

Project Document Format for Projects outside a CPAP

United Nations Development Programme

Country: Honduras

Project Document

Project Title

Early Recovery Policy Implementation

UNDAF Outcome(s):

5.2 By the year 2011 a national and sub-national system for disaster risk management with a human-rights focus is in place and being maintained

Expected CP Outcome(s):

(Those linked to the project and extracted from the CP)

5.2.1 The government and all of society have strengthened capacity for the participative revision and dissemination of the legal and institutional framework related to risk management

5.2.2 The government and all of society in their national and local structures have strengthened capacity to formulate and finalize the Plan for Risk Prevention and Mitigation and Coordinated Emergency Response

5.2.3 COPECO has strengthened its capacity at national and regional levels

Expected Output(s):

(Those that will result from the project)

1. Post-crisis governance strengthened

2. Effective local level early recovery initiated

3. Early Recovery Planning well coordinated

4. Knowledge Management and Monitoring & Evaluation

Executing Entity:

UNDP

Implementing Agencies:

UNDP

Honduras is one of the countries in the world that are most vulnerable to disasters and is currently the third-poorest country in the Latin American and Caribbean regions with high rates of insecurity and violence.

The main objective of this project is to boost up UNDP Honduras operational and programmatic capacities in order to address early recovery challenges through preparation for early recovery and addressing the root causes of vulnerability..

This will be achieved by strengthening the capacity of the Government of Honduras, UNDP and the IASC Country Team to effectively engage in early recovery coordination, planning and implementation in order to fill the current gap between humanitarian response and long-term recovery and development and break the cycle of recurrent crises and response.

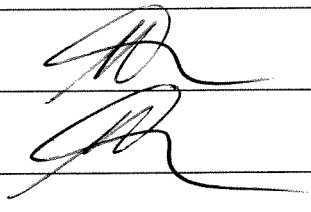
Towards this end, comprehensive support will be provided to strengthen: a)Early recovery coordination, through the provision of an Early Recovery Cluster Coordinator to the UNDP CO; b)Early recovery capacity building, by providing in-country training to the IASC Country Team, the UNDP CO staff and key national counterparts; c)Early recovery programming, by enabling the CO and partners to engage in local level early recovery linking to on-going CPR initiatives and national policy; d)Early recovery implementation, by providing financial and technical resources for an initial one-year period.

Programme Period:	<u>2007-2011</u>	Total resources required	<u>\$3,379,138.04</u>
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan)	<u>3.3</u>	Total allocated resources:	_____
Atlas Award ID:	<u>00058012</u>	• Regular	<u>X</u>
Start date:	<u>01.07.2009</u>	• Other:	_____
End Date	<u>31.12.2010</u>	o Donor	<u>Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention & Recovery</u>
PAC Meeting Date	<u>17.06.09</u>	o Donor	_____
Management Arrangements	<u>DIM</u>	o Donor	_____
		o Government	_____
		Unfunded budget:	_____
		In-kind Contributions	_____

Agreed by (Government)

Agreed by (Executing Entity):

Agreed by (UNDP):

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Executive Summary

In November 2005, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) tasked UNDP with the leadership of the global Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery. Early recovery has three broad aims: a) to augment ongoing emergency assistance operations by building on humanitarian programmes thereby fostering the self-reliance of affected populations and helping to rebuild livelihoods; b) to support spontaneous recovery initiatives by affected communities and change the risk and conflict dynamics; and c) establish the foundations of longer-term recovery.

The UNDP Policy on Early Recovery (ER) and the inter-agency Early Recovery Guidance Note were endorsed in 2008. In the ER policy, UNDP commits to boost up its operational and programmatic capacities in order to address early recovery challenges. Six countries were selected as focus countries for the implementation of the early recovery policy at country level.

Honduras was selected as one of six focus countries as it presents an ideal environment for pre-disaster early recovery planning combined with opportunities for roll-out of early recovery at the local level. The political and institutional environment is also favorable with the government having requested increased support for early recovery.

Honduras is one of the countries in the world that are most vulnerable to disasters and is currently the third-poorest country in the Latin American and Caribbean regions. Due to its location in the tropics, the country is continuously exposed to the cyclical effects of a range of climate-related phenomena.

The main objective of this project is to help reduce the negative impacts of disasters through preparation for early recovery and addressing the root causes of vulnerability to disasters.

This will be achieved by strengthening the capacity of the Government of Honduras, UNDP and the IASC Country Team to effectively engage in early recovery coordination, planning and implementation in order to fill the current gap between humanitarian response and long-term recovery and development and break the cycle of recurrent crises and response.

Towards this end, comprehensive support will be provided to strengthen:

- Early recovery coordination, through the provision of an Early Recovery Cluster Coordinator to the UNDP CO;
- Early recovery capacity building, by providing in-country training to the IASC Country Team, the UNDP CO staff and key national counterparts;
- Early recovery programming, by enabling the CO and partners to engage in local level early recovery linking to on-going CPR initiatives and national policy;
- Early recovery implementation, by providing financial and technical resources for an initial one-year period.

Building on this support, the following results are expected from this project:

1. **Strengthening post-crisis governance**, through:
 - A national policy on disaster risk reduction including the recovery of communities affected by disasters
 - A legal framework to facilitate the resettlement of populations displaced by disaster
 - Strategy for funding of the recovery process and dissemination of the prototype
 - Produce prototypes and tools for the early recovery of affected communities including building technical teams in government institutions.
 - Awareness raising campaigns for civil society.
 - Support and strengthen local capacities for the implementation of small and medium-scale infrastructure restoration, including women's groups.
 - Consolidate experiences and tools for early recovery tools that can be replicated in future.
2. **Initiate effective early recovery activities at the local level**
 - Development of recovery pilots in areas affected by recent emergencies or past emergencies but with incomplete recovery processes.

- a. Strengthen local government capacity to prepare areas of return or resettlement of populations displaced by emergencies.
 - b. Support the settlement of disputes at the local level on issues of land rights, especially in the context of resettlement.
 - c. Create the capacity of local actors to plan and implement resettlement including risk reduction measures.
- Support the spontaneous recovery by the population - often based on remittances – by changing the risk dynamics, for example, training of masons in disaster-resistant construction measures.
 - Development of plans to revitalize the local economy of the affected areas.
 - Identify and analyze scenarios and measures to reduce gender inequities in the recovery process.
- 3. Coordinated Early Recovery Planning**
- Develop a coordinated approach to early recovery.
 - a. Early recovery needs assessment.
 - b. Set-up of a coordination mechanism for early recovery.
 - c. Strengthen capacity for early recovery coordination in the country team.
 - Support inter-agency contingency planning and ensure the inclusion of early recovery planning.
 - Facilitate coordination with OCHA and other UN agencies at regional level, for example through REDLAC.
 - Establishment of a working group on early recovery in REDLAC
 - Facilitate access to support from non-resident agencies.
 - Ensure joint missions and approaches.
- 4. Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation**
- Strengthen the capacity of the country office through training and other capacity building activities such as lessons learned exercises and sharing of experiences.
 - Facilitate knowledge building and sharing at local, national and regional levels.
 - Monitoring and evaluation of early recovery.

The project will have an initial duration of 12 months and it will be implement through direct execution by UNDP, but with the possibility of signing of agreements with government institutions and NGOs for its implementation.

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Introduction of ER Policy Implementation Plan

The UNDP Policy on Early Recovery (ER) and the inter-agency Early Recovery Guidance Note were endorsed in 2008. Early recovery emerged as the subject of major international debate feeding in such arenas as the Security Council, the Peace building Commission, and the Development Assistance Committee. As other partners become increasingly engaged in discussions about the early recovery funding architecture, linkages with security and peace processes, and broad recovery/transition planning, UNDP continues to face the challenge of implementing its Early Recovery Policy. Irrespective of where the international debate leads, which will require sustained BCPR engagement, UNDP must be a proven “go-to” leader in early recovery at country level, demonstrating strong commitment, leadership, and effectiveness in both conflict and natural disaster settings.

In the ER policy, UNDP commits to boost up its operational and programmatic capacities in order to address early recovery challenges. In order for the policy to be operational and commitments to be achieved, an **Early Recovery Policy Implementation Plan (Implementation Plan)** was developed calling for a multi-year engagement, dedicated resources, close involvement of UNDP Bureaus and effective management arrangements.

As recommended by the Operations Group during its meeting on 10 December 2008, a limited number of countries has been selected as focus countries for the implementation of the early recovery policy at country level. The roll-out entails providing each country with a package of support.

The aim is to show significant levels of increased activity and engagement on early recovery at country level in 2009 as per the request of the Assistant Administrator. This includes programme/project frameworks designed, approved and initiated; coordination mechanisms in place; training provided; resources mobilized; etc. This ambitious time-frame implies that we must “get it right” from the onset and that the full engagement of Country Offices (COs), Government partners and UNDP Regional and other Central Bureaux is required for success.

The focus countries, as agreed upon with the respective Regional Bureaux (RBx), are: Uganda (Africa); Sudan/Darfur (Arab States); Nepal and Sri Lanka (Asia/Pacific); Honduras (Latin America & Caribbean); and Tajikistan (Europe & CIS).

Country profile

Honduras was selected as one of six focus countries as it presents an ideal environment for pre-disaster early recovery planning combined with opportunities for roll-out of early recovery at the local level. The political and institutional environment is also favorable with the government having requested increased support for early recovery, a highly supportive RC and the UNCT wanting to prepare an early recovery contingency plan.

Honduras is one of the countries in the world that are most vulnerable to disasters and is currently the third-poorest country in the Latin American and Caribbean regions. Due to its location in the tropics, the country is continuously exposed to the cyclical effects of a range of climate-related phenomena. These include recurring cycles of hurricanes (with 1998’s Hurricane Mitch the most notorious example), droughts and floods (such as those of 2000, 2001, and 2005), and the effects of El Niño and La Niña. These natural disasters have weakened the national economy, especially concerning the agricultural sector and small to medium-sized industries. The economic crisis - with rising inequality in income, health, education and housing leading also to problems with security - combines with the effects of natural disasters and they mutually exacerbate the overall development challenges of the country.

UN presence

Besides UNDP, the following agencies have a presence in-county: FAO, IOM, ITU, WHO/PAHO, WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS and UNV.

FCAP/PID ER strategy (main goals/outcomes)

In the case of Honduras, DRR and ER are intrinsically linked. The CO wants to focus more on early recovery activities in 2009 some of which were started just after hurricane Felix. Two missions by the Regional DRA have identified a cluster of activities to be incorporated in the recovery process to make it more coherent and sustainable.

- Early recovery needs to be included in the Law on Risk Management as a key element
- Capacity building for the CO on early recovery, including training and the joint drafting of materials and tools is necessary
- The joint work with the government on recovery preparedness and PDNA continues and needs to be supported in 2009

To achieve this, the following activities need to be carried out:

- Set-up country task force on Honduras within BCPR; review existing documentation.
- Identify gaps and opportunities together with Country Office and develop specific Early Recovery Focus Country Action Plan, possibly including through an assessment mission.
- Following the activation of the cluster approach, advocate for establishment of ER network and cluster to cover gap areas; mission to support the establishment of these coordination mechanisms (RDRA with ERT support).
- Joint decision on needs for ER coordination team (could include Early Recovery Advisor, Early Recovery Cluster Coordinator, Information Management Office, Communications and Reporting Officer as needed)
- Local Level Early Recovery Programme – inclusive of risk reduction: identification of target area, programme strategy, main programme components such as strengthening local governance capacities for coordination and implementation of early recovery, livelihoods and income recovery, restoration of community infrastructure and services, disaster risk reduction, and community security – unless the target area is in the Sula Valley where the existing programme would be integrated within the LLER programme; this potentially includes the a team to implement the programme, establishment of a field office plus BCPR technical and programme missions (up to 3).
- Build capacity in the government for early recovery, identifying lessons from recent recovery processes, setting up a suitable recovery institutional structure, training relevant institutions and including early recovery considerations into the legal framework .
- BPAC consideration of projects and plan for mobilization of additional (bilateral) resources.
- Capacity building: one-day training for IASC country team, two-day training for CO programme staff.

Early recovery baseline, including (among other):

- **ER situation/context**

Experience in the recent floods has shown the limited capacity of national and local government to coordinate relief efforts and plan for recovery. This includes the capacity to plan and execute urgent small and medium-scale infrastructure restoration. As some smaller communities have been declared uninhabitable, there is also a need to build the capacity of other local actors to plan for and implement resettlement including risk reduction measures. The high dependence on agricultural livelihoods was again a contributing factor to the overall vulnerability of the population and in addition to temporary employment schemes, alternative livelihoods and diversification programmes are urgently needed.

Numerous examples of failed or incomplete processes of recovery demonstrate the need for a systematic approach to disaster recovery, not only for major disasters such as Hurricane Mitch, but also for other adverse events that without reaching the level of disasters, due to the heightened vulnerability have caused crises beyond the capacities of, already weak, local governments. These local crises that could be managed in other contexts have been neglected,

due to lack of leadership, coordination, organization, political will or orientation of the national authorities, thereby leading to accumulated and prolonged situations of crisis. Just as an example ~~we can cite that as a conservative estimate, half the communities of the Department of Gracias a Dios (300) have been affected by floods and have not received support for an adequate recovery process.~~ As a result of storms Beta and Gamma of the hurricane season of 2005, four coastal communities in the Department of Gracias a Dios have been identified, which are affected by recurrent floods and must be resettled, particularly in the context of threat that climate change represents.

In Honduras central region, 10 communities affected by the earthquake of 15 September 2007 and which should be resettled, continue to await concrete proposal to materialize from the offers regarding resettlements. Ironically one of these communities had been relocated after Hurricane Mitch in 1998. In this specific case there were attempts to create an institution to coordinate the recovery, but for lack of clear leadership and the absence of specific mandates in terms of the roles of state institutions supposedly responsible a successful response to these challenges has not been able to be reached.

COPECO has identified this as one of its priorities and in March 2009 has presented a draft law to National Congress to implement a strategy of inter-institutional coordination to address the issue of risk management (including recovery) with a systemic approach.

- **Status of inter-agency coordination (i.e. RCO capacities, cluster roll-out, ER network, ER cluster, etc.)**

Late in 2008, the cluster approach was officially activated in Honduras and sectoral working groups established for Coordination; Food Assistance and Nutrition; Health; Logistics & Telecommunications, Shelter & Non-Food Items; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; Agriculture and Food Security; Early Recovery; and Education. These groups worked under the UNCT, UN Disaster Management Team and the UN Emergency Team, supported through an UNDAC mission. However, to date no Humanitarian Country Team has been established and no request for support came to the global CWGER.

- **Overview of UNDP CO (practice areas, capacities, sub-offices, strategy, programme, etc.)**

The country office employs 43 staff and its programme budget for 2007 was of \$96.7m with a delivery of \$61.2m. Main donors are: Honduras, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Canada, Italy, UK, UNDP, Global Fund, GEF. Existing ties with the Nordics and Canada could be explored for possible extension of ER programmes from initial seed funding.

The following practice areas are covered in the CP: poverty reduction, democratic governance, energy and environment, CPR, plus the former practice area of HIV/AIDS. The emphasis is on poverty reduction and democratic governance with 17 outputs under 5 outcomes, while there is only one CPR outcome with one output ("Enhanced capacity of COPECO for the participative reformulation and socialization of the legal and institutional framework related to disaster risk management") and a combined Energy and environment/CPR outcome also related to capacity building for DRR.

However, the CO has recently developed a general vision of CPR in the context of the development of a comprehensive CPR project. It is based on the principles of programmatic integration at local level; greater synergy among different UNDP and UN-system projects; Integration from the gender perspective; greater focus on youths as a group at risk; and advocacy in the formulation of public policies through specific area studies. Its components are to strengthen the importance of public institutions and support for new leaderships; to support economic growth with equity; to support citizen security and coexistence; and to reduce risk in the face of disasters and environmental caused by exposure and vulnerability to natural threats. A specific focus is on points 3 and 8 of the UNDP Eight Point Agenda.

- **Overview of BCPR-funded personnel (ERAs, PDAs, DRAs, Gender Advisors, etc.)**

There is currently no staff in the CO funded by BCPR, but the recruitment of a National Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor is planned for 2009.

- **Availability of SPF, Early Recovery Strategic Framework and Action Plan, SURGE Action Plan, PCNA/PDNA, other recent assessments, etc.**

N/A

Overview of previous, ongoing and planned BCPR-funded initiatives and other relevant UNDP CO initiatives

BCPR supported the Honduras CO with DRR programs in 1999, 2002 and 2004. A small arms control project was supported in 2003 and 2004 after which our involvement was very limited until 2007 when immediate response funds were released post hurricane Felix. In 2008 more immediate response funds (USD 100,000) were released to attend floods. With BCPR's support, UNDP Honduras developed an integrated vision of crisis prevention and recuperation. This integrated CPR programme with a total budget of USD 1,330,600 has been approved by the BPAC and is pending final signatures. The local component will be implemented with municipalities in the Sula Valley.

In addition to the formulation of the programme, during 2008, BCPR has been providing technical assistance to Honduras through the support on the up-date of the DRR legal framework, the support on the training on post-disaster damages and needs assessment, the elaboration of the recovery plan and the development of knowledge products as the systematization of best practices on DRR.

Other on-going UNDP programmes and projects with CPR relevance:

- Support for the creation of the Institute for Democracy, Peace and Security
- Support to two violence prevention centers
- Support to violence observatories
- Programme on security, justice and social cohesion
- Programme on institutional strengthening in security at the local level
- Integrating a gender perspective in risk management
- Institutional strengthening of the Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO)
- Building disaster resilient communities (earthquakes, floods and landslide) in two municipalities (Marale and Yorito), in partnership with a local NGO and funded as a DIPECHO (EU) project
- TRAC 3, cat 2 funding for response to hurricane Felix and recent floods

A Natural Disaster Mitigation Project on infrastructure and capacity-building in 80 municipalities is funded with a Worldbank loan (\$9m), while an even bigger IDB loan (\$25m) is supporting risk management at national level.

Status of programming cycle (UNDAF, CPAP, etc.)

The current CCA/UNDAF and CPD cycle is running from 2007 to 2011.

Identification and brief analysis of main crisis-affected geographical areas and sectors/themes relevant to ER

In the case of Honduras, ER and DRR are intrinsically linked and underpinned by widespread poverty. The latest flooding in late 2008 affected 17 out of 18 departments. The most affected were the northern departments of the Sula Valley, the western departments of Copan, Ocotepeque and Lempira and the southern departments of Valle and Nacaome. Local level early recovery activities will possibly focus on:

- Coastal community of Batalla or Pueblo Nuevo or Tocamacho in the Moskitia region
- Mountain community of Marale (affected by earthquakes, floods and landslides)
- Community of Liure (affected by draught and landslides)

(to be confirmed as the programme details are worked out)

The main development goal of this project is to contribute to addressing the underlying causes of the high vulnerability to natural disasters and mitigating the negative effects of repeating efforts of

recovery from disasters which are not planned comprehensively nor implemented in full. It will do this by strengthening the capacity of the Government, UNDP and the IASC Country Team to ~~effectively engage in early recovery coordination, planning and implementation in order to fill the~~ current gap between humanitarian response and long-term recovery and development and break the cycle of recurrent crises and response.

Towards this end, comprehensive support will be provided to strengthen:

- Early recovery coordination, through the provision of an Early Recovery Cluster Coordinator to the UNDP CO;
- Early recovery capacity building, by providing in-country training to the IASC Country Team, the UNDP CO staff and key national counterparts;
- Early recovery programming, by enabling the CO and partners to engage in local level early recovery linking to on-going CPR initiatives;
- Early recovery implementation, by providing financial and technical resources for an initial one-year period.

Details are provided in sections II-Strategy and III-Results and Resource Framework.

II. STRATEGY

As Honduras is a high disaster risk country, it is unfortunately highly likely that the early recovery processes supported in the communities affected by the latest disaster will not be the last such processes in the national territory. This is possibly one of the main differences with a conflict context where the expectation is that a successful early recovery and recovery process will not have to be repeated, therefore making the present activities themselves the main focus.

This crisis logic translates into having to take a two-pronged approach to early recovery: While supporting early recovery in currently affected communities is very important, learning from these processes, systematizing what worked and translating this into national and local regulations, procedures and guidance is just as important. Creating the national and local capacity to recover from disasters thus does not only mean boosting up current capacity but preparing longer-term improvements which will help reduce disaster risk and improve future early recovery processes. Therefore, while working on current early recovery, the preparedness for it is always a main issue as well.

This translates into a comparatively strong focus on studies accompanying pilot projects, longer-term capacity building in local and national institutions and the emphasis of linking local experiences back to national processes to improve the overall framework.

A strong link with the BCPR-supported project “Crisis Prevention and Recovery, Conflicts and Citizen Security with a perspective of gender equality”, will be insured through close collaboration of colleagues in the country office. When the local areas of intervention of this initiation plan were defined, it will be developed a citizen security strategy –in the areas highlighted by the Observatory of Violence project- that will be implemented as part of the institutional strengthening of local level citizen security program.

Proposed outputs of the project are:

1. Post-crisis governance strengthened:		
1.1 Support to national policy and planning processes:		
National policy formulation	<i>Support process of formulation of national DRR policy to include early recovery</i>	<i>Support an analysis of previous recovery processes to draw on lessons from them Link the development of a reformed national law with regional development of creating legal frameworks, with the</i>

		support of the High Justice Commission
		Close legal gap currently existing around early recovery Support the follow-up to the passing of the law, i.e. the drafting of regulations stemming from the law
	Support the development of a legal framework for resettlements	
Capacity assessment and support	Strengthen national and local government capacity to plan for recovery and to link with the efforts undertaken by civil society, including through training	Support main partner (COPECO), including through staff capacity, in developing tangible products such as manuals, business processes and agreements with other entities on roles and responsibilities
Resource mobilization and aid coordination	Support the mobilization of resources (both national and international) for nationally-led early recovery	Including through working with the donor representatives in-country Support the establishment of alternatives on how to provide public financing to the recovery process, e.g. multi-year funding
Advocacy and public information	Awareness campaign aimed at civil society, including	templates for public information policy exchanges of experiences at the local level by affected communities High level meetings with decision-makers including cluster members support journalistic investigations of the recovery process "after CNN" for reports and documentaries and facilitate sharing of experience among journalists
1.2 Support and reinforce local level implementation capacity		
Planning for longer-term recovery	Strengthen national and local capacity, including women's groups, to plan and execute urgent post-disaster small and medium-scale infrastructure restoration	
	Consolidate experiences and extract prototypes for future processes	
	Consolidate tools generated in the early recovery process such as on early recovery frameworks and plans	
	Support the establishment of M&E for early recovery processes	Work with national partner such as a "defensor del

		pueblo”
2. Effective local level early recovery:		
2.1 Improve community security and social cohesion		
Community security, protection, access to justice and informal dispute resolution	Support work on lands rights issues, especially in the context of resettlement, including access to justice and local level dispute resolution for these issues	
2.2 Strengthen local government capacity to prepare areas of return or resettlement		
	build capacity of local actors to plan for and implement resettlement including risk reduction measures	
	Support local government on risk assessments for areas of resettlement	
	Provide technical services to assist in the awarding of building permissions and supervision of constructions	
	Support spontaneous recovery by population – often based on remittances – by changing the risk dynamics	e.g. training of masons, awareness raising campaigns
2.3 Stabilization of livelihoods		
Emergency temporary jobs	work on plans for revitalization of local economy, such as through cash for work in reestablishment of basic social services	
Targeted livelihoods and self-employment start-up grants	Set up alternative livelihoods and diversification programmes through national counterparts	e.g. linking women’s cooperatives to productive chains to ensure sustainability of income
2.4 Gender component		
Gender equality	Decrease gender inequalities in the recovery process: Carry out gender assessment and set-up targeted projects based on outcomes	link with on-going programme America Latina Genera
3. Coordinated Early Recovery Planning:		
3.1 Develop a coordinated approach to early recovery at the country level		
Analysis of early recovery opportunities	Carry out early recovery needs assessment	
Coordination	Support the set-up of a coordination mechanism for early recovery led by the government	provide surge capacity for set-up of coordination mechanism
	Strengthen capacity for early recovery coordination within the country team, including through training	
3.2 Develop a coordinated approach to early recovery at the regional level		
Facilitate the coordination with OCHA and other UN agencies at the regional level, e.g. through REDLAC, including:	Establishment of a REDLAC working group on early recovery	
	To facilitate access to support from non-resident agencies	

	<i>To ensure joint approaches and missions</i>	
3.3 Lay the groundwork for longer-term recovery		
Strategic planning for recovery	<i>Support inter-agency contingency planning and ensure inclusion of early recovery planning</i>	
	<i>Support knowledge sharing and regional exchange of experiences</i>	
3.4 Knowledge Management		
Strengthen country office capacities for early recovery through effective knowledge management	<i>Carry out training and other capacity building activities</i>	
	<i>Build knowledge through lessons learned exercises</i>	
facilitate knowledge building and sharing at local, national and regional level	<i>Organize exchanges of experiences</i>	<i>between municipalities between national actors between countries in the sub-region</i>
3.5 Monitoring and Evaluation – TBD		

III. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

<p>Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:</p> <p>5.2.1 The government and all of society have strengthened capacity for the participative revision and dissemination of the legal and institutional framework related to risk management</p> <p>5.2.2 The government and all of society in their national and local structures have strengthened capacity to formulate and finalize the Plan for Risk Prevention and Mitigation and Coordinated Emergency Response</p> <p>5.2.3 COPECO has strengthened its capacity at national and regional levels</p>			
<p>Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:</p>			
<p>Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-11 Strategic Plan): 3.3 Restoring the foundations for development at local level</p>			
<p>Partnership Strategy</p>			
<p>Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):</p>			
<p>INTENDED OUTPUTS</p>			
<p>Output 1 – Post-crisis governance strengthened</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - draft law on creating a national system for disaster management under discussion - resettlement division exists and has 1 staff - no legal framework for resettlement of communities - no post-disaster recovery plans - no systematic capturing of past experiences of recovery or resettlements - no clear roles and responsibilities assigned for leading recovery processes - several recovery processes failed 	<p>INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES</p> <p>1 Incorporate ER Policy to support national policy and planning processes</p> <p>a) Support consensual process of formulation of national DRR policy to include early recovery and to link it with other national policies and strategies</p> <p>b) Support the development of legal framework and micro-macro policies to ensure the resettlement and recovery of livelihoods of affected vulnerable populations.</p> <p>c) Implementation of ER policy through strengthening appropriate national and local government mechanisms and structures and linking with the efforts undertaken by civil society, including training</p> <p>d) Support the mobilization of resources for nationally-led early recovery</p> <p>e) Awareness campaign and consultative process aimed at civil society to ensure the visibility of the programme and its future replication.</p> <p>2 Support and reinforce local level implementation capacity on Early Recovery</p> <p>a) Development of technical capacities at national and local levels,</p>	<p>RESPONSIBLE PARTIES</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>INPUTS</p> <p>Staff responsible Output 1 (full and part time)</p> <p>Policy analysis and incorporation of ER policy in DRR legal framework (short-term consultants & local and national consultative processes)</p> <p>Analysis of previous ER process and development of legal and normative conditions and means to ensure the resettlement to affected populations and recovery of the livelihoods with the emphasis on gender.</p>

<p>or not implemented because of lack of inclusion of livelihoods and other needs (e.g. transport) beyond housing</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - national DRR policy includes ER - legal framework for resettlement - analysis of previous ER processes and gap analysis - analysis of how early recovery can be financed with national resources and findings disseminated - finalized advocacy products - agreed road map for government and civil society on next steps - prototypes and tools produced and findings disseminated - number of projects including results from gender assessment - rise in number of cases where building codes are followed - number of certified resettlement experts - number of partners trained on resettlement, risk assessment and improved building techniques 	<p>including women's groups, to plan and execute urgent post-disaster small and medium-scale infrastructure restoration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Extract the lessons learned, consolidate and share experiences and extract prototypes for future ER processes c) Consolidate tools generated in the early recovery process such as on early recovery frameworks and plans d) Support the establishment of M&E for early recovery processes 	<p>Workshops & dissemination materials</p> <p>Printing /publication and dissemination</p> <p>Staff embedded in national/local government institution</p> <p>Analysis of how early recovery can be Analysis of the ways of financing early recovery with national resources; dissemination of findings</p> <p>Awareness campaign and consultative process at national and local levels (dissemination materials, videos & TV spots, consultative process & seminars/workshops)</p> <p>Staff embedded in local government institution</p> <p>Analysis of recovery needs and capacities; development and implementation of recovery framework and small-scale infrastructure rehabilitation works.</p>
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<p>Output 2 – Effective local level early recovery initiated</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - majority of municipalities feel that even managing small emergencies is beyond their capacities - no technical teams to support recovery processes rapidly and coherently - no construction norms that would support DRR - legal framework that would provide incentives for applying existing construction norms - no tools to support inclusion of DRR in construction - absence of DRR in municipal 	<p>3 Improve community security and social cohesion</p> <p>a) Support work on lands rights issues, especially in the context of resettlement, including access to justice and local level dispute resolution for these issues, with emphasis on gender</p> <p>4 Implement the ER programme at local level and develop capacities of local governments to prepare return/resettlement of affected vulnerable populations, focusing on the principle of gender equality.</p> <p>a) Organize and carry out resettlement including ER and risk reduction measures by local governments and with participation of vulnerable communities – especially women and indigenous groups – based on a needs and capacity assessment.</p> <p>b) Identification and assessment of risks for areas of resettlement by local government</p> <p>c) Provide technical services to assist in the awarding of building permissions and supervision of spontaneous and regular constructions</p> <p>d) Support spontaneous recovery by population – often based on remittances – with emphasis on gender by changing the risk</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>Workshops/training</p> <p>Workshops/training</p> <p>Prototypes and tools produced and findings disseminated</p> <p>Design, implementation and validation of the monitoring and evaluation system applied to the recovery processes, with the emphasis on livelihoods and gender.</p> <p>Miscellaneous, F&A – Output 1 (7%)</p>	<p>Staff responsible Output 2 (full and part time)</p> <p>Technical missions</p> <p>Field UNDP office in communities selected</p> <p>Training/course for certification</p> <p>Resources to work with pilot community</p> <p>Resettlement programme, identification and evaluation of risks in the area, recovery needs and capacity</p>
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<p>development plans</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - Case study of pilot community on land rights issues. - number of risk assessments supported. - number of households reached and percentage of housing applying improved building techniques. - number of households benefiting from livelihoods support. - gender assessment. 	<p>dynamics, e.g. though support to independent constructors, with low-cost technologies appropriate for vulnerable groups, creation of employment opportunities, work with women's groups, training of masons, awareness raising campaigns</p> <p>5 Recovery and stabilization of livelihoods of vulnerable populations with emphasis on women and indigenous groups</p> <p>a) Work on plans for revitalization of local economy, such as through cash for work in reestablishment of basic social services</p> <p>b) Set up alternative livelihoods and diversification programmes through national and local counterparts</p> <p>6 Decrease gender inequalities in the recovery process</p> <p>a) Carry out gender assessment and set-up targeted projects based on outcomes</p> <p>Facilitate extraction of lessons learned and knowledge transfer and sharing at local, national and regional level</p> <p>a) Organize exchanges of experiences between communities, municipalities, between local/national actors and between countries in the sub-region</p>	<p>assessments and definition and design of ER and DRR means and proposals</p> <p>Workshops</p> <p>Equipment & software, data & information.</p> <p>Support spontaneous recovery by population (trainings, building materials, funds for micro-credits, implementation of means and works, awareness raising campaigns</p> <p>Grants livelihoods start up packages / rehabilitation</p> <p>Gender assessment, transversalization of gender in ER</p> <p>Programme and proposals, activities capacity building and development of tools.</p> <p>Exchange of experiences between communities and municipalities, transfer of practices and lessons learned in the</p>
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<p>Output 3 – Early Recovery Planning well coordinated</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no technical teams to support recovery processes rapidly and coherently - no mechanisms for coordination of recovery processes - one UNDP CO staff trained on ER - no country team member trained on ER - Inter-agency contingency plan has TORs for ER <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - early recovery needs assessment - government-led coordination mechanism for early recovery in place - number of persons from country team trained on early recovery coordination - REDLAC working group established and regular meetings held - number of non-resident agencies consulted - percentage of joint missions vs. single agency missions - updated inter-agency contingency plan including early recovery preparedness 	<p>7 Develop a coordinated gender-focused approach to early recovery</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Carry out early recovery needs assessment b) Support the set-up of a coordination mechanism for early recovery led by the government c) Strengthen capacity for early recovery coordination within the country team, including through training <p>8 Develop a coordinated approach to early recovery at the regional level</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) establish a REDLAC working group on early recovery b) facilitate access to support from non-resident agencies c) ensure joint approaches and missions <p>9 Lay the groundwork for longer-term recovery</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Support inter-agency contingency planning and ensure inclusion of early recovery planning b) Support knowledge sharing and regional exchange of experiences and systematization and dissemination of project results and products at national and regional levels <p>10 Strengthen country office capacities for early recovery through effective knowledge management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Carry out training and other capacity building activities 	<p>TBD</p>	<p>field</p>	<p>Miscellaneous, F&A – Output 2 (7%)</p> <p>Staff responsible for ER Programme and Output 3 (full and part time)</p> <p>Administrative & Procurement staff and logistic cost (office rent, maintains, supplies, equipment & running cost)</p> <p>Early recovery needs assessment with emphasis on gender</p> <p>Coordination mechanisms for early recovery</p> <p>Strengthen capacity for early recovery coordination within the country team</p> <p>Workshops / meetings</p> <p>Training course</p> <p>Publication costs</p> <p>Establish a REDLAC working group on early recovery, promoting</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of country office staff trained on early recovery - number of lessons learned developed - number of knowledge sharing events at local, national and regional level respectively 	<p>b) Build knowledge through lessons learned exercises</p> <p>11 Monitoring and Evaluation.</p> <p>a) Follow up, monitor and evaluate the process</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>participation of non-resident agencies</p> <p>Missions & technical assistance</p> <p>Monitoring & evaluation</p> <p>Miscellaneous, F&A – Output 3 (7%)</p>
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IV. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

EXPECTED OUTPUTS And baseline, indicators including annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES List activity results and associated actions	TIMEFRAME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Funding Source	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Budget Description			Amount	
<p>Output 1 – Conditions for ER ensured at local and national level and post-crisis governance strengthened</p> <p>Baseline: - draft law on creating a national system for disaster management under discussion - resettlement division exists and has 1 staff - no legal framework for resettlement of communities - no post-disaster recovery plans - no systematic capturing of past experiences of recovery or resettlements - no clear roles and responsibilities assigned for leading recovery processes - several recovery processes failed or not implemented because of lack of inclusion of livelihoods and other needs (e.g. transport) beyond housing</p> <p>Indicators:</p>	<p>1. Incorporate ER Policy to support national policy and planning processes</p> <p>a) Support consensual process of formulation of national DRR policy to include early recovery and to link it with other national policies and strategies</p> <p>b) Support the development of legal framework and micro-macro policies to ensure the resettlement and recovery of livelihoods of affected vulnerable populations.</p> <p>c) Implementation of ER policy through strengthening appropriate national and local government mechanisms and structures and linking with the efforts undertaken by civil society, including training</p> <p>d) Support the mobilization of resources for nationally-led early recovery</p> <p>e) Awareness campaign and consultative process aimed at civil society to ensure the visibility of the programme and its future replication.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP Honduras	International Consultants Local Consultants Contractual Service-Individual Travel Grants Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs Miscellaneous Expenses F&A (GMS)	101,000.00 130,000.00 105,000.00 10,000.00 25,000.00 87,000.00 150,334.00 30,416.70	

<p>- national DRR policy includes ER</p> <p>- legal framework for resettlement</p> <p>- analysis of previous ER processes and gap analysis</p> <p>- analysis of how early recovery can be financed with national resources and findings disseminated</p> <p>- finalized advocacy products</p> <p>- agreed road map for government and civil society on next steps</p> <p>- prototypes and tools produced and findings disseminated</p> <p>- number of projects including results from gender assessment</p> <p>- rise in number of cases were building codes are followed</p> <p>- number of certified resettlement experts</p> <p>- number of partners trained on resettlement, risk assessment and improved building techniques</p> <p>- M&E process in place</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>Related CP outcome:</p> <p>Sub-total Output 1</p>	<p>2. Support and reinforce local level implementation capacity on Early Recovery</p> <p>a) Development of technical capacities at national and local levels, including women's groups, to plan and execute urgent post-disaster small and medium-scale infrastructure restoration</p> <p>b) Extract the lessons learned, consolidate and share experiences and extract prototypes for future ER processes</p> <p>c) Consolidate tools generated in the early recovery process such as on early recovery frameworks and plans</p> <p>d) Support the establishment of M&E for early recovery processes</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>International Consultants</p> <p>Local Consultants</p> <p>Contractual Service-Individual</p> <p>Travel</p> <p>Grants</p> <p>Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs</p> <p>Miscellaneous Expenses</p> <p>F&A (GMS)</p>	<p>\$ 82,500.00</p> <p>20,000.00</p> <p>12,500.00</p> <p>4,000.00</p> <p>10,000.00</p> <p>10,000.00</p> <p>151,000.00</p> <p>14,500.00</p>
<p>\$ 943,250.70</p>							
<p>Output 2 – Effective gender sensitive local level early recovery initiated in the communities affected by disasters</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>- majority of municipalities feel that even managing small emergencies is</p>	<p>3. Improve community security and social cohesion</p> <p>a) Support work on lands rights issues, especially in the context of resettlement, including access to justice and local level dispute resolution for these issues, with emphasis on gender</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>UNDP Honduras</p>	<p>International Consultants</p> <p>Travel</p> <p>Miscellaneous Expenses</p> <p>F&A (GMS)</p>	<p>\$ 21,000.00</p> <p>5,000.00</p> <p>16,000.00</p> <p>2,100.00</p>	

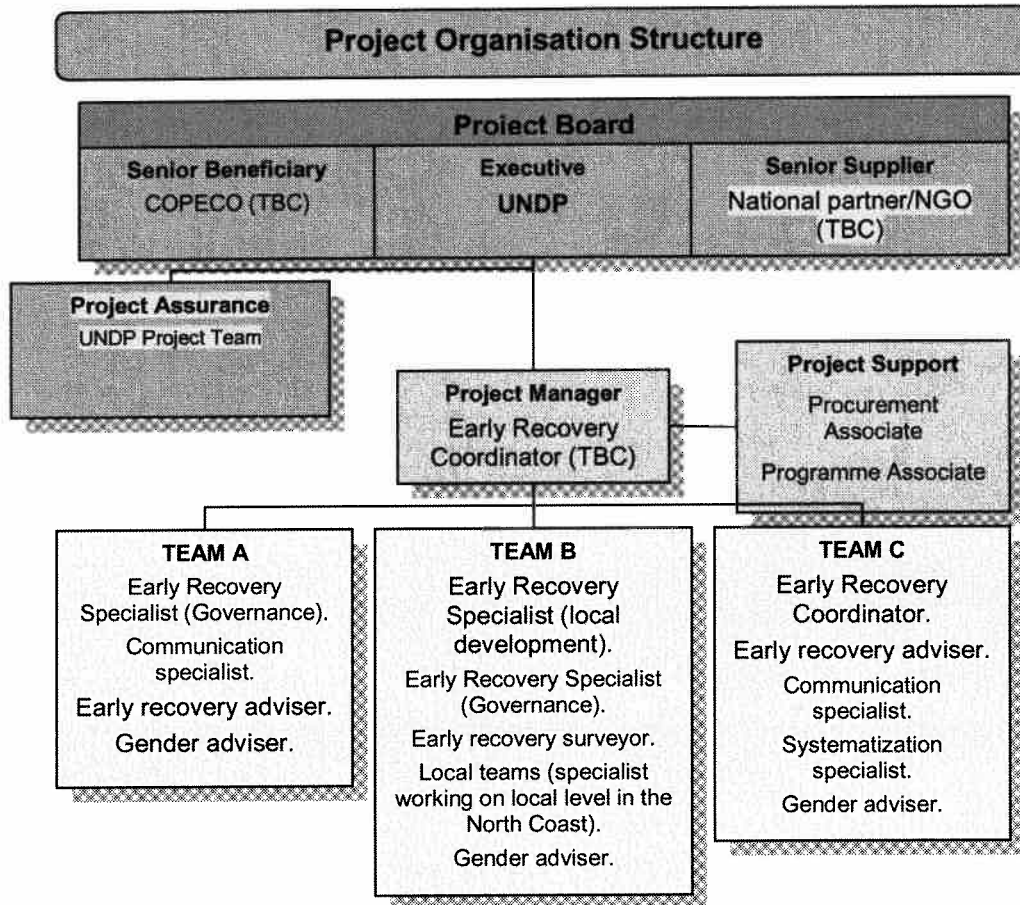
<p>beyond their capacities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no technical teams to support recovery processes rapidly and coherently - no construction norms that would support DRR - legal framework that would provide incentives for applying existing construction norms - no tools to support inclusion of DRR in construction - absence of DRR in municipal development plans - In Honduras only a few municipalities in the North coast (COSUDE-COPECO project) are applying risk assessments. <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Case study of pilot community on land rights issues. - number of risk assessments supported - number of households reached and percentage of housing applying improved building techniques - number of households benefiting from livelihoods support - gender assessment <p><u>Targets:</u> Related CP outcome:</p>	<p>4. Implement the ER programme at local level and develop capacities of local governments to prepare return/resettlement of affected vulnerable populations, focusing on the principle of gender equality.</p> <p>a) Organize and carry out resettlement including ER and risk reduction measures by local governments and with participation of vulnerable communities – especially women and indigenous groups – based on a needs and capacity assessment.</p> <p>b) Identification and assessment of risks for areas of resettlement by local government</p> <p>c) Provide technical services to assist in the awarding of building permissions and supervision of spontaneous and regular constructions</p> <p>d) Support spontaneous recovery by population – often based on remittances – with emphasis on gender by changing the risk dynamics, e.g. through support to independent constructors, with low-cost technologies appropriate for vulnerable groups, creation of employment opportunities, work with women's groups, training of masons, awareness raising campaigns</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>UNDP Honduras</p>	<p>International Consultants Local Consultants Travel Supplies Grants Information Technology Equipment Miscellaneous Expenses F&A (GMS)</p>	<p>\$ 90,000.00 85,800.00 5,000.00 10,000.00 425,500.00 12,000.00 84,000.00 35,615.00</p>
<p>5. Recovery and stabilization of livelihoods of vulnerable populations with emphasis on women and indigenous groups</p> <p>a) Work on plans for revitalization of local economy, such as through cash for work in reestablishment of basic social services</p> <p>b) Set up alternative livelihoods and diversification programmes through national and local counterparts</p>	<p>5. Recovery and stabilization of livelihoods of vulnerable populations with emphasis on women and indigenous groups</p> <p>a) Work on plans for revitalization of local economy, such as through cash for work in reestablishment of basic social services</p> <p>b) Set up alternative livelihoods and diversification programmes through national and local counterparts</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>UNDP Honduras</p>	<p>Travel Grants Miscellaneous Expenses F&A (GMS)</p>	<p>\$ 10,000.00 585,000.00 5,000.00 30,000.00</p>
<p>6. Decrease gender inequalities in the recovery process</p> <p>a) Carry out gender assessment and set-up targeted projects based on outcomes</p>	<p>6. Decrease gender inequalities in the recovery process</p> <p>a) Carry out gender assessment and set-up targeted projects based on outcomes</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>UNDP Honduras</p>	<p>Local Consultants Travel Miscellaneous Expenses F&A (GMS)</p>	<p>\$ 22,880.00 5,000.00 7,000.00 1,744.00</p>

<p>7. Facilitate extraction of lessons learned and knowledge transfer and sharing at local, national and regional level</p> <p>a) Organize exchanges of experiences between communities, municipalities, between local/national actors and between countries in the sub-region</p>	<p>International Consultants Contractual Service-Individual Travel Miscellaneous Expenses F&A (GMS)</p>	<p>UNDP Honduras</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>\$ 7,500.00 12,500.00 4,000.00 57,000.00 4,050.00 \$ 1,543,689.00</p>
<p>8. Develop a coordinated gender-focused approach to early recovery</p> <p>a) Carry out early recovery needs assessment</p> <p>b) Support the set-up of a coordination mechanism for early recovery led by the government</p> <p>c) Strengthen capacity for early recovery coordination within the country team, including through training</p>	<p>International Consultants Local Consultants Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs Miscellaneous Expenses F&A (GMS)</p>	<p>UNDP Honduras</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>\$ 200,000.00 25,200.00 54,000.00 179,780.00 22,949.00</p>
<p>9. Develop a coordinated approach to early recovery at the regional level</p> <p>a) establish a REDLAC working group on early recovery</p> <p>b) facilitate access to support from non-resident agencies</p> <p>c) ensure joint approaches and missions</p>	<p>International Consultants Miscellaneous Expenses F&A (GMS)</p>	<p>UNDP Honduras</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>\$ 144,000.00 68,000.00 10,600.00</p>
<p>10. Lay the groundwork for longer-term recovery</p> <p>a) Support inter-agency contingency planning and ensure inclusion of early recovery planning</p> <p>b) Support knowledge sharing and regional exchange of experiences and systematization and dissemination of project results and products at national and regional levels</p>	<p>Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs Miscellaneous Expenses F&A (GMS)</p>	<p>UNDP Honduras</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>\$ 27,132.70 52,000.00 3,956.64</p>
<p>Sub-total Output 2</p> <p>Output 3 – Early Recovery Planning well coordinated and technical capacities of UNDP CO, UNCT, UNDMT developed, involving regional organizations</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no technical teams to support recovery processes rapidly and coherently - no mechanisms for coordination of recovery processes - one UNDP CO staff trained on ER - no country team member trained on ER - Inter-agency contingency plan has TORs for ER <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - early recovery needs assessment - government-led coordination mechanism for early recovery in place - number of persons from country team trained on early recovery coordination - REDLAC working group established and regular meetings held - number of non-resident agencies consulted - percentage of joint missions vs. single agency missions - updated inter-agency contingency plan including early recovery preparedness <p>Targets:</p> <p>Related CP outcome:</p>						

											Miscellaneous Expenses F&A (GMS)	\$ 34,000.00 1,700.00
											International Consultants Local Consultants Miscellaneous Expenses F&A (GMS)	\$ 25,000.00 30,600.00 10,000.00 3,280.00
												\$ 897,198.34
												\$ 3,379,138.04
Sub-total Output 3												
TOTAL												

V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Explain the roles and responsibilities of the parties involved in managing the project.
Please refer to the Deliverable Description to complete this component of the template.
Use the diagram below for the composition of the Board.



This project will be executed by UNDP via Direct Execution modality, but with the possibility of signing agreements with government institutions and NGOs for its implementation, chiefly among them COPECO, the municipal institutions of the selected communities and NGOs which will be responsible for support of or execution of some of the project activities. UNDP will coordinate closely with government counterparts to ensure ownership and continuity, as well as sustainability of the activities beyond the end of the project. A fluid and constant exchange of information and coordination with national, regional and local authorities and actors will also be promoted.

For its implementation, a team for early recovery will be formed, which will assume the direct implementation of activities in close coordination with the focal point of UNDP Honduras and BCPR Panama. This team will be responsible to identify and achieve the results of the project, including identification of needs in each case, preparation of the ToRs, hiring, contracting and procurement. The team will consist of one Coordinator and two Project Associates. Apart from coordinating the team, the Coordinator will also be responsible for project outputs 3 and 4. The two Project Associates will be responsible for outputs 1 and 2 respectively. This early recovery team will be responsible for managing project resources, planning activities, monitoring and evaluation, as well as reporting on the use of funds in accordance with the rules and procedures of UNDP.

Staff and roles

	Function	Status	Number of persons	Number of persons per month in the project	Responsibilities
1	Early Recovery Coordinator.	International staff with fixed term contract.	1	18	(Terms of reference already prepared by BCPR).
2	Early recovery advisor.	International staff with fixed term contract.	1	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the design and preparation of the project training plan. • Coordinate development of the training plan. • Accompany the analysis process of the financing mechanisms for recovery. • Coordinate the consultancy that will take place to systematize experiences in Peru, Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Costa Rica for the purpose of identifying a prototype of the intervention to be applied in future occasions. • Support the identification of the tools to be applied in selected municipalities, such as recovery frameworks and local plans articulated with the "Strengthening Capacities for Early Recovery" regional project • Accompany implementation of the early recovery pilot processes including the gender focus, begun in communities affected by disasters. • Coordinate the establishment of an early recovery group in, ensuring the participation of nonresident agencies. • Coordinate the consultancy to update interagency contingency at regional level, including the early recovery thematic. • Coordinate regional exchanges of experiences and the systematization and dissemination of results and products. • Advise the processes of training and building knowledge through exercises of lessons learned. • Accompany Project monitoring and evaluation.
3	Early Recovery Specialist (Governance).	National staff. Service contract.	1	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence on the inclusion of the subject of early recovery in the SINAGER law and its subsequent regulations in order to establish specific policies for early recovery in the country. • Support the appropriation process of the law by different key actors linked to its application. • Support the definition of the national risk management agenda to include the thematic of recovery. • Link this process to the process of formulation of a regional risk management policy to be carried out by CEPREDENAC. • Influence on other national policies or strategies that could include the subject of early recovery. • Accompany the advocacy process for the

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> creation of a legal framework for resettlements. • Accompany the advocacy process for the creation of a legal framework and the mechanisms for early recovery. • Participate in the implementation of the advocacy and lobbying strategy for the project. • Support the process of legalization of lands for relocations. • Prepare a manual on the legal framework of resettlements in Honduras. • Supervise the agreements carried out with AHMON and COPECO.
4	Communication specialist.	National staff. Service contract.	1	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead implementation of lobbying and public advocacy. • Accompany the execution of journalistic investigations. • Accompany the inclusion in the CR agenda of visits to presidential candidates and public personalities. • Support the inclusion of early recovery in the lobbying strategy of the ODMs • Accompany the establishment of an alliance with the school of journalism or journalists association and carrying out formation workshops. • Development of communication products • Alliances with the communications media. • Design and development of public communications campaigns • Timely communications activities • Support exchanges. • Supervise actions carried out by partners responsible for local support to livelihoods.
5	Early Recovery Specialist (local development).	National staff. Service contract.	1	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the preparation of a needs analysis. • Support the preparation of local early recovery plans with a strong gender focus. • Accompany resettlement actions • Train local actors and facilitator NGOs and national actors. • Train the population and support for organization. • To facilitate community planning processes by local governments where risks are evaluated and development is planned. • Support legalization of the resettlement zones. • Accompany the communities in the preparation of proposals to recover and stabilize their livelihoods. • Supervise actions carried out by partners responsible for local support to livelihoods.
6	Early recovery surveyor.	National staff. Service contract.	1	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accompany the needs analysis process. • Train the population and support for organizing. • Accompany the facilitation of community planning processes by local governments. • Train local actors and facilitator NGOs. • Identify opportunities for support through cash payments for work and support their

					<p>implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accompany training for local builders.
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervise actions carried out by partners responsible for local support to livelihoods, especially in the infrastructure section.
7	Gender adviser.	National staff. Service contract.	1	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accompany the needs analysis process. Prepare or identify the instruments for including the gender focus in all phases of the process. Train local actors and facilitators. Train the population and support in organizing. Accompany the facilitation of community planning processes by local governments. Provide follow up to the projects to verify that the gender variable is included in all phases. Support systematization of the experience. Support dissemination of the results. Support carrying out awareness raising campaigns verifying that the gender variable is included.
8	Systematization specialist.	National staff. Service contract.	1	12	
9	Programme Associate.	National staff. SSA.	1	18	
10	Local teams (specialist working on local level in the North Coast).	National staff. Service contract.	2	14	This staff will be contracted through a project financed by COSUDE. Includes a coordinator and a coastal management advisor. They will develop their activities in selected communities in the North Coast where early recovery will have an important component of adapting to climate change.

Additionally there will be two persons working directly with AHMON and COPECO, through specific agreements with both institutions.

VI. MONITORING FRAMEWORK - TBD

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the UNDP Country Office will have overall responsibility for monitoring the technical quality, sustainability and direction of the project. This will involve undertaking regular monitoring visits to validate progress reporting and assess the effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact of interventions against project plans and strategies.

The objective of monitoring is to provide follow ups for the activities and track results to determine if the designed line of execution is compatible and corresponds to expected results.

Continuous monitoring and evaluation will provide necessary information to obtain changes in the execution strategy. There will be an annual work plan and quarterly execution progress reports. The frequency and content of the Work Plan and the reports system will be based on the results matrix.

Project reports

The Coordinator will prepare periodical reports. The annual report will be prepared after twelve months of operation as well as the annual project review that will be a final assessment driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

During the Project cycle (18 months)

- Monthly reports will be prepared within the Project for each of the members of the project field team and early recovery coordinator. Follow ups include signing training participation records and signed notes for the delivery of goods and all Project materials
- The Early Recovery coordinator will gather data from the impact indicators based on the logical framework. There will be a meeting held each month to analyze the reports between the coordinator and the Project guarantor at the UNDP office in Honduras.
- A quarterly quality valuation should record progress made in meeting key results. The project coordinator will prepare quarterly reports to be presented to the UNDP program officer.
- A record of problems faced will be kept in ATLAS and will be updated by the UNDP Project Guarantor to facilitate follow ups and the resolution of potential problems or requests for changes.
- Based on the initial risk analysis, a risk record will be prepared in ATLAS and will be regularly updated verifying external conditions that could affect project implementation.
- Based on previous information recorded in ATLAS, a Quarterly Progress Report will be submitted by the Project Coordinator to the Project Board through the UNDP Project Guarantor, utilizing the available standard format.
- A record of lessons learned will be activated in ATLAS and regularly updated to ensure learning and adaptation within the organization and to facilitate the preparation of the report on lessons learned at the end of the project.
- A Monitoring Plan will be activated in ATLAS and will be updated to provide follow up for management actions and key events.
- In addition, the UNDP Program Officer in charge of the Project will be responsible for coordinating at least four field visits with the Project counterparts to verify the progress reports and compare with the UNDP administrative system financial reports. The reports will include progress made in the activities, results, internal and external factors that affected execution and lessons learned.
- At least twice during the Project cycle joint visits to the field will be coordinated with the BCPR Panama staff.
- Permanent communications will be maintained with BCPR Panama staff.

Given the duration of the Project, only one mid term review and a final review are contemplated.

Midterm review report

A midterm review report (month 9) will be prepared by the Project Coordinator and will be shared with the Project Board. The midterm review report should contain at a minimum, the quarterly report format for the full year with updated information of each quarterly report element as well as a summary of the results achieved as predefined in the yearly goals and at product level.

Final Project Review Given the duration of the Project (18 months) and based on the previous report, a yearly review should be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or as soon as possible after the end to review project performance and the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. This review is driven by the Project Board and could involve other partners if so required. It will focus on product progress and that they are aligned to the appropriate effects.

Quality Management of Project Activities - Results

PRODUCT 1: Incorporate ER Policy to support national policy and planning processes		
Activity Result 1 (No. of Activity in Atlas)	1. ER Policy	Beginning Date: July 2009. Ending Date Noviembre 2010.
Purpose	Create a legal and technical framework for the early recovery processes in Honduras.	
Description	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project Presentation. 2. Experts Meeting (in the Mitch + 10 framework). 3. Expand agreement with COPECO. 4. Carry out short missions. 5. Develop activities with advocacy specialist. 6. Agreement meetings with AHMON. 7. Sign agreement with AHMON. 8. Carry out lobbying and advocacy actions for the resettlement legal framework. 9. Prepare terms of reference for consultancy to design training program and implement it (UNI) 10. Sign agreement with UNI. 11. Sign agreement with UNAH. 12. Development of certifications (2) 13. Contract consultant to reproduce certification materials. 14. Analysis of recovery processes 15. Development of a proposal for the mechanisms for financing early recovery, including exchanges, agreement. 16. Institutionalization of the mechanisms in Honduran regulations 17. Development of communications specialist activities. 18. Contract consultant for campaign design and carrying out awareness raising campaign. 19. Newspaper research (pending debt from Hurricane Mitch and the challenges of recovery) to be presented during Mitch+10 20. Inclusion of visits to presidential candidates and public personalities in the CR agenda 21. Interviews/ breakfasts and meetings with key persons in political and social circles 22. Development of communications products. 23. Alliance with the school of journalism or journalist association and carrying out formation workshops. 24. Alliance with communications media. 25. Timely communications activities 26. Support from Panama office. 27. Advice and follow up 	

Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Evaluation Date
Document of SINAGER regulations includes early recovery.	Copy of the prepared document with signatures of participants in the process.	June 2010
Number of documents and public strategies that include early recovery	Copies of strategy and analysis documents of how early recovery is included.	September 2010
Resettlement legal framework proposal prepared	Copy of prepared document with signatures of participants in the process	June 2010
Number of persons who know the early recovery financing proposal	Participation in diffusion workshops Reception of hard copy and digital documents.	September 2010
Number of technicians and institution representatives trained in early recovery	Records of participants and training materials Training evaluations	October 2010
Number of person award around early recovery.	Data of the impact of the awareness campaign.	October 2010
Number of persons who know the analyses of barriers to Early Recovery and proposals for the implementation of a national strategy	Participation in diffusion workshops Reception of hard copy and digital documents.	September 2010

PRODUCT 2: Support and reinforce local level implementation capacity on Early Recover.		
Activity Result 2	2. Support local level	Beginning Date: August 2009. Ending Date: November 2010.
Purpose	Reinforce technical capacities at local level for ER.	
Description	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote early recovery network 2. Carry out needs evaluation 3. Prepare local recovery frameworks 4. Train certified network members and local actors (see activity 3). 5. Implementation of consultancy on international systematization 6. Carry out exchanges 7. Carry out identification and compilation of tools 8. Workshops for socializing findings 9. Reproduction of materials (includes videos) 10. Implementation of monitoring and evaluation consultancy 11. Advice and follow up 	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Evaluation Date
	<i>Verification means. Which methods will be utilized to determine if quality criteria were met?</i>	<i>When will quality evaluation be carried out?</i>
Number of NGO technicians, municipalities and community leaders including women's groups trained in early recovery (including risk analysis, improved construction techniques, livelihoods and resettlements).	Records of participants and training materials. Training evaluations	October 2010
Number of projects including results from gender assessment	Evaluation during the workshops of the application of the new knowledge by the partners.	October 2010.

Increase in number of cases where building codes are followed	Evaluation during the workshops of the application of the new knowledge by the partners.	October 2010.
1 set of tools for early recovery and findings have been disseminated.	Number of people that participate in dissemination events. Number of people that receive digital copy of the tools.	October 2010
1 M&E framework for ER developed.	Copy of the document.	November 2009

PRODUCT 3: Improve community security and social cohesion

Activity Result 3 (No. Activity in Atlas)	3. Improve community security	Beginning date: August 2009. Ending Date: November 2010.
Purpose	Create the legal conditions for early recovery in the pilot areas.	
Description	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diagnosis of the situation in terms of access to land with an emphasis on the subject of gender and dispute resolution at local level. 2. Training local actors (linked to the diagnostic process and training anticipated in Output 1). 3. Carry out actions of dispute resolution (could include the creation of local courts for dispute resolution). 4. Prepare material on the access to land at local level. 5. Diffuse the prepared material. 6. Systematization of the experience. 7. Dissemination 8. Advice and follow up. 	
Quality criteria <i>How/with which indicators will quality of the activity be measured -result.</i>	Quality Method <i>Verification means. Which methods will be utilized to determine if quality criteria were met?</i>	Evaluation Date <i>When will the quality evaluation be carried out?</i>
Case study of pilot community on land rights issues	Documents prepared by international and national advisers.	August 2010
Technical Manual for resettlement in Honduras developed and disseminated.	List of persons who receive digital and hard copy of the manual. List of persons who participate in the workshop.	June 2010

PRODUCT 4: Implement the ER program at local level and develop capacities of local governments to prepare return/resettlement of affected vulnerable populations.

Activity Result 4 (No. Activity in Atlas)	Implement the ER program at local level.	Beginning Date: August 2009 Ending Date: August 2010.
Purpose	Support local processes of ER in pilot areas.	
Description	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Install and operate office 2. Agreements with NGOs 3. Induction to NGOs 4. Sign agreements with municipality mayor's offices. 5. Carry out resettlement actions. 6. Evaluation of risks at resettlements. 7. Training mayor's offices in risk evaluation. 8. Assistance to obtain construction permits 9. Support spontaneous actions of reconstruction by the population with a gender focus. 10. Systematization of the experience. 11. Dissemination 	

Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Evaluation Date
Needs assessment with ER approach and recovery plan developed in pilot areas.	Evaluation of the quality of the document by the ER adviser.	December 2009.
Number of households reached and percentage of housing applying improved building techniques	Intermediate and monthly report, field visits.	September 2010
Participation of local leaders (specifically from woman groups) and local technicians from the municipalities in the early recovery need assessments.	List of persons who participate in the needs assessment.	December 2009.
Number of instruments developed at local level for early recovery.	Number of local laws and instruments developed for early recovery in the municipalities	August 2010.
Number of risk assessments supported	Assessment documents, field visits.	December 2009

PRODUCT 5: Recovery and stabilization of livelihoods of vulnerable populations with emphasis on women and indigenous groups

Activity Result 5 (No. Activity in Atlas)	Recovery and stabilization	Beginning Date: August 2009 Ending Date: August 2010.
Purpose	Support the recovery and stabilization of livelihoods in pilot areas.	
Description	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activities for revitalizing the local economy such as cash for work and the rehabilitation of basic services 2. Development of local experiences for recovery of livelihoods 3. Experiences are shared with the NGO network in early recovery 4. Advice and follow up 5. Systematization 6. Diffusion 	
Quality Criteria <i>How/with which indicators will the quality of the activity-result be measured</i>	Quality Method <i>Verification Means. Which methods will be utilized to determine if the quality criteria were met?</i>	Evaluation Date <i>When will the quality evaluation be performed?</i>
Number of households benefitting from livelihoods support.	Intermediate and monthly report, field visits.	November 2010

PRODUCT 6: Decrease gender inequalities in the recovery process

Activity Result 6 (No. Activity in Atlas)	Decrease gender inequalities	Beginning Date: August 2009 Ending Date: October 2010.
Purpose	Create and implement mechanism to decrease gender inequalities in the ER processes.	
Description	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contract a gender advisor. 2. Advise communities and the counterpart in the relocation process 3. Train the municipalities and communities on including gender in early recovery processes 4. Prepare material on the gender focus in early recovery processes 5. Diffuse prepared material 6. Systematization of the experience 7. Dissemination 8. Advice and follow up 	

Quality criteria	Quality Method	Evaluation Date
Effective implementation of measures to decrease gender inequalities.	Monthly report of gender advisor with evaluation of gender indicators. Systematization.	Every 3 months: October 2009, January 2010, April 2010, July 2010, October 2010.
Gender assessment	Documents of assessments, field visits.	December 2009

PRODUCT 7: Facilitate extraction of lessons learned and knowledge transfer and sharing at local, national and regional level		
Activity Result 6 (No. Activity in Atlas)	Lessons learned	Beginning Date: August 2010. Ending Date: October 2010.
Purpose	Share lesson learned of early recover at local, national and regional level.	
Description	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carry out exchanges 2. Support from Panama office 3. Systematization of the experience 4. Dissemination 5. Advice and follow up 	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Evaluation Date
Number of persons at local, national and regional level that participate in the exchanges.	List of persons participating in the exchanges.	August 2010.
Number of persons and institutions that receive the lessons learned document produced by the project.	List of persons who received the documents.	September 2010

PRODUCT 8: Develop a coordinated gender-focused approach to early recovery		
Activity Result 6 (No. Activity in Atlas)	Coordination at national level	Beginning Date: Ending Date:
Purpose	Create capacities and instruments for early recovery in the UN system in Honduras.	
Description	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carry out a needs analysis 2. Prepare a summary document 3. Hold technical advisory and agreement meetings 4. Accompany initial actions of the mechanisms 5. Development of activities by the coordinator 6. Carry out workshops 7. Carry out exchanges 8. Systematization of the experience 9. Dissemination 	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Evaluation Date
Early recovery needs assessment have been done in coordination.	List of agencies, government and local partners that participate in the initial early recovery.	October 2009.
Government-led coordination mechanism for early recovery in place	Final evaluation of the project.	November 2010.
Number of persons from country team trained on early recovery coordination	List of persons who participate in the workshops.	September 2010

PRODUCT 9: Develop a coordinated approach to early recovery at the regional level		
Activity Result 6 (No. Activity in Atlas)	Regional level ER.	Beginning Date: August 2009. Ending Date: September 2010.
Purpose	Create capacities and instruments for ER in the regional level.	
Description	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activity development by the advisor 2. Establish an early recovery group in REDLAC, ensuring the participation of nonresident agencies 3. Missions and technical assistance 4. Systematization of the experience 5. Dissemination 	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Evaluation Date
REDLAC working group established and regular meetings held.	Number of regular meeting of the ER REDLAC group. Number of agreements of the REDLAC group to implement the Early Recovery at regional level.	August 2010.
Number of non-resident agencies consulted.	Number of meetings and email share with nonresident agencies.	August 2010.
Percentage of joint missions vs. single agency missions	Number of evaluation missions developed with different agencies and with early recovery approach.	August 2010.

PRODUCT 10: Lay the groundwork for longer-term recovery		
Activity Result 6 (No. Activity in Atlas)	Long term recovery.	Beginning Date: August 2009. Ending Date: September 2010.
Purpose	Ensure the existence of instruments for early recovery at regional level.	
Description	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hold coordination meetings with OCHA. 2. Update interagency contingency plans at regional level, including the early recovery thematic 3. Regional exchange of experiences and systematization and dissemination of results and products. 4. Publication costs 5. Systematization of the experience. 6. Dissemination 	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Evaluation Date
Number of updated inter-agency contingency plans including early recovery preparedness.	Documents of interagency contingency plans.	September of 2010
Number of persons from regional level that participate in the exchanges.	List of persons that participate in the exchanges.	September 2010

PRODUCT 11: Strengthen country office capacities for early recovery through effective knowledge management		
Activity Result 6 (No. Activity in Atlas)	Strengthen country office	Beginning Date: August 2009. Ending Date: September 2010.
Purpose	Create capacities in the country office for ER.	
Description	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning the training 2. Carry out the trainings 3. Systematization of the experience 4. Dissemination 5. Carry out exchange exercises of lessons learned 6. Systematization of the experience 7. Dissemination 	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Evaluation Date
Number of persons from country office trained on early recovery approach.	List of persons who participate in the workshops.	September 2010
Number of persons from country office who participate in the exchanges.	List of persons who participate in the exchanges.	September 2010

PRODUCT 12: Monitoring and Evaluation		
Activity Result 6 (No. Activity in Atlas)	<i>M & E</i>	Beginning Date: August 2009. Ending Date: November 2010.
Purpose	Carry out an appropriate monitoring and evaluation of the Project.	
Description	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare the base line. 2. Prepare terms of reference for the systematization consultant 3. Contract the systematization consultant 4. Carry out the systemization 5. Contract consultant to prepare Project monitoring plan 6. Monitoring and evaluation 7. Systematization of the experience 8. Dissemination 	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Evaluation Date
Number of monitoring actions developed by the Project team.	Number of reports of monthly meetings with evaluation of the indicators.	Every 3 months: October 2009, January 2010, April 2010, July 2010, October 2010.
Number of lesson learned developed by the Project team.	Number of reports of monthly meetings with evaluation of lesson learned.	Every 3 months: October 2009, January 2010, April 2010, July 2010, October 2010.
Number of persons who know the systematization document.	Participation in diffusion workshops Reception of digital and hard copy documents	Septiembre 2010

VII. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of Honduras and UNDP.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the executing agency.

The executing agency shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) Assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The executing agency agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

Annex 1: Acquisition Plan.

Annex 2: Of line Risk Log

Annex 3: Timetable.