

United Nations Development Programme
Afghanistan
Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP)
2nd Quarter Project Progress Report – 2009



School Safety Training of Trainers workshop was conducted for Kabul school teachers which was Followed by school safety trainings at schools

Project ID:	00052355
Duration:	January 2007 to December 2011
Strategic Plan Component:	Crises Prevention and Recovery
CPAP Component:	Strengthened national and sub- national capacity for natural & man-made disasters
ANDS Component:	Pillar 3, Social Protection Sector
Total Budget:	USD 9,811,515
Responsible Agency:	UNDP & Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority

CDRRP DONORS

European Commission Humanitarian Aid Organization

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Executive Summary

The project had limited achievements during the first quarter as project activities were delayed for conduct of a midterm review. However, with a strong support of UNDP Country Office (CO) and Afghanistan National Disaster Management authority (ANDMA), the project had palpable achievements during the second quarter. The key achievements of Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP) during the second quarter included– development of Disaster management plan for Takhar province, replication of school safety in 5 more schools of Kabul city and amendment of the national disaster management law. Midterm review of the project was also conducted during the quarter which recommended a substantial revision of the Project Document. The revision of the Project Document will be conducted during the third quarter.

The project is comprised of four outputs: i) ANDMA and key ministries disaster management professional/organizational capacity built; ii) Natural disaster preparedness and response capacity strengthened at government institutional and community level; iii) Disaster risk information management system established and strengthened; and, iv) Disaster response systems developed.

The project activities were conducted in line with the above listed outputs. The amendment of the national disaster management law was one of the key achievements of the project during the quarter. Following implementation of the pilot project of school safety, successfully implemented in 2007, it was replicated in five more schools of Kabul city. In addition, public awareness TV and Radio spots were also disseminated in the northeast region resulting in enhanced public awareness of disaster management.

Capacity building of ANDMA on utilization of Disaster Management Information System (DMIS), established by CDRRP, also continued as two computer instructors were hired by project. A number of trainings were conducted in ANDMA head office and Nangarhar regional office. 35 members of the provincial disaster management commission and ANDMA staff were also trained on basic computer and English language.

One of the major activities of the project during the quarter was the organization of a study tour to India and Bangladesh, for Provincial Disaster Management Committees (PDMCs). The study tour, conducted 19 to 30 June, included key members of PDMC of North-East zone (Kunduz, Takhar, and Badakhsha). The objective of the study tour was to strengthen the capacity of PDMCs of the three provinces in the field of disaster management from preparedness down to the emergency response. A total of 11 people participated in the study tour. During the mission, the participants got familiar with both technical and managerial aspects of disaster management at all levels (national down to state, district and village level). The mission had an opportunity to visit different institution from village up to practitioners' offices and policy making bodies.

Limited funds availability has been one of the major obstacles in the project progress towards the stated objectives. In addition, limited human resources available to the project has also been a key issue.

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 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 preparedness and response.

In keeping with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) priorities and ANDS benchmark, this five-year Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP) was formulated. The project's goal is, *"to reduce the level of community vulnerability to natural and human induced hazards down to manageable and humanitarian levels"*. The project seeks to achieve this goal by strengthening the capacity of the Afghanistan DM system to reduce risks and improve response and recovery management at the national, provincial and community level.

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 CDRRP 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 CDRRP are: i) communities and community based organisations in vulnerable districts; ii) key national, provincial and district officials (including NGOs) involved in disaster risk reduction initiatives; and iii) ANDMA which through its involvement and leadership in every aspect of CDRRP implementation will benefit in terms of institutional strengthening.

Implementation Progress

The CDRRP, with a total duration of five years, was started in June 2007 and will end by December 2011. The mid-term review of project was conducted during April-May 2009 by the regional Advisor of Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) of UNDP. The purpose of review was to identify strengths and weaknesses of the project as well as devise UNDP on future course of action in the area of DM.

The review was conducted through an appraisal of the Project Document and a number of progress reports. A number of meetings were also organized with the key stakeholders including ANDMA officials, the UNDP senior management team, and the CDRRP team. The review also benefitted from interviews with officials from Organization for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (OCHA) and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA).

The review recommended comprehensive revision of the project document with addition of a number of new project activities. The revision of the project document is planned to be undertaken during the third quarter of the year.

Output 1:

ANDMA and key ministries disaster management professional/organizational capacity built.

1.6 Action: Review the existence DM law and propose amendments

Based on disaster management law of Afghanistan, since 1972 to 2003, ANDMA was functioning as the DM implementing agency in Afghanistan. However, by the end of 2003, the functions of ANDMA were modified from implementation agency to DM coordination body. However, the DM law remained unchanged. CDRRP, in order to adjust the law, undertook its amendment.

The project played a leading role and held number of meetings with UNAMA legal department and organizations working on DM. Besides, a number of workshops were conducted with the LMs and DM experts to propose changes. The final comments and proposed amendments were submitted to Ministry of Justice (MoJ) in late 2008. The DM law was officially amended by MoJ in June 2009. The amended law clarifies roles and responsibilities of ANDMA and LMs during the three phases of disaster (before, during and after disaster strikes) which will result in improving the performance of different governmental institutions on DM.

1.9 Action: refresher ToT workshop and rapid assessment training

Due to midterm evaluation of the project, the project activities and recruitments were delayed for two and half months. This resulted in delays and as such there was no substantial progress in regard to trainings.

Output 2

ANDMA and key ministries disaster management professional/organizational capacity built

2.4: Replicate School safety programme in 10 schools (drawing on the lessons from the pilot programme)

The enhancement of resilience in communities for disaster risk reduction is one of the objectives of the project and the Government. The communities that are more vulnerable are those living in disaster prone areas or having very low coping capability. The school children are one of the most

vulnerable groups towards disasters as many schools do not have proper buildings or they are built without consideration of disaster resistance codes. In addition, a large number of children attend these schools without a school safety plan, equipment and relevant trainings increasing the risk for children.

A four day School Safety training workshop was conducted for 35 school teachers of Kabul city and refresher for those school teachers who received similar training in 2008 which resulted in the implementation of school safety in 5 schools. There were teachers and principle from each of 5 new schools and 1 teacher from each of the 5 previously trained schools.

The School Safety Programme was implemented in Qila Kashif High School, Mehrabuddin Middle School, Prozh-e- Jadid girls High School, Pul-e-Charkhi High School and Zainab-e-Kubra girls High School while the refresher course included Qala-e-Fathullah High School for Girls, Durkhanai High School, Rahman Mena High School, Sayed-UI-Shohada Middle School, Alaudin High School and Masood-e-Saad High School.

There was a two-day Disaster Risk Management (DRM) workshops in each of the new Schools followed by identification of volunteer teams i.e. team for fire fighting, first aid, search, rescue and early warning. Each team comprised of 10 students. The school safety plans were also drafted for all five new Schools and Safety equipment were purchased and supplied to the mentioned schools.

The trainings were appraised to be highly effective by the participants. One of the teachers of Panjsad Family Girls High School after the training assessed it as below:

“Besides being a school teacher I am also a mother and have the responsibility to save my children at home and make them aware of the disasters they are prone to. We are really happy that a UNDP funded project has started integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into schools.

I have received TOT trainings on how to fight fire, conduct evacuation, drop cover hold, and first aid. While I am teaching at school I can now always try relating my subject to disaster and making my student aware of different hazards. School is a place where thousands of children study and they are vulnerable to different types of disasters. The school safety training was very effective. Now we (I and students) understand types of hazards, vulnerability to disaster, mitigation, preparedness and response to the disaster at school as well as at home.”

2.6 Action: Dissemination of hazard specific Public Awareness materials (Radio and TV spots)

The level of awareness of the Afghan people for the prevailing disasters in the country is non-existent or very low, especially in the communities living in the disaster prone areas. For systematic and efficient mitigation, response and recovery mechanisms the awareness of the public and policy makers for management of all types of disasters is of vital importance.

The contract for airing disaster specific Radio and TV spots (Flood, Drought, Earthquake, Landslide and Pest infestation) has been awarded to Aina Media and Culture Centre during the last month of the reporting quarter. The spots are underway for airing nationwide through Radio and TV channels and aimed at awareness and capacity building of Afghan communities and policy makers.

Note: A brochure (500 copies) on DIPECHO partners' activities (Focus, ActionAid and UNDP) in Afghanistan has been ordered for Printing as part of visibility.

2.7 Action: Production of a Video on School Safety

The capacity building of communities and school children is a long term initiative, the school children historically are not trained on DRM at school level which makes over 7 million school age children vulnerable to different hazards prevailing in Afghanistan.

A School Safety video has been produced through communication unit of ANDMA funded by CDRRP. The video was produced during the School Safety training workshops conducted in 5 schools by ANDMA trainers including both girls and boys' schools, the mock drills conducted by the first aid kit and fire fighting teams etc. including the interviews of teachers and students. This school safety video is not only a visibility of ECHO project but also it would be shown in different schools of Kabul city and provinces with the help of Ministry of Education (MoE) and ANDMA in order to bring more awareness to school children on DRM without conducting lengthy and costly training sessions. The school safety equipments are also purchased for 10 schools which included a TV set and a DVD for each of the 10 Schools and thus the video would be watched by 15,000 students in the mentioned schools this year and the same numbers for the following years.

Output 3

Disaster Management Information Management System (DMIS) established and strengthened

3.8 Action: Provide English and computer training for zonal office of Nangarhar

This component is aimed to build the capacity of government civil servant on basic computer and English language to make them able to use Disaster Management Information System (DMIS). 30 staff member of the zonal office of ANDMA in Nangarhar as well as the provincial disaster management commission is being trained on English and computer.

3.9 Action: ICT support for ANDMA head office

After establishment of the DMIS, the national emergency operation center was supposed to enter data and keep the DMIS updated. But due to low capacity of the ANDMA civil servants, most of the data was missing; therefore, it has been decided to train the ANDMA staff on basic English language and computer programmes. 12 head of departments and 20 junior level staff are trained on basic computer and English language. They are now able to use the DMIS and download number of reports such as vulnerability, availability of stocks at provinces, number of houses destroyed and number of people affected so that an effective response can be transferred by humanitarian organizations.

Output 4

Disaster response systems developed

4.3 Action: Training workshop for PEC members on Provincial DM Planning (one in each Province) Badakhshan and Takhar provinces replication and operationalization of provincial DM Planning

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

The provincial DM planning component was piloted in Kunduz, Herat and Badakhshan by helping PDMC to formulate Departmental and Provincial Disaster Management Plans (PDMP) and establishing Provincial Emergency Centre through conducting a series of trainings.

Therefore, building on the progress made in the previous quarters, 4th PDMP was formulated for Takhar Province by the trainers of ANDMA earlier trained by CDRRP Master Trainers. The PDMP of Takhar as the other three PDMPs (Kunduz, Hirat and Badakhshan) contained all the aspects of Provincial Disaster Management of the disaster cycle.

In addition, 300 copies of Kunduz Provincial Disaster Management Plan and 300 copies of Provincial Disaster Management Planning guidelines have been printed in English, Pashto and Dari in a single book form for distribution to stakeholders.

4.4 Action: Study tour of PEC members from Takhar, Kunduz, and Badakhshan province to India and Bangladesh

The provincial Commission members are individual expert in different disciplines, however; they don't possess Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) expertise and they also have never been part of the PDMP process as the PDMPs did not exist in Afghanistan in the past. Therefore; CDRRP planned a study tour to India and Bangladesh in order to provide PEC members an opportunity to benefit by seeing the DM institutions and mechanisms of the neighbouring countries.

A study tour (19 -30th June 2009) was conducted for the key members of the Provincial Disaster Management Commissions (PDMC) of north-eastern zone (Kunduz, Takhar and Badakhshan). The objective of the study tour was to strengthen the capacity of PDMCs of the three provinces in the field of DM from preparedness down to the emergency response. Totally, 11 people (2 from Badakhshan, three from Takhar and three from Kunduz, one from the project and one from UNDP Country Office) participated in the study tour. During the mission, the participants got familiar with both technical and managerial aspects of disaster management at all levels from national down to state, district and village level. These achievements were materialized through visits of different institution from village up to practitioner offices and policy making bodies.

Views of a Study Tour Participant:

Abdul Ahad Kohadmany, Director of Rapid Assessment Department, ANDMA and a member of Study Tour to India and Bangladesh describing his views about the study tour mentioned:

"The study tour has provided a good opportunity to share experiences and best practices with government of India and Bangladesh. We learnt a number of good practices namely the Time-keeping and being quick in response, with the spirit of team work, to the emerging problems in work place and beyond. The study tour has also provided the delegation an opportunity to visit the important national programmes in the area of DRM. I have seen how National Disaster Management Authority of India and Bangladesh, as nodal agency in DM, coordinates the relevant stakeholder's activities from policy makers down to practitioners and communities; from preparedness and mitigation down to response to disasters. The gained knowledge could be advocated and utilized here in ANDMA".

Challenges

Issues:

Lack of adequate human resources

With the resignation of the International Project Manager (PM) and delay in the recruitment of the International disaster management expert (United Nations Volunteer), CDDRP faced acute human resource shortage during the first quarter. While the project is receiving managerial guidance from UNDP CO, it is extremely important to expedite the recruitment process of the PM.

Lessons Learned

Using the internal capacity being built by the project: ANDMA master trainers has successfully replicated school safety programme in 5 additional Schools of Kabul city, without the technical assistance of CDRRP trainers. They also conducted a 4 day DRR workshop for the PEC members of Takhar Province and formulated the PDMP without the assistance of CDRRP trainers. The reason of their outstanding performance was that CDRRP has conducted ToT workshop for ANDMA staff and then closely monitored the activities. CDRRP learnt that working through master trainers will result in lasting institutional capacities in ANDMA.

Focus - Considering the current capacity of ANDMA, the scope of the project is quite ambitious. The project needs to give priority to the following - capacity development of ANDMA (both central and zonal offices), and disaster risk management capacity for the communities located in the most vulnerable areas.

Visits: In comparison to conducting training workshops on disaster management for the relevant staff, exposure of the participants to the process of disaster management from preparedness and coordination down to mitigation measure, through demonstration and visits, proved to be much practical.

Participatory project monitoring – Regular monitoring of the project activities through fortnightly meetings with the participation of senior government counterpart, UNDP CO and CDRRP team has helped promote good communication and understanding between the partners, and the timely identification of problems and collaborative effort to solve the problems. This practice should be continued and further formalized.

Future Plans

The midterm review of the project has asked for a comprehensive revision of the project document. A consultant will be recruited to undertake the project document revision as well as undertake the formal approval process as per the programming manual of UNDP.

Considering the low capacity of ANDMA, and cost effectiveness as well as longer term sustainability of Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM), the project will adopt the approach during the remaining part of the year. A strategy paper on CBDRM will be developed and shared with the relevant Government counterpart in order to seek their by-in. Once agreed upon, the approach will be implemented in the most vulnerable areas in terms of disasters.

Financial Section

Table1: Funding Overview

Donor	Commitment (Currency of the Agreement)	Received (Currency of the Agreement)	Received (USD)	UNORE	Balance (Currency of the Agreement)
UNDP Core Track 1.1	USD 944,320.44	USD 944,320.44	USD 944,320.44		
UNDP BCPR Track 1.3	USD 650,000	USD 650,000	650,000	-	-
ECHO	EUR 703,272	EUR 562,617.6	757,219.28	1.34	EUR 140,655.4
Total			2,351,539.72		

Note: The contributions made during the previous years were not captured in the last quarterly report. As a corrective measure, all contributions made to the project are captured in the table 1. Henceforth, CDRRP reports will capture all donor funds received during life of the project.

Table 2: Expenditure Status (by activity)

Activity	Budget	Donor	Expenditure Status at January - March 2009		Expenditure in Reporting Quarter April-June 2009		Quarter Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Balance	Delivery
			Commitment	Disbursement	Commitment	Disbursement				
ACTIVITY 01	9450	UNDP - core	0	0		1,775	1,775	1,775	7,675	19%
ACTIVITY 03	29685	UNDP - core	3,850	2,175		2,175	2,175	8,200	21,485	28%
ACTIVITY 05	168,681	UNDP - core	0	13,102		16,796	16,796	29,898	138,783	18%
ACTIVITY 07	92,184	UNDP - core	0	0			0	0	92,184	0%
Total	300000		3,850	15,277	0	20,746	20,746	39,873	260,127	13%
ACTIVITY01	134,750	UNDP-BCPR	308	2,692	0	0	0	3,000	131,750	2%
ACTIVITY02	346,000	UNDP-	0	0	0	0	0	0	346,000	0%

		BCPR								
ACTIVITY03	37,926	UNDP-BCPR	0	0	0	650	650	650	37,276	2%
ACTIVITY04	41,000	UNDP-BCPR	0	847	0	0	0	847	40,153	2%
Total	559,676		308	3,539	0	650	650	4,497	555,179	1%
ACTIVITY 01	61681	ECHO	0	1,980		0	0	1,980	59,701	3%
ACTIVITY 02	46191	ECHO	0	0	125,540	1,670	127,210	127,210	-81,019	275%
ACTIVITY 04	67411	ECHO	1,440	11,033	11,263	24,309	35,572	48,045	19,366	71%
ACTIVITY 05	103646.12	ECHO		20,157		21,519	21,519	41,676	63,169	40%
ACTIVITY 06	34191	ECHO	26,600	1,002		4,898	4,898	32,500	2,548	95%
ACTIVITY 07	31793	ECHO		118		1,110	1,110	1,228	30,565	4%
GMS	31861	ECHO				31,861	31,861	31,861	-	100%
Total	376774.12		28,040	34,289	136,803	85,367	222,170	284,499	94,331	76%
Grand Total	1,236,450		32,198	53,105	136,803	106,764	243,567	328,870	909,636	27%

Table 3: Expenditure Status (by donor)

Donor	Budget	Activity	Expenditure Status at January- March 2009		Expenditure in Reporting Quarter April - June 2009		Quarter Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Balance	Delivery
			Commitment	Disbursement	Commitment	Disbursement				
UNDP - Core	9450	ACTIVITY 01	0	0		1,775	1,775	1,775	7,675	19%
	29685	ACTIVITY 03	3,850	2,175		2,175	2,175	8,200	21,485	28%
	168,681	ACTIVITY 05	0	13,102		16,796	16,796	29,898	138,783	18%
	92,184	ACTIVITY 07	0	0			0	0	92,184	0%
UNDP - BCPR	134,750	ACTIVITY01	308	2,692	0	0	0	3,000	131,750	2%
	346,000	ACTIVITY02	0	0	0	0	0	0	346,000	0%
	37,926	ACTIVITY03	0	0	0	650	650	650	37,276	2%
	41,000	ACTIVITY04	0	847	0	0	0	847	40,153	2%
ECHO	61681	ACTIVITY 01	0	1,980		0	0	1,980	59,701	3%
	46191	ACTIVITY 02	0	0	125,540	1,670	127,210	127,210	-81,019	275%
	67411	ACTIVITY 04	1,440	11,033	11,263	24,309	35,572	48,045	19,366	71%
	103646.12	ACTIVITY 05		20,157		21,519	21,519	41,676	63,169	40%
	34191	ACTIVITY 06	26,600	1,002		4,898	4,898	32,500	2,548	95%
	31793	ACTIVITY 07		118		1,110	1,110	1,228	30,565	4%
GMS	31861					31,861	31,861	31,861	-	100%
Total	1,236,450		32,198	53,105	136,803	106,764	243,567	328,870	909,636	27%

Note: The total balance of USD 94,331 from ECHO fund is already spent from UNDP fund, by 3rd quarter the funds will be transferred to UNDP which means the ECHO balance is zero.

Annex I: Performance Tracking Matrix

Result/Goals	Performance Indicators	Baseline Info	Performance Benchmark and Targets	Implementation Progress in reporting quarter
Output 1: ANDMA and key ministries disaster management professional/organizational capacity built.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Professional skills development programmes designed and implemented. Post CDRRP programmes identified ANDMA business plan developed and reviewed periodically Disaster management law reviewed and amended risk reduction incorporated into development process 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ANDMA staff trained in only basic concept of disaster management DML at drafting stage None None 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> All ANDMA executive staff trained in advanced disaster management Outline of Post - CDRRP programmes identified, Annual Business Plan for activities budgeting Annual review and appropriate amendment of law, Development projects include disaster risk issues. officials in development process trained in disaster risk reduction aspects 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 35 ANDMA staff are trained as master trainers and they have implemented the school safety and PDMP formation workshops without assistance from CDRRP CDRRP project midterm evaluation carried out and resulted revision of the project document with new outputs. Afghanistan 36 years old disaster management law has been amended A workshop conducted for provincial sectoral focal points on formulation of PDMP and establishment of disaster focal unites at province level
Output 2: ANDMA and key ministries disaster management professional/organizational capacity built	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Programme of community skills developed activities conducted local risk reduction fund grants established 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> None integrated ad hoc awareness activities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Project has clear picture of current activities, Basic Risk reduction skills at community level, community local risk reduction activities, annual region specific 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The community based disaster risk management projects have been delayed due to midterm evaluation of the project. public awareness TV, Radio spots have been contracted with Aina Media company and they have started broadcasting on 15th of July.

			awareness campaign, 5. basic response teams in each local community	
Output 3: Disaster risk information management system established and strengthened	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. formal risk analysis conducted and updated for country 2. DMIS extended throughout the country and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. only gross analysis conducted and DMIS piloted in three provinces 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Detailed analysis for each regions, 2. DMIS in each province, 3. different relevant risk reduction topic researched each year 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 12 ANDMA staff and 25 PEC members are trained on basic English and computer to use the DMIS 2. the replication of DMIS is delayed due to lack of fund
Output 4: Disaster response systems developed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operational response guide developed and distributed 2. programme of operational response exercise established and maintained, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No standard guidance 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reference manual with guidance available to authorities at all level, 2. Validated response plans and procedure, 3. Annual exercises in each province 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PDMP plans developed in Badakhshan, Herat, Kundoz and Takhar provinces. 2. Monitoring mission visited kundoz pilot project and monitored the implementation of PDMP where the government provincial sectors have appreciated the initiative being taken by CDRRP UNDP

Annex III: Issue Log¹

ID	Type	Date Identified	Description	Status/Priority	Status Change Date	Author
0044487	Change	30 June 2009	<p><u>Amendment of ECHO funded Project:</u></p> <p>Amendment of ECHO funded project was requested two months prior to the project closure on 30th June 2009, UNDP was informed by ECHO only less than a week prior to the project closure that they have rejected the proposed amendment while the project was told to run the activities in parallel and don't wait until the approval. By the time the rejection of amendment by ECHO was received almost all the activities were implemented or in the final stages of implementation. Therefore, the remaining 20% of the ECHO funds might be refused for payment by ECHO.</p>	High		Ajmal Himat
0044487	Problem	01 July 2008	<p><u>Lack of adequate human resources</u></p> <p>With the resignation of the International project manager and delay in the recruitment of the International disaster management expert UNV. CDDRP faced acute human resource shortage during the first quarter. During this period, the project received support from the UNDP Programme Officer.</p>	High		Ajmal Himat