

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
BUREAU FOR CRISIS PREVENTION AND RECOVERY**

Project Document: Global Disaster Risk Reduction Mainstreaming Initiative

Title	Project Document: Global Disaster Risk Reduction Mainstreaming Initiative
Document Language	English
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Date approved	
Audience	All country offices. Primarily intended for staff involved in programming/project formulation. UNDP HQ – with a primary focus on BDP and BCPR. UNCTs. Developing Country Governments
Applicability	
Replaces	Preparatory Assistance Document
Is part of	BCPR Strategy
Conforms to	Harmonized programming procedures and ATLAS
Related documents	
Mandatory Review	After one year

COMPONENT 1:

COVER PAGE

Country: Global

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):

(Link to UNDAF outcome., If no UNDAF, leave blank)

[Redacted]

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):

Linked to MYFF Goal 4 – Crisis Prevention & Recovery

Service Line 4.5 Natural Disaster Reduction

(CPAP outcomes linked to the MYFF goal and service line)

Outcome 1 - Tools developed and human resource capacity strengthened across UNDP and with partner governments in 7-8 countries in support of effectively integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR) into development.

Indicator – (a) Improved working between BCPR and BDP in support of better integration of DRR into 3 of UNDP's practice areas; and (b) 5 UNDP/UNCT UNDAF/Country Programmes and 2 government policy/programming frameworks reflect an inclusion of disaster risk reduction issues across development priorities.

Outcome 2 - Increased harmonization for disaster risk reduction at the global level and in 2 disaster prone countries.

Indicator - increased joint working on disaster risk reduction mainstreaming, both globally and in at least 2 countries, between UNDP with at least 1 development bank and 1 interagency organization or 1 bilateral donor.

Outcome 3 - Practical advocacy approaches for DRR mainstreaming and governance at global level and in 4 countries.

Indicator – (a) exchange of mainstreaming experiences, promoted at the global level and in 4 countries 1 global advocacy event; and (b) at least 4 advocacy activities targeting specific target audience developed identifying practical incentives and approaches to disaster risk reduction.

Expected Output(s)/Annual Targets:

(CPAP outputs linked to the above CPAP outcome)

Outcome 1

Output 1.1: Increased internal capacity to provide technical inputs and support to mainstreaming including at regional and national levels.

Output 1.2: Working groups established generating practical tools/processes on integration of DRR into 3 of UNDP's practice areas (poverty reduction, energy & environment and governance).

Output 1.3: Tools/frameworks on integration of DRR into CCA/UNDAF field tested and promoted in 7-8 countries.

Output 1.4: Comprehensive typology and practical programming toolkit developed in support of activities in disaster-conflict interface scenarios.

Output 1.5: DRR mainstreaming training developed, field tested in 3 countries.

Outcome 2

Output 2.1: Harmonization strategies/approaches developed with 2-3 disaster risk reduction organizations/bilateral donors resulting in improved levels of joint and/or coordinated planning and activities for mainstreaming.

Outcome 3

Output 3.1: Targeted advocacy approaches developed at the global level and in 4 countries.

Output 3.2: Best practice and lessons learnt for DRR mainstreaming and good governance promoted globally and in 7-8 countries.

Implementing partner:

Disaster Reduction & Recovery Team, BCPR

Responsible parties: UNDP BCPR & NGO implementers to be selected
 based on procurement procedures.

Narrative – Project Brief

In recent years, the scale of disasters and related losses has increased rapidly. It is estimated that economic losses average approximately \$US 90 billion per year. The greatest brunt of the impact, in both economic and social terms, is experienced by small-island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Development efforts often pay scant attention to the underlying causes of disaster risk. In risk prone countries the failure to prioritise disaster risk reduction (DRR) and the resulting absence of its inclusion in development planning results in heightened levels of risk and ultimately increased losses to lives and livelihoods. If disaster risk and its impact on development is to be meaningfully reduced we need to move away from a response driven, reactive approach. At the same time, a more coherent approach as to how to address the many complexities of risk and related vulnerability is required. For example, in many countries disasters and conflicts co-exist – as a result, it is often counterproductive to address the two separately. In light of this, UNDP’s Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) in conjunction with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) will support practical approaches aimed at more effectively integrating DRR into development. This will comprise of: the development of practical guidelines and tools that will assist countries to mainstream disaster risk reduction into development planning; capacity building support; and advocacy approaches. The target audience of this programme will be three-fold: (a) UNDP and the UNCTs – including through the creation of linkages between DRR and the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) as well as in UNDP’s practice areas of poverty reduction, democratic governance and energy and environment; (b) national governments – including through supporting the inclusion of disaster risk reduction into national level development planning for example through the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS); and (c) UNDP’s partners including bilateral donors and the development Banks - advocating for more effective and harmonised approaches to mainstreaming. The initiative will be rooted in national level realities using a pilot country approach whereby activities will be focused in 7-8 countries with a specific focus on countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America/Caribbean. In parallel BCPR will support the scaling up of the initiative through promotion of its approaches through its regional teams and regional and national disaster reduction advisors.

Programme Period: 1 December 2005-31 March 2006
 Programme Component: MYFF Goal 4 – Crisis Prevention & Recovery
 Project Title: Global Disaster Risk Reduction Mainstreaming Initiative
 Project ID: _____
 Project Duration: December 2006-Jan 2008
 Management Arrangement: UNDP Implementation

Total Budget	USD1.75million
Expenditure in Prep Phase	USD 350,000
Allocated resources:	
• Government	USD1.75million
• Regular	_____
• Other:	
○ Donor	Canadian Government
• In kind contributions	_____
Unfunded budget:	_____

Agreed by (Implementing partner): _____

Agreed by (UNDP): _____

COMPONENT 2: SITUATION ANALYSIS

The toll of disasters on development is increasing. Annual disaster related economic losses rose from US\$ 75.5 billion in the 1960s to US\$ 659.9 billion in the 1990s. In parallel, there has been a visible shift in policy and programmatic approaches to disaster risk. Historically programmatic approaches to disasters have been largely response driven. The received wisdom being that disasters were individual events isolated from 'normal' development processes. However, there is a growing acknowledgement that disasters and development are integrally linked. This is partly because disasters can have a hugely detrimental impact on development gains and on progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in particular the overarching target of halving extreme poverty by 2015. It is also because it is increasingly understood that unsustainable processes of development, including poor governance and unplanned urbanisation, can result in heightened or newly created patterns of disasters risk.

In line with a deepened understanding of the root causes of disaster risk, there is recognition that a more proactive approach needs to be taken to reduce disaster risk. Whilst ensuring the effectiveness of humanitarian response remains an important goal this needs to be twined with a parallel track aimed at reducing the underlying causes of risk. Because the causes of disaster risk are rooted in development failures reducing disaster risk requires a developmental approach.

Disaster prone countries need to factor hazard and vulnerability considerations into their development policies, strategies and plans. Failure to do so could result in the erosion of economic growth and social welfare that would be further affected by the impacts of large-scale disasters. In such a scenario, poverty alleviation, good governance and sustainable human development in general become far-reaching goals that are increasingly unattainable. Failure to effectively address the root causes of disaster risk ultimately result in increasing requests for national and international humanitarian assistance, which is already at unsustainable levels.

In positive terms if the impacts of disaster prevention are to be meaningfully capitalised upon it is important to ensure that such efforts are effectively integrated or 'mainstreamed' into national development policies, plans and programmes. This is particularly the case in the poorest most vulnerable countries of the globe where budgets are stretched and the path towards development is threatened by a range of serious risks including HIV/AIDs, economic shocks, natural disasters and armed conflict.

Within this context, it is recognised that it is ultimately unsustainable for international organisations to undertake a discrete/projectised approach. This is partly because of the importance of ensuring government commitment to crisis prevention. Ad hoc projects often fail to engage properly with government and hence national authorities have little ownership or commitment to them, resulting in reduced impact and lack of sustainability. Instead, the international community must make greater efforts to align itself behind government efforts to better integrate DRR into their national development processes. However, moving from the response-dominated paradigm in which many governments find themselves will not happen overnight.

This said disasters cannot be considered in a vacuum. Governments and development agencies are faced with a range of diverse challenges at the national level resulting in increasing pressures to integrate or mainstream an ever-increasing list of 'cross-cutting' issues into their development processes. In light of this, practical solutions are required to address the linkages between co-existing challenges that relate to natural disasters. These include the need to understand: how disaster risk reduction relates to adopting broader human rights based approaches; how issues related to gender affect vulnerabilities; how disasters risk reduction and efforts to address food insecurity can be better harmonised; and how to deal more effectively with the complex relationship between disasters and conflict/political insecurity.

These issues are reflected in the work and approach of UNDP. UNDP has made key contributions to disaster risk management, for example at the national level on capacity building and the establishment of sustainable governance systems. However, despite this wealth of experience and the positive impacts that have taken place at the national level UNDP's development projects still do not systematically factor in disaster risk issues. Having strong disaster management institutions and capacity at national level will continue to be a key priority, but it is important that this is matched with a better integration of DRR into UNDP's regular development work and those of its partners. UNDP's commitment to this area is echoed in BCPR's new strategy 2007-2011. The Strategy's fourth outcome area addresses the integration of crisis risk reduction into development planning. The Strategy, and related Bureau reorganisation, also highlight the importance of better understanding the practical linkages between disasters and conflict as well as the importance of integrating a gender sensitive approach into all our work.

UNDP's growing recognition of the importance of disaster risk reduction mainstreaming has been echoed by a similar acknowledgment amongst other development players. The increased impact of disaster risk over recent decades coupled with a series of high profile disasters, including the 2004 Asian Tsunami, has resulted in an increased recognition of the importance of disaster reduction by the global community. The World Bank, the ISDR Secretariat, the ProVention Consortium and a number of bilateral donors have made increasing efforts to contribute to mainstreaming DRR. This is hugely positive but it also raises the need to ensure more effective coordination and coherence across policy and programming actions in this area to reduce possible duplication. This is a particularly important at the national level where a tendency of bilateralism in disaster related work is often evident. As UNDP and other partners committed to harmonisation tackle disaster issues at the national level concerted efforts will need to be made to ensure effective co-ordination of efforts within the context of government leadership and priority setting.

3. Strategy

In spite of the international recognition of the links between reducing disaster risk and the achievement of the MDGs, UNDP still faces the challenge of transferring this thinking to the daily development work of its more than 166 programme countries. This is particularly important because many of the countries in which UNDP works are exposed to a range of natural disasters ranging from hurricanes to drought. Therefore the intention is to factor risk

management and reduction considerations into development and post disaster recovery on a more permanent basis through mainstreaming it into UNDP's regular development programming.

In collaboration with the CIDA, UNDP will support the implementation of a global initiative for mainstreaming DRR into its development programmes. The programme builds on the preparatory assistance phase in 2005-2006, the major outputs of which included: (a) recruitment of programme staff; (b) cross-bureau consultation on programme outputs and initial identification of pilot countries; (c) drafting and pilot testing of guidelines on integration of DRR into the CCA/UNDAF, including in India, Nepal, Malawi and the Pacific; (d) shaping of a training component including through initial in-country training delivery and production/putting out for tender of training consultancy terms of reference; (e) production of programme document and cross-bureau commitment to a major initiative on; (f) initial mainstreaming support in Niger; Malawi; and Sri Lanka the results of which include integration of DRR into Niger's new PRS; and (g) consultation and initial identification of areas for collaboration with a range of external agencies with a particular focus on the ProVention Consortium, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

Objective

The overall objective of this development assistance programme is to contribute to BCPR's objective of integrating crisis risk reduction into development planning. The intention being to enable the incorporation of risk reduction concerns as integral dimensions of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the UN Country Teams (UNCT) and UNDP's policies and programmes as well as those of government partners. This process will start within the sphere of the agency's country programmes with the intention of eventual assimilation into the wider development activities of UNDP programme countries.

Context

This programme relates to UNDP's business area of crisis prevention and recovery, with a specific focus on disaster risk reduction. The programme is also consistent with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the recommendations of the Yokohama Strategy, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and the goals of regional initiatives such as the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD). The programme will be consistent with most of the key thematic development programmes operated under the CCA/UNDAF process by UNDP offices in programme countries in poverty reduction, democratic governance and energy and the environment.

Target Audience

The primary target audience for the initiative is UNDP's country offices and the UNCTs. To best reach this audience it is important that, in addition to UNCTs, the programme engages effectively with other central parts of UNDP and the UN system including the Bureau of Development Policy (BDP) and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG). The secondary target audience of the programme are country governments themselves. These are the main counterparts of UNDP and its work and as a result for the initiative to be effective it is vital that it considers how disaster risk reduction can be better integrated into national decision making. The programme will also seek to engage with other development partners

with a particular focus on donor governments and development banks as these two are also major players on DRR at the national level. Co-operation of other UN agencies within each country will be sought especially as they are key partners in preparation of the CCA/UNDAF.

Approach

The programme has three main intended outcomes:

- (i) development of tools and strengthened human resource capacity across UNDP and with partner governments in 7-8 focus countries in support of effectively integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR) into development;
- (ii) increased harmonization for disaster risk reduction at the global level and in 2 disaster prone countries; and
- (iii) practical advocacy approaches for DRR mainstreaming and governance at the global level and in 4 countries.

(i) Tool Development & Strengthened Human Resources – boosting institutional capacity to better integrate disaster risk reduction in highly-disaster prone countries within UNDP and in support of the UNCT, is a key component of the programme. This will be achieved through a combination of tools/guidelines for practical disaster reduction mainstreaming; and training support. The programme will specifically focus on: (a) supporting the pilot testing and finalisation of guidelines on mainstreaming DRR into the CCA/UNDAF developed in the pilot phase; (b) setting up BDP-BCPR co-chaired working groups aimed at developing tools in support of better integrating DRR into UNDP's poverty reduction, democratic governance and energy and environment practice; (c) developing a comprehensive typology and practical programming toolkit developed in support of programming in disaster-conflict interface scenarios; and (d) developing a comprehensive module of training for mainstreaming DRR with a specific focus on providing practical examples/learning with an emphasis on an interactive learning approach.

Work will also be done on achieving a better understanding of how to integrate DRR into national level PRSs and other elements of national policy/strategy making as well as sectoral development approaches.

All elements produced will be comprehensively field tested to ensure that they are appropriate to UNDP country offices. UNDP practice managers and relevant international experts will also be involved in assessing draft guidelines and tools.

(ii) Increased harmonisation for disaster risk reduction at the global level and in 2 disaster prone countries – the project will seek to build on established UNDP links together, with dialogue that has taken place in the initiation phase, with the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and the ProVention Consortium. The intention is to establish concrete areas for collaboration on harmonisation with a focus on practical impact in at least two of the initiative's focus countries. At the global level UNDP will work with the ProVention Consortium to hold a major event aimed at exchanging practical experience of how mainstreaming has been effected across a range of development partners, with a particular focus on bilateral donors. The programme will also seek to engage with the OECD/DAC and bilateral donors to identify how disaster risk reduction concerns might be better dealt with in that forum.

(iii) *Practical advocacy approaches for DRR mainstreaming and governance* – This will focus on achieving a substantive understanding of what and how to best influence national level decision making in the area of disaster risk reduction. If mainstreaming is to be effective, it is crucial that advocates at the national level adopt a systematic approach to influencing institutional change – focusing on both formal and informal structures and processes. To achieve this, the project will support a series of targeted activities at the national level. These will seek to influence specific target audiences and approaches to advocacy. They are likely to include work on understanding better how to use financial and economic information to influence decision makers. The programme will also produce a range of advocacy/communications products including case studies of past practise and promotional material. A key element will be disseminating existing work that has been done on good practise and UNDP experience in the area of governance for DRR.

Pilot Country Approach - The programme's aim is to impact UNDP's work at the national level. In light of this it will identify focus countries whereby practical approaches can be developed in collaboration with UNDP country offices and partner governments and resources developed at the global level can be field-tested to ensure practical relevance. The programme will focus in particular on the heavily disaster prone regions of Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean; and Africa. The countries initially identified are, in Asia: Sri Lanka, Vietnam, the Philippines; in Africa: Malawi, Mozambique and Niger; in Latin America and the Caribbean: Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras and/or Barbados/OECS. In addition, Nepal, Indonesia, Goma DRC, Somalia, Papua New Guinea, Guyana, Sri Lanka, and Haiti will serve as specific focus countries for the sub-project on the conflict-disaster interface.

Approach to implementation - The programme's success will depend heavily on the involvement of BCPR's regional and national disaster reduction advisors as well as the new regional teams. The programme will also seek to maintain strong links and contribute to other relevant global projects implemented by the DRRT that have a significant association with the integration of disaster risk into national programmes. These include the urban risk initiative, the global disaster risk identification programme (GRIP), and the capacity for disaster risk reduction initiative (CADRI). It will seek to promote and build on work developed through earlier BCPR work on governance for disaster risk reduction. The programme will be closely linked with BCPR's regional project on Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery Initiative for Southern Africa one of the three objectives of which is to 'support in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in planning and implementation of recovery and development activities'. It will also co-ordinate closely with relevant work taking place in the Early Recovery and Cross Cutting Team (ERT) and the Conflict Team (CT). This will include linking with the Early Recovery team on ensuring DRR efforts are effectively factored into recovery planning and programming and linking to the Conflict team on the Disaster Conflict-Interface project.

4. Results and Resources Framework
COMPONENT 2: ANNUAL WORK PLAN BUDGET SHEET
Annual Work Plan Budget Sheet (January 2007 – January 2008)

Year **2007**

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and indicators including annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List all activities including M&E to be undertaken during the year towards stated CP outputs</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount
Output.1.1. Increased internal capacity to provide technical inputs and support to mainstreaming including at regional and national levels.	1.1.1.1. programme analyst	X	x	x	x	DRRT	CIDA	ALD Employee Cost	95,760
	1.1.2. contribution to Asia DRR associate	X	x	x	x	DRRT	CIDA	Local Consultant	11,000
	1.1.3. global, national & regional consultancy inputs	X	x	x	x	DRRT	CIDA	Consultant	179,240
	1.1.4. travel for core staff	X	X	X	X	DRRT	CIDA	Travel	90,000
								Sub-total	376,000
Output.1.2. Tools/frameworks on integration of DRR into 3 of UNDP's practice areas (poverty reduction, energy & environment and governance) developed, field tested and promoted in 7-8 countries.	1.2.1: Research into UNDP practice and potential for mainstreaming DRR into poverty, governance and energy/environment areas	X				DRRT, PST, Regional Teams & BDP	CIDA	-	0
	1.2.2: Reformulation of practice working group on three practice areas & holding of at least one face to face meetings	X	X			DRRT, PST, Regional Teams & BDP	CIDA	Workshops Travel	100,000
	1.2.3: Appointment of facilitator/consultant for each working group	X	X	X	X	DRRT/BDP	CIDA	International Consultant	100,000
	1.2.4: Scoping and agreement on approach to guidance in three practice areas	X	X			DRRT, PST, Regional Teams & BDP & selected consultants	CIDA	-	0
	1.2.5: Draft guidance products produced.		X	X		DRRT, BDP & selected consultants	CIDA	International Consultant & Other (Publishing)	60,000
	1.2.6: Dissemination & field Testing plan developed & initial field-testing.			X	X	DRRT, Regional Teams & BDP & Country Offices	CIDA	Travel, Meetings & Consultants	20,000
								Sub-Total	280,000

Output 1.3. Tools/frameworks on integration of DRR into CCA/UNDAF developed, field tested and promoted in 7-8 countries.	1.3.1: Field Testing of draft guidelines in 5 countries	X	X	X	X	DRRT, Regional Teams & UNCTs	CIDA	Travel Meetings	20,000	
	1.3.2: Revision of guidelines based on feedback received and submission to UNDGO		X			DRRT & ISDR	CIDA		0	
	1.3.3: Finalisation of guidelines, publication & dissemination		X			DRRT & ISDR	CIDA	Other (Publishing)	25,000	
	1.3.4: Support for Training course in coordination with UNDG & UNSCC	X				DRRT, ISDR & UNSCC	CIDA	Consultancy Services & Other (Publishing)	21,505	
								Sub-total	66,505	
	Output 1.4. Comprehensive typology and practical programming toolkit developed in support of activities in disaster-conflict interface scenarios.	1.4.1: Production of programme TOR & selection of programme consultants	X				UNOPS, DRRT, CT & ERCCT	CIDA & other [fbc]		0
		1.4.2: Desk Review/draft Typology developed	X				UNOPS	CIDA	Joint Programming	205,000
		1.4.3: Case studies in 7 countries		X				ERCCT	Joint Programming	50,000
		1.4.4: Draft tool produced		X				Norwegian /CIDA	Joint Programming	200,000
		1.4.5: Consultative workshops in each country and one global		X			UNOPS	CIDA & Norwegian	Joint Programming	Included in 1.4.2
		1.4.6: Tool revision & field Testing		X			UNOPS	CIDA & Norwegian	Joint Programming	Included in 1.4.2
									Sub-total	455,000
		1.5.1: scoping for training course	X				DRRT/Selected consultants	CIDA	Consultants	100,000
		1.5.2: draft training course material produced		X			DRRT/Selected consultants	CIDA	Consultant Service	Part of 1.6.1
1.5.3: TOT delivered			X			DRRT/Selected consultants	CIDA	Travel & workshop	15,000	
1.5.4: Pilot field testing in 3 countries with revisions to course material as appropriate/required		X			DRRT, selected consultants, BCPR regional teams & UNDP country offices	CIDA	Travel, Consultant services & Workshop	15,000		
							Sub-total	730,000		
Output 2.1: Harmonization	2.1.1: Development of approaches for collaboration with WB/DFID in 5 pilot countries	X				DRRT, PST, Regional Teams & UNDP Cos	CIDA		0	

strategies/approaches developed with 2-3 disaster risk reduction organizations/bilateral donors resulting in improved levels of joint and/or coordinated planning and activities for mainstreaming.	2.1.2. Implementation of mainstreaming collaboration with WB/DFID		X	X	X	DRRT & UNDP Cos	CIDA	Travel & Consultant services	20,000
	2.1.3. Identify opportunities for collaboration with ADB at regional and country level.	X	X			DRRT & UNDP Cos	CIDA	Travel & Consultant services	20,000
	2.1.4. Event identifying practical approaches to mainstreaming targeting bilateral donors and other development agencies - in collaboration with Provention Consortium [tbc]			X		DRRT & Provention Consortium [tbc]	CIDA	Travel & Meeting Facilitation	45,000
	Activity 2.1.5: Engagement with bilaterals and OECD/DAC to identify how DRR might better be taken forward in this forum.	X	X	X		DRRT & PST			-
Output 3.1: Targeted advocacy approaches developed at the global level and in 4 countries.	3.1.1. development of advocacy approaches/tools in 4 countries	X	X	X		DRRT, PST, Regional Teams & UNDP Cos	CIDA	Travel, consultant services & Other (Publishing)	60,000
	3.1.2. development of advocacy approach including production of promotional/information & communication material & contributions to BCPR website	X	X	X	X	DRRT & PST	CIDA	consultant services & Other (Publishing)	50,000
	<i>Sub-total</i>							<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>85,000</i>
Output 3.2: Best practice and lessons learnt promoted globally and in 7-8 countries.	3.2.1 development and dissemination of a minimum of 7 case studies on DRR mainstreaming	X	X	X	X	DRRT, Regional Teams & selected consultants	CIDA	consultant services & other (Publishing)	40,000
	3.2.2. Guidelines for institutional and legislative systems for DRR promoted globally, in 3 regions and 7-8 countries.	X	X	X	X	DRRT & PST		-	0
	3.2.3. Provision of technical support to national policy development & application of DRR Mainstreaming/Governance Tools.	X	X	X	X	DRRT, Regional Teams & selected Consultants	CIDA	Consultant & travel	20,000
	<i>Sub-total</i>							<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>60,000</i>
TOTAL								Sub-total	1,562,505

Total Allocation from CIDA	1,750,000
Total Allocation from Norway (Disaster- Committed Interface)	200,000
Total Allocation from UNCCC (Disaster- Committed Interface)	50,000
Expenditure - preparatory assistance phase Project Budget - 2007	349,995
UNDP central administration fee on CIDA funds (5% of CIDA Allocation)	1,562,505
	87,500

COMPONENT 3: MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENT

The programme's objectives are global in scope. As a result it will be carried out under Direct Execution by UNDP in partnership with national officers in focus country offices.

Overall programme management and co-ordination will be undertaken by UNDP/BCPR/DRRT in Geneva. The programme manager will guide the implementation and technical guidance of this programme over a fifteen month period with input and support from the out posted Regional Disaster Reduction Advisers (RDRAs), new National Disaster Reduction Advisers and relevant BCPR regional teams. The programme will be coordinated closely across relevant teams in BCPR – it will be particularly important to ensure that it is closely coordinated with relevant regional teams and the Early Recovery and Cross-Cutting team.

A project board will be established to help provide guidance as and when it is required by the project manager. Project reviews by this group will be made on a six-monthly basis, or as necessary when requested by the project manager. This group will be consulted by the Project Manager for decisions when PM tolerances (normally in terms of time and budget) have been exceeded.

The board will comprise of:

- executive representing the project ownership to chair the group – to be drawn from BCPR senior management team;
- senior supplier role to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project – this post will be held by the head or deputy head of the DRRT; and
- senior beneficiary role to ensure the rationalisation of the project benefits from the perspective of the project beneficiaries – this role will be held by a senior staff member of one of the project's focus countries.

In addition the group will include representatives from at least one of BCPR's regional teams and the ERRCT. The final composition of the project board will be finalised in January 2007.

Elements of the programme will be boosted through the inclusion of targeted consultancy inputs.

The programme manager and RDRAs, in collaboration with the Senior Programme Adviser from DRRT, will be responsible for overseeing implementation of the different aspects of the programme appropriate to their regions, monitoring and evaluation of the impacts of the programme and reporting. The disaster reduction focal points from the COs involved in national sub-programmes will act as focal points in respect of these sub-projects. The support team can be augmented by regional and national expertise as appropriate.

Monitoring will take place on a regular basis and a final evaluation will be carried out to determine the overall effectiveness of the programme. This evaluation will be used to further refine the guidelines and tools in preparation for their use in all UNDP's COs.

The programme has a number of major output areas – these may be managed under a range of modalities e.g. in some instances implementation may be tendered out to external

agencies selected in line with UNDP rules and regulations. Equally, specific management arrangements for individual project outputs may be developed. Co-ordination will be the responsibility of the DRRT. Other UN organisations with similar programme objectives, such as the ISDR Secretariat, ProVention Consortium and the IFRC, will also be closely co-ordinated with.

COMPONENT 4: MONITORING AND EVALUATION (*minimum one paragraph, suggested maximum two pages*)

The Project Board will meet once every six months, if necessary telephonically, following the preparation and delivery of bi-annual progress reports and work plans by the programme manager and the RDRAs. The programme manager will report annually to the programme donor.

The programme manager and programme analysts will undertake regular field missions to verify and support the smooth implementation of key elements of the programme. An evaluation will take place on completion.

Expected Outputs

Output.1.1.

Increased internal capacity to provide technical inputs and support to mainstreaming including at regional and national levels.

Activity 1.1.1. Fund full time programme analyst position.

Activity 1.1.2. Contribution 50% of funding to Asia DRR associate.

Activity1.1.3. Provide targeted national, regional and global consultancy inputs.

Activity1.1.4. Support essential targeted travel for core staff in support of regional and national level mainstreaming work with a particular emphasis on focus countries.

Output 1.2: Tools/frameworks on integration of DRR into 3 of UNDP's practice areas (poverty reduction, energy & environment and governance) developed & dissemination plan developed.

Activity 1.2.1. Research into opportunities for mainstreaming DRR into UNDP's poverty, governance and energy/environment practice areas.

Activity 1.2.2. Reformulation of practice working group on three practice areas & holding of at least one face to face meetings per group.

Activity1.2.3. Appointment of facilitator/consultant for each working group.

Activity 1.2.4. Scoping and agreement on approach to guidance/support in three practice areas.

Activity 1.2.5. Draft guidance products produced.

Activity 1.2.6. Dissemination/field testing plan developed & initial field testing conducted.

Output 1.3: Tools/frameworks on integration of DRR into CCA/UNDAF developed, field tested and promoted in 7-8 countries.

Activity1.3.1: Field Testing of draft guidelines in 5 countries

Activity1.3.2: Revision of guidelines based on feedback received and submission to UNDGO

Activity1.3.3: Finalisation of guidelines & dissemination Activity

Activity1.3.4: Support for Training course in coordination with UNDGO & UNSCC

Output 1.4: Comprehensive typology and practical programming toolkit developed in support of activities in disaster-conflict interface scenarios.

Activity1.4.1: Production of programme TOR & selection of programme consultants

Activity1.4.2: Desk Review/draft Typology developed

Activity1.4.3: Case studies in 7 countries

Activity1.4.4: Draft tool produced

Activity 1.4.5: Tool revision & field Testing initiated with 3 countries.

Output 1.5: DRR mainstreaming training developed and field tested in 3 countries.

Activity1.5.1: scoping for training course

Activity1.5.2: draft training course material produced

Activity1.5.3: TOT delivered

Activity1.5.4: Pilot field testing in 3 countries with revisions to course material as appropriate/required

Output 2.1: Harmonization strategies/approaches developed with 2-3 disaster risk reduction organizations/bilateral donors resulting in improved levels of joint and/or coordinated planning and activities for mainstreaming.

Activity 2.1.1: Development of approaches for collaboration with WB/DFID in 5 pilot countries

Activity 2.1.2: Implementation of mainstreaming collaboration with WB/DFID

Activity 2.1.3: Development of approach for collaboration with ADB

Activity 2.1.4: Event held aimed at identifying practical approaches to mainstreaming targeting bilateral donors and other development agencies - in collaboration with ProVention Consortium [tbc]

Activity 2.1.5: Engagement with bilaterals and OECD/DAC to identify how DRR might better be taken forward in this forum.

Output 3.1: Targeted advocacy approaches developed at the global level and in 4 countries.

Activity 3.1.1: development of advocacy approaches/tools in 4 countries

Activity3.1.2: development of advocacy approach including production of promotional/information& communication material & contributions to BCPR website

Output 3.2: Best practice and lessons learnt promoted globally and in 7-8 countries.

Activity3.2.1 development and dissemination of a minimum of 5 case studies on DRR mainstreaming.

Activity 3.2.2 Guidelines for institutional and legislative systems for DRR promoted globally, in 4 regions and 7-8 countries.

Activity 3.2.3. Provision of technical support to national policy development & application of DRR Mainstreaming/Governance Tools.

Component 8: The Legal Context

The DRRT Geneva, with the support of the selected UNDP country offices, will carry out the programme under the normal legal framework of Direct Execution.