

Annex 6E

ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT

For project: 00044511 Hazards Mapping and Assessment for Effective Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (READY Phase II)

Period covered: January to December 2010

[Put the period since last APR. normally the fiscal year, Jan. 2001 – Dec 2002]

PROJECT PERFORMANCE – CONTRIBUTION TO THE SRF GOALS

[The table below briefly analyses the contribution of the project during the period of review towards the attainment of an outcome. The Project Manager will concentrate on the “ Update on outputs” column, but as the technical expert may also have input or views for the column “Update on outcome”. Any given project contributes to one outcome. If the project or programme is large with several components, it may contribute to more than one outcome. If so, also include these outcomes, or cross-refer outputs to the outcome.]

Outcomes (READY Project Phase II)	Update on outcome	Annual Outputs	Update on Outputs	Reasons if progress below target	Update on partnership strategies	Recommendations and proposed action
<p>Outcome</p> <p>1. Multihazards identified and risk assessed in 27 most natural prone provinces;</p> <p>2. Capacities of communities in the target provinces to prepare for and cope with natural disaster developed/ enhance; and</p> <p>3. DRR mainstreaming process in local development planning initiated.</p>	<p>The Projects have three identified outcomes and each of the outcome have positive change, the peoples' awareness on disaster preparedness have been significantly raised because of the knowledge products that the Project shared with the covered communities. Utilization of the products of READY has been recognized by</p>	<p>Component 1: Multihazard Mapping and Risk Assessment</p> <p>1. Production of Multihazard maps in the Provinces of Antique, Iloilo, Catanduanes, Ilocos Sur, Bohol and finalization of remaining preliminary multi-hazard maps of provinces previously/partly covered Including Rizal, N. Samar and E. Samar</p> <p>Component 2: Community-based Disaster</p>	<p>Multihazard maps produced for the provinces of Rizal (1:10k for flood and RIL) and Iloilo (1:10k for flood); Hazards mapping for the provinces of Iloilo, Antique, Ilocos Sur, Bohol and Catanduanes are on-going.</p> <p>No CBDP activities were planned due to</p>	<p>Occurrences of natural disasters have hampered and slowed down the conduct of field work in the targeted areas (e.g. Typhoon Juan)</p> <p>Threat to the security of project personnel on field delayed the conduct of project activities because of the occurrences of national and local elections.</p> <p>Engagement of other RPs with other projects because of the delay in the</p>	<p>1. Series of partnership activities with the Philippines and Philippine Red Cross (PRC) were formed. PRC has requested the READY team to become resource speakers during the conduct of their Disaster Management Course.</p> <p>2. NEDA had entered into a MOA with the Office of Civil Defense as the implementing partner on the sharing of digital shape files of all</p>	<p>1. Identification of priority activities given the remaining project budget;</p> <p>2. Continuing dialogue with the private sector to sustain partnership;</p> <p>3. Ignite LGU interests and enjoin counterpart to ensure project sustainability and ownership;</p> <p>4. Difficulty of other partners in complying to administrative requirements, thus, the need to beef up administrative support to IP and RPs on a periodic</p>

	private and public organizations alike, all throughout the country	<p>Preparedness</p> <p>2.1. Planning for possible forthcoming activities upon fund availability of CBEW for Floods, Tsunami, Landslide and IEC</p> <p>Component 3: Initiation of Mainstreaming DRR in local planning processes</p> <p>3.1. Strengthening OCD/NDCC</p> <p>3.1.1. Conduct of Meetings, Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration of Project</p> <p>3.1.2. Publication of Reports, upon availability</p> <p>3.1.2. Conduct of 2 PMB Meetings</p> <p>3.1.3. Conduct of monitoring and evaluation activities in 3 provinces</p> <p>3.2. Provision and conduct of REDAS software and training in N. Samar, So. Leyte, Surigao del Norte, Aurora and Laguna Provinces</p>	<p>funding constraint. However, three (3) clusters of IEC were conducted for PRC management and field officer in the island of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.</p> <p>Monitoring and revisiting done in the provinces of Leyte, Southern Leyte, Bohol and Aurora</p> <p>Projects meeting were held twice with the READY-CSCAND head of agencies and TWG to discuss future engagements to expand READY Project</p> <p>REDAS software and trainings were provided and conducted respectively for the municipal planners and engineers of the following provinces: Aurora, Iloilo City, N. Samar and retraining of some personnel of Leyte, N. Samar and Bohol at PHIVOLCS-Manila</p>	<p>release of fund in the 1st semester of the year</p>	<p>hazard maps generated through the READY Project.</p> <p>3. Partnership agreements were increased with other key international partners such as Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and Geoscience Australia and other national agencies such as MMDA, HLURB, and LLDA and other LGUs on DRR/CCA. This give birth to three (3) new NDRRMC projects, as follows:</p> <p>3.1. Building Community Resilience & Strengthening Local Government Capacities for Recovery and Disaster Risk Management</p> <p>3.2. Enhancing Risk Analysis Capacities for Flood, Tropical Cyclone, Severe Wind and Earthquake for GMMA; and</p> <p>3.3. Enhancing GMMA's Institutional Capacities for Effective Disaster/Climate Risk Management</p>	<p>basis, either thru hiring of additional assistants or UNDPs direct intervention;</p> <p>5. Fast track the reconciliation of financial records between the IP and UNDP for the IP and RPs to have a clear indication of the remaining working project fund;</p> <p>6. Strengthen Project Management Function (all agencies under CSCAND, especially controlling and monitoring);</p> <p>7. Planning according to capacity/projected capacities must be done;</p> <p>8. Change of management due to government leadership, thus, additional time must be set aside to further brief and engage new management on the intricacies of the Project; and</p> <p>9. Security-risk on personal safety of field workers, thus, the need to strengthen coordination with the LGUs covered in terms of internal security.</p>
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PROJECT PERFORMANCE – IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

[There may be problems that are generic and not related to any specific output, or that apply to all of them. If so, the Project Manager fills out the “top three” such challenges. More can be added if considered indispensable, although when the top problems are solved other issues will normally improve, too. If the issues have been covered through the table above, this section may be left empty.]

List the three main challenges (at most, if any) experienced during implementation and propose a way forward. Note any steps already taken to solve the problems.

1. Budgetary constraints have caused the READY team to put a halt on activities under the second component which is the Community-based Disaster Preparedness or CBDP. Despite the situation, the team was able to conduct information and education campaign (IEC) with institutions like the Philippine Red Cross under a sponsorship agreement.
2. Delays on the release of funds from UNDP principally for the mapping component because of the on-going reconciliation of fund balance between RP, IP and UNDP resulted to commitments of other agencies to other Projects, thus, it further aggravates the delay in the execution of mapping activities when funds was released in the second semester of the year.
3. Occurrence of local and national elections resulted increase of the threat of the internal security of planned to be covered by mapping agencies. In addition, change of officials at the LGU level and management at the national level affected nonetheless the continuing implementation of the Project.

RATING ON PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS (OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS)

Given the Project’s three identified outcomes, each has positive change, the peoples’ awareness on disaster preparedness have been significantly raised because of the knowledge products that the Project shared with the covered communities. Utilization of the products of READY has been recognized by public and private alike.

The Project was also showcased through a case study among the ASEAN countries and beyond. For 2010, despite the identified constraints and issues, outputs have been partially achieved by the project based on its targets.

SOFT ASSISTANCE NOT PROVIDED THROUGH PROJECTS OR PROGRAMMES

[Soft assistance contributes to the outcome and/or outputs. This section asks the Project manager to provide information about any activities conducted that were not envisaged in the work plan or have yet to produce concrete results. It aims to identify additional or specific activities that are required to ensure progress towards the outcome. This section of the APR could contribute to the reporting section in the ROAR regarding narrative on “advocacy and policy dialogue”. It allows the country office and the project to work in the same direction advocacy and dialogue. If soft assistance is not an issue for the project or too sensitive to address, this section may be left empty.]

What are the key activities (if any) of soft assistance undertaken by the project?

The Project was able to assist the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) in the three (3) clusters of DRM training for their management and field officers despite the constraints in IEC fund. The PRC field officers serve as multipliers of hazards, risks and other DRM information down at the community level, thus, the READY Project Team ably assisted the organization.

LESSONS LEARNED

[The lessons learned from the APR should serve as input to the performance analysis of the ROAR as well as the annual review, which allows the partners to compile and exchange lessons learned from all projects and APRs.]

Describe briefly key lessons learned during the year:

1. Planning according to capacity/projected capacities must be done and identification of priority activities given the remaining project budget and current staff capacity;
2. Continuing dialogue with the private sector to sustain partnership;
3. Ignite LGU interests and enjoin counterpart to ensure project sustainability and ownership;
4. Difficulty of other partners in complying to administrative requirements, thus, the need to beef up administrative support to IP and RPs on a periodic basis, either thru hiring of additional assistants or UNDPs direct intervention;
5. Fast track the reconciliation of financial records between the IP and UNDP for the IP and RPs to have a clear indication of the remaining working project fund;
6. Strengthen Project Management Function (all agencies under CSCAND, especially controlling and monitoring);
7. Change of management due to government leadership, thus, additional time must be set aside to further brief and engage new management on the intricacies of the Project; and
8. Security-risk on personal safety of field workers, thus, the need to strengthen coordination with the LGUs covered in terms of internal security.

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