United Nations Development Programme
Country: Kyrgyzstan
Project Document

Project Title: "Effective Disaster Risk Management for Sustainable Development and Human Security"

CP/UNDAF Outcome(s):[1]	By 2016, Disaster Risk Management framework in compliance with international standards, especially the Hyogo Framework of Action.
Expected Output(s):	**Output 1.** Participatory Disaster Risk Reduction integrated into sustainable development programming and national capacity building
	Output 2. Comprehensive disaster risk assessment & monitoring system established for effective socio-economic development programming and early warning
	Output 3. Resilience of local communities strengthened through applying integrated DRR approach
	Output 4. Regional cooperation strengthened in addressing resource based transboundary conflicts and cross-cutting issues mainstreamed (gender and age-sensitive approaches) into essential elements of DRR
Implementing partners:	United Nations Development Programme
Responsible parties:	**Ministries:** Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Development and Antitrust Policy, Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration, Ministry of Health Care, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Transport and Communication, Ministry of Education and Science and others as appropriate.
	State agencies: State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry, State communications agency, State agency on construction and regional development and others as appropriate
	State services: State Tax Service and others as appropriate
	State authorities and organizations:
	National Statistical Committee, Secretariat of the National DRR Platform, Scientific Research Institutes, Institutions of Higher Education.
	Local level partners: local state administrations, local self-governments, Civil Protection Commissions.

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[1] Pls. refer to abbreviations

Brief Description

Within the framework of UNDAF 2005-2011 UNDP has made important contributions in disaster prevention and recovery through mainstreaming disaster risk management into decentralized policy-making (as recommended by a mid-term outcome evaluation) and in strengthening disaster response and coordination frameworks. Past cooperation and lessons learned show that articulation of sustainable development of disaster-poverty-environment nexus is uneven and has not yet been internalized throughout sectoral policies and practices. In line with these recommendations, this Project Document makes stronger emphasis on: a) integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into sustainable development programming b) strengthening of national disaster risk assessment and monitoring capacity c) building local level DRR capacity d) strengthening regional cooperation and making DRR gender and age sensitive. The centrepiece of this Project Document is to assist in shifting the focus of national and local DRR policies and practices from post-disaster response and recovery to comprehensive disaster risk reduction, which is synergetic with climate change, poverty reduction, good governance and other interrelated dimensions, so to increase human security and safety.

Programme period:	2012-2016
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan):	Crisis Prevention and Recovery
Atlas Award ID:	00064333
Start date:	January 2012
End Date:	December 2016
PAC Meeting Date:	February 10, 2012
Management arrangements:	DIM

Total resources required: US$ 5,000,000

Total allocated resources:

- Regular UNDP TRAC funds (indicative) US$ 902,876
- Other (indicative for 2012-2016):
  - BCPR: US$ 1,500,000
  - DAO: US$ 280,340
  - Donor _____
  - Donor _____
  - Government _____
- Unfunded budget: US$ 2,316,784

In-kind Contributions _____

Agreed by (UNDP): _____

UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic

_____   27.03.2012
Mr. Alexander Avanessov   Date

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In alphabetical order:

BCPR	– Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery of UNDP
BOMCA	– EC/UNDP Border Management Programme in Central Asia
CACDRRR	– Central Asian Center for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction, Almaty, Kazakhstan
CADRI	– Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative
CMC	– Crisis Response Centers of MES
CP	– Country Programme
DIPECHO	– Disaster Preparedness ECHO/Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness of the European Commission, Humanitarian Aid Department (DG ECHO)
DRCU	– Disaster Response and Coordination Unit of the United Nations, international, humanitarian and non-governmental organizations
DRM	– Disaster Risk Management
DRR	– Disaster Risk Reduction
GRIP	– Global Risk Identification Programme of UNDP
HFA	– Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015:"Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters"
IMC on DRR	– Inter-ministerial commission on DRR
IMCCP	– Inter-ministerial Commission on Civil Protection of the Kyrgyz Republic
ISDR	– International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
LSGs	– Local self-governments
MES	– Ministry of Emergency Situations
NACRD	– National Agency on Construction and Regional Development
OCHA	– Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UN Spider	– United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response
UNCEF	– United Nations Children's Fund
UNDAF	– United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	– United Nations Development Programme
UNDP CRM	– Central Asian Multi-Country Programme on Climate Risk Management
UNDP DGP	– UNDP Democratic Governance Programme
UNDP DRMP	– UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme
UNDP EP	– UNDP Environment Programme
UNDP PDP	– UNDP Peace and Development Programme
UNDP Programme	– UNDP Programme on "Effective Disaster Risk Management for Sustainable Human Development and Security"
UNDP PRP	- UNDP Poverty Reduction Programme
UNEP/UNDP PEI	- Poverty and Environment Initiative
UNOOSA	- United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs
WFP	– United Nations World Food Programme
WHO	– United Nations World Health Organization

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Over the past two decades, the number of disasters happening each year in the Kyrgyz Republic tends to be growing. In its turn such trend is affecting the development capacity of the country and local communities negatively. There are more than 14 000 disaster prone areas throughout the country; more than 200 emergency situations are being reported each year, displacing 1000 people in average. Since 1992 more than 25 000 households are subject to resettlement, three and half thousand emergencies occurred owing at least $35 million per year in economic losses. High altitude relief of the country (from 350 to 7439 meters above the sea level) and the fact that 94% of the territory is raised over 1 km., stipulate the development of 20 natural processes and phenomena among the 70 most widespread in the world, such as landslides, avalanches, rockslides, mudslides, floods, earthquakes, outburst prone lakes as well as other hazards.

Geophysical hazards pose the greatest risk in the country. Much of the country's territory is located on seismic areas scaled at 8-9 (according to the MSK-64 scale). Nearly 3,000 seismic events are registered each year. Among them, 5 to 10 per year are considered strong (felt, but no major damage), while a destructive earthquake (causing infrastructural damage) occurs every 3 to 5 years, and a catastrophic one (causing infrastructural damage and death) every 35 years, on average. The four most significant recent earthquakes (1992-2006) resulted in 132 deaths, affected 150930 people, and caused damages estimated at $163 million.

There are 5,000 landslide sites in the country out of which 3500 are developed in the southern regions of the country. The number of landslides grows annually due to geodynamic movements, seismicity, rise of groundwater level, and/or increasingly intense precipitation events. Landslides threaten around 7.5 percent of the population (509 settlements). They kill dozens of people and destroy around 700 homes annually.

On average, 3-4 extreme meteorological hazards (drastic changes of weather, frosts, heavy precipitation) occur annually covering the majority of the country, there are about 7-10 high-impact mudflows and avalanches, and seasonal river floods happen every year. Mudflows and floods occur on 3,103 rivers, and 1,000 settlements are exposed to potential damage.   Out of over 1,000 glacial lakes in the country, at least 20% have been identified as threats for outburst floods.

Climate change has already heightened exposure to meteorological hazards, and this trend is expected to accelerate, owing to continued global warming. A recent World Bank publication ranked Kyrgyzstan third among 28 ECIS countries in terms of vulnerability to climate change impacts.[2]

According to the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, more than 200 emergencies take place each year and this tendency is increasing. Approximately half of Kyrgyzstan's GDP is weather and climate sensitive. Annual economic losses incurred from natural disasters are estimated in the range of $30-35 million (1.0 - 1.5% of GDP), with around 2,000 families affected per year. Specific vulnerability factors include poor land use planning, deterioration of infrastructure, outdated and poorly enforced building codes, deforestation and destruction of slopes, and remote areas connected by a poor transportation network. In addition, environmental degradation and poor environmental management intensifies both exposure and vulnerability to natural and man-made hazards.

The enormous consequences of disasters for human development, poverty reduction and economic growth necessitate effective disaster risk management as an integral part of development planning. Besides short-term effects such as direct economic losses, disasters affect long-term human development and human security. Disaster risk reduction and sustainable human development therefore are mutually supportive goals. Practice shows that disasters have a disproportionate impact on the poor and that disaster risk is fundamentally associated with poverty issues. The low resilience of the poor is further undermined by weak public service delivery, as well as constrained governance capacity and institutional systems in disaster risk reduction sphere.

Currently, the functioning of governmental institutions is confined to particular sector-specific goals and tasks, diminishing thereby the implementation of interrelated policies, which are important from the perspective of

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[2] World Bank, 2009, *Adapting to Climate Change in Europe and Central Asia*.

disaster risk reduction. This is stipulated because the idea of comprehensive and integrated DRR and its importance have not been internalized within overall development planning or across sectoral polices & practices. This is further aggravated that decentralization reforms, pertaining to DRR have not yet been fully promoted across line ministries (aside from Ministry of Emergency Situations). Thus, interventions of various governmental institutions in DRR sector have been so far uneven and limited, particularly at the local self-governance level.   These gaps, together with weaknesses in risk assessment and information management, were highlighted in recent DRR capacity assessment undertaken at the national level for Kyrgyzstan and other Central Asian countries.[3]

There is a critical need to continue working to strengthen DRR capacities of local level actors to effectively deal with the local dimensions of economic, social and physical vulnerability and disaster impact. Within the context of ongoing administrative reforms, local self governments are steadily becoming the designated core provider of services to the public and communities. However, local self-governments and communities have extremely limited capacity to effectively address local level DRR challenges and priorities. This is related to the nascent character of the local level DRM system and lack of capacity and resources at this level.

II. BASELINE FOR UNDP INTERVENTION

Involvement of UNDP in Kyrgyzstan into DRR sector has gradually grown up since 2005 - from community level activities to national level policy developments, including legislation. During 2005-08 UNDP jointly with the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic implemented three projects aimed at strengthening disaster preparedness and response capacity of pilot communities. However, a mid-term review of UNDP interventions in DRR sphere in early 2008 indicated that local level interventions could not be further sustained unless effective institutional and legal frameworks were established. Since the review UNDP has been supporting the Government to kick-start on-the-ground level DRM system by mainstreaming it into decentralization policy making. UNDP also supports the Government in strengthening disaster response and coordination frameworks and DRR at the national level.

UNDP's intervention in disaster risk reduction sphere was scaled up to policy level in Phase 2 of the Disaster Risk Management Programme (implemented in 2008-11). This was done first of all by launching the project "Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management into Decentralization Processes in Kyrgyzstan", which explicitly links DRR with policymaking for decentralization. The main outcome of this project is to operationalize the local level DRR system through mainstreaming DRR into ongoing decentralization processes and the enabling environment, the institutionalization of local self-governments' mandates, and sustaining of their roles and functional capacities.

In order to strengthen the coordination between international, humanitarian, non-governmental organizations and the Government, the United Nations and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, began in 2008 to implement the project "Enhancing Coordination for Disaster Response in the Kyrgyz Republic." This intervention established a sector approach that operates during small- and medium-scale natural and man-made disasters. The sector leads are responsible now for ensuring that response capacity is in place and that rapid needs assessment, planning and response are carried out among partners according to agreed standards. Under the European Commission's DIPECHO-funded regional project "Enhancing Disaster Risk Reduction Capacities in Central Asia" (executed in 2010-11), UNDP Kyrgyzstan deepened its engagement with the Government to improve the national level enabling environment. This project established a National Platform for DRR and drafted a developed National DRR Strategy to promote national ownership and adaptation of HFA to national context and institutional systems.

In view of the fact that climate change is expected to alter risk patterns and heighten disaster impacts,

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[3] UNDP, 2011, *Assessment of Disaster Risk Reduction Capacities in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan*

the Central Asian Multi-Country Climate Risk Management Programme was launched in Kyrgyzstan in March 2011 under Environment and Disaster Risk Management portfolio. The Kyrgyzstan project of this programme seeks through measures at national, and local levels to manage present risks related to climate variability, while building resilience to climate change.

In addition to UNDP, the following agencies in Kyrgyzstan also work towards disaster risk reduction:

- UNICEF supports mainstreaming DRR into the school curriculum.
- WFP (Food for Work and Humanitarian Assistance Programmes) in 2010 signed MoU with Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES), where WFP support is to compensate labor-intensive works of those infrastructures being constructed/rehabilitated by MES through Food for Work Programme. Extensive cooperation between UNDP's Disaster Risk Management Programme and WFP has been established in implementing mitigation projects.
- FAO is one of the lead agencies in sound agricultural practices in soil conservation, irrigation, biodrainage, agrosilviculture and animal diseases etc., and has agreed to work in integrating DRR into these areas.
- WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system. Cooperation between UNDP DRMP and WHO has been agreed in strengthening disaster medicine.

The proposed project is in line with UN and governmental policies and plans. The ongoing UNDAF for 2005-11 notes that the UN is to provide "support for enhanced response for, and mitigation of natural disasters." This has been expanded to a separate outcome in the UNDAF for the forthcoming period (2012-16). This tool is further strengthened by the CPD and CPAP for 2012-16. The UNDP Strategic Plan identifies disaster risk reduction as an important factor in reducing poverty and vulnerability and achieving the MDGs, and notes that disasters affect the poorest people to a disproportionate degree. Explicit links are also made between disaster risk reduction and sustainable development and climate change adaptation. Guided by this corporate strategy *the next phase of DRMP will support DRR as a comprehensive, integrated and cross-cutting intervention, which is synergetic with good governance, poverty reduction, climate change, environment as well as conflict-related dimensions.*

The UNDAF for 2012-16 serves as a basis for collaboration with national partners and further strengthening of cooperation within UN family. In 2010 UNDP Kyrgyzstan united the disaster risk management and environment protection portfolios to ensure greater synergies of both programmes operationally and substantially.

Proceeding from this framework, in April-May 2011 DRMP undertook exhaustive consultations with national partners with national partners (senior management of 11 relevant ministries and agencies), UNDP Programmes, and UN Agencies and NGOs. These meetings identified sector needs and priorities related to disasters, as well as potential modalities for cooperation and collaboration. On this basis and with support by BCPR's Regional Team for ECIS, a Concept Note was elaborated for Phase 3 of DRMP (DRMP-3), which was broadly discussed during Round Table and International Scientific-Practical Conference on DRR issues held in June of 2011. Pursuant to this process, a draft Project Document was developed, which has been further reviewed and discussed with national and international partners, BCPR and the Regional Bureau for Europe and CIS.

III. STRATEGY

Applying an Integrated Approach

DRMP-3 will continue to work towards shifting the focus of national and local DRR policies and practices from post-disaster response and recovery to comprehensive disaster risk reduction, which includes the following strategic focus areas:

- building long-term and sustainable local level capacity in disaster risk reduction;
- integrating DRR issues with administrative reforms, conflict-sensitivity and climate change adaptation;
- mainstreaming DRR into sectoral, regional and local development programmes.

As the focus shifts towards comprehensive DRR, the range of stakeholders to engage expands considerably. (Annex 1 lists the range of potential partners for various type of interventions envisaged under DRMP-3). Comprehensive, integrated and cross-cutting programming presents a significant challenge, as it requires intensive consultations and negotiations with Governmental partners, UN agencies, UNDP programmes and other international organizations at high level during designing, planning and implementation stages of DRR programming. DRMP will meet this challenge in the following manner:

- Building a solid analytical base through risk assessment, capacity assessment, and specific studies, which in turn will be utilized to target cross-cutting interventions and mainstreaming;

- Providing dedicated capacity and explicitly allocating time for the increased demands upon communications and management; and

- Strengthening the enabling environment, training, and raising awareness on integrated approaches (among all partners, including UN agencies), which will facilitate a holistic approach over the medium term.

Employing this approach, DRMP will work toward results in four main areas. These are listed and elaborated in detail below:

- Output 1: Participatory Disaster Risk Reduction integrated into sustainable development programming and national capacity building

- Output 2: Comprehensive Disaster risk assessment & monitoring system established for effective socio-economic development programming and early warning

- Output 3: Resilience of local communities strengthened through applying integrated DRR approach

- Output 4: Regional cooperation strengthened in addressing resource based transboundary conflicts and cross-cutting issues mainstreamed (gender and age-sensitive approaches) into essential elements of DRR

Output I. Participatory Disaster Risk Reduction integrated into sustainable development programming and national capacity building

Integration of DRR with sustainable development programming: Reducing social and economic vulnerability of communities requires a comprehensive programming approach in disaster risk management and touches upon the issues of poverty reduction, sustainable development, climate change, conflict-sensitivity and administrative reforms. To this end, UNDP will provide technical assistance in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction as a cross-cutting issue into above areas, through the development of appropriate institutional, legal, financial, and operational frameworks in order to

establish a comprehensive and integrated DRR system at both the national and local levels. Integration of DRR into sustainable development will be achieved through the following two particular measures:

1) Mainstreaming DRR into development strategies through evidence-based advocacy and facilitation of dialogue among interested parties. As appropriate recommendations will have been elaborated and agreed upon by line ministries and agencies by 2015, this will position DRMP-3 to include DRR aspects into the next Country/Sectoral/Sub-National Development Strategies.

2) Improvement of sectoral legal and regulatory framework/policy and aligning them with DRR priorities. Based upon lessons learned of DRMP phase 2 (2008-2011), laws & by-laws of respective line ministries and agencies, functioning under National DRR Platform will be improved in order to make them DRR inclusive & responsive. Simultaneously, delineation/separation of functions & responsibilities among different levels of administration, as well as resource allocation mechanisms, will be addressed too under ongoing administrative/decentralization reforms. This will provide an entry point to introduce mechanisms and tools into the enabling environment for appraisal and selection of development investments.

While DRR is mainstreamed into development strategies and sectoral policies, the interrelated issues such as poverty, climate change adaptation, conflict-sensitivity ("Do No Harm" approaches) and gender will be taken into account, so to intertwine DRR with above aspects.

In such way, an enabling environment will be created to make DRR inclusive and cross-cutting issue rather than addressing it as a "stand-alone" dimension within the overall comprehensive development context. In addition, institutional, legal, financial frameworks will be sustained to ensure DRR integrated with sustainable development programming and interrelated issues.

National capacity building: In addition to the above, the DRMP-3 will also finalize and facilitate adoption of the National DRR Strategy and further strengthen and institutionalize the National Platform through training, exchange, and awareness-raising activities. The capacity of the Disaster Response Coordination Unit will be further strengthened through training in comprehensive DRR, with a focus upon preparedness, early recovery and disaster needs assessment. For these purposes, DRMP-3 will support Secretariat of the National DRR Platform towards building its long-term and sustainable capacity in bringing together development efforts, advocating for international standards within the national context, coordinating with the DRCU in early recovery and disaster needs assessment processes.

Building upon the improved enabling environment (and the outputs of risk assessment activities detailed below), UNDP will work to integrate risk management tools and mechanisms into processes and procedures for the elaboration of development strategies and policies at both national and local levels (e.g. the Country Development Strategy and district development plans). Stakeholders at national and local levels will be trained in risk management, and toolkits for this devised. Development strategies and plans will be forward-looking, addressing potential risks related to climate change, and the needs of vulnerable social groups will be taken into account. Capacity will also be developed at the national level for support to local level risk management, thereby achieving synergies with and supporting the replication of the activities of Output 3.

Capacity development activities will be supported by interagency Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative's (CADRI). Under Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative, the established collaboration with OCHA as well as ISDR will be further extended in terms of technical expertise and support.

Output 2: Comprehensive disaster risk assessment and monitoring system established for effective socio-economic development programming and early warning

DRMP-3 will support national partners to strengthen the capacities of national partners in risk assessment, information management, and early warning. The Global Risk Identification Programme will work with national

partners to conduct risks at national level, while building capacities to do this at regular intervals in the future. Practical guidance, technical support and training will be offered at the national and local levels in key areas such as the assessment of structural and socioeconomic vulnerabilities and capacity self-assessment. These activities will accompany a review and upgrade of monitoring and risk assessment tools, such as using GIS and remote sensing. In parallel, UNDP will work to develop capacities in information management through a feasibility study for the establishment of a unified government information system and National Platform database, which encompasses all DRR activities and resources. UNDP Kyrgyzstan will ensure that the data collected is disaggregated according to specific aspects of vulnerability, to the maximum extent possible (gender, age, ethnic group), and that analysis covers specific vulnerabilities of the most at-risk social groups (particularly women, children, and the elderly).

Strengthening of risk and capacity assessment will have several outputs, including providing a more solid analytical foundation for the refinement of National DRR Strategy, targeting of disaster mitigation and climate risk management actions at national and local levels, development of early warning, and improvement of contingency plans. Additionally, the review and refinement of national risk assessment and methodologies will be undertaken under the aegis of the National DRR Platform in order to foster tighter linkages among coordination among the wide array of agencies that must support it.

Early warning and operational response will be supported through developing risk assessment, rapid analysis, and information management capacities of the MES Crisis Management Center. An end-to-end early warning system will be supported through linking refurbishment of the monitoring network, capacity development of the Crisis Management Center, development of appropriate messages and dissemination mechanisms, and enhancement of preparedness and response in high-risk locales (through activities specified in the ensuing section). Feasibility studies and advocacy will be undertaken concerning the upgrade of monitoring systems (where appropriate, such as seismic networks).

Output 3: Resilience of local communities strengthened through applying an integrated DRR approach

Local governments are the main responsible bodies in addressing local level DRR challenges and priorities. On the other hand, civil society (i.e. local communities, civil society organizations including non-governmental organizations, youth organizations), and private sectors play an important role in DRR, and climate risk and environment management at the local level. However, the participation of all of these parties in these processes remains weak. Building upon the achievements and lessons learned to date, DRMP-3 will engage in the following broad areas of local level risk management:

- Clarifying and institutionalizing roles and responsibilities of local governments and communities in DRR within sector policies and practices (building upon the enabling environment activities in Output 1);
- Strengthening risk assessment and monitoring capacities (as noted above in Output 2); and
- Piloting, testing, and replicating best practices, including through mitigation projects (as targeted through Output 2).

Simultaneously, as noted above, capacities will be enhanced at the national level to support these actions in the future

Specific activities at the local level will be implemented in areas targeted on the basis of the risk assessments and existing analyses. These include the following:

- Assistance to MES in establishment of Emergency Rescue Facilities (including Rural rescue Teams), followed by strengthening capacity and improvement of technical preparedness as components of an end-to-end early warning system.

- Application of cost-effective "ecological measures" (e.g. sustainable land and water management, bio-drainage, and agro-forestry to improve livelihoods and reduce disaster and climate risks. These activities will be implemented in collaboration with FAO and the Central Asia Multi-Country program on Climate Risk Management.

- Structural mitigation through civil works, particularly as a continuation of the ongoing collaboration with WFP in providing food for work in southern Ferghana Valley areas affected by conflicts in 2010.

- Re-profiling disaster management for health through establishing institutional and operational frameworks of disaster medicine and developing appropriate capacities, e.g. Field/Mobile Hospitals, adapted norms and standards. This component will be implemented in collaboration with WHO.
- Introduce a systematic mechanism and procedures for undertaking preventive measures, as well as improving preparedness and response actions for epidemics and epizootics, particularly dangerous infectious diseases of animals. This component will be implemented in collaboration with FAO.

In-depth risk assessment of target communities will be combined with a strong element of awareness-raising concerning risks and challenges that disaster pose for the most vulnerable social groups. Interventions will be selected according to the criteria of 1) priority assigned by the beneficiaries, 2) ability to provide multiple benefits (e.g. DRR, poverty reduction, improved natural resource management, climate proofing), and 3) ability to empower highly vulnerable social groups (women, children, elderly, etc.). Design, planning, and implementation of local level risk management activities will ensure the participation and empowerment of especially vulnerable social groups, including women, children, and the elderly.

In the course of implementing local level risk management interventions, DRMP-3 will build upon its previous interventions and lessons learned in order to develop a toolkit consisting of the following:
- Manuals and modules for the training of trainers, as well as local governments and communities in disaster and climate risk management;
- Risk assessment manual and forms, including initial risk screening methodology and materials, criteria and analysis for the selection of target communities, and in-depth risk assessment methodology and materials; and
- Pilot community planning methodology and manual; and
- Awareness raising materials.

The toolkit will incorporate previous products of DRMP, as well as other available methodologies in local level risk management (in particular similar toolkits by UNDP's DRR programmes elsewhere in ECIS (particularly Moldova and Armenia). The toolkit will be adapted to the specific conditions of Kyrgyzstan and be developed in a manner that mainstreams gender and age-sensitive approaches.

Output 4: Regional cooperation strengthened in addressing resource based transboundary conflicts and cross-cutting issues mainstreamed (gender and age-sensitive approaches) into essential elements of DRR

Disasters may derive from and be a source of conflicts. The disaster situation also is often compounded by transboundary resource-based conflict and it is no longer possible to address disaster issues without also addressing the associated conflict dimensions. In this context, disaster risk reduction policies and practices needs to be conflict sensitive, specifically at transboundary areas. Cooperation is of particular importance in terms of early warning & forecasting and flood protection measures since Kyrgyzstan shares river basins and water resources with neighboring countries. In this regard, DRMP-3 will collaborate with efforts to establish the Central Asian Center for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction (CACDRRR) in Almaty, Kazakhstan (of which Kyrgyzstan is a member state). Up to date, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan have signed Memorandum on further establishment of CACDRRR, to which Tajikistan will join at later stages after fulfillment of some internal technical procedures. Together with CACDRRR, DRMP-3 will identify transboundary and resource-based conflict dimensions and prioritize actions to address them, with particular focus upon the risk assessment and early warning activities that CACDRRR intends to focus upon. Moreover, depending on resource mobilization support will be provided towards the following directions: a) support CACDRRR in refining the existing capacity development and other strategies to better address regional cooperation in DRR b) organize regional level events to facilitate a dialogue c) organize training for key staff of bordering districts on a variety of subjects d) facilitate refining district DRR Plans at border areas e) support in refurbishment of the Kyrgyz MES Joint Warehouse established in Osh (as requested by MES Kyrgyzstan under the auspices of CACDRRR). Results of foregoing output 2 (Risk Assessment and Monitoring), will serve as a "national component" of Central Asia Risk Assessment (CARA) Work Plan. On the other hand, DRMP-3, where feasible and appropriate will support the implementation of CARA activities relevant to Kyrgyzstan.

In general achievement of several outputs are envisaged: a) CACDRRR will be supported in development and advocacy of regional level strategy on DRR so that Central Asian countries are able further act according to agreed standards and strategies in disaster preparedness and response b) through CACDRRR's mandate the Central Asian countries will be sensitized to align respective national legal base towards making consistent cross-border DRR procedures and practices, considering "Do No Harm"/conflict-sensitive approaches c) under auspices of CACDRRR the neighboring countries (KZ, KG, TJ, UZ) will refine their own Disaster Management Plans at border areas to increase effectiveness of collective preparedness and response d) Following to earlier negotiations/intentions among CACDRRR's country-members the Joint Warehouse in Osh will be refurbished to create a sustainable capacity for providing emergency relief items for victims of possible large-scale transboundary disasters in Ferghana valley.

Current practice globally and locally (Kyrgyzstan) shows that disasters affect women and men, children and elderly differently. Gender inequalities in disaster risk management, resource management and decision–making place women at a disadvantage, making them more vulnerable to the impact of disasters. Guided by CEDAW and corporate strategies (UNDP Strategic Plan and UNDAF) as well as national legislation on gender equality, UNDP will promote gender- and age sensitive and responsive policies and practices in disaster risk reduction in Kyrgyzstan.Therefore, women and other vulnerable groups will be supported in all of the main actions of DRMP-3, as specified in the foregoing sections of the strategy.

In particular the following interventions are going to take place:

- Align regulatory framework of DRR with gender empowering standards
- Development of disaster risk assessment products considering age and gender aspects
- Age and gender sensitive planning of disaster risk reduction at the local self governments' level and increasing women's and other vulnerable groups' participation in planning
- Providing training on age and gender aspects in DRR at target communities
- Capacity building of Rescue Teams and Emergency Rescue Facilities in disaster response and equipping those teams and facilities with needs on age and gender aspects.

IV. RESULTS AND RESOURCE FRAMEWORK

COUNTRY PROGRAMME /UNDAF OUTCOME#3: By 2016, Disaster Risk Management (DRM) framework in compliance with international standards, especially the Hyogo Framework for Action.	

Indicators: 1) National institutional, legal and policy framework for disaster risk reduction (DRR) with decentralized responsibilities, resources and capacities at all levels 2) % of Local Governments' (LSGs) local development plans with integrated disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies 3) % of disaster prone communities and institutions with reduced vulnerabilities

Targets: 1) Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) legal, institutional and policy frameworks that feature coherence and mechanisms of coordination adopted and functional 2) Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategies integrated in at least 10% of Local Self-Governments' (LSGs) local development plans 3) Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) monitoring system established and functional (informing socio-economic planning) in at least 10% of LSGs 4) Vulnerabilities reduced in 10% of communities prone to natural disasters 5) Resilience of vulnerable groups to shock is strengthened 6) Capacities to address disaster risk reduction (DRR) of stakeholders in education strengthened and education curricula mainstreams disaster risk reduction.

Baselines: 1) National institutional, legal and policy framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) at nascent stages 2) Absence of DRR strategies integrated in Local Self-Governments' (LSGs) local development plans 3) Absence of DRR monitoring system that would inform local level planning 4) 70% of communities in Kyrgyzstan are vulnerable to natural disasters 5) Inadequate knowledge and capacities of stakeholders in education to address DRR and apply related existing policies; absence of DRR in education curricula.

Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-13 Strategic Plan): Crisis Prevention and Recovery

Partnership Strategy: Ministry of Emergency Situations, State Agency on Construction and Regional Development, Secretariat of the National DRR Platform, National Statistics Committee, Ministry of Finance, State Tax Service, Ministry of Economic Development, Civil Society Organizations, the research community, CACDRRR, local state administration and local self-governments UN agencies, UNDP programmes

Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): "Effective Disaster Risk Management for Sustainable Human Development and Security", 00081173

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE OUTPUT ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS (USD) FOR 5 YEARS
OUTPUT 1: Participatory Disaster Risk Reduction integrated into sustainable development programming and national capacity building **Indicators by the end of 2016:** 1) # recommendations which facilitate integration of disaster risk reduction with sustainable development programming agreed at the national level 2) # of developed toolkits with solid analytical foundation advocating effective early recovery, disaster needs assessment and	**Targets by the end of 2016:** 1) One analytical report with respective recommendations (i.e. related to improvement of institutional, legal and operational frameworks), facilitating establishment of integrated DRR developed and agreed at the national level and further linked to sustainable development programming 2) At least two toolkits with solid analytical	**Activity 1.1. Feasibility studies conducted to develop recommendations aimed at establishment of appropriate institutional, legal and operational frameworks for integrating DRR into sustainable development programming (including climate change adaptation, poverty reduction, governance and conflict-sensitivity).** Actions (2012): 1.1.1. Conduct analysis for development of appropriate institutional, legal and operational frameworks for integrated DRR with sustainable development, poverty reduction, climate change adaptation, conflict-sensitivity and governance **Activity 1.2. Results of feasibility studies (recommendations) discussed, agreed upon and/or adopted at the policy level** Actions (2013): 1.2.1. Sensitize Public Institutions on the need for integrated DRR and seek consensus on the legal framework 1.2.2. Public discussions and adoption of the results of feasibility studies **Activity 1.3. Results of feasibility studies mainstreamed into policies and practices of respective national partners, especially of LSGs**	MES; Secretariat of the National DRR Platform; NALSG; IMCCP; Ministries and agencies; Parliament; UNDP DGP; UNDP PRP; UNDP EP; UNDP CRM; UNEP/UNDP PEI; Members of DRCU	USD 208 000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE OUTPUT ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS (USD) FOR 5 YEARS
international standards within the national context 3) # of guiding materials and training programmes developed and trainees trained on integrated DRR and risk assessments **Baselines:** 1) Existing DRM policies and practices are poorly considered within sustainable development programming 2) Analytical base for advocating early recovery, disaster needs assessment and international standards are at the nascent stage in the country 3) Integrated DRR and risk assessments have not yet been internalized within DRR institutional systems **Gender Marker Rating and Motivation - 1:** National and local level DRR programming aligned/refined with gender empowering standards	foundation formed for advocating effective early recovery, disaster needs assessment and international standards at the national level for further assessment and capacity development 3) At least one guiding material and one training programme developed for capacity building of national partners and mainstreaming integrated DRR, risk assessment & monitoring practices within institutional systems	Actions (2014): 1.3.1. Provide assistance in improvement of regulatory framework to ensure that all new projects follow a "do-no harm" approach 1.3.2. Create awareness among development practitioners on legal provisions and application methodologies 1.3.3. Develop training modules in coordination with selected training institutions. 1.3.4. Institutionalize training capacities in Govt institutions at appropriate levels **Activity 1.4. Achieved results and best practices scaled up and linkages with risk assessment and monitoring ensured** Actions (2015-2016): 1.4.1. Replication of results and carrying out of informational campaigns 1.4.2. Documentation of good practices 1.4.3. Showcasing of good practices in the region and in other countries through established World platforms. 1.4.4. Mid term (2014) and final (2016) evaluation of implementation and achievement of results.		
		Activity 1.5. Capacity of national partners (primarily of Secretariat of the National DRR Platform) strengthened in early recovery, disaster needs assessment, implementation & monitoring of HFA at the national level Actions (2012-2013): 1.5.1. Facilitate adoption of National DRR Strategy and development of Action Plan consistent with sectoral strategies 1.5.2. Conduct consultations for strengthening coordination in early recovery, disaster needs assessment and making national DRR strategies consistent with international standards 1.5.3. Develop toolkits/guidance notes for early recovery, disaster needs assessment and analyzing implementation of international standards within the national context, particularly HFA 1.5.4. Conduct trainings under CADRI training programmes	MES; SACRD; IMCCP; Ministries and agencies; UNDP DGP; UNDP PRP; UNDP EP; UNDP CRM; UNEP/UNDP PEI; Members of DRCU;	USD 52 000
		Activity 1.6. Capacity of national and local level partners strengthened in integrated DRR, risk assessment and monitoring. Actions (2012-2016): 1.3.1. Develop toolkits and conduct trainings on integrated DRR and risk assessments		USD 104 000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE OUTPUT ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS (USD) FOR 5 YEARS
		1.3.2. Support capacity development of municipal and public institutions, including institutions of higher education		
OUTPUT II. Comprehensive disaster risk assessment & monitoring system established for effective socio-economic development programming and early warning **Indicator by the end of 2016:** 1) Existence of risk assessment and monitoring products (software and toolkits) at both local and national levels 2) Availability of institutional and logistical arrangements of early warning system in the country **Baseline:** 1) Disaster risk assessment and monitoring are still inadequate for socio-economic development planning 2) Action Plan on "Establishment and Development of National Comprehensive System on Early Warning and Public Informing" is in progress to strengthen institutional frameworks and underdeveloped infrastructure of National Early Warning System **Gender Marker Rating and Motivation-1:** Gender disaggregated data articulated within risk assessment and monitoring to adequately address gender needs and priorities	**Targets by the end of 2016:** 1) Risk assessment and monitoring products developed and capacity built for solid analytical foundation in decision making processes and socio-economic development programming 2) Institutional and logistical arrangements of National Early Warning System refined to translate risk assessment & monitoring instruments into early warning and concrete local actions	**Activity 2.1. Feasibility studies conducted to assess existing capacity of the national disaster risk assessment & monitoring system, gaps & inconsistencies identified and recommendations elaborated** Actions (2012): 2.1.1. Conduct analysis of business processes to identify gaps and inconsistencies in risk assessment & monitoring, data collection and exchange; sustainable development-risk assessment nexus; sectoral policies and practices 2.1.2. Public discussions of the results of analysis of business processes **Activity 2.2. Respective regulatory framework improved to eliminate gaps and inconsistencies of the existing risk assessment & monitoring system's capacity** Actions (2013): 2.2.1. Provide assistance in improvement of regulatory framework **Activity 2.3. Appropriate risk assessment products (software) developed and linked to municipal, sub-national, national and sectoral socio-economic development programming** Actions (2014): 2.3.1. Development of risk assessment and monitoring products cohesive with "E-municipality" 2.3.2. Capacity building of municipal and public institutions according to GRIP's focus areas **Activity 2.4. Capacity of key national partners strengthened (hardware, toolkits, trainings etc.)** Actions (2012-2016): 2.4.1. Testing and piloting of risk assessment & monitoring products 2.4.2. Capacity of key national partners strengthened through GRIP's and scientific institutions' training programmes 2.4.3. Purchase of hardware 2.4.4. Development of toolkits, conduct trainings. 2.4.5. Risk assessment & monitoring products replicated at the national level and linkages with sustainable development ensured	MES; SACRD; Secretariat National DRR Platform; Ministries and agencies; UNDP EP; UNDP DGP; UNDP PRP; Local self-governments and communities.	USD 1 444 000
		Activity 2.5. Feasibility studies conducted to assess existing capacity of the	MES; National Agency on	USD624 000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE OUTPUT ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS (USD) FOR 5 YEARS
		national early warning system, gaps & inconsistencies identified and recommendations elaborated Actions (2012): 2.5.1. Conduct analysis to identify gaps and inconsistencies of early warning system 2.5.2. Public discussions of the results of analysis of business processes **Activity 2.6. Respective regulatory framework improved to eliminate gaps and inconsistencies of the existing early warning system's capacity** Actions (2013): 2.6.1. Provide assistance in improvement of regulatory framework **Activity 2.7. Early warning system integrated into risk assessment products (software) both national and local levels, tested and piloted together with Risk assessment & monitoring products and capacity of national partners strengthened (hardware, toolkits, trainings etc.)** Actions (2014): 2.7.1. Integrate Early Warning into Risk Assessment and Monitoring Products 2.7.2. Conduct trainings for municipal and public institutions 2.7.3. Testing and piloting of early warning systems along with risk assessment & monitoring products 2.7.4. Strengthening capacity of key national partners 2.7.5. Purchase of hardware **Activity 2.8. Early warning system replicated together with risk assessment & monitoring products** Actions (2015-2016): 2.8.1. Development of toolkits, conduct trainings.	Communication; Local self-governments and communities.	
OUTPUT III. Resilience of local communities strengthened through applying integrated DRR approach **Indicators by the end of 2016:** 1) # local authorities with strengthened capacity in	**Targets by the end of 2016:** 1) At least 50 local self-governments supported by appropriate toolkits & consultancy to strengthen their	**Activity 3.1. Capacities of LSGs and communities strengthened in integrated DRR and risk assessment (trainings, tools and knowledge management)** Actions (2012-2016): 3.1.1. Development of toolkits and conducting trainings 3.1.2. Dissemination activities (publication)	Respective ministries and agencies, local self-governments, local state administrations, NGOs and others.	USD104 000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE OUTPUT ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS (USD) FOR 5 YEARS
integrated DRR 2) # of Emergency Rescue Facilities, including Medical Services established, equipped and trained with effective institutional and logistical frameworks 3) # of recommendations facilitating reduced vulnerability of biological hazards 4) # of developed toolkits fostering/mentoring increased usage of climate risk management approaches **Baseline:** 1) Local level capacities are inadequate to cope with complexity of DRR challenges and priorities, including climate change 2) Emergency response capacities, including medical services are not widely spread across the country at the local level 3) Coping capacities with biological hazards are scattered at the local level 4) Climate risk management approaches are poorly addressed at local level DRR **Gender Marker Rating and Motivation-1:** Women's vulnerabilities to disaster risks and lack of their access to Disaster Risk	capacity in integrated DRR for further scaling up of best practices. 2) 30 Emergency Rescue Facilities, including Medical Services established, equipped and trained, respective institutional and logistical frameworks refined to increase resilience of communities and scale up best practices 3) One analytical report with respective recommendations aimed at strengthening coordination mechanisms developed and agreed at the national level to further increase effectiveness of national response capacities to biological hazards 4) One toolkit developed and agreed with national partners to sustain and replicate climate risk management approaches in local level DRR	**Activity 3.2. Capacities of Emergency Rescue Facilities (including Rural Rescue Teams) strengthened/expanded to adequately respond to disasters, considering needs and priorities of vulnerable groups** Actions (2012-2016): 3.2.1. Training, establishment and equipping Emergency Rescue Facilities including Rural Rescue Teams in densely populated settlements 3.2.2. Providing assistance to MES in conducting regular trainings	Respective ministries and agencies, local self-governments, local state administrations	USD208 000
		Activity 3.3. Feasibility studies conducted to asses the existing capacity of Medical Services in DRR, gaps and inconsistencies identified in terms of coordination and response Actions (2012): 3.3.1. Conduct analysis to assess capacity of medical services in DRR, identify gaps and inconsistencies **Activity 3.4. Appropriate regulatory framework (Norms and Standards) improved for development of Disaster Medicine** Actions (2013): 3.4.2. Provide assistance in improvement of regulatory framework **Activity 3.5. Capacity of Disaster Medicine built (Centers of Disaster Medicine established in pilot areas, and Filed Hospitals depending on the project budget's feasibility and resource mobilization), tested and piloted** Actions (2014): 3.5.1. Establishment of and/or strengthening capacity of Disaster Medicine Centers in Bishkek and Osh 3.5.2. Purchase of equipment (field hospitals) 3.5.3. Testing of Disaster Medicine Centers through involvement into rehearsals	MES; WHO Ministry of Health Care;	USD 208 000
		Activity 3.6. Feasibility studies conducted to assess the existing capacity of national partners to cope with biological hazards, gaps and inconsistencies identified Actions (2012): 3.6.1. Conduct studies to assess existing capacity 3.6.2. Public discussions of the results of studies	MES; Ministry of Agriculture; FAO; WFP; Local self-governments and communities.	USD 52 000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE OUTPUT ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS (USD) FOR 5 YEARS
Management adequately responded within project's interventions.		**Activity 3.7. Common development platform to cope with biological hazards agreed and/or adopted** Actions (2013): 3.7.1. Elaborate concept to cope with biological hazards 3.7.2. Provide assistance in agreeing upon and/or adoption of the concept		
		Activity 3.8. Capacity of national partners built, including through mitigation projects Actions (2014): 3.8.1. Conduct trainings 3.8.2. Develop toolkits and disseminate 3.8.3. Implement structural and non-structural mitigation projects	MES; WFP; LSGs, communities.	USD 312 000
		Activity 3.9. Appropriate toolkits developed (e.g. soil-conservation, bio-drainage, agrosilviculture, Sustainable Land Management, mitigation projects. etc) to promote increased use of ecological measures and climate risk management approaches at the community level Actions (2012): 3.9.1. Development of toolkits 3.9.2. Conduct trainings **Activity 3.10. Local level capacities built, sustained and replicated in usage of ecological measures and climate risk management approaches (e.g. trainings, implementation of mitigation projects)** Actions (2013-2016): 3.10.1. Mainstream Climate risk management approaches into DRR practices of communities 3.10.2. Implementation of adaptation/mitigation projects	MES; State agency on Environment protection; UNDP EP; Climate Risk Management Programme; Local self-governments and communities.	USD520 000
OUTPUT IV. Regional cooperation strengthened in addressing resource based transboundary conflicts and cross-cutting issues mainstreamed (gender and age-sensitive approaches) into essential elements of DRR	**Targets by the end of 2016:** 1) One analytical report on potential causes of resource based conflicts developed and agreed with CACDRRR	**Activity 4.1. Transboundary and resource-based conflict dimensions identified and prioritized in close cooperation with Central Asian Center for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction and with other partners** Actions (2012): 4.1.1. Conduct studies and/or discussions on betterment of transboundary cooperation and resource-based conflicts to identify priorities	MES, Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration, Ministry of Energy, UNDP Peace and Development, EU/UNDP Project "Promoting Integrated Water Recourse	USD 312 000

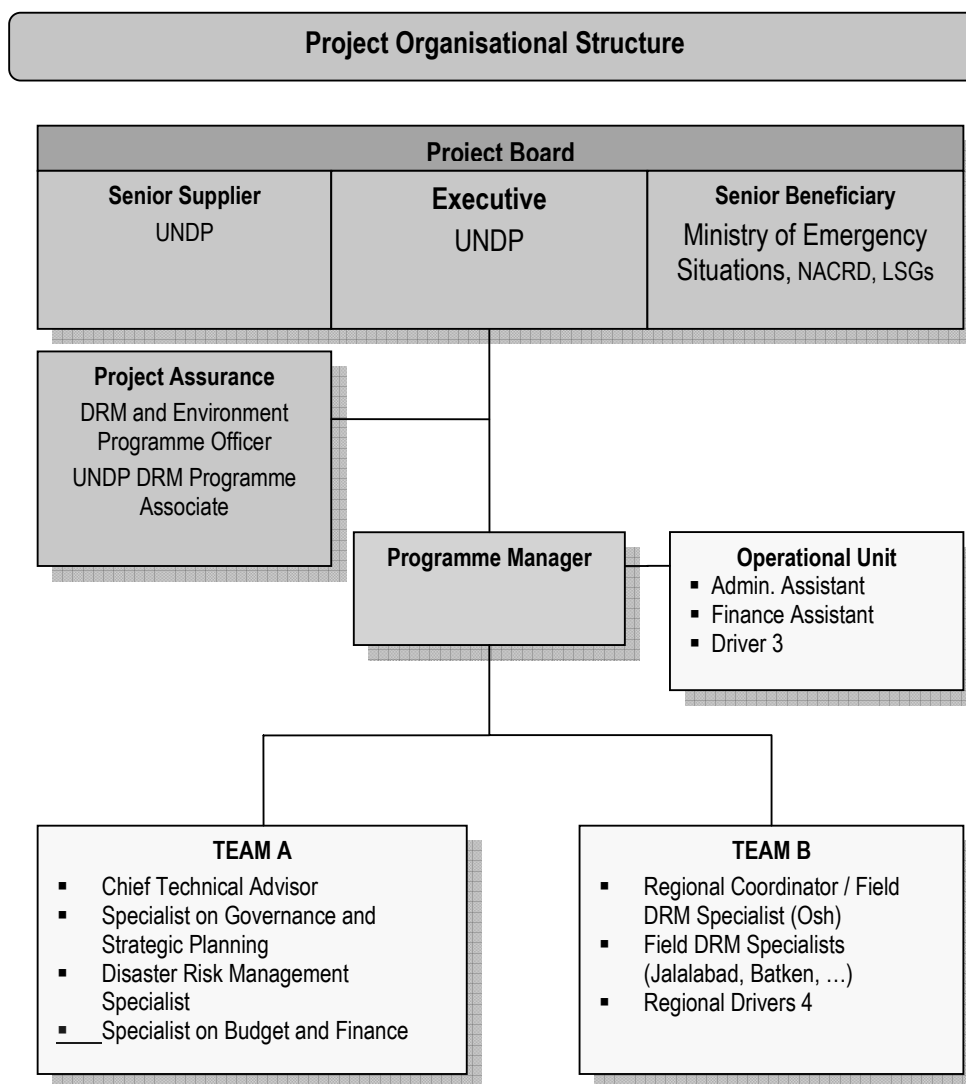| EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE OUTPUT ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS (USD) FOR 5 YEARS
Indicator by the end of 2016: 1) # of potential causes of resource based conflicts in DRR identified and prioritized at transboundary areas 2) # of strategic notes aimed at strengthening regional cooperation developed and agreed with CACDRRR 3) # of implemented joint activities conducted with CACDRRR to harmonize interaction mechanisms among Central Asian countries 4) # of developed gender and age sensitive guiding materials and applied at the community level **Baseline:** 1) Interdependency of disasters and resource based conflicts is tend to grow at transboundary/ border areas 2) Regional cooperation strategy/s is an incipient dimension in Central Asian region for which Central Asian Center for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction has being designed to deal with 3) Agreement between Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan signed to establish CACDRRR, however interaction mechanisms have not yet been articulated or sustained. 4) National and international	to advocate conflict sensitive approaches in regional/transboundary DRR strategies and practices 2) Outlines for regional level strategy developed and consulted with CACDRRR for intensifying negotiation processes among Central Asian countries towards cohesive cooperation in DRR 3) At least two regional level events conducted to harmonize inter-state regulatory framework, as well as align DRM Plans and practical activities at border areas 4) One toolkit addressing gender and age sensitivity in DRR developed and agreed with national partners to further mainstream into national DRR policies and practices	4.1.2. Develop appropriate recommendations 4.1.3. Public discussions of recommendations **Activity 4.2. Appropriate/possible conditions to better address transboundary and conflict related dimensions established through capacity development of the Central Asian Center for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction and cooperation with regional and national components of the Central Asian Multi-Country programme on Climate Risk Management** Actions (2013): 4.2.1 Develop conflict sensitive, regional level DRR as well as climate-resilient strategies, policies, legislation and toolkits in DRR sector 4.2.2. Conduct training on a variety of subjects (Disaster Management, Conflict Prevention, CRM, Risk Assessment and alike) 4.2.3. Implement climate risk management interventions in priority sectors and improve Disaster Management Plans at border areas 4.2.4. Disseminate knowledge on disaster management procedures at border areas, conflict sensitivity, as well as climate change knowledge and risks into development processes at national, sub-national and local levels. 4.2.5. Knowledge sharing on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate conflict sensitivity and climate-related risks **Activity 4.3. Regional cooperation strengthened (e.g. through harmonization of intergovernmental regulatory framework, establishment of transboundary risk assessment and early warning practices, flood protection measures, rehearsals, mitigation projects etc.)** Actions (2014-2016): 4..2.6. Strengthen national/regional level institutional frameworks and technical capacity of Joint Warehouse to manage transboundary disasters as well as climate change risks; 4.2.7. Conduct joint activities on strengthening early warning systems (rehearsals, flood protection measures)	Management and Fostering Transboundary Dialogue in Central Asia", Central Asian Center for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction in Almaty, Kazakhstan	
		Activity 4.4. Respective toolkits (manuals, training modules) developed to mainstream gender and age-sensitive approaches into essential constituents of Disaster Risk Reduction Actions (2012):	MES, NALSG, Institutions of higher education, UNDP Gender Mainstreaming Programme, Help Age	USD104 000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE OUTPUT ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS (USD) FOR 5 YEARS
commitments to make DRR gender and age sensitive are functional as response mechanisms to reduce women's, elderly people's and children's high level of vulnerability **Gender Marker Rating and Motivation-1:** *Gender dimensions in local level DRR programming sustained and capacity building activities ensured.* Gender and age sensitive approaches mainstreamed within regional and/or transboundary cooperation.		4.3.1. Development of gender and age sensitive approaches **Activity 4.5. Capacity of national partners and stakeholders built** Actions (2013): 4.4.1. Conduct trainings for national partners and vulnerable groups of population **Activity 4.6. Gender and age-sensitive approaches mainstreamed into essential constituents of Disaster Risk Reduction (including into respective curricula of schools and higher education)** Actions (2014-2015): 4.5.1. Mainstreaming age-gender sensitive approaches into DRR policies and practices 4.5.2. Development of gender sensitive curricula of schools and higher education **Activity 4.7. Best practices, lessons learned toolkits disseminated, groups of professionals formed** Actions (2016): 4.6.1. Dissemination, exchange of experience, training	international	
Administrative costs		**Support personnel and administrative costs (fuel, office rental, consumables etc.)**		USD 688 971
		General Management Services (7%)		USD 350 000
		Communication (1% out of TRAC funds)		USD 9 029
PROJECT GRAND TOTAL:				**USD 5 000 000**

V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

In the framework of the Country Programme Action Plan, UNDP Kyrgyzstan is an Executive Agency of the Project, which is responsible for project management, achievement of project outputs, and effective utilization of resources. The Head of the Executive Agency is UNDP Resident Coordinator, on behalf of whom the Project Manager manages the Project. Project implementation is performed based on the Annual Work Plans endorsed by the Project Board.

Project Organisational Structure

Project Board		
Senior Supplier UNDP	**Executive** UNDP	**Senior Beneficiary** Ministry of Emergency Situations, NACRD, LSGs

Project Assurance
DRM and Environment Programme Officer
UNDP DRM Programme Associate

Programme Manager

Operational Unit
- Admin. Assistant
- Finance Assistant
- Driver 3

TEAM A
- Chief Technical Advisor
- Specialist on Governance and Strategic Planning
- Disaster Risk Management Specialist
- Specialist on Budget and Finance

TEAM B
- Regional Coordinator / Field DRM Specialist (Osh)
- Field DRM Specialists (Jalalabad, Batken, …)
- Regional Drivers 4

Project Board is the group responsible for making by consensus management decisions for a programme when guidance is required by the Programme Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions.

Project assurance to be performed by the DRM and Environment Programme Officer and the UNDP Programme Associate to support the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring of programme results. This role ensures appropriate programme management milestones are managed and completed.

Programme Manager The Head of Executive Agency (UNDP Resident Coordinator) delegates the day-to-day programme operations to a Programme Manager (PM). The Programme Manager has the authority to run the Programme on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Programme Board within the constraints laid

down by the Board. The PM is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the Programme.

Operations Unit performs administrative, financial, and organizational support to the Programme Manager and the Programme Staff for successful achievement of the Programme outputs.

Teams (groups) render technical and expert support to the Programme Manager to ensure successful achievement of the Programme outputs, and provide technical support to the beneficiaries of the Programme.

Team A

Chief Technical Advisor – to provide expert support and technical expertise, ensure proper coordination among programme specialists, national partners and other interested parties towards successful achievement of programme outcomes and outputs, including activities related to transboundary, gender and age sensitive approaches.

Specialist on Governance and Strategic Planning – to provide expertise to the programme in public administration, local self-governance, decentralization and strategic planning issues, as well as introduction of these aspects into the DRM and sustainable development issues.

Disaster Risk Management Specialist - to provide expertise to the programme in DRM issues, as well as improving risk assessment, monitoring, early warning and HRVA systems and serve as a lead in early recovery initiatives in the country.

Specialist on business processes - to provide expertise to the programme in business processes, local budgeting and statistical reporting mechanisms for effective implementation of DRM into sustainable development processes.

Team B

Regional specialists of the programme – to work at the oblast level and are responsible for implementation of programme activities at the oblast level in compliance with the goals and objectives of the project, including strengthening communities resilience to disaster and climate change.

As the program expands it may also consider hiring a PR specialist on part time basis.

UNDP Country Office support

The UNDP Country Office may provide support services at the request of the Government. The UNDP Country Office may offer assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP Country Office will ensure that the capacity of the Government Agencies is strengthened to carry out such activities directly.

Procurement of goods and services will be conducted in accordance with UNDP rules and regulations. The relevant provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Kyrgyzstan and the UNDP, including the provision of liability and privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of such support services. The Government will retain overall responsibility for nationally implemented Programme.

Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP Country Office in accordance with appropriate letter will be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement signed between the GoK and UNDP on 14 September 1992.

The UNDP Country Office will submit progress reports on support services provided and will report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services as required. Any modification of the present arrangements will be made through mutual written agreement of both parties.

Collaboration Arrangements

Conceptual links will be made between disaster risk reduction, poverty, sustainable development and climate change adaptation via Poverty and Environment Initiative, Climate Risk Management and Uranium Tailings projects managed by UNDP Kyrgyzstan's DRM and Environment Unit. Specific areas of collaboration with the Central Asian Multi-Country programme on Climate Risk Management Programme are as follows:

- Ensuring that key personnel of the DRR agency participate in the National Climate Network to be established.
- Designing interventions to strengthen the enabling environment in such a manner that they consider and seek to capture potential benefits related to managing present as well as future climate risks.
- Ensuring that present and future climate and disaster risks are considered in building capacity in risk assessment, information management, and early warning;
- Increasing awareness concerning climate and disaster risks;
- Mainstreaming climate and disaster risk management into national and local development strategies, policies, and plans; and
- Pilot and demonstration local level risk management activities, including assessment, community and district planning and implementation of activities aimed at disaster prevention and mitigation/climate change adaptation. During this process risk assessment and planning tools and skills will be developed for mainstreaming local level climate and disaster risk management into local development programmes and projects.

UNDP Programme will closely collaborate with Secretariat of the National DRR Platform, (established through MES's decree dated June 15, 2011 with ref#686) which becomes a common dialogue platform, facilitating effective coordination of interventions of all interested parties engaged into DRR sector. In particular, Secretariat will ensure a dialogue to further promote project results at the policy level. UNDP programme will engage thematic working groups which exist under the secretary to achieve its programmatic goals.

UNDP Programme under Annual Programming Exercises (Annual Work Plans), where feasible and appropriate, will ensure tighter linkages with UN Agencies', other UNDP Programmes' and international organizations' activities, pertaining to DRR (e.g. UNEP/UNDP PEI, UNDP Integrated Water Recourse Management, UNDP DGP, WHO, UNICEF, WFP, etc.). This will be further strengthened through collaboration with DRCU as well as DAO funding window (Delivering as One).

UNDP will seek collaboration with the following development platforms/initiatives such as CADRI, GRIP, OCHA, ISDR, CACDRRR, UN Spider, UNOOSA and DIPECHO.

Close collaboration with UNDP India and UNDP Armenia will be also pursued in terms of knowledge sharing with and exchange of best practices of respective National DRR Platforms.

The list of partners and their roles are described more in detail in Annex 1.

VI. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY

UNDP Kyrgyzstan will seek to augment resources provided from its TRAC funds and BCPR through mobilizing financial, human, and in-kind resources. Additional financial resources required will amount to USD 2,316,784.

UNDP Armenia will lead several sets of activities in support of resource mobilization. The broad directions for these are elucidated below.

UNDP Armenia initially will embark upon a donor mapping and analysis exercise, matching donor resources and interests, as well as potential partners with ongoing activities, with the thematic areas listed

above. Proceeding from this analysis, a series of briefs will be written for targeted donors and thematic areas.

In order to better engage donors, it will be necessary to demonstrate results. For this purpose, UNDP Kyrgyzstan will regularly update the capacity assessment conducted in 2011 and strengthen and continue to leverage its monitoring and evaluation activities to show results and impacts of DRR interventions, as well as to learn lessons from its activities.

UNDP Kyrgyzstan will engage several profiles of potential donors to raise funds. These will include the following:

- "Traditional" bilateral donors (such as the governments of Finland, Sweden, and Norway), as well as multi-laterals (for example, European Commission's DIPECHO programme);

- Emerging donors, such as RossAid (government of Russia);

- Foundations; and

- Private sector, emphasizing corporate responsibility.

Aside from raising additional resources, UNDP Kyrgyzstan will continue to focus upon maximizing effective use of its own resources, through the following approaches:

- Pooling resources with ongoing and pipeline initiatives, as indicated in the foregoing project strategy;

- Leveraging global service lines of BCPR, such as Global Risk Identification Programme and the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative.

In September 2011, UNDP's ongoing Disaster Risk Management Programme underwent a project assessment exercise. For this purpose, the capacity of UNDP India was involved under UNDP Capacity Exchange Programme. Upon result of project assessment mission the following recommendations have been observed in terms of resource mobilization, which UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRMP) will pursue due to course of project implementation:

- The World Bank has a programme with US$ 11 million which focuses on formulation of a national emergency and response plan; legislation review; establishment of an emergency response center (ERC) training component targeting the Ministry; pilot landslide monitoring and early warning projects and community outreach activities in various locations. UNDP needs to establish contact with the Bank and see how this programme can be dovetailed with UNDP DRMP. While it may be difficult to route Bank funds through UNDP, there could be some parallel funding possibilities under this Project Document.

- The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) is preparing a new civil society partnership strategy, which is expected to be finalized in late 2011. Kyrgyzstan is one of the 20 countries included under this facility. Each of the countries would receive US$ 1 million to be given to NGOs for undertaking DRR activities. Each of the NGOs can receive up to US$ 250,000. The duration of this programme is for four years, starting 2012. This would foster partnership with NGOs and some of the mitigation tasks identified at the community level could be supported through this programme.

- The Asian Development Bank (ADB) provided 1 million USD to three projects: a) Socio economic assessment of natural disasters' impact on national economy of Kyrgyzstan; b) Drafting of a national program and population resettlement plan; c) Community based disaster risk management activities in 10 locations implemented through local NGOs. Additional Funds may be available for infrastructural projects. UNDP will seek cooperation with ADB and see how DRR can be integrated in their programmes.

- Swiss Embassy: Climate change adaptation is a core area for Swiss Development Cooperation funding. In some countries they are supporting Capacity building of Government in weather

forecasting, promoting community action for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, policy advocacy based on local level learning. As DRR and Climate Change Adaptation would be covered under the next programme, funding support from SDC may e explored.

- German Embassy has its presence in Kyrgyzstan. Their priority areas are not known. But there could be possibilities of strengthening Information management and GIS technologies.

- USAID: They have been supporting Incident Command Systems (ICS) in India. ICS is a management tool that can be applied for any event. This was a tool developed by the US Forest Department and practiced in US. The system may require some adaptation based on the exiting governance structure in India

- EU is another donor who has interest in Climate Change Adaptation. With the successful implementation of the DIPECHO project EU may be willing to support UNDP project.

- Government of Japan: In general their interest is on Earthquake risk mitigation. That's an area where DRMP has not done much work. In consultation with the Government Japan a proposal for earthquake risk mitigation may be formulated. Depending on the availability of funds some of the training (especially for the construction fraternity) could be included in this. Government of Japan may have an interest in supporting Volunteerism. In that case a mechanism for a national volunteer network could be developed in collaboration with UNV Office. The current set up of Rural Rescue Teams (RRT) is not sustainable unless we deal with the issues on safety, migration, etc. Insurance facilities and mechanisms for training new RRT members are required.

At the local level, UNDP Kyrgyzstan will continue its work to improve the enabling environment for municipal budgeting in order to specify dedicated budgeting for DRR. When this has been achieved, UNDP Kyrgyzstan will then agree with municipalities on co-financing of preparedness and mitigation actions, including fostering inter-municipal cooperation to strengthen collective preparedness and response. Additionally, UNDP Kyrgyzstan will continue to leverage in-kind contributions of communities for local level activities.

In order to execute the Resource Mobilization Strategy, UNDP Kyrgyzstan will dedicate adequate resources from the management budget of the present project (around $10,000 per year) for travel required for engagement, as well as communications and proposal writing. Ministry of Emergency Situations will be engaged for joint mobilization of funds, and capacity developed within the Ministry for donor engagement. UNDP Kyrgyzstan will also receive support in its endeavours from BCPR's Regional Team for ECIS, as well as the RBEC New Development Partnerships Coordinator.

After funding has been secured, UNDP Kyrgyzstan will establish a mechanism to ensure that donor feedback is solicited and acted upon. This, together with updates of donor mapping and analysis, will be utilized to refine the present strategy and further target additional resources.

Potential in-kind contribution of national partners will be also pursued following to the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan and UNDP, signed on September 14, 1992 (SBAA).

VII. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

Within the annual cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.

- Based on the initial risk analysis, a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- a project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- a Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

Annually

- **Annual Review Report**. An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Programme Manager and shared with the Programnme Board. As a minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.

- **Annual Programme Review**. Based on the above report, an annual programme review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Programme 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.

Mid-term

Mid-term review Due to the complexity and innovative aspect of the programme two reviews are planned a) a mid-term review in the mid of 2014 and b) final review in 2016. These reviews will help to refine ongoing activities and formulate the consecutive phase of the program and review/ adapt the strategy document to cover the next phase 2017-2021. For both reviews, UNDP will engage "Capacity Exchange" Programme's services. Moreover, based on developed TORs, DRMP-3 will seek for allocation of the seconded national disaster reduction advisors (NDRAs) from the roster of Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), as well as based on BCPR's MOUs and/or similar arrangements including with the Norwegian Refugee Council and the Swedish MSB. The cost of seconded advisors will be covered by above organizations, according to the terms of "seconded advisors" programme.

Quality Management for Project Activity Results

Replicate the table for each activity result of the AWP to provide information on monitoring actions based on quality criteria. To be completed during the process "Defining a Project" if the information is available. This table shall be further refined during the process "Initiating a Project".

OUTPUT 1: Participatory Disaster Risk Reduction integrated into sustainable development programming and national capacity building		
Activity Result 1 **(Atlas Activity ID)**	*{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID}* **Activity 1.1. Feasibility studies conducted to integrate DRR into sustainable development programming**	Start Date: April 2012 End Date: December 2012

Purpose	*{What is the purpose of the activity?}*
	   a) *Identify legal and institutional gaps and inconsistencies of integrated DRR within sustainable development programming*
	   b) *Identify DRR-Poverty-Environment nexus within sustainable development programming*	

Description	*{Planned actions to produce the activity result}*
	  Milestone actions, split by years:
	  – *2012: 1.1.1. Conduct analysis for development of appropriate institutional, legal and operational frameworks for integrated DRR with sustainable development, poverty reduction, climate change adaptation, conflict-sensitivity and governance*	

Quality Criteria *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?*	**Quality Method** *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	**Date of Assessment** *When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
# civil and municipal servants as well as community members interviewed	Analytical report on results of feasibility studies preliminarily agreed with national partners	March 2013

Activity Result 2 **(Atlas Activity ID)**	*{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID}* **Activity 1.2. Results of feasibility studies (recommendations) discussed, agreed upon and/or adopted at the policy level**	Start Date: January 2013 End Date: December 2013
Purpose	*{What is the purpose of the activity?}* *Agreeing upon results of feasibility studies at the policy level*	

Description	*{Planned actions to produce the activity result}*
	  Milestone actions:
	  – 1.2.1. Sensitize Public Institutions on the need for integrated DRR and seek consensus on the legal framework
	  – 1.2.2. Public discussions and adoption of the results of feasibility studies	

Quality Criteria *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?*	**Quality Method** *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	**Date of Assessment** *When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
Final Document of public discussions	Consensus achieved among national partners	March 2013

Activity Result 3 **(Atlas Activity ID)**	*{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID}* **Activity 1.3. Results of feasibility studies mainstreamed into policies and practices of respective national partners, especially of LSGs**	Start Date: January 2014 End Date: December 2014
Purpose	*{What is the purpose of the activity?}* *Refinement of legal and institutional frameworks creating an enabling environment for integrated DRR*	

Description	*{Planned actions to produce the activity result}*
	  Milestone actions for 2014:
	  – 1.3.1. Provide assistance in improvement of regulatory framework to ensure that all new	

	projects follow a "do-no harm approach
	– 1.3.2. Create awareness among development practitioners on legal provisions and application methodologies
	– 1.3.3. Develop training modules in coordination with selected training institutions.
	– 1.3.4. Institutionalize training capacities in Govt institutions at appropriate levels

Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	*Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	*When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
# of recommendations/strategies adopted for integrated DRR	Governmental decisions/resolutions	March 2015

Activity Result 4 (Atlas Activity ID)	*{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID}* **Activity 1.4. Achieved results and best practices scaled up and linkages with risk assessment and monitoring ensured**	Start Date: January 2015 End Date: December 2016
Purpose	*{What is the purpose of the activity?}* *Institutionalize legal and institutional frameworks of integrated DRR*	
Description	*{Planned actions to produce the activity result}* *Milestone actions for 2014:* – 1.4.1. Replication of results and carrying out of informational campaigns – 1.4.2. Documentation of good practices – 1.4.3. Showcasing of good practices in the region and in other countries through established World platforms. – 1.4.4. Mid term (2014) and final (2016) evaluation of implementation and achievement of results.	

Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	*Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	*When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
# of state and local self-governments with integrated DRR in development strategies	Participatory development strategies of state and local governments	November 2016

Activity Result 5 (Atlas Activity ID)	*{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID}* **Activity 1.5. Capacity of national partners strengthened in early recovery, disaster needs assessment, implementation & monitoring of HFA at the national level**	Start Date: March 2012 End Date: December 2013
Purpose	*{What is the purpose of the activity?}* *Develop capacity of national partners in early recovery, disaster needs assessment and monitoring of HFA*	
Description	*{Planned actions to produce the activity result}* *Milestone actions for 2012-2013:* – 1.5.1. Facilitate adoption of National DRR Strategy and development of Action Plan consistent with sectoral strategies – 1.5.2. Conduct consultations for strengthening coordination in early recovery, disaster needs assessment and making national DRR strategies consistent with international standards – 1.5.3. Develop toolkits/guidance notes for early recovery, disaster needs assessment and analyzing implementation of international standards within the national context, particularly HFA – 1.5.4. Conduct trainings under CADRI training programmes	

Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	*Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	*When will the assessment of quality be performed?*

– Action Plans to implement National DRR Strategy, – Toolkits on early recovery, disaster needs assessment and National Reports on HFA Reporting ,	– Government's decision on adoption of Action Plan on implementation of National DRR Strategy – Agreed standards/mechanisms on, early recovery, disaster needs assessment and national HFA reporting	March 2014
Activity Result 6 **(Atlas Activity ID)**	*{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID}* **Activity 1.6. Capacity of national partners strengthened in integrated DRR, risk assessment & monitoring**	Start Date: January 2012 End Date: December 2016
Purpose	*{What is the purpose of the activity?}* *Develop capacity of national partners to apply integrated DRR approaches within development programming both at the national and local levels*	

Description	*{Planned actions to produce the activity result}*
	   Milestone actions for 2012-2016:
	   – Development of toolkits
	   – Conduct trainings
	   – Support capacity development of municipal and public institutions, including institutions of higher education	

Quality Criteria *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?*	**Quality Method** *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	**Date of Assessment** *When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
1) # of national and local level partners practicing integrated DRR	1) # of toolkits, training programmes conducted	November 2016

OUTPUT II. Comprehensive disaster risk assessment & monitoring system established for effective socio-economic development programming and early warning		
Activity Result 1 **(Atlas Activity ID)**	*{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID}* **Activity 2.1. Feasibility studies conducted to assess existing capacity of the national disaster risk assessment & monitoring system, gaps & inconsistencies identified and recommendations elaborated**	Start Date: April 2012 End Date: December 2012
Purpose	*{What is the purpose of the activity?}* *Develop appropriate institutional, legal and operational frameworks for establishment of comprehensive risk assessment and monitoring system*	

Description	*{Planned actions to produce the activity result}*
	   Milestone actions, split by years:
	   - Conduct analysis of business processes to identify gaps and inconsistencies in risk assessment & monitoring, data collection and exchange; sustainable development-risk assessment nexus; sectoral policies and practices
	   - Public discussions of the results of analysis of business processes	

Quality Criteria *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?*	**Quality Method** *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	**Date of Assessment** *When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
# civil and municipal servants as well as community members interviewed	Analytical report on results of feasibility studies preliminarily agreed with national partners	March 2013
Activity Result 2 **(Atlas Activity ID)**	*{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID}* **Activity 2.2. Respective regulatory framework improved to eliminate gaps and inconsistencies of the existing risk**	Start Date: January 2013 End Date: December 2013

	assessment & monitoring system's capacity		
Purpose	*{What is the purpose of the activity?}* *Mainstream institutional, legal and operational frameworks into national partners practices and polices*		

Description	*{Planned actions to produce the activity result}*
	     Milestone actions, split by years:
	        – 2.2.1. Provide assistance in improvement of regulatory framework		

Quality Criteria *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?*	**Quality Method** *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*		**Date of Assessment** *When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
# of legal acts improved/adopted	Governmental decisions/resolutions on refinement of legal and regulatory framework		March 2014
Activity Result 3 **(Atlas Activity ID)**	*{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID}* **Activity 2.3. Appropriate risk assessment products (software) developed and linked to municipal, sub-national, national and sectoral socio-economic development programming**		Start Date: January 2014 End Date: December 2014
Purpose	*{What is the purpose of the activity?}* *Automate business processes in data collection and processing and linking sectoral informational platforms to each other*		

Description	*{Planned actions to produce the activity result}*
	     Milestone actions, split by years:
	        – 2.3.1. Development of risk assessment and monitoring products cohesive with "E-municipality"
	        – 2.3.2. Capacity building of municipal and public institutions according to GRIP's focus areas		

Quality Criteria *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?*	**Quality Method** *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*		**Date of Assessment** *When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
# of developed risk assessment products	Risk assessment products mainstreamed/aligned with national partners' informational platforms		March 2015
Activity Result 4 **(Atlas Activity ID)**	*{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID}* **Activity 2.4. Capacity of key national partners strengthened (hardware, toolkits, trainings etc.)**		Start Date: January 2012 End Date: December 2016
Purpose	*{What is the purpose of the activity?}* *Strengthen national and local capacities in risk assessment and monitoring*		

Description	*{Planned actions to produce the activity result}*
	     Milestone actions, split by years:
	        – 2.4.1. Testing and piloting of risk assessment & monitoring products
	        – 2.4.2. Capacity of key national partners strengthened through GRIP's and scientific institutions' training programmes
	        – 2.4.3. Purchase of hardware
	        – 2.4.4. Development of toolkits, conduct trainings.
	        – 2.4.5. Risk assessment & monitoring products replicated at the national level and linkages with sustainable development ensured		

Quality Criteria *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?*	**Quality Method** *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*		**Date of Assessment** *When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
# of developed risk assessment products, toolkits and trained staff	Operational risk assessment products linked to development strategies		November 2016

Activity Result 5 (Atlas Activity ID)	{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID} **Activity 2.5. Feasibility studies conducted to assess existing capacity of the national early warning system, gaps & inconsistencies identified and recommendations elaborated**	Start Date: April 2012 End Date: December 2013
Purpose	{What is the purpose of the activity?} *Identify gaps and inconsistencies in National Early Warning System*	
Description	{Planned actions to produce the activity result} *Milestone actions, split by years:* – 2.5.1. Conduct analysis to identify gaps and inconsistencies of early warning system – 2.5.2. Public discussions of the results of analysis of business processes	

Quality Criteria *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?*	**Quality Method** *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	**Date of Assessment** *When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
# of interviewed civil and municipal servants and community members	Analytical report with recommendations for strengthening national early warning system	March 2013

Activity Result 6 (Atlas Activity ID)	{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID} **Activity 2.6. Respective regulatory framework improved to eliminate gaps and inconsistencies of the existing early warning system's capacity**	Start Date: January 2013 End Date: December 2013
Purpose	{What is the purpose of the activity?} *Eliminate gaps and inconsistencies of the National Early Warning System*	
Description	{Planned actions to produce the activity result} *Milestone actions, split by years:* – 2.6.1. Provide assistance in improvement of regulatory framework	

Quality Criteria *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?*	**Quality Method** *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	**Date of Assessment** *When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
# of legal acts improved/adopted	Governmental decisions/resolutions on refinement of legal and regulatory framework	March 2014

Activity Result 7 (Atlas Activity ID)	{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID} **Activity 2.7. Early warning system integrated into risk assessment products (software) both national and local levels, tested and piloted together with Risk assessment & monitoring products and capacity of national partners strengthened (hardware, toolkits, trainings etc.)**	Start Date: January 2013 End Date: December 2013
Purpose	{What is the purpose of the activity?} *Ensure linkage between risk assessment products and early warning*	
Description	{Planned actions to produce the activity result} *Milestone actions, split by years:* – 2.7.1. Integrate Early Warning into Risk Assessment and Monitoring Products – 2.7.2. Conduct trainings for municipal and public institutions – 2.7.3. Testing and piloting of early warning systems along with risk assessment & monitoring products – 2.7.4. Strengthening capacity of key national partners – 2.7.5. Purchase of hardware	

Quality Criteria *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?*	**Quality Method** *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	**Date of Assessment** *When will the assessment of quality be performed?*

# of LSGs where risk assessment products and early warning tested and piloted	Progress reports of the porogramme with relevant findings/recommendations	March 2014
Activity Result 2 **(Atlas Activity ID)**	{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID} **Activity 2.8. Early warning system replicated together with risk assessment & monitoring products**	Start Date: January 2015 End Date: December 2016
Purpose	{What is the purpose of the activity?} *Scale up early warning system along with risk assessment products*	
Description	{Planned actions to produce the activity result} 　　*Milestone actions, split by years:* 　　　– 2.8.1. Development of toolkits, conduct trainings	
Quality Criteria *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?*	**Quality Method** *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	**Date of Assessment** *When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
Progress reports of the programme	Pilot LSGs practicing early warning cohesive with risk assessment products	November 2016

Output 3: Resilience of local communities strengthened through applying an integrated DRR approach		
Activity Result 1 **(Atlas Activity ID)**	{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID} **Activity 3.1. Capacities of LSGs and communities strengthened in integrated DRR and risk assessment (trainings, tools and knowledge management)**	Start Date: January 2012 End Date: December 2016
Purpose	{What is the purpose of the activity?} 　　a)　*Mainstreaming integrated DRR and climate resilient measures into local level DRR*	
Description	{Planned actions to produce the activity result} 　　*Milestone actions, split by years:* 　　　– 3.1.1. Development of toolkits and conducting trainings 　　　– 3.1.2. Dissemination activities (publication)	
Quality Criteria *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?*	**Quality Method** *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	**Date of Assessment** *When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
5)　# local authorities benefiting from the project progress 6)　# local communities with reduced vulnerability and increased culture of safety	1) # of toolkits and training programmes conducted 2) # of LSGs practicing integrated DRR in socio-economic development, risk assessment products, climate resilient approaches, strengthened response capacities	November 2016
Activity Result 2 **(Atlas Activity ID)**	{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID} **Activity 3.2. Capacities of Emergency Rescue Facilities (including Rural Rescue Teams) strengthened/expanded to adequately respond to disasters, considering needs and priorities of vulnerable groups**	Start Date: January 2012 End Date: December 2016
Purpose	{What is the purpose of the activity?} 　　a)　*Strengthen response capacities of local self-governments and communities to lessen vulnerability*	
Description	{Planned actions to produce the activity result} 　　*Milestone actions, split by years:* 　　　– 3.2.1. Training, establishment and equipping Emergency Rescue Facilities including Rural	

	Rescue Teams in densely populated settlements
	− 3.2.2. Providing assistance to MES in conducting regular trainings

Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	*Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	*When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
1) # Functional Emergency Rescue Facilities in pilot areas	1) # of toolkits and training programmes conducted 2) # of Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans, Risk Maps with focus on vulnerable groups	November 2016

Activity Result 3 (Atlas Activity ID)	*{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID}* **Activity 3.3. Feasibility studies conducted to asses the existing capacity of Medical Services in DRR, gaps and inconsistencies identified in terms of coordination and response**	Start Date: January 2012 End Date: December 2012
Purpose	*{What is the purpose of the activity?}* a) *Identify gaps and inconsistencies of Medical Services' capacity in DRR*	
Description	*{Planned actions to produce the activity result}* *Milestone actions, split by years:* − 3.3.1. Conduct analysis to assess capacity of medical services in DRR, identify gaps and inconsistencies	

Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	*Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	*When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
# civil and municipal servants as well as community members interviewed	Analytical report discussed and/or preliminarily agreed with partners	March 2013

Activity Result 4 (Atlas Activity ID)	*{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID}* **Activity 3.4. Appropriate regulatory framework (Norms and Standards) improved for development of Disaster Medicine**	Start Date: January 2013 End Date: December 2013
Purpose	*{What is the purpose of the activity?}* − *Improve legal and regulatory framework of Disaster Medicine*	
Description	*{Planned actions to produce the activity result}* *Milestone actions, split by years:* − 3.4.2. Provide assistance in improvement of regulatory framework	

Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	*Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	*When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
Coordination mechanisms among MES, Ministry of Health Care and other interested parties improved (either through legal act or inter-agency agreement)	Improved legal acts and/or inter-agency agreements fostering effective coordination	March 2014

Activity Result 5 (Atlas Activity ID)	*{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID}* **Activity 3.5. Capacity of Disaster Medicine built (Centers of Disaster Medicine established in pilot areas, and Filed Hospitals depending on the project budget's feasibility and resource mobilization), tested and piloted**	Start Date: January 2014 End Date: December 2014
Purpose	*{What is the purpose of the activity?}* b) *Strengthen response capacities of local self-governments and communities to lessen vulnerability*	

Description	{Planned actions to produce the activity result}
	Milestone actions, split by years:
	– 3.5.1. Establishment of and/or strengthening capacity of Disaster Medicine Centers in Bishkek and Osh
	– 3.5.2. Purchase of equipment (field hospitals)
	– 3.5.3. Testing of Disaster Medicine Centers through involvement into rehearsals

Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	*Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	*When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
# of Medical Services with relevant skills and knowledge	Progress reports of the programme	March 2015

Activity Result 6 (Atlas Activity ID)	{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID} **Activity 3.6. Feasibility studies conducted to assess the existing capacity of national partners to cope with biological hazards, gaps and inconsistencies identified**	Start Date: April 2012 End Date: December 2012
Purpose	{What is the purpose of the activity?}	
	– Identify gaps and inconsistencies of collective response capacities of relevant state and municipal bodies in coping with biological hazards	
Description	{Planned actions to produce the activity result}	
	Milestone actions, split by years:	
	– 3.6.1. Conduct studies to assess existing capacity	
	– 3.6.2. Public discussions of the results of studies	

Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	*Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	*When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
# of civil and municipal servants as well as community members interviewed	Analytical report assessing coordination mechanisms among partners	March 2013

Activity Result 7 (Atlas Activity ID)	{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID} **Activity 3.7. Common development platform to cope with biological hazards agreed and/or adopted**	Start Date: January 2013 End Date: December 2013
Purpose	{What is the purpose of the activity?}	
	a) Strengthen coordination mechanisms among partners in coping with biological hazards	
Description	{Planned actions to produce the activity result}	
	Milestone actions, split by years:	
	– 3.7.1. Elaborate concept to cope with biological hazards	
	– 3.7.2. Provide assistance in agreeing upon and/or adoption of the concept	

Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	*Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	*When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
Development concept to cope with biological hazards functional in the country	Governmental decisions	March 2014

Activity Result 8 (Atlas Activity ID)	{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID} **Activity 3.8. Capacity of national partners built, including through mitigation projects**	Start Date: January 2014 End Date: December 2014
Purpose	{What is the purpose of the activity?}	
	– *Mainstreaming integrated DRR and climate resilient measures into local level DRR*	
Description	{Planned actions to produce the activity result}	

	Milestone actions, split by years:	
	− 3.8.1. Conduct trainings	
	− 3.8.2. Develop toolkits and disseminate	
	− 3.8.3. Implement structural and non-structural mitigation projects	

Quality Criteria *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?*	**Quality Method** *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	**Date of Assessment** *When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
7) # local authorities benefiting from the project progress 8) # local communities with increased capacity	1) # of toolkits and training programmes conducted 2) # of mitigation projects implemented	March 2015

Activity Result 9 **(Atlas Activity ID)**	*{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID}* **Activity 3.9. Appropriate toolkits developed (e.g. soil-conservation, bio-drainage, agrosilviculture, Sustainable Land Management, mitigation projects. etc) to promote increased use of ecological measures and climate risk management approaches at the community level**	Start Date: April 2012 End Date: December 2012
Purpose	*{What is the purpose of the activity?}* − Mainstreaming "Climate resilient and ecological measures" into DRR practices of communities	
Description	*{Planned actions to produce the activity result}* *Milestone actions, split by years:* − 3.9.1. Development of toolkits − 3.9.2. Conduct trainings	

Quality Criteria *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?*	**Quality Method** *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	**Date of Assessment** *When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
# of trained staff of local self-governments	1) # of toolkits and training programmes conducted 2) # of LSGs with increased usage of "ecological and climate resilient measures"	March 2013

Activity Result 10 **(Atlas Activity ID)**	*{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID}* **Activity 3.10. Local level capacities built, sustained and replicated in usage of ecological measures and climate risk management approaches (e.g. trainings, implementation of mitigation projects)**	Start Date: January 2013 End Date: December 2016
Purpose	*{What is the purpose of the activity?}* − Sustaining "Climate resilient and ecological" approaches in DRR practices of communities as non-structural dimension	
Description	*{Planned actions to produce the activity result}* *Milestone actions, split by years:* − 3.10.1. Mainstream Climate risk management approaches into DRR practices of communities − 3.10.2. Implementation of adaptation/mitigation projects	

Quality Criteria *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?*	**Quality Method** *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	**Date of Assessment** *When will the assessment of quality be performed?*

| # of LSGs with increased capacity in usage of climate resilient/ecological measures | 1) # of staff trained, development strategies improved | November 2016 |
| | 2) # of practical measures implemented applying "ecological and climate resilient measures" | |

Output 4: Regional cooperation strengthened in addressing resource based transboundary conflicts and cross-cutting issues mainstreamed (gender and age-sensitive approaches) into essential elements of DRR		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID} **Activity 4.1. Transboundary and resource-based conflict dimensions identified and prioritized in close cooperation with Central Asian Center for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction and with other partners**	Start Date: January 2013 End Date: December 2013
Purpose	{What is the purpose of the activity?} a) Identify causes of transboundary resource based conflicts b) Strengthen regional cooperation and built capacity of CACDRR	
Description	{Planned actions to produce the activity result} Milestone actions, split by years: - 4.1.1. Conduct studies and/or discussions on betterment of transboundary cooperation and resource-based conflicts to identify priorities - 4.1.2. Develop appropriate recommendations - 4.1.3. Public discussions of recommendations	
Quality Criteria how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	**Quality Method** Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	**Date of Assessment** When will the assessment of quality be performed?
# of recommendations developed to foster regional cooperation and address climate risk, variability and conflict-driven challenges at border areas	Toolkits and training programmes conducted to develop capacity on conflict sensitivity, climate risk and climate change adaptation,	March 2014
Activity Result 2 (Atlas Activity ID)	{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID} **Activity 4.2. Appropriate/possible conditions to better address transboundary and conflict related dimensions established through capacity development of the Central Asian Center for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction and cooperation with regional and national components of the Central Asian Multi-Country programme on Climate Risk Management**	Start Date: June 2012 End Date: December 2012
Purpose	{What is the purpose of the activity?} – Creating an enabling environment (regional level DRR strategies) for effective regional cooperation on DRR and building capacity of CACDRR	
Description	{Planned actions to produce the activity result} Milestone actions, split by years: – 4.2.1 Develop conflict sensitive, regional level DRR as well as climate-resilient strategies, policies, legislation and toolkits in DRR sector – 4.2.2. Conduct training on a variety of subjects (Disaster Management, Conflict Prevention, CRM and others) – 4.2.3. Implement climate risk management interventions in priority sectors and improve Disaster Management Plans at border areas – 4.2.4. Disseminate knowledge on disaster management procedures at border areas, conflict sensitivity, as well as climate change knowledge and risks into development processes at	

	national, sub-national and local levels.
	– 4.2.5. Knowledge sharing on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate conflict sensitivity and climate-related risks

Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	*Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	*When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
# of regional level DRR strategies to improve cooperation	1) # of toolkits and training programmes conducted on conflict sensitive, climate resilient strategies; 2) # of joint activities implemented through CACDRR	March 2013

Activity Result 3 (Atlas Activity ID)	*{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID}* **Activity 4.3. Regional cooperation strengthened (e.g. through harmonization of intergovernmental regulatory framework, establishment of transboundary risk assessment and early warning practices, flood protection measures, rehearsals, mitigation projects etc.)**	Start Date: January 2014 End Date: December 2016
Purpose	*{What is the purpose of the activity?}* *Fostering regional cooperation through practical measures*	
Description	*{Planned actions to produce the activity result}* *Milestone actions, split by years:* – 4..2.6. Strengthen national/regional level institutional frameworks and technical capacity of Joint Warehouse to manage transboundary disasters as well as climate change risks; – 4.2.7. Conduct joint activities on strengthening early warning systems (rehearsals, flood protection measures)	

Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	*Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	*When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
- List of equipment delivered to and installed at Joint Warehouse - # of joint activities conducted at border areas /regional level	- Official ceremony on hand over of equipment - Progress reports of CACDRRR and the programme	November 2016

Activity Result 4 (Atlas Activity ID)	*{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID}* **Activity 4.4. Respective toolkits (manuals, training modules) developed to mainstream gender and age-sensitive approaches into essential constituents of Disaster Risk Reduction**	Start Date: July 2012 End Date: December 2012
Purpose	*{What is the purpose of the activity?}* – *Make DRR gender and age sensitive and responsive*	
Description	*{Planned actions to produce the activity result}* *Milestone actions, split by years:* – 4.3.1. Development of gender and age sensitive approaches	

Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	*Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	*When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
Gender and age sensitive activities and toolkits	1) # of toolkits on gender and age -sensitivity 2) # of community members involved into gender and age sensitive activities	March 2013

Activity Result 5 (Atlas Activity ID)	{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID} **Activity 4.5. Capacity of national partners and stakeholders built**	Start Date: January 2013 End Date: December 2013
Purpose	{What is the purpose of the activity?} – Raise knowledge and awareness of local level partners on gender- and age sensitivity in DRR	
Description	{Planned actions to produce the activity result} Milestone actions, split by years: – 4.4.1. Conduct trainings for national partners and vulnerable groups of population	

Quality Criteria how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	**Quality Method** Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	**Date of Assessment** When will the assessment of quality be performed?
# of municipal and civil servants as well as community members trained	Progress reports of the programme, list of trainees	March 2013

Activity Result 6 (Atlas Activity ID)	{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID} **Activity 4.6. Gender and age-sensitive approaches mainstreamed into essential constituents of Disaster Risk Reduction (including into respective curricula of schools and higher education)**	Start Date: January 2015 End Date: December 2015
Purpose	{What is the purpose of the activity?} – Mainstream gender and age sensitive tools into DRM Plans as well as curricula of higher education	
Description	{Planned actions to produce the activity result} Milestone actions, split by years: – 4.5.1. Mainstreaming age-gender sensitive approaches into DRR policies and practices – 4.5.2. Development of gender sensitive curricula of schools and higher education	

Quality Criteria how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	**Quality Method** Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	**Date of Assessment** When will the assessment of quality be performed?
# of DRM Plans developed considering gender and age sensitive approaches	Gender and age sensitive DRM Plans	March 2016

Activity Result 7 (Atlas Activity ID)	{Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID} **Activity 4.7. Best practices, lessons learned toolkits disseminated, groups of professionals formed**	Start Date: January 2016 End Date: December 2016
Purpose	{What is the purpose of the activity?} – Scale up gender and age sensitive tools	
Description	{Planned actions to produce the activity result} Milestone actions, split by years: – Dissemination, exchange of experience, training	

Quality Criteria how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	**Quality Method** Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	**Date of Assessment** When will the assessment of quality be performed?
# of non-pilot local governments with DRM Plans developed considering gender and age sensitive approaches	Progress reports of the programme, messages/feedback of local level partners	November 2016

Offline Risk Log

(see Deliverables Description for the Risk Log regarding its purpose and use)

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
	Enter a brief description of the risk *(In Atlas, use the Description field.* **Note: This field cannot be modified after first data entry)**	When was the risk first identified *(In Atlas, select date. Note: date cannot be modified after initial entry)*	Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other Subcategories for each risk type should be consulted to understand each risk type (see Deliverable Description for more information) *(In Atlas, select from list)*	Describe the potential effect on the project if this risk were to occur Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) P = Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) I = *(in Atlas, use the Management Response box. Check "critical" if the impact and probability are high)*	What actions have been taken/will be taken to counter this risk *(in Atlas, use the Management Response box. This field can be modified at any time. Create separate boxes as necessary using "+", for instance to record updates at different times)*	Who has been appointed to keep an eye on this risk *(in Atlas, use the Management Response box)*	Who submitted the risk *(In Atlas, automatically recorded)*	When was the status of the risk last checked *(In Atlas, automatically recorded)*	e.g. dead, reducing, increasing, no change *(in Atlas, use the Management Response box)*
1	*Further political instability caused by recently held presidential elections (formation of new coalition of parties in Parliament, selection of prime-minister etc).*	*November 2011*	Political	Probability = 5 Impact = 4	To closely coordinate programme activities with the Ministry of Emergency Situations to balance this risk. To consider DEX modality as an option.	Programme staff of PMU DRMP (hereinafter referred to as "-Ditto-")	To be observed through mass media (hereinafter referred to as "-Ditto-")	November 2011 (right after presidential elections)	Unpredictable
2	*Probable change in the structure of Government and of mandate of key national partners following after*	*November 2011*	Political	Probability = 4 Impact = 4	To close work with the Secretariat of the National DRR Platform to ensure continuity.	-Ditto-	-Ditto-	November 2011	Increasing

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
	presidential elections and formation of new Government								
3	*Increase of staff turnover in key national institutions and re-shuffling of officials of key partner agencies*	*November 2011*	Political	Probability = 4 Impact = 3	To work with both senior management and heads of departments of partner agencies to keep "institutional memory".	-Ditto-	-Ditto- National partner agencies	November 2011	Unpredictable
4	Drastic change in government commitment to DRR reforms, resistance to change processes	November 2011	Political	Probability = 2 Impact = 4	The project works at various levels and also supports a merely de-concentrated MoES at the rayon level and Civil Society Actors. This will help keeping the impact from such a drastic change in policies in check though it would require serious re-programming. To consider an ad-hoc mid-term evaluation for reprogramming purposes.	-Ditto-	1) -Ditto- 2) National partner agencies	November 2011	No change
5	Lack of consensus among key political actors	November 2011	Political	Probability = 3 Impact = 4	To work closely with the Secretariat of the National DRR Platform and Inter-Agency Working Group to minimize the risk.	-Ditto-	1) Programme staff of UNDP DRMP 2) National partners 3) Inter-Agency Working Group	November 2011	Reducing
6	Donors will not be sufficiently supportive of a DRM program.	November 2011	Financial	P = 3 I = 5	Goals and objectives of this Project Document covers wide range of priorities, which make it marketable to a variety	1) –Ditto- 2) Project Assurance Team of UNDP CO	1) Programme staff of UNDP DRMP 2) Project Assurance		Reducing

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
					of donors/funding sources. Its four outputs can be separately promoted on a project basis. Depending on fundraising/recourse mobilization different components can also be expanded or cut down. BCPR is highly supportive of the program and will support with seed funding.		Team of UNDP CO		
7	Destructive large-scale natural disasters, including those derived from civil unrest (man made disasters).	November 2011	Environmental	P = 3 I = 5	Reprogramming of project context could be considered as an option.	1) –Ditto- 2) Project Assurance Team of UNDP CO	1) Programme staff of UNDP DRMP 2) Project Assurance Team of UNDP CO		Unpredictable

VIII. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article III of the SBAA (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement) between the Government of Kyrgyz Republic and the UNDP, signed in 1993.

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 project implementing partner.

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.

IX. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Potential partners and their roles in DRMP

Output I. Disaster risk reduction integrated into sustainable development programming and national capacity building

Partners and their roles:

- Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES): implementing partner
- Ministries and agencies: development of sectoral policies aimed at strengthening of local self governments' capacities
- Parliament: policy support
- UNDP Democratic Governance: support under decentralization reforms
- UNDP Poverty Reduction: support in integrating poverty reduction issues with DRR
- UNDP Environment Programme: methodical support in making DRR integrated with climate change
- UNDP Central Asia Multi-Country Programme on Climate Risk Management: developing and institutionalizing an integrated climate risk management approach
- UNEP/UNDP Poverty and Environment Initiative: support to developing an ecosystems-based approach to DRR
- OCHA: provides technical expertise and support
- Inter-Ministerial Commission on DRR, National Secretariat of DRR Platform and DRCU: coordination and policy support

Output 2: Comprehensive disaster risk assessment and monitoring system established for effective socio-economic development programming and early warning

Partners and their roles:

- Ministry of Emergency Situations: implementing partner

- State Agency on Construction and Regional Development: supports implementation of results at the local level and provides support in data collection in the sphere of city planning;
- Ministry of Health Care: provides support in data collection of agency confined data , pertaining to Civil Protection
- Agency on Environment Protection – provides support in collection of agency confined data and/or evidence-based data/approaches in the sphere of climate change;
- Scientific Research Institutes of Academy of Science – provides scientific research data and/or evidence-based approaches
- Ministry of Energy: provides support in establishment of electronic map of the energy supply management system
- Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration: provides support in data collection on epizootics and epiphytotics and on infrastructure of water industry
- Global Risk Identification Programme: support to training in and institutionalization of risk assessment and information management.
- National agency on Communication: provides methical support in establishment of early warning system.
- LSGs and local communities: provides support to internalize programme outputs at the local level.
- Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative: training in capacity self-assessment.
- FAO: will support establishment a monitoring system for animal diseases and strengthen local capacities to maintain and operate it. Building on the existing capacity and mandate of the State Veterinary Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, this system of monitoring animal diseases will be closely interlinked with the overall disaster risks monitoring system that will be supported by UNDP..
- WFP: support to GoK through setup of the food security monitoring system (monitoring of livelihoods at households level)
- World Bank: is one of the potential partners, which supports in strengthening capacity of the Agency of Hydrometeorology for meteorological and climate hazards (under the Central Asia Hyrometeorology Modernization Project).. In this respect, UNDP will ensure coordination mechanism in two ways a) through direct consultations with World Bank and b) through the Ministry of Emergency Situations.
- UNDP Environment Programme: support in making DRR integrated with climate change
- UNDP Democratic Governance Programme: provides support in linking "E-governance" & "E-municipality" information management systems with DRR monitoring system
- UNDP Poverty Reduction Programme provides methodcal support in development of monitoring system, addressing the issues of indigent groups of population.

Other potential partners:

- UNOOSA and UN Spider: expert support

Output III. Resilience of local capacity strengthened through applying integrated DRR approach

Expected partners as appropriate:

- MES: implementing partner
- State Agency on Construction and Regional Development: beneficiary
- Ministry of Education and UNICEF: supports in identification of vulnerable secondary schools and kindergartens, develop a culture of safety through educational programmes for preschool and school children and other disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities, while UNDP supports to strengthen capacity of ERFs to undertake in-time emergency rescue activities during large scale disasters;
- Help Age International: supports in identification of vulnerable houses of elderly and disabled while UNDP supports to strengthen capacity of ERFs to undertake in-time emergency rescue activities during large scale disasters.
- Ministry of Health Care: beneficiary of the programme
- WHO: provides technical assistance on Disaster Preparedness and Response
- Ministry of Agriculture: beneficiary of the programme

- FAO: provides methodological support and assists in modernizing tools and equipment and improvement of agricultural infrastructure while UNDP will provide support in mainstreaming disaster mitigation elements
- WFP: supports in reducing dependancy of communities during and after emergencies (e.g. "Food for Work") while UNDP implements mitigation projects.
- State Agency on Environment Protection: supports to implement "ecological measures"
- UNDP Environment Programme: provides technical expertise
- FAO: provides methodological guidelines and technical expertise
- Central Asia Mulit-Country Programme on Climate Risk Management: supports development and institutionalizion of integrated climate risk management approach
- Local self-governments and communities: beneficiaries.

Output 4: Regional cooperation strengthened in addressing resource based transboundary conflicts and cross-cutting issues mainstreamed (gender and age-sensitive approaches) into essential elements of DRR
- MES: implementing partner
- NACRD and Local self-governments: beneficiary
- CACDRRR: technical support
- Secretariat of the National DRR Platform: provides dialogue platform
- UNDP PDP: technical support
- UNDP CO Gender Team: technical support
- UNIFEM: technical support
- Help Age International: technical support

Annex 2: Linkage between the institutional response to disaster prevention activities and long-term sustainability

Long-term sustainability of institutions involved into DRR is provisioned by the Kyrgyz legislation, which obliges every public entity to undertake relevant disaster prevention activities in line with its sectoral mandate. However, considering unclear functions and responsibilities, existing gaps and inconsistencies in interrelationships, budget allocation and other institutional constraints, Disaster Risk Management Programme's engagement will facilitate elimination of such faults. In particular, DRMP-3 will strengthen institutional capacity of relevant public entities in line with their sector specific mandates as given beneath in the table:

#	Institutions	Areas of strength of institutions in line with mandates defined within the National DRR Platform
1.	Ministry of Emergency Situations	Strengthening regulatory, coordinating, supervisory and oversight functions
2.	Ministry of Finance, Central Treasury, State Tax Service	Improvement of inter-governmental finance relations (identification of sources and mechanisms of funding), reporting and accountability
3.	Ministry of economy and antitrust policy	Cohesion of DRR with sectoral, regional and Country Development strategies
4.	Ministry of Health Care	Institutional and logistical arrangement of Emergency Medical Care (Disaster Medicine)
5.	Ministry of Energy	Ensuring security and functioning of linear infrastructure of energy industry, monitoring safety of water reservoirs against outbreak
6.	Ministry of Agriculture and Melioration	Arranging relevant interventions against epizootics and epiphytotics as well as ensuring appropriate technical condition of infrastructure of water industry
7.	Ministry of Transport and Communications	Ensuring appropriate technical condition of roads and bridges, arranging transportation of humanitarian cargoes and victims

#	Institutions	Areas of strength of institutions in line with mandates defined within the National DRR Platform
		(both by air and railway), evacuation of affected people during large scale disasters
8.	Ministry of Education and Science	Development of curricula for schools and institutions of higher education, provides temporary shelter for IDPs in school buildings
9.	Ministry of Labour	Policy development in social protection/insurance mechanisms (e.g. for professional & voluntary rescuers)
10.	National Statistical Committee	Data collection and exchange including on disaster risks, formulation of National Monitoring & Evaluation Indicators
11.	State Agency on Construction and Regional Development:	Safe urban planning, aseismic construction, regional level socio-economic development planning
12.	Agency on Environment Protection	Silvicultural and erosion control measures, prevention of forest fires
13.	National agency on Communication	Organizing communication mechanisms and logistical arrangements in early warning
14.	Scientific Research Institutes of Academy of Science	Provision of scientific research data and/or evidence-based approaches
15.	CACDRRR	Advocacy of a better regional cooperation and formulation of a regional level strategy/vision on DRR
16.	Secretariat of the National DRR Platform	Provision of a dialogue platform, bringing together development efforts of development agencies, knowledge and capacity
17.	Parliament	Ensuring uniformity of legal regulation, consideration and approval budget allocations for DRR activities

Annex 3: Comments received from reviewers

Comments	Response
DRT: I have few general comments to what I feel is a well written and balanced document.	
1. Gender consideration probably needs to be better highlighted.	1. Gender marker ratings and motivation are included under each output of RRF
2. Implementation arrangements include broad range of national actors, in which coordination is probably going to be a challenge.	2. DRMP-3 will closely collaborate with the Secretariat of the National DRR Platform to maximize effectiveness in coordination.
3. I understand this is a NEX project. With a given range of national stakeholders involved, DEX might be something to consider.	3. UNDP KG has been operating under DEX modality since 2010 events. Most likely such modality will continue to be in effect beyond 2012. Additional discussions with RBEC are expected to take place within 2012 in terms of identification of implementation modality.
4. Capacity development for DRR and DRR mainstreaming at local level will depend a lot on where and how the local budgets are formed. If the budgets are formed and managed locally, then this will be easier to do, however, if the budgets are formed and managed not at the level of implementation of the project, then this can become a challenge.	4 An enabling environment for recourse allocation to local level DRR was agreed at the policy level under DRMP-2 (in particular budgetary laws agreed to be amended). This will further capacitate local self governments to manage with and allocate appropriate funds for DRR. Under DRMP-3 support will be provided to promoye financial decentralization across other line ministries and agencies (aside from MES) under output 1.
5. Disaster Medicine is practiced widely in Russia and Kyrgyzstan colleagues I am sure are aware of this.	5. Intensive consultations took place with WHO and Ministry of Health Care on the possible areas of intervention/collaboration in development of Disaster Medicine at the project formulation and design stages.
	Several thematic groups have been established under the Secretariat of the National DRR Platform, including on Disaster Medicine, which seems to be instrumental in terms of

Comments	Response
	coordination and synergies.
6. It is up to UNDP Kyrgyzstan to explore the angle of considering disasters as a threat to national security.	6. National DRR Platform of Kyrgyzstan is one of the elements of the National Security System. In this context, UNDP's contributions are supportive to national security in general. In particular, output 1 will integrate DRR into national/sectoral/sub-national development policies. Output 2 will establish comprehensive risk assessment & monitoring, including early warning system (e.g. disastrous earthquakes, dumb burst etc.). Therefore, at least 2 outputs of this Project Document, to certain extent address national security issues.
7. Overall, project is a comprehensive initiative with a lot of national and international contributors and implementers. Would be interesting to consider 1 comprehensive project with financial contributions from number of stakeholders.	7. DRMP-2 has established very productive collaboration with WFP in joint implementation of mitigation projects and this has been mutually agreed with WFP to continue under DRMP-3. DRMP-3 will seek for any possible financial contributions that may arrive from UNDP programmes (e.g. Environment, CRM - climate resilient practices and/or green technologies), UN agencies (e.g. WHO – Disaster Medicine), local self-governments (cost-sharing in mitigation projects).
8. Jan Harfst: Overall, the document is fine. Just a few comments/suggestions inside. Also, I assume the final version will have risk log, budget, AWP, etc.?	8. Risk log and Log frame have been introduced into the ProDoc, and AWP for 2012 provided separately.
International consultant from UNDP India: 9. Mainstreaming and sustaining HRVA within risk assessment practices 10. Knowledge management should be included into the project context	9. HRVA (Hazard, risk and vulnerability assessment) will be mainstreamed and sustained under output 2 "Risk assessment and monitoring" 10. It would be expedient if knowledge management component is launched starting from 3rd year of programme cycle. By that time, the appropriate regulatory framework, toolkits, information materials will have been agreed and adopted by partners. Additional discussions will also take place with the Secretariat of the National DRR Platform to ensure further sustainability and ownership of knowledge management web portal.
10. Comments of BPAC meeting: - a) regional cooperation, gender and recovery mainstreaming components are refined in Outputs 1,3 and 4;	- 10.a. Title of Output 4 has been extended in terms of regional cooperation and gender. In particular, surrent status of CACDRRR was briefly described, expected activities and results are added. Capacity development activities on early recovery and disaster needs assessment included under Output 1 "National capacity building" in which capacity of Secretariat of the National DRR Platform will be built.
- b) Link between the institutional response to disaster prevention activities and long term sustainability are further strengthened and explicitly articulated	- 10.b. An additional annex was included (Annex 2: Linkage between the institutional response to disaster prevention activities and long-term sustainability), which describes areas of strength in accordance with sectoral mandates prescribed under the National DRR Platform.
- c) Results and Resources Framework (RRF) is refined as per BCPR recommendations	- 10.c. RRF was refined as per BCPR recommendations. In particular a) indicators for each output have been revised to make them measurable and concrete b) all outputs were revised so that clearly describe what interventions are about and/or address
- d) Given complexity of the programme, incorporate strong M&E component in the final prodoc.	10.d. Monitoring & Evaluation section of the ProDoc outlines M&E instruments/tools, which all together will contribute for better M & E. A Quality Management for Project Activity Results has been developed and included into ProDoc, which will be

Comments	Response
	uploaded into Atlas and regularly monitored by UNDP Country Office and Project Assurance Team. Under Management Arrangements section of the Project Document, Project Board will make management decisions for a programme when guidance is required, including recommendation for approval of project plans and revisions. This in its turn will contribute in M&E of project results by national partners. Two reviews have been planned under M&E section and RRF (indicative activity 1.1.11): a) mid-term review in 2014 and final review in 2016. For these purposes, UNDP will engage "Capacity Exchange Programme's" services. In addition, short terms international experts will be involved from the roster of SCD/BCPR secondments.
11. Comments of LPAC meeting Include capacity development activities for Joint Warehouse in Osh city	11. Capacity development activities have been included into RRF indicative output activity 4.2.6. LPAC minutes and information on overall project formulation process is given under Annex 4 "Project formulation process at a glance".

Annex 4. Project formulation process at a glance: justifying, defining and initiating a project

During February-March 2011, Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRMP) developed a Concept Note, which was further coordinated with Mr. Michael Thurman, the Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor, ECIS UNDP Regional Centre for Europe and CIS, Almaty Office.

Tête-à-têtes two-times consultations/discussions both with national and international partners were conducted as per the table given further on: "Organized meetings with national and international partners to justify and define a project". The first round of discussions was held in March-April by DRMP staff and the second round of consultations took place with participation of the Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor, ECIS UNDP Regional Centre for Europe and CIS in June 2011.

Project Document's areas of cooperation were coordinated with UN Agencies at the "justifying a project" stage and during consecutive consultations at the defining a project phase. Areas of cooperation between UNDP and UN agencies are given in annex 1 of the Project Document: "Potential partners and their roles in DRMP".

To further streamline the content of the Project Document and better specify areas of cooperation, there were organized three Round Tables on June 7, September 19 and 26 (agendas and list of participants are attached further for reference).

Project Document was presented and widely discussed during International Scientific-Practical Conference, held on June 9, 2011; under the auspices of Ministry of Emergency Situations (agenda and list of participants are attached).

Draft Project Document was reviewed by the International Consultant engaged under UNDP's Global "Capacity Exchange Programme" for which Mr. Govinda Pillai Padmanabhan, Senior Analyst of UNDP India Country Office was involved. His comments are reflected in Annex 3 of the Project Document. UNDP DRMP developed a Management Response to the comments/findings of the International Consultant, which were integrated into the ProDoc afterwards.

UNDP Regional Center for Europe and CIS was continuously providing technical support across every Project formulation stages: "justifying", "defining" and "initiating" a project (all respective correspondence titled: "Project formulation process: justifying, defining and initiating a project" is attached for further reference).

On January 26, 2012; a BPAC was held in NY/HQ and the project document was approved. Terms and conditions of further financial allocation are attached herewith (letter from Mr. Jordan Ryan, the Assistant Administrator and Director of BCPR dd. February 13, 2012). BPAC recommendations have been outlined and addressed in Annex 3 "Comments received from reviewers".

On February 10, 2012; an LPAC meeting was held and Minutes were taken and the only recommendation was received from the Ministry of Emergency Situations, which recommended including capacity development activities for Joint Warehouse in Osh city (indicative output activity 4.2.6. of RRF). The letter of MES as well as LPAC minutes is given further.

Organized meetings with national and international partners to justify and define a project.

#	Institutions and date of two-times meetings	Name, title and contact details of staff whom DRMP met with
	Governmental partners	
1.	Ministry of Health Care - March 28, 2011; 14:00 - June 8, 2011; 14:30-15:10	Mambetov Kasymbek Beishenbekovich – Deputy Minister Toimatov Samat Sakeevich – Deputy Minister Januzakov Zamir Sadybekovich - specialist on Civil Protection, logistical support and Emergency Situations Tel: 66-22-26
2.	State Agency on Environment Protection - March 30, 2011; 10:00 - June 8, 2011; 16:10-17:00	Chinkojoev Abdymital Turgunalievich States-Secretary and Mamatkerimov Bekbolot Keneshovich – Head of Civil Protection of the Agency. Tel: 35-27-27; 35-31-03
3.	Ministry of Energy - March 30, 2011; 15:00 - June 10, 2011; 15:00-15:40	Baetov Batyrkul Isaevich – States Secretary Kalybekov Tynychbek Mambetovich – Head of the Unit on staff and special work Tel: 56-05-02 office; (0772) 32-60-63
4.	Ministry of Agriculture - March 31, 2011; 14:00 - June 7, 2011; 16:30-17:15	Duisheev Nurlan Arstanbekovich – States Secretary Sulaimanov Ishenaly Nurdinovich – Head of special unit, on reserve mobilization and Civil Protection Tel: 62-36-50; (0772) 21-72-34
5.	State Committee on Water Management and Melioration - April 1, 2011; 08:30 - June 7, 2011; 14:20-15:00	Jamalidinov Ziyabidin – Chairman of the Committee Jusumatov Esen Jusumatovich – Deputy Chairman Gutnik Valery Gennadevich – Head of the unit on exploitation of water constructions/responsible for Civil Protection Tel: 54-90-78 office; (0555) 410-192
6.	State Agency on Communication - April 4, 2011; 09:30 - June 10, 2011; 16:00-16:40	Kadyrkulov Almazbek Apandievich – Director of the State Agency on Communication Ismailov Zainulla Toktalievich – Certificate issuing Department/Responsible for Civil Protection issues Omukeev Akylbek Toktobekovich – Chief of department on radiomonitoring Tel: 54-30-55; 54-22-89; (0555) 001465; e-mail address: omukeev_aky@nas.kg
7.	State Agency on Architecture and Construction - April 4, 2011; 14:00 - June 8, 2011; 15:20-16:00	Imanbekov Tursunbek Tolomushevich – Chief of unit on external relations and investment Tenir berdi uulu Azamat – specialist of the on external relations and investment Toktorbaev Kuban Alikeevich – specialist of the unit on normative-technical activity Karasartov Azim Eshimbekovich – specialist of the unit on architecture –and-town planning development and typical designing Duishembieva Aida Omurbekovna – jurist of the unit on innovative-economic policy Tel: 31-29-06; e-mail address: imanbekovt@mail.ru
8.	Ministry of Education April 5, 2011; 11:00	Soronkulov Guljighit Umarovich – Deputy minister Isaeva Alexandra Arapmamatova – Chief of department on school education 62-05-29
9.	Ministry of Transport and Communication - April 8, 2011; 17:30 - June 10, 2011; 14:00-14:40	Eshaliev Taalaybek Mamyrbaevich – Deputy minister Pavlenko Mikhail Nikolaevich – Chief of unit on special works and Civil Protection Moldokmatov Talant – specialist of the department on communication and informatization 31-43-18

#	Institutions and date of two-times meetings	Name, title and contact details of staff whom DRMP met with
10.	National Agency on Local Self-Governance - April 12, 2011; 10:00 - June 7, 2011; 15:30-16:15	Fattakhov Bakhtiyarjan Azizovich – Director of the Agency Ulara Narusbaeva - States-Secretary Ikramov Sanjar Ikramovich – Head of department on local self-governance and social mobilization
11.	Ministry of Emergency Situations - Regularly - June 7, 2011; 13:30-14:10	Taalaibek Temiraliev States-Secretary
	UNDP Programmes	
12.	UNDP Democratic Governance & UNDP Gender Mainstreaming Programme April 13, 2011; 09:30	Erkin Kasybekov – Programme Manager Damira Sulpieva – Component Coordinator on LSG Chinara Suyunalieva – Component Coordinator on ICT Nurgul Asylbekova – UNDP Country Programme Gender Coordinator
13.	Poverty Reduction April 6, 2011; 10:00	Mira Djangaracheva – Programme Manager Nurlan Atakhanov - Programme Specialist
14.	Environment Programme April 14, 2011; 13:30	Alexander Temirbekov – Programme Manager Vladimir Grebnev – Programme Coordinator
15.	Peace and Development Programme April 6, 2011; 14:00 (Osh city)	Ainura Umetalieva – Programme Manager
	UN Agencies	
	WHO March 31, 2011; 9:30 jointly with DIPECHO project	Oskon Moldokulov – Head of WHO Country Office Emil Omuraliev - National Professional Officer on Disaster Preparedness and Response
16.	UNICEF April 8, 2011; 13:00	Tatiana Ten – Programme Officer Chinara Kumenova – Programme Assistant
17.	FAO April 4, 2011; 15:00	Dinara Rakhmanova – Assistant FAO Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic Tel: 210722; e-mail address: dinara.rakhmanova@fao.org Farrukh Toirov – FAO Emergency Coordinator Tel: 210-126; e-mail address: farrukh.toirov@fao.org
18.	WFP March 30, 2011; 12:00 jointly with DIPECHO project	Nadya Frank – Programme Officer
	Other International Organizations	
19.	Help Age international April 7, 2011; 11:00	Gulnara Abdykalykova – Country Programme Coordinator Aidai Umetalieva – Programme Assistant
20.	Red Cross/Red Crescent Society April 3, 2011; 15:00 ("Turistan" Hotel)	Aigul Atakanova – Programme Coordinator

ROUND TABLE

ON DISCUSSION OF UNDP PRIORITIES IN THE SPHERE OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FOR THE NEXT PROGRAMMING CYCLE (2012-2016),

MEETING OBJECTIVES:

1) Discussion of ongoing and planned activities of UNDP in the sphere of Disaster Risk Reduction
2) Identification of ways of cooperation with national and international partners

DATE: June 7, 2011

VENUE: Hotel "Ak-Keme"

AGENDA

Date and Time	Activities	Remarks
09:00 - 09:30	Registration	Dinara Abdrakhmatova
09:30 - 09:40	Opening remarks	Pradeep Sharma, UNDP Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Resident Representative, a.i.
09:40 - 10:00	Ongoing activities of UNDP Project: "Mainstreaming disaster risk management into decentralization processes in Kyrgyzstan" and priorities of UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme for the next programming cycle (2012-2016)	Mukash Kaldarov, Chief Technical Adviser, a.i., of UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme
10:00 – 10:30	Discussion	Moderators: Daniyar Ibragimov, Programme Officer Keneshbek Sainazarov, Programme Manager
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee-break	Dinara Abdrakhmatova
11:00 – 11:45	Discussion	Moderators: Daniyar Ibragimov, Programme Officer Keneshbek Sainazarov, Programme Manager
11:45 – 12:00	Concluding remarks and summary of follow up actions	Moderator: Daniyar Ibragimov, Programme Officer
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch	Dinara Abdrakhmatova

Round table

On discussing preliminary results of evaluation activities of UNDP project "Mainstreaming DRM into Decentralization in Kyrgyzstan" in 2008-2011 and priorities for period 2012-2016.

Main aim:
3) To discuss preliminary results of evaluation activities of UNDP project "Mainstreaming DRM into Decentralization in Kyrgyzstan"
4) To discuss Project Document "Mainstreaming DRM into Decentralization in Kyrgyzstan" for period 2012-2016.
5) To discuss Action plan in creating institutional base by involving local self governments in disaster risk management area.

Date: September 19, 2011

Venue: Ak-Keme Hotel.

Agenda

Date & Time	Actions	Remarks
13:30 - 14:00	Registration	
14:00 - 14:10	Opening and welcoming speech	Alexander Avanessov, UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative Kyrgyzstan,
		Taalaibek Temiraliev, Secretary of state of Ministry Emergency Situations,
		Bahtiyarjan Fattahov, Director of National Agency of Local Self Government
14:10 – 14:50	Presentation of preliminary results of evaluation of UNDP project "Mainstreaming DRM into Decentralization in Kyrgyzstan" in 2008-2011	Govinda Padmanapkhan, International expert
14:50 – 15:30	Discussing preliminary results	Moderator: Daniyar Ibragimov, Programme Officer
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee-break	
16:00 – 16:20	Presentation of Project Document «Mainstreaming DRM into Decentralization in Kyrgyzstan» for period 2012-2016.	Mukash Kaldarov, Chief Technical Advisor, a.i., of UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme
16:20 – 16:50	Discussions Project Document	Moderator: Daniyar Ibragimov, Programme Officer
16:50 – 17:10	Presentation of Project Action plan in creating institutional base by involving local self governments in disaster risk management area.	Mukash Kaldarov, Chief Technical Advisor, a.i., of UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme
17:00 – 17:30	Discussions Project Action Plan	Moderator: Daniyar Ibragimov, Programme Officer
17:30 – 17:40	Wrap up and close meeting	Daniyar Ibragimov, Programme Officer

Round table

Presentation of results of evaluation of UNDP project "*Mainstreaming DRM into Decentralization in Kyrgyzstan*" in 2008-2011

Main aim:

Presentation to partners the results of evaluation of UNDP project "*Mainstreaming DRM into Decentralization in Kyrgyzstan*" in 2008-2011

Date: September 26, 2011

Venue: UN House.

Agenda

Date & Time	Actions	Remarks
13:30 - 14:00	Registration	
14:00 - 14:10	Opening and welcoming speech	Alexander Avanessov, UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative Kyrgyzstan, Taalaibek Temiraliev, Secretary of state of Ministry Emergency Situations, Bahtiyarjan Fattahov, Director of National Agency of Local Self Government
14:10 – 15:00	Presentation of final results of evaluation of UNDP project "Mainstreaming DRM into Decentralization in Kyrgyzstan" in 2008-2011	Govinda Padmanapkhan, International expert
15:00 – 15:30	Coffee-break	
15:30 – 16:30	Discussions	Moderator: Daniyar Ibragimov, Programme Officer
16:30 – 16:50	Presentation of Project Document «Disaster Risk Management Programme for next Programme cycle»	Mukash Kaldarov, Chief Technical Advisor, a.i., of UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme
16:50 – 17:30	Discussions Project Document Wrap up and close meeting	Alexander Avanessov, UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative Kyrgyzstan

Scientific and Practical Conference on civil defense issues under the established Kyrgyz National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic, 8-10 June 2011

Organized by: Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, Ministry of Emergency Situations of the KR and UNDP Sixth DIPECHO Action Plan: "Enhancing Disaster Risk Reduction Capacities in Central Asia"		
Arrival: 6-7 June 2011. **Dates:** 8-10 June 2011. **Departure:** 10-11June 2011.		
Venue: Conference hall of Business-Center "Russia", floor 17 (19, Razzakov str., Bishkek)		
Day two: 9 June 2011		
08.00-08:30	Visiting MES Civil Protection Specialist Training Center	Head of the MES Specialist Training Center A. Momukulov
08:30- 09:30	Practical activities on divers training by the MES Divers Training Center (DTC)	I rank captain A.Aidakeev – head of the MES DTC
09:30-11:30	Site visit of restoration and bank strengthening works in Chui oblast	Head of Chui oblast MES Dept. Col. T.Seidikerimov
12:00-13:00	Lunch	
13:00-16:00	Presentations by participants of the Conference from other countries to share experience • DRCU Presentation • *Priorities of UNDP "Disaster Risk Management" Programme for the next DRM program cycle for 2012-2016* • Establishing Central-Asian DRM Center in Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan	 Meerim Tabaldieva, UNDP in KR Mukash Kaldarov, Chief Technical Adviser, a.i. UNDP DRMP A. Kravchuk, UNDP in the Republic of Kazakhstan
19. 30	Reception on behalf of the Minister of Emergencies of the Kyrgyz Republic (fourchette)	Business-Center "Russia"

United Nations Development Programme

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13 February 2012

Dear Mr. Avanessov,

I am pleased to approve the allocation of a total amount of USD500,000 (five hundred thousand) to support the project "Effective Disaster Risk Management for Sustainable Human Development and Security". The approved amount has been determined with a view to facilitating the implementation of the 2012 annual workplan. Funding will be made available from the disaster window of the Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (Atlas fund code: 26931; donor code: 00012).

In accordance with our resource management guidelines, you are kindly requested to submit a signed final project document, including the detailed Annual Work Plan (AWP), within the next 90 (ninety) days. I understand that the BPAC recommendations have already been communicated to you and appreciate that you have adjusted the proposal ensuring that:

- Regional cooperation, gender and recovery mainstreaming components are refined in Output 1, 3 and 4;
- Link between the institutional response to disaster prevention activities and long-term sustainability are further strengthened and explicitly articulated;
- Results and Resources Framework (RRF) is refined as per BCPR recommendations;
- Given complexity of the programme, incorporate strong M & E component in the final prodoc.

Upon receipt of the signed final project document BCPR will establish an authorized spending limit (ASL) in Atlas accordingly. If the signed project document is not received within 90 days, the approval will no longer be valid.

Please ensure that electronic copies of the signed project document, as well as quarterly progress reports, are uploaded in Atlas.

BCPR is currently not in a position to make any further financial commitments towards this proposal, but we will continue to work actively with you on mobilizing additional resources from donors both at Heaquarters and field levels. Please do not hesitate to contact your BCPR regional team (bcpr.europe@undp.org), led by Mr. John Cockell, for any additional support you might require. We look forward to working with you and your team in supporting your office on crisis prevention and recovery.

Yours sincerely,

Jordan Ryan
Assistant Administrator and Director
Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery

Mr. Alexander Avanessov
UN Resident Coordinator
UNDP Resident Representative
Kyrgyzstan

One United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017 | www.undp.org

CC: Mr. Haoliang Xu, Deputy Director, Regional Bureau for Europe and CIS (RBEC)
          Mr. Pradeep Sharma, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Kyrgyzstan
          Mrs. Sudha Srivastava, Resource Management Division, BCPR
          Mr. Bruno Lemarquis, Coordinator, Country Support Management Team, BCPR
          BCPR Europe Regional Team

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Annex 5. Minutes of the Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) meeting of the Project Document on: "Effective Disaster Risk Management for Sustainable Development and Human Security"

Date: February 10, 2012
Venue: Business Center "Meridian", 109/2, Turusbekov street, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
Participants: List of participants attached
Agenda:

1. Welcoming speech from Mr. Alexander Avanessov, UN Resident Coordinator / UNDP Resident Representative;
2. Welcoming speech from Mr. Taalaibek Temiraliev, Stats Secretary, Ministry of Emergency Situations;
3. Presentation by Mr. Daniyar Ibragimov, Head of UNDP Environment and Disaster Risk Management Unit on the subject: "Overview of UNDP achievements in 2008-2011 under the project on: "Mainstreaming disaster risk management into decentralization processes" and "Upcoming goals and objectives within the frame of UNDAF & UNDP Country Programme Document for 2012-2016»;
4. Presentation by Mr. Mukash Kaldarov, Chief Technical Adviser a.i. DRMP, UNDP on the subject: Project Document "Effective Disaster Risk Management for Sustainable Development and Human Security" (2012-2016);
5. Discussion of the Project Document: questions and answers.

1. Welcoming speech:

- Mr. Alexander Avanessov, UN Resident Coordinator / UNDP Resident Representative in his welcoming speech noted a trend of increasing emergency situations, extent of damage and human losses on a global level, international strategies, plans to reduce disaster risks and UNDP role, country context and UNDP activities in the future in Kyrgyzstan in the field of disaster risk reduction.
- Mr. Taalaibek Temiraliev, Stats Secretary, Ministry of Emergency Situations in the Kyrgyz Republic in his welcoming speech expressed gratitude for UNDP's contribution, and shared priorities of Kyrgyz Republic in disaster risk reduction and stressed out successfully implemented joint projects with UNDP. He pointed that the presented project document is the second phase of the previous successful project and called for a constructive discussion of the document.

After welcoming speeches Mr. Daniyar Ibragimov presented agenda of the Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) meeting to participants.

2. Presentation of activities of UNDP on disaster risk reduction: Mr. Daniyar Ibragimov presented the project document in a power point presentation where the following information was provided:

1. Main achievements of project «Mainstreaming disaster risk management into decentralization processes in the Kyrgyz republic » implemented between 2008-2011:
   - Changes and additions initiated to legal acts,
   - Developed and implemented reporting forms, methodology and software to improve statistics reporting in the field of disaster risk management,
   - Conducted parliamentary hearing on results of achievements,
   - Strengthened disaster risk management capacity in pilot local self governments,
   - Strengthened capacity and awareness of society in counteracting disaster risks.
2. Priority directions of UNDAF in 2012-2016 in field of disaster risk reduction ;
3. Priority directions of UNDP Country Programme Document in 2012-2016;
4. Strategy of resource mobilization for a new project document.

3. Presentation of the project: Mr. Mukash Kaldarov has presented the project document in a power point presentation where the following information was shared:

1. Background information;
2. Strategy of Project Document;
3. Main targets and expected results of the project;
   a. Result 1. Integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development programming,
   b. Result 2. Establishment of comprehensive disaster risk assessment & monitoring system for effective socio-economic development programming and early warning
   c. Result 3. Strengthening local communities resilience through applying integrated DRR approach,

d. Result 4. Strengthening regional cooperation in addressing resource based transboundary conflicts and mainstreaming cross-cutting issues (gender and age-sensitive approaches) into essential elements of DRR,

4. Each result's goals and activity directions;
5. Implementation stages of the project.

4. Project Document discussion: questions and answers, comments

Mr. E. Kasybekov, Adviser, UNDP: "Project Document has been developed professionally, and it offers interesting strategies which can be integrated to UNDP «Area Based Development» (ABD) strategy. I offer to insert this Project Document into ABD strategy as a part of local level intervention".

Mr. A. Kashkarev, Head of Democratic Governance Programme Unit, UNDP, requested MES representatives to clarify how two-level budget system affects financing activities related to disaster risk reduction.

Mr. Taalaibek Temiraliev, Stats Secretary, Ministry of Emergency Situations informed that within the framework of the previous project amendments were introduced to budget classification. As a result local self governments are able to plan and budget activities related to prevention and liquidation of emergency situations.

Ms. A. Taranchieva, UNDP DRMP Program Specialist added that all funds for prevention and liquidation of emergency situations in local levels are transferred through Treasury. She also noted that due to previous recommendations local governments will be allocated more funds, and the budget category "other expenses" will be detailed especially when it comes to DRR.

Mr. S. Nurumbetov, Head of department from Ministry of Finance, noted that introduction of a new budgeting system (two-level budgeting) gives more freedom to local governments and the process of transferring funds to local governments related to DRR through special account at Treasury is a positive achievement of UNDP.

Ms. L. Olshanskaya, head of department, Central Treasury, Ministry of Finance, informed that UNDP transferred funds of mitigation projects to local self government through Treasury system allows transparency and opens accountability.

Mr. Taalaibek Temiraliev, Stats Secretary, Ministry of Emergency Situations requested Mr. E. Kasybekov to update on area based development initiative:

Mr. E. Kasybekov, Adviser, UNDP informed that ABD concept will be introduced by UNDP this year and stressed out again that the discussed project document fits into ABD strategy smoothly.

Mr. S. Ikramov, Head of Department State Agency on Constrction and Regional Development, added that the new Agency established by the Government of Kyrgyz Republic focuses mainly to regional development and expressed all interested parties would be appreciated to participate in concept development.

Ms. M. Djangaracheva, UNDP, Poverty Reduction Program Manager, expressed following thoughts:

- Project Document has been elaborated in depth with full involvement of all partners,
- Disaster risk reduction issues have been prioritized within the frame of every strategic documents as priority areas as a result of DRMP team efforts,
- First time among UNDP projects financial changes are brought into budget classification and the initiative further elaborated on local level financing,
- By involving National Statistics Committee in the framework of implemented and new projects allows improving monitoring and evaluation system in the country. It helps to look at real picture and project's impact through indicators of the NSC and plan future activities through evaluation,
- "Public Works" initiative commenced by UNDP and involvement of Rural Rescue Teams (volunteers) into this should be further cemented at the Ministry of Labor,
- Project's focus to local level nicely fits into UNDP introduction of ABD concept,
- It is important that poor communities and local self governments are involved to the project as beneficiaries,
- Project Document lays out a firm foundation for ongoing reforms of UNDP, alliance with the Kyrgyz Parliament and country strategy development.
- Project can be used as a sample for developing innovative project documents in partnership with all respective organizations and in mobilization of resources under such tight financial situation.

Ms. K. Koichumanova, head of department, National Statistics Committee, supported opinions about importance of statistics reporting in monitoring and evaluation of results. She also noted achieved results with the previous project timeframe and recommended other UNDP programs use this tested approach.

Ms. T. Ten, Programme Manager of UNICEF, expressed her opinion that project would contribute into development of DRR in the country and offered closer coordination with UNICEF to carry out activities related to public awareness, especially to school education as this is part of a strategy under UNICEF mandate.

Mr. Daniyar Ibragimov, , Head of the Environment and DRM Unit of UNDP, supported Ms. Ten's opinion.

Mr. G. Sooronkulov, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Education and Science, informed that subject "Basics of Life Safety" has been introduced to Grades 1-6 since last year. However, the subject is not supported with textbooks at the moment. Funds mobilization in this areas would be also appreciated. Ministry of Education and Science plans to introduce this subject to Grades 8-10 this year.

Ms. D. Sulpieva, UNDP, DGP Coordinator, noted that project document is well structured, detailed, and clearly stated. She expressed her opinion that cooperation will continue in the framework of a new UNDP-EU joint project "Promotion of good governance for social justice", where 30 local self governments will improve the quality of services provided. She also informed about "National Report on Human Development in the country", which is based on the collected materials from local governments.

Mr. Taalaibek Temiraliev recommended updating the list of potential national partners as the Government changed its ministries and agencies, and elaborate each partner's role in the revised Project Document. Representatives of ministries and agencies were also encouraged to provide with their comments into the Project Document.

Mr. S. Toimatov, Head of department, Ministry of health, informed about a newly created "Emergency medical aid" facility in the country and offered to channel efforts towards strengthening capacity of Disaster Medicine Coordination Centers and establishment of Mobile hospitals.

Mr. Mukash Kaldarov, Chief Technical Adviser a.i. DRMP, UNDP, emphasized that LPAC is more a "political" event to endorse the Project Document and informed participants that follow-up events with all interested national and international partners will take place to discuss details.

Following the discussions and given the importance of the project to the country's development, participants have jointly agreed to endorse the Project Document.

Participants were informed that if they have any other comments and additions, they could still send them to DRM Program colleagues until February 17 for inclusion into the project document.
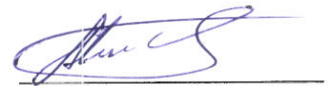
Ministry of Emergency Situations proposed including capacity building activities of Joint Warehouse of Emergency Relief Items established in Osh city back in 2011 (Annex 1: Comments of Ministry of Emergency Situations received following to LPAC meeting on February 10, 2012).

At the end of meeting closing speeches were made from:
- o   Mr. Pradeep Sharma Deputy UNDP Resident Representative
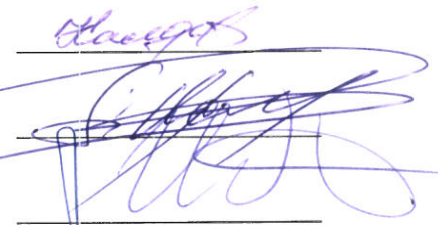- o   Mr. Taalaibek Temiraliev, Secretary of state of Ministry Emergency Situations

Minutes taken by:

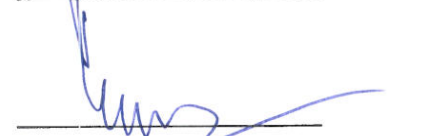Mr. Marat Abdrahmanov, UNDP DRMP Specialist, PAC rapporteur.

Minutes agreed by:

Mr. Mukash Kaldarov, UNDP DRMP Chief Technical Adviser, a.i.

Mr. Keneshbek Sainazarov, UNDP DRMP Programme Manager

Mr. Daniyar Ibragimov, UNDP PO DRM & Environment portfolio (PAC Chairman)

Minutes approved by UNDP official:
Mr. Pradeep Sharma, UNDP Deputy Resident Representative

Comments of the Ministry of Emergency Situations received following to LPAC meeting on February 10, 2012.

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫН ӨЗГӨЧӨ КЫРДААЛДАР МИНИСТРЛИГИ Эл аралык кызматташтык башкармалыгы	МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЧРЕЗВЫЧАЙНЫХ СИТУАЦИЙ КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ Управление международного сорудничества
720055, Бишкек ш., А. Токтоналиев көч. 2/1 Тел.: (312) 541177, 614734 Факс (312) 541178 e-mail: aigulya_707@mail.ru, berbaeva@mail.ru	720055, г. Бишкек, ул. А. Токтоналиева 2/1 Тел.: (312) 541177, 614734 Факс (312) 541178 e-mail: aigulya_707@mail.ru, berbaeva@mail.ru

6.03.12 № 04/05

На№

Менеджеру программы ПРООН
«Управление рисками
стихийных бедствий»
г-ну Сайназарову К.Б.

Уважаемый Кенешбек Балтабаевич,

Министерство чрезвычайных ситуаций Кыргызской Республики выражает благодарность за тесное сотрудничество в области снижения рисков стихийных бедствий.

Министерство, рассмотрев Проектный документ «Эффективное управление рисками стихийных бедствий для устойчивого развития и безопасности человека», вносит предложение о включении в данный проект вопроса повышения потенциала объединенного склада МЧС КР, расположенного в г. Ош.

Начальник Управления международного сотрудничества МЧС КР
полковник   Н. Асанбеков

Event: Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) "Effective Disaster Risk Management for Sustainable Development and Human Security"

Venue: Business Center "Meridian", 109/2, Turusbekov street, Bishkek

Date and time: February 10, 2012, 14:00-17:00

Introduction: global tendencies and development platforms

According to international sources of data, disasters have taken, over the last 10 years, more than 478,000 lives, affected 2.5 billion people and caused direct economic losses in the amount of 690 billion dollars worldwide.

Global and regional level studies underline the urgent need for a shift from sole disaster response to comprehensive disaster risk reduction. UNESCO reports that only $4 out of every $100 allocated for humanitarian assistance today are spent on risk reduction measures, despite that $1 spent on risk reduction helps to save up to $25 in avoided disaster loss.

Considering growing ecological, economic, social and humanitarian impacts of disasters, a Global Conference on Disaster Reduction was held in January 2005 in Kobe, Japan, which adopted Hyogo Framework for Action for 2005-2015 on "Building resilience of nations and communities to disasters". Having signed the Hyogo Protocol, the Kyrgyz Republic took commitments towards achievement of priorities of this global development agenda.

In addition, UNDP is one of the key players of International Strategy on Disaster Reduction at the global level, and provides necessary financial and technical assistance to governments in reducing disaster risks, which put at high risk the vulnerable groups of population (women, children, elderly, disabled and indigent).

Country context and UNDP's next intervention in the sphere of DRR:

Due to unique geographical location, the Kyrgyz Republic is highly exposed to multitude disasters. High geodynamic and seismic activity in the country, the diversity of natural conditions, the presence of industrial, hydro-engineering, transportation and communication facilities threatening emergencies and negatively impact on the population and economy. Changing climate variability not only in Kyrgyzstan, but also throughout the world, the number and frequency of disasters would rather grow than to shrink, which compels to find new solutions in protecting populations and territories from emergency situations.

As it is known, there are about 14 000 disaster prone areas throughout the country; more than 300 emergency situations are being reported each year, displacing 1000 people in average, causing $35 million of direct economic losses every year.

Considering high exposure of Kyrgyzstan to the impacts of disasters, DRR was identified as one of the priority areas of UN agencies, including UNDP within a UNDAF, signed between the Kyrgyz Government and United Nations in Kyrgyzstan. This strategic document defines DRR as a cross-cutting dimension, linked with such interrelated issues like good governance, social inclusion and equity, inclusive and sustainable development for poverty reduction.

In order to achieve common development goals and tasks of UNDAF, the United Nations Development Programme developed its Project Document for 2012-16 on: "Effective Disaster Risk Management for Sustainable Development and Human Security», which touches upon all priorities of Hyogo Framework of Action, Millennium Development Goals, as well as consistent with the aims and objectives of Kyrgyz Government in the sphere of Civil Protection.

UNDP has conducted numerous meetings with national and international partners in order to discuss the draft Project Document. During this LPAC Meeting, we will deliver for your attention the most final version of Project Document, which based on your additional/possible comments, will be adopted by UNDP for further joint implementation.

Thank you very much.

Title	Checklist for Review of Project Documents
Document Language	English
Source Language	English
Responsible Unit	UNDP CO Unit on Disaster Risk Management and Environment Protection for Sustainable Development
Contact	daniar.ibragimov@undp.org
Contributors	BDP/CDG
Business Process	POPP/Programme and Project Management
Subject (Taxonomy)	Programme and Project Management, Operations, Oversight, Project Design, Appraisals, Monitoring and Evaluation
Date updated	6 March 2012
Audience	UNDP Programme staff. Members of appraisal committees for programme and project documents. UNDP Consultants hired for programme and project formulation
Applicability	This checklist has been developed to serve as guidance to facilitate the appraisal of project documents
Replaces	The document with 3 checklists: (1) Checklist for Quality Programme and Project Formulation; (2) Checklist for Review of Draft Country Programme Documents (CPD); and (3) Checklist for Review of Project Documents
Is part of	Programme and Project Management (PPM) Section of POPP
Conforms to	Harmonized programming procedures, UNDP Strategic Plan
Related documents	UNDP Strategic Plan, UNDP Practice Areas, Terms of Reference for the Programme Advisory Committee
Mandatory Review	In 1 year

A Checklist for Desk Review of a Project Document and Annual Work Plan Prior to a Project Appraisal Committee Meeting

Note: In general, please use _Considerations for Quality Programming_ as applicable in the review of draft project documents. Other key questions which relate to project document format are highlighted below.

QUESTIONS	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	COMMENTS
1. General				
a. Alignment: Are the expected outcomes and outputs of the proposed project aligned with the outcomes and outputs of the CPAP?	X			
b. Clarity: Is all narrative text written clearly and logically?	X			
c. Completeness: Are all requirements for information and annexes met? Is any additional information required to make the project clearer?	X			
d. Correctness: Is all text editorially correct and budget figures arithmetically correct?	X			
e. Substance: Has UNDP guidance (practice areas, cross-cutting areas) relevant to the project substance been taken into account?	X			
2. Situation Analysis and Strategy				
a. Does the CPAP and/or any additional information in the project document present a clear rationale for the proposed project?	X			
b. If the proposed project is not included in the CPAP, is the rationale for the project and the Government's support clearly described?				
c. Does the CPAP or project document clearly indicate who the project beneficiaries would be?	X			
d. Does the CPAP and/or any additional information in the project document present a clear strategy for the achievement of the project's outputs and linkage to outcomes?	X			
3. Annual Work Plan				
a. Are the outputs and related indicators, baselines, and targets clearly defined?	X			
b. Are activities clearly and defined and logically related the respective output?	X			
c. Have Atlas considerations been reviewed when defining the AWP? Is the AWP output/activity structure consistent with the Atlas project setup?	X			
d. Have responsible parties been identified for all major activities?	X			
e. Have terms of reference or draft agreements been prepared for responsible parties?			X	Respective TORs will be developed under Annual Work Plans with detailed deliverables and resources.
f. Is the budget logical, complete, and correct?	X			
4. Management Arrangements				

QUESTIONS	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	COMMENTS
a. Has implementation capacity of the proposed implementing partner been assessed?	X			UNDP has been working with MES since 2005. During reporting period 5 projects have been successfully implemented jointly with MES and its capacity is quite strong in working in implementing projects.
b. If so, have the findings been incorporated in the proposed management arrangements?	X			Management Arrangements of the Project Document incorporated MES in the capacity of Implementing partner within a Project Board. (This will come into effect when UNDP KG rolls out NEX modality).
c. Does the section on management arrangements explain the roles and responsibilities of the implementing partner?	X			Management Arrangements includes the roles and responsibilities of Implementing partner.
d. Have the roles and responsibilities for project oversight been clearly specified?	X			Project oversight will be conducted by Project Assurance team and has been articulated in Management Arrangement's section.
e. If UNDP is to act as a responsible party, is the scope of work for UNDP clearly defined in the project document?		X		While DEX modality is operational in KG, UNDP will act as a responsible party and scope of work is defined under RRF.
f. Are inputs from the government or other parties specified?			X	Since Project Document was devised for five year period, it was not possible to identify (financial) inputs of Government at this point. Considering, that roles of public institutions and other international organizations were defined, UNDP will seek necessary inputs from partners.
g. Are prior obligations and prerequisites, if any, clearly set out?	X			Prior obligations related to kick-start local level DRR system through mainstreaming it into decentralization processes. The Prerequisites describes UNDP's commitment to continue further support under decentralized policy making.
h. Are collaborative arrangements with related programmes or projects clearly set out?	X			Annex 1 describes roles and areas of collaboration with related UNDP programmes, UN Agencies and governmental institutions.
i. Has the HACT micro-assessment been carried out? Is the method for cash transfers (i.e. advances, reimbursement, and direct payment) clearly specified?			X	HACT micro-assessment was not done, since it touches upon the issues of corporate strategy and this project can not apply HACT by its own decision.
j. Are arrangements for audit clearly specified?			X	This project is subject to SBAA, UNDP rules and procedures. Thus the project will be subject to UNDP's whatsoever annual auditing plans.
5. Monitoring and Evaluation				
a. Are requirements for periodic and annual reporting by the implementing partner clearly			X	UNDP KG functions under DEX modality, therefore

QUESTIONS	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	COMMENTS
specified?				requirements for implementing partner's reporting was not touched upon. If, UNDP rolls out NEX modality, such requirements will be defined jointly with Implementing partner.
b. Is a description of the required annual review included?	X			Included under "Monitoring and Evaluation" section.
c. Is an initial monitoring schedule is included?		X		Mentioned under "Monitoring and Evaluation" section. Initial Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be developed and activated in Atlas once the Project Document is approved at all stages.
d. If required or desired, is a plan for evaluation included?	X			Included under "Monitoring and Evaluation" section
6. Legal Context				
a. Have the standard legal clauses been included in the project document?	X			Included under "Legal Context" section.
7: ANNEXES				
a. Has the risk analysis been completed using the standard format?	X			Offline Risk Log completed and included into Project Document.
b. Have any required additional agreements, such as, cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the implementing partner) been attached to the project document?			X	Guided by "Resource Mobilization Strategy" UNDP will seek for potential donor funding. As soon as consensus is achieved with donors relevant agreements will be operationalized.
c. Have draft terms of reference for key project personnel been attached?		X		The roles of key project personnel defined, which will be further detailed during the course of project implementation.

Terms of Reference of key programme personnel: to be determined at later stages.