UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PROJECT DOCUMENT
CHINA

Project Title: Risk & Resilience Innovation Project
Project Number: 00097097
Implementing Partner: China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchange
Executing Entity: School of Social Development And Public Policy, Beijing Normal University
Collaborating Agency: Shenzhen One Foundation
Start Date: Sept 2016   **End Date:** December 2018   **PAC Meeting date:** 14 April 2016

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Brief Description

The changing climate and rapidly growing exposure to disaster risks is likely to set back development progress of countries and communities with a potential to undermine their resilience. UNDP perceives disasters as a fundamental threat to development and promotes a holistic approach to reduce climate and disaster risks based on the notion that development can only be made sustainable if it is risk-informed. The Government of China and UNDP have accumulated a considerable body of expertise and lessons learned in the area of risk management. Building upon the existing capacities and resources, UNDP China has taken lead in several risk reduction and resilience building initiatives and furthered partnerships in identifying knowledge and expertise that can be shared between disaster risks, climate change and development as well as overcoming the institutional barriers to facilitate integration of policy research, network construction, capacity building and public education in the area of disaster risk management.

Corresponding to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030), the Risk & Resilience Innovation Project takes a comprehensive and transformative view aiming at:
- More competent and well-resourced individuals and civil society with increased awareness and collective problem-solving capability in DRR and disaster response;
- More diversified partnerships and effective coordination in reducing disaster risks, responding to disasters and building resilience.

Specifically, the project will facilitate an education base, an innovation lab and multi-sectoral networks to enhance the mobility of information, technologies and public resources in risk governance and resilience building. Engaging decision makers, academia, private sectors, civil society and communities, the project, through multiple communication channels for knowledge sharing and mutual learning, will leverage global resources to foster innovation and international cooperation with an ultimate goal on resilience building and sustainable development.

Contributing Outcome: UNDAF/CPD 2016-2020 Outcome 2: More people enjoy a cleaner, healthier environment as a result of improved environmental protection and sustainable green growth. Indicative Outputs: 1) DRR and safety education and advocacy targeted at the general public with a special focus on youth; 2) Multi-sectoral collaboration and knowledge sharing platform built on disaster risk resilience and governance; 3) Professional capacity strengthened in the field of DRR and humanitarian aid.	**Total resources required:**		**USD 1,996,108[1]**
	Total resources allocated:		USD 1,996,108
		UNDP TRAC:	50,000
		Parallel One Foundation	1,497,006
		Save the Children	299,401
		Narada Foundation	149,701
		Government In-Kind	Chengdu Youth Palace
	Unfunded:		-

Agreed by (signatures):

China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchange (CICETE)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	School of Social Development And Public Policy, Beijing Normal University (BNU)
Print Name:	Print Name:	Print Name:
Date:	Date:	Date:

I.   DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The changing climate and rapidly growing exposure to disaster risks is likely to set back development progress of countries and communities with a potential to undermine their resilience. Natural disasters, public safety accidents and public health incidents are increasingly impeding on social and economic development. According to the World Disaster Report 2014, the number of people affected by natural disasters from 2004 to 2013 totalled about 2 billion[2]. And the economic losses from disasters are reaching an average of US$250 billion to US$300 billion each year. Meanwhile, climate change is altering the frequency, intensity, extent, duration and timing of some extreme weather and climate events and damaging livelihoods of hundreds of millions of people[3]. The fact that disasters have a disproportionate impact on low income population and vulnerable groups has been highlighted over past decades.

China is vulnerable to climate change and prone to disasters, which annually affect over 300 million people and cause a 1 to 2 percent drop in GDP.[4] Some 95 percent of the 10 million poorest people in China live in ecologically-fragile zones and are most adversely affected by disasters.[5] The costs of disasters in terms of life and property losses are aggravated by the lack of public awareness and professional capacity in disaster risk reduction and preparedness as well as appropriate emergency response measures.

Experience, most recently in Nepal following the earthquake in 2015, has revealed a number of challenges in transferring DRM practices and methodologies to different national contexts. The Chinese NGOs have gained massive experience responding to emergency situations in China over the years but have very limited international experience coordinating with local and international relief forces in responding to disasters. There are increasing demands for more innovative, adaptive and affordable technologies as well as coordination models with interactive and transformative ways of mutual learning and sharing among countries.

UNDP perceives disasters as a fundamental threat to development and promotes a holistic approach to reduce climate and disaster risks based on the notion that development can only be made sustainable if it is risk-informed. While China has made large infrastructure investments and has been highly effective in disaster response, the complexity of risks and exposure to disasters evolve. China's field experience in DRM domestically and globally has made it realize the needs for an integrated approach by which development solutions should be risk informed, in collaboration with wider stakeholders and through South-South Cooperation. Currently, investment in disaster risk management, particularly within cross-disciplinary sectors, is still very limited. There is no systematic approach in mobilizing government and social resources to build operable links between diverse stakeholders. Specific efforts will be required to ensure that China's investments in infrastructures as well as capacity building – both domestic and international - are risk-informed and contribute to building resilience.

II.   STRATEGY

Risk reduction and building resilience to disasters has been widely regarded as the key to reducing losses from disasters, as indicated in the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)*.[6] The Sendai Framework with its seven targets and four priorities for action marks the first major agreement of the post-2015 development agenda and recognizes the needs to embed resilience building into development frameworks. Accordingly, UNDP has announced a '5-10-50' global flagship initiative to support countries and communities to deliver better risk-informed development, and target a minimum of 50 countries over 10 years, across five thematic areas: i) risk awareness and early warning, ii) risk-governance and mainstreaming, iii) preparedness, iv) resilient recovery, and v) local/urban risk reduction.

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[2] World Disaster Report 2014, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
[3] Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
[4] Brief on the Natural Disaster-Induced Losses in China, Ministry of Civil Affairs, 2010; Review and Prospects of China's 25 year Comprehensive Disaster Reduction, 2015.
[5] Presentation on Disaster Impact to Poor Areas in China, IPRCC, 2011.
[6] The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by 168 Member States of the United Nations at the 3rd World Disaster Reduction Conference in Japan, March 2015.

For UNDP, fostering resilience is a transformative process of strengthening the capacity of individuals, communities and governments to anticipate, prevent, recover from and transform after disasters. It not only relates to the system's ability or DRM professionals' capacity, but also a wider range of individuals and cross-disciplinary sectors' engagement, to act proactively when faced with a variety of situations of risks. Such ability depends on the availability of key enabling factors including practical knowledge and skills, material resources, leadership, a responsive system of governance, and coherent national and international support underpinned by effective multi-stakeholder coordination.
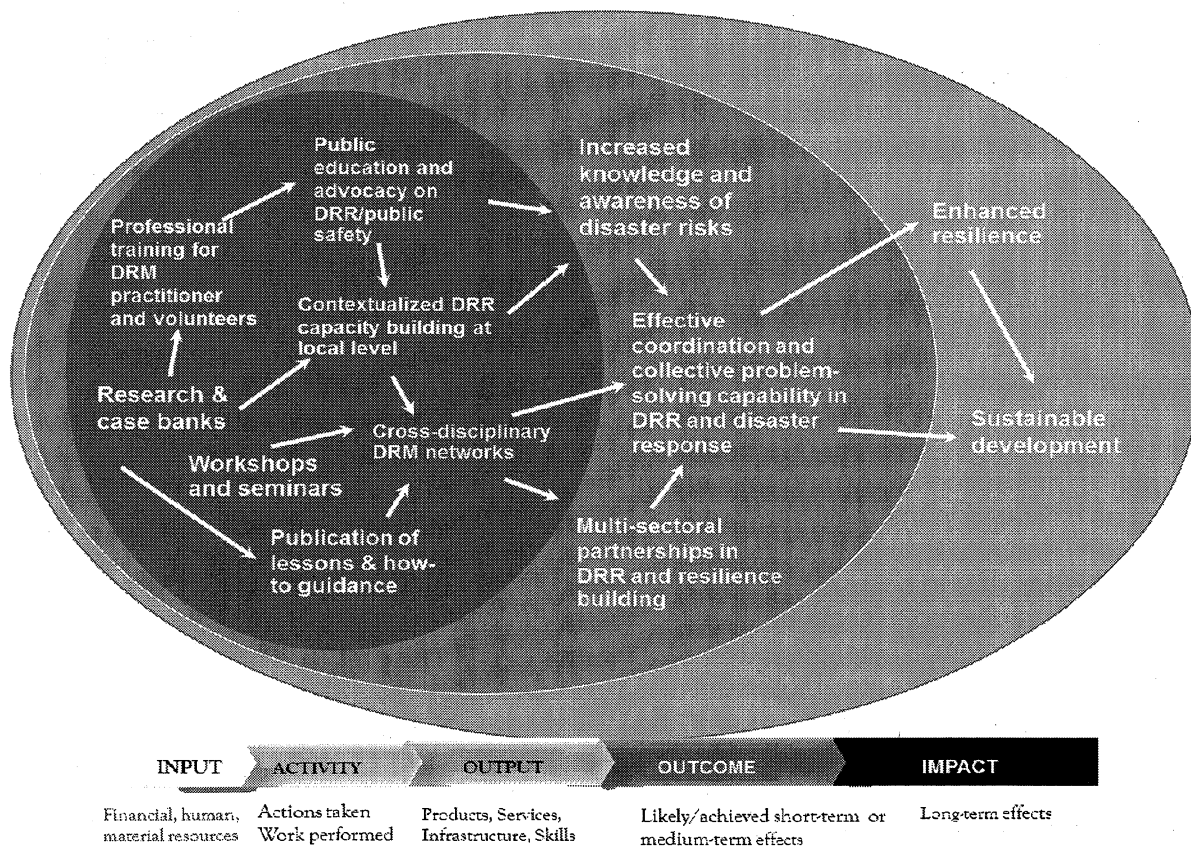
Based on this notion of resilience and guided by the above set of assumptions, the Risk & Resilience Innovation Project adopts a risk-informed and resilience-oriented approach in verifying the theory of change. Corresponding to the Sendai Framework, the project takes a comprehensive and transformative view in developing capacities for enhanced resilience aiming at the key changes below:
*   More competent and well-resourced individuals and civil society with increased awareness and collective problem-solving capability in DRR and disaster response;
*   More diversified partnerships and effective coordination in reducing disaster risks, responding to disasters and building resilience.

Specifically, UNDP China with project partners will jointly establish and facilitate an education base, an innovation lab and multi-sectoral networks to enhance the mobility of information, technologies and public resources in risk governance and resilience building.

Building upon the existing capacities and resources, the project will engage decision makers, academia, private sectors, civil society and communities to foster innovation towards the theory of change. Gender equality is mainstreamed across all levels of project activities especially around capacity building and education areas. Efforts here will also assist with ways to engage general public, especially youth on DRR advocacy and education. Through multiple communication channels for knowledge sharing and mutual learning, the project with its networks is expected to leverage global resources with an ultimate goal on resilience building and sustainable development.

The Theory of Change diagram below envisages the key changes that the project leads to:

INPUT	ACTIVITY	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	IMPACT
Financial, human, material resources	Actions taken Work performed	Products, Services, Infrastructure, Skills	Likely/achieved short-term or medium-term effects	Long-term effects

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III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

The overall project objective is to strengthen multi-sectoral collaboration and knowledge sharing on disaster resilience. UNDP and the project partners will establish a needs-based risk management platform including an education base and an innovation lab synthesizing the experience of China and Belt and Road countries with sustainable communication channels for mutual learning and knowledge exchange.

Specifically, the project works towards the theory of change through three outputs with indicative activities stated below:

- Output 1: DRR and safety education and advocacy targeted at the general public with a special focus on youth:
  1) Establish Risk & Resilience Innovation Project Chengdu Base;
  2) Provide professional training for staff and volunteers at the education and experience center of the Chengdu Base;
  3) Facilitate participatory education and advocacy activities for learning and awareness raising among youth.

- Output 2: Multi-sectoral collaboration and knowledge sharing platform built on disaster risk resilience and governance:
  1) Establish Risk & Resilience Innovation Project Lab;
  2) Research on CSO participation and coordination mechanism in disaster relief/emergency response & capacity building on CSO learning network;
  3) Case study and seminars on community-level DRR pilot projects;
  4) Build Risk & Resilience Innovation Case Bank:
     - International cases / best practices on risk governance (examples of Bangladesh, Nepal, Malawi, etc.);
     - Domestic cases / best practices on risk governance;
     - Comparative cases studies.

- Output 3: Professional capacity strengthened in the field of DRR and humanitarian aid:
  1) Needs assessment on DRR professional capacity building in China;
  2) Adapt and contextualize international DRR education tools based on local needs;
  3) Provide professional training to disaster management practitioners including international humanitarian assistance core courses, concepts, principles, standards and operation.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

Main inputs required to deliver the envisaged key changes include:

- Financial resource
The project has successfully mobilised a total of USD 1,996,108 for the current scale of the project as indicated in the multi-year work plan. The partnership with Governments, foundations and academia with demand-driven focus in resource mobilization is an innovative approach to ensure sustainability and scalability of the project.
The project is expected to scale up after the first phase and will incorporate Special Innovation Funds for Disaster Risk Governance (future resource mobilisation) to support DRM innovation and research globally.

- Human resource
The project features an innovation lab which serves as a think tank and a case bank for DRM knowledge sharing and mutual learning. Technical expertise on research, communications,

facilitation as well as event coordination capacity are crucial for the successful implementation and sustainability of the project.

- Material resource:
The partnership with One Foundation and local government provides in-kind support to the renovation of the Chengdu Youth Activity Center of the Chengdu Youth Palace which will turn into future operation of the Risk & Resilience Innovation Project Base in Chengdu.

Partnerships

This project conveys the strategic significance of scaling up existing collaboration with governments, academia and civil society organizations (CSOs) for robust resource mobilisation and network building. The listed partners below will not only provide financial or in-kind support to the project, but also mobilise its resources and technical capacity to the development, implementation, review and follow-ups of relevant project activities.

CICETE
CICETE is appointed by the Ministry of Commerce as the coordinating agency and implementing partner of UNDP's projects in China. It has over 30 years' experience of managing UNDP's projects, and has organized and implemented over 900 projects successfully in development areas. CICETE will be responsible for project implementation and coordination between UNDP and relevant Chinese govermental agencies and partners, and   work together with UNDP to ensure overall project oversight and quality assurance.

UNDP
UNDP is recognized as a relevant and effective coordinating point to leverage resources and ensure demand-driven planning and overall project oversight. UNDP will also support high-level events and flagship knowledge products for policy-level outputs. Where needed, UNDP China will also coordinate with concerned UNDP global and regional units, as well as Country Offices of collaborating countries to ensure needs-based collaboration, advocacy and successful implementation of the project.

Beijing Normal University (BNU)
BNU is a top university in China and takes the leading position domestically in the fields of disaster risk reduction, social development and emergency management. It is one of the most influential universities in the field of risk management and has been the strategic and programmatic partner of UNDP China for many years. The University also fits well as the host for daily operations of the secretariat of the project and the Lab. In additional, BNU will provide technical support to activity development and implementation.

Shenzhen One Foundation
Shenzhen One Foundation is one of the first private charitable fundraising organizations in China. It covers three main working areas: i) disaster relief, ii) children's welfare and iii) training of public welfare professionals. One of its focus is to address the needs of affected populations in a timely manner in responding to major disasters, providing relief to the affected areas and reducing the impact of disasters and influence. In this project, One Foundation provides financial and technical support to Output 1 and Output 2.

Chengdu Youth Palace / local government
It is strategically important for UNDP to enhance partnerships with local governments in China. Disaster Risk Management is one of the key working areas of both UNDP and Chengdu City Government. Both have built and maintained long-standing bilateral relationships in post-disaster recovery, emergency response as well as disaster risk reduction. In this project, the Chengdu City Government has noted the in-kind contribution to host the Risk & Resilience Innovation Project Base in Chengdu. Chengdu Youth Palace will facilitate the staff and volunteer training and support project related events at the Chengdu Base.

<u>Save the Children</u>
Save the Children is an INGO that promotes children's rights, provides relief and helps support children in developing countries. It has responded to 21 emergencies in China, meeting children's immediate needs, keeping children safe and equipping them with the skills dealing with emergency situations. It takes proactive measures to aid schools and communities in minimising risks, and encourage children to lead risk identification exercises. Save the Children provides financial and technical support to Output 2 and Output 3.

<u>Narada Foundation</u>
Narada Foundation is a private foundation which acts as a supplier of funds and resources in the public welfare industry chain. The Foundation participated in the post-disaster reconstruction through financing, promoting and serving the civil societies to make sure professional, long-term, and localizing performances. In this project, Narada Foundation provides financial and technical support to output 2.

Risks and Assumptions

Risk Type	Description	Mitigation Measures	Status
Physical /environmental	The project site in Chengdu is prone to earthquakes which could affect the project implementation.	In consultation with implementing partners in preparation and operation of preparedness and response plan. Field investigation on proper disaster preparedness measures will applied where needed.	To be factored into program formulation and monitored via regular meetings.
Institutional	Coordination could be challenging under parallel financing given difference institutional systems and various capacities of project partners.	Day-to-day project management will be handled by the PMO. UNDP and CICETE will work together to ensure overall project oversight and quality assurance. Where needed, meetings will be arranged to facilitate communications for smooth progress of the project.	To be factored into program formulation and monitored via regular meetings.
Financial	Adequate funding for sustainability and scaling-up of the project	Specific needs and allocation of funding will be discussed annually depending availability and confirmation upon mutual agreement between UNDP and project partners.	To be factored into project implementation and monitored via regular meetings.

Stakeholder Engagement

The project targets at multiple stakeholders including DRM practitioners, CSOs, academia, local government and general public. The theory of change specifically addresses the needs of intended beneficiaries of the project and the cumulative results that the project leads towards. Risks and assumptions as well as social and environmental screening measures with stakeholders are well considered during the project formulation. Target groups will be engaged in the design, implementation and review of the project components through

participatory approach including formal and informal consultations, workshops and exchange activities.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

South-South Cooperation is a key element of the project. As it is a relatively new effort with gaps in institutional and cultural knowledge and global good practice, most Chinese organizations are engaged in ad-hoc collaborations in the framework of provision of technologies and infrastructure, but this does not always take place in DRR coordination and capacity building.

The project aims to strengthen multi-sectoral collaboration and knowledge sharing across countries on disaster risk governance. The knowledge sharing platform and case bank to be built under the project will feature international cooperation and south-south exchange synthesizing the experience of China and other countries esp. Belt and Road countries with sustainable channels for mutual learning and knowledge exchange.

Knowledge
Knowledge sharing and mutual learning is the highlight of the project. The project is expected to develop contextualized DRR education tools, professional DRM training package as well as a sustainable DRM case bank collecting case studies and best practices globally for both research and field application. Through multiple communication channels and networks, the project will ensure knowledge and lessons learned generated are disseminated and reaching beneficiaries and other potential stakeholders.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The partnership with Governments, foundations and academia with demand-driven focus in project design and resource mobilization is an innovative approach to ensure sustainability and scalability of the project. The project is expected to scale up after the first phase and will incorporate Special Innovation Funds for Disaster Risk Governance (future resource mobilisation) to support DRM innovation and research globally.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness
The Government of China and UNDP have both accumulated a considerable body of expertise and lessons learned in the area of risk management. China is an active player in regional cooperation on disaster risk reduction and has been the driving force behind disaster reduction and relief cooperation in regional and global initiatives; UNDP China has taken lead in several risk reduction and resilience building initiatives and furthered partnerships in identifying knowledge and expertise that can be shared between disaster risks, climate change and development as well as overcoming the institutional barriers to facilitate integration of policy research, network and capacity building as well as public education in the area of disaster risk management.

The project will make full use of existing capacity with available financial, human and material resources to ensure value-for-money and cost-effectiveness of the project. Given the relatively short period, it will be more efficient and effective to build upon existing platforms that are already operating or suitable for modifications (i.e. BNU as the project lab secretariat and Chengdu Youth Activity Center as the project base). Joint operations with parallel financing modality will be adapted leveraging different partners core capacities to improve efficiency and effectiveness. Where needed, UNDP China will coordinate with concerned UNDP global and regional units, as well as Country Offices of collaborating countries to ensure needs-based collaboration, advocacy and successful implementation of the project.

Project Management

This project is nationally executed (NEX), in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between UNDP and the Government of China, and in this regard the China International Centre for Economic & Technical Exchanges (CICETE) is the Implementing Partner (IP). School of Social Development And Public Policy, Beijing Normal University is the executing entity and Shenzhen One Foundation is the parallel fund provider and BNU's collaborating agency.

To facilitate and intensify the cooperation between UNDP and China in project level in line with Chinese government new development strategy, UNDP and CICETE have agreed to start piloting a new methodology of 'parallel financing' from 2015 in a letter on 6th February 2015 followed by a meeting on 12th March 2015.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be formulated and co-chaired by UNDP and CICETE, and joined by Beijing Normal University, Shenzhen One Foundation and other governmental and non-governmental collaborators as invited by both UNDP and CICETE. PSC will be responsible for key decision-making on project trend, partnership, collaborative and implementing strategies, review and approve annual work plan (AWP) and annual progress review (APR), etc. The PSC will be held at least once a year.

The project will use parallel financing modality and the project management regulations references to the *Amendment for Parallel Financing to NEX Manual*. Day-to-day funds management for project activities including financial management and annual audits will be handled by the Project Management Office (PMO) located in and hosted by School of Social Development And Public Policy, Beijing Normal University (BNU). School of Social Development and Public Policy, BNU, as executing entity, will account to UNDP and CICETE on the attainment of project objectives and expected outputs.

The executing entity will be responsible for the screening and justifying of qualified collaborating partner and fund provider, in accordance with relevant China's law and rules, and inquiry of candidate partner's qualification at relevant line ministry or governmental agencies if necessary, and recommendation to the PSC for its approval. The executing entity will be responsible for relevant coordination at working level with the collaborating agencies in accordance with project document, and China's relevant laws, rules and regulation. The day-to-day administration of the project will be directly in accordance with the details outlined in the project document and annual work plan. UNDP and CICETE will work together to ensure overall project oversight and quality assurance, including an independent evaluation focusing on project outcome and achievement.

The executing entity will be taking full responsibility for parallel fund management, including but not limited to mobilization, allocation, delivery and utilization, record, internal monitor and independent audit. The executing entity shall take full measures including internal investigation, monitoring, independent audit and etc to ensure safety, effectiveness and efficiency of parallel fund. At request of UNDP and CICETE, The executing entity will be responsible for presenting relevant evidence that parallel fund is allocated and delivered in accordance with project document and annual work plan.

UNDP and CICETE's monitoring and evaluation will focus on attained project outputs and results rather than parallel fund. Such M & E will not release the executing entity from its responsibility and duty for parallel fund management.

UNDP's audit will only focus on the approved project budget from TRAC source and corresponding activities. It's executing entity and its collaborative partner(s)'s obligation to set up well-operating internal monitoring routines including anti-corruption rules, independent audit for the parallel fund management.

Under any circumstance, UNDP and CICETE shall not be involved into any inquiry, dispute, lawsuit and etc. relevant to or caused by parallel fund.

Given the scope and complexity of the project, UNDP and CICETE will collectively charge a minimum fee of 8% of the total amount of the project budget. The project management fee will be charged annually based on approved annual work plan in accordance to the multi-year budget in the Project Document.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:
More people enjoy a cleaner, healthier environment as a result of improved environmental protection and sustainable green growth.

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: N/A

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: 5.4 Preparedness systems in place to effectively address the consequences of and response to natural hazards (e.g. geo-physical and climate related) and man-made crisis at all levels of government and community

Project title and Atlas Project Number: 00097097 Risk & Resilience Innovation Project

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)				DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	2016	2017	2018	FINAL	
Output 1 DRR and safety education and advocacy targeted at the general public with a special focus on youth	1.1 Number of people trained by participatory DRR and safety education (disaggregated data to be provided wherever possible: direct and indirect beneficiaries from the Risk & Resilience Innovation Project – disaggregated by programme type, gender & age)	*Project report, feedback surveys, Chengdu Youth Palace*	0	2015	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	*Feedback surveys, logs*
	1.2 Extent to which youth have easy access to useful DRR and safety information	*Project report, monitoring report, project evaluation*	Very partially	2015	Moderately	Moderately	Largely	Largely	*Feedback surveys, evaluation interview*
Output 2 Multi-sectoral collaboration and knowledge sharing platform built on disaster risk resilience and governance	2.1 Number of effective partnerships established on multi-sectoral collaboration on DRR and disaster response	*Project report, project evaluation*	0	2015	1	2	3	3	*Project report, project evaluation*
	2.2 Number of knowledge sharing activities through the project and networks	*Project report*	0	2015	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	*Project report, project evaluation*

2.3 Number of research products compiled and shared with targeted users including academia, practitioners, enterprise CSR, decision makers, etc.	*Project report, Research publications, Project evaluation*	0	*2015*	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	*Project report, project evaluations*
Output 3 Professional capacity strengthened in the field of DRR and humanitarian aid.	**3.1** Number of professional training tools developed and tailored for Chinese DRM professionals	*Project report, Project evaluation*	0	*2015*	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	*Evaluation interviews, feedback survey*
	3.2 Number of people with enhanced professional capacity in DRM (disaggregated data to be provided wherever possible: direct and indirect beneficiaries from the Risk & Resilience Innovation Project – disaggregated by programme type, gender & age)	*Project report, Project evaluation*	0	*2015*	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	*Project report, evaluation interviews*

VI.   MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.		
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Since this project adopts the parallel funding model, UNDP will only be responsible for the audit on the TRAC fund provided by UNDP, which is $50,000 (Fifty Thousand Dollars). Audits of the TRAC funded provided by UNDP will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.		
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.		
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by		

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		the project board and used to make course corrections.
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually) Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.

Evaluation Plan[7]

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
e.g., Project Final Review (TBD)						

[7] Optional, if needed

All anticipated programmatic and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, need to be identified, estimated and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output(s). This includes activities that directly support the project, such as communication, human resources, procurement, finance, audit, policy advisory, quality assurance, reporting, management, etc. All services which are directly related to the project need to be disclosed transparently in the project document.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year (USD)			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET (USD)		
		2016	2017	2018		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1 DRR/safety education and advocacy targeted at the general public with a special focus on youth	1.1 Establish Risk & Resilience Innovation Project Chengdu Base;				Chengdu Youth Palace; One Foundation; UNDP; CICETE	TRAC	In kind	In kind
	1.2 Provide professional training for staff and volunteers at the education and experience center of the Chengdu Base;		105,132	45,260		Parallel		150,392
	1.3 Facilitate participatory education and advocacy activities for learning and awareness raising among youth.							
	MONITORING	4,000	6,000	2,000		TRAC	Travel, personnel cost	12,000
	Sub-Total for Output 1							**162,392**
Output 2 Multi-sectoral collaboration and knowledge sharing platform built on disaster risk resilience and governance	2.1 Establish Risk & Resilience Innovation Project Lab;	6,594			BNU; One Foundation; Save the Children; CICETE; UNDP	Parallel		6,594
		10,000				TRAC		10,000

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[8] Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32
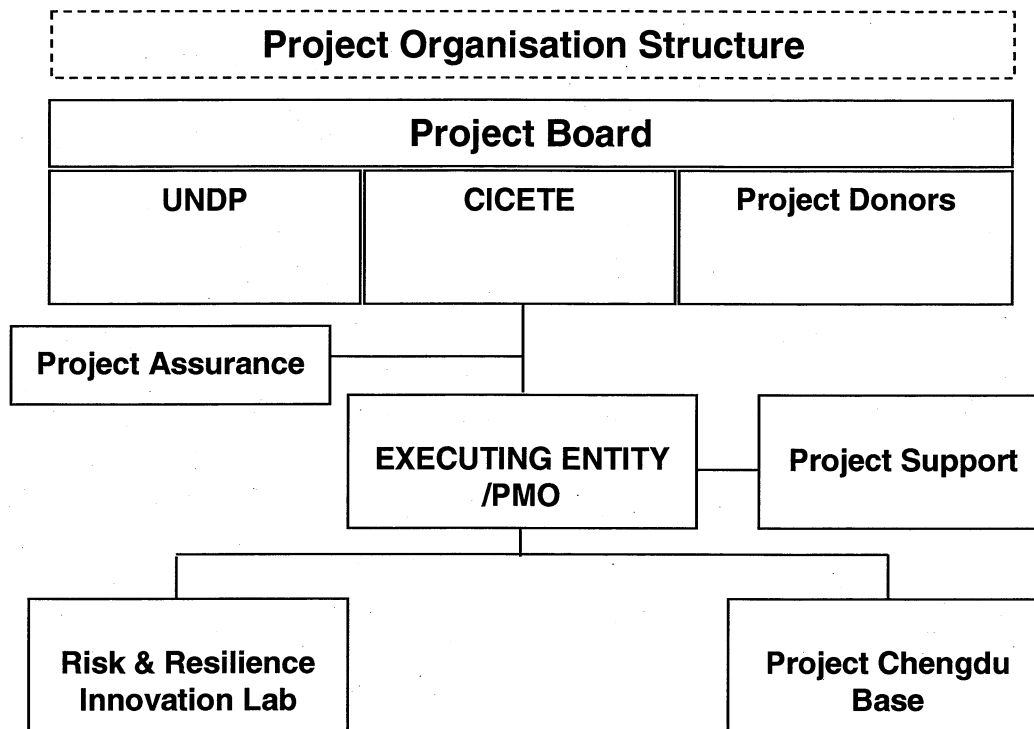
[9] Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

[10] Workplan as above shown is incorporated with parts funded by parallel and TRAC, differing from the one in UNDP and CICETE's financial system which shall be taken as the single reference for financial management and audit by UNDP and CICETE.

Activity				Partners	Source	Total
2.2 Research on CSO participation and coordination mechanism in disaster relief/emergency response & capacity building on CSO learning network;	322,407	322,407	202,554	BNU; One Foundation; Save the Children; CICETE; UNDP	Parallel	847,368
2.3 Case study and seminars on community-level DRR pilot projects;	344,880	150,128		BNU; One Foundation; CICETE; UNDP	Parallel	495,008
2.4 Build Risk & Resilience Innovation Case Bank:	45,260	45,260	49,144	BNU;	Parallel	139,644
- International cases / best practices on risk governance (examples of Bangladesh, Nepal, Malawi, etc.); - Domestic cases / best practices on risk governance; - Comparative cases.	5,000	5,000		Narada Foundation; CICETE; UNDP	TRAC	10,000
MONITORING	4,000	4,000	2,000		TRAC	10,000 (Travel, personnel cost)
Sub-Total for Output 2						**1,518,634**
Output 3 Professional capacity strengthened in the field of DRR and humanitarian aid.						
3.1 Needs assessment on DRR professional capacity building in China;	37,769	67,731			Parallel	105,500
3.2 Adapt and contextualize international DRR education tools based on local needs;	22,788	15,297			Parallel	38,085
3.3 Provide professional training to disaster management practitioners including international humanitarian assistance core courses, concepts, principles, standards and operation.	7,807			BNU; Save the Children; CICETE; UNDP	Parallel	7,807
MONITORING	4,000	4,000			TRAC	8,000 (Travel)
Sub-Total for Output 3						**159,392**
Service Fee (UNDP)					DPC	77,845
Service Fee (CICETE)					DPC	77,845
TOTAL [11]						**1,996,108**

[11] The total amount in USD is subject to the changes of the exchange rate between USD and CNY; the exchange rate used is 1 USD=6.668 CNY according to UN rate taking effect in September 1st 2016.

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

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Project Organisation Structure
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Project Board		
UNDP	**CICETE**	**Project Donors**

Project Assurance

EXECUTING ENTITY /PMO

Project Support

Risk & Resilience Innovation Lab

Project Chengdu Base

The project will use parallel funding approach, which means that day-to-day funds management for project activities including financial management and annual audits will be handled by the Project Management Office (PMO) located in and hosted by School of Social Development And Public Policy, BNU and Chengdu Youth Palace. The day-to-day administration of the project will be directly in accordance with the details outlined in the project document and annual work plan.

IX. LEGAL CONTEXT AND RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Legal Context:

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Chins and UNDP, signed on (29TH June, 1979). All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

2. Risk Management

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
   a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under/further to this Project Document.

4. Consistent with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

5. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

X.   ANNEXES

1. **Project Quality Assurance Report**

2. **Social and Environmental Screening Template** [English][French][Spanish], including
    additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant.
    *(NOTE: The SES Screening is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only
    and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings,
    conferences, preparation of communication materials, strengthening capacities of partners to
    participate in international negotiations and conferences, partnership coordination and management
    of networks, or global/regional projects with no country level activities).*

3. **Risk Analysis**. Use the standard Risk Log template. Please refer to the Deliverable
    Description of the Risk Log for instructions