

**United Nations Development Programme**  
**Afghanistan**  
**National Disaster Management Project (NDMP)**  
**Second Quarter Project Progress Report 2010**



Members of Konur Disaster Management Commission trained on formulation of Provincial Disaster Management Plan

<b>Project ID:</b>	00073939
<b>Duration:</b>	2010 – 2011
<b>Strategic Plan Component:</b>	Crises Prevention and Recovery
<b>CPAP Component:</b>	Livelihoods, natural resources management, and disaster risk reduction.
<b>ANDS Component:</b>	
<b>Total Budget:</b>	Pillar 3, Social Protection Sector
<b>Responsible Agency:</b>	USD 2,199,700 UNDP

## **NDMP DONORS**

**Bureau for Crises Prevention and Recovery**

**and**



## Acronyms

S/No	Acronyms	Full form
1	ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
2	ANDMA	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority
3	ANDS	Afghanistan National Development Strategy
4	BCPR	Bureau for Crises Prevention and Recovery
5	CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
6	CDRRP	Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction Project
7	CPR	Crisis Prevention and Recovery
8	DM	Disaster Management
9	DMIS	Disaster Management Information System
10	DRM	Disaster Risk Management
11	DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
12	EOC	Emergency Operation Center
13	NDMC	National Disaster Management Commission
14	NDML	National Disaster Management Law
15	NDMP	National Disaster Management Plan
16	NGO	Non-government Organization
17	PDMC	Provincial Disaster Management Commission
18	PDMP	Provincial Disaster Management Plan
19	PDNA	Post Disaster Need Assessment
20	UN	United Nations
21	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
22	UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

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## Executive Summary

Second quarter of 2010 was essentially focused on implementation of activities initiated during the first quarter and majority of the activities were prioritized based on the needs of Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) falling under the social protection sector of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) which was required to be achieved on speedy bases. During the second quarter, project had palpable achievements. The key achievements of National Disaster Management Project (NDMP) toward its first output were development of guideline on emergency needs assessment and project planning as well as post disaster rapid assessment forms and need assessment formats. These formats and guidelines will enable ANDMA and other agencies responsible for humanitarian assistance to conduct rapid assessment of relief and humanitarian needs following a natural disaster.

To make the National Emergency Fund (NEF) utilization more efficient, a consultant was assigned to review Afghanistan Disaster Management Law (ADML), Afghanistan National Disaster Management (DM) Plan, National DM Framework, DM Strategy, Mitigation Policy and other such documents on the use of NEF. In addition, based on the information and discussions with various stakeholders, pragmatic and transparent guidelines for effective and efficient use of NEF were developed. The guideline will help the National Disaster Management Commission and relevant actors working on relief and response assistance to utilize the fund more transparently and transfer them to the needy people on time. Furthermore, the revision of National Disaster Management Plan has been initiated with the help of an international consultant. The revised NDMP will enable all actors in the area of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) to understand their role and carry out activities in their respective field not only during disaster but before, during and after any disaster.

National and provincial emergency operation centres were equipped with communication devices such as Codan base communication system, fax machines, computers and furniture. Strengthening communication system within provincial and head office of ANDMA will result better information sharing and on time response during emergency situation.

The curriculum for environment and disaster management degree programme was reviewed. In addition, the Geo-sciences Faculty received support from the project with student text books, reference materials and equipments e.g. computers, copier, scanner, projector, desks and chairs.

The second output of the project was approached through training of 280 members of the Provincial Disaster Management Commissions (PDMC) of Baghlan, Jawzjan, Konur, Laghman, Logar, Samangan, Sar e Pol, and Wardak provinces (35 officials in each province) on formulation of the Provincial Disaster Management Plans (PDMP). Moreover, Participants got familiar with the basic concepts of DM (Hazard, Disaster, Risk, Vulnerability, Risk Probability and Risk Reduction/Mitigation) in the context of their respective province. The training workshop was followed by formulation of 18 sectoral plans and PDMP in each of the 8 provinces. In addition, NDMP hired an international consultant to develop guidelines, implementation module and trained ANDMA staff as master trainers for Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) implementation at field level. The consultant met key stakeholders, UN agencies, I/NGOs and reviewed current CBDRM activities. In addition the consultant conducted a field mission to 3 vulnerable communities of Bamyan province in order to develop field applicable CBDRM implementation modules. This will be followed by a training during August 2010 and field excise at few vulnerable communities of Bamyan province.

The major challenge that the project faced during this quarter was the lack of trained and motivated national professionals in the field of disaster risk reduction at all levels. Therefore, NDMP is planning to organize several trainings on different aspects of DRR in the country targeting national professionals.

## Context

Afghanistan is recurrently hit by natural disasters causing losses to lives, livelihoods and property. In recent decades, this has led to massive problems of food insecurity and population exodus from the worst-hit areas. Between 1954 and 2006, the country experienced 112 large scale disasters. Vulnerability to disaster risk has increased significantly as coping capacities have been eroded due to the prolonged conflict.

Since 2003, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in partnership with the United Nations (UN) and other development organizations has developed key policy documents such as the Disaster Management Framework, National Strategy for Disaster Management, National Disaster Management Plan, etc. The National Emergency Commission, under the leadership of the second Vice President, has been established and the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) has been developed where Disaster Management (DM) has been targeted within the Social Protection Sector with a target statement saying “by 2010 an effective system for disaster preparedness and response will be in place”. Despite the rapid progress made in the past few years, there is urgent need for strengthening legal and policy frameworks, and the developing capacity of Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) and key ministries for effective disaster risk reduction and response.

In keeping with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) priorities and ANDS benchmark, the five-year Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP) was launched in 2007 and implemented till 2009. The project’s goal was, “to reduce the level of community vulnerability to natural and human induced hazards down to manageable and humanitarian levels”. During 2009 UNDP reviewed the project and revised its outputs to make them in line with Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and ANDS with a new project title National Disaster Management Project (NDMP). NDMP seeks to achieve this goal by strengthening national and provincial capacities of the Afghanistan DM system to reduce risks and improve response and recovery management at all levels. This will result achievement of CPAP Output 5.4. – Government and communities have better capacity for disaster risk reduction.

The main implementing partner of this project is ANDMA as the main government counterpart. Besides ANDMA, other main stakeholders at the national level, in the implementation of NDMP are key Line Ministries (LMs), UN agencies, NGOs, the private sector, and the international community. At the sub-national level, the provincial authorities, NGOs and local communities are the key partners.

The direct beneficiaries of the NDMP are: i) communities and community based organisations in vulnerable districts; ii) key national, provincial and district officials (including NGOs)

## Implementation Progress

### Output 1: National Institutional Disaster Management Capacity enhanced

#### 1.1. Activity Result: Strengthen rapid assessment of relief and Humanitarian needs in situations of crisis

Rapid assessment of relief and humanitarian needs in post disaster situation is key to reduce number of casualties and impact of disaster. NDMP identified an experienced organization in South Asia to conduct 5 days training workshop on Rapid Emergency Need Assessment and Emergency Planning in first quarter. During the second quarter the organization developed a guideline on emergencies needs assessment and project planning which includes most relevant topics namely the evolving objectives of assessment, data and information collection, the assessment process, assessment as an aid to decision making, preparedness planning for emergencies, assessment methodology, reporting and feedback, and coordination in emergency. Furthermore, post disaster rapid assessment forms and need assessment formats were also formulated. These formats and guidelines will enable ANDMA and other agencies responsible for humanitarian assistance to conduct rapid assessment of relief and humanitarian needs following a natural disaster. ANDMA will be able to assemble and deploy a rapid response team, which assesses the losses, damages, and needs in the wake of a disaster and to submit its recommendations for assistance to the National Disaster Management Commission.

#### 1.2. Activity Result: Guidelines for relief assistance established

Government of Afghanistan is distributing relief assistance on Ad hoc bases and there isn't any decentralized system through which assistance can reach to the disaster stricken area on time. NDMA identified an individual expert to review Afghanistan Disaster Management Law (ADML), Afghanistan National DM Plan, National DM Framework, DM Strategy, Mitigation Policy, Ministry of Defence Disaster Risk Management Plan, Afghanistan Red Cross Society's DM Need Assessment Report, Disaster Response procedure, Afghanistan compact indicators, Afghanistan development strategy for ANDMA and other related national, regional and global frameworks and policies related to disaster management and review available documents (policies, guidelines, framework, etc.) on the use of National Emergency Fund and similar funds. This is followed by meetings and discussions with relevant government agencies, I/NGOs, Red Cross movements, Kabul University, etc. to understand the DM/DRR policies and practices. Based on the information compiled during this trip relief assistance guidelines will be developed.

#### 1.3. Activity Result: Guidelines for National Emergency Fund established

At present, the office of Vice-President administers the National Emergency Fund. Disbursements are made to the disaster-affected people through the Fund.

During the second quarter, NDMP identified a consultant to review the current procedures, meet relevant stockholders, ministries, and I/NOGs and based on review and interactions/ discussions, develop pragmatic and transparent guidelines for effective and efficient use of National Emergency Fund;

The guideline will help the National Disaster Management Commission and relevant actors working on relief and response assistance to utilize the fund more transparently and transfer them to the needy people on time. The draft guidelines will be ready for review by the end of August 2010. It is anticipated that the guidelines will be finalized through a national level workshop planned for the end of August 2010.

#### 1.4. Activity Result: National Disaster Management plans prepared.

The National Disaster Management Plan has been prepared for Afghanistan in 2003. In the intervening six years, lots (such as development of the Hyogo Framework for Action [HFA] at the global level, establishment of ANDMA at national level, etc.) have changed in the country and globally, which needs to be reflected in the National Disaster Management Plan.

During the second quarter, NDMP contracted an international expert on special service agreement to review all the available policies, procedures, Acts, and guidelines on disaster management at the national and global levels such as the HFA. This was followed by several meetings and discussions with key government and UN agencies and a field mission to Mazar to identify gaps. Based on these meetings, interactions and field visit, the National Disaster Management Plan of Afghanistan will be revised.

The revised NDMP will enable all actors in the area of disaster risk reduction to understand their role and carry out activities in their respective field before, during and after any disaster. Based on the revised National Disaster Management Plan, project will support few key LMs to develop their sectoral disaster risk reduction and response plans in 2011 and beyond.

#### **1.5. Activity Result: Activity Result Support for DM facilities**

ANDMA has a National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) in its main office in Kabul. However, it was poorly-equipped and functioning. Project supported an exposure study tour of two ANDMA NEOC officials to India so that they can learn from India both at national and state levels on ongoing initiatives to strengthen and run the Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs) during the first quarter. Based on the exposure trip to India, in the second quarter, the national and provincial emergency operation centres were equipped with communication devices such as Codan base communication system, fax machines, computers and basic furniture. By the end of August 2010, all provincial ECOs will have Codan based installed and EOCs fully functional. As information sharing and coordination is mandate of ANDMA and really helps to reduce the impact of a disaster and improve preparedness. Therefore, Strengthening communication system within provincial and head office of ANDMA will result better information sharing and on time response during emergency situation.

#### **1.6. Activity result: Training and Capacity Building for DRM**

In 2008, disaster management was introduced as a subject through the Faculty of Geo-sciences at the Kabul University. In order to develop and review the existing curriculum and strengthen the academic programme, NDMP organized a cross visit of Kabul University and ANDMA representatives to Indian Universities who run similar programmes. During the second quarter, based on the comments received from Indian Universities, the curriculum for environment and disaster management has been revised. In addition, the geo-sciences faculty is supported with text books, reference materials and equipments e.g. computers, copier, scanner, projector, desks and chairs. These course curricula will be translated into Dari and Pashtu by the end of 2010 and it is anticipated that a full-fledged degree programme will be run from 2011 academic year.

NDMP will provide more training opportunities for the Kabul University faculty members and also will send the students to field visits to get practical knowledge of the field work.

#### **1.7. Activity Result: Set-up an Early Recovery Network**

The Terms of Reference (ToR) for Early Recovery Network (ERN) has finalized and shared with relevant stakeholders. ERN was officially launched in April; it currently has almost one representative from each humanitarian cluster in the country. Since April, it has conducted several meetings concerning early recovery needs of all clusters and discussed various response mechanisms. To further develop the ERN efficiency, a ToR for an Early Recovery (ER) expert from BCPR Geneva was developed for formulation of a comprehensive ER strategy based on the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) ER needs. This strategy will help all humanitarian clusters create a common understanding of ER needs in Afghanistan and possible ways to address them effectively.

Lately, ERN operating procedures were developed in consultation with United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) outlining roles and responsibilities of both ERN leadership and members. According to these procedures, ERN leadership will attend all humanitarian cluster coordination meetings to assist their ER focal points raise relevant ER

concerns of their clusters and suggest strategic solutions with the assistance of ERN leadership. The ERN leadership has made ER a regular agenda point for all clusters in order to persuade them form better ER need identification and response to avoid gaps.

According to the ERN operating procedures, ER focal points of each cluster with the help of ERN leadership will review work plans of all clusters to ensure proper integration of ER concerns in their activities. ERN focal points and leadership will also help cluster prepare for Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) 2011 form an ER prospective. They will also offer substantive ER prospective to UNOCHA monthly humanitarian update.

The ERN members meet once every month to discuss ER issues and concerns that humanitarian clusters face in order to suggest solutions. Based on the new ERN operating procedures, ERN now will meet on need bases; while its leadership will attend all humanitarian cluster coordination meetings.

All meeting minutes are posted on UNOCHA website for future reference and record. Based on meetings conducted so far, there is a clear lack of resources to address ER needs of various disasters that take place in the country. To address this challenge, a draft Early Recovery Fund concept note was developed and presented to UNDP senior management.

In addition to ERN's coordination role, NDMP developed an extended concept note for the establishment of a UNDP Early Recovery Fund and Early Recovery Team. Lack of Early Recovery funding is a major challenge for humanitarian clusters in Afghanistan; most clusters provided humanitarian response to emergencies; but, they are lacking resources to fund recovery initiatives to affected communities transition from relief dependency to self reliance. The ER fund will be available for recovery projects during natural disaster emergencies and will be utilized as the last resort. The fund will work in close coordination with the ERN and the UNDP ER team will implement its activities.

### **1.8. Activity Result: Support Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)**

Following the Rapid Emergency Need Assessment (RENA) training conducted in the first quarter, project has supported ANDMA to use the trained human resources for the flood damage assessment during the floods occurred recently in northeast region of the country. The assessment team will be further strengthened by provision of tools and formats in the near future. In addition, provincial staff of ANDMA will also be trained on the similar exercise and lessons learnt from the field visits during the fourth quarter of 2010.

## **Output 2: Provincial Disaster Management Capacity built**

### **2.1. Activity Result: Strengthen rapid assessment of relief and Humanitarian needs in situations of crisis Activity Result: Support DM Plans and Facilities**

Afghanistan is one of the most disaster prone countries in the world. In order for the government and communities to be able to effectively plan preparedness, response and recovery from disasters, the importance of proper planning could not be neglected.

Project has trained 280 members of the Provincial Disaster Management Commissions (PDMC) of Baghlan, Jawzjan, Konur, Laghman, Logar, Samangan, Sar e Pol, and Wardak provinces (35 officials in each province) on formulation of the Provincial Disaster Management Plans. Moreover, Participants got familiar with the basic concepts of Disaster Management (Hazard, Disaster, Risk, Vulnerability, Risk Probability and Risk Reduction/Mitigation) in the context of their respective province.

The training workshop was followed by formulation of 18 sectoral plans and one 1 PDMP in each of the eight (8) provinces. As of June 2010, ANDMA drafted 11 PDMPs taking the total number of PDMPs to 17.

## 2.2. Activity Result: Conduct training and drills at community level for disaster preparedness

Community vulnerability to hazards is generally high throughout Afghanistan, and any significant efforts to reduce overall disaster risk in this country must include efforts at the community level. NDMP through its CBDRM initiative would seek to strengthen community capacity for disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response. Over 70% of the Afghan population lives in rural areas practicing agricultural and related rural activities that rely heavily on use of natural resources and are thus very vulnerable to the impacts of drought and floods and a high poverty rate. Particularly affected are the poor, women-headed households, and households of the landless or near-landless and the people with disabilities.

NDMP hired an international consultant to develop guidelines, implementation module and trained ANDMA staff as master trainers for CBDRM implementation at field level. The consultant met key stockholders, UN agencies, I/NGOs and reviewed current CBDRM projects. In addition the consultant conducted a field mission to 3 vulnerable communities of Bamyan province in order to develop field applicable CBDRM implementation modules. This will be followed by a training during August 2010 and field excise at few vulnerable communities of Bamyan province.

## 2.3. Activity Result: Conduct a Pilot Risk and Vulnerability Assessment for one Province

Natural disasters are often frightening and difficult for the government and communities to understand, because they have no control over when and where they happen. What the government can control is how prepared they are as communities and governments to deal with the dangers that natural disasters bring and minimize the negative impacts of disasters.

Inadequate trained human resources in Afghanistan in the field of disaster risk reduction (DRR) at all levels are the main challenging factor to design, implement and sustain DRR activities. Therefore, on the request of ANDMA, UNDP/ NDMP is planning to organize one national level training on risk assessment during end of July and the beginning of August in Kabul. This training will be provided to those participants who will lead the national risk assessment exercise upon completion of the training. Also the training participants will revise the training materials into local context, translate it into Dari and Pashto and will roll-out similar trainings in the country.

## Challenges

During this quarter, the project encountered following challenges:

- Due to security situation in the country, international consultants were reluctant to come and work.
- Trained human resources in the field of disaster risk reduction at all levels are very limited.

## Risks

Years of continued conflict, high levels of poverty and unemployment, environmental degradation and poor infrastructure have increased the vulnerability of the people and insecurity at all levels. It is highly likely that present level of insecurity will continue in the days to come or even worsen in all parts of the country due to forth coming election in September.

The current challenge for the project is travel restriction to many provinces, districts and communities to design and implement community level disaster risk reduction activities and its regular monitoring.

If the current security situation remains same, NDMP can continue working at the province level in few provinces to develop PDMPPs and few training programmes based on the plan. Similarly, the NDMP is closely working with other UNDP supported projects and the Security team to identify

locations (districts and communities) where project staff can visit and implement disaster risk reduction activities with a consideration that the area is prone to disaster.

In addition, project has focused on implementation of activities in most vulnerable, accessible and secure communities, as well as ANDMA master trainers are being utilized to formulate PDMPs and community based activities in locations where UNDP is restricted to travel

## Issues

The procurement of specialized services such as specific training design and facilitation in the field of DRR is taking more time than required despite submission of all related documents.

In response to the issue, project team had regular meetings with senior management, as well as coordination with procurement unite has been strengthen for speeding up the process and finding alternatives.

## Lessons Learned

Afghanistan is a signatory country to the HFA and remains committed to implement the priorities as laid down by the HFA. However, the previous project (CDRRP) didn't address the priorities areas of the HFA during its implementation phase (2007-2009). Therefore, in close consultation with ANDMA, the on-going project (NDMP) is trying to achieve some of the HFA priorities during 2010 and 2011.

Similarly, the school safety programme implemented during 2007-2009, was one of the successful programme as it trained more than 33 thousand teachers and students from 10 schools in Kabul in the field of Fire Fighting, First Aid, Search and Rescue, etc. After the training programmes, the project provided basic life saving equipments (stretchers, shovel, rope, first-aid kits, loud speakers, etc.) to these ten schools. Many schools here in Kabul have been requesting the project to organize such trainings and equipment to save life of children from future disasters such as earthquake. Therefore, based on the lesson learnt, the NDMP is working with the Ministry of Education to scale-up the school safety programme both within Kabul city and outside.

## Future Plans

Based on the lessons learned, the NDMP is in process to develop a new and comprehensive disaster risk reduction project document that address the entire HFA priorities based on the current level of achievement of those priorities and activities. Therefore, NDMP in close partnership with ANDMA will purse the national HFA reporting for Afghanistan during the third quarter of this year. The new project document which will be for a period of five years (2011-2015) will be based on the level of achievements in each HFA priority and to address the remaining priorities of the HFA. Based on this new project document, the NDMP and the CPR Unit/ UNDP will explore possibilities for funding support for the future project from different donors.

## Financial Section

### Financial Section:

**Table 1. Total Income and Expenditure**

Donor	INCOME			EXPENDITURES			BALANCE	Remarks
	Total Commitment (approx US\$)	Total Received (approx US\$)	Total Receivable (approx US\$)	Total Cumulative Expenditures as of Dec 2009	Current Year 2010 (Cumulative) as of the current Quarter	Total Expenditures	Total Received minus Total Expenditures	
UNDP-Core	500,000	500,000	500,000	0	440,409	440,409	59,591	
UNDP-BCPR *	534,000	534,000	534,000	0	412,968	412,968	121,032	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,034,000</b>	<b>1,034,000</b>	<b>1,034,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>853,377</b>	<b>853,377</b>	<b>180,623</b>	

**\*Note:** the balance BCPr fund has been obtained as an advance and is currently under utilization. However, expenditure reports from the field are taking time, those could not be reflected in the report. As soon as the expenditure reports are provided, it will be reflected as expenditure in the system.

**Table 2. Expenditure by Major Outputs (2010)**

<b>Project Output</b>	<b>Budget (AWP 2010)</b>	<b>Cumulative Expenditure as of the current Quarter</b>	<b>Delivery Rate*</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Output1: National Disaster Management capacity enhanced	182,500	113,288	62.1%	
<i>GMS</i>				
<b>Sub-total Output 1.</b>	182,500	113,288	62.1%	
Output2: Provincial Disaster Management Capacity Built	323,200	296,746	91.8%	
<i>GMS</i>				
<b>Sub-total Output 2</b>	323,200	296,746	91.8%	
Output3: Technical Assistance & Management Cost	528,300	443,344	83.9%	
<i>GMS</i>				
<b>Sub-total Output 3</b>	528,300	443,344	83.9%	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,034,000</b>	<b>853,377</b>	<b>82.5%</b>	

**Table 3. Expenditure by Donors (2010)**

Donor	Project Output	Budget (AWP 2010)	2010 Cumulative Expenditure as of the current Quarter	Delivery Rate
UNDP -Core	Output1: National Disaster Management capacity enhanced	0	0	
	Output2: Provincial Disaster Management Capacity Built	43,700	0	
	Output3: Technical Assistance & Management Cost	456,300	440,409	
GMS		-	0	
<b>Sub-Total</b>		500,000	440,409	<b>88.1%</b>
UNDP- BCPR	Output1: National Disaster Management capacity enhanced	182,500	113,288	
	Output2: Provincial Disaster Management Capacity Built	279,500	296,746	
	Output3: Technical Assistance & Management Cost	72,000	2,935	
GMS		0	0	
<b>Sub-Total</b>		534,000	412,968	<b>77.3%</b>
<b>Grand-Total</b>		1,034,000	853,377	<b>82.5%</b>

## Annexes

### Annex I: Performance Tracking Matrix

Result/Goals	Performance Indicators	Baseline Info	Performance Benchmark and Targets	Implementation Progress in reporting quarter
Output 1. National institutional disaster management capacity enhanced.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Relief administration system strengthened</li> <li>2) National Disaster Management Plan revised</li> <li>3) Facilities and services supported</li> <li>4) National DRM capacity enhanced.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) There is no relief administration in place</li> <li>2) ANDMA lacks the required capacity to lead NGOs and provide technical support on DRM to line ministries and other stakeholders</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Rapid assessment tools and team established</li> <li>2) Relief assistance guidelines developed</li> <li>3) Relief distribution system established</li> <li>4) Guidelines for National Emergency Fund (NEF) developed</li> <li>5) NEOC strengthened with further equipment</li> <li>6) Geo-science Faculty of Kabul University strengthened by revision of the curricula and establishment of diploma programme.</li> <li>7) Early recovery (ER) network established</li> <li>8) ER ToR and operating procedure (OP) developed</li> <li>9) Strengthened National DRR Platform</li> <li>10) ANDMA staff received training on Rapid Emergency Need Assessment (RENA)</li> <li>11) ER members trained on RENA</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Formats and templates for immediate need assessment finalized</li> <li>2) Eight ANDMA staff trained on RENA</li> <li>3) Relief assistance being reviewed</li> <li>4) Guidelines for the effective and transparent use of NEF being developed</li> <li>5) National DM Plan revision initiated</li> <li>6) National EOC strengthened</li> <li>7) Kabul University's capacity enhanced through trainings for faculties on DRR, provision of text and reference books, equipment, furniture, etc to design and run degree programme on DRR</li> </ol>
Output 2. Province DM Capacity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Province DM capacity built,</li> <li>2) Communities coping</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Only 6 provinces</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) 30 Province DM Plan developed</li> <li>2) Province EOC</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8) ER Network established</li> <li>9) ER OP developed</li> </ol>

<p>built.</p>	<p>capacity enhanced,          3) Communities DRM awareness increased          4) A model project of risk assessment to be piloted and based on the success will conduct a detailed risk assessment of the county.</p>	<p>have PDM Plans          2) Communities are highly vulnerable          3) Vulnerability assessment is conducted in 6 provinces          4) Province DM capacity is weak          5) Communities DM capacity doesn't exist          6) Communities are less or no aware on DM          7) No multi-hazard risk assessment conducted at any level.</p>	<p>established          3) Implementation of CBDRM as pilot basis in 6 districts          4) Multi-hazard risk assessment conducted in 1 province on a pilot basis</p>	<p>10) National DRR Platform meetings conducted          11) Eight ANDMA staff trained on RENA          12) ER Network members will be trained in IVth quarter.          1) 11 Province DM Plan drafted, additional 10 province DM plan preparation initiated          2) 34 provinces EOC established and strengthened through the supply of Codan, fax machine, computer, etc.          3) National level training on CBDRM will be organized in August, followed by field activities          4) National Training on risk assessment is planned for end of July and risk assessment of 1 pilot province will be carried after training.</p>
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**Annex II: Risk Log**

<b>Project Title: National Disaster Management Project</b>	<b>Award ID: 00073939</b>	<b>Date: 5 April 2010</b>
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#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	The current challenge for the project is travel restriction to many provinces, districts and communities to design and implement community level disaster risk reduction activities and its regular monitoring.	For last 30 years	Political	P = 4 I = 4	<i>Some of the province, district and communities level activities will be implemented at the national level and vicinity around Kabul and safe location.</i>	<i>Project Manager (PM)</i>	PM	End of June 2010	<b>No change</b>
	If the current security situation remains same, NDMP can continue working at the province level in few provinces to develop Province Disaster Management Plan and few training programmes based on the plan. Similarly, the NDMP is closely working with other UNDP supported projects and the Security team to identify locations (districts and communities) where project staff can visit and implement disaster risk reduction activities. However, such locations must be disaster prone.				Field level activities such as CBDRM will be implemented in few selected secured and disaster prone districts and communities	PM	PM	January 2010	No change

**Annex III: Issue Log**

ISSUES LOG						Date: 5 July 2010
Award ID: 000073939			Project: National Disaster Management Project			
ID	Type	Date Identified	Description	Status/Priority	Status Change Date	Author
	Operation	April 2010	Delayed procurement of goods and services.	High	June 2010	Man Thapa