

# ANNUAL REPORT 2018

## Building Capacities for Resilient Recovery - Phase 2



*Girl on mattress raft, Sanamxay floods, Lao PDR 2018*

## Table of Contents

COMPILED REPORT .....	5
1. Context of the Action .....	5
2. Accomplishments to date (June-December 2018).....	6
Output 1: Strengthened national policy, institutional and financial frameworks and mechanisms to plan and implement sustainable recovery processes.....	6
Output 2: Enhanced technical capacities in Recovery Planning and Implementation .....	7
Output 3: Enhanced national capacities for implementing recovery at community-level.....	8
Output 4: Improved knowledge products, technological applications and South-South exchange for recovery management.....	8
Other noteworthy accomplishments.....	9
3. Difficulties encountered, lessons learnt, and measures taken.....	10
4. Financial Report 2018 .....	11
5. Annual Workplan 2019 – Overview .....	12
ANNEX – DETAILED COUNTRY REPORTS.....	13

## List of Acronyms

AADMER	ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency
ACDM	ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management
BCRR II	Building Capacities for Resilient Recovery Phase II
DMH	Department of Meteorology and Hydrology
DRF	Disaster Recovery Framework
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
ILO	International Labour Organization
IRP	International Recovery Platform
MLSW	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
OSV	Observatoires de Suivi de la Vulnérabilité
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
SCAP-RU	Systèmes locaux d'alerte précoce et de réponse aux Urgences
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

## Building Capacities for Resilient Recovery - Phase II

Phase II of the “Building Capacities for Resilient Recovery” aims to better prepare governments to manage future recovery processes in an effective, sustainable and inclusive way. Strengthened capacities of national counterparts and systems to plan and manage recovery processes will enhance the resilience of five target countries - Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Niger - in the face of disasters through “building back better”.

Utilizing UNDP’s in-depth knowledge and experience in recovery, the second phase builds upon the achievements of the earlier phase - “Preparedness for Resilient Recovery” - and will deepen the practice of recovery at local and community level. Moreover, it will help meet the increasing demand from target countries for technical assistance to strengthen the institutional, policy and financial frameworks for resilient recovery, conduct post-disaster needs assessments and plan and implement comprehensive recovery processes at all levels, while promoting innovative financing mechanisms and community participation.

Finally, the project will foster knowledge sharing on recovery across regions and target countries. Knowledge platforms, communities of practitioners and social media will be harnessed and ongoing recovery programs within UNDP Country Offices will be strengthened.

**Budget:** 2,500,000.00 EUR funded by Luxembourg

**Timeline:** 2018 - 2020

**1 OUTPUT :**  
Strengthened national policy, institutional and financial frameworks, and mechanisms to plan and implement sustainable recovery processes

**2 OUTPUT :**  
Enhanced technical capacities in recovery planning and implementation

**3 OUTPUT :**  
Enhanced national capacities for implementing recovery at the community level

**4 OUTPUT :**  
Improved knowledge products, technological applications and South-South exchange for recovery management

Distribution 2018-2020	
<b>Burkina</b>	\$ 391,914.00
<b>Niger</b>	\$ 391,914.00
<b>Laos</b>	\$ 603,636.00
<b>Myanmar</b>	\$ 603,636.00
<b>Cabo verde</b>	\$ 310,633.00
<b>Global coordination</b>	\$ 635,170.00
<b>Total</b>	\$ 2,936,903.00

# COMPILED REPORT

## 1. Context of the Action

From September 2014 to June 2017, with funding from the Governments of Japan (USD 2 million) and Luxembourg (USD 886,000), UNDP supported five African countries (Angola, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Niger and Rwanda) through the project “Preparedness for Resilient Recovery” (Phase I) to strengthen their capacities in recovery management.

After three years of project implementation, the salient achievement is that countries have reinforced their institutional frameworks and developed supportive policies and guidelines for recovery, as illustrated by the adoption of the National DRR Strategy and Recovery Framework in Cabo Verde, the National Recovery Framework in Burkina Faso or the comprehensive analysis of recovery in Niger which has provided the recommendations for the development of a National Recovery Framework.

As such, national Governments not only increased their level of awareness on the importance of well managed recovery processes but also significantly enhanced the levels of political commitment and investments in recovery. It is noted that all countries have anchored this project within the country’s overall programmes for Disaster Risk Reduction to provide the framework for a more wholistic approach to addressing risks and vulnerabilities under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

### Key Achievements under Phase I in Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde and Niger

Approximately 550 people from local and national governments, UN agencies and civil society were trained on PDNA and Preparedness for Disaster Recovery among all three project countries.

Burkina Faso: i. DRR and recovery capacity assessment exercise and associated 2016-2020 Action Plan (with support from the CADRI initiative); ii. National Framework for disaster recovery completed and validated; iii. PDNA tools and guidelines adapted to the national context (4 sectors and generic guidelines); iv. Process of setting up 2 community-based revolving funds for recovery conducted and completed; v. Lessons learned study on 2009 floods; vi. Hazard profile on the two target regions; vii. Study on community practices in recovery; viii. Preparedness Plan for response and recovery in the capital Ouagadougou; ix. Communication strategy on DRR and recovery developed; x. Two regional contingency plans revised to mainstream risk reduction concerns; xi. National capacities reinforced on DRR and recovery (140 nationals trained on the PDNA methodology); xii. Baseline study of livelihoods in disaster affected areas conducted (risk mapping); xiii. Mobilization of an additional 500.000 USD for the creation of 498 SMEs; xiv. Rehabilitation of 08 DRR infrastructures in the North and Sahel region.

Cabo Verde: i. PDNA conducted after the 2014-2015 Fogo volcanic eruption (English/Portuguese); ii. Three detailed urban risks assessment (under finalization); iii. National policy for DRR and Recovery Framework formulated by inter-Governmental Task Force and officially endorsed by the Council of Ministers iv. Lessons learned study on past recovery processes finalized; v. Review of Land Use Planning and Urban Development Basic Act and National Contingency Plan to mainstream DRR and recovery considerations.

Niger: i. Comprehensive analysis of recovery in Niger; ii. Compendium of best practices in disaster recovery; iii. Baseline study on livelihoods iv. Creation of 35 local Vulnerability Monitoring Observatories and Community Structures for Early Warning and Response; training of over 250 local actors on collection, monitoring and transmission of risks/ vulnerability data in Niger; development

of local flood early warning system for four pilot communes bordering the Niger River; iv. Flood risk profile and maps for twenty-four communes finalized and accessible via a georeferenced opensource database; v. PDNA exercise for the flood affected Province of Ingall; vi. Implementation of pilot community recovery projects in Ingall, Agogh, Namaro and Torodi (establishment of livestock food banks; cash for work initiatives for eco-system regeneration and restoration of community infrastructures); vii. Four regional DRR and Recovery strategies.

Renewed support from the Government of Luxembourg was established through the signature of a new project agreement in September 2017 for a total of Euros 1,500,000 to be released in three instalments. A revised funding proposal for country allocations and the inclusion of Cabo Verde were shared with and approved by the Government of Luxembourg on 14 December 2017. In December 2017, the Government of Luxembourg announced that it would increase the initial budget by EUR 1,000,000.

The “Building Capacities for Resilient Recovery – Phase II” (BCRR II) aims to contribute to building the resilience of countries in the face of disasters by strengthening national capacities to plan and manage recovery processes in a sustainable and inclusive manner while building on the outcomes of Phase I.

While Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde and Niger set the basic key elements for improved recovery management under phase I, the need to expand on these elements and to support the implementation of the recovery frameworks was identified. The positive results achieved by the first phase of the project also prompted the interest in expanding support and technical assistance for resilient recovery to two additional countries in need, namely Myanmar and Laos. The selection of countries was done in consultation with the Government of Luxembourg, based on its list of prioritized support in the two regions.

The change expected through this project is that governments are prepared to manage future recovery processes in an effective, sustainable and inclusive way. Strengthened capacities and systems to plan and manage recovery processes will enhance the resilience of countries and communities’ resilience in the face of disasters through “building back better” and swift return to sustainable development pathways.

This will entail a clarification of roles and responsibilities for leading and managing recovery; the development of sound policy and legal frameworks setting out the blueprint for transparent recovery processes; the development and dissemination of technical skills, knowledge, tools and procedures for disaster assessment, recovery planning and implementation; the establishment of financial modalities for recovery; the empowerment of vulnerable and affected people to participate in recovery; and the promotion of gender equality and women’s empowerment in recovery processes.

## **2. Accomplishments to date (June-December 2018)**

### **Output 1: Strengthened national policy, institutional and financial frameworks and mechanisms to plan and implement sustainable recovery processes**

- All five target countries have adopted the Project Document at the national level. National stakeholders have been identified and respective steering committees have been set-up.

- Lao PDR, Myanmar and Niger have initiated the adaptation of the global PDNA methodology to the national context which will ultimately guarantee a clear division of roles and responsibilities for leading and managing the recovery process.
- The revision of the national and multi-hazard contingency plan 2019-2021 has been completed in Burkina Faso. Should a disaster happen in the future, recovery processes in Burkina Faso will be more timely, effective and inclusive, helping restore the progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) while building back better.

The Law on Disaster Prevention and Control was successfully updated in the Lao PDR after several consultations and review meetings. These meetings were held respectively in Oudomaxay for northern and central provinces and Khammouane for the southern provinces. The law mandates national authorities to focus more on flood, drought, landslide and fire preparedness before a disaster strikes, rather than the current emphasis on relief efforts. The law is currently being translated into English and will be presented to the parliament in the first quarter of 2019 for approval.

- The process of formulating the National Disaster Recovery Guidelines has been initiated in Myanmar: the objectives, scope and expected milestones of the Guidelines have been defined. A technical working group has been formulated with representatives from key departments involved in recovery processes, private sector and members of the DRR Working Group and led by Department of Disaster Management to lead the development of the recovery guidelines. The objectives and responsibilities of the technical working group have been defined during the first meeting of the Working Group at the end of September 2018. Preliminary analysis of international strategies, frameworks and practices on Recovery and of national legal and policy tools, national practices, actors and their roles have been conducted as part of the preparatory work to inform the national guidelines. The recovery guidelines are informed by the ASEAN Disaster Recovery framework guide (ADRRG) drafted with UNDP's support which advocates for and provides guidelines for preparing for recovery in all member countries. Myanmar, as the Chair of the ASEAN, has chosen to be the first country to adopt a national recovery guideline.

## Output 2: Enhanced technical capacities in Recovery Planning and Implementation

- All five target countries organized a project initiation meeting where products and results from Phase I – where applicable – were presented and the expected outcomes of phase II were discussed with national and local stakeholders. These meetings allowed for a better understanding of what recovery stands for by national counterparts and contribute to keeping high the interest of the government in Disaster Risk Reduction, Resilience and Recovery.
- Together with the PDNA Roll-Out II project, trainings in the Post Disaster Needs Assessment methodology were held in [Lao PDR](#) in July (40 participants) and in Myanmar in August 2018 (47 participants). The latter provided an opportunity to compare the locally adapted PDNA methodology and training manual to the global practice. For both countries it was also an opportunity to contribute to ongoing recovery institutional arrangements and policies development being undertaken through the project funded by Luxembourg. In-country expertise to conduct the assessments and, on such basis, design long-term and comprehensive recovery plans has been significantly reinforced. For Lao PDR for instance, recently trained local experts were given the opportunity to participate in the PDNA assessment that took place in September 2018.

- In Laos, a [Post-Disaster Needs Assessment and a Disaster Recovery Framework](#) was undertaken together with the World Bank and the European Union to assess the damages and losses of the tropical storms that hit the country in July-August and the dam collapse of July 23 that caused unprecedented flash floods. The PDNA recommended the establishment of early warning systems, the development of the Disaster Prevention and Control Law and the necessity of establishing Disaster Financing, the recommendations that fit perfectly with the scope of the BCRR.
- In Niger, 100 national experts, including government representatives, members from selected NGOs, academia and United Nations Country Team (UNCT) were trained in the PDNA methodology and Pre-Disaster Preparedness through two sessions of four-days each. The focus was given to sectors generally most affected by disasters, namely housing, agriculture, health, and infrastructure. Niger's roster of PDNA experts was updated following the trainings and encompasses now one hundred and twenty (120) experts from national structures, national and international NGOs, UN agencies establishing in country standby by capacities to conduct assessments.

### Output 3: Enhanced national capacities for implementing recovery at community-level

- Several consultative meetings were held at provincial, district and community levels in Lao PDR. The scoping mission identified the communities that face a wide range of rapid-onset shocks and slow-onset stresses. Community members were sensitized in early warning systems and on how early warning tools can significantly reduce the impact of the floods. The expected outcome being that local communities are better prepared when the next disaster hits.
- In Niger, the project supported the training of 30 local mason on resilient and water-resistant reconstruction techniques. 11 Vulnerability Monitoring Observatories (*Observatoires de Suivi de la Vulnérabilité – OSV*) at municipality level and 24 Community-Based Early-Warning and Emergency Response (*Systèmes locaux d'alerte précoce et de réponse aux Urgences – SCAP RU*) at the village level had their capacities reinforced on disaster risk reduction, PDNA methodology and recovery planning / implementation, based on the PDNA-Pre-DRP training package. To improve the geographical coverage of these structures, the project supported the set-up of an additional 4 OSV and 8 SCAPRU to allow for national coverage. Regional and sub-regional committees for Disaster and Food Crisis Prevention and Management now rely importantly on these local structures for hazard and vulnerability data collection, monitoring and analysis.

### Output 4: Improved knowledge products, technological applications and South-South exchange for recovery management

- UNDP Lao PDR established a partnership with the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) and the four biggest national telecommunications providers to pilot early warning SMS text messaging and weather forecasting. The piloting of the early warning text messaging began on 19th December 2018 to 223,810 subscribers in Bolikhamxay and Saravanh provinces. The early warning system is also complemented with the use of acoustic equipment – loud speakers, micro/mega phones and generator - in selected villages to enable local early warning focal points to reach out to those living in the most isolated areas. The messages being sent to remote rural areas ensure that no one is left behind and as such contributing directly to the 2030 Agenda. In



the context of Laos, which has annual floods and landslides, an early warning reaching all communities is crucial.

- Various communication pieces were developed: a [photo essay](#) on how villagers in Lao PDR's Khammouane Province found their own ways to recover after a disaster and a reflection on [building back better](#) were published after the floods in Lao PDR where the focus was to strengthen the recovery outreach to remote and rural communities; the ASEAN Disaster Recovery Reference Guide<sup>1</sup> has been translated into Myanmar language and is being finalized; the “Baseline Study on disaster recovery in Africa” has been finalized and will be distributed at the World Reconstruction Conference in May 2019. The Baseline Study will serve as a reference for planning recovery programs in Africa.
- The project has supported South-South cooperation initiatives by providing financial and technical support during the 9<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) Working Group on Recovery in Mandalay, Myanmar. The meeting was an opportunity to discuss the progress of the implementation of ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency (AADMER) Work Programme (2016-2020), specifically priority 7 on recovery and share the experiences and lessons learnt of the member countries under ACDM Working Group on recovery.
- The project supported the development of a database on pre-disaster context for the key sectors in Niger as well as the development of an IT application to facilitate PDNA data collection: the latter has been tested during the PDNA training and should accelerate the process of estimating the cost of damages and losses as well as the post-disaster recovery needs. Once the baseline information by sector is validated, appropriate software will be developed to automatize the cost estimates.

### Other noteworthy accomplishments

#### *Partnerships*

- Several UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes have contributed to the PDNA trainings organized in Laos, Myanmar and Niger but also by deploying expertise for sectoral assessment in Laos (WB, EU, FAO, ILO, WHO, UNICEF).
- The partnership with UNV has been harnessed at country-level in Laos and Myanmar to ensure that UN volunteers play a much stronger role in recovery interventions and to promote local volunteerism.
- In partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW), UNDP Lao PDR signed a contract agreement with DMH and all four national telecommunication providers in the country, namely: Lao Telecom, ETL, UNITEL and Beeline. These four companies are the only private sector telecommunication service providers within Lao PDR with respective subscribers across the country. UNDP and MLSW requested their services through the Ministry of Post and Telecommunication in order to disseminate early warning SMS text messages using DMH weather forecast to the selected districts at a given cost. This was based on the vast and vulnerable

---

<sup>1</sup> [https://asean.org/?static\\_post=asean-disaster-recovery-reference-guide](https://asean.org/?static_post=asean-disaster-recovery-reference-guide)

population of 223,810 subscribers in the target provinces of Bolikhamxay and Saravanh as well as selected subscribers in Vientiane Capital.

#### *Interlinkages & Synergies*

- At Country level: UNDP Myanmar received funding from the UNDP Crisis Bureau for level 1 crisis after the heavy rains and subsequent floods. Subsequently, interlinkages between the developed [early recovery programme](#) and the BCRR II were established. Several opportunities were created, like the empowerment of local government in Mon State to lead the design and implementation of early recovery/long-term recovery efforts or the identification of community-based recovery interventions that will inform the formulation of the National level Disaster Recovery Guidelines.
- At Headquarters: the technical team based in headquarters has been working closely with the teams in the Regional Bureau for Africa (Addis Ababa) and the Regional Bureau for Asia (Bangkok). Moreover, the BCRR II has worked closely with the PDNA Roll-Out II project, specifically on issues like the PDNA guidelines adaptation and the PDNA trainings.

#### *Partnerships for Technical and financial Resources*

- The Asian Development Bank (ADB) joined with the UNDP project efforts to formulate the National Disaster Recovery Guidelines making it one single effort to support the Government of Myanmar. The engagement of the ADB, technical as well as financial, has turned into an opportunity for the project.
- The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) from the World Bank has expressed interest in providing technical support to Niger and Burkina Faso on the development of innovative financing mechanisms.

### **3. Difficulties encountered, lessons learnt, and measures taken**

The presentation and socialization of the products and results of Phase I of the project and the results expected under Phase II helped foster the understanding of the prerequisites for sustainable recovery of government agencies and representatives. The consultations at the national levels have been extensive in all five target countries, resulting in the finalisation of the work-plans at a delayed stage. Moreover, the global project document having been written in English, its translation into national language became necessary to guarantee greater appropriation by national implementing partners.

Additionally, a degree of flexibility was adopted, allowing the inclusion of more traditional disaster risk reduction activities. The main lesson learnt is that discussions with the national counterparts should receive a **larger dedicated time** prior to the project inception phase. As Myanmar Country office put it, the design of the project at the global level - including the project appraisal process - took place at different points of time with official project start occurring quite late compared to the original planned one. More regular communication between the country offices and headquarters would contribute to keeping high the interest of the government and in maintaining the momentum.

The **pace of the project implementation** critically depends on the level of engagement by the national government. Considering this aspect, flexibility in the project implementation is required and delays are

to be expected on account of political processes<sup>2</sup> and occurrence of disasters. Regarding the latter, disasters affected Niger (flash floods), Lao PDR (tropical storms Son-Tinh and Bebinca, Xe-Pian Xe-Namnoy saddle dam collapse) and Myanmar (floods) during 2018. These events were both a challenge but also an opportunity. They were a challenge as they diverted the attention of governmental authorities to responding to the ongoing crisis with consequent slowing down of the project implementation pace. However, these events were also an opportunity to put into practice the capacities that the countries have acquired under Phase I of the project (Niger – Post Disaster Needs Assessment training) and raise awareness on the importance of being prepared for disaster recovery as the need for effective recovery interventions was being made self-evident (Myanmar and Lao PDR).

Considering the lack of **locally available experts** in recovery, the recruitment of the national consultants can constitute a major challenge. Proper planning, launching procurement processes at an earlier stage and using the rosters established by the Crisis Bureau at headquarters constitute solutions to reduce delays and bottlenecks in the project implementation.

Finally, the appraisal of the global project document by the Board Meeting took place in headquarters on 12 June 2018, which caused some delays at the country levels. Specifically, project implementation in Cabo Verde and Burkina Faso has encountered delays in 2018. The finalization of the national project documents took longer than expected considering the adaptation of content to the larger DRR program in Burkina and an understaffed team in Cabo Verde. To guarantee full project implementation here forth, a **country support mission** from the relevant technical teams in headquarters is planned for early 2019. Moreover, recruitment processes are ongoing in both country offices. It is to be noted that the present report provides an update on the countries progress for a duration of six months only. It is expected that all country programmes will pick up pace in the second year of its implementation.

#### 4. Financial Report 2018

	Country Allocation	2018 Amount in \$ (GMS incl.)*	2018 expenditures	% Delivery
Burkina Faso	\$ 391,914.00	\$ 99,741.24	\$ -	0%
Niger	\$ 391,914.00	\$ 134,981.31	\$ 82,272.52	61%
Laos	\$ 603,636.00	\$ 126,636.00	\$ 64,425.03	51%
Myanmar	\$ 603,636.00	\$ 122,738.00	\$ 120,013.75	98%
Cabo Verde	\$ 310,633.00	\$ 95,835.96	\$ 12,781.25	13%
Global Coord.	635,170.00	\$ 183,642.51	\$ 36,344.84	20%
Total	\$ 2,936,903.00	\$ 763,575.02	\$ 315,837.39	41%

\* As per issued Delegation of Authority 2018

<sup>2</sup> 2019: constitutional referendum in Burkina Faso / 2020 elections in Burkina Faso and Myanmar

## 5. Annual Workplan 2019 – Overview

At the country-level, priority will be given to

1. The strengthening of institutional arrangements for recovery and the finalization/adoption of national recovery strategies. Support will be given to the development of partnerships with the private sector, academic institutions, insurance companies, mobile phone operators and construction companies to harness their resources and technical capacities for disaster recovery.
2. The adaptation of the PDNA guidelines to the national contexts for all five target countries and the conducting of assessments for small disaster events using the guidelines to enable officials at the national and sub national level to practice their skills.
3. The enhancement of capacities at the local level, be it through trainings, capacity building or focus groups, as well as the set-up of a revolving fund in partnership with local microfinance institutions, grassroots organization or civil society.
4. The development of blogs and photo essays at the country-level to showcase best practices and results achieved in disaster recovery.

At the global component, priority will be given to:

1. A country support mission to West Africa (February/March 2019) and South-East Asia (June 2019) which will seek to a) improve project delivery in 2019, b) confirm human resources allocated, c) understand bottlenecks from the Country Office perspective, d) agree on the activities to be completed by 2019 e) determine potential linkages to the broader DRR program supported by UNDP/other international partners in the country so that synergies are promoted and interventions scaled up.
2. The 4<sup>th</sup> edition of the World Reconstruction Conference, which will take place in Geneva on May 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>. The WRC4 theme is “Inclusion for Resilient Recovery”, with the objective to build consensus and to renew and accelerate efforts towards realizing inclusive recovery processes. To this end, the conference will discuss the challenges and inherent biases in the process of recovery and the reasons for which certain population groups are systematically excluded.
3. A regional Training on Recovery Preparedness for countries in South Asia and a workshop on the PDNA adaptation (June 2019) targeting Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and the Philippines. This activity will facilitate knowledge sharing on recovery across regions and across target countries.

Country	Yearly Total	%
<b>Burkina</b>	\$ 177,223	13%
<b>Niger</b>	\$ 188,514	14%
<b>Laos</b>	\$ 182,604	13%
<b>Myanmar</b>	\$ 289,598	21%
<b>Cabo Verde</b>	\$ 151,200	11%
<b>Global coordination</b>	\$ 366,120	27%
<b>Total</b>	\$ 1,355,258.54	

## Annex – Detailed Country Reports

<b>Country:</b>	<b>BURKINA FASO</b>
<b>Reporting period:</b>	July – December 2018
<b>Related UNDAF/CPD Outcome</b>	<p>The project will contribute to two UNDAF and CPD's Outcomes related to UNDAF pillar 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effet 4.1. D'ici à 2020, les institutions, au niveau central et local, assument une meilleure préparation, prévention, réponse et relèvement face aux risques climatiques, environnementaux et crises humanitaires</li> <li>• Effet 4.2. D'ici à 2020, les populations, en particuliers les groupes vulnérables, des zones cibles sont plus résilientes aux chocs climatiques, environnementaux et aux crises humanitaires</li> </ul>
<b>Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan</b>	3.3.1. Evidence-based assessment and planning tools and mechanisms applied to enable implementation of gender-sensitive and risk-informed prevention and preparedness to limit the impact of natural hazards and pandemics and promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies
<b>Project Description and Key Lessons-Learned</b>	
<b>Brief description of context</b>	<p>Significant progress has been made in recent years by Burkina Faso in the areas of preparedness and emergency response in particular with regard to drought management and food security crises. While DRM policies and frameworks in Burkina Faso are increasingly shifting from an ex-post (response) to an ex-ante approach (prevention and preparedness), the focus is still mostly on disaster response.</p> <p>There is a need to better clarify respective roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders, across sectors and for all disasters within the existing institutional arrangement for recovery. No institutions are clearly mandated to lead on recovery process and sectoral ministries do not have any legal or policy obligation to plan and implement recovery. While sub-national governments are at the forefront of recovery efforts, they have reduced capacities to provide timely and effective support for recovery.</p> <p>The 2016 and 2017 Risk Inform indices show that the coping capacity of populations remains relatively weak at 6.2 out of 10 and that immediate risks are security and climate related, with the Sahel region the most exposed to multiple hazards. This makes preparedness and community resilience an imperative.</p>
<b>Key project successes in 2018</b>	<p><b>The envisaged project outputs include:</b></p> <p>Output 1: Strengthened national policy, institutional and financial frameworks and mechanisms to plan and implement sustainable recovery processes.</p> <p>Output 2: Enhanced technical capacities in recovery planning and implementation.</p> <p>Output 3: Enhanced national capacities for implementing sustainable recovery at community-level.</p> <p>Output 4: Improved knowledge products, technological applications and South-South exchange for recovery management.</p> <p><b>Achievements:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Translation of the regional project document from English to French and induction of the national counterpart, followed by a presentation of the project</li> <li>2. Elaboration of an AWP for the last quarter of the year and its signature by the Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family</li> <li>3. Preparation of a Letter of Agreement and its signature by the Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family and the UNDP</li> <li>4. Support to the development of a FACE form (Funding Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures Form) for the transfer of resources from UNDP to the National Counterpart (Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family)</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Opening of an account in the Public Treasury for the transfer of resources from UNDP Country Office to the national counterpart (Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family)</li> <li>6. Finalization of the Terms of Reference for the recruitment of a Project Support Officer</li> <li>7. Publication of the Terms of Reference for the recruitment of a Project Support Officer</li> <li>8. Preselection of candidates and setting up of interview panel. The panel meeting recommended two qualified candidates and the contract is being signed by the most qualified one.</li> </ol>
<b>Expenditures</b>	The Project Document has been signed by the national counterpart in Quarter 4. No expenditures are accounted for in 2018.
<b>Project shortcomings and solutions</b>	<p>The start of project activities has been slowed down as UNDP Burkina Faso has embarked in the re-organization of its portfolio of programs and projects for its new 2018-2020 programming cycle. With this in mind, it was decided to have a unique program on resilience for the entire programming cycle. A single program document to consider and integrate the outputs and resources of the project (funded by Luxembourg) was initiated but was significantly delayed. The delay in the formulation of the resilience program has led to a delay in the kick-off of activities, especially since the new authorities require the official endorsement of any project document before its implementation.</p> <p><b>Proposed solutions were:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preparation of a Letter of Agreement and its signature by the Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family and the UNDP.</li> <li>2. Support to the national counterpart in the finalization of a FACE form for the transfer of resources from UNDP to the National Counterpart (Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family).</li> <li>3. Opening of an account in the Public Treasury for the transfer of resources from the UNDP to the national counterpart (Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family).</li> </ol>
<b>Lessons learned</b>	<p><b>Lessons learned:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The initial project document was drafted in English and shared with the countries. Translation into French is necessary in Burkina Faso to allow a good understanding of the project by the national counterpart and to guarantee its engagement.</li> <li>2. Consultations with national authorities is key to improve their engagement and find relevant solutions to overcome challenges.</li> </ol>
<b>CO Focal Points</b>	Célestin ZONGO, Program Analyst in Crisis Prevention, Recovery and DRR <a href="mailto:celestin.zongo@undp.org">celestin.zongo@undp.org</a>
<b>Partners:</b>	Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family and its National Committee for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation
<b>Consultants hired</b>	A national consultant was hired by UNDP with its core resources to translate the project document from English to French.



ONU Burkina Faso, Premier Ministre BF, Lefaso\_net et 6 autres

<b>Country:</b>	<b>CABO VERDE</b>
<b>Reporting period:</b>	July - December 2018
<b>Related UNDAF/CPD Outcome</b>	<p><b>UNDAF/CPD outcome:</b> (2.1) by 2022, all people, particularly the most vulnerable, benefit from enhanced national and local capacity to apply integrated and innovative approaches to the sustainable and participative management of natural resources and biodiversity, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster-risk reduction.</p> <p>Output 2.1: Selected institutions have strengthened technical and operational capacities to mainstream child and gender-sensitive disaster-risk reduction into national and local development policies</p>
<b>Applicable Output(s) UNDP Strategic Plan</b>	UNDP Strategic Plan outcomes: (Signature solution 4) Promote nature-based solutions for a sustainable planet; (IRRF Outcome 3) Sustainable planet. (Signature solution 3) Enhance prevention and recovery for resilient societies; (IRRF Outcome 4) Resilient societies
<b>Project Description and Key Lessons-Learned</b>	
<b>Brief description of context</b>	<p>As a small archipelagic island state, Cabo Verde, its society, its economic and productive system and its habitats and ecosystems are widely exposed and are highly vulnerable to extreme weather conditions, climate change and disaster risks. Chronic events such as floods or catastrophic events such as volcanic eruptions or droughts, demonstrate the need to mitigate the underlying risk factors, especially to reduce exposure and vulnerability, as well as to adopt integrated approaches to preparedness, response and post-disaster recovery planning.</p> <p>Cabo Verde has been contemplated in a regional project by UNDP through funding from the Government of Luxembourg entitled "Building Capacities for Resilient Recovery - Phase 2". The project seeks to prepare local and national governments in the management of future disasters through effective, sustainable and inclusive recovery processes through the strengthening of capacities and systems. The project aims to increase the resilience of the country and of its communities while providing a rapid return to sustainable development.</p> <p>Planned activities for 2018 were defined in accordance with the annual work plan agreed upon by stakeholders for a total amount of \$ 21,000 (twenty-one thousand American dollars).</p>
<b>Key project successes in 2018</b>	<p>The official launch of the project took place on November 13, 2018 with the representatives of the United Nations System in Cape Verde and the Ministry of Internal Administration. On the same day, the project "Building capacities for resilient recovery Phase II" was officially launched.</p> <p>Two days later, a work plan was signed for the year 2018 between UNDP and the National Civil Protection and Fire Service.</p> <p>According to the Annual Work Plan (AWP), the "National Workshop on Reflection of Disaster Risk Reduction" was held on December 7. This activity was attended by 59 participants, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representatives from all municipalities in Cabo Verde;</li> <li>• Representatives of the Government services;</li> <li>• Representatives of civil society and NGOs;</li> <li>• Representatives of UNDP and project funding body.</li> </ul> <p>During the official launch, the project was presented to and discussed with the participants.</p> <p>The results and products of Phase I, such as the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Post-Disaster Recovery Framework, were also presented and disseminated. The methodology and risk profiles resulting from the implementation of the pilot project "Detailed Evaluation of Urban Risks in the municipalities of Praia, Mosteiros and Ribeira Brava were also presented.</p>

	<p>Throughout the reflection, all municipalities that were not covered by the pilot project expressed interest in participating in the risk assessments and upcoming trainings planned in Phase II. All agreed that the knowledge products from Phase I should be widely shared through its publication and dissemination across the islands and neighbouring countries.</p> <p>Another activity carried out was the preparation for the creation of the "Project Steering Committee", where the draft resolution was prepared and submitted to the Government for the final order and its official formalization.</p> <p>The Terms of Reference for the recruitment of a consultant who will work on the communication strategy was prepared and elaborated.</p> <p>The work plan for 2019 has been finalized.</p> <p><b>Noteworthy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All workshop participants recognized the importance of the new project.</li> <li>- Everyone recognized the merit and excellence of the Phase I results.</li> </ul>
<b>Expenditures</b>	The expenditures for 2018 amount 12,220.60 US\$
<b>Project shortcomings and solutions</b>	<p>The finalization of the Project Document encountered some delays due to understaffed country office.</p> <p>The capacity support given by the project to the National Civil Protection will facilitate and enable smooth project implementation for 2019.</p>
<b>Lessons learned</b>	The presentation and socialization of the products and results of Phase I of the project allowed for greater understanding of activities and results expected under Phase II by representatives of municipalities and government agencies.
<b>CO Focal Points</b>	<p>Maria celeste Benchimol</p> <p><a href="mailto:maria.benchimol@cv.jo.un.org">maria.benchimol@cv.jo.un.org</a></p>
<b>Partners</b>	<p>National Civil Protection and Fire Service (SNPCB)</p> <p>National Institute of Land Management (INGT)</p> <p>University of Cabo Verde ( UniCV)</p>
<b>Consultants hired</b>	No consultants were hired for the reporting period



*Official launch of the BCRR II in Cabo Verde with presentation of results from Phase I and expected outcomes for Phase II – Praia, 7 December 2018*



<b>Country:</b>	<b>LAO PDR</b>
<b>Reporting period:</b>	June 2018 – December 2018
<b>Related UNDAF/CPD Outcome</b>	UNDAF (2017 – 2021) Outcome 3 and UNDP CPD (2017-2021) Outcome 2 lists “Forests and other ecosystems are protected and enhanced, and people are less vulnerable to climate-related events and disasters”
<b>Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan</b>	<p>Through applicable UNDP Strategic Plan, the sustainable development will be achieved by building resilience to shocks and crises with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced government’s abilities to proactively manage risk and strengthened resilience to future crises.</li> <li>• Strengthened national crisis prevention capacities and resilience building – prior to, during and in the aftermath of humanitarian emergencies</li> <li>• Strengthened national capacities for crisis response, climate change adaptation, disaster early warning and risk reduction and post crisis recovery.</li> </ul> <p>Preparedness systems is in place to effectively address the consequences of and response to natural hazards</p> <p>Disaster prone target countries prepared for resilient recovery in order to reduce social and economic consequences, avoid re-creation of risks during recovery period, and ensure “build back better”</p>
<b>Project Description and Key Lessons-Learned</b>	
<b>Brief description of context</b>	<p>Lao PDR is a land-linked country, located in the heart of the Indochina peninsula in Southeast Asia. Lao PDR covers a total area of 236,800 square km and has a population of 6.5 million (Government of Lao PDR, 2016) spread across 18 provinces with approximately 67% of the population living in rural areas.</p> <p>Lao PDR is regularly affected by typhoons (storms), floods, flash-floods, droughts, landslides, earthquakes, epidemics and UXO contamination which have negatively impacted its development growth. Flooding is the major cause of disasters in the country - both in terms of frequency and intensity as well as in terms of impacts. The Mekong River is a defining landscape feature as 60% of its length runs through Lao PDR, and there is flooding every year in the central and southern parts of the country and flash floods in the northern part of the country.</p> <p>In 2018, a series of tropical cyclones and monsoon rains resulted in approximately US\$372 million in damages and losses to key sectors and 55 fatalities. The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, as the agency mandated for disaster response, was the focal ministry of search and rescue, response, relief and recovery. The MLSW as the Secretariat for the National Disaster Prevention and Control Committee also has the mandate to critically strengthen disaster management and to project the recovery processes in a manner that reduces risks by “building back better” and producing multiple benefits towards sustainable development.</p> <p>The Government requested support to conduct a Post Disaster Needs Assessment based on the tripartite agreement between the UN System, the World Bank and the European Union. UNDP played a key role in the PDNA as the lead agency for the Cross-Cutting Issues of Environment and Climate Change, Disaster Risk Reduction, Governance and UXOs, while also contributing to livelihoods and social impacts. During the flood response period, the MLSW continued the national and provincial consultations for the Law on Disaster Prevention and Control.</p> <p>For adequate impacts upon the economy, society and environment, UNDP will support capacity building and effective coordination in Disaster Risk Reduction.</p>
<b>Key project successes in 2018</b>	<p>➤ <b><i>Development of the Disaster Prevention and Control Law/Policy document for Lao PDR:</i></b> Several consultations and review meetings were held successfully to update the Lao version of the Law on Disaster Prevention and Control. These meetings were held respectively in Oudomaxy for northern and central provinces and Khammouane for the southern provinces across Lao PDR. The entire document is</p>

currently being translated into English, and thereafter it will be presented to the parliament in the first quarter of 2019 for approval.

Two of the recommendations from the PDNA of the 2018 Floods and the Disaster Recovery Framework are for the promulgation of a disaster law and for the establishment of a national fund for disaster risk reduction. Both of these products are already listed as key deliverables under Output 1.

- ***A kick-off meeting was held in Vientiane Capital in order to introduce the three-year project entitled “Building Capacities for Resilient Recovery” to the government provincial counterparts from Bolikhamxay and Saravanh provinces.*** Highlights of the 2018 floods’ impact and Post Disaster Needs Assessment were presented including an overview of the Project “Building Capacities for Resilient Recovery - Phase 2”.

In the meeting, the stakeholders agreed on priority activities to be implemented in the last quarter of the year 2018 to which the government officials from Saravanh province agreed.

Stakeholders and community members were mobilized in Khongsedon district of Saravanh province for implementation of the initial activity - Pilot testing of the early warning System SMS text Messaging. One of the outcomes of the meeting is the consolidated partnership between UNDP/MLSW with the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH), and the private sector – national telecommunication network, particularly for the activity related to pilot testing of early warning systems for the recovery process.

- ***UNDP Lao PDR established a partnership with the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (DMH/MONRE), and the private sector through four national telecommunications providers.*** The objective of the partnership with DMH is to pilot early warning SMS text messaging and weather forecasting. UNDP also sought the advice of DMH based on their existing communication channels that included phone SMS, fax, Facebook, WhatsApp, YouTube, official DMH website, TV and radio broadcast, and to obtain their views and suggestions about inclusion of the private sector, telecommunication networks in order to use SMS text-messaging as an additional communication tool for hydro-meteorological alert and warning information dissemination strategy in Lao PDR. The piloting of the EWS text messaging began on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2018 to 223,810 subscribers in Bolikhamxay and Saravanh provinces and including UNDP and MLSW key focal persons.

Successfully, UNDP in partnership with Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (MLSW) signed a contract agreement with DMH and all four national telecommunication providers in Lao PDR, namely: Lao Telecom, ETL, UNITEL and Beeline. These four companies are the only private sector telecommunication service providers within Lao PDR with respective subscribers across the country. UNDP and MLSW requested their services through the Ministry of Post and Telecommunication in order to disseminate early warning SMS text messages using DMH weather forecast to the selected districts at a given cost. This was based on the vast and vulnerable population of 223,810 subscribers in the target provinces of Bolikhamxay and Saravanh as well as selected subscribers in Vientiane Capital.

Through the real time weather information from DMH, the early warning messages will be disseminated during the onset period of hazards and for longer term forecasting in the pilot phase for 4 weeks. DMH and the telecommunication networks will provide weekly forecast in the target districts in Lao and English languages respectively via SMS text messaging. The early warning system is also complemented with the use of acoustic equipment – loud speakers, micro/mega phones and generator sets in selected villages to enable the community early warning focal points reach out to those living in hard to reach locations, and without access to any means of communication.

	<p>➤ <b>Field mission to target project location in Khongsedon district, Saravanh Province:</b> This initial mission to Saravanh province by UNDP and MLSW served both as a scoping mission and implementation of the pilot early warning system in the target district – Khongsedon.</p> <p>Several consultative meetings were held at provincial, district and community levels with the officials from the Department of Social Welfare, Provincial Labour and Social Welfare, Saravanh, the Vice Governor also known as the Chair, District Disaster Management Committee and other stakeholders that included government officials from the Provincial and District Department of Labour and Social Welfare, District Agriculture and Forest Office (DAFO), District Health Office (DHO), District Communication, Information and Tourism Office, District Natural Resources Management Office, Lao Women Union and community members.</p> <p>In the scoping mission, UNDP and MLSW identified the target communities in the district: communities that face a wide range of rapid-onset shocks and slow-onset stresses. Community members were sensitized on early warnings and how these tools could reduce significantly the impact of the floods, like the ones that recently occurred in July, August and September 2018 in the province.</p> <p>The recent 2018 Lao PDR Post Disaster Needs Assessment conducted in the regions included recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to establish early warning system for flood disaster preparedness and response</li> <li>- to develop the Disaster Prevention and Control Law and</li> <li>- to identify sources of funds for Disaster Financing.</li> </ul> <p>One of the flood preparedness initiatives implemented in the project as a key strategy in building resilience of the vulnerable population in these regions includes pilot testing of early warning systems using SMS text messaging</p>
<b>Expenditures</b>	Expenditure for 2018 amount to U\$ 69,117.65
<b>Project shortcomings and solutions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Time taken to translate the project document to Lao was unusually long as all translators were busy with work for the flood response documentation. The Lao translation of the project document is required by Government before signing and is vital to guarantee the national appropriation of the document.</li> <li>- The process of finalizing partnership agreements with the private sector telecommunications providers required a lengthy process of meetings, explanations and clarifications.</li> <li>- The 2018 floods required the attention of both the MLSW and UNDP Country Office. The project launch was thus postponed to early 2019 and will be combined with signing of the project document.</li> </ul>
<b>Lessons learned</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Both the kick off meeting held in Vientiane and the scoping mission to Saravanh province was vital to sensitize the potential stakeholders, and the government officials from the province and district levels to negotiate and identify the most vulnerable villages to build their resilience through the project.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The community members and stakeholders, mostly the vulnerable populations, understand the concept of early warning systems, disaster preparedness and disaster prevention to a certain extent. Besides their traditional knowledge and awareness on early warning systems, there are existing early warning systems in place at the community and district levels. These are (i) hydro-telemetry stations built along the Mekong River in Khongsedon district; and (ii) the availability of loud speakers for flood early warning communication. The early warning communication equipment is insufficient in reaching the entire community though. Therefore, the early warning recovery SMS text messaging is a timely initiative in the region.</li> <li>- The Vice Governor of Saravanh Province is very influential and knowledgeable of the subject and is also the chair of the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC). This will benefit the project towards its participatory and sustainable approach at the project implementation phase.</li> <li>- In order to complement the existing hydro-telemetry system for early warning in the district, UNDP and MLSW are pilot testing the early warning text messaging for dissemination of weather forecast and</li> </ul>

	hydrometeorological alerts. UNDP is also supplying loudspeakers, micro phones and generators as well to support in dissemination of the hydrometeorological alerts especially in the hard to reach communities of the districts.
<b>CO Focal Points</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Margaret Jones Williams: Head, Natural Resources Management and Climate Change; <a href="mailto:margaret.jones.williams@undp.org">margaret.jones.williams@undp.org</a></li> <li>2. Chitlatda Keomuongchanh: Program Analyst, Natural Resources Management and Climate Change; <a href="mailto:chitlatda.keomuongchanh@undp.org">chitlatda.keomuongchanh@undp.org</a></li> <li>3. Victor Igbokwe: Disaster Risk Management Specialist; <a href="mailto:victor.igbokwe@undp.org">victor.igbokwe@undp.org</a></li> </ol>
<b>Partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Department of Social Welfare of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (DSW/MLSW)</li> <li>- National Disaster Prevention and Control Committee, under the Ministry (MLSW) Lao PDR</li> <li>- Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)</li> <li>- Private sector national telecommunication networks - Lao Telecom; ETL; UNITEL; and Beeline.</li> </ul>
<b>Consultants hired</b>	IUNV to support project implementation



*Early warning sensitization meeting with community members in Toukxay village, Khongsedon district- Lao PDR*

*Kick off meeting with officials from Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW) and provincial stakeholders from Bolikhamxai and Saravanh provinces – Lao PDR*



<b>Country:</b>	<b>Myanmar</b>
<b>Reporting period:</b>	June 2018 – December 2018
<b>Related UNDAF/CPD Outcome</b>	By 2022 Myanmar becomes more resilient to the climate and disaster risk with efficient environmental governance and sustainable use of natural resources
<b>Applicable Outcome UNDP Strategic Plan</b>	Outcome 3 - Strengthen Resilience to Shocks and Crisis
<b>Project Description and Key Lessons-Learned</b>	
<b>Brief description of context</b>	<p>Myanmar is prone to almost all types of hazards, which include fires, forest fires, earthquakes, strong winds/ cyclones, storm surges, tsunamis, landslides, floods, droughts, industrial/technological hazards, lightning and river bank erosions. It ranks 12<sup>th</sup> on the <a href="#">INFORM Index for Risk Management 2018</a>.</p> <p>Over the past decade, efforts for rehabilitation and reconstruction have varied depending on several factors - severity of disaster impact, available resources, and support from development and humanitarian community.</p> <p>The Natural Disaster Management Law (2013) and Rules (2015) provide guidance activities to be undertaken during the different phases of the disaster risk management, including the functions related to rehabilitation and reconstruction (recovery). The National Disaster Management Committee is the apex institutional body for Disaster management in the country, supported by 12 Working Committees, including a working committee on Rehabilitation and Reconstruction. The Department of Disaster Management, along with the Government of Indonesia, led the process of developing the ASEAN Disaster Recovery Reference Guide with the technical support from UNDP.</p> <p>Despite progress in the legal, policy and institutional context, recovery interventions are often ad hoc activities, while limited coordination, technical clarity in division of labour, and communication between the Union government and local authorities often impede effective and sustainable recovery interventions. Currently, there are no specific guidelines for formulating post disaster recovery activities in Myanmar.</p>
<b>Key project successes in 2018</b>	<p>During first year of project implementation, main achievements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project has been formally introduced to national counterparts with identified focal departments (Department of Disaster Management – DDM, under the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement). Several discussions have been undertaken to define details, modalities and timeline for the project implementation. Despite DDM not being the formal leading department to carry out recovery interventions (Ministry of Construction is the chair of the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Working Committee under the National Disaster Management Committee), the choice of having DDM as main focal for the project is part of UNDP’s efforts (as stated in the Governance for Resilience and Sustainability Project) to strengthen capacities of the DDM and increase its leverage to act as convener and facilitator among different departments involved in disaster management.</li> <li>• The process of formulating the National Disaster Recovery Guidelines has been initiated: the objectives, scope and expected milestones of the Guidelines have been defined. These details are included in a concept note that has been agreed to by DDM</li> <li>• A Technical Working Group (TWG) which includes representatives from key departments involved in recovery processes, private sector and members of the DRRWG has been formed and its first meeting has been held at the end of September 2018. The TORs, defining objectives and responsibilities of the TWG have been formulated and shared with members. The TWG is meant to lead the formulation of the Recovery Guidelines and it will be involved in at least 3 or 4 consultations (along with bilateral consultations).</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translation in Myanmar language of the ASEAN Recovery Reference Guide has been undertaken and is now at draft stage.</li> <li>• Preliminary analysis of international strategies, frameworks and practices on Recovery and of national legal and policy tools, national practices, actors and their roles have been conducted. This desk review is part of preparatory work to inform Myanmar’s National recovery guidelines for disaster recovery planning.</li> <li>• The project has supported South-South cooperation initiatives by providing financial and technical support during the 9<sup>th</sup> Ninth Meeting of the ACDM Working Group on Recovery in Mandalay, Myanmar. The meeting was an opportunity to discuss the progress of the implementation of AADMER (ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency) Work Programme (2016-2020), specifically priority programme 7 on recovery and share the experiences and lessons learnt of the member countries under ACDM Working Group on recovery.</li> </ul>
<b>Expenditures</b>	Project expenditure for 2018 amount US\$ 120,014.
<b>Project shortcomings and solutions</b>	<p>1. The distance between Yangon, where the UNDP Country Office is located and Naypyitaw, where government offices are situated, created some challenges in terms of coordination and communication. A national recovery officer based in Naypyitaw has been hired to ensure regular communication with government counterparts as well as with other governmental agencies. The presence of a qualified national person based in Naypyitaw, in the same building as the project focal department (DDM), providing support, facilitating dialogue and eventually, dealing with translations, has made project implementation smoother and has been perceived in a very positive way by DDM.</p> <p>2. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) engaged in the formulation of the National Disaster Recovery Guidelines at the same time as the project was launched. The engagement of the ADB, technical as well as financial, has turned into an opportunity for the project. At project inception phase, UNDP and ADB agreed to establish synergies and to jointly collaborate to the formulation of the guidelines in Myanmar. The collaboration between agencies, by combining different expertise the guidelines could benefit from, has been considered a good practice by government counterparts.</p> <p>3. Heavy monsoon rains (the heaviest for the past 5 years) from July to September 2018 resulted in widespread flooding and landslides devastation in South-East Myanmar. To implement early recovery interventions in the flood-affected areas and to allow a restart of livelihood activities, UNDP Myanmar CO received funding from the UNDP Crisis Bureau for level 1 crisis. The subsequently developed early recovery programme was launched in December 2018 in Mon State. A link between the early recovery programme and the “Building Capacities for Resilient Recovery – Phase 2” project has been established, creating additional opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It created the chance for local government in Mon State (State/Regions and Townships) to strengthen their capacities in leading the design and implementation of early recovery/long-term recovery efforts, to plan early recovery and long-term recovery interventions and to interiorize the importance of the transition between early and long-term recovery;</li> <li>• It established a partnership with the Mon State government and with township authorities, identifying and localizing community-based recovery interventions that can inform the formulation of the National level Disaster Recovery Guidelines;</li> <li>• It provided a chance to create synergies with the Mon State DRR Working Group as well as other ongoing UNDP projects located in the same area, the Township Democratic Local Governance (TDLG) project exchanging lessons learnt and recommendations (most importantly, on conflict sensitivity and participatory planning);</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It provided opportunities to create model locations<sup>3</sup> (state and township level) for recovery processes that can, possibly, be replicated elsewhere in the country.</li> </ul> <p>4. The conduct of a national level PDNA training at the end of August, facilitated by a global team of experts from UNDP, WB, FAO and with financial support from the EU under the global UNDP project “PDNA: Roll Out II” was a welcomed opportunity to enhance capacities of key government representatives on recovery planning and create pre-conditions for the project to be built on.</p>
<b>Lessons learned</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement processes, mostly those concerning the recruitment of the national consultant, constituted a major challenge considering the lack of locally available experts in recovery matters in Myanmar. Proper planning, concentrating procurement processes at an earlier stage and dissemination of procurement notices by using appropriate channels (through the DRR Working Group, for example) represents the best solution to reduce delays and bottlenecks in the project implementation.</li> <li>The design of the project at global level (including the project appraisal process) has taken place at different points of time with official project start occurring quite late compared to the original planned one. More regular communication between Myanmar CO and HQ to receive updates and sharing those updates with government counterparts can help in keeping high the interest of the government and in maintaining the momentum (that in the case of Myanmar, was triggered by the formulation of the ASEAN Disaster Recovery Reference Guide that the government of Myanmar, together with the government of Indonesia, led).</li> <li>The pace of the project implementation is deeply depending on government level of engagement and will. Considering this aspect, flexibility in the project implementation is required.</li> </ol>
<b>CO Focal Points (name and email):</b>	<p>Serena Arcone, DRR Specialist, <a href="mailto:serena.arcone@undp.org">serena.arcone@undp.org</a></p> <p>Martin Cosier, Project Manager/Chief Technical Advisor, Governance for Resilience and Sustainability Project, <a href="mailto:martin.cosier@undp.org">martin.cosier@undp.org</a></p>
<b>Partners:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Disaster Management, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (National Disaster Management Committee)</li> <li>Mon State Government</li> <li>Asian Development Bank</li> <li>DRR Working Group</li> </ol>
<b>Consultants hired in this period</b>	<p>Mr. John levers, (6 working days, September 2018), desk review of the literatures, available recovery frameworks, strategies and practices in the Asia Pacific and other regions</p> <p>Ms. Rumana Kabir, (100 working days, December 2018 – September 2019), Formulation of Myanmar National Disaster Recovery Guidelines</p> <p>Mr. Wai Yar Lin Zin, (80 working days, October 2018 – April 2019), National Disaster Recovery Officer</p>

---

<sup>3</sup> Model location = area (mostly state and township level) where recovery interventions are undertaken in a timely and transparent manner, integrating Building Back Better, using participatory approaches for recovery planning and implementation, having coordination and information management mechanisms in place and adequate financing mechanisms. In short, that can act as model for assessing, planning and implementing resilient recovery interventions and that can build a case that can be showcased and replicated elsewhere.

*Ninth Meeting of the ACDM Working Group on Recovery in Mandalay- Myanmar, 16-17 November 2018*



*First Technical Working Group Meeting on the Development of Myanmar National Disaster Recovery Guideline, Opening Remarks by General Director of Department of Disaster Management, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement*



<b>Country:</b>	<b>NIGER</b>
<b>Reporting period:</b>	June 1st to December 31
<b>Related UNDAF/CPD Outcome</b>	<b>Effet 2 UNDAF 2014-2018 :</b> D'ici à 2018, les institutions nationales, régionales et locales appuyées utilisent des systèmes et mécanismes adaptés pour la prévention/gestion des risques/ catastrophes, la gestion durable de l'environnement et de la sécurité alimentaire
<b>Applicable Output(s) UNDP Strategic Plan</b>	<b>Outcome 5:</b> Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflicts and lower the risk of natural disaster including from climate change <b>Outcome 6:</b> Early recovery and return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post conflict and post disaster settings
<b>Project Description and Key Lessons-Learned</b>	
<b>Brief description of context</b>	<p>In recent years, disasters resulting from natural phenomena have increased in frequency and intensity in Niger. In the last 40 years (1973 to 2013) the country recorded 3702 disasters that caused economic losses estimated at 1,765 billion FCA and caused 10,625 losses in human lives. These have caused significant damage and loss of livelihoods and infrastructures, created significant recovery needs, and have had negative impacts on the socio-economic development of communities and the country overall.</p> <p>In Niger, the practice of recovery is still relatively new and is often limited to early recovery interventions. Various structures support post-disaster assessment and post-disaster response.</p> <p>While the first phase of the project contributed to building awareness of the PDNA methodology, increased institutionalization and adaptation of the methodology at the local level and further capacity-building efforts to facilitate robust assessment processes and systematic follow up by a comprehensive recovery plan which are still needed, the country still needed to finalize and operationalize its strategy and legal frameworks, which will define the consensual vision, strategic objectives and modalities of recovery. Also, there is a need to better clarify respective roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders, across sectors and for all disasters within the existing institutional arrangement of recovery. No institutions are clearly mandated to lead on recovery process.</p>
<b>Key project successes in 2018</b>	<p><b>Output 1:</b></p> <p><b>1.4</b> Actualization of the recovery strategy document: the project initiated a series of discussions on recovery goals, principles and strategic pillars with priority strategic actions. This included consultations with all stakeholders involved in the recovery process. The national post recovery framework document is in the validation process.</p> <p><b>Output 2:</b></p> <p><b>2.1</b> Capacity-building of 100 national experts, including government representatives, members from selected NGOs, academia and United Nations Country Team were reinforced through two sessions of four-days each on the PDNA and Pre-Disaster Preparedness.</p> <p>The first training gathered 50 participants and was jointly facilitated by UNDP, FAO and ILO experts, placing the focus on sectors generally most affected by disasters, namely housing, agriculture health, and infrastructure.</p> <p>In addition to the training on PDNA methodologies, the second workshop resulted in (i) the preliminary adaptation of the PDNA guidelines to the national context, (ii) the development of a database on pre disaster context for the key sectors; (iii) development of an IT application to facilitate PDNA data collection.</p> <p>The workshop gathered 50 experts who took part in the previous training and was delivered with support from national and international consultants.</p> <p>Following the trainings, the national roster of PDNA experts was updated and contains now one hundred and twenty (120) technicians from national structures, national and international NGO, UN agencies and the World Bank's project for DRR.</p>

	<p><b>2.2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The PDNA guidelines have been adapted to the Niger context. Its official adoption by national counterpart will follow in 2019;</li> <li>The participants have been trained on the IT application on baseline information collection by priority sector.</li> </ul> <p><b>2.3</b> With the support from the project, eleven (11) Vulnerability Monitoring Observatories at municipality level and 24 Community Based Early Warning and Emergencies Responses at the village level have had their capacities reinforced on DRR, post disaster needs assessment and recovery planning and implementation, based on the PDNA-Pre-DRP training package.</p> <p><b>2.4</b> To improve the geographical coverage of these structures, the project supported the set-up of 4 OSV and 8 SCAPRU</p> <p><b>Output 3:</b></p> <p><b>3.1</b> As part of its support for the post-flood recovery plan, the project supported the training of 30 local builders on reconstruction techniques resistant to heavy rainfall</p> <p><b>Output 4:</b></p> <p><b>4.2</b> The project supported the development of an IT application to accelerate the process of estimating the cost of damage, loss and post disaster needs. Once baseline information by sector will be validated and made available, appropriate software can be developed to automatize, as much as possible the cost estimates.</p>
<b>Expenditures</b>	The expenditures in 2018 amounted US\$ 85,640.19, Delivery rate: 63.44%
<b>Project shortcomings and solutions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of national and local technical expertise in the field of recovery: difficulty to find national consultants for some activities;</li> <li>The DRM, including the recovery institutional framework is characterized by many actors with unclear roles and responsibilities; which makes it difficult to organize activities. Although lacking technical and material capacities (human resources) the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management has been used as a leading national agency. The project activities have been harmoniously integrated into the annual work plan signed with this ministry.</li> </ul>
<b>Lessons learned</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is critical to have adapted PDNA guidelines to the national context so that national ownership of the PDNA process is guaranteed;</li> <li>Data collection and management (especially pre-disaster) is one of the most important elements of the PDNA application in the field.</li> <li>For a sustainable development, the Building Back Better concept should be applicable at all aspects of post disaster interventions including the infrastructure and the ways to design programs</li> </ol>
<b>CO Focal Points</b>	Diawoye KONTE <a href="mailto:diawoye.konte@undp.org">diawoye.konte@undp.org</a>
<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of Humanitarian affairs and Disaster Management
<b>Consultants hired in this period</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Barré Amadou Cheffou: National Consultant for the baseline development coordination among the national technical structures (12-22 December 2018)</li> <li>Barré Amadou Cheffou: National Consultant for finalization of National Recovery Strategy (30 worked days)</li> <li>ABDOUL SALAM ISSIFOU KARIMOU: National Consultant for Developing of informatic tool to estimate damage and loses estimation</li> <li>Lucile Gingembre: International Consultant to facilitate the training of trainers and adaptation of PDNA guidelines (7 work days)</li> </ul>



Post-Disaster Needs Assessment training in Niamey-Niger, 19-22 June 2018



PNUD Niger @PnudNiger · 19 juin 2018

@PnudNiger & le Ministère de l'Action Humanitaire et de la Gestion des Catastrophes du #Niger organisent un atelier national sur la préparation au relèvement et sur l'évaluation des besoins post-catastrophes avec l'appui de @LuxembourgRBLX @pnudfr

