



UNDP Project Document

Government of the Philippines

and

United Nations Development Programme

with the

Government of Australia

Hazards Mapping and Assessment for Effective Community Based Disaster Risk Management (READY)

The limited data on which to base disaster management and planning is a major barrier to Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in the Philippines. Basic information such as hazard maps is either incomplete or unavailable. There are limited financial resources to produce and disseminate necessary information to enable communities to plan for natural disasters.

This project aims to address the problem of DRM at the local level. To achieve this however, both national and local initiatives are necessary. First, at the national level, it aims to institutionalize and standardize DRM measures and processes. Second, at the community level, the project aims to empower the *most vulnerable* municipalities and cities in the Philippines and enable them to prepare disaster risk management plans. The project hopes to develop a systematic approach to community based disaster risk management.

This project has been dubbed as the “READY” Project to connote action towards preparedness in terms of natural disasters.

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Acronym List

AUSAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BDCC	Barangay Disaster Coordinating Council
CPAP	Country Program Action Plan
CSCAND	Collective Strengthening of Community Awareness for Natural Disasters
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
LGU	Local Government Unit
MDCC	Municipal Disaster Coordinating Council
MGB	Mines and Geosciences Bureau
MTPDP	Medium Term Philippine Development Plan
NAMRIA	National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
NCDA	National Civil Defense Administration
NDCC	National Disaster Coordinating Council
NGO	Non-government organization
OCD	Office of Civil Defense
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
PD	Presidential Decree
PHIVOLCS	Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology
PIA	Public Information Agency
PMB	Project Management Board
READY	Hazards Mapping and Assessment for Effective Community Based DRM
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
TPR	Tripartite Review
UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN ISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Section I

Part I: Situation Analysis

A. Context and Global Significance

1. The project is developed within the country's national priorities which, takes cognizance of the Philippines' vulnerability to natural hazards. The United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) 2004 Global Report on Disasters ranks the country as third in terms of number of people exposed to earthquakes and tropical cyclones annually. The Philippines also has the highest frequency of tropical cyclones with reported deaths. These are affirmed by the disaster records of the Office of Civil Defense -- National Disaster Coordinating Council (OCD-NDCC) which showed staggering losses in terms of property damage and human casualties. After the Flash Floods of December 2004, the President of the Philippines, Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo requested the UN Country Team for specific assistance on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM), in general.
2. The project also considers the global context in which DRR and DRM is now placed. The recent tsunami of December 2004 underscored the relevance of global cooperation in DRM. In the World Conference on Disaster Reduction held from 18 to 22 January 2005 in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan disaster risk reduction was acknowledged as a global concern. The conference recognized that at the global level, "disaster loss is on the rise with grave consequences for the survival, dignity and livelihood of individuals, particularly the poor and hard-won development gains." The problem is further exacerbated by factors such as population increase, socio-economic conditions, unplanned urbanization, development within high risk zones, environmental degradation and climate change.
3. The conference adopted the "Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015" which underscored the need for, and identified ways of building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters. The Hyogo framework is built on the "Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation in its Plan of Action" adopted in 1994 which provided landmark guidance on reducing disaster risk and the impacts of disasters. The Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 identified the following five priorities for action
4. A review of the Yokohama Strategy however revealed that there are specific gaps and challenges in the following five main areas: (a) Governance: organizational, legal and policy frameworks; (b) Risk identification, assessment, monitoring and early warning; (c) knowledge management and education (d) reducing underlying risk factors and (e) preparedness for effective response and recovery. These five areas are now the priorities of the Hyogo Framework for Action, stated as follows: (1) Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation; (2) Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning; (3) Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels; (4) Reduce the underlying risk factors; (5) Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.
5. The proposed project fits well within the HFA, specifically along priorities 1, 2, and 3. Moreover, the project supports the Philippine Government's Four Point Action Plan for Disaster Preparedness: (1) Upgrading PHIVOLCS and PAGASA forecasting capability; (4) Public Information Campaign on disaster preparedness; (3) capability building for LGUs

and communities in identified vulnerable areas; (4) mechanisms for government and private sector partnership for relief and rehabilitation.

B. Threats, Root Causes and Barrier Analysis

5. Disasters in the Philippines threaten the country's development in social, economic and environmental terms.
6. Disasters are a factor in the country's continued economic decline. The 16 July 1990 earthquake, for example, caused about PHP12.2 Billion in property damage. This was followed by typhoon Ruping which hit the country in the same year with reported damage of PHP10.8 Billion. Then in 1991, the Mt. Pinatubo eruption caused property damages amounting to PHP10.6 Billion. In those two years alone, the country lost about PHP33.6 Billion pesos in three major disasters. This is a substantial amount for a developing country that can hardly meet the basic needs (e.g. health) of its population.
7. The costs above do not include the social ramifications brought about by the events mentioned. The eruption of Mt. Pinatubo, for example, has led to the displacement of the *Ayatas*, an indigenous group living in the mountains of Pinatubo. Displacement led to the Ayta's marginalization in the lowlands and eventually to the loss of valuable indigenous knowledge.
8. Yet in spite of the number of disasters in the Philippines and its grave impact on the people, the policy environment to ensure that disaster risk reduction becomes a primary concern of all communities has not yet been established in the country. DRR is not mainstreamed in the local development plans and even when it is mentioned, the existing guidelines are not sufficient to ensure strict implementation of the plan. Existing laws (e.g. building code) related to DRR are not strictly enforced and local government units are not obliged to adopt the scientific recommendations¹ of mandated agencies.
9. The capacity of the communities to make use of scientific data also remains low. In some areas hazard maps have already been produced but although valuable as planning tools, are not applied in planning and decision making.

Barrier Analysis

10. The limited data on which to base disaster management and planning is a major barrier to DRM. Basic information such as hazard maps is either incomplete or unavailable. Among the 39 priority² cities/municipalities identified in the harmonization process³ conducted by the relevant mapping agencies⁴, only 14 have 1:10,000 scale maps available—the minimum⁵ scale required to do community based hazard assessment.

¹ An example of a scientific recommendation is the recommendation of PHIVOLCS to allow for a danger zone of about 6km radius around active volcanoes.

² Priority cities/municipalities are those that are most vulnerable to a greater number of hazards

³ Output of the Harmonization Process is attached as Annex 1. The priority areas were selected through a multi-agency workshop where all regions (except NCR) were covered. In each selected province, one priority city or municipality is identified. The project will affect other areas as well, once the project model and experiences are replicated for dissemination nationwide.

⁴ UNDP Supported the harmonization process among the relevant mapping agencies such as PHIVOLCS, PAGASA, MGB and NAMRIA (Refer to Section I, Part I, Letter E)

⁵ Ideally 1:5,000 maps should be used for planning community based disaster warning systems.

11. Ironically, when data is available, it is the capacity of communities to utilize the information that is found wanting. Both local and national institutions do not have adequate knowledge to mainstream DRM into the regular planning process. There are no standard operating procedures for communities to follow should they wish to make their own disaster risk management plans.
12. Financial capacity is also an issue since local communities do not have support to conduct DRM trainings and hold DRM planning meetings. There are other sectors willing to support DRM (e.g. the private sector) but the capacity of communities at risk to mobilize funds from alternative sources is also inadequate.
13. Finally, as mentioned above, disaster risk management is not properly translated into policy. Although the national level frameworks at the National Disaster Coordinating Council exist, they are difficult to implement at the local levels. There is no issuance, for example, requiring local government units to incorporate DRM into their development plans.

C. Institutional, Sectoral and Policy Context

14. The disaster management system of the Philippines originated from WWII. In preparation for the war, President Manuel Quezon created the Civilian Emergency Administration through Executive Order 335 (EO 335) in 1941 to prepare the population in case war shifted to the Pacific and to adopt measures to control and coordinate civilian participation to meet grave emergencies. Under EO 335, a National Emergency Commission was established. At the same time a Provincial Emergency Committee was also established. In 1954 Republic Act 1190 (RA 1190) came into being, establishing the National Civil Defense Administration (NCDA).
15. Natural disasters were integrated into NCDA duties after a series of natural hazards in the year 1970, including major flooding in Metro Manila. Then President Ferdinand Marcos approved a Disaster and Calamities Plan prepared by an Inter-Departmental Planning Group on Disasters and Calamities. This further evolved into the present Office of Civil Defense was established in 1972 by Letter of Instruction 19.
16. Presidential Decree 1566 (PD 1566), promulgated on 11 June 1978 is the current basis of the Philippine DRM framework. PD 1566 provides for the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) as the highest policy-making body on matters pertaining to disasters and advising the President.
17. In 1991 the Philippine Government started a process to integrate disaster mitigation and sustainable development issues within the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan. Within the MTPDP, local governments are required to integrated disaster management plans into their respective local development plans but this is not being implemented.
18. The 1991 Local Government Code also contains provisions for disaster mitigation. A provision of the code stipulates the budgetary requirements earmarked for DRM from 2% to 5%. It is available however only for post-impact activities (e.g. relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction) within the specific locality affected by the hazard and cannot be used for preparedness activities.

D. Stakeholder Participation

19. *Stakeholder Involvement in project preparation:* Preparatory activities were conducted in the development of the project brief. The activities include consultation among the

stakeholders for a consensus on the management strategy to be adopted for the project. A series of meetings were held with members of Collective Strengthening of Community Awareness for Natural Disasters (CSCAND) specifically PAGASA, PHIVOLCS, MGB and NDCC-OCD. Other stakeholders (e.g. NAMRIA) were also consulted for necessary legal, scientific and technical assistance in the development of the project. Base maps and other available resources from NAMRIA and other agencies will be utilized. Technical expertise from the mapping agency will also be sought for the mapping activities.

20. The project will deal with both national level and local level stakeholders. At the national level, the CSCAND team will be the main implementers of the project. Since NAMRIA is not yet formally a part of the CSCAND team, it will be included as part of the team for a more systematic implementation of the project. At the local level, the various sectors of the identified priority communities at risk (Annex 1) will be tapped. This includes but is not limited to the local government units, church groups, local residents' associations and NGOs⁶.

E. Baseline Analysis

21. The UNDP Philippines, along with the other UN agencies is at the forefront of Disaster Risk Management in the country. Whenever a disaster occurs, UNDP quickly mobilizes its resources to transport goods and services to address the immediate needs of the victims. With a wide network of NGOs in the field, UNDP is experienced in choosing reliable local partners and make sure that the goods are delivered to the recipients.
22. The experience of UNDP in disaster response, however, has led to the conclusion that many of the impacts of natural calamities can be mitigated to avoid disasters. Thus, even before the Hyogo Framework, the UNDP-supported project, "Establishing a Holistic Framework for Disaster and Environmental Hazards Management in the Philippines." (2004) already identified the five action priorities of the Hyogo framework as relevant to the country. The project challenged the emphasis of PD 1566 on emergency response rather than on DRM as a whole. The project advanced several recommendations that would enable the country establish a holistic framework for DRM. Recommendations of this project are currently being reviewed by the NDCC.
23. UNDP also supported the formation of the multi-agency group called the Collective Strengthening of Community Awareness for Natural Disasters (CSCAND), which has since been institutionalized as part of the subcommittee of the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) Committee on Mitigation and Preparedness. Under the said framework the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS); the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA); the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB); and the Office of Civil Defense work together in preparing the scientific data basis (e.g. hazard maps) and information (e.g. guidelines on DRM Planning) that will serve as the baseline in community based disaster risk management. PHIVOLCS is the Chair of the CSCAND Technical Working Group and OCD is the Chair of the CSCAND Steering Committee.
24. One of CSCAND activities supported by the UNDP is the harmonization of priority communities at risk (Annex 1). The said list considers areas that are of greatest risk because of the size of its population and the number of hazards, which it is vulnerable to.

⁶ Initial efforts to make NAMRIA part of the CSCAND team are now underway. The revised Memorandum of Agreement is now with the DENR Secretary for signature.

25. UNDP also supported CSCAND activities after the flash floods of 2004 in Quezon province. The project was called the REINA Project after the three target municipalities – Real, Infanta and General Nakar. REINA successfully brought together national and local government agencies, NGOs, private sector and the community in the strengthening of disaster preparedness capacities. A breakthrough was achieved when PHIVOLCS, PAGASA and MGB, all working under CSCAND, collaborated with the residents to produce multi-hazard maps.
26. In partnership with the Philippine Government and through UNDP Philippines; the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN ISDR) will also be implementing a complementary project in the country.
27. UN ISDR is willing to assist countries in the preparation of a Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) for DRR which contains among others (a) an assessment of the disaster risks, vulnerability and capacity (d) gap analysis that identifies and maps out significant ongoing activities (by whom, where and what); (c) DRR activities from the Hyogo Framework that are considered by stakeholders as priority for the country, are achievable, with adequate relevant resources and capacity for implementation and (d) a road map indicating objectives and visions for the next five years.
28. Ideally, a SNAP should enable governments to mainstream DRR into development plans, policies and projects, establishes the National Platforms to guide and monitor its implementation, and provides capacity building and public awareness and education activities for the population through the media. The UN ISDR project is envisioned to complement the community level mainstreaming efforts by providing the overall framework for disaster risk reduction in the Philippines.
29. The Philippine NDCC through UNDP has had initial discussions with ISDR in the formulation of the SNAP. This is currently being developed in conjunction with other ongoing efforts of the NDCC in developing a national disaster risk management framework.

Part II. Strategy

A. Link to Country Programme and UNDAF

30. The proposed project will address the following CPAP outcomes on Energy and Environment for Sustainable Development: (1) Policy and programme development for ENR management and sustainable energy development; and (2) Capacity development for effective environment and energy development.

B. Link to National Priorities

31. The proposed project is in line with the national government's priorities for preparedness, mitigation and response as embodied under P.D. 1566, promulgated on June 11, 1978, which calls for the "Strengthening of the Philippine Disaster Control Capability and Establishing the National Program on Community Disaster Preparedness". Moreover, the project directly addresses the current NDCC Four Point Action Plan on Disaster Preparedness namely: (1) Upgrading of PHIVOLCS' and PAGASA's forecasting capability; (2) Public information campaign on disaster preparedness; (3) Capacity-building for LGUs particularly in identified vulnerable areas; (4) Mechanisms for government and private sector as partners in relief and rehabilitation.

C. Goal

32. The project's overall goal is to contribute to the goal of strengthening the capacities of key stakeholders in localities vulnerable to natural hazards to protect/enhance the quality of the environment and sustainably manage their natural resources, as well as their capacities to prepare for and respond appropriately to natural disasters⁷.

D. Project Purpose

33. The purpose of the project is to support disaster risk reduction across the whole Philippines. However, given that some areas are more hazard prone than others, the project will support Philippine Government areas identified for priority hazard mapping and community preparedness initiatives.

E. Objectives

34. The project has three immediate objectives:

- 34.1 Equip key stakeholder groups with the resources (financial, technical, and/or advisory services), knowledge and training that enable them to perform effectively for disaster risk reduction;

- 34.2 Strengthen coordination processes and procedures, within organizations and sectors (public, private and community) for effective risk reduction.

- 34.3 Initiate the mainstreaming of risk reduction into local development planning

- 35 The following project components and phases will address the above-mentioned objectives:

Phase I/Component 1: Multi-hazard identification and disaster risk assessment:

- 36 The first component seeks to determine the probability of occurrence of specific natural hazards, which occur either separately or in combination. The assessment will also determine the intensities and areas of impact of the hazards.
- 37 The natural hazards for assessment include the hydro-meteorological hazards of floods, storm surges and rain induced landslides and the geologic hazards such as volcanic eruptions and earthquake hazards such as ground rupture, ground shaking, liquefaction, earthquake-induced landslides and tsunamis.
- 38 The outputs of the assessment are various hazard maps, which delineate vulnerable areas to the hazards. The maps provide information, among others, on the hazards' extent and severity. To ensure uniformity and high quality of maps, the mapping procedures of the lead agencies, namely, PHIVOLCS, PAGASA, and MGB, shall be adopted. Multihazard maps at 1:50,000 scale will be produced at the provincial level and at 1:10,000 scale at the identified priority municipality/city/barangay levels.
- 39 In addition, spatial location of elements risk (e.g. school, hospital, and residential buildings) will be plotted against the hazard maps. A special, open source software developed locally will be used as a simulation tool for earthquake and tsunami to determine intensities and areas of impact of the hazards. Relevant local government units will be trained on the use of these maps and software for planning purposes.

⁷ The goal is based on the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) Outcomes identified by the national government

- 40 This component will also identify proposed risk reduction measures (e.g. applicable early warning systems; capacity building needs) and existing institutional mechanisms being used to deal with the hazards.
- 41 This component will also be among the first ones to be undertaken since the data to be generated from this exercise will be used for all other activities/components, especially for the next component, which is on capacity building.

Phase II/Component 2: Community-based disaster preparedness:

- 42 For the priority provinces, cities, and municipalities, there are two basic strategies for this component – the first is to develop and package specific set of IEC strategies and materials for the following target groups: (i) decision-makers/local chief executives; (ii) technical personnel; and (iii) communities in general; and second is to forge multi-sectoral partnerships to engage other sectors (e.g. private sector, church) in order to optimize available resources for DRR. This component will also work and coordinate closely with a parallel project of the Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) on “Strengthening the Disaster Capacities of Communities in the Philippines,” a project also being supported by AusAID. This phase/component has the following sub-components:
 - 43 Community-based Early Warning Systems
 - 44 The project seeks to develop and install early warning systems whose warnings are timely and understandable to those at risk, with guidance on how to act upon warnings and are integrated into the community’s disaster management program.
 - 45 From among the eight hazards, three sudden-onset hazards - landslides, flashfloods and tsunamis will be selected to be pilot-tested for community-based warning system for all selected municipalities. Since the warning system will be community-based prior consultation with the local government units (LGUs) and communities will be of paramount importance. The preliminary consultation will be in the form of consultative meetings and questionnaire survey where there will be an inventory of existing communication and warning facilities. From these discussions and surveys, the LGUs themselves will decide which of the warning setup is the most appropriate for their community and which they prefer to adopt. The system envisioned will consist of hardware such as rain gauges and notification setup such as siren, public address system, etc. as well as development of schematic flow of information from source to recipient of the hazards warning. The early warning equipment will utilize inexpensive technologies/systems that communities can easily install, monitor and maintain. It is also important to discuss with communities the need to develop or use indigenous means of transferring these important information during emergencies since this strategy would be more sustainable. Appropriate indigenous means would be dependent on a community’s situation and capability. The final phase of this sub-component will consist of the holding of the dry runs of the system and the technology transfer through teaching them to operate and maintain the setup and improve the warning scheme developed for the community. A series of dry runs will be held to test the flow of information, e.g., from recording of critical rainfall data to flow of warning to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) located in the municipal hall. By teaching communities to conduct regular dry runs or drills, they would find it easier to act during emergencies and they would be able to pinpoint the problems they might expected during such emergencies. To achieve ownership, a MOA between the CSCAND Agencies and concerned LGUs will be developed.
- 46 Community-based Information, Education, Communication (IEC) activities

- 47 To accomplish tasks leading to the enhancement of current knowledge of the communities at risk to disasters and to design all activities as to the level and needs of the community, contact persons for the project activities will be established and socio-economic information for all municipalities and other relevant data will be collected.
- 48 To introduce the project and discuss the results with the communities, town hall assemblies will be scheduled and IEC campaigns at the barangay level will commence. Technical presentations of various hazards, presentation on the results of the survey done by the public education group regarding the awareness and preparedness level of the barangay leaders understanding the different hazards namely typhoons and storm surges (PAGASA-DOST), floods and flash floods resulting from typhoons and extreme rainfall events (PAGASA-DOST), earthquakes and earthquake hazards (PHIVOLCS-DOST), landslides (MGB-DENR), tsunami hazards, warning and mitigation (PHIVOLCS-DOST), and early warning system (PHIVOLCS-DOST or PAGASA-DOST)*. A workshop on local knowledge-driven hazard mapping will be facilitated. This workshop will be undertaken, ideally after the completion of hazard maps. However, there are communities that need immediate IEC while the hazard maps are being prepared. In certain cases, IEC activities will be introduced in parallel to mapping and will be intensified once the mapping has been completed. As a culminating activity, a discussion on what are the next steps to be done and expectations from the participants and leaders of the community will be conducted.
- 49 To make the campaign more effective, all materials will be tailor-made for the barangay. All presentations will be made simple and to be delivered in vernacular language. In consideration of resources of the barangay, such as inavailability of electricity and facility, etc, flip charts in Filipino will be prepared and used for the entire duration of the campaign. Appropriate follow-through activities will be conducted as appropriate.

Phase III/Component 3: Initiate the mainstreaming risk reduction into the local development planning process

Phase III.a Mainstreaming/Institutionalization

- 50 Escalating human and economic costs of disaster point towards the need for policy responses that begin to identify and then tackle the root causes of risk that are embedded within contemporary development practices – as an integrated part of development policy.
- 51 The MTPDP 2005-2010 did mention disaster preparedness and mitigation, however, this is subsumed under the DENR and most of the activities/measures being recommended are related to the provision of infrastructure of physical inputs. This is not really consistent with the emerging paradigm that disaster risk management should be integrated into sustainable development planning. Development programmes and projects need to be seen in the context of the disaster-development relationship and reviewed for potential future impacts on the reduction or aggravation of vulnerability and hazard.
- 52 Moreover, most local development plans are not very clear and explicit about disaster risk reduction and activities related thereto. It follows then that implementation of such is not a priority of concerned local government units.
- 53 This component therefore, seeks to encourage concerned local government units at the municipal and barangay levels to review their local development plans and assist them in promulgating relevant local ordinances for the implementation of disaster risk reduction activities. Once DRR concerns are incorporated in the local development plans, it is expected

* PHIVOLCS will lead for geological hazards and PAGASA for hydro-meteorological hazards

that other relevant development planning tools (e.g. land-use plan, environmental impact assessment) will be strongly influenced. One of the important elements under this component is to assist LGUs and members of the MDCCs and BDCCs in placing quantifiable value to disaster risk. This will be accomplished through the establishment of detailed procedure for identifying hazards, categorizing risks and placing some appropriate value on possible impact. This will provide the LGUs with quantifiable data that they can invoke where and when appropriate. There are currently technical toolkits to build such a framework but would require additional expertise to assist in tailor fitting the framework and in the actual training.

- 54 This component will take off from the NISDR's SNAP (Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP)) programme. Since SNAP is a preparatory process, the outputs of SNAP will be used as input to this component to assist concerned LGUs in coming up with a common framework on how to integrate risk reduction in local development planning.
- 55 The project will also support the plan of Regional Development Councils (RDCs) to prepare and advocate to concerned LGUs the formulation of a Regional Disaster Risk Management Plan as an accompanying document of the Regional Physical Framework Plan, which will identify the communities at risk, purposive actions for resettlement/relocation, and appropriate mitigation technologies. Specific activities related to this will be done in coordination with the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) who also chairs the National Land Use Committee (NLUC) and secretariat of the RDCs.

Phase III.b Resource Mobilization and Donor Coordination

56. In support of the second objective stated in previous section, the project will also serve as a platform to coordinate donor activities on disaster risk reduction in the Philippines. This is also envisaged to draw resources from other donors to continue component 3 on mainstreaming risk reduction into local development planning. It should be noted that given current financial constraints of the project, the project can only initiate this process. Mainstreaming itself will be done through a phase 2 or as soon as additional resources are mobilized within the course of implementation of the project. In addition to mainstreaming, this component of the project will also look at possible interventions that increase resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change of vulnerable communities.

Part III: Management Arrangements

57. The project will be executed by the Government of the Philippines through the NDCC following UNDP requirements for nationally executed projects. The NDCC through the Office of Civil Defense would be responsible for the oversight and monitoring of all project activities which include (but are not limited to): (a) preparing annual work and financial plans (b) certifying expenditures in line with approved budgets and work plans (c) monitoring and reporting on the procurement of inputs and delivery of outputs (d) coordinating interventions financed by the AusAID and UNDP with other parallel interventions and (e) preparing terms of reference for consultants and tender documents for subcontracted inputs.
58. UNDP will be jointly accountable with the GOP for the administration of project funds. UNDP and NDCC-OCD would be responsible for funds management and final approval of payments to vendors, recruitment of consultants, procurement of equipment and sub contracting arrangements in accordance with the schedule on the disbursement arrangement.
59. The NDCC-OCD will serve as the Executing Agency for this Project. The OCD Administrator or his designated official shall act as the Project Director. As the Executing Agency, it has the ultimate technical and financial accountability to UNDP.
 - a. The CSCAND Technical Working Group⁸, with PHIVOLCS as the Secretariat, will be responsible for key components of the project especially the hazard mapping activity. Financial releases for components to be undertaken by the CSCAND Technical Working Group will be disbursed directly to PHIVOLCS DOST. A special bank account will be established by each implementing agency for the project. Following the internationally accepted accounting procedures, a subsidiary ledger of receipt and expenses various donor resources will be maintained by each implementing agency to properly account for the expenditure of all donor resources.
 - b. The CSCAND Technical Working Group will participate in the formulation of the project's annual work and financial plan. As mentioned in previous paragraphs, the CSCAND TWG will be expanded to include NAMRIA.

Project Management Organization (please refer to Section III, Annex 2)

58. A **Project Board** headed by the NDCC Chairman shall be established as the overall authority for the project and is responsible for its initiation, direction, review and eventual closure. Within the confines of the project, the Project Board is the highest authority, responding only to a corporate strategy body, the **Programme Management** represented by corporate programme management representatives of NEDA, UNDP and donors. Programme Management is required to meet at the start of the five year Country Programme Cycle and hold an annual review. The Project management Board is required to meet at least twice: at the middle and end of each year.
59. The Project Board will assign a **Project Manager**. It is the responsibility of the Project Manager to plan and oversee all of the day-to-day work and to ensure that the project is producing the right products, at the right time, to the right standards of quality within the allotted budget. The main tasks of the Project Manager include: (1) Overall planning for the whole project; (2) Motivation and leadership of project staff; (3) Liaison with

⁸ This is composed of PHIVOLCS, PAGASA and MGB

Programme Management over related projects; (4) Definition of responsibilities for specialist Team Managers; (4) Reporting progress to the Project Board.

60. Since the project is composed of various CSCAND agencies doing complicated work packages, a **Team Manager** will be designated by each agency. Each Team Manager will work with the Project Manager to define responsibilities for the team members and provide planning and leadership. One of the tasks of a Team Manager is to attend, and usually run, Checkpoint Meetings to raise Checkpoint Reports for the Project Manager. It is on the basis of these that the Project Manger then provides regular Highlight Reports to the Project Board.
- 61 The Project Manager will be assisted by a **Project Support** (Project Management Office) to be housed at the OCD and with a satellite office at the CSCAND TWG office at PHIVOLCS. The Project Support shall have an Administrative and Financial Unit. Some of the main tasks that will be carried out by the Project Support function will include: (1) Setting up and maintaining project documentation and the project filing system; (2) Updating plans and assessing the impact of changes; (3) Defining and maintaining project management standards; (4) Minutes of meetings and compilation of reports; (5) Processing and releasing of financial transactions. A satellite office at the CSCAND TWG office at PHIVOLCS will be established for easy access among the agencies involved in hazard mapping and community-based capacity building activities as well as ease in organizing inter-agency discussions and access to equipment needed for delivery of outputs.
62. The Project Board members do not work full-time on the project, therefore they place a great deal of reliance on the Project Manager. Although they receive regular reports from the Project Manager, there may always be questions at the back of their minds, "Are things really going as well as we are being told?" "Are any problems being hidden from us?" "Is the solution going to be what we want?" "Are we suddenly going to find that the project is over-budget or late?" "Is the Quality System being adhered to?." All of these questions mean that there is a need in the project organization for a means of assessing all aspects of the project's performance and products which are independent of the Project Manager. This is the **Project Assurance** function. The persons who will comprise the Project Assurance role will be mutually decided among all the agencies involved. The Project Assurance Committee meets at the end of each quarter period.
63. Each component will be implemented on the ground by various implementing agencies namely:

Component	Implementing Agency/Agencies ⁹
Component 1: Multi-hazard identification and disaster risk assessment	CSCAND Technical Working Group (PHIVOLCS, PAGASA, MGB, NAMRIA)
Component 2: <i>Community-based Early Warning Sytem</i> 2.1 Installation of Community-based Early Warning	CSCAND Technical Working Group (PHIVOLCS, PAGASA, MGB)

⁹ The above-mentioned implementation arrangement is open for the participation of other partner agencies and organizations both from the government and civil society upon consent/approval of the CSCAND Technical Working Group.

Component	Implementing Agency/Agencies ⁹
Systems 2.2 Community-based Information, Education, Communication (IEC) activities	CSCAND Technical Working Group (PHIVOLCS, PAGASA, DENR-MGB, PIA, NAMRIA)
Component 3: Mainstreaming risk into the local development	OCD, LGUs, NEDA

PART IV: Monitoring and Evaluation

A detailed description of the monitoring and evaluation framework is in Annex 3¹⁰. The standard M&E procedures required for all UNDP National Executed Projects¹¹ apply, including:

A. Project Board

64 A Project Board (PB) is a policy-level meeting of the parties directly involved in the project. It is an important and formal event in the monitoring process. It aims to assess the progress of the project and to take decisions on recommendations to improve the design and implementation of the project in order to achieve the expected results. A tripartite meeting of the Programme Management will be held following signing of the Project Document. The following parties will participate in the TPR: National Focal Points (i.e. PAGASA, PHIVOLCS, MGB and NDCC-OCD); UNDP; and AUSAID.

B. Quarterly Operational and Financial Reports

65. Each quarter, the PMO will prepare a summary of the project’s substantive and technical and financial progress towards achieving its objectives. The summaries are reviewed and cleared by UNDP-Manila before being sent to concerned donors.

C. Budget Revisions

66. Project budgets revisions are signed by the Designated Official of the Executing Agency, NDCC and the UNDP Resident Representative. An annual revision is mandatory and must be completed by 10 January. This is to reflect the final expenditures for the preceding year and to enable the preparation of a realistic plan for the provision of inputs for the current year. Other budget revisions may be undertaken as necessary during the course of the project. It is expected that significant revisions which deviate from the outputs detailed in the project document and deviate from the tolerance level set by the Project Board¹², will be cleared with the AUSAID before being approved.

¹⁰ This has been separated from the main document for ease in incorporating updates.

¹¹ As referred to in the NEX Manual of Operations to be provided to the PMO upon signing of the project document

¹² Usually the tolerance level set is 10%. If the project is to adopt this as the tolerance level, anything above 10% has to have AUSAID approval

D. Substantive Project Revisions

67. Substantive revisions are defined as set out in the UNDP Programming Manual and allow for substantive changes in the project's objectives, immediate objectives, duration, scope of intervention, or project sites. Such revisions are undertaken in accordance with the UNDP Programming Manual and should be endorsed by the PMB. In addition, if the substantive project revision includes changes to the agreed use of AUSAID funds, it must be cleared by the designated official of AUSAID before being signed.

E. Audit

68. As per UNDP requirements, an annual audit is necessary for all projects when expenditure for the calendar year exceeds US\$100,000. The project will be audited annually by an UNDP-appointed external auditor. Funds to finance the audit are included in the project budget. The audit will be an integral part of the monitoring and evaluation process and its contents shall be taken into account in the annual progress review and evaluation of the project.

PART V: Legal Context

69. This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Participating Governments and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties. The implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the government cooperating agency described in that Agreement.
70. UNDP acts in this Project as an Implementing Agency of the Australian Agency for International Development (AUSAID) and other future donors.
71. The UNDP Resident Representative in Manila is authorized to effect in writing the following types of revision to this Project Document, provided that he/she has verified the agreement thereto by the AUSAID and is assured that the other signatories to the Project Document have no objection to the proposed changes:
 - a. Revision of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;
 - b. Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;
 - c. Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility; and
 - d. Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments only as set out in the Project Document.

Section II: Total Budget and Work Plan (in Million US\$)

Budget Summary¹³

Source of Fund	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Management Costs	Total Per Donor	Percent Per Donor
UNDP Confirmed Funding	37088	144646	8996		190730	0.23
UNDP Res Mob Commitment	20000	641200	119365		780565	
JICA		300000			300000	0.07
PNRC/AUSAID Collaboration		1120000			1120000	0.26
<i>UNDP/AUSAID Collaboration</i>	<i>764644</i>	<i>847300</i>	<i>157287</i>	<i>153846</i>	<i>1923077</i>	<i>0.45</i>
Total per Component	821732	3053146	285648		4314372	
Percent Per Component	0.19	0.71	0.07			

¹³ The detailed budget is attached as Annex 3

Section III: Annexes

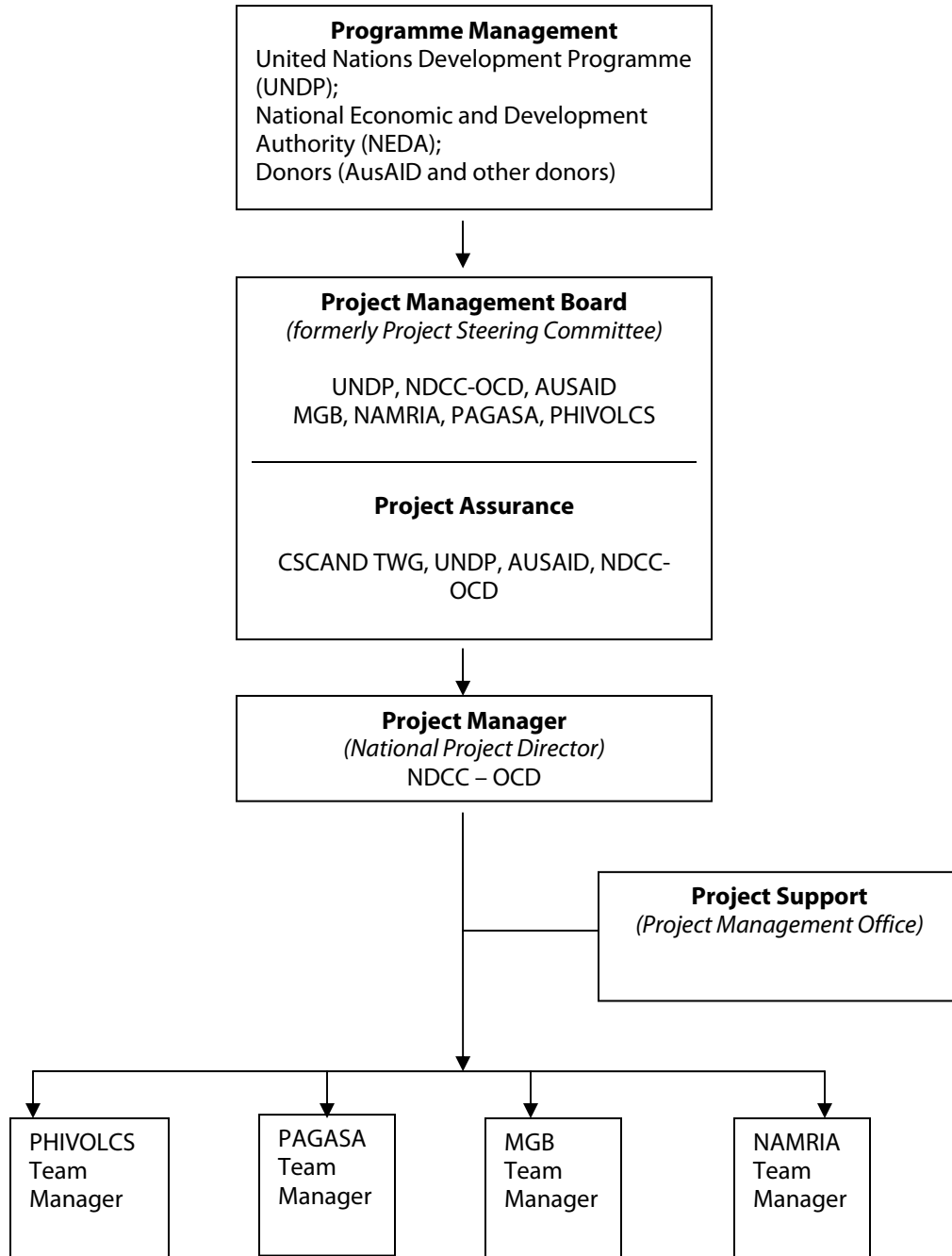
Annex 1: Priority Provinces ¹⁴

Year	Target Provinces
2006	Surigao del Sur, Surigao del Norte Leyte Southern Leyte Cavite Pampanga
2007	Catanduanes Laguna Eastern Samar Northern Samar Zambales Rizal
2008	Iloilo Antique Agusan del Sur Ilocos Norte Ilocos Sur Benguet Abra Nueva Vizcaya
2009	Cagayan Aurora Isabela Bohol Zamboanga del Sur Zamboanga Sibuguey Quirino

¹⁴ Notes:

1. The listing is based on the harmonization exercise conducted by CSCAND last 2005. The list reflects the 27 priority provinces based on discussions of the CSCAND TWG this year.
2. Multi-hazard mapping for the provinces will be done at 1:50,000 scale and for select cities or municipalities at 1:10,000 scale. (Source: CSCAND Harmonization, 2005.)

Annex 2: Management Arrangements



Annex 3 Project Monitoring and Communication System

I. Rationale

Monitoring and Communication is integral to project control and is an indispensable management tool. Its main purpose is to provide relevant information to management to ensure efficient and effective project implementation. Its imperative role as a major component in the evolution of development management came as a strong recommendation to embed M & E system in every institution both private and public, implementing either local or foreign funded projects.¹ The system provides feedback to the management on the status of program implementation according to plans and budget, indicates whether quality program results are achieved through judicious and economical fund disbursement; and whether the program has achieved the objectives; i.e. delivering benefits to the target partner-beneficiaries (PBs) and identifies other external factors affecting the delivery of benefits.

The proposed READY Project Monitoring and Evaluation System will be established and embedded in the Project structure to periodically provide adequate relevant information to the Project management, the implementing agencies and the donor institutions. The information provided will facilitate total grasp of the overall status of the project, both physical and financial progress, and trend of activities. It will enable management to identify patterns of future possibilities and tendencies in relation to the Project plans, strategies and policies; thus providing bases for decision-making.

II. Monitoring Mechanisms

READY is subject to the general monitoring policy of UNDP projects which states that

- All UNDP projects regardless of budget and duration shall be monitored
- Responsibility for monitoring rests with the designated institution [in this case OCD-NDCC] since it is the entity responsible for the overall management of a programme or project
- UNDP-CO, NEDA [and collaborating donor agencies] shall also undertake monitoring actions to ensure that projects are implemented effectively and efficiently and are achieving the desired results

Several monitoring mechanisms will be used in the READY Project. This includes; field visits by the designated institution and quarterly progress reviews by the project appraisal committee and the project management board. Corresponding reports will also be submitted to document the progress of the project. The table below describes in detail the monitoring mechanisms and the reports to be prepared prior to and after each activity.

Monitoring Mechanism	Purpose	Policy and Procedure	Corresponding Report and Description of Report ²
Monitoring Field Visit ³	To enable the person(s) making the field visit to	The project sites will be visited by	Update of the issues log

¹ Introduction adopted from the ACT for PEACE Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

² Recommended formats of the reports can be found in the NEX Manual

³ All field visits must be documented through the initial **travel report form**. However, it must be noted that *not all* field visits are done for monitoring purposes. In cases where the purpose of the site visit is different (e.g. mapping activity, establishment of early warning system), the team manager will recommend the additional required or acceptable documentation of the field visit and the target submission dates for approval of the Project Assurance Committee.

Monitoring Mechanism	Purpose	Policy and Procedure	Corresponding Report and Description of Report ²
<p>- A direct observation of the project or project activities at its site.</p>	<p>obtain a first hand account of the progress of the project towards expected results</p>	<p>representatives of the UNDP CO and the designated institution at least once a year or as often as necessary</p> <p>The person making the field visit shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obtain the views of the target groups and other stakeholders 	<p>7 working days after travel is completed</p>
		<p>Field visits for mapping purposes</p>	<p>Travel report and issues log using the harmonized format to be submitted to the PMO 7 working days after travel is completed; as per NEX manual</p> <p>Non-compliance after 10 working days will be reported by the Team Manager to the Project Support. Succeeding travels of individuals who failed to submit report will be disallowed pending submission of the travel report.</p> <p><i>Non compliance of the requirement by 40% per agency will result to the issue being raised to the Project Assurance</i></p>
<p>Project Support (including CSCSAND Technical Working Group) Meetings</p> <p>- A technical working</p>	<p>To monitor progress of the project based on the quarterly work and financial plan</p> <p>To identify problems</p>	<p>The Project Support will convene 15 days from the end of each quarter during the lifetime of the project</p>	<p>Agreements of the Project Support Meetings circulated electronically two working days after the meeting.</p>

Monitoring Mechanism	Purpose	Policy and Procedure	Corresponding Report and Description of Report ²
<p>level meeting of members of the CSCAND Technical Working Group</p>	<p>and issues and determine appropriate courses of action</p> <p>To take decisions on recommendations to improve project implementation in terms of substantive accomplishments and financial delivery rate</p> <p>To draft the quarterly budget for approval of the Project Manager</p>	<p>Project Support to prepare quarterly review report and to circulate copies to participants within two weeks from the meeting</p> <p>Inputs to the Project Support Meeting is the team specific Quarterly Accomplishment Report, WFP and the financial report</p> <p>Designated Institution to ensure implementation of decisions taken</p>	<p>Quarterly work and financial plan per team submitted to Project support 15 working days before the next quarter.</p> <p>The quarterly accomplishment report and consolidated updates of the issues /risks to be submitted to the TWG, 7 working days before the end of the quarter. This will be consolidated and submitted to the Project Support at the end of the quarter for endorsement to UNDP. Recommended Tolerance Levels: For mapping activities, the team manager has the authority to realign the budget by 10% across the same activity; >10% PS (PMO)</p> <p>Realignment across activities, other inter-agency activities and</p>

Monitoring Mechanism	Purpose	Policy and Procedure	Corresponding Report and Description of Report ²
			realignment of equipment acquisition budget (e.g. IEC) will be raised to the Project Support. PS has the authority to realign by 11-20%. Higher than that it will be raised to the PMB.
Project Management Board Meeting	<p>To assess progress of a the project based on the annual project report prepared by the PMO</p> <p>To take decisions on recommendations to improve the design, implementation and results of that programme or project in order to achieve the expected result.</p>	<p>The Project Management Board will meet <i>at least</i> once a year during the lifetime of the project⁴.</p> <p>A terminal PMB Meeting shall be held within six months prior to project completion</p> <p>An agenda will be prepared by the designated institution to include (i) follow up of previous PMB meetings (ii) discussion of the annual progress report (iii) discuss the need for an evaluation</p>	<p>Agreements of the PMB Meeting will be circulated electronically two days after the conduct of the meeting</p> <p>Annual Work and Financial Plan⁵</p> <p>Annual Report</p> <p>Terminal Report</p> <p>Sustainability Plan will be developed by the PAC and approved by the PMB within the first year of implementation of the project.</p> <p>Realignments higher than 15% across activities</p> <p>Politically sensitive issues have to be raised immediately to the Project Manager</p>

Additions or deletions to the monitoring mechanisms will be considered by the Project Management Board and submitted for approval of Programme Management.

⁴ As of 7 June 2006; the PMB has agreed to meet once every two months

⁵ Refer to diagram below.

II. Monitoring of Risks and Benefits

Project impact will be monitored based on the logical framework below. Project indicators will be updated every quarter and reviewed at least once a year in a Project Management Board Meeting.

The risks detailed in the logical framework have also been classified by the CSCAND Technical Working Group as high, medium and low (Refer to Table of Risks Below)⁶. Indicators as well as corresponding mitigation measures have been identified to address the specific risks. Risks are to be monitored by the Team Managers in conjunction with Project Support. An update should be included in the quarterly report and summarized in the annual report.

A. Project Logical Framework

Design Summary	Performance Targets/Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p><i>Impact</i></p> <p>Enhanced capacity of key stakeholders (in localities vulnerable to natural hazards) to prepare for and respond appropriately to natural disasters</p>	<p>Number of communities/people timely evacuated.</p> <p>Disaster risk management measures (e.g. plans, local ordinances) instituted in at least 60% of target communities</p>	<p>NDCC reports</p> <p>Local development plans</p> <p>Local ordinances</p> <p>NDCC reports</p>	<p>Assumption: Full commitment of government and development partners</p> <p>Risk: Lack of appreciation at the local government level</p>
<p><i>Outcome 1:</i> Multi-hazard identification and disaster risk assessment:</p>	<p>Multi-hazard maps produced for 27 target provinces</p> <p>(yearly map targets to be determined by team)</p>	<p>Multi-hazard maps</p> <p>Technical reports</p>	<p>Assumption: Full commitment of government and development partners</p> <p>Risk: The occurrence of</p>

⁶ The CSCAND technical working group has done classification of risks subjectively. However, qualitative criteria were used to determine the levels of risk. Risks are determined as **High** if it will impede project implementation and may result to project closure; **Medium** risks are those that affect the project outcomes and may delay project implementation but will not necessarily stop project activities; **Low** risks are those that have a minimal impact on project but may require policy change from the PMB.

Design Summary	Performance Targets/Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	managers)		<p>another natural disaster</p> <p>Risk: Temporary freeze hiring for government offices due to current government rationalization process</p>
<p><i>Outcome 2:</i> Community-based disaster preparedness:</p>	<p>Early warning systems for floods and tsunami established and implemented in at least 80% of the target communities</p> <p>Community Based Early Warning Systems for floods established for 13 provinces</p> <p>Community Based Early Warning System for tsunami established for 18 coastal communities</p> <p>IEC conducted for 27 provinces</p> <p>IEC materials on disaster risk mitigation produced & disseminated to 27 provinces</p> <p>Hazard signages installed in 27 provinces</p>	<p>Project reports</p> <p>Monitoring report annuals on the establishment and operationalization of CBEWS for floods and tsunami</p> <p>Report for trainings and dry runs</p>	<p>Assumption: Full commitment of government and development partners</p> <p>Risk: uncooperative local government units</p> <p>Risk: Disturbance in the 2007 local election</p>
<p><i>Outcome 3:</i> Initiate mainstreaming risk reduction into the local development planning process</p>	<p>At least two workshops on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in the local development planning process conducted</p> <p>Additional funds for mainstreaming risk reduction into the local development planning process mobilized by the</p>	<p>Workshop reports</p>	<p>Assumption: Full commitment of government and development partners</p>

Design Summary	Performance Targets/Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	Philippine Government		

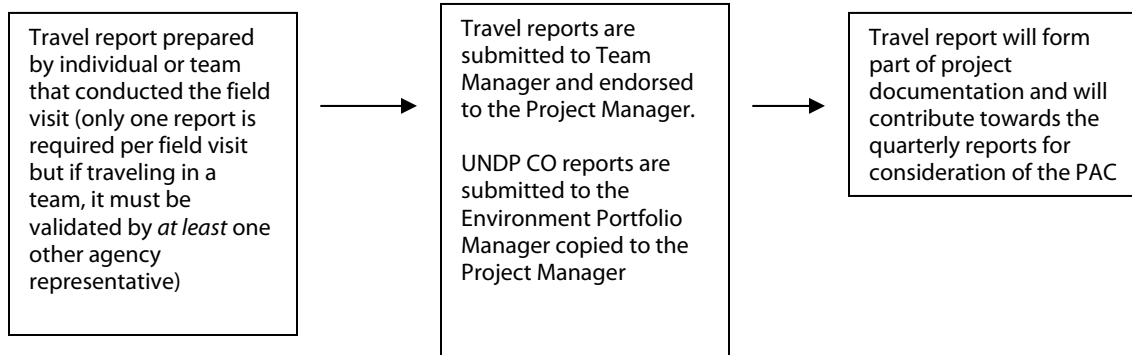
B. Table of Risks and Corresponding Mitigation Measures

Risk and Corresponding Category	Description of Risk	Risk Indicators	Mitigation Measure Proposed
Occurrence of natural disaster (<i>Medium</i>)	The occurrence of another natural disaster may require the attention of CSCAND TWG members and reduce the manpower for the project.	Natural disaster	PAC will be convened to adjust the schedules and determine appropriate measures to fast track project implementation where possible NDCC to make sure that as much as possible, key project personnel are not given critical roles in disaster response activities
Temporary freeze hiring for government offices due to current government rationalization process (EO366) (<i>Low</i>)	There is a possibility that technical personnel will resign or move to other offices but replacement is not possible due to EO 366.	Resignation of Technical personnel	Exemption from freeze hiring has already been requested from the Department of Budget and Management
Uncooperative local government units (<i>Medium</i>)		No reply to formal communication within 15 working days Difficulty in coordination with LGUs	Coordinate with other local partners to convince LGU participation Intervention of national government through OCD-NDCC Increase IEC on DRM highlighting the benefits of disaster risk mitigation All politically sensitive issues will be raised immediately to the Project Manager
Disturbance due to the 2007 local election (<i>Low</i>)	The priority of local chief executive (LCE) will be shifted to the election	Unavailability of LCE for consultative meetings	Activities that require LCE participation will not be scheduled during the

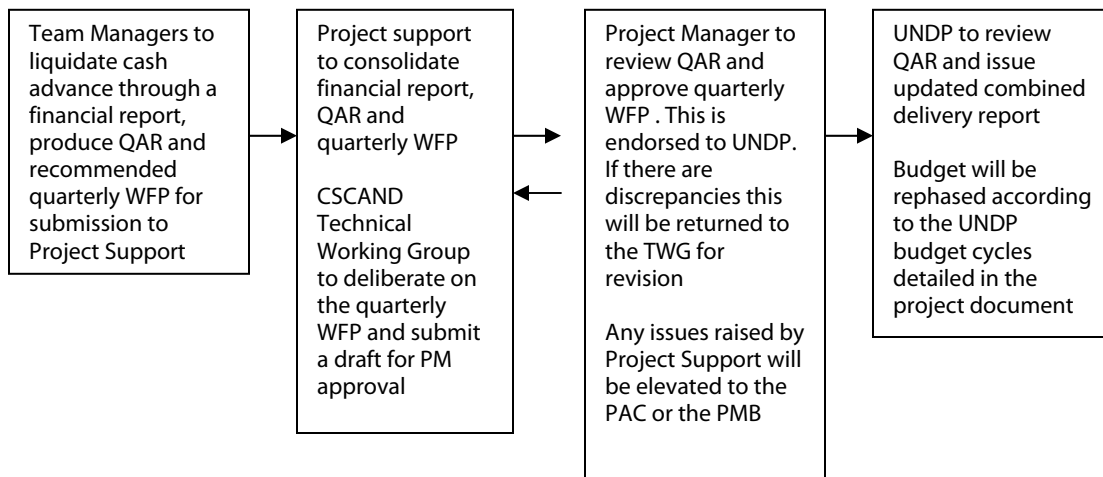
Risk and Corresponding Category	Description of Risk	Risk Indicators	Mitigation Measure Proposed
	campaign		campaign period Municipal resolution to be issued by the Sangguniang Bayan to ensure sustainability and continuity of the project even if there is a change in leadership.
Possible delay in the delivery of outputs: NAMRIA to prepare the map layouts for the outputs of other agencies			

III. Report Preparation and Information Flow (for key reports)

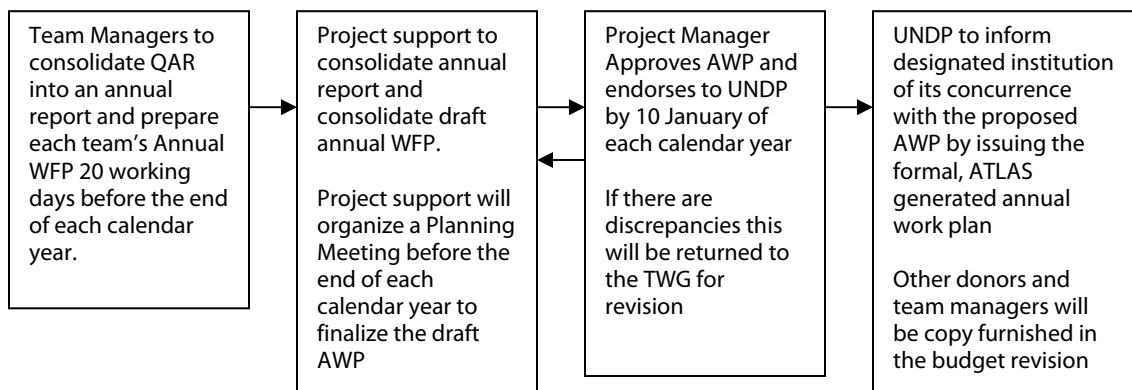
A. Field Report



B. Quarterly Accomplishment Report; Quarterly Work and Financial Plan



C. Annual Report and Annual WFP



IV. Partnerships Framework

The partnerships framework details the system for possible linkages with partners outside the existing project management framework.

A. Local Government Unit

Coordination with the local government unit will be initiated through the OCD-NDCC. The OCD will instruct the OCD field offices to liaise with the local government executive with a letter introducing the project. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) will be signed between the LGU and the NDCC to ensure sustained cooperation.

B. Public Private Partnerships

A separate protocol for public private partnerships will be developed by the Project Assurance Committee for approval of the Project Management Board. The PPP plan will identify possible private sector partners and detail criteria for the partners.

C. Other Partnerships (NGO, international development organizations, related projects etc)

NGO partnerships must be coursed through Project Support and deliberated upon by the Project Assurance Committee. Project support will present the possible risks and benefits of such a partnership for approval of the Project Management Board. This will be decided upon on a case to case basis.

V. Effectivity

This project monitoring and evaluation framework will be effective upon signing of the project document. This is subject to an annual review and update.

Annex 4: Detailed Budget

Activities	Year				Item Description	Account ID	No of Units	Confirmed Funding				Under Negotiation	TOTAL	Responsible Agency
	01	02	03	04				UNDP Phase I	AUSAID	JICA	PNRC*			
c) Earthquake Hazard Mapping (Ground Rupture, Ground Shaking, Liquefaction, Earthquake-induced landslides, tsunami)					Travel	71620	27	13568	300604				314172	PHIVOLCS
					Travel Other (Vehicle Hiring, Guides)	71635	27	4000	27908				31908	
					Supplies and Materials	72505	27	432	30200				30632	
					Communication Cost	72400			1920				1920	
					Equipment (Field survey and desktop)	72200		2400	56000				58400	
					IT Supplies	72815			15000				15000	
					IT Hardware	72805			4000				4000	
					Miscellaneous	74500			2612				2612	
d) Tsunami Hazard modeling/mapping					Supplies and Materials	72505	27	500					500	PHIVOLCS
e) Support to Mapping Activities					Supplies and Materials	72505	27		55200				55200	NAMRIA
					Printing & Publications	74210			30000				30000	
					Training Cost	74525			4800				4800	
					Local Consultants (geologists/GIS experts) for 4 years	71305	7					20000	20000	PHIVOLCS, PAGASA
Subtotal								37088	764644			20000	801732	
Component 2: Community based disaster preparedness														
Activity 2: Conduct of IEC in Vulnerable Provinces/Communities							27							

Annex 4: Detailed Budget

Activities	Year				Item Description	Account ID	No of Units	Confirmed Funding				Under Negotiation	TOTAL	Responsible Agency
	01	02	03	04				UNDP Phase I	AUSAID	JICA	PNRC*			
a) Conduct of IEC					Travel	71620	27		118140			360000		PHIVOLCS, PAGASA, MGB, OCD
					Travel Other	71635	27	11956				490096		
					Supplies and Materials	72505	27	1180	115182			40000	41180	
					Sundries (Meeting Costs)	74525	27	1200				20000	136382	
					Equipment	72200	27	2500			180000		188674	
					Communication Cost	72400		6174					200	
					Printing and Publication Costs	74210	27	200	20000				20000	
b) Publication of IEC Materials					Printing and Fabrication Costs	74200	27	2000	40000			60000	102000	PHIVOLCS, PAGASA, MGB, OCD
c) Installation of signages					Travel	71620	27	28000				130000	160000	PHIVOLCS, PAGASA, MGB, OCD
					Travel Other	71635	27	20680				20000	40680	
					Communication Cost	72400		4110					4110	
					Sundries	74525		250					250	
								500					500	
d) Miscellaneous DRM Related IEC							27						0	
Disaster Injury Trauma Modules					Travel	71620	27						4000	OCD
					Supplies and Materials	72505	27	4000					1000	
					Sundries	74525	27	1000					1000	
							27						0	
National Geohazards Forum/Symposia					Sundries (Meeting Cost)	74525	27	3000				11200	14200	
Seminar Workshop for Media Practitioners					Sundries (Meeting Cost)	74525	27	3000					3000	

Annex 4: Detailed Budget

Activities	Year				Item Description	Account ID	No of Units	Confirmed Funding				Under Negotiation	TOTAL	Responsible Agency
	01	02	03	04				UNDP Phase I	AUSAID	JICA	PNRC*			
Bulacan Province Earthquake Preparedness					Travel	71620	27	140					140	PHIVOLCS
Activity 3: Establishment of Community Based Early Warning Systems							27						0	
a) Establishment of Community Based Early Warning Systems for Leyte and Southern Leyte					Equipment and Workshops					300000			300000	MGB
b) CBEWS for Floods, Flashfloods and rain-induced landslides					Travel	71620	27	32598	137544		20000		190142	PAGASA.MGB
					Travel Other (Vehicle Hiring, Guides)	71635	27	11894	50032				61926	
					Supplies and Materials	72505	27	9770	37400				47170	
					Sundries (Meeting Costs)	74525	27	10118	57744		120000		187862	
					Communication Costs	72425	27	500	6500				7000	
					Equipment: Rain Gauges and GPS	72200	27	10100					10100	
					Communication equipment	72405	27	4912					4912	
					IT Equipment				11446				11446	
b) CBEWS for tsunami					Travel	71620		15468	66392				81860	PHIVOLCS
					Travel Other (Vehicle Hiring, Guides)	71635		3436	26880				30316	
					Supplies and Materials	72505		5000	8000				13000	
					Sundries (Meeting Costs)	74525		4000	16000				20000	

Annex 4: Detailed Budget

Activities	Year				Item Description	Account ID	No of Units	Confirmed Funding				Under Negotiation	TOTAL	Responsible Agency
	01	02	03	04				UNDP Phase I	AUSAID	JICA	PNRC*			
					Equipment				5600				5600	
c) CBEWS Equipment					Monitoring Equipment	72200	27		52400		600000		652400	PAGASA
					Communication equipment	72405	27		22000		200000		222000	
Subtotal								144646	847300	300000	1120000	641200	3053146	
Component 3: Initiate the mainstreaming of DRM into the local development planning														
Activity 4: Mainstreaming into the Local Development Process							27						0	
a) Policy Formulation					Supplies and Materials	72505	27		6000			30000	36000	MGB, PAGASA, PHIVOLCS, NDCC-OCD
					Sundries (Meeting Costs)	74525	27					20000	20000	
b) Capacity Building of LGUs through provision of REDAS (hazard and risk assessment software) and training					Travel	71620	27	3000	53180				56180	PHIVOLCS
					Supplies and Materials	72505			5000				5000	
					Equipment	72200			600				600	
					IT Equipment				8400				8400	
					Communication Costs				7030				7030	
Activity 5: Support to Project Management					Travel	71620		3000	18440			50819	72259	
					Sundries (Meeting Costs)	74525		2836	9865				12701	
					Supplies and Materials	72505			8600				8600	

Annex 4: Detailed Budget

Activities	Year				Item Description	Account ID	No of Units	Confirmed Funding				Under Negotiation	TOTAL	Responsible Agency
	01	02	03	04				UNDP Phase I	AUSAID	JICA	PNRC*			
					Communication Costs	72425			2666.5				2667	
					IT Equipment							3040	3040	
					Admin and Finance Officer	71405			24000				24000	
					Postage and Pouch	72430		160					160	
					Printing and Publication Costs							2000	2000	
Subtotal								8996	143781			105859	258636	
PARTIAL TOTAL (USD)								190730	1755725	300000	1120000	767059	4113514	
UNDP GMS (0.8%) (USD)								0	152672	0	0			
TOTAL (USD)								190730	1908397	300000	1120000	767059	4286186	
AUD CONVERSION									2500000				5572042	

* This column serves to illustrate complementation with the AUSAID Project with PNRC

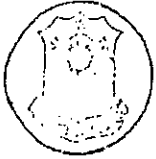
Cofinancing

Under Negotiation w/ other donors

Subtotals



PHILIPPINE MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS



556 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10036
—
AREA CODE (212) 764-1300

21 July 1977

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the Agreement signed today by and between the Government of the Philippines (the Government) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) concerning assistance by the UNDP to the development projects of the Government.

I have the honour to place on record the following understandings of my Government with respect to the provisions of the Agreement:

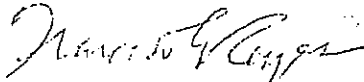
1. The Government of the Philippines has no intention at this time of requesting UNDP assistance in the form of UN Volunteers or Operational Assistance. The provisions of the Agreement on those forms of assistance shall therefore be inoperative unless and until the Government requests assistance of those types.
2. The provisions of Article III, sub-paragraph 8 (d) under which the UNDP is to inform the Government of rights to intellectual property which became available to UNDP under similar agreements with other countries shall apply when the UNDP has established a general system of disseminating such information.
3. The Parties shall review the provisions of the Agreement on privileges and immunities at a time in the future convenient to both of them.
4. The Parties shall review in the near future the present practices and procedures of the Government for clearance of equipment and other importations with a view to the simplification of such practices and procedures.

./...

Mr. Bradford Morse
Administrator
United Nations Development Programme
New York

If the foregoing understandings are also those of the UNDP, I have the honour to suggest that this letter and your reply in that sense should be regarded as constituting an Agreement placing on record the understandings of the Parties in the matter.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.



NARCISO G. REYES

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the Philippines
to the United Nations

AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
AND
THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the United Nations has established the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter called the UNDP) to support and supplement the national efforts of developing countries at solving the most important problems of their economic development and to promote social progress and better standards of life;

WHEREAS the Government of the Philippines (hereinafter referred to as the Government) has been receiving assistance under the aegis of the United Nations Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Programme of the United Nations which programmes have been merged to become the UNDP; and

WHEREAS the Government of the Philippines wishes to continue to request assistance from the UNDP for the benefit of its people;

NOW THEREFORE the Government and the UNDP (hereinafter called the Parties) have entered into this Agreement in a spirit of friendly co-operation, to govern the terms and conditions of this assistance.

Article I

Scope of this Agreement

1. This Agreement embodies the basic conditions under which the UNDP and its Executing Agencies shall assist the Government in carrying out its development projects, and under which such UNDP-assisted projects shall be executed. It shall apply to all such UNDP assistance and to such Project Documents or other instruments (hereinafter called Project Documents) as the Parties may conclude to define the particulars of such assistance and the respective responsibilities of the Parties and the Executing Agency hereunder in more detail in regard to such projects.
2. Assistance shall be provided by the UNDP under this Agreement only in response to requests submitted by the Government and approved by the UNDP. Such assistance shall be made available to the Government, or to such entity as the Government may designate, and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent United Nations organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP.

Article II

Forms of Assistance

1. Assistance which may be made available by the UNDP to the Government under this Agreement may consist of:
- [Handwritten signature]*



- (a) The services of advisory experts and consultants, including consultant firms or organizations, selected by and responsible to, the UNDP or the Executing Agency concerned;
- (b) The services of operational experts selected by the Executing Agency, to perform functions of an operational, executive or administrative character as civil servants of the Government or as employees of such entities as the Government may designate under Article 1, paragraph 2, hereof;
- (c) The services of members of the United Nations Volunteers (hereinafter called volunteers);
- (d) Equipment and supplies;
- (e) Seminars, training programmes, demonstration projects, expert working groups and related activities;
- (f) Scholarships and fellowships, or similar arrangements under which candidates nominated by the Government and approved by the Executing Agency concerned may study or receive training; and
- (g) Any other form of assistance or form of execution which may be agreed upon by the Government and the UNDP.

2. Requests for assistance shall be presented by the Government to the UNDP through the UNDP resident representative in the Philippines (hereinafter called the country), and in the form and in accordance with procedures established by the UNDP for such requests. The Government shall provide the UNDP with all appropriate facilities and relevant information to appraise the request, including an expression of its intent with respect to the follow-up of investment-oriented projects.

3. Assistance may be provided by the UNDP to the Government either directly, with such external assistance as it may deem appropriate, or through an Executing Agency, which shall have primary responsibility for carrying out UNDP assistance to the project and which shall have the status of an independent contractor for this purpose. Where assistance is provided by the UNDP directly to the Government, all references in this Agreement to an Executing Agency shall be construed to refer to the UNDP, unless clearly inappropriate from the context.

4. (a) The UNDP may maintain a permanent mission, headed by a resident representative, in the country to represent the UNDP therein and be the principal channel of communication with the Government on all Programme matters. The resident representative shall have full responsibility and ultimate authority, on behalf of the UNDP Administrator, for the UNDP programme in all its aspects in the country, and shall be the leader of the team in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2598 (XXV) of the United Nations, in regard to such representatives of other United Nations organizations as may be posted in the country, taking into account their professional competence and their relations with appropriate organs of the Government. The resident representative shall maintain liaison on behalf of the Programme with the appropriate organs of the Government, including the Government's co-ordinating agency for external assistance, and shall inform the Government of the policies, criteria and procedures of the UNDP and other relevant programmes of the United Nations. He shall assist the Government, as may be required, in the preparation of UNDP country programme and project requests, as well as proposals for country programme or project changes, assure proper co-ordination of all assistance rendered by the UNDP through various Executing Agencies or its own consultants, assist the Government, as may be necessary and upon request, in co-ordinating UNDP activities with national, bilateral and multilateral programmes within the country, and carry out such other functions as may be entrusted to him by the Administrator or by an Executing Agency.



(b) The UNDP mission in the country shall have such other staff as the UNDP may deem appropriate to its proper functioning. The UNDP shall notify the Government from time to time of the names of the members, and of the families of the members, of the mission, and of changes in the status of such persons.

Article III
Execution of Projects

1. The Government shall remain responsible for its UNDP-assisted development projects and the realization of their objectives as described in the relevant Project Documents, and shall carry out such parts of such projects as may be stipulated in the provisions of this Agreement and such Project Documents. The UNDP undertakes to complement and supplement the Government's participation in such projects through assistance to the Government in pursuance of this Agreement and the Work Plans forming part of such Project Documents, and through assistance to the Government in fulfilling its intent with respect to investment follow-up. The Government shall inform UNDP of the Government Cooperating Agency directly responsible for the Government's participation in each UNDP-assisted project. Without prejudice to the Government's overall responsibility for its projects, the Parties may agree that an Executing Agency shall assume primary responsibility for execution of a project in consultation and agreement with the Cooperating Agency, and any arrangements to this effect shall be stipulated in the project Work Plan forming part of the Project Document together with arrangements, if any, for transfer of such responsibility, in the course of project execution, to the Government or to an entity designated by the Government.
2. Compliance by the Government with any prior obligations agreed to be necessary or appropriate for UNDP assistance to a particular project shall be a condition of performance by the UNDP and the Executing Agency of their responsibilities with respect to that project.
3. Any agreement between the Government and an Executing Agency concerning the execution of a UNDP-assisted project or between the Government and an operational expert shall be subject to the provisions of this Agreement.
4. The Cooperating Agency shall as appropriate and with due notice to the Executing Agency assign a full-time director for each project who shall perform such functions as are assigned to him by the Cooperating Agency. The Executing Agency shall as appropriate and in consultation with the Government appoint a Chief Technical Adviser or Project Coordinator responsible to the Executing Agency to oversee the Executing Agency's participation in the project at the project level. He shall supervise and coordinate activities of experts and other Executing Agency personnel and be responsible for the on-the-job training of national Government counterparts. He shall be responsible for the management and efficient utilization of all UNDP-financed inputs, including equipment provided to the project.
5. In the performance of their duties, advisory experts, consultants and volunteers shall act in close consultation with the Government and with persons or bodies designated by the Government, and shall comply with such instructions from the Government as may be appropriate to the nature of their duties

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and the assistance to be given and as may be mutually agreed upon between the UNDP and the Executing Agency concerned and the Government. Operational experts shall be solely responsible to, and be under the exclusive direction of, the Government or the entity to which they are assigned, but shall not be required to perform any functions incompatible with their international status or with the purposes of the UNDP or of the Executing Agency. The Government undertakes that the commencing date of each operational expert in its service shall coincide with the effective date of his contract with the Executing Agency concerned.

6. Recipients of fellowships shall be nominated by the Government and selected by the Executing Agency. Such fellowships shall be administered in accordance with the fellowship policies and practices of the Executing Agency.

7. Technical and other equipment, materials, supplies and other property financed or provided by the UNDP shall belong to the UNDP. Ownership thereof shall normally, be transferred, on terms and conditions mutually agreed upon between the Government and the UNDP, to the Government or to an entity nominated by it.

8. With reference to patent rights, copyright rights, and other similar rights relating to inventions and discoveries:

(a) The patent rights, copyright rights, and other similar rights to any discovery or work which results solely and specifically from UNDP assistance under this Agreement shall belong to the UNDP.

(b) The Government shall have the right of use and exploitation in the country free of royalty or any charge of similar nature, and to grant licenses of use and exploitation on the terms and conditions it deems relevant, by simple notification of its desire to the UNDP.

(c) The UNDP shall have the right to grant licenses of use and exploitation outside the country, by simple notification of its desire to the Government and taking note of the points of view of the latter.

(d) The UNDP shall inform the Government of all patent rights, copyright rights and other similar rights relating to inventions and discoveries which are available to it under similar agreements with other countries.

(e) The Government shall be entitled to benefits hereunder not less favourable than those to which any other country may be entitled under any similar agreements between UNDP and any such country.

Article IV
Information concerning Projects

1. The Government shall furnish the UNDP with such relevant reports, maps, accounts, records, statements, documents and other information as it may request concerning any UNDP-assisted project, its execution or its continued feasibility and soundness, or concerning the compliance by the Government with its responsibilities under this Agreement or Project Documents.

2. The UNDP undertakes that the Government shall be kept currently informed of the progress of its assistance activities under this Agreement. Either party shall have the right, at any time, to observe the progress of operations on UNDP-assisted projects.

3. The Government shall, subsequent to the completion of a UNDP-assisted project, make available to the UNDP at its request information as to benefits derived from and activities undertaken to further the purposes of that project, including information necessary or appropriate to its evaluation or to evaluation of UNDP assistance, and shall consult with and permit observation by the UNDP for this purpose.
4. Any information or material which the Government is required to provide to the UNDP under this Article shall be made available by the Government to an Executing Agency at the request of the Executing Agency concerned.
5. The Parties shall consult each other regarding the publication, as appropriate, of any information relating to any UNDP-assisted project or to benefits derived therefrom. However, any information relating to any investment-oriented project may be released by the UNDP to potential investors, upon written authorization by the Government.

Article V
Participation and Contribution of Government
in execution of Project

1. In fulfilment of its responsibilities in the execution of the projects assisted by the UNDP under this Agreement, the Government shall provide the following in kind to the extent detailed in relevant Project Documents:
 - (a) Local counterpart professional and other services, including national counterparts and operational experts;
 - (b) Land, buildings, and training and other facilities available or produced within the country and
 - (c) Equipment, materials and supplies available or produced within the country.
2. Whenever the provision of equipment forms part of UNDP assistance to the Government, the latter shall meet charges relating to customs clearance of such equipment, its transportation and insurance from the port of entry to the project site together with any incidental handling or storage and related expenses, its insurance after delivery to the project site, and its installation and maintenance.
3. The Government shall arrange for the payment of the salaries of trainees and recipients of fellowships during the period of their fellowships.
4. If so provided in the Project Document, the Government shall pay, or arrange to have paid, to the UNDP or an Executing Agency the sums required, to the extent specified in the Project Budget of the Project Document, for the provision of any of the items enumerated in paragraph 1 of this Article whereupon the Executing Agency shall obtain the necessary items and account annually to the UNDP for any expenditures out of payments made under this provision.
5. Moneys payable to the UNDP under the preceding paragraph shall be paid to an account designated for this purpose by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and shall be administered in accordance with the applicable financial regulations of the UNDP.



6. The cost of items constituting the Government's contribution to the project and any sums payable by the Government in pursuance of this Article, as detailed in Project Budgets, shall be considered as estimates based on the best information available at the time of preparation of such Project Budgets. Such sums shall be subject to adjustment whenever necessary to reflect the actual cost of any such items purchased thereafter.

7. The Government shall as appropriate display suitable signs at each project identifying it as one assisted by the UNDP and the Executing Agency.

Article VI

Local costs and other items payable in local currency

1. In addition to the contribution referred to in Article V above, the Government shall assist the UNDP in providing it with assistance by paying or arranging to pay for the following costs or facilities, in the amounts specified in the relevant Project Document or otherwise determined by the UNDP in pursuance of relevant decisions of its governing bodies:

- (a) The local living costs of advisory experts and consultants assigned to projects in the country;
- (b) Local administrative and clerical services, including necessary local secretarial help, interpreter-translators, and related assistance;
- (c) Transportation of personnel within the country; and
- (d) Postage and telecommunications for official purposes.

2. The Government shall also pay each operational expert directly the salary, allowances and other related emoluments which would be payable to one of its nationals if appointed to the post involved. It shall grant an operational expert the same annual and sick leave as the Executing Agency concerned grants its own officials, and shall make any arrangement necessary to permit him to take home leave to which he is entitled under the terms of his service with the Executing Agency concerned. Should his service with the Government be terminated by it under circumstances which give rise to an obligation on the part of an Executing Agency to pay him an indemnity under its contract with him, the Government shall contribute to the cost thereof the amount of separation indemnity which would be payable to a national civil servant or comparable employee of like rank whose service is terminated in the same circumstances.

3. The Government undertakes to furnish in kind the following local services and facilities:

- (a) The necessary office space and other premises;
- (b) Such medical facilities and services for international personnel as may be available to national civil servants;
- (c) Simple but adequately furnished accommodation to volunteers; and
- (d) Assistance in finding suitable housing accommodation for international personnel, and the provision of such housing to operational experts under the same conditions as to national civil servants of comparable rank.

4. The Government shall also contribute towards the expenses of maintaining the UNDP mission in the country by paying annually to the UNDP a lump sum mutually agreed between the Parties to cover the following expenditures:



- (a) An appropriate office with equipment and supplies, adequate to serve as local headquarters for the UNDP in the country;
- (b) Appropriate local secretarial and clerical help, interpreters, translators and related assistance;
- (c) Transportation of the resident representative and his staff for official purposes within the country;
- (d) Postage and telecommunications for official purposes; and
- (e) Subsistence for the resident representative and his staff while in official travel status within the country.

5. The Government shall have the option of providing in kind the facilities referred to in paragraph 4 above, with the exception of items (b) and (e).

6. Moneys payable under the provisions of this Article, other than under paragraph 2, shall be paid by the Government and administered by the UNDP in accordance with Article V, paragraph 5.

Article VII

Relation to assistance from other sources

In the event that assistance towards the execution of a project is obtained by either Party from other sources, the Parties shall consult each other and the Executing Agency with a view to effective co-ordination and utilization of assistance received by the Government from all sources. The obligations of the Government hereunder shall not be modified by any arrangements it may enter into with other entities co-operating with it in the execution of a project.

Article VIII

Use of assistance

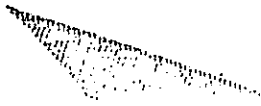
The Government shall exert its best efforts to make the most effective use of the assistance provided by the UNDP and shall use such assistance for the purpose for which it is intended. Without restricting the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall take such steps to this end as are specified in the Project Document.

Article IX

Privileges and Immunities

1. The Government shall apply to the United Nations and its organs, including the UNDP and U.N. subsidiary organs acting as UNDP Executing Agencies, their property, funds and assets, and to their officials, including the resident representative and other members of the UNDP mission in the country, the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

2. The Government shall apply to each Specialized Agency acting as an Executing Agency, its property, funds and assets, and to its officials, the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and





Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, including any Annex to the Convention applicable to such Specialized Agency. In case the International Atomic Energy Agency (the IAEA) acts as an Executing Agency, the Government shall apply to its property, funds and assets, and to its officials and experts, the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the IAEA.

3. Members of the UNDP mission in the country may be granted such other privileges and immunities as may be necessary for the effective exercise by the mission of its functions and as may be agreed upon by the Parties.

4. (a) Except as the Parties may otherwise agree in Project Documents relating to specific projects, the Government shall grant all persons, other than Government nationals employed locally, performing services on behalf of the UNDP, a Specialized Agency or the IAEA who are not covered by paragraphs 1 and 2 above the same privileges and immunities as officials of the United Nations, the Specialized Agency concerned or the IAEA under Sections 18, 19 or 18 respectively of the Conventions on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations or of the Specialized Agencies, or of the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the IAEA.

(b) For purposes of the instruments on privileges and immunities referred to in the preceding parts of this Article:

(1) All papers and documents relating to a project in the possession or under the control of the persons referred to in sub-paragraph 4(a) above shall be deemed to be documents belonging to the United Nations, the Specialized Agency concerned, or the IAEA, as the case may be; and

(2) Equipment, materials and supplies brought into or purchased or leased by those persons within the country for purposes of a project shall be deemed to be property of the United Nations, the Specialized Agency concerned, or the IAEA, as the case may be.

5. The expression "persons performing services" as used in Articles IX, X and XIII of this Agreement includes operational experts, volunteers, consultants, and juridical as well as natural persons and their employees. It includes governmental or non-governmental organizations or firms which UNDP may retain, whether as an Executing Agency or otherwise, to execute or to assist in the execution of UNDP assistance to a project, and their employees. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to limit the privileges, immunities or facilities conferred upon such organizations or firms or their employees in any other instrument.

Article X

Facilities for execution of UNDP assistance

1. The Government shall take any measures which may be necessary to exempt the UNDP, its Executing Agencies, their experts and other persons performing services on their behalf from regulations or other legal provisions which may interfere with operations under this Agreement, and shall grant them such other facilities as may be necessary for the speedy and efficient execution of UNDP assistance. It shall, in particular, grant them the following rights and facilities:



- (a) Prompt action on nominations of experts and other persons performing services on behalf of the UNDP or an Executing Agency;
- (b) Prompt issuance without cost of necessary visas, licenses or permits;
- (c) Access to the site of work and all necessary rights of way;
- (d) Free movement within or to or from the country, to the extent necessary for proper execution of UNDP assistance;
- (e) The most favourable legal rate of exchange;
- (f) Any permits necessary for the importation of equipment, materials and supplies, and for their subsequent exportation;
- (g) Any permits necessary for importation of property belonging to and intended for the personal use or consumption of officials of the UNDP, its Executing Agencies, or other persons performing services on their behalf, and for the subsequent exportation of such property; and
- (h) Prompt release from customs of the items mentioned in sub-paragraphs (f) and (g) above.

2. The Government shall bear all risks of operations arising under this Agreement. It shall be responsible for dealing with claims which may be brought by third parties against the UNDP or an Executing Agency, their officials or other persons performing official services on their behalf, and shall hold them harmless in respect of claims or liabilities arising from operations under this Agreement. The foregoing provision shall not apply where the Parties and the Executing Agency are agreed that a claim or liability arises from the gross negligence or wilful misconduct of the above-mentioned individuals.

Article XI

Suspension or termination of assistance

1. The UNDP may by written notice to the Government and to the Executing Agency concerned suspend its assistance to any project if in the judgement of the UNDP any circumstance arises which interferes with or threatens to interfere with the successful completion of the project or the accomplishment of its purposes. The UNDP may, in the same or a subsequent written notice, indicate the conditions under which it is prepared to resume its assistance to the project. Any such suspension shall continue until such time as such conditions are accepted by the Government and as the UNDP shall give written notice to the Government and the Executing Agency that it is prepared to resume its assistance.
2. If any situation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall continue for a period of fourteen days after notice thereof and of suspension shall have been given by the UNDP to the Government and the Executing Agency, then at any time thereafter during the continuance thereof, the UNDP may by written notice to the Government and the Executing Agency terminate its assistance to the project.
3. The provisions of this Article shall be without prejudice to any other rights or remedies the UNDP may have in the circumstances, whether under general principles of law or otherwise.

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Article XII
Settlement of disputes

1. Any dispute between the UNDP and the Government arising out of or relating to this Agreement which is not settled by negotiation or other agreed mode of settlement shall be submitted to arbitration at the request of either Party. Each Party shall appoint one arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall appoint a third, who shall be the chairman. If within thirty days of the request for arbitration either Party has not appointed an arbitrator or if within fifteen days of the appointment of two arbitrators the third arbitrator has not been appointed, either Party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint an arbitrator. The procedure of the arbitration shall be fixed by the arbitrators, and the expenses of the arbitration shall be borne by the Parties as assessed by the arbitrators. The arbitral award shall contain a statement of the reasons on which it is based and shall be accepted by the Parties as the final adjudication of the dispute.
2. Any dispute between the Government and an operational expert arising out of or relating to the conditions of his service with the Government may be referred to the Executing Agency providing the operational expert by either the Government or the operational expert involved, and the Executing Agency concerned shall use its good offices to assist them in arriving at a settlement. If the dispute cannot be settled in accordance with the preceding sentence or by other agreed mode of settlement, the matter shall at the request of either Party be submitted to arbitration following the same provisions as are laid down in paragraph 1 of this Article, except that the arbitrator not appointed by either Party or by the arbitrators of the Parties shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Article XIII
General Provisions

1. This Agreement shall be subject to ratification by the Government, and shall come into force upon receipt by UNDP of notification from the Government of its ratification. Pending such ratification, the existing arrangements shall be followed by the Parties. It shall continue in force until terminated under paragraph 3 below. Upon the entry into force of this Agreement, it shall supersede existing Agreements concerning the provision of assistance to the Government out of UNDP resources and concerning the UNDP office in the country, and it shall apply to all assistance provided to the Government and to the UNDP office established in the country under the provisions of the Agreements now superseded.
 2. This Agreement may be modified by written agreement between the Parties hereto. Any relevant matter for which no provision is made in this Agreement shall be settled by the Parties in keeping with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the appropriate organs of the United Nations. Each Party shall give full and sympathetic consideration to any proposal advanced by the other Party under this paragraph.
 3. This Agreement may be terminated by either Party by written notice to the other and shall terminate sixty days after receipt of such notice.
- N. 11



4. The obligations assumed by the Parties under Articles IV (concerning project information) and VIII (concerning the use of assistance) hereof shall survive the expiration or termination of this Agreement. The obligations assumed by the Government under Articles IX (concerning privileges and immunities), X (concerning facilities for project execution) and XII (concerning settlement of disputes) hereof shall survive the expiration or termination of this Agreement to the extent necessary to permit early and orderly withdrawal of personnel, funds and property of the UNDP and of any Executing Agency, or of any persons performing services on their behalf under this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly appointed representatives of the United Nations Development Programme and of the Government, respectively, have on behalf of the Parties signed the present Agreement in the English language in two copies at New York City this 21st day of July 1977.

For the United Nations Development Programme:

Bradford Morse
Administrator

For the Government of the Philippines:

Narciso G. Reyes
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the Philippines
to the United Nations



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SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: PHILIPPINES

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s): By 2009, increased capacity of stakeholders to protect/enhance the quality of environment and sustainably manage natural resources

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s): Key stakeholders are better able to manage environment and natural resources, develop and use sustainable energy sources, cope with the impacts of environmental emergencies and maintain sustainable development.

Expected Output(s)/Annual Targets: Strengthening the capacities of key stakeholders in localities vulnerable to natural hazards to protect/enhance the quality of the environment and sustainably manage their natural resources as well as their capacities to prepare for and appropriately respond to natural disasters

Implementing Partner: OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE – NATIONAL DISASTER COORDINATING COUNCIL

Other partners: MINES AND GEOSCIENCES BUREAU (MGB); NATIONAL MAPPING AND RESOURCE INFORMATION AUTHORITY (NAMRIA); PHILIPPINE GEOPHYSICAL AND ASTRONOMICAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (PAGASA); PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE OF VOLCANOLOGY AND SEISMOLOGY (PHIVOLCS)

Programme Period: 2006-2010
Programme Component: Energy and Environment
Project Title: Hazards Mapping and Assessment for Effective Community Based Disaster Risk Management (READY)
Project ID: 00043955
Project Duration: July 2006-June 2010
Management Arrangement: NEX

Budget: US\$1,755,725
General Mgt Support Fee (8%): US\$152,672
Total Budget: US\$1,908,397
Co-financing:
▪ UNDP: US\$190,730
▪ JICA: US\$300,000
▪ PNRC: US\$ 1,120,000
Under Negotiation: US\$ 780,565

Executing Agency

Agreed by (Secretary, DND): Avelino J. Cruz Jr. *Avelino J. Cruz Jr.* Date:

Responsible Agencies (Heads of Agency):

Agreed by (MGB): Jeremias L. Dolino *Jeremias L. Dolino* Date:

Agreed by (NAMRIA): Diony Ventura *Diony Ventura* Date:

Agreed by (PAGASA): Prisco D. Nilo *Prisco D. Nilo* Date:

Agreed by (PHIVOLCS): Renato U. Solidum Jr. *Renato U. Solidum Jr.* Date:

UNDP *W. Noble*
Agreed by (Resident Representative): Nileema Noble Date: 21/6/06

Annex 6: QUALITY CRITERIA			
PROJECT: Hazards Mapping and Assessment for Effective Community Based Disaster Risk Management (READY)			
Award ID: 00044511			
OUTCOME	OUTPUT	QUALITY CRITERIA	INDICATOR
Outcome I: Multi-hazard identification and disaster risk assessment	Hazard maps and technical reports (source agency): 1. Earthquake-Induced Landslide Susceptibility Map (PHIVOLCS) 2. Rain-Induced Landslide Susceptibility Map (1:10 000 & 1:50 000 MGB) ¹ 3. Flood Susceptibility Map (1:10 000 PAGASA, 1:50 000 MGB) ² 4. Storm Surge Hazard Map (PAGASA) 5. Volcanic Hazards Map (PHIVOLCS) 6. Ground Rupture Hazards Map (PHIVOLCS) 7. Ground Shaking Hazards Map (PHIVOLCS) 8. Liquefaction Susceptibility Map (PHIVOLCS) 9. Tsunami Hazard Map (PHIVOLCS)	1. Hazard identification to be conducted using standardized methodologies, employing qualitative and quantitative methods and data (such as interviews, historical records and documentation, computer modeling techniques, field verifications and maps and aerial photographs available). 2. Standardized specifications of final output maps: ³ 2.1 All maps in digital format, registered to only one standard georeferenced topographic/planimetric map, using standard projection and fixed format. Technical standards for map generation must follow NAMRIA standards in order to attain criteria such as positional and attribute accuracy and logical consistency (see NAMRIA standards). 2.2 Final maps will be provincial (36" x X", (Paper Size: A0) where X" depends on maximum length of province), but political boundaries are not to limit the study area. Hazard mapping boundaries are to be determined by elements required in hazard mapping e.g. watershed/basin extent. 2.3 Provincial hazard maps are 1:50 000 scale maps. Municipal maps of 1:10 000 scale (Flood/Flashflood and Rain-Induced Landslide Susceptibility maps) to be produced for selected hazard prone sites and for which 1:10 000 base maps are available. Large-scale maps are to be utilized for disaster risk assessment and Community Based Early Warning Systems (CBEWS). 2.4 Standardized symbols, colors and categories are to be used to indicate required hazard elements, susceptibility	1. Hazard identification techniques and methodologies used to be presented to representatives of all agencies. Comments, suggestions and possible revision methods to be provided by participating agencies. 2. 2.1 Uniform georeferenced topographic / planimetric base maps provided by NAMRIA to be utilized by all agencies 2.2 <i>See Criteria 1-5 Indicators below</i> 2.3 <i>See Criteria 1-5 Indicators below</i> 2.4 Preliminary checklist for mapping agencies, including a list of standardized symbols and

¹ Rain-Induced Landslide Susceptibility and Flood Susceptibility Mapping on 1:50 000 scale is done by MGB under Philippine Government Funds.

² *Same as above.* When 1:10 000 base maps are not available for PAGASA to produce Flood Susceptibility Maps, MGB will conduct the flood hazard related IEC Activities (Outcome II).

³ Criteria and specifications for base maps are distinct from criteria set for hazard maps. NAMRIA Standards set the criteria for base map production.

		<p>and/or possible scenarios (eg. Standardized colors and categories used to identify areas of high, moderate or low susceptibility). A hazard buffer/danger zone is to be indicated whenever applicable.</p> <p>2.5 Maps must indicate geographic coordinates. For risk assessment and IEC purposes, Barangay boundaries will be indicated when available. If not, positions of risk elements and attributes (e.g. Barangay Halls, schools and hospitals) must be recorded using GPS. Roads must be indicated to serve as reference for users. Metadata must be included to reflect source, date and limitations of information</p> <p>2.6 Possible inaccuracies are to be stated, such as approximations of barangay and other political boundaries</p> <p>3. In cases where previous hazard maps exist, spot checks or field verifications must be carried out to check consistency with the agreed quality criteria and revised when necessary before they can be integrated into the new mapping effort.</p> <p>4. All maps must indicate the date of production and/or date of last revision.</p> <p>5. Output maps are to be delivered per Annual Work Plan (AWP) schedule to Project Management Office (PMO) in digital and printed copy.</p>	<p>colors as agreed upon.</p> <p><i>2.5 See Criteria 1-5 Indicators below</i></p> <p><i>2.6 See Criteria 1-5 Indicators below</i></p> <p>3. Existing hazard maps are to comply with the READY Project Standards and meet the quality criteria.</p> <p>4. <i>See Criteria 1-5 Indicators below</i></p> <p>5. <i>See Criteria 1-5 Indicators below</i></p> <hr/> <p>Criteria 1 – 5 Indicators</p> <p>i) All maps should undergo peer review and be approved by the CSCAND TWG Member agencies.</p> <p>ii) Maps presented during IEC Activities are still considered preliminary maps. Maps are to be evaluated by the Local Government Units (LGUs). Finalization of the maps will be done only after the IEC Activities and produced by NAMRIA only.</p>
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<p>Outcome II: Community-based disaster preparedness</p>	<p>Community Based Early Warning Systems (CBEWS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBEWS for floods established for selected sites • CBEWS for tsunami established for 20 coastal communities • Hazard signages installed in selected sites 	<p>CBEWS for Flood, Landslide and Tsunami:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased awareness of high risk areas on flood/landslide and tsunami 2. Network of most advantageous number of rain and water level gauges and signages installed based on hazard maps approved and/or indorsed by mandated agencies 3. Effective communication setup (local and international) designed, established and tested for data transmission and warning dissemination 4. Adequate training of observers and Local Government Units (LGUs) on monitoring, observation, transmission of data and dissemination of warnings and other information; and pilot testing/dry run (flood and rain-induced landslide) in the operation of the CBEWS and drills (tsunami) 5. Timely (issuing warning ahead), adequate (feedback from the client) and accurate (warning vs. actual occurrence) issuance of warnings based on established warning criteria; Evacuation procedures with emphasis to most vulnerable groups (elderly, children and women) 6. Continuous operation of the CBEWS and capability of the community to ensure continuous operation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Well-informed community of the evacuation sites. Evacuation areas well identified. 2. Network of monitoring stations installed as designed and made operational; Number of signages installed in high risk areas; and Operation Center (OC) (Barangay and Municipal) identified 3. Reports on data, warnings and other information received & transmitted warnings 4. Trained observers (LGUs and volunteers) who are capable of issuing warnings. Operation guidelines on CBEWS to be used as reference material for community/LGU, providing information on maintenance, observation and calibration of the EWS instruments. Assessment reports. 5. Post flood reports, news items, DCC reports; feedback from community through LGUs 6. Monthly observation reports submitted by the LGUs to the PDCC and the agency coordinating the operation of the CBEWS. Maintenance, annual inspection and calibration of instruments to be done by LGUs. MOA signed and executed with LGU resolution

	<p>Information, Education, Communication (IEC) activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IEC materials on disaster risk mitigation produced & disseminated to 27 provinces 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Type of printed information materials produced and disseminated: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 IEC material, such as posters and flyers, providing general information on different hazards; (1 flyer per hazard) 1.2 Hazard maps produced by the mapping group 2. Quality of printed materials: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Cost efficient and durable materials 3. Content of information materials produced: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Printed materials (e.g. posters and flyers) are to be uniform for all target areas and must provide relevant, sufficient and accurate information on hazards. 3.2 Site-specific hazard maps must reflect information relevant to the target area 4. Presentation of printed materials: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Language: Information materials on hazards originally in English language and translated in vernacular language 4.2 Design and layout with visual impact to promote their educational purpose 4.3 Number of materials printed and distributed should be adequate, distributed and displayed in strategic areas and public places 	<p>Criteria 1 – 4 Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Information materials to be evaluated by participating agencies prior to printing giving their comments and suggestions on the contents, quality and visual presentation of the materials to be printed. ii) Information materials must be approved by IEC Committee, reviewed by the CSCAND TWG and approved by the Project Manager prior to production.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IEC conducted for 27 provinces 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Program and Content Design of Seminars/Workshops held: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Program and content of seminars/workshops designed for specific target audience 	<p>Criteria 1 – 5 Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Program content / design must be discussed and agreed on by IEC Committee, reviewed by the CSCAND TWG and approved by the

		<p>1.2 All hazard maps will be discussed and explained by Resource Speakers in a simplified and comprehensible presentation designed for the target audience.</p> <p>1.3 Workshops are to orient the participants on correct usage of hazard maps</p> <p>1.4 Presentations must be brief and concise (not more than 20 minutes)</p> <p>1.5 Printed and digital copies of preliminary hazard maps will be turned over to the LGUs.</p> <p>2. Target Participants</p> <p>2.1 Profile of participants</p> <p>2.2 Target participants are to be well informed of seminar/workshop time and venue to achieve maximum attendance. Attendance of Provincial, Municipal and Barangay Officials is vital in order to involve them in Disaster Management.</p> <p>3. Resource Speakers</p> <p>3.1 Whenever possible, resource speakers must be able to present in the vernacular</p> <p>3.2 Resource Speakers must also act as facilitators and trainers</p> <p>4. Seminar/Workshop Venue</p> <p>4.1 Must be conducive to learning</p> <p>4.2 Accessible to most participants</p> <p>5. IEC activities to be conducted per AWP schedule</p>	<p>Project Manager</p> <p>ii) Dry runs of presentations to be conducted</p> <p>iii) Seminar Feedback / evaluation form to be accomplished by participants.</p> <p>iv) Evaluation forms on the preliminary hazard maps to be accomplished by the LGUs. Official maps will be delivered to the LGUs after they have been revised based on the comments received from the LGUs and finalized by NAMRIA.</p> <p>v) Comprehension gauge (pre & post tests for participants)</p> <p>vi) Seminar/Workshop proceedings or an output report to be produced after every IEC Activity conducted, evaluating whether the quality criteria was met and desired results achieved (e.g. percentage of attendees vs. the target and comprehension gauge results)</p>
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