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Preparedness for Resilient Recovery Project

Angola, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Niger & Rwanda

PROGRESS REPORT
October 2015-June 2016

Cover page picture: flood-affected women building model disaster resilient houses in safe locality - Rwanda, April 2016

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Background – Project Objectives, Implementation Arrangements and complementary initiatives

UNDP is implementing a global initiative to strengthen capacity for resilient recovery in disaster-prone countries. The final objectives are that countries: a) reduce the additional social and economic consequences of disasters due to poorly managed recovery processes; b) avoid increasing risk of future disasters; and c) restore the path to development with enhanced resilience by “building back better.”

The Government of Japan is providing funds to support this initiative in five African countries specifically - Angola, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Niger and Rwanda - through the regional project “Preparedness for Resilient Recovery”. The project duration is two years (September 2014 - August 2016) with a total budget of USD 2 million.

At country level, the project implementation is spearheaded by respective UNDP Country Offices (COs) in close collaboration with governmental counterparts (Disaster Risk Management authorities being the lead focal points). The UNDP Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Cluster at HQ level provides strategic guidance to ensure consistency with UNDP’s global approach to preparedness for recovery. The Regional Service Centre for Africa (RSC- Dakar Liaison Office) is in charge of overall project coordination and provision of technical support to the targeted countries.

The project builds on associated UNDP endeavours in the area of post-disaster recovery. These include the capacity building tools developed by UNDP at global level– particularly the training packages on the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)¹ and on “Preparedness for Recovery” (pre-DRP). These two packages are being used by project Country teams to deliver on strategic training agendas aiming to equip government civil servants and United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) with harmonized recovery tools and procedures.

The project also complements the project “Building Capacity for Post Disaster Recovery”, implemented by UNDP with financial support from the Government of Luxembourg in Burkina Faso, Niger, and Cabo Verde. This project similarly aims at building national and local capacities in the use of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) methodology and at enhancing preparedness for recovery. Funding from the Government of Japan has allowed to expand the scope of activities in these countries and to extend support to two other countries, Angola and Rwanda.

Summary of progress to date

This section provides a summary of the main progress by project output that has been achieved since the project inception. A detailed description of the progress achieved against the approved Results and Resource Framework (RRF) can be found in Annex 1 and a more comprehensive overview of the project achievements in the “Detailed progress report” section. This section reports only on Output 1 and Output 3 since activities under Output 2 are still ongoing and have not yet produced concrete results - a justification for this is provided in the next section.

Output 1: *Knowledge products on pre-disaster planning and preparedness for resilient recovery compiled and disseminated worldwide, utilized in target countries to establish a culture of prevention.*

- Global PDNA training package finalized in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese and pilot-testing in all five countries at national and local-levels;
- The finalization of the Global “Preparedness for Recovery (Pre-DRP)” training package in English, French and Portuguese and pilot-testing in all five countries at national and local-levels;
- Steps by Step guidelines on “designing recovery frameworks” prepared and distributed to project countries;

¹ The PDNA training package has been developed by the UN System under the coordination of UNDP, the World Bank and the EU as part of the “Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) Roll-Out Project (2013–2015)”. This initiative, financed by the EU with counterpart funding from UNDP, aims to support high risk countries to develop capacities to conduct assessments and on such basis develop a recovery plan.

Output 3: Target countries conducted pre-disaster planning and developed policies, institutional frameworks, arrangements, and mechanisms to better address disaster recovery.

- **All countries:** 850 people trained on PDNA and Preparedness for Disaster Recovery among all five project countries;

- **Angola:** Recovery Plan for a flood-affected Province (2015) prepared;

- **Burkina Faso:** i. DRR and recovery capacity assessment exercise conducted and, on such basis, 2016-2020 Action Plan to reinforce capacities developed;

- **Cabo Verde:** i. PDNA conducted after the Fogo volcano eruption; ii. urban risks assessment undertaken in 3 municipalities (still ongoing);

- **Niger:** i. comprehensive analysis of post-disaster recovery undertaken to guide the development of a National Recovery Framework in Niger; ii. creation of 35 local Vulnerability Monitoring Observatories and Community Structures for Early Warning and Response; iii. training of over 250 local actors on collection, monitoring and transmission of risks/ vulnerability data in Niger.

Rwanda: i. National Recovery Strategy for Rwanda finalised (pending Government's approval); ii. - Resilient housing construction guidelines finalized and piloted through the construction of 16 disaster-resilient model houses through cash-for-work approach.

Rationale for a no-cost extension and fast-tracking strategy

The project implementation is overall sustaining a steady pace, supported by well-established in-country teams as well as dedicated support at regional level and guidance from HQ. However, despite a good number of key results achieved to date, the project has also suffered from a series of delays in the implementation of country-level activities; these delays are at the basis of this no-cost extension request.

- **Angola & Rwanda:** in both countries natural hazard-induced crisis have required national Governments and international partners (including UNDP) to put a special emphasis on relief and response operations, at the expense of project activities. Specifically:

- **Angola:** Since December 2015-January 2016, the yellow fever outbreak and El Niño-induced drought in Angola As of June 2016, Angola had reported 3,023 suspected cases of yellow fever. In addition, El Niño-induced drought in Angola had reportedly affected 1.4 million people in 7 southern provinces. As a possible effect of La Nina, floods are expected from the 3rd quarter of 2016. The combination of reduced income, limited food stocks, limited water availability, and sharp increases staple food prices is likely to drive a major food security crisis in southern Angola beyond September 2016.

- **Rwanda:** In Rwanda, rain has been persistent throughout the country since January 2016, which caused flooding and landslides. Between January and April 2016, over 500 people have died due to heavy rains across the nation, while 48 were injured. In addition, 900 houses, four schools and seven roads have collapsed. Crops such as beans and bananas as well as forests were also affected.

- **Burkina Faso:** The pace of implementation was affected by the fragile political situation in the first 18 months of the project- first caused by civil unrest in October 2014 when the President sought to extend his term through a constitutional change then by the failed coup against the Interim Government in September 2015. After the general elections in November 2015, the new Government strongly reaffirmed its engagement to carry out the project. An additional reason for delay was that a number of activities planned at the local-level-such as the review of Regional and Municipal Contingency/DRR and Recovery or Development Plans could only start after the completion of the local elections cycle in May 2016.

- **Cabo Verde:** The project implementation was first delayed due a slow start linked to the volcanic eruption (November 2014- February 2015). The UNDP office in the country had to adjust the activity timeline to best support the Government in facing this crisis. However, the eruption had also a positive return by providing the opportunity of a "learning by doing approach" in the

application of the PDNA methodology. In addition, after Parliamentary elections in March 2016, the main opposition party took back power after 15 years. The time needed for the new Government to take office also created unexpected delays as the Country Office had to wait to resume cooperation with national counterparts.

- **Niger:** After the general elections which took place early 2016, a new Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management was created in May. This new institution will co-exist with the *Dispositif National* which had been the entity historically dealing with disasters and crisis management. Project implementation has suffered from the period of uncertainty linked to the clarification of roles and responsibilities and its pace has slowed down.

The delivery of output 2, which is related to in-country research was also directly affected by the delays faced by respective countries. To improve the level of effectiveness and efficiency in delivering on this output, the project team jointly decided that the resources initially allocated to each country would be pooled into two major multi-country research projects. Technical oversight and procurement support will rather be provided by the HQ and Regional levels. This will ensure that the methodological approach is consistent and will enable country teams to focus during the last months of project implementation on other key expected results.

To prevent further delay of the Project, the UNDP Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Team is intensifying its sustained guidance and technical support to the countries, through daily contacts, provision of targeted assistance and regular in-country missions from HQ and the Regional Office. In addition, the Country teams have recruited additional dedicated human resources to increase the capacities of country project teams for faster implementation.

Finally, based on the review of current expenditures in each country, UNDP proposes to reallocate USD 50,000 from Niger and Burkina Faso to Rwanda. The rationale behind this suggested adjustment is that Niger and Burkina Faso have faced impediments delaying the activities which might continue to influence their capacity for full implementation. On the contrary, Rwanda has almost completed all planned activities and could yield increased impact. The suggestions for reallocation amounts and revised activities are submitted to the consideration of the Government of Japan in the Annex 2 of this report.

Detailed progress report

The following section covers the period October 2015 – June 2016 and highlights progress achieved under each project output, since latest annual report submitted in October 2015.

Output 1 - Global Level

“Knowledge products on pre-disaster planning and preparedness for resilient recovery compiled and disseminated worldwide, utilized in target countries to establish a culture of prevention.”

With support from the project, the **PDNA training package**, whose full revision had been completed in March 2015 has now been pilot-tested in all five countries, both at the national and local levels (see country-level section for further details). In each case, the package (including the case study, practical exercises and training delivery methods) was tailored to specific country-contexts.

The global training package for “**Preparedness for Recovery (Pre-DRP)**” has also now been fully revised to ensure methodological consistency with the PDNA training package and the “Guide to Developing Disaster Recovery Frameworks” (DRF) launched in 2015. It has been pilot-tested in all five countries, and went through gradual improvement and adaptation to different in-country realities.

In February 2016, a technical meeting between all UNDP COs focal points, UNDP Regional Service Center and UNDP Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Team members (HQ) was held in Dakar, Senegal. The objectives of the meeting were to harmonize the understanding of recovery and preparedness for recovery across project countries; take stock of progress accomplished so far; promote cross-country fertilization through exchange of experiences, lessons learnt and best practices and; address implementation challenges.



Mid-term technical meeting between project team members, Dakar, February 2016

Output 2 – National Level

“Three to five research projects led to conduct cost-benefit analysis and assess impacts of ad-hoc recovery process, to raise awareness on the benefits of pre-disaster planning, and to build national research and analytical capacity on this matter for policy and practice purposes.”

This output is dedicated to the production of evidence-based information on the importance of well-planned and effective recovery processes in all five project countries. While some groundwork has been conducted including in the identification of potential partner academic or research institutions, the research projects were postponed to the latest stage of project implementation. Indeed, emphasis was first placed on building a strong understanding of recovery management among Government officials and identifying key knowledge gaps, in order to better frame the scope and focus of the research. Delays experienced in-country prompted the pooling of the resources initially allocated to country-level for research into two major multi-country research projects rather than dividing funding across countries. This decision was taken in consultation with the UNDP country offices and the topic of the research project was jointly agreed during the technical meeting in Dakar (February 2016). TORs for the research projects are under development. Research is expected to start in September 2016.

Output 3 - National Level

“Target countries conducted pre-disaster planning and developed policies, institutional frameworks, arrangement, and mechanisms to better address disaster recovery.”

Different Results and Resources frameworks (RRF) have been developed for each country, depending on respective contexts. Achievements in each country are therefore discussed in separate sections.

Angola

i. Provincial and Municipal trainings on resilience-building, PDNA and Pre-DRP

After the national Training on Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Preparedness for Resilient Recovery (Pre-DRP) organized in August 2015, provincial and municipal trainings on resilience-building, PDNA and Pre-DRP were delivered in Cunene, Huila and Namibe provinces: three provincial and six municipal training seminars took place between October and November 2015. In each of the three provinces, the trainings targeted approximately 35 sectorial members of the Provincial Civil Protection Commission and 25 sectorial members of the Municipal Civil Protection Commission.



Altogether, over 220 people have already benefited from these capacity-building activities, at national, provincial and municipal levels.

ii. Local resilience-building strategies

Thanks to reinforced capacities, Municipal Civil Protection Commissions engaged in the development of six Municipal Strategies for Resilience-Building. The three existing Provincial Strategies for Building Resilience were then updated to be aligned with those Municipal Strategies. In a context of recurrent disasters, these integrated strategies focus on priorities such as strengthening of inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms for planning and monitoring of resilience-building activities, strengthening of information management systems, risk/ vulnerability and capacity mapping, mainstreaming of resilience and DRR into sectoral plans and programmes, promotion of sustainable livelihoods, expansion of access to basic social services, reinforcement of local Early Warning Systems. At the provincial and municipal levels, focal points were nominated and trained to follow up on the implementation of the strategies.

iii. Drought PDNA

Angola is planning to conduct a PDNA exercise in the Provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe, which have been severely affected by El Niño-induced drought. The PDNA will define a sequenced and prioritized cross-sectorial framework for recovery while formulating recommendations to improve future drought resilience. Those will be closely aligned with existing provincial and sector-level recovery /resilience building strategies.

The PDNA exercise will be carried out by the Government of Angola with support from the UNDG, the World Bank and the European Union. The assessment is expected to start early July, after a three-day PDNA refresher training. UNDP is providing additional financial emergency funding to support the conduct of the assessment.

iv. Disaster Recovery Plan for flood-affected Province of Benguela

In August 2015, UNDP supported the government of Angola, to conduct a rapid needs assessment in the Province of Benguela which had been severely affected by floods. The team of experts assessed the disaster effects in key sectors such as housing, education, agriculture, livelihoods, and Disaster Risk Reduction and on such basis determined the recovery needs working in close consultation with representatives from relevant sectorial ministries at the provincial government level and with the Provincial Civil Protection Commission. The flood recovery plan was finalized in December 2015 (click [here](#) to access the report). The development of this Recovery Plan, together with that of two Provincial Pre-disaster Resilient Recovery Plans in 2016, will serve as pilot experience to inform the development of the national recovery framework in 2017.

Activities planned until project end date

In the second half of 2016, UNDP will support additional six municipalities in the target provinces with the development of their resilience-building strategies. Provincial and municipal trainings on resilience-building, PDNA and Pre-DRP will be provided to 300 additional Disaster Risk Management practitioners. A lessons learned document on past disaster recovery efforts will be elaborated. Finally, a road map will be developed, laying the groundwork for the development of a national pre-disaster Resilient Recovery Framework expected in 2017. This Framework will define the national approach to reduce the social and economic consequences of disasters, avoid the recreation of risks during recovery period and ensure the mainstreaming of “build back better” principles.

Burkina Faso

i. PDNA trainings

A four-day PDNA training at national level was undertaken from 3 to 6 November 2015 in Ouagadougou, targeting 45 technical staff from line ministries, key institutions and UN agencies. Moreover, two four-day PDNA trainings were organized in December, in the two target regions of the project (cities of Ouahigouya and Dori, Sahel and North region). These regional trainings benefited 90 regional technical staff and public representatives such as Regional Directors, mayors, agricultural specialists, social protection experts, Regional Disaster Management authorities, and civil society actors. These trainings contributed to improving the general understanding of key PDNA



concepts, including through the roll-out of a case study, practical exercises and tools tailored to the Sahelian disaster context. Additionally, support was provided for two national officials to attend the PDNA training in Nigeria organised by ECOWAS, UNDP and the World Bank in March 2016.

ii. Preparedness for Recovery training

In May 2016, a four-day workshop was organized in Ouagadougou to reinforce capacities on Preparedness for Recovery and define an Action Plan to pave the way for the elaboration of a Strategic Framework Document for Post-Disaster Recovery. This framework document will define the institutional, legal, financial frameworks and mechanisms to plan and manage post-disaster recovery processes in the country. At the outcome of the meeting- which gathered over 45 representatives from all sectors, participants agreed on series of recommendations and actions points to move forward in the development of the Framework document. It is worth noting that the development of the Framework document comes as particularly timely as the country is in the process of



PDNA training in Ouahigouya, December 2015

setting up its “Single Agency for Disaster Management” as per ECOWAS guidelines,

adopting a National Disaster Fund Mechanism as well as a number of decrees to implement the 2014 orientation law on DRM. This represents a significant opportunity to ensure the disaster recovery dimension is duly included in these institutional, policy and financing frameworks (click [here](#) to read a press article on the training).

Activities planned until project end date

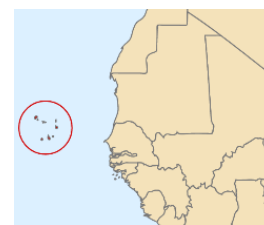
- Development of a Draft Framework document for Recovery;
- Mapping of risks and vulnerability in the two targeted regions;
- Feasibility study on community funds for post disaster recovery and climate change adaptation;
- Study on community practices recovery;
- Adaption of the PDNA guidelines to the national context
- Compilation of lessons learned on the 2009 floods;
- Update of two regional contingency plans based on risk mapping;
- Development of the Statutes of the National Disaster Management Agency;
- Development of a disaster risk reduction and preparedness plan for Ouagadougou;
- Development of communication materials;

The recruitment of a number of national and international experts to support the delivery of these activities is about to be finalized.

Cabo Verde

i. Follow-up to the Fogo Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)

After the eruption of the volcano “Pico de Fogo” on Fogo Island between November 2014 and February 2015, the Government supported by the international community conducted a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA). The PDNA report (available in [English](#) and [Portuguese](#)) was officially validated by the Government in September 2015.



At the end of 2015, the Government, under the leadership of the Fogo Reconstruction Cabinet, created an ad-hoc Fogo Reconstruction Fund to address the recovery needs identified in the PDNA. The Fund is financed through tax revenues (0.5 % VAT increase), earmarked allocations from state budget, and grants. With UNDP support, the Government also organized a donor conference at the end of 2015, which led to

donor pledging over 4.5 million Euros (excluding in-kind donations) to support the recovery process in Fogo.

In March 2016, Cabo Verde main opposition party won parliamentary elections taking back power after 15 years. The newly elected Government also made Fogo's recovery one of its key priorities. In the coming months, UNDP will provide support to the new Government to operationalize the PDNA, particularly in the planning of long-term recovery interventions related to livelihoods on Fogo.

ii. PDNA and Preparedness for disaster recovery trainings

To further reinforce capacities in PDNA methodology and enhance understanding of preparedness for recovery, a series of three different trainings was conducted between October and November 2015 targeting local and national government representatives from all nine islands. A total of 74 civil servants from 22 municipalities were trained on PDNA and concepts of preparedness for recovery. In addition, 20 national civil servants, who had already been trained on PDNA earlier in 2015, received additional training on preparedness for recovery (click on the [link](#) to access training report, [here](#) or [here](#) to access articles and [here](#) to access TV coverage related to the trainings).

Following the trainings and the Fogo PDNA exercise, a roster of PDNA experts comprising civil servants from local authorities and civil society actors was created to facilitate sourcing of recovery specialists in case of future disaster event.

Additionally, support was provided for two national officials to attend the PDNA training in Nigeria organised by ECOWAS, UNDP and the World Bank in March 2016.

iii. Urban Risk Assessments

Acknowledging that a correct understanding of risks and vulnerabilities is essential to foster risk-informed development and urban resilience and enhance preparedness to response and recovery, local and national authorities have started to undertake pilot Detailed Urban Risk Assessments (DURA) in three selected municipalities (Praia, Mosteiros in Fogo, Ribera Brava in Sao Nicolau). To strengthen capacities in that field, UNDP facilitated a training workshop on DURA in February 2016 and supported the elaboration of a detailed implementation plan and ToRs. Working groups have been constituted and data collection and consolidation is ongoing. The completion of the three DURA is expected to take nine months. UNDP will provide overall technical guidance throughout the process, which will be led directly by local authorities with support from the national Land Management and Planning Institute, the University of Cabo Verde and the National Civil Protection Service. The Urban Risk Assessments will be instrumental to support local authorities in considering risk management solutions based on cost-benefit analysis and integrate DRR and recovery considerations into local planning processes.

Activities planned until project end date

- Development of a comprehensive national DRR and Recovery preparedness framework,
- Finalization of the pilot vulnerability and urban risk assessments in three municipalities including workshop on risk management solutions
- Feasibility study for a national contingency fund
- Finalization of a lessons learned study on disaster recovery
- Review of the existing National Directive on Land Use planning to better guide integration of DRR concerns and available risk information into development policies and plans
- Review of the existing National Contingency Plan

Two experts have been recruited to support the CO and the Government in the implementation of these activities.

Niger

i. Strengthening disaster data collection and analysis mechanisms

In the reporting period, UNDP supported the Government of Niger to reinforce local capacities in risk and vulnerability analysis with a view to strengthen preparedness to response and recovery and inform disaster mitigation activities.



Eleven Vulnerability Monitoring Observatories (OSV) have now been created and/or revitalised; In addition, 24 Community Structures of Early Warning and Responses to Emergencies (SCAPRU)², were set up in the three targeted regions, namely Tillaberi, Maradi, Zinder and Agadez. To reinforce these structures and enable them to monitor and share flood/drought risk information with the *Dispositif National de Prévention et de Gestion des Catastrophes et Crises Alimentaire*,³ 160 local representatives and 96 regional and departmental representatives were trained on: (i) the use of rain gauges; and (ii) risks/ vulnerability data collection and transmission using standardized forms and smartphones. The transmission system is based on a free satellite connected to configured smartphones (Open data kit system), similar to the technology used in the national vulnerability analysis and by others UN agencies as WFP and WMO. 82 smartphones, 100 rain gauges, 8 Lap Tops and 8 printers were procured through the project for that purpose. As a result, these local structures (OSVs and SCAPRUs) established thanks to support from the project are now fully functional, meeting on a monthly basis. Regional and Sub-regional committees for Disaster and Food Crisis Prevention and management now rely importantly on these local structures for hazard and vulnerability data collection, monitoring and analysis.

The project also supported the development of a local flood early warning system for four pilot communes bordering the Niger River. This system has been connected to the flood early warning system developed for Niamey city and is expected to be pilot-tested in the 2016 rainy season.

ii. Local flood and drought risk mapping

Twenty four community-based vulnerability maps were developed through a participatory analysis process. Combining the results of this participatory mapping exercise and analysis of high-resolution satellite imagery, detailed drought and flood vulnerability/risk maps of these areas were produced and shared with local authorities.

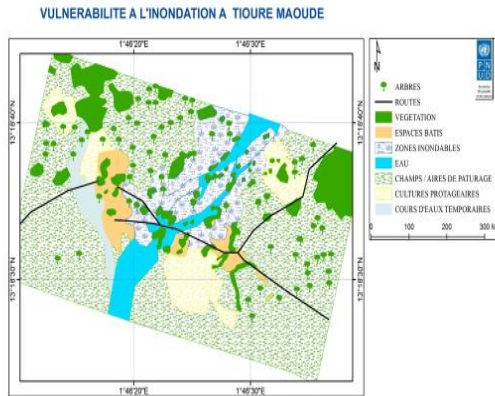
These maps represent key elements to support communities and local authorities in the definition of their DRR and pre-disaster recovery plans as well as in the update of existing land-use plans and local development plans.



At the local level, the project supported the development of twenty four local DRR and recovery plans and the mainstreaming of DRR and recovery concerns into the communal development plans of eight pilot communes.

² These SCAPRU group a total of 240 villages.

³ The *Dispositif National de Prévention et de Gestion des Catastrophes et des Crises Alimentaires*³ was created in 1998 and saw gradual shift of the mandate and outlook of this institution from pure response to risk reduction, including an initial inclusion of DRR elements in national policies and strategies.



Flood Risk GIS map from the locality of Toure Maoude



Community map of vulnerability and risks in the locality of Dioga

iii. Baseline study on livelihoods

A baseline study on livelihoods was carried out in four regions. This study is meant to enhance the knowledge of risk and vulnerabilities faced by communities; improve understanding of spontaneous recovery pathways; provide the baseline information required to guide the design of sustainable and resilient livelihoods recovery interventions. The final version of the study is expected at the end of June 2016. The results of this study will be validated by a national meeting and provide inputs for the update of the I3N's strategy, the overall framework for food security in Niger.

iv. Awareness-raising and training on DRR, PDNA and recovery planning

Sub-national level: Four two-day regional trainings on DRR, PDNA and pre-DRP were delivered for technical experts from the regional and sub-regional committees of the *Dispositif National de Prévention et de Gestion des Catastrophes et des Crises Alimentaires*¹ and other technical decentralized entities between September 2015 and January 2016). Overall, approximately 235 technical experts from local authorities (régions, Départements and commune-levels) have been trained.⁴ Based on the participants' assessment of the training conducted so far, the majority of participants now feel capable of undertaking disaster impact assessments and collect, analyse and transmit sound data for resilient recovery planning.

National-level: A four-day combined national PDNA and Pre-Disaster training was delivered from 7 to 10 December 2015 gathering 60 participants including government representatives, members from selected NGOs, academia and United Nations Country Team. The workshop was jointly facilitated by UNDP, FAO and ILO experts, placing a particular focus on sectors generally most affected by disasters namely housing, health, livelihoods and agriculture and using a case study tailored to the Sahel context.



PDNA training in Niamey, December 2015

⁴ Tillabéri on 17-18 September 2015- 64 participants, Maradi on 1-2 October 2015-65 participants, Zinder 19-20 October 2015- 65 participants and Agadez on 30-31 January 2016-41 participants.

v. Situation analysis on post-disaster recovery

A comprehensive situation analysis on post-disaster recovery including the review of existing capacities, institutional arrangements, and existing sectoral plans and strategies has been carried out in May 2016 and will be presented for national validation in June. The overall objective of this analysis was to identify strategic recommendations to develop a National Recovery Strategy, which will define the institutional, policy and financial arrangements for recovery. The final version of the study is expected in the end of June 2016.

Activities planned until project end date

- A national-level workshop to share experiences on disaster recovery (June 2016). Lessons learned and recommendations collected during this workshop will be integrated to a comprehensive publication which will systematise best practices in the area of recovery;
- A national recovery strategy will be developed, based on recommendations formulated in the comprehensive situation analysis;
- Regional DRR and recovery strategy will be developed for the four pilot regions;
- Land use plans, integrating DRR considerations will be developed in the four pilot regions.

Rwanda

i. Development of the National Recovery Strategy

As mandated in the Disaster Management Law, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR), with UNDP technical support, has embarked in the development of a National Recovery Strategy for Rwanda.



After several rounds of technical review and integration of inputs from key stakeholders in 2015, the strategy is now being finalized by MIDIMAR. Final technical validation by the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR) will take place in June 2016. This strategy comprises the following elements: guiding principles for recovery, institutional set-up, coordination mechanisms, M&E, resource mobilization/financing mechanisms for recovery, sectoral guidelines, and reference to the PDNA methodology as a reference tool for post-disaster assessments. The Strategy should be approved by the Prime Minister's Office in July 2016.

ii. Preparedness for Disaster Recovery Training

A training was organized from 4-6 April 2016 in Kigali to strengthen capacities and agree on next steps to enhance disaster recovery planning and management in the country. The training was supported by RSC, UNDP CO DRR Specialist and MIDIMAR Staff and gathered approximately 45 participants from a wide array of sectors. Key issues discussed included: 1) Introduction and rationale for preparedness for Disaster Recovery; 2) Institutional arrangements for Disaster Recovery; 3) Policy and legislation; 4) Information and Communications; 5) M&E; 6) PDNA and its adaptation to the Rwandan context. Participants' recommendations to improve preparedness for recovery were collected and will be integrated in the National Recovery Strategy for Rwanda.

iii. Community Preparedness Plans for Recovery

Following up on a series of trainings carried out by the Government and UNDP on community-based disaster preparedness, *Community Preparedness Plans for Recovery* are being developed in eight communities. These plans build on community-based risk and capacity assessments and identify disaster mitigation and recovery measures to be implemented in the targeted communities. Two plans are already finalized; six more will be finalized by project end date. The Government is planning on rolling out the methodology in other localities in 2017.

iv. Resilient Housing Reconstruction

Housing construction guidelines are about to be finalized by the Rwandan Housing Authority. These will take into account various risks based on geographic areas, in line with the National Risk Atlas and should be validated in July 2016. As a practical application of the guidelines, sixteen disaster-resilient model houses have been built through cash-for-work approach in settlements where communities from flood prone areas have recently been relocated by the Government. Villagers have received practical training on resilient building techniques and use of local resources (volcanic rocks, artisanal bricks etc), while the Districts are ensuring access to individual plots of land and basic social services (schools, health facility, water and sanitation).



Villagers are being trained in disaster resilient building techniques, Rusizi District, Rwanda, April 2016

v. Awareness raising campaign on resilient recovery for public and policy-makers

As part of its regular TV and radio broadcast programme, MIDIMAR is now integrating awareness-raising elements related to disaster recovery. It is also developing a community-based awareness raising campaign on disaster recovery which will be delivered in the pilot sites targeted by the project. Finally a video on disaster recovery is under development.

vi. Cumulative impact assessment of past disasters (2012 to date)

The Government (MIDIMAR) is maintaining a disaster database recording historical disaster loss and damage information. The information entered in this database since 2012 is currently being reviewed. Final results from this analysis will be ready by July 2016 and feed into a National Disaster Recovery Plan aiming to encompass recovery needs from the cumulative effects and impacts of disasters from 2012 to now. The Plan will be presented to the Ministry of Economy and Finance and serve as a framework for resource mobilization.

vii. Improving information systems for PDNA

Building on the PDNA trainings conducted with support from the project in 2015, the country benefited from additional funding from the European Commission through the “Post disaster needs assessment: Rollout in disaster-prone countries” project. Capitalizing on enhanced capacities in the PDNA methodology, UNDP is now supporting the Government in the adaptation of the PDNA methodology to the Rwanda context: this includes the identification of key sectors⁵ for which sectoral guidelines will be defined, the identification of baseline data and data sources, a detailed baseline analysis and definition of unit cost parameters for the housing sector, the development of standardized templates and formats for data collection for the housing sector). A practical PDNA exercise to assess effects and impact of recent floods and landslides will be carried out by the Government in June (with financial support from UNDP Crisis Response Unit and technical support from UNDP country team) and will provide the opportunity to test the adapted tools.

Activities planned until project end date

- Official adoption of the National Recovery Strategy
- Finalization of the Housing Construction Guidelines
- Finalization of six Community Preparedness Plans for Recovery (in addition to the two already completed)
- Finalization of the cumulative disaster impact assessment
- Finalization of one or two videos on disaster recovery (depending on budget availability)
- Two trainings on Preparedness for Recovery at District level

⁵ Agriculture, Housing, Health, Education, Water and Sanitation, Roads and Transports and all cross-cutting issues

- PDNA roll out at District levels and PDNA customization activities, including the field testing of the housing sector assessment tool (EU financial contribution).

Financial Status Update

The project agreement between the Government of Japan and UNDP was signed in September 2014 for a total of USD 2 million. The following is a financial status summary of the project as of 14 June 2016 by project output. Country allocations have been issued against approved Results and Resource Frameworks and are considered as fully committed. A breakdown of financial implementation status per country is provided for information.

Output	Total Project Budget 2015 – 2016 (USD)	Budget Description	Expenditures & Commitments (USD)	Total Project Balance (USD)
Output 1	291,852		211,466	80,386
	250,000	Project Staff	160,720	89,280
	15,000	Communication		15,000
	25,000	Travel Costs	50,746	-25,746
	1,852	Miscellaneous		1852
Output 2	100,000		-	100,000
Output 3	1,460,000		789,971	670,028
	300,000		152,580	147,419
Angola		Project Staff/ Consultants	85,466	
		Travel Transport Communication	14,600	
		Trainings	52,515	
	280,000		137,799	142,201
Burkina Faso		Project Staff/ Consultants	67,620	
		Equipment	20,065	
		Travel	18,182	
		Trainings	31,932	
	280,000		142,699	137,300
Cabo Verde		Travel	17,832	
		Audio Visual	20,873	
		Project Staff/ Consultants	70,433 ⁶	
		Trainings	33,562	
	300,000		129,893	170,107
Niger		Project Staff/ Consultants	44,288	
		Travel	45,488	
		Training	40,117	
	300,000		226,999	73,001
Rwanda		Advance to Government	73,913	
		Travel	29,815	
		Training	123,271	
GMS	148,148		80,115	68,033
OVERALL TOTAL	2,000,000		1,081,552	918,448

⁶ Contract for international experts are being finalized and should increase the level of expenditures by an approximate USD 70,000 in Cabo Verde

Annex 1: Progress achieved against approved Results and Resource Framework (RRF)

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	RESULTS ACHIEVED TO DATE
<p>Output 1: Knowledge products on pre-disaster planning and preparedness for resilient recovery compiled and disseminated worldwide, utilized in target countries to establish a culture of prevention.</p>	<p>Targets (year 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimum 3 knowledge products (guidance note, training programme and materials, etc.) finalized in English, French and Portuguese. - Readily available and soon-to-be-finalized materials (e.g. Disaster Recovery Framework) translated into French and Portuguese and disseminated to target countries. <p>Targets (year 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional expertise on preparedness for recovery built. - Additional 3 evidence-based knowledge products prepared, all materials packaged and disseminated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global PDNA training package finalized in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese and pilot-tested in all five countries. - Global “Preparedness for Recovery (Pre-DRP)” training package finalized in English, French and Portuguese and pilot-tested in all five countries. - Steps by Step guidelines on “designing recovery frameworks” prepared and distributed to project countries; - One knowledge exchange regional workshop between UNDP Country focal points, UNDP Regional Service Center and UNDP Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Team members (HQ) held in Dakar, Senegal. - Best practices and lessons learned on resilient recovery under development in 5 countries. - Recovery experts roster system under development.
<p>Output 2: Three to five research projects led to conduct cost-benefit analysis and assess impacts of ad-hoc recovery process, to raise awareness on the benefits of pre-disaster planning, and to build national research and analytical</p>	<p>Targets (year 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research projects and institutions (at least 3 academic or research institutions, think-tanks of target countries) identified and tasks commissioned - Methodology for cost-benefit analysis agreed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terms of Reference for research focusing on the baseline of recovery situation in all five priority countries under development. - Terms of reference for case studies on recovery arrangements in three other African countries under development.

<p>capacity on this matter for policy and practice purposes.</p>	<p>Targets (year 2) - Research projects completed - Workshops/seminars to disseminate the results of research projects conducted - A compilation of key results from all projects prepared</p>	<p>-Research expected to start in September 2016.</p>
<p>Output 3: Target countries conducted pre-disaster planning and developed policies, institutional frameworks, arrangements, and mechanisms to better address disaster recovery.</p>		
<p>Angola</p>	<p>Targets (year 1) - Strategies for Resilience Building implemented by 3 drought-affected provinces. - Provincial programmes implemented by SNPCB to provide technical and monitoring support at the municipal level.</p> <p>Targets (year 2) - Minimum 2 Provincial Resilient Recovery Plans. - Revised provincial programmes implemented to provide technical and monitoring support at the municipal level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 220 people were trained on Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), Preparedness for Resilient Recovery (Pre-DRP) and resilience-building at national and local levels; - A Disaster Recovery Plan for the flood-affected Province of Benguela was developed; - Six Municipal Strategies and Action Plans for Building Resilience were elaborated; - 3 Provincial Strategies for Resilience Building revised based on municipal strategies; - A PDNA exercise in 3 Provinces severely affected by El Niño-induced drought under preparation.
<p>Burkina Faso</p>	<p>Targets (year 1) - A common vision of recovery developed and pre-disaster planning conducted. - Action plan for establishment of governance structure, institutional arrangements, financing mechanism, etc. for recovery prepared.</p> <p>Targets (year 2) - Mechanism to systematically capture recovery process established</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DRR and recovery capacity assessment exercise and 2016-2020 Action Plan to reinforce capacities in disaster risk reduction and preparedness completed, through CADRI partnership; - 135 people were trained on PDNA and 45 people on Pre-DRP at national and local levels; - National Framework Document for Post Disaster Recovery under development.

	- Tailored policies, institutional frameworks, arrangements, and mechanisms prepared/established	
Cabo Verde	<p>Targets (year 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A common vision of recovery developed and pre-disaster planning conducted. - Action plan for establishment of governance structure, institutional arrangements, financing mechanism, etc. for recovery prepared. <p>Targets (year 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mechanism to systematically capture and assesses recovery process and lessons learned established. - Tailored policies, institutional frameworks, arrangements, and mechanisms prepared/established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2015, after the eruption of the volcano “Pico de Fogo” on Fogo Island the Government supported by the international community conducted a PDNA (available in English and Portuguese); - 105 people from all nine islands participated in PDNA and Preparedness for disaster recovery trainings; - Three pilot Detailed Urban Risk Assessments (DURA) in selected municipalities are under preparation; - A comprehensive national DRR and Recovery preparedness framework is under preparation. - Existing national contingency plan under review
Niger	<p>Targets (year 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A common vision of recovery developed and pre-disaster planning conducted. - Action plan for establishment of governance structure, institutional arrangements, financing mechanism, etc. for recovery prepared. <p>Targets (year 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mechanism to systematically capture recovery process established - Tailored policies, institutional frameworks, arrangements, and mechanisms prepared/established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local capacities in risk and vulnerability analysis and early warning have been reinforced, through the creation of 35 local <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Vulnerability Monitoring Observatories and Community Structures for Early Warning and Response and the training of over 250 local actors on collection, monitoring and transmission of risks/ vulnerability data; - A comprehensive situation analysis on post-disaster recovery including the review of existing capacities, institutional arrangements, and existing sectoral plans and strategies was undertaken to guide the development of the national recovery strategy; - Twenty four community-based drought and flood risks maps were developed;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A baseline study on livelihoods was carried out in four regions; - Over 250 people were trained on PDNA and recovery planning at national and local levels.
Rwanda	<p>Targets (year 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A common vision of recovery developed and pre-disaster recovery planning conducted. - Within existing capacity development strategy and plan, necessary actions to enhance capacities to manage recovery incorporated. <p>Targets (year 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National recovery framework developed and widely disseminated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A National Strategy to guide recovery efforts in Rwanda developed and about to be adopted by PM's Office; - About 130 people were trained on PDNA and Pre-DRP at national and local levels; - The PDNA methodology is being adapted to the Rwandan context; - Housing construction guidelines were developed and on this basis, 16 disaster-resilient model houses have been built through cash-for-work approach for communities relocated from flood prone areas; - 8 Community Preparedness Plans for Recovery are being finalized.

Annex 2: Proposed budget and activity revision

Outputs	Initially approved budget	Suggested new budget and activity revision
Output 1: Knowledge products on pre-disaster planning and preparedness for resilient recovery compiled and disseminated worldwide, utilized in target countries to establish a culture of prevention	USD 291,852	No changes.
Output 2: Three to five research projects led to conduct cost-benefit analysis and assess impacts of ad-hoc recovery process, to raise awareness on the benefits of pre-disaster planning, and to build national research and analytical capacity on this matter for policy and practice purposes	Total USD 100,000 (USD 20,000 x 5 research projects)	Total USD 100,000 USD 50,000x 2 research projects with multi-country focus.
Output 3: Target countries conducted pre-disaster planning and developed policies, institutional frameworks, arrangements, and mechanisms to better address disaster recovery		
Angola	USD 300,000	No changes
Burkina Faso	USD 280,000	New total : USD 250,000 USD 30,000 withdrawn from activity 1.3 (country-specific RRF) for the development of a DRR capacity building plan. Activity completed with co-financing for CADRI. Initially planned budget for 1.3: USD 38,000 Final cost to the project for 1.3: USD 8,000 Remaining amount reallocated to Rwanda CO: USD 30,000
Cabo Verde	USD 280,000	No changes
Niger	USD 300,000	New total : USD 280,000 USD 20,000 withdrawn from activity 3.1.4 (country-specific RRF): analytical study on costs of disaster impact Activity suppressed Remaining amount reallocated to Rwanda CO: 20,000
Rwanda	USD 300,000	New total: USD 350,000

		<p>New activities :</p> <p>Finalisation of 2 videos on disaster recovery: USD 20,000</p> <p>Conduct of PDNA assessment following recent landslides: USD 30,000</p>
GMS	USD 148,148	No changes

Annex 3-Revised work-plan for the NCE period (July 2016-March 2017)

Intended Outcomes as stated in the Strategic Plan 2014-2017 Integrated Results and Resource Framework:			
Outcome 5. Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change			
Outcome 6: Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post-disaster settings			
Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Preparedness for Resilient Recovery			
INTENDED OUTPUTS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES (July 2016-March 2017)	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	Budget (July 2016- March 2017)
Output 1: Knowledge products on pre-disaster planning and preparedness for resilient recovery compiled and disseminated worldwide, utilized in target countries to establish a culture of prevention	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Products development Finalization of guidance notes, tools, training materials, strategic documents, best practices/ lessons learned on resilient recovery 2 Advocacy and communications 3 Project management Provision of sustained technical guidance to COs, periodically monitor progress, prepare implementation/progress reports 	UNDP	Total : USD 80,386 Project Staff: USD 39,000 Communications/printing materials: USD15,000 Travel costs USD24,534 Miscellaneous USD1,852
Output 2: 2 research projects on 1) baseline of recovery situation in all five priority countries 2) case studies of recovery in three other African countries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Finalization of TORs, advertisement and recruitment of experts 2 Monitoring of research activities and provision of technical guidance 3 Dissemination, compilation and advocacy on the results 	UNDP	Total: USD 100,000 Consultancy costs: USD 60,000 Travel costs: USD 25,000 Communications/printing materials: USD15,000

Output 3: Target countries conducted pre-disaster planning and developed policies, institutional frameworks, arrangements, and mechanisms to better address disaster recovery			
Angola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of 6 municipal resilience-building strategies. • Provincial and municipal trainings on resilience-building, PDNA and Pre-DRP • Finalization of lessons learned document on past disaster recovery efforts • Development of a road map for the development of a national pre-disaster Resilient Recovery • <i>Conduct of drought PDNA (funding from UNDP CRU)</i> 	UNDP and national counterparts, including National Civil Protection Commission (CNPC)	Total: USD 147,419 Project staff, consultants: USD 65,000 Travel and transport, communications: USD 32,419 Training costs: USD 50,000
Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a Draft Framework document for Recovery; • Mapping of risks and vulnerability in the two targeted regions; • Feasibility study on community funds for post disaster recovery and climate change adaptation; • Study on community practices recovery • Adaption of the PDNA guidelines to the national context • Compilation of lessons learned on the 2009 floods; • Update of two regional contingency plans based on risk mapping; 	UNDP and national counterparts	Total USD: 112,201⁷ National Consultants: USD 35,000 Contractual services: USD 25,000 Travel: USD 5,000 Training, Workshops and Conference: USD 30,000 Rental & Maintenance of Equipment: USD 5,201 Communications: USD 10,000 Supply: USD 2,000

⁷ Proposed revised budget.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the Statutes of the National Disaster Management Agency; • Development of a disaster risk reduction and preparedness plan for Ouagadougou; • Development of communication materials; 		
Cabo Verde	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a comprehensive national DRR and Recovery preparedness framework, • Finalization of the pilot vulnerability and urban risk assessments in three municipalities • Feasibility study for a national contingency fund • Finalization of a lessons learned study on disaster recovery • Review of the existing National Directive on Land Use • Review of the existing National Contingency Plan 	UNDP and national counterparts (Ministry of Internal Administration; Ministry of Environment, Housing and Land Use Planning; Ministry of Finance and Planning; Ministry of Infrastructure and Maritime Economy) and Municipalities	<p>Total USD 137,300</p> <p>International consultant: USD 70,000</p> <p>Contractual services: USD 30,000</p> <p>Travel: USD10,000</p> <p>Training, Workshops and Conference: USD17,300</p> <p>Communications: USD10,000</p>
Niger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National-level workshop to share experiences on disaster recovery • Lessons learned and best practices on recovery • Development of national recovery strategy 	UNDP and national counterparts	<p>Total USD 150,107⁸</p> <p>International consultants: USD 40,000</p> <p>Contractual services: USD 20,000</p> <p>Travel: USD 30,000</p>

⁸ Proposed revised budget

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional DRR and recovery strategies (4 regions) Land use plans developed in four pilot regions. 		Training, Workshops and Conference: USD 45,107 Communications: USD 15,000
Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official adoption of the National Recovery Strategy Finalization of the Housing Construction Guidelines Finalization of six Community Preparedness Plans for Recovery Finalization of the cumulative disaster impact assessment Finalization of 2 videos on disaster recovery Two trainings on Preparedness for Recovery at District level PDNA roll out at District levels and PDNA customization activities, including the field testing of the housing sector assessment tool 	UNDP and national counterparts, including Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs	Total USD 123,001 ⁹ Travel and DSA: USD 45,000 Communications: USD 50,000 Training/Workshop costs USD 25,001 Coordination costs: USD 3,000
project balance (all outputs)			USD 850,414
GMS (8%)			USD 68,033
Grand total			USD 918,448

⁹ Proposed revised budget