

United Nations Development Programme

UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention & Recovery

UNDP Regional Centre Bangkok

- *Regional Programme on Capacity Building for Sustainable Recovery and Risk Reduction-*

Brief description

The Indian Ocean Tsunami disaster of 26 December 2004 was one of the most devastating natural disasters in recent history. Within minutes, almost 200,000 lives were lost, populations were displaced, livelihoods, homes, infrastructure were destroyed, setting back hard-earned development gains for decades. Four months after the tsunami event, the humanitarian assistance has moved to addressing medium recovery needs, thus preparing the grounds for long-term reconstruction and development. UNDP through its country offices and disaster reduction and recovery experts has provided swift assistance addressing - in support of national and local authorities - the humanitarian and recovery needs of the affected population. In addition to such in-country recovery programming, UNDP has received funds over USD 3.1 Mio under the Indian Ocean Flash Appeal for a regional tsunami recovery programme. This regional programme will be carried out under Direct Execution by the UNDP Regional Centre Bangkok with technical and advisory support from BCPR's out-posted advisors and the Disaster Reduction Unit in Geneva. In light of UNDP's sustained presence at the country level and good knowledge of the development and disaster risk context of affected countries, it has a clear comparative advantage to contribute to the harmonization of the efforts of other actors at the national, regional and international levels in the areas of information management, training and learning for recovery and risk reduction, and early warning systems at the local level.

SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: Regional

TO BE INSERTED

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s)¹:

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s)²:
(CP outcomes linked to the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

Expected Output(s)/Annual Targets³:

Implementing partner:
(designated institution/formerly executing entity)

Responsible parties:
(formerly implementing entities)

Programme Period: _____ Programme Component: _____ Project Title: _____ Project ID: _____ Project Duration: _____ Management Arrangement: _____
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Budget _____ General Management Support Fee _____ Total budget: _____ Allocated resources: _____ • Government _____ • Regular _____ • Other: _____ ○ Donor _____ ○ Donor _____ ○ Donor _____ • In kind contributions _____ Unfunded budget: _____
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Agreed by (Government): _____
 Agreed by (Implementing partner/Executing entity): _____
 Agreed by (UNDP): _____

¹ For global/regional projects, this is not required
² For global/regional projects, these are outcomes identified in GP/RP
³ For global/regional projects, these are outputs identified in GP/RP

7/4

Section I - Narrative

Part 1: Situation Analysis

The Indian Ocean Tsunami disaster of 26 December 2004 was one of the most devastating natural disasters in recent history, in both scale and complexity. One single event with significantly varied local manifestations, affected the coastal areas in a number of Asian and to a lesser extent African countries. The complex interplay of social, economic, political and environmental factors has demonstrated the differential nature of impacts in affected countries. Therefore, the recovery programming in each country will have to take into account these variations and address the unique needs of the affected communities, determined by each country's respective social, political, economic and governance context.

Whilst there are local and national level specificities, there are also commonalities in the nature of the tsunami's impacts and the needs of the affected communities across the affected region. The tsunami disaster has brought into focus similar vulnerabilities to natural hazards in countries of the region, and thus the need to address these through a common approach which will lead to greater coherence in recovery and risk reduction efforts at the national and regional levels. The regional programme at hand is envisaged to meet some of these common needs.

The scale of the tsunami disaster has evoked an unparalleled response from the international community. A large amount of financial and technical resources were made available and need to be absorbed at the local, national and regional levels. In most countries, however, governments - particularly at the local level - have never before managed a recovery (or development) programme of this magnitude and over such a short period of time. Thus, many reports from affected countries spoke of a low to medium absorptive capacity calling for the need to rapidly put in place systems that enhance capacities to manage different aspects of recovery over the next three to five years.

Apart from financial and technical resources, the aftermath of the tsunami also called to the scene many traditional as well as new humanitarian response and recovery actors working at all levels. Their awareness of the need for disaster risk reduction has never been higher and it is imperative that this awareness is appropriately harnessed for sustainable recovery and risk reduction. Therefore, UNDP will have to capitalize on its strengths when programming its recovery interventions at the national and regional levels by contributing to the harmonization of the entire range of efforts, to avoid duplication and endeavor to fill critical gaps.

As the international humanitarian response joins the local and national recovery initiatives, the needs of affected communities and consequently also of recovery managers on the ground continue to evolve rapidly as the recovery programs progress further. While it is possible to anticipate some of the emerging needs (based on past recovery and reconstruction programmes), it is important that programming is characterized by flexibility to meet unforeseen but critical needs.

In the aftermath of the tsunami a range of complex issues related to sustainable recovery in a range of sectors, as well risk reduction and early warning have come to the fore. A number of

these issues are being addressed through nationally and internationally driven “pilot” initiatives. However, the scale of the impacts of the tsunami as well as the existing disaster risk in the affected countries requires up-scaling of these efforts to achieve a more comprehensive coverage. UNDP’s comparative advantage lies in advocating and paving the way for more comprehensive coverage of sustainable recovery and risk reduction efforts by ensuring that certain minimum requirements are met across all affected and vulnerable areas.

With its sustained presence at the country level and good knowledge of the development and disaster risk context of affected countries, UNDP is uniquely positioned to support the countries’ recovery efforts and at the same time to contribute to the harmonization of the efforts of other actors at the national, regional and international levels.

In light of the above analysis, this regional programme will be guided by the following three criteria:

1. Focus on common areas of concern for recovery and risk reduction across the affected region.
2. Focus on UNDP’s areas of strength to complement and support the efforts of UNDP Country Offices in the affected countries.
3. Contribute to harmonization of ongoing recovery and risk reduction efforts at the national and regional level and promote comprehensive coverage across the region.

Based on UNDP’s comparative advantages, the regional programme’s intended outcome will be:

Strengthened post-tsunami recovery and disaster risk reduction efforts by building the capacities of local and national authorities, UNDP Country offices and UN Country Teams.

Three strategic areas of support have been identified for this regional programme to achieve its intended outcome, namely information management, training and learning; and Early Warning Systems. The proposed programme in all of these three areas represents a combination of support to country specific activities as well harmonization with the efforts of other actors at the national and regional level.

Part II: Strategy

Component 1: Information Management

Introduction:

The unprecedented response to the tsunami disaster has resulted in an equally unprecedented need for information to assist recovery efforts and thereby meet the needs of affected populations. Awareness of the need to reduce future disaster risk during recovery is high, yet the decision-making tools needed to facilitate the application of disaster information to guide recovery are often not available to the many actors involved in recovery programming. Activities under this objective will assist the harmonization, development (where necessary), and

application of appropriate information management tools to assist beneficiary tracking, multi-sector recovery coordination and risk information application efforts at the national level, and thereby facilitate information coordination for the tsunami recovery regionally. An essential aspect of these information management efforts will be to build the capacity of the UNDP Country Offices to manage information related to the exceptional volume of recovery activities taking place in their respective countries.

Outcome 1:

Improved information management systems for post-tsunami recovery and disaster reduction efforts.

Result 1.1: Recovery beneficiary tracking strengthened.

Recovery managers require regularly updated information on assistance delivered to the affected population to be able to monitor the status and the progress of ongoing recovery programmes. Based on this information, recovery strategies and implementation plans can be reviewed so they remain relevant and reflect recent changes in the context. The beneficiary tracking system also adds to transparency vis-à-vis the affected population and the donor community and complements the work UNDP is pursuing in consultation with the ADB towards setting up donor assistance databases for improved aid tracking. Currently, recovery beneficiary systems are still weak in most tsunami affected countries and the project will result in a strengthened capacity in this area. The developed systems could then be adapted and replicated by other interested government partners.

Beneficiaries: Local government, reconstruction managers, planning departments.

Target countries: India, Indonesia, Maldives, Sri Lanka

Key activities include:

- In consultation with government and non-government actors undertake assessment of information needs of reconstruction managers.
- Undertake selected review of ongoing information systems and databases on different aspects of recovery to build on.
- Develop design brief (what, who, location) for an appropriate information management system for beneficiary tracking.
- Establish partnerships between IT and development practitioners to strengthen/develop beneficiary tracking system.
- Conduct training of personnel.
- Prepare and disseminate periodic reports on beneficiary tracking for recovery managers.
- Conduct orientation workshop of beneficiary tracking system for recovery managers.

Result 1.2: Multi-sector coordination tools for recovery developed and adapted.

During recent months the need to maintain effective coordination beyond the immediate humanitarian assistance phase has been repeatedly highlighted. No single UN-Agency has a mandate for the coordination of recovery and reconstruction as this should be spearheaded by the governments of the countries concerned. Alone the unprecedented number of actors involved including government, UN agencies, bilateral donors, and NGOs, coupled with enormous

financial resource requirements for recovery and reconstruction call for easily applicable coordination tools. To strengthen the coordination of recovery initiatives across all affected sectors, the project will improve the availability and accessibility of up to date information on who is doing what and where.

Beneficiaries: Government, UN, national and international recovery actors, NGOs, INGOs, donors

Target countries: India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Thailand.

Key activities include:

- Prepare overview of existing coordination tools already used for recovery (international and national).
- Conduct workshop with users to identify how to address gaps through application of appropriate tools.
- If required adapt existing and/or develop new coordination tools and dissemination options.
- Identify host agency and provide training on usage of tools and information collection methods.
- Assist the host agency with the production of updates on activities/programmes/actors and test the appropriateness of these reports with users.
- Hand-over information tool for coordination to host agency.
- Monitor and provide technical assistance as required.

Result 1.3: Increased capacity for analyzing disaster trends and their application in decision-making.

Lack of data and regular reports on existing and emerging patterns of disaster risk, has been a major constraint for effective recovery management, policy and programme decisions in the aftermath of the tsunami. UNDP with the support of LARED (Network for Social Studies on Disaster Prevention in Latin America) has adapted and implemented an existing methodology called DesInventar, to help build systematic disaster inventories in Asia. These inventories capture time-series, local-level impacts of disaster events (specially small and medium scale disasters) and help map trends in emerging disaster risks and in making policy, program design and resource allocation decisions to manage those risks. This methodology adopts a user friendly and economically viable disaster inventory software to both capture disaster loss data and analyze it through visual tools like maps and graphs. UNDP/BCPR has already introduced this concept in India and Sri Lanka and as a result of this programme will continue building and institutionalizing the inventories within relevant government departments. Disaster loss inventories will also be introduced and established in Indonesia, Maldives and Thailand.

Beneficiaries: Government, UN, national and international recovery actors, NGOs, INGOs, donors.

Target countries: India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Thailand.

Key activities include:

- Prepare overview of existing coordination tools already used for recovery (international and

national).

- Conduct workshop with users to identify how to address gaps through application of appropriate tools.
- If required adapt existing and/or develop new coordination tools and dissemination options.
- Identify host agency and provide training on usage of tools and information collection methods.
- Assist the host agency with the production of updates on activities/programmes/actors and test the appropriateness of these reports with users.
- Hand-over information tool for coordination to host agency.
- Monitor and provide technical assistance as required.

Result 1.4: UNDP in-house recovery coordination function strengthened.

In the aftermath of natural disasters UNDP country offices, supported by BCPR, have usually been the prime actors assisting affected countries through technical advice or limited financial resources. Whilst this is in principle also the case following the Indian-Ocean tsunami, the extent of the tsunami impact also called for other parts of UNDP to provide much needed support in the areas of programming, resource mobilization and operations/management etc. This has highlighted the need to strengthen the in-house recovery coordination through comprehensive overviews and analysis of the interventions spearheaded by various UNDP Bureaux, such as RBAP, BDP, RBAS, BCPR, and of course UNDP offices in affected countries. The overviews are expected to increase transparency of the recovery activities of UNDP and will also include information about major programmes and support provided by other UN Agencies, bilateral donors and NGOs.

Beneficiaries: UNDP, Governments, donors.

Target countries: India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Indonesia, Thailand

Key activities include:

- Collate information on status and progress of UNDP recovery initiatives on an ongoing basis.
- Prepare regular overviews and analysis of the initiatives of other stakeholders initiatives.
- Based on the collated information, prepare regular updates for the broad dissemination within UNDP, government and non-government agencies, and donors.

Component II: Learning and Training
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Introduction

The post-tsunami recovery programmes in all the affected countries require human resources with specific skills and expertise to manage all aspects of the design and implementation of recovery efforts. Training curricula, tools and materials and institutional mechanisms for delivery of learning services also need to be identified and/or enhanced. Such resources and expertise may not be readily available or in place within the current functioning of the government departments and agencies.

This component will initiate a wide range of activities designed to address the current gaps and more long-term needs for more systematic and readily available opportunities for training in pre and post-disaster recovery and risk reduction. The needs of two broad target audiences will be addressed in this component: UN Country Offices and Teams, UNDP personnel, and host country nationals.

Outcome 2:

Learning tools and initiatives available to the region for building post-disaster recovery and disaster risk management capacity.

Result 2.1: Initiated a programme to train specialists for surge capacity for early recovery and risk reduction.

This result specifically addresses the need to have a cadre of trained recovery specialists available to the UN system for surge capacity for transition recovery. Those to be trained will include UN personnel, UN Volunteers, consultants and host country nationals. This initiative will be launched as part of this programme with the intent that it will become a standing activity to ensure that the surge talent pool is continuously available.

Beneficiaries: UN, government, consultants.

Target countries: Tsunami and non-tsunami affected countries in Asia.

Key activities include:

- Develop curricula to train post-disaster recovery specialists for regional surge capacity.
- Identify supplemental learning materials to be developed in support of 1.1, i.e. trainers training, refresher training for regional recovery specialists.
- Conduct one regional level pilot course to train up to 30 regional personnel (consultants, UNVs, UN disaster focal points, regional and national actors) from tsunami and non-tsunami countries to provide surge capacity for post-disaster recovery.

Result 2.2: Assisted UNDP country offices and RBAP increase their understanding of disaster risk management and to use tools for this purpose.

This result will provide the opportunity for UNDP disaster focal points from the affected countries to come together to exchange lessons learned and how they are being applied. Additionally, through this objective UNDP staff will have the opportunity to further refine their knowledge and skills to effectively incorporate disaster risk concerns and issues into their ongoing work. The objective will also address the need to start to organize more regular workshops and meetings for UNDP personnel for their disaster related work.

Beneficiaries: UNDP

Target countries: India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Indonesia, Thailand

Key activities include:

- Develop curricula for a workshop for UNDP covering lessons learned, contingency planning, and disaster risk management.

- Conduct a regional workshop for UNDP country offices, RBAP on disaster risk management including how to use contingency planning and recovery guidelines.
- Identify how to link this capacity building activity into other regional UNDP forums or meetings, or how to offer this workshop on a more regular basis.

Result 2.3: Assisted UNDP and RBAP develop contingency & recovery plans.

The mandate of many of the UN agencies calls for the development of contingency plans. OCHA has the lead role for supporting the Resident Coordinators and the UN Country Teams to develop an inter-agency contingency plan. The experience gained by UNDP in the tsunami at the national and regional level has highlighted the need for and benefits of developing contingency & recovery plans for the UNDP offices in the more disaster prone countries. This objective will help address this need by adapting contingency planning templates to UNDP's context and needs and through training and technical assistance to country offices and to RBAP to develop plans that will address key hazards in the countries, i.e. earthquakes, floods, bird flu and will help identify roles and responsibilities of different actors and at different levels in the UNDP system.

Beneficiaries: UNDP

Target countries: India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Indonesia, Thailand

Key activities include:

- Meeting to discuss/review UNDP roles and responsibilities at the country, regional and headquarters level, including BCPR, for disaster response and recovery and to develop a strategy for contingency planning for the Asia region.
- Modify OCHA and IASC materials and templates for UNCT contingency planning training to include risk oriented post-disaster recovery.
- Develop guidelines for UNDP offices for contingency planning. As part of 2.2. introduce planning concepts and templates.
- With BCPR RAs devise an in-country follow-up strategy for finalizing, updating/revising and testing UNDP contingency plans.

Result 2.4: RR/RCs, Agency Heads and DRR's met regionally on post-disaster recovery and risk reduction.

With the opening of a regional office in Bangkok, OCHA has embarked upon a multi-pronged, multi-country strategy for UNCT support for preparedness for response. Their programme of activities includes a number of initiatives to raise awareness within the UN family on emergency response tools and services and promoting regional cooperation within the UN and with countries of the region. OCHA and BCPR intend to collaborate on many of these activities that also lend themselves to support from the UN Disaster Management Training Programme. The activities under this objective directly relate to OCHA's workplan and its collaboration with BCPR.

Beneficiaries: UNCTs.

Target countries: India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Indonesia, Thailand

Key activities include:

- Meetings with OCHA and BCPR to further define areas for collaboration and how the UN DMTP can assist.
- Development of recovery and risk reduction sessions and materials for OCHA's training for UNDP Resident Reps and Deputy Res Reps, and for regional OCHA sponsored DMT meetings in Bangkok at least two times a year for countries that recurrently face disasters.

Result 2.5: Common priorities for learning and training on post-disaster recovery and risk reduction identified and implemented.

This objective relates to the need in the region to build capacity for disaster risk management, how to plan and manage post-disaster recovery and how to mainstream disasters with development. This objective also directly relates to the work of the Hyogo Framework for Action for disaster risk reduction and to the need for a more coherent and coordinated approach to learning and capacity building in the region to reduce duplication of effort or overlap, and to increase opportunities for exchange, networking and collaboration. This objective will focus on convening a broad group of stakeholders from both the tsunami and non-tsunami affected countries to take stock of what resources are currently available to build disaster risk reduction capacity, and to identify the critical priority areas for action and how to address them. The meeting will result in an agreed to framework and plan for the future for addressing capacity building needs for this purpose, linked to the five priorities for action in the Hyogo Framework. Follow-up support and resources for this purpose will be available to support the implementation of the recommended actions.

Beneficiaries: Government, NGOs, donors, regional organisations, academic institutions

Target countries: Tsunami and non-tsunami affected countries in Asia.

Key activities include:

- Review current regional initiatives in support of the Hyogo Framework for Action.
- Stocktaking on key capacity building resources for post-disaster recovery and for disaster risk management.
- One planning meeting to define the focus and participants for a regional level, three-day stakeholder meeting to identify priorities for post-tsunami learning and training - disaster recovery and risk reduction.
- One regional level stakeholder planning meeting focused on defining priorities for action for the future for recovery and reduction training.
- Follow-up support and technical assistance.

Result 2.6: Recovery actors trained in recovery and risk reduction through on-going development activities.

In 2004 BCPR, in collaboration with WHO and ADPC developed a training course on disasters and development. This objective relates to the need to build the capacity of those currently working on post-tsunami recovery activities so they can effectively integrate risk reduction measures and approaches into their ongoing work. The course materials will be further tested in two countries, India and Maldives, towards finalizing the course and making it more available for further use and distribution, to UNDP as well as national institutions.

Beneficiaries: Government, NGOs.

Target countries: India, Maldives.

Key activities include:

- Workshop to review the BCPR/WHO training materials to identify how the materials need to be further adapted to incorporate recovery and risk reduction and to develop a course delivery strategy.
- Develop/revise course materials.
- Organize and conduct the courses in Maldives and in India to further test and revise the materials.
- Disseminate materials to relevant institutions and UNDP for further training.

Component III: Early Warning

Introduction

The high death toll due to the lack of warning available to tsunami victims has highlighted the need to develop effective early warning systems (EWS). The development of EWS, like other post-tsunami activities, has received an exceptional amount of attention and resources. This has involved a wide range of stakeholders at the international, regional, and national levels, as well as organizations working to support local level recovery and disaster reduction efforts. UNDP as the UN's development agency and leader of the UN Country Team assumes an important complementary function in the area of EWS strengthening in view of the lead roles taken by UNESCO and others. UNDP is in the position to facilitate stakeholder involvement towards the development of a coherent, end-to-end EWS that has both broad spatial coverage and a broad multi-hazard focus to reduce risk both for future tsunamis and for more frequent natural hazard events. Part of this harmonization will involve the compilation (or development) of multi-hazard risk assessments to provide a comprehensive risk pattern to guide EWS implementation. Efforts will also support the application of risk assessments to both EWS and recovery program implementation. In addition to harmonizing and ensuring broad coverage of the many post-tsunami pilot efforts, this project will also begin to establish a policy dialogue so that appropriate standards for end-to-end early warning systems are developed, implemented and institutionalized at the national level. These local and national level support activities will also be designed to integrate with regional and international early warning system development efforts.

Outcome 3:

Enhanced the effectiveness and coherence of multi-hazard, end-to-end early warning systems at the local level.

Result 3.1: Strengthened the coherence of stakeholders' efforts for end-to-end EWS at the local level.

The programme will produce regular overviews of ongoing initiatives to strengthen multi-hazard, end-to-end early warning. As there are many actors engaged or interested in engaging in early warning and disaster reduction activities at the local level, this effort will seek to harmonize the

efforts of these stakeholders. This will be achieved by fostering the exchange of information among EWS stakeholders. UNDP will provide these regularly with opportunities to discuss their approaches taken, experiences gained and progress towards establishing the end-to-end EWS. Thus, gaps, challenges and constraints can be identified and jointly addressed. This will result in greater coherence of ongoing EWS programmes and ultimately in a strengthened and more sustainable EWS.

Beneficiaries: UN, government, EWS actors, regional EW centre

Target countries: India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Indonesia, Thailand

Key activities include:

- Map stakeholders and their activities involved in early warning activities (government, non-government, regional and international).
- Conduct workshop to assess ongoing initiatives in the context of an end-to-end EWS to identify gaps, weakness and opportunities.
- Identify specific capacity building needs for EWS entities and support mechanisms and resources.
- Organize jointly with EWS focal point regular cross-sector meetings to discuss progress, gaps, needs, support mechanisms.
- Identify EWS focal point to periodically update EWS stakeholder and activity map.

Result 3.2: Comprehensive multi-hazard risk patterns developed in support of local level EWS.

In the post-tsunami recovery and reconstruction phase, numerous risk assessments have been commissioned for various hazards, often covering different geographic locations. With the aim of developing comprehensive multi-hazard risk patterns, UNDP will focus its efforts under this result on systematizing these assessments. This will include the comparative analysis of assessment methods and approaches. Gaps in existing assessments can thus be located and subsequently addressed by stakeholders. The activity will result in the identification of opportunities for the establishment and institutionalization of a system of comprehensive multi-hazard risk assessment that is supported and owned by in-country actors at national, sub-national and local levels.

Beneficiaries: National and local government, DMOs, EWS actors, NGOs

Target countries: India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Thailand

Key activities include:

- Carry out an overview of past, ongoing and planned hazard and risk assessments in the tsunami affected areas (including existing information resources available with different sectors relevant for multi-hazard risk assessment).
- Comparative analysis of assessment scope, methodologies, results, approaches, application.
- Organize a seminar for stakeholders involved in various hazard and risk assessment initiatives to identify opportunities for establishing a system of comprehensive multi-hazard risk assessment.
- Produce web-based preliminary overview of multi-hazard risk patterns and recommend steps how this could be further improved and updated.

Result 3.3: Risk assessment results applied in recovery and EWS development.

Risk assessment results have to find their way into the decision-making processes of policy makers, planners and implementing bodies at all levels. Only then can recovery, reconstruction and ultimately development efforts be carried out in such a way that they incorporate risk reduction measures and thus reduce vulnerabilities and future losses from disasters. In order to support this, the programme will organize targeted briefing and training events for selected recovery/development stakeholders and assist these with the preparation of planning documents based on risk assessment results.

Beneficiaries: Local and national governments, civil society

Target countries: India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Thailand, Indonesia

Key activities include:

- Briefing event for high-level policy and decision-makers.
- National and sub-national workshops for multi-sector stakeholders (managers, technicians, planners).
- Provide technical assistance to stakeholders to apply risk assessment results into planning and programming.
- Present approach and findings at upcoming regional EWS meetings.

Result 3.4: Policy dialogue initiated on the incorporation of EWS in legal frameworks, regulation policies and institutional responsibilities.

The technical assistance provided by the international community for the establishment and strengthening of EWS must be coupled with policy dialogue to insure that EWS is appropriately incorporated in legal frameworks, policies, regulations, and institutional responsibilities. Only this will ensure the long-term sustainability of the new/strengthened systems that are supported through post-tsunami recovery programmes. Given the relatively short duration of this regional programme, it will result in governments identifying viable opportunities for the review of legislation, policy and roles and responsibilities from an early warning perspective. Provisions will be made that these opportunities, will be followed-up beyond the lifetime of the programme's through UNDP's ongoing development portfolio.

Beneficiaries: National governments.

Target countries: India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Thailand

Key activities:

- Prepare for each affected country a profile of the existing institutional and legislative system (ILS) for disaster risk management.
- Participatory review of the ILS in the context of its appropriateness for EWS.
- Identify jointly with authorities & civil society at national and sub-national opportunities for improving the ILS from an early warning perspective.

Part III. Management Arrangements

This regional programme will be carried out under Direct Execution (DEX) by UNDP in partnership with regional, sub-regional and national organizations and networks. Overall project management and co-ordination will be undertaken by the UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok (RCB). Technical guidance for the overall programme will be provided by the two Regional Disaster Reduction Advisors of BCPR's Disaster Reduction Unit based in the RCB and New Delhi, the Disaster Management Training Programme (DMTP) and the Disaster Reduction Unit (DRU) in Geneva.

The programme implementation team is responsible for the implementation of the programme components including work planning, financial management, preparation of sub-contracts with partner organisations and institutions, contracting consultants as necessary, and monitoring and reporting. The team will be composed of (see TORs attached in Annex):

- Regional Programme Coordinator
- Regional Information Systems Specialist
- Regional Information Officer
- Regional Training Specialist
- Regional Risk Reduction Specialist
- United Nations Volunteers (3)

The Disaster Reduction Focal Points and National Recovery Advisors in UNDP country offices involved in UNDP's national recovery programmes will act as in-country focal points for this regional programme. The support team can be augmented by regional and national expertise as appropriate. The project will endeavor to establish close working relationships with other UN agencies and regional entities as appropriate.

Preparing and updating work plans will be undertaken on a three monthly basis in review meetings held between the RCB, the DRU in Geneva and the two RDRAs. A Programme Steering Committee consisting of the Programme Implementation Team, RCB, DRU Geneva, RDRAs, chaired by the Team Leader, DRU, Geneva, will be established. Other UN organs with similar programme objectives, such as UNOCHA, the ISDR Secretariat, or UN-ESCAP, may also be co-opted on to the committee.

Part IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

The Total Work Plan in section three will be considered indicative at the time of PRODOC signature. The programme team in close consultation with UNDP country offices and partners will be responsible for developing detailed three-monthly implementation plans. Programme progress reports will also be prepared at least once every three months. Due to the high visibility of tsunami recovery operations it may be necessary to prepare more regular progress reports for the dissemination to government partners and the international community. The Programme Steering Committee will meet at least once every three months, if necessary telephonically, to discuss and approve work plans and progress reports.

Progress monitoring will be carried out on an on-going basis and is the responsibility of the programme implementation team, under the supervision of the Regional Programme Coordinator. The participation of beneficiaries in the assessment of progress and results is strongly recommended. Workshop and training events can provide opportunities to discuss programme progress.

A programme termination report (narrative and financial report) summarizing and evaluating the main outputs, results and outcomes of the programme will be prepared and must be submitted latest three months after programme finalization.

Part V. Legal Context

The RCB, with the support of the DRU in Geneva, will carry out the project under the normal legal framework of Direct Execution.

Section II - Results and Resources Framework

<p>Intended Outcome: Strengthened post-tsunami recovery and disaster risk reduction efforts by building the capacities of local and national authorities, UNDP Country offices and UN Country Teams.</p>			
<p>Applicable MYFF Service Line: Service Line 4.5 Natural Disaster Reduction</p>			
<p>Applicable Strategic Areas of Support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SAS1: Increased Capacity for Risk Reduction ▪ SAS 2: Risk Reduction Integrated into Development 			
<p>Partnership Strategy: <i>NDNC</i> [To be inserted]</p>			
<p>Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): 0004664 Capacity building for sustainable recovery and risk reduction in tsunami affected communities</p>			
<p>Outcome 1: Information Management Improved information management systems for post-tsunami recovery and disaster reduction efforts.</p>			
Intended Outputs	Output Targets	Indicative Activities	Responsible Parties
<p>1.1 Recovery beneficiary tracking strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular reports on the implementation status of the recovery programme. ▪ Information on assistance delivered to affected population. ▪ Improved/updated recovery implementation plans. 	<p>1.1.1 In consultation with government and non-government actors undertake assessment of information needs of reconstruction managers.</p> <p>1.1.2 Undertake selected review of ongoing information systems and databases on different aspects of recovery to build on.</p> <p>1.1.3 Develop design brief (what, who, location) for an appropriate information management system for beneficiary tracking.</p> <p>1.1.4 Establish partnerships between IT and development practitioners to strengthen/develop beneficiary tracking system.</p> <p>1.1.5 Conduct training of personnel.</p> <p>1.1.6 Prepare and disseminate periodic reports on beneficiary tracking for recovery managers.</p> <p>1.1.7 Conduct orientation workshop of beneficiary tracking system for recovery managers.</p>	<p>UNDP National, local authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional Information Systems Specialist ▪ National Information Systems Experts (6 months) ▪ National Recovery, Development, Programming Specialist (4 months) ▪ Assessment Survey ▪ Training Workshop ▪ Orientation Workshop ▪ Software Development/Upgradation

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Intended Outputs	Targets/Indicators	Indicative Activities	Responsible Parties	Inputs
<p>1.2 Multi-sector coordination tools for recovery developed and adapted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Updated information on who is doing what and where is available and accessible by recovery actors. 	<p>1.2.1 Prepare overview of existing coordination tools already used for recovery (international and national).</p> <p>1.2.2 Conduct workshop with users to identify how to address gaps through application of appropriate tools.</p> <p>1.2.3 If required adapt existing and/or develop new coordination tools and dissemination options.</p> <p>1.2.4 Identify host agency and provide training on usage of tools and information collection methods.</p> <p>1.2.5 Assist the host agency with the production of updates on activities/programmes/actors and test the appropriateness of these reports with users.</p> <p>1.2.6 Hand-over information tool for coordination to host agency.</p> <p>1.2.7 Monitor and provide technical assistance as required.</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNVs (2 per country for 6 months) ▪ National Recovery, Development, Programming Specialist (2 months) ▪ Survey/Analysis ▪ Workshop ▪ Training
<p>1.3 Increased capacity for analyzing disaster trends and their application in decision-making.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A pool of experts in place with ability to maintain inventories. ▪ Disaster losses inventories established within relevant government departments. ▪ Regular reports on disaster trends produced and applied for decision-making. 	<p>1.3.1 Conduct orientation workshop on methodologies for systematic disaster loss inventories for operators, policy people and managers.</p> <p>1.3.2 Conduct training on ICT tool for inventories.</p> <p>1.3.3 Identify appropriate institutional and design collaborative arrangements for hand-over.</p> <p>1.3.3 Collect historic research and analysis of data sources on past disaster losses.</p> <p>1.3.4 Build historical database for past 20 years.</p> <p>1.3.5 Produce analysis on disaster trends and share these with policy and decision-makers.</p> <p>1.3.6 Brief policy and decision-makers on the possible applications of the inventory.</p>	<p>La Red National authorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNVs (2 per country for 6 months) ▪ International Consultant (3 months) ▪ Workshop ▪ Training ▪ Software adaptation ▪ Historic research

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Intended Outputs	Targets/Indicators	Indicative Activities	Responsible Parties	Inputs
<p>1.4 UNDP in-house recovery coordination function strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comprehensive picture and analysis of UNDP post-tsunami interventions. ▪ Greater transparency. 	<p>1.4.1 Collate information on status and progress of UNDP recovery initiatives on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>1.4.2 Prepare regular overviews and analysis of the initiatives of other stakeholders initiatives.</p> <p>1.4.3 Based on the collated information, prepare regular updates for the broad dissemination within UNDP, government and non-government agencies, and donors.</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional Information Officer
<p>Outcome 2: Learning and Framing Learning tools and initiatives available to the region for building post-disaster recovery and disaster risk management capacity.</p>				
<p>2.1 Cadre of 30 trained regional recovery specialists available for rapid deployment for early recovery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme concept developed for recovery surge capacity. ▪ Training curricula and materials developed. ▪ Pool of regional specialists trained and available for rapid deployment for early recovery. 	<p>2.1.1 Meetings with IRP and recovery specialists to develop programme concept for surge capacity.</p> <p>2.1.2 Develop curricula for search capacity building.</p> <p>2.1.3 Asia participation in Caribbean Pilot workshop.</p> <p>2.1.4 Regional training workshop for recover specialists.</p>	<p>DMTP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional Training Specialist ▪ Materials Production Specialist (Geneva-based) ▪ International recovery training consultant (4 months) ▪ Meetings ▪ UNDAC and DMTP approach/training guidelines ▪ Participation of Caribbean and Asia recovery specialists ▪ Regional training workshop

Intended Outputs	Targets/Indicators	Indicative Activities	Responsible Parties	Inputs
<p>2.2 Integrated contingency & recovery plans developed for five UNDP Country Offices, RCB, and BCPR.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BCPR strategy paper for UNDP contingency planning prepared. ▪ Training curricula and materials developed. ▪ 25-30 UNDP personnel (CO, RCB, BCPR) able to develop, maintain and use contingency plans. 	<p>2.2.1 Internal review and discussions on contingency planning within UNDP.</p> <p>2.2.2 Carry out regional needs assessment.</p> <p>2.2.3 Conduct regional CP workshop</p> <p>2.2.4 Conduct workshops for each CO, RCB and BCPR to develop and test contingency plans.</p> <p>2.2.5 Provide follow-up support.</p>	<p>DMTP</p> <p>UNDP COS</p> <p>RCB</p> <p>BCPR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RDRAs ▪ IASC and OCHA contingency planning guidelines ▪ DMTP contingency planning module
<p>2.3 Increased capacity of the UN System for disaster response and recovery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training curricula and materials developed. ▪ 30 DMT members trained in recovery/disaster risk management. ▪ Selected DRRs trained in recovery/disaster risk management. ▪ UNDP - OCHA agreement for UNDMT enhancement. 	<p>2.3.1 Design a joint UNDP-OCHA training concept on emergency, recovery and risk management for UNCTs.</p> <p>2.3.2 Regional training workshops.</p> <p>2.3.3 UNDP - OCHA - DMTP agreement on future UNDMT training.</p> <p>2.3.4 Modify CP training so that it is presented in the context of a broader risk management framework.</p>	<p>DMTP</p> <p>OCHA</p> <p>UNCTs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RDRAs ▪ Training workshops (2) ▪ Caribbean cluster workshop results. ▪ Caribbean BCPR-OCHA contingency planning materials and results.
<p>2.4 Disaster risk reduction framework for training and learning developed and adopted by regional stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Needs assessment formulated for regional and national priorities for recovery training and learning. 	<p>2.4.1 Regional planning meeting to determine focus, scope and participants.</p> <p>2.4.2 Regional capacity and needs assessment meeting (identification of specific needs, actions, strategies and resources) and report.</p> <p>2.4.3 Programming and budgeting of training priorities.</p>	<p>DMTP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ International 'Future Search' consultants (1 month) ▪ Regional 'Future Search' consultants (2 for 1 month each) ▪ Admin support ▪ Meetings

Intended Outputs	Targets/Indicators	Indicative Activities	Responsible Parties	Inputs
<p>2.5 National authorities trained on recovery and risk reduction in the broader context of development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training materials on 'disaster recovery' / 'disasters and developed' adapted in two tsunami affected countries. 	<p>2.5.1 Review of in-country training on disaster recovery, disasters and development.</p> <p>2.5.2 Review of in-country institutions for potential partnerships.</p> <p>2.5.3 Adaptation of training curricula to the national context and groups to be trained.</p> <p>2.5.4 In-country workshops and further tailoring of tools and materials.</p> <p>2.5.5 Technical assistance to national institutions to be able to offer the training.</p>	<p>DMTP</p> <p>ADPC</p> <p>National authorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP/WHO training curriculum ▪ Workshops
<p>Outcome 3: Early Warning Systems Enhanced the effectiveness and coherence of multi-hazard, end-to-end early warning systems at the local level.</p>				
<p>3.1 Strengthened the coherence of stakeholders' efforts for end-to-end EWS at the local level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular overview prepared of ongoing initiatives focussing on end-to-end EWS. ▪ EWS stakeholders exchange regularly to discuss approaches, experiences and progress towards establishing end-to-end EWS. ▪ Specific opportunities identified for strengthening sustainable end-to-end EWS. 	<p>3.1.1 Map stakeholders and their activities involved in early warning activities (government, non-government, regional and international).</p> <p>3.1.2 Conduct workshop to assess ongoing initiatives in the context of an end-to-end EWS to identify gaps, weakness and opportunities.</p> <p>3.1.3 Identify specific capacity building needs for EWS entities and support mechanisms and resources.</p> <p>3.1.4 Organize jointly with EWS focal point regular cross-sector meetings to discuss progress, gaps, needs, support mechanisms.</p> <p>3.1.5 Identify EWS focal point to periodically update EWS stakeholder and activity map.</p>	<p>UNDP COs</p> <p>National EWS focal point</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional Risk Reduction Specialist ▪ National/International consultants (2 months per country) ▪ Workshop ▪ Technical assistance for national EWS focal point.

Intended Outputs	Targets/Indicators	Indicative Activities	Responsible Parties	Inputs
<p>3.2 Comprehensive multi-hazard risk patterns developed in support of local level EWS.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved picture of multi-hazard risk patterns. ▪ Identification of gaps in existing assessments. ▪ Comparative analysis of assessment methods and approaches. 	<p>3.2.1 Carry out an overview of past, ongoing and planned hazard and risk assessments in the tsunami affected areas (including existing information resources available with different sectors relevant for multi-hazard risk assessment).</p> <p>3.2.2 Comparative analysis of assessment scope, methodologies, results, approaches, application.</p> <p>3.2.3 Organize a seminar for stakeholders involved in various hazard and risk assessment initiatives to identify opportunities for establishing a system of comprehensive multi-hazard risk assessment.</p> <p>3.2.4 Produce web-based preliminary overview of multi-hazard risk patterns and recommend steps how this could be further improved and updated.</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National/International consultant (6 months per country) ▪ Seminar ▪ Web-based risk patterns ▪ Data
<p>3.3 Risk assessment results applied in recovery and EWS development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exchange and application of risk assessment results. ▪ Planning documents prepared based on risk assessment results. 	<p>3.3.1 Briefing event for high-level policy and decision-makers.</p> <p>3.3.2 National and sub-national workshops for multi-sector stakeholders (managers, technicians, planners).</p> <p>3.3.3 Provide technical assistance to stakeholders to apply risk assessment results into planning and programming.</p> <p>3.3.4 Present approach and findings at upcoming regional EWS meetings.</p>	<p>UNDP National authorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workshops ▪ Regional Travel
<p>3.4 Policy dialogue initiated on the incorporation of EWS in legal frameworks, regulation policies and institutional responsibilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opportunities identified by government for improving legislation, policy and institutional responsibilities from an early warning perspective. 	<p>3.4.1 Prepare for each affected country a profile of the existing institutional and legislative system (ILS) for disaster risk management.</p> <p>3.4.2 Participatory review of the ILS in the context of its appropriateness for EWS.</p> <p>3.4.3 Identify jointly with authorities & civil society at national and sub-national opportunities for improving the ILS from an early warning perspective.</p>	<p>UNDP COs National authorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultant (6 months) ▪ Workshops (2 in each country)

