm Review to ensure continued thematic focus of UNDRR beyond current Strategic Framework	UNDRR

Budget by UNSDG Categories: Over all

Budget Lines	UNDRR (7%) *	Total
1. Staff and other personnel	$463,882.00	$463,882.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	$19,000.00	$19,000.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation		$0.00
4. Contractual services	$173,000.00	$173,000.00
5. Travel	$45,000.00	$45,000.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts		$0.00
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs		$0.00
Project Costs Sub Total	**$700,882.00**	**$700,882.00**
8. Indirect Support Costs	$49,061.74	$49,061.74
Total	**$749,943.74**	**$749,943.74**

Budget by UNSDG Categories: 2025

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year *	Description	UNDRR (7%) *	Total
1. Staff and other personnel	2025		$135,298.92	$135,298.92

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year *	Description	UNDRR (7%) *	Total
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2025		$5,541.67	$5,541.67
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2025			$0.00
4. Contractual services	2025		$50,458.33	$50,458.33
5. Travel	2025		$13,125.00	$13,125.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2025			$0.00
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2025			$0.00
Project Costs Sub Total			**$204,423.92**	**$204,423.92**
8. Indirect Support Costs			$14,309.67	$14,309.67
Total			**$218,733.59**	**$218,733.59**

Budget by UNSDG Categories: 2026

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year *	Description	UNDRR (7%) *	Total
1. Staff and other personnel	2026		$231,941.00	$231,941.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2026		$9,500.00	$9,500.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2026			$0.00
4. Contractual services	2026		$86,500.00	$86,500.00
5. Travel	2026		$22,500.00	$22,500.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2026			$0.00
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2026			$0.00
Project Costs Sub Total			**$350,441.00**	**$350,441.00**
8. Indirect Support Costs			$24,530.87	$24,530.87
Total			**$374,971.87**	**$374,971.87**

Budget by UNSDG Categories: 2027

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year *	Description	UNDRR (7%) *	Total
1. Staff and other personnel	2027		$96,642.08	$96,642.08
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2027		$3,958.33	$3,958.33
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2027			$0.00
4. Contractual services	2027		$36,041.67	$36,041.67
5. Travel	2027		$9,375.00	$9,375.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2027			$0.00
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2027			$0.00
Project Costs Sub Total			**$146,017.08**	**$146,017.08**
8. Indirect Support Costs			$10,221.20	$10,221.20
Total			**$156,238.28**	**$156,238.28**

Performance-based Tranches Breakdown

Tranche			Total
Tranche 1	UNDRR (20%)	$149,988.75	$149,988.75
Tranche 2	UNDRR (50%)	$374,971.87	$374,971.87
Tranche 3	UNDRR (30%)	$224,983.12	$224,983.12
			$749,943.74

Results based budget

Outcome *	Output *	Activity *	Agency *	Budget (USD) *
Enhanced systems and capacities in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste to systematically track disaster losses and damages in critical infrastructure sectors.			**Sub Total**	**$475,218.03**
	1.1: Assessment of the status of disaster losses and damages tracking in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste in targeted critical infrastructure sectors.		**Sub Total**	**$187,064.89**
		1.1.1: Desk review of disaster losses and damages tracking	UNDRR (7%)	$67,480.62
		1.1.2: Stakeholder consultations	UNDRR (7%)	$111,350.62
		1.1.3 Conduct an initial survey on knowledge, capacities, practices gaps, and needs in tracking disaster losses and damages on critical infrastructure, services, early warning systems and the use of disaggregated data.	UNDRR (7%)	$8,233.65
	1.2 Enhanced systems for tracking disaster losses and damages data, including the rollout of the new-generation DTS in at least two countries.		**Sub Total**	**$142,471.57**
		1.2.1 Enhance disaster losses and damages tracking systems in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste	UNDRR (7%)	$142,471.57
	1.3 On-the-job training for different government agencies' decision-makers, emergency services, infrastructure and service companies, technology providers, civil society and other stakeholders on collecting, tracking, sharing and using disaster L&D data.		**Sub Total**	**$145,681.57**
		1.3.1 Workshops/trainings /simulation exercises (desktop) for ministries, decision-makers and technical personnel in critical infrastructure sectors and other stakeholders	UNDRR (7%)	$137,447.92
		1.3.2 Conduct a survey on knowledge, capacities, practices gaps, and needs in tracking disaster losses and damages on critical infrastructure, services, early warning systems and the use of disaggregated data	UNDRR (7%)	$8,233.65
Strengthened evidence-based decision-making in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste through enhancing understanding of usability and application of disaster losses and damages data to risk inform sector planning and financing in infrastructure sectors.			**Sub Total**	**$274,725.71**
	2.1 In Maldives, national budget stress testing to analyze the fiscal impact of disaster scenarios on critical infrastructure and inform fiscal policy and infrastructure investment decisions in disaster risk reduction.		**Sub Total**	**$137,853.45**
		2.1.1 Budget stress testing	UNDRR (7%)	$137,853.45
	2.2 In Kiribati, the losses and damages data used to develop an analytical report as an input for financial frameworks.		**Sub Total**	**$76,681.55**
		2.2.1 Support the government to enhance understanding of the usability of losses and damages data for critical infrastructure and financial frameworks	UNDRR (7%)	$76,681.55
	2.3 In Timor-Leste, hot spot analysis to map critical infrastructure and services.		**Sub Total**	**$60,190.71**
		2.3.1 Map hot spots of critical infrastructure network and services.	UNDRR (7%)	$60,190.71

Total	$749,943.74

Programme Outcome Costs

Outcome	Output	Activity	Implementing Agent	Time Frame								
				2025				2026				2027
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1
Enhanced systems and capacities in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste to systematically track disaster losses and damages in critical infrastructure sectors.												
	1.1: Assessment of the status of disaster losses and damages tracking in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste in targeted critical infrastructure sectors.											
		1.1.1: Desk review of disaster losses and damages tracking										
			UNDRR	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
		1.1.2: Stakeholder consultations										
			UNDRR	☐	☐	☑	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐
		1.1.3 Conduct an initial survey on knowledge, capacities, practices gaps, and needs in tracking disaster losses and damages on critical infrastructure, services, early warning systems and the use of disaggregated data.										
			UNDRR	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1.2 Enhanced systems for tracking disaster losses and damages data, including the rollout of the new-generation DTS in at least two countries.											
		1.2.1 Enhance disaster losses and damages tracking systems in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste										
			UNDRR	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	1.3 On-the-job training for different government agencies' decision-makers, emergency services, infrastructure and service companies, technology providers, civil society and other stakeholders on collecting, tracking, sharing and using disaster L&D data.											
		1.3.1 Workshops/trainings /simulation exercises (desktop) for ministries, decision-makers and technical personnel in critical infrastructure sectors and other stakeholders										
			UNDRR	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
		1.3.2 Conduct a survey on knowledge, capacities, practices gaps, and needs in tracking disaster losses and damages on critical infrastructure, services, early warning systems and the use of disaggregated data										
			UNDRR	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Strengthened evidence-based decision-making in Kiribati, Maldives and Timor-Leste through enhancing understanding of usability and application of disaster losses and damages data to risk inform sector planning and financing in infrastructure sectors.												
	2.1 In Maldives, national budget stress testing to analyze the fiscal impact of disaster scenarios on critical infrastructure and inform fiscal policy and infrastructure investment decisions in disaster risk reduction.											
		2.1.1 Budget stress testing										
			UNDRR	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	2.2 In Kiribati, the losses and damages data used to develop an analytical report as an input for financial frameworks.											
		2.2.1 Support the government to enhance understanding of the usability of losses and damages data for critical infrastructure and financial frameworks										
			UNDRR	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	2.3 In Timor-Leste, hot spot analysis to map critical infrastructure and services.											
		2.3.1 Map hot spots of critical infrastructure network and services.										
			UNDRR	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐