



Enhancing National and Local Capacity in Disaster Risk Reduction in Lesotho

March 2008 to February 2009

Project description: Lesotho is facing serious challenges deepening food insecurity due to erratic rainfall leading to cyclical droughts, lack of arable land, HIV/AIDS and declining capacity of national institutions to effectively provide adequate and quality social services. Consequently, the resilience and coping mechanisms of households continue to be negatively affected by shocks and stresses, including erratic climatic conditions, economic shocks, the erosion of household assets and increased morbidity and mortality levels due to HIV/AIDS.

In 2006/7, the Government of Lesotho together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) conducted a National Disaster Risk Reduction Capacity Needs Assessments (CNA). The assessment identified major resource constraints and capacity gaps in governance for disaster risk reduction (DRR) (institutional and legal systems), risk identification, information and knowledge management, emergency response and preparedness, and risk management applications.

Following the capacity needs assessment, a National Action Plan for capacity development in disaster risk reduction was developed by the Government of Lesotho with UNDP/BCPR financial and technical support. The national action plan identifies priority activities to address corresponding capacity (*mission & strategy; culture/structure and competencies; Processes – external and internal organisational systems; human resources; financial resources; information resources and infrastructure*) gaps. Effective implementation of the NAP has become a national priority as reducing risk and increasing community resilience to disasters will help achieve Lesotho's Vision 2020, the poverty reduction strategy and the national Millennium Development Goals.

Consequently this project strategy focuses on *strengthening the disaster management system in Lesotho and effective management of the impact of disaster risks within the context of sustainable development*. Specifically, the project will support strengthening of government and UNDP capacities for i) Disaster risk reduction legal and institutional systems' support – including review and development of DRR policies & legislations, and strengthening of organisational/institutional structures and systems for DRR; ii) Risk identification & assessment as well as development of user-friendly/people centred early warning systems; iii) integrating risk reduction in development initiatives; iv) Preparedness and emergence response to drought, snowfall, localised floods and hailstorms and widespread fires; and iii) Strengthening gender equality in the implementation of disaster risk reduction.

Direct beneficiaries of the project will be local communities, especially vulnerable women, People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), children, the disabled and the aged as well as disaster management institutions and their counterparts. *Women's active participation in this project is paramount as a third of all households in Lesotho are female headed, and out of an HIV prevalence rate of 23.2%, 59% of those infected are women!*

In the long term, the project will contribute to i) improved national and local disaster resilience and hence sustained national development; and ii) improved community preparedness and hence reduced losses due to disasters. The project will ensure that gender is mainstreamed in DRR activities including efforts to ensure full participation of women in decision making processes such as during policy development and community preparedness planning.

The project has one year duration and is estimated at the cost of \$520,000.00, \$340,000.00 of which is being sought from UNDP/BCPR, \$33,000.00 from the UNDP CO and \$147,000.00 from the Government of Lesotho.

SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: **Lesotho**

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):

UNDAF Outcome 3: Increased employment, household food security and enhanced natural resources and environmental management

Indicators:

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):

Country Programme Outcome: Policies and institutional capacity for disaster risk reduction implementation strengthened.

Indicators:

- Existence of a legal framework for DRM
- Number of agencies using results of risk assessment/maps for decision making in development planning
- Number of development plans integrating disaster risk reduction issues
- Number of districts with preparedness / contingency plans being implemented including simulation

(Those that are linked to the project, are extracted from the CP and are linked to the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s):

Output 1.1: Legal and institutional framework for disaster risk reduction reviewed developed and strengthened

Output 1.2: Risk identification and early warning mechanisms improved at national and local levels

Output 1.3: Disaster risk reduction is integrated in development policies and plans

Output 2.1: Disaster preparedness and emergency response practices strengthened

Output 2.2: Gender equality strengthened in disaster risk reduction implementation

Indicators:

- Reduced losses (death, displacement, livelihoods) due to drought/snowfall and other hazards compared to baseline (Year: 2004).
- No. of agencies (UN agencies, government departments and NGOs) using risk and vulnerability assessment outcomes/maps for decision-making in development programming;
- Improved livelihoods for high risk communities (Increased financial, human, natural assets) – over time
- Number of plans with integrated DRR
- Number of districts with developed preparedness/contingency plans for specific hazards.
- Number of preparedness /contingency plans implemented including simulation
- Existence of a functional Lesotho Disaster Assessment & Coordination Team
- Availability of tools and guidelines for disaster and recovery needs assessment
- Number of women in decision making positions/bodies dealing with DRR issues.

(Those that are linked to the project, are extracted from the CP and are linked to the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

Programme Period: March 2008 to February 2009
 Programme Component: _____
 Project Title: Enhancing National and Local Capacity in Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery in Lesotho
 Project Code: _____
 Project Duration: March 2008 to February 2009
 Management arrangements:

Total budget (US\$):	520,000
Allocated resources:	
• Government	147,000
• Regular	33,000
• Other:(including in-kind contributions)	
○ Donor	Nil
○ Donor	Nil
○ Donor	Nil
Unfunded budget:	340,000

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ARSDRR	Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CCAs	Common Country Assessments
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CPR	Crisis Prevention and Recovery
DM	Disaster Management
DMA	Disaster Management Authority
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRI	Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative
DRT	Disaster Reduction and Recovery Team
EWS	Early Warning System
GMI	Global Mainstreaming Initiative
GRIP	Global Risk Identification Project
GoL	Government of Lesotho
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
LVAC	Total Resource Allocated for Core
LeDAC	Lesotho Disaster Assessment & Coordination team
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NAP	National Action Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PLWA	People Living With AIDS
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
SAHIMS	Southern Africa Humanitarian Information Management System
TRAC	Total Resource Allocated for Core
UNCT	United Nations Coordinating Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Lesotho is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranked 149th out of 177 countries on the Human Development Index (HDI 2005) and ranked 91st on human poverty index. GDP per capita in 2005 was US\$ 2,561 while expectancy in 2005 was 36.3 years at birth and adult literacy rate of 81.4%. More than 75% of Lesotho's population of about 1.8 million lives in rural areas dependent on subsistence agriculture, of which 40% are below the age of fifteen. About 68 percent of the population is considered poor, while 43% of the population lives on less than one dollar (M6.00) per day. The mortality rate among children under five years of age is 132 per 1000, while infant mortality rate is estimated at 93 per 1000 (HDI 2003).

Lesotho's major challenges are HIV and AIDS, chronic poverty, food insecurity, climate related hazards and weak governance systems. Adult HIV prevalence, currently estimated at 23.2%, places Lesotho among the three worst-affected countries in the world, and the poorest of them all¹. Certain groups in the society are at a disproportionate risk of becoming infected with HIV, and these include women, young adults, children, people infected with sexually transmitted infections (STI) and migrants. Of all HIV/AIDS infected about 59% are women!

Around 960,000 people, women and children in particular, were food insecure since the crisis began in the late 1990s, worsening in the early 2000s, mainly due to recurrent droughts. About 26% of the population was considered undernourished during the 1998-2000 period. The number of orphans from AIDS-related deaths rose from 73,000 in 2001 to approximately 92,000 in 2004². By July 2007, over 400,000 people were said to be in need of food.

The challenges of HIV/AIDS and food insecurity are often exacerbated by weak governance institutions, which have a bearing on service delivery in key sectors. Lesotho is prone to natural as well as manmade disasters. Drought is a persistent occurrence while snowfall, hailstorms, strong winds and localized floods are common, and early frost is a constant threat to crops. The country is also affected by sudden manmade disasters such as widespread fires, motor accidents, and social conflict. Lesotho is regarded as vulnerable to climate change, with temperatures and rainfall varying greatly year after year. Climate change vulnerability affects crop production and environment in general. With increasing urbanization/ industrialization there is potential for technological disasters. Lack of comprehensive documented history of disasters and their impact is a major weakness in the country.

In light of this, there is evidence of weak governance systems for disaster risk reduction in Lesotho, development generated factors, and fragile environment. While the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) had, in recent years, benefited from UNDP's technical support to governance systems for disaster management, the ultimate goal was never really achieved, as plans were never made to ensure sustainability of the support to DMA's governance systems.

Since the establishment the Office of the Prime Minister's DMA, disaster response has been its major activity focused largely on drought and food security-related emergency relief. As already noted, there are no national preparedness/contingency plans. Resources for emergency response are scarce both at central and district levels. However, for the emergency relief programmes Lesotho benefits from strong partnership from the UN system and NGOs as implementing partners during emergencies.

Vulnerability assessment is undertaken through multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC), which is now institutionalised, but requires strengthening. Much of this activity is focused on drought and food security. A comprehensive, all hazard risk identification does not as yet exist. There are also a number of sector related risks and vulnerability assessment information relevant for policy and planning purposes. The Early Warning division is located in DMA and its activities are limited to early warning on crop conditions and climatic condition related to

¹ UNAIDS Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic (2006)

² According to the WFP-UNICEF Nutrition Review (2004)

crop production. The early warning unit needs to be capacitated and broadened to provide early warning related to all hazards in the country.

Knowledge management for disaster risk reduction in Lesotho is weak. Key responsibilities and functions mandated to DMA such as training, public awareness and education are not being systematically planned and implemented. Training programmes in disaster risk management are a priority for all structures and stakeholders. The media appears to have limited role in information disseminations, and this needs to be strengthened.

In Lesotho, there is evidence of development programmes in the various social and economic sectors that should be addressing risk reduction issues. Because of lack of understanding of the importance of risk reduction considerations, these programmes do not explicitly address disaster risk issues. There is urgent need to integrate disaster risk issues into the Poverty Reduction Strategy, as well as UN strategies/programmes.

Although the Lesotho disaster management system is fairly established with a National Disaster Management Plan supported by the Disaster Management Act of 1996, all activities are focused on emergency response/relief. The system therefore requires strengthening so as to focus on reducing disaster risks in the country.

II. NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGY

Lesotho's Disaster Management System has progressed continuously with the development of the Disaster Management Act of 1996, and the Disaster Management Operations Manual. Despite these achievements, the main focus of disaster management activities was on emergency response/relief. With the current international (ref. UN/ISDR Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)) and regional (ref. Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (ARSDRR), & Programme of Action for DRR in Africa), there has been a growing need for the country to re-strategise its approach to humanitarian crises with the aim of attaining sustainable development.

There is therefore consensus in Lesotho that this can be achieved, in part, through advocacy for the integration of disaster risk reduction into development, strengthening disaster risk reduction institutional and legal systems, risk identification, information and knowledge management, and preparedness for emergency response. Consequently, at a National Workshop attended by over 120 national and local government representatives, Non Governmental Organisations (NGO), Private Sector, United Nations, and community representatives organised by the Government of Lesotho (GoL) with support from UNDP, the Basotho decided that a DRR strategy should have the following objectives:

- (i) To Increase political commitment, and governance for disaster risk reduction at all levels;
- (ii) To improve capacity for the identification, assessment and monitoring of disaster risks;
- (iii) To enhance knowledge management for disaster risk reduction;
- (iv) To increase information / public awareness of disaster risk reduction including early warning systems;
- (v) To improve risk management applications at national, district and community levels; and
- (vi) To enhance capacity for emergency response and preparedness.

The major challenge will be to ensure an integrated disaster risk reduction programming within sub-systems, components and sectors. As detailed in the National Action Plan, an integrated approach that encompasses risk management, capacity building, governance, environment, agriculture and HIV/AIDS to address the challenge of improving people's capacity to withstand shocks and decreasing chronic

vulnerability is required. However, it is clear that the success of this strategy/approach hinges on strengthening policies, human resources capacity and programmes that ensure responsiveness and accountability on gender issues. About a third of Lesotho households are female headed and over 59% of the HIV/AIDS infected in Lesotho are women!

Effective implementation of the NAP both as a roadmap and strategy for capacity building in DRR, will contribute to minimising vulnerabilities, hazards and the unfolding of disaster impacts in the whole of Lesotho within the broad context of sustainable development. This DRR strategy contributes to achievement of MDGs and National Development Plan/Poverty Reduction Strategies where development gains are protected from direct and indirect disaster impacts (*The link between MDGs and DRR is well documented – See also <http://www.unisdr.org/eng/mdgs-drr/link-mdg-drr.htm>*).

The strategy and project focus is consistent with Lesotho Vision 2020³, the priority areas of Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)⁴ II as well as UN Development Assistance Framework⁵. Human development, reducing vulnerabilities/managing risks, poverty reduction and sustainable national development are at core of these strategies.

It is also important to note that the strategy is in line with the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction as well as consistent with the Hyogo Framework for Action, both of which were endorsed by the Government of Lesotho. The objectives of the strategy and those of the HFA & ARSDRR are complementary. The strategy focuses on strengthening the following five key elements of DRR:

- *Institutional and legal systems*
- *Risk identification*
- *Information and knowledge management*
- *Risk management applications; and*
- *Emergency preparedness*

The above themes are key focus areas of both the HFA and ARSDRR.

III. PROJECT OUTCOMES

Project goal: The project seeks to *strengthen the disaster risk management systems of Lesotho and effectively manage the impact of disaster risks within the context of sustainable development.*

Geographical Coverage: The project will be implemented at national, district and local community levels in line with the NAP. At community level, implementation of some pilot activities will be undertaken in selected disaster hot spot areas.

Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of the project will be local communities who bear the brunt of disasters, especially vulnerable women, PLWHA, children and unemployed youths. Indirect benefits will accrue to the government departments, disaster management institution and its counterparts in the form of human resource development that will be achieved through training programmes.

³ By year 2020 Lesotho shall be a stable democracy, a united and prosperous nation at peace with itself and its neighbours. It shall have a healthy and well developed human resource base. Its economy will be strong; its environment well managed and its technology well established. *Some of the major issues to be resolved include food security under which disaster risk management falls.*

⁴ Agricultural production and food security falls under Economic Growth Section of the current Poverty Reduction Strategy. Strengthening disaster management – response and preparedness – is identified as key to achievement of agriculture production and food security, hence economic growth in Lesotho.

⁵ UNDAF Outcome 3: Increased employment, household security and enhanced natural resources & environmental management (Programme Outcome: Policies and institutional capacity for effective disaster risk reduction implementation strengthened)

Women, youths, the now vulnerable unemployed retrenched men and HIV/AIDS infected will participate in national DRR policy development process, risk assessment/identification, contingency/preparedness planning at community level as well implementation of pilot projects focusing on applying risk information /outcomes in development planning /programming. With a third of households female headed in Lesotho, promotion of gender equality in capacity development for DRR in both rural and urban communities is a necessity.

The Office of the Prime Minister (Disaster Management Authority) is UNDP's project implementing partner.

Specific Outcomes:

To achieve a sustainable reduction of risks and vulnerabilities through enhanced development of disaster management system, the project will support strengthening of government institutions, Civil Society Organisations and UNDP capacities⁶ for:

- i) Disaster risk reduction legal and institutional systems' support – including review and development of DRR policies & legislations, and strengthening of organisational/institutional structures and systems for DRR at national and local level.
- ii) Risk identification & assessment as well as development of user-friendly early warning systems.
- iii) Integrating disaster risk reduction in key development sectors and plans including PRS, UNDAF and education.
- iv) Preparedness and emergence response to drought, snowfall, localised floods and hailstorms and widespread fires.

There are two major outcomes for this project.

Outcome 1: National resilience to disasters improved

Under this outcome, the project will review, develop and strengthen legal and institutional framework for disaster risk management, improve risk identification/assessment and early warning mechanisms at national, district and community levels.

Development of national DRR policy and legislation: There is no national policy for DRR in Lesotho. The current Disaster Management Act is response oriented and it should therefore be reviewed to make it consistent with country's new Vision for Disaster Reduction, as well as the new National Action Plan/Strategy for DRR. The CO and GoL will seek technical support from UNDP/BCPR on how lessons learnt from the Study of Institutional and Legal Systems in Africa could be factored in the implementation of this project in Lesotho.

In order to effectively reduce drought risk, a drought risk reduction policy will be developed and resource mobilisation for its implementation initiated. *It is important to note that drought risk reduction interventions should not only focus on agriculture (livestock and crop production), but include other innovative non agricultural livelihood diversification strategies.*

Risk identification & assessment: Other UNDP/BCPR initiatives such as Global Risk Identification project (GRIP) will be useful for capacity development UNDP CO, DMA and other Ministerial staff in risk assessment/analysis. During the year at least three risk identification exercises will be conducted in three districts in Lesotho. It is hoped that UNDP/BCPR will provide the tools/methodology for undertaking risk identification for agreed outcomes.

⁶ **Capacity** - the ability of people, organisations and society as a whole to manage their affairs successfully. In this document we identify seven dimensions of capacity: Mission and strategy; culture/structure and competencies; processes (internal and external to an entity); human resources (personnel & skills); financial resources; information resources; and, infrastructure

Capacity Development - the process whereby people, organisations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time.

The Framework and Guidance on Risk Assessment in Africa produced by the DRRI for Southern Africa is already being used for reference and preliminary self trainings on risk assessment. In addition to this, lessons learnt from other countries through GRIP will assist the UNCT, DMA and other government departments to improve the quality of risk information, demonstrate the ways in which risk information can be applied to improve risk management decision-making and integrate disaster risk reduction in development policy and programming. Due to the gravity HIV/AIDS pandemic in Lesotho UNDP and GoL will ensure that PLWHA and women in particular are actively involved in risk identification/assessment and decision making to prioritise risk reduction actions.

In addition, a pilot programme will be implemented in one of the most hazard prone area targeting mainly women. The design of programme interventions will be informed by results/outcomes of a risk assessment/analysis especially in climate sensitive areas such as agriculture, water resources, health, food security, the environment and livelihoods also as part of climate risk management approach. Because drought is a major climate related hazard in the country, the pilot project will integrate the following aspects of climate and sustainable development:

- i) climate information for decision support in climate affected sectors.
- ii) Improvements in development outcomes in the face of present climate variability with capacity building to manage risks of longer term climate change, and
- iii) reduced socio-economic vulnerability to extreme climate events with strategies to enable communities to capitalize on favourable climate conditions.

The outcome(s) of which the risks are being evaluated in agreed areas will be discussed and agreed with women and other vulnerable groups including PLWHA. In addition, capacity on how to make the connection between the analysis and risk management decision-making will be developed, in order to use the results of DRA in the design and development of the pilot community based project.

People centred early warning systems are developed and effectively implemented: A review of the current early warning systems in the country will be undertaken. Building on the strength of these, effective early warning systems will be established and/or strengthened at national level selected districts and communities. The main focus will be on simple, user friendly and effective EWS that benefit all and where affected communities especially women, children and HIV/AIDS people participate actively. Lessons learnt from the Third International Conference on Early Warning held in Bonn, Germany in 2005 and attended by GoL representatives will be used in the establishment of community based EWS. In particular early warning systems containing the following five essential elements will be developed at national level and at least two most hard prone areas in the country:

- (i) an institutional structure for organizing and managing the system;
- (ii) a warning sub-system for monitoring and forecasting hazards involving the production and communication of information on potential hazards (through technical identification, detection and modelling of hazard threats) to disaster management authorities;
- (iii) a risk information sub-system for disaster management authorities to generate scenarios of potential impacts of imminent risks targeted at specific vulnerable groups, sectors and areas of society,
- (iv) a preparedness sub-system for developing strategic actions to be taken to avoid or reduce potential hazard loss or damage,
- (v) an education and communication sub-system for empowering vulnerable groups through information dissemination and awareness creation on potential threats, risk scenarios and recommended preparedness strategies for effective mitigating measures in vulnerable areas. At present, EWS in Lesotho are very weak involving mainly step (ii) above only.

Integrating DRR into development plans: The project will seek to utilise PRS review to integrate DRR into the new PRS/National Development Plan. A number of training workshops (for all sectors/departments involved in PRS/NDP development) on mainstreaming DRR into development will be organised to ensure that DRR is mainstreamed in the PRS/National Development Plan and UNDP

programmes and projects. Advocacy at national level on DRR mainstreaming is paramount for success on efforts to integrate DRR into development in Lesotho.

UNCT and GoL through the DMA will solicit further capacity development on DRR mainstreaming into UNDAF programmes/projects as well as sectoral programmes/projects from UNDP/BCPR. The Guidelines for Integrating DRR into CCA/UNDAF produced and circulated to all Country Offices will be used as training materials and guidance notes.

Outcome 2: Community emergency preparedness strengthened/improved

Under this outcome, the project will focus on strengthening and /or establishing disaster preparedness and emergency response practices in hazard prone districts and communities. Training in preparedness and contingency planning, development of preparedness/contingency plans and their subsequent simulations will constitute major deliverables under this outcome. Plans will focus on drought, snowfall and floods as potential hazards in Lesotho.

A Lesotho Disaster Assessment and Coordination Committee will be formed as a sub-committee of or linked to LVAC. This will ensure sustained capacity in both post-disaster assessments and disaster risk identification. The project will ensure that women, PLWHA and youths are represented in this committee, and that the committee is fully trained in specific gender needs assessment during and after disasters.

The project will use BCPR - CADRI (DMTP) materials on development of contingency and preparedness plans. However, training on use of these materials will be required and the UNCT and Govt will solicit technical assistance from BCPR or consultants for this. Target audience for training of trainers' workshop on preparedness and contingency planning will initially be DMA staff, selected key staff members from other ministries and a few new UN agencies staff members. NGOs will be encouraged to participate in such trainings.

At community level, Lesotho is still behind in improving inclusion of women in key decision making processes. The project will seek to strengthen this process through ensuring full and active participation of women and other vulnerable groups in contingency /preparedness planning. Preparedness and contingency plans will be designed in such a way that the needs and perspectives and participation of the most vulnerable segments of the community assume the central focus.

Gender equality in Disaster Risk Reduction strengthened: Considering that disaster impacts are more pronounced on vulnerable communities, gender considerations and a focus on women, PLWHA and children will be undertaken in the policy /legislative development and implementation, identifying risks and their outcomes/impacts on women and children. The project will take a conscious approach in advocating for and ensuring participation of the most affected populations both at national and local levels. In line with UNDP Gender Strategy, UNDP CO will therefore work with government to promote gender equality in DRR.

Gender analysis will be incorporated in the assessment of disaster risks, impacts and needs. In Lesotho, it is important for gender considerations to be focused on both sexes as males are generally less educated than women. However, the patriarchal nature of Lesotho society impinges on women's rights to decision making.

The project will ensure that women's unique needs are addressed and value women's knowledge in disaster reduction and recovery policies, plans and programmes. Women's networks and community based organizations that facilitate women's active engagement in DRR will be strengthened especially at community level. Activities to prevent personal violence and abuse against women and children during natural disasters will be undertaken by all structures within the disaster management system in Lesotho.

Knowledge management activities: Knowledge management will be incorporated in all three outcomes – with selected lessons learnt papers produced for each outcome towards the end of the project. At least one national workshop on sharing experiences in DRR will be held at the end of the project. Representatives from neighbouring countries are expected to participate and share experiences on DRR.

The information officer within UNDP CO and DMAs will compile a half annual newsletter on DRR activities in Lesotho. In addition, a 'key lessons learnt paper' is to be compiled by both UNDP CO and DMA twelve months after project commencement.

Partnership strategy

Implementation of the project will be in partnership with all government departments, NGOs and UN agencies in Lesotho. FAO, WFP and UNDP will play a key role in support of LVAC. UNSP/BCPR is expected to provide technical support to facilitate DRR legal and policy framework, risk identification as well as DRR mainstreaming into development – esp. training UN, DMA and other govt staff members to further train stakeholders at national, district and local community levels. UNDP shall also draw technical and other support from Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) where required.

The GoL will seek partnership with the International Federation of Red Cross Societies through Lesotho National Red Cross Society for training in preparedness /contingency planning. Private sector, international and local NGOs active in districts will also be consulted for partnerships in implementing both the national strategy - NAP and this project.

The OPM and UNDP will work with government departments, other UN agencies, Red Cross Society, local and international NGOs to ensure that district and local communities have skills to develop preparedness & contingency plans and to timely activate and implement the plans. The drought, snow and floods contingency /preparedness plans will be tested and post disaster assessment will be conducted for impact evaluation purposes. Support will be provided to districts to cascade training to village levels. Linkages will be made between this project and efforts being made in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, as disasters always draw back gains achieved in development.

Key government departments and NGOs will be allocated lead roles in specific project interventions. For example, the Red Cross will lead in development of contingency/preparedness plans, Preparations of the drought risk reduction policy will be led by a specific ministry supported by FAO for example, DMA will facilitate development of National DRR policy and legislation. Risk assessment/analysis might be led by the Ministry of Economic Planning.

The project will benefit from BCPR/DRT GRIP efforts in harmonizing risk identification initiatives. In addition the project will feed *knowledge and information about good practices, tools and resources for disaster risk management in GRIP*. The project will also use tools from the UNDP/BCPR efforts to integrate disaster risk reduction into development planning in other countries. At the government level, the project will ensure that DRR is integrated into the PRS/National Development Plan for Lesotho. Lessons learnt in this exercise can also be fed into UNDP/BCPR Global Mainstreaming Project.

Since the project strategy is also in line with the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction as well as the Hyogo Framework for Action, UNDP CO & Government of Lesotho will feed in the results and lessons learnt from this project to both AU/NEPAD DRR Departments and to ISDR where necessary.

Gender Advisors both in UNDP CO and UNDP Regional Services Centre in Johannesburg will be called upon to input on the gender dimension of the project activities, for example, monitoring consistency on assessing the implications of DRR activities on women and children, and ensuring that developed strategies for their involvement and benefit are implemented as per project design.

IV. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

A: PROJECT RESULTS MANAGEMENT

The project will be implemented over a period of twelve months starting March 3, 2008. Project activities will be executed by the Office of the Prime Minister with the support of UNDP Lesotho CO and UNDP/BCPR's CPR Team in Johannesburg. Management arrangements will conform to the stipulations in the new Results Management Guide.

As the Government Execution Agency, the OPM will be responsible for the project coordination and management, and monitoring adherence to the work plan which forms the basis of the execution. Coordination among various stakeholders in the government and civil society including UN agencies will be achieved through creation of DRR Project Management and Advisory Committee. The committee will consist of selected senior officers from key ministries, UN agencies, BCPR Technical/Programme Specialist, Private sector and NGOs. This committee will meet quarterly and chaired by the OPM Principal Secretary or his designate. Its role will be:

- To supervise and approve appointment of project staff
- To supervise project activities that is coordinated by Disaster Management Authority in the Office of the Prime Minister through monitoring its progress and analysing reports.
- To review and approve work plans and financial plans/reports
- To provide direction for project implementation.

The committee will ensure that the project includes necessary aspects required to deliver the expected outcomes and identifies similar projects within various ministries, NGOs and UN systems that will contribute to realising more benefits and help achieve outcomes. This committee will therefore assume the roles of the National Co-ordination Authority and the Outcome Board.

A Project Execution Group will be formed to undertake project assurance reviews at designated decision points during the running of the project. This group makes executive decisions for the project including approval of project revision, when guidance is required by the Project Manager. The group will consist of UNDP Senior Staff Member, Chief Executive Officer of DMA and one Lesotho Red Cross Senior Officer, representing beneficiary perspectives.

As DMA is the implementing partner responsible and accountable for managing project, achieving project outputs and effective use of UNDP resources, it will appoint a Project Manager responsible for day to day management and decision making for the project.

UNDP will appoint an officer to assume responsibility for project assurance. The Project Assurer will support the Project Execution Group and the Outcome Board, that is, in this case, the DRR Project Management and Advisory Committee by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. During the running of a project process, this role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed.

B: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF UNDP CO & DMA

Project support will be provided by BCPR DRR specialists. Their major role will be capacity development of DMA and UNDP CO on disaster risk reduction. At least two DRR training workshops will be conducted for UNDP CO staff and DMA staff. The workshops will cover DRR, recovery, mainstreaming DRR into development, risk assessment/analysis including hazard mapping, and preparedness planning. Training on RMG and project management will also be organised for both UNDP and DMA staff. In addition, a UNV Project Advisor/Disaster Risk Management Officer will be recruited to provide technical support to UNDP, the UNCT and the Disaster Management Authority.

BCPR technical support is further requested for the development of legal and institutional frameworks for DRR, risk identification, knowledge and information management, risk management applications and

disaster preparedness and response plans especially at national level. It is important to ensure that a cadre of staff is effectively trained and equipped to continue effective DRR implementation beyond the project.

Capacity for financial management is adequate both within UNDP CO and OPM. However, the administration and finance unit will be trained on specific UNDP procedures for financial management.

C: INPUTS

The total funding required to support of the above-mentioned activities is \$520,000.00. Funding is being sought from TRAC 1.1.3 and Government of Lesotho. The Government of Lesotho will contribute \$147,000.00, while BCPR is requested to contribute US\$340,000 and UNDP CO a sum of \$33,000.00.

Resources transfer from UNDP CO to the OPM will be done through direct payment for project services at a particular time of request from the OPM. OPM will be expected to follow UNDP rules and regulations on financial management and project expenditures.

Table 1 shows a summary of the project budget with expected contributions from BCPR, the GoL and UNDP CO.

Table 1: Budget Summary

Budget Description /Main Activity	BCPR	GOVERNMENT OF LESOTHO	UNDP COUNTRY OFFICE	TOTAL (\$)
	March 08-Feb 09	March 08-Feb 09	March 08-Feb 09	
1. Consultancy	18,000.00	-	5,000.00	23,000.00
2. Personnel	72,000.00	82,000.00	15,000.00	169,000.00
3. Material Development/ Equipment	63,000.00	5,000.00	-	68,000.00
4. Training workshops	132,000.00	20,000.00	5,000.00	157,000.00
5. Technical support	17,000.00			17,000.00
6. Pilot CBRM Project	15,000.00	5,000.00	3,000.00	23,000.00
7. Local travel	23,000.00	15,000.00	5,000.00	43,000.00
7. Administration		20,000.00		20,000.00
TOTAL (\$)	340,000.00	147,000.00	33,000.00	520,000.00

D: RISKS

For the Office of the Prime Minister – Disaster Management Authority to successfully implement this project, it should be availed with resources and clear mandate to fulfil its responsibilities with full accountability and transparency. Responsibilities must be clearly defined between UNDP CO and DMA, and BCPR in terms of provision of technical and programmatic support.

Best modalities for timely mobilization and delivery of financial and human resources to carry out the project activities as planned, are required. The activities proposed will also require full support by the National Government as well other stakeholders such as NGOs, other UN agencies and even the private sectors.

The National Government should effectively provide financial, moral and high level political support /commitment for this project. Both statements and deeds should be complementary to the project goal and not undermine it. The Vision of the Disaster Management System for Lesotho is: *By 2020, Lesotho has an integrated and well co-ordinated Disaster Management System with effective policies, values and practices for disaster risk reduction, thereby contributing to sustainable development and livelihoods improvement of all Basotho.* In this context Government Authorities will undermine this project if DMA is continually regarded as, literally, an emergency response /food relief institution.

The success in project implementation will also be determined by the timely disbursement of project funds by government and UNDP. Furthermore, success will hinge on government and cabinet support against other competing priorities.

There is also need for effective coordination of inputs to the UNCT between OCHA and BCPR.

E: FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROGRAM

One of the major focus areas under this project would be to ensure the financial sustainability of the program. It is envisaged that the project will continue to operate in the country after the completion of this project which currently has twelve months duration. This can be ensured through mainstreaming activities aimed at ensuring that DRR is part of the development planning of the GoL and other development partners. The continuity of the program is vital to achieve satisfactory results in the longer term.

Some of the sub action points under this activity would be to involve the GoL as well as the development partners in consultative meetings and discussions aimed resource mobilization for the future. In due course two main objectives may have to be achieved; i) to ensure Disaster Fund allocations are increased by government; and, ii) to advocate for line ministries and development partners to allocate funds in their annual budgets for DRR activities.

Since DRR is incorporated as an outcome in the UNDAF, it is expected that UNDP will be able to raise through country programmes. A number of fundraising activities/resource mobilization activities for DRR will be carried out jointly with Government to ensure that there is adequate funding beyond 2008.

V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

To assess achievements, results and progress during project implementation, a monitoring tool will be developed to track specific indicators developed in the Project Results and Resources Framework. The Project Manager will compile monthly, quarterly, half annual and annual reports and give updates to the DRR Stakeholders' Committee for Project Management and Advisory as required.

The project manager will also compile the quarterly, half annual and annual reports and present these to the DRR National Platform including the government's Board of Directors for Disaster Management who reports to cabinet and shares the reports with UNCT in Lesotho.

Joint annual and mid-term reviews will be undertaken by GoL in conjunction with existing civil society partners and UN agencies. The results will be fed into the Lesotho **UNDAF Outcome 3: Increased employment, household security and enhanced natural resources & environmental management** (Programme Outcome: Policies and institutional capacity for effective disaster risk reduction implementation strengthened) and if required, the overall **BCPR Strategy Prevention Outcomes** to which this project outcomes contribute, for example:

Outcome 1: Common understanding of crises establishes (**Project activities:** risk assessment and developing early warning systems)

Outcome 3: National capacity to manage crisis risks strengthened (**Project activities:** Training and technical support to DMA; development and implementation of DRR policy and legislation)

Outcome 4: Crisis risk reduction integrated into development planning (**Project activity:** mainstreaming DRR into PRS and UNDAF)

A monitoring and communication tool will also be developed as part of the monitoring and evaluation package for this project.

VI. LEGAL CONTEXT

The project will be implemented within the framework of UNDAF (2002) which forms the basis of cooperation between the Government of Lesotho and the United Nations in addition to the memorandum of agreement signed between the GoL and UNDP in 1967.

ANNEX 1: PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK: Enhancing National and Local Capacity in Disaster Risk Reduction in Lesotho

Outcome 1: National resilience to disasters improved				
Outcome indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced losses (death, displacement, livelihoods) due to drought/snowfall and other hazards compared to baseline (Year: 2004). • No. of agencies (UN agencies, government departments and NGOs) using risk and vulnerability assessment outcomes/maps for decision-making in development programming; • Improved livelihoods for high risk communities (Increased financial, human, natural assets) – over time • Number of plans incorporating DRR 				
Applicable MYFF Service Line: Natural Disaster Reduction				
<p>Partnership Strategy: The implementation of the project will be in partnership with the UN agencies in Lesotho. FAO, UNDP and WFP will play a key role in support of VAC, and risk reduction activities. Partnerships will also be developed within the public sector (government ministries) with mandates in disaster risk reduction. The International Federation of Red Cross Societies through Lesotho National Red Cross Society will be a key partner in humanitarian assistance training including on the SPHERE. Private sector, international and local NGOs active in different districts will be key partners in the implementation process. To facilitate for effective technical and material support, UNDP shall also draw technical and other support from BCPR and OCHA. The project will complement efforts by BCPR Global Programmes such as GRIP and Global Mainstreaming Project on capacity development for risk identification and integration of DRR into development respectively. UN/ISDR will fund and lead activities for establishment of a National Platform in Lesotho. SAHIMS will assist both the CO and DMA with expertise on information management systems (DevInfo)</p>				
Project title and ID: Enhancing National and Local Capacity in Disaster Risk Reduction in Lesotho			Project ID:	
Intended Outputs	Output Targets for (year 1)	Indicative Activities	Responsible Parties	Inputs
<p>Output 1.1: Legal and institutional framework for disaster risk reduction reviewed developed and strengthened.</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i> See Outputs Targets serving as proxy indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought Policy/National DRR policy and legislation developed and being implemented by end of project • DRR structures reviewed and strengthened by end of project • All DM structures have annual DRR implementation plans • Policy and decision makers have acquired knowledge on DRR by end of project • One donor round table for DRR resource mobilisation 	<p>1.1.1 Develop and implement a national policy on DRR, Drought Policy and a NAP for Capacity Development in DRR.</p> <p>1.1.2 Revise the response oriented disaster management act to incorporate DRR issues</p> <p>1.1.3 Conduct DRR awareness and training for all disaster management structures – include DMA and UN staff, policy and decision makers</p> <p>1.1.4 Review roles and responsibilities of DM structures at national, district and local levels – conduct training on execution of new DRR roles & responsibilities</p> <p>1.1.5 Facilitate development and implementation of annual DRR plans for all structures of the disaster management system.</p>	OPM/DMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultancy on development of Policy and legislation: \$12,000 • Project staff/advisor: \$12,000 • Workshops (Policy & Training): \$60,000 • Printing - NAP, Policy & legislation: \$15,000 • Technical support (Training): \$5,000 • Local Travel: \$5,000 <p><u>Total costs – Output 1.1 = \$109,000</u></p>

Intended Outputs	Output Targets for (year 1)	Indicative Activities	Responsible parties	Inputs
<p>Output 1.2: Risk identification and early warning mechanisms improved at national and local levels.</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i> See Outputs Targets serving as proxy indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonized disaster management data base set up by May 2008 – risk assessment data/information captured and analysed by August 2008 • Disaster risk assessments and risk mapping conducted for 3 pilot regions by June 2008. • Development plans based on risk identification results • Early warning systems established nationally and in at least 3 locations by July 2008 • A pilot community risk management project initiated – clear use of risk outcomes in the design of the project 	<p>1.2.1 Establish a harmonized disaster risk management database.</p> <p>1.2.2 Conduct training on risk identification and early warning for VAC and other key stakeholders including government departments & UN agencies, with full participation of women</p> <p>1.2.3: Conduct risk identification/assessments for 3 pilot districts, and use results to develop district development plans.</p> <p>1.2.4 Disseminate information to create awareness and decision making based on risk information.</p> <p>1.2.5 Develop /strengthen people centred early warning systems for all hazards at national level, in at least 2 districts and 3 villages taking into account the demographic, gender, cultural and livelihood activities of the target audience</p> <p>1.2.6 Design, fund and implement a community risk management project as a pilot/demonstration project on use of risk assessment in development programming</p>	<p>OPM/DMA</p> <p>UNDP CO</p> <p>OPM/DMA, UN agencies, NGOs & other govt depts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Management Consultant: \$6,000 • Procurement of Information Technology and communication equipment for risk mapping & EW (GPS machines, computer): \$10,000 • Material development (Vulnerability and Risk maps development/Early warning): \$15,000 • Training on DRA/EW: \$12,000 • Project staff/advisor: \$12,000 • Risk redn project: 15,000 • Technical support: \$4,000 • Travel: \$7,000 <p>Total Costs - Output 1.2 = \$81,000</p>
<p>Output 1.3: Disaster risk reduction is integrated in development policies and plans</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i> See Outputs Targets serving as proxy indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 3 training workshops conducted on mainstreaming DRR into development • DRM integrated into schools curriculum by project end • DRR integrated into PRS/NDP by April 2008 	<p>1.3.1 Conduct training on how to integrate DRR into development policies and plans (for UNCT, govt departments, NGOs and policy /decision makers)</p> <p>1.3.2 Conduct feasibility study, advocacy for and mainstream DRR into the schools curricula</p> <p>1.3.3 Integrate DRR into PRS/NDP, UNDAF and other key development /sectoral plans</p> <p>1.3.4 Mobilize resources for DRR implementation in Lesotho beyond 2008</p>	<p>UNDP CO</p> <p>OPM/DMA, UN agencies, NGOs & other govt depts</p> <p>UNDP and other UN agencies</p> <p>UNDP CO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project staff/advisor: \$12,000 • Technical support/Consultancy for conducting feasibility study and assist in advocacy: \$5,000 • Training workshops: \$15,000 • Materials development (curricula): \$12,000 • Travel: \$3,000 • Project staff/advisor: \$12,000 <p>Total costs – Output 1.3 = \$59,000</p>

		1.3.5 Compile a lessons learnt paper on integrating DRR into development		
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Outcome 2: Community emergency preparedness strengthened/improved

Outcome indicators

- Number of districts with developed preparedness/contingency plans for specific hazards.
- Number of preparedness /contingency plans implemented including simulation.
- Existence of a functional Lesotho Disaster Assessment & Coordination Team
- Availability of tools and guidelines for disaster and recovery needs assessment
- Number of women in key DRR decision making bodies

Applicable MYFF Service Line: Natural Disaster Reduction

Partnership Strategy: The OPM and UNDP will work with government departments, NGOs and other UN agencies to ensure preparedness for better response at national, district and community levels. UNDP will also work with OCHA in strengthening the UNCT's capacity to develop and implement preparedness and contingency plans. In particular OCHA's experience in establishing UNDAC will be sought as Lesotho establishes its own LeDAC. In addition, technical support will be sought from BCPR in developing preparedness/contingency plans.

Project title and ID: Enhancing National and Local Capacity in Disaster Risk Reduction in Lesotho **Project ID:**

Intended Outputs	Output Targets for (years 1)	Indicative Activities	Responsible parties	Inputs
<p>Output 2.1: Disaster preparedness and emergency response practices strengthened.</p> <p><i>Indicators</i> No. of preparedness plans developed and implemented</p> <p>Needs assessments are quickly conducted</p> <p>Recovery plans easily developed after a disaster/emergency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on preparedness and emergency response conducted by end May 2008. • At least 3 preparedness plans developed by end of project. • Guidelines and tools for rapid disaster and recovery needs assessment developed by April 2008 • Recovery plans developed by as necessary after a disaster.... • LeDAC (linked to LVAC?) established by August 2008 • Resources mobilized to sustain DRR activities after this project • Lessons learnt report on steps for developing and implementing a drought preparedness plan 	<p>2.1.1 Conduct training on emergence response and preparedness including rapid immediate and early recovery needs assessment for major hazards</p> <p>2.1.2 Develop guidelines and tools for rapid immediate and recovery needs assessments and train key stakeholders on their application.</p> <p>2.1.3 Conduct training on early recovery planning/recovery planning</p> <p>2.1.4 Prepare/Develop and periodically update disaster preparedness and contingency plans at all levels with particular focus on the most vulnerable areas and groups</p> <p>2.1.5 Establish and build capacity of a 'Lesotho Disaster Assessment & Coordination Team (LeDAC) (linked to LVAC)</p> <p>2.1.6 Integrate disaster risk reduction into emergency management and response strategies at national, district and community levels.</p> <p>2.1.7 Undertake resource mobilisation for DRR implementation in Lesotho beyond 2008.</p>	<p>OPM/DMA</p> <p>OPM/DMA/ UNDP CO</p> <p>OPM/DMA and other Agencies</p> <p>Govt Depts, All Agencies/ NGOS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project staff/advisor: \$12,000 • Training workshops (preparedness plans at local level): \$25,000 • Material production (preparedness/contingency plans & assessment tools): \$6,000 • Local travel: \$5,000 • Capacity development for LeDAC: \$5,000 <p><u>Total costs - Output 2.1 =\$53,000</u></p>

Intended Outputs	Output Targets for (year 1)	Indicative Activities	Responsible parties	Inputs
<p>Output 2.2: Gender equality in Disaster Risk Reduction strengthened</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i> No. of women in DRR related decision making bodies.</p> <p>Disaster assessment tools incorporate gender.</p> <p>No. of operational women's networks</p>	<p>Disaggregated data/information on severity of impact of drought on different vulnerable groups by March 2008</p> <p>DRR Plan of Action for at least one Women's Network in place by September 2008.</p> <p>A gender strategy incorporated in National DRR Policy and drought policy</p> <p>Lessons learnt report and recommendations on how to improve women's security (e.g. against abuse/violence) during disasters in Lesotho produced by October 2009.</p>	<p>2.2.1 Conduct a gender focused analysis of drought/disaster impact and document results.</p> <p>2.2.2 Incorporate gender analysis in risk assessments, policy and legislative development</p> <p>2.2.3 Strengthen women's networks activities on Disaster risk reduction</p> <p>2.2.4 Organise at least two district workshops on gender and disasters in Lesotho (ensure 80% of women, youths and children).</p> <p>2.2.5 Assess feasibility of establishment of a women's advocacy group on disaster risk reduction issues, and where possible, establish one, with agreed mandate.</p> <p>2.2.6 Compile lessons learnt report on women and DRR in Lesotho</p>	<p>OPMA/DMA UNDP CO</p> <p>All agencies</p> <p>OPM/DMA</p> <p>OPM/DMA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project staff /advisor: 12,000 • Training/workshops: 15,000 • Material development –lessons learnt: 5,000 • Technical support: \$3,000 • Travel: \$3,000 <p>Total Costs - Output 2.2 = \$38,000</p> <p><u>TOTAL BUDGET: \$340,000</u></p>

ANNUAL WORK PLAN

United Nations Development Programme Lesotho

Year: 2008/2009

Project Number:

Project Title: Enhancing National and Local Capacity in Disaster Risk Reduction in Lesotho

PROJ. ID: EXPECTED OUTPUT	KEY ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				RESP. PARTNER	PLANNED BUDGET			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		FUND	DONOR	BUDGET DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT/US\$
Intended Outcome 1: National resilience to disasters improved										
Output 1.1: Legal and institutional framework for disaster risk reduction reviewed developed and strengthened.	1.1.1 Develop and implement a national policy on DRR, Drought Policy and a NAP for Capacity Development in DRR.					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Local /International consultants	12,000.00
	1.1.2 Revise the response oriented disaster management act to incorporate DRR issues					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Project staff/advisor	12,000.00
	1.1.3 Conduct DRR awareness and training for all disaster management structures – include DMA and UN staff, policy and decision makers					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Material development (Printing NAP, Policy & Act)	15,000.00
	1.1.4 Review roles and responsibilities of DM structures at national, district and local levels – conduct training on execution of new DRR roles & responsibilities					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Training workshops:	60,000.00
	1.1.5 Facilitate development and implementation of annual DRR plans for all structures of the disaster management system.					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Technical support	5,000.00
						GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Local travel	5,000.00
SUB TOTAL										\$109,000.00

PROJ. ID: EXPECTED OUTPUT	KEY ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				RESP. PARTNER	PLANNED BUDGET			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		FUND	DONOR	BUDGET DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT/ US\$
Intended Outcome 1: National resilience to disasters improved										
Output 1.2: Risk identification and early warning mechanisms improved at national and local levels	1.2.1 Establish a harmonized disaster risk management database.					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Local /International consultants (Information)	\$6,000.00
	1.2.2 Conduct training on risk identification and early warning for VAC and other key stakeholders including government departments & UN agencies, with full participation of women					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Project staff/advisor	12,000.00
	1.2.3: Conduct risk identification/ assessments for 3 pilot districts, and use results to develop district development plans.					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Material development/ equipment	25,000.00
	1.2.4 Design, fund and implement a community based risk management project as a pilot/demonstration project on use of risk assessment in development programming					UNDP CO/DMA	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Project support	15,000
	1.2.5 Develop /strengthen people centred early warning systems for all hazards at national level, in at least 2 districts and 3 villages taking into account the demographic, gender, cultural and livelihood activities of the target audience					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Training workshops:	12,000.00
	1.2.6 Disseminate information to create awareness and decision making based on risk information.					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Technical support	4,000.00
						GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Local travel	7,000.00
SUB TOTAL										81,000.00

PROJ. ID: EXPECTED OUTPUT	KEY ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				RESP. PARTNER	PLANNED BUDGET			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		FUND	DONOR	BUDGET DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT/ US\$
Intended Outcome 1: National resilience to disasters improved										
Output 1.3: Disaster risk reduction is integrated in development policies and plans	1.3.1 Conduct training on how integrated DRR into development policies and plans (for UNCT, govt departments, NGOs and policy /decision makers)					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Local /International consultants	-
	1.3.2 Conduct feasibility study, advocacy for and mainstream DRR into the schools curricula					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Project staff/advisor	24,000.00
	1.3.3 Integrate DRR into PRS/NDP, UNDAF and other key development /sectoral plans					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Material development/ equipment	12,000.00
	1.3.4 Mobilize resources for DRR implementation in Lesotho beyond 2008					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Training workshops:	15,000.00
	1.3.5 Compile a lessons learnt paper on integrating DRR into development					GoL/DMA UNDP CO BCPR	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP		
						GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Local travel	3,000.00
Output 1.4 Project effectively monitored and evaluated	Develop and implement a monitoring and evaluation system for the project					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	-	
	Compile quarterly, half annual and annual progress reports					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3			
	Monitor quality of project implementation					BCPR	TRAC 1.1.3		Technical support/ Monitoring	5,000.00
SUB TOTAL										59,000.00

PROJ. ID: EXPECTED OUTPUT	KEY ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				RESP. PARTNER	PLANNED BUDGET			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		FUND	DONOR	BUDGET DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT/ US\$
Intended Outcome 2: Community emergency preparedness strengthened										
Output 2.1: Disaster preparedness and emergency response practices strengthened.	2.1.1 Conduct training on emergence response and preparedness including rapid assessment for major hazards					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Local /International consultants	-
	2.1.2 Develop guidelines and tools for rapid assessments (for humanitarian and recovery) and train key stakeholders on their application					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Project staff/advisor	12,000.00
	2.1.3 Conduct training on early recovery planning/recovery planning					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Material development (Disaster assessment tools /preparedness guidelines)	30,000.00
	2.1.4 Prepare and periodically update disaster preparedness and contingency plans at all levels									
	2.1.5 Establish and develop capacity of a LeDAC (linked to LVAC)					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Training workshops:	6,000.00
	2.1.6 Integrate disaster risk reduction into emergency management and response strategies at national, district and community levels.					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Technical support	
	2.1.7 Undertake resource mobilisation for DRR implementation in Lesotho beyond 2008.					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Local travel	5,000.00
SUB TOTAL										\$53,000.00

PROJ. ID: EXPECTED OUTPUT	KEY ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				RESP. PARTNER	PLANNED BUDGET			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		FUND	DONOR	BUDGET DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT/ US\$
Intended Outcome 2: Community emergency preparedness strengthened										
Output 2.2: Gender equality in Disaster Risk Reduction strengthened	2.2.1 Conduct a gender focused analysis of drought/disaster impact and document results.					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Local /International consultants	-
	2.2.2 Incorporate gender analysis in risk assessments, policy and legislative development					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Project staff/advisor	12,000.00
	2.2.3 Strengthen women's networks activities on Disaster risk reduction					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Material development (Disaster assessment tools/ preparedness guidelines)	5,000.00
	2.2.4 Organise at least two district workshops on gender and disasters in Lesotho (ensure 80% of women, youths and children).					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Training workshops:	15,000.00
	2.2.5 Assess feasibility of establishment of a women's advocacy group on disaster risk reduction issues, and where possible, establish one, with agreed mandate.					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Technical support	3,000.00
	2.2.6 Produce a lessons learnt report and recommendations on how to improve women's security (e.g. against abuse/ violence) during disasters in Lesotho by January 2009					GoL/DMA UNDP CO	TRAC 1.1.3	UNDP	Local travel	3,000.00
SUB TOTAL										\$38,000.00
GRAND TOTAL = TOTAL REQUESTED FROM UNDP/BCPR										340,000.00

MONITORING AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEM:

Project Title: Enhancing National and Local Capacity in Disaster Risk Reduction in Lesotho

Date: 29 Feb 2008

Project start up date: 3 March 2008

Output	Product (s) (& Time Line)	Reporting Line	Method of communicating product to stakeholders	Frequency
Output 1.1: Legal and institutional framework for disaster risk reduction reviewed developed and strengthened.	National DRR policy by September 2008	OPM /DMA submits to Cabinet for approval	- National workshop - Meetings with parliamentarians - Meetings with communities	Thrice in 2008
	DRR Bill (Act) by Sept 2008	Deputy Prime Minister/ Chief Executive presents to Cabinet and Deputy Prime Minister to Parliament for debate and approval.	- National workshop - Meetings with parliamentarians - Meetings with communities	Thrice in 2008
	Annual DRR implementation plans for local disaster management units	DMA Director to Principal Secretary	Meetings and workshops Media briefing Radio	Quarterly
	One donor round table for DRR resource mobilisation	Deputy Prime Minister to Cabinet PSs to Ministers Project Manager to UNDP CO/DMA CEO PS to UN RC/donors/NGOs	Meeting/workshop E-mails Media	Twice a year
Output 1.2: Risk identification and early warning mechanisms improved at national and local levels. <i>Indicators:</i> See Outputs Targets serving as proxy indicators	Harmonized disaster management data base set up by May 2008 – risk assessment data/information captured and analysed by Aug 2008	DMA CEO to Principal Secretary to Minister/ Director of Planning to PSs	Media briefing Workshops/meetings Radio	Twice a year
	Hazard and risk maps by July 2008	DMA CEO to PS Principal Secretary to Minister/ Director of Planning to PSs	Meetings and workshops Media briefing E-mail	Twice a year
	Development plans based on risk identification results by July/August 2008	Principal Secretary to Minister/ Director of Planning to PSs	Meetings and workshops Media briefing Emails	Once a year
	Early warning systems in at least 3 locations by July 2008	Principal Secretary to Minister/ Director of Planning to PSs	Meetings and workshops Media briefing Emails	Twice a year
	A pilot community risk management project initiated – clear use of risk outcomes in the design of the project – by Aug 2008.	Principal Secretary to Minister/ Director of Planning to PSs	Meetings and workshops Media briefing Emails	Twice a year

Output	Product (s) (& Time Line)	Reporting Line	Method of communicating product to stakeholders	Frequency
Output 1.3: Disaster risk reduction is integrated in development policies and plans <i>Indicators: See Outputs Targets serving as proxy indicators</i>	Training workshops on mainstreaming DRR into development	DMA Director to PS OPM PS to other PSs	Meetings/workshops Media briefing Emails Radio	Thrice a year
	DRR school materials – by September 2008	Director – Education Curricula to PSs	Meetings/workshops Media briefing Radio talk show	Twice a year
	DRR integrated into PRS/NDP by April 2008	DMA CEO to PS and Min of Planning Director Planning to PSs Deputy RR to RR & UNDP/BCPR	Media Emails Meetings/workshops	Twice a year
Output 2.1: Disaster preparedness and emergency response practices strengthened.	Training workshop (s) on preparedness and emergency response - by May 2008.	DMA CEO to PSs Project Manager to UNDP CO/DMA Director	E-mails Media Radio	Twice a year
	At least 3 preparedness /contingency plans – by end of project.	DMA CEO to PSs Project Manager to UNDP CO/DMA Director	Meeting/workshop E-mails Media Radio	Twice a year
	Guidelines and tools for rapid disaster and recovery needs assessment available - March 2008	DMA CEO to PSs Project Manager to UNDP CO/DMA CEO	Meeting/workshop E-mails Media Radio	Twice a year
	Recovery plan developed by -... (as necessary)	Minister to Cabinet PSs to Ministers Project Manager to UNDP CO/DMA CEO PS to UN RC/donors	Meeting/workshop E-mails Media Radio	As necessary and required
	Lesotho Disaster Assessment & Coordination Team by April 2008	DMA CEO to PSs OPM PS to other PSs, UN, donors and NGOs	E-mails Media Radio	Once in 2008
	Resources mobilization Round Table Conference	Minister to Cabinet PSs to Ministers Project Manager to UNDP CO/DMA CEO PS to UN RC/donors	Meeting/workshop E-mails Media	Twice a year
	Lessons learnt report (on steps for developing and implementing a drought preparedness plan) –by Sep 2008	DMA CEO to PSs Project Manager DMA Director & UNDP CO	Meeting/workshop Media Radio talk show	Once a year

Output	Product (s) (\$ Time Line)	Reporting Line	Method of communicating product to stakeholders	Frequency
Output 2.2: Gender equality in Disaster Risk Reduction strengthened <i>Indicators:</i> No. of women in DRR related decision making bodies. Disaster assessment tools incorporate gender. No. of operational women's networks	Disaggregated data/information on severity of impact of drought on different vulnerable groups by March 2008	DMA CEO to PSs Project Manager to DMA CEO & UNDP CO	Meeting/workshop E-mails Media Radio	Twice a year
	DRR Plan of Action for at least one Women's Network in place by September 2008.	DMA CEO to PSs Project Manager to DMA CEO & UNDP CO	Meeting/workshop E-mails Media Radio	Once a year
	A gender strategy incorporated in both National DRR Policy and drought policy	DMA Director to PSs Project Manager to DMA CEO & UNDP CO	Meeting/workshop E-mails Media Radio	Twice a year
	Lessons learnt report and recommendations on how to improve women's security (e.g. against abuse/violence) during disasters e.g. drought in Lesotho produced by October 2009.	DMA Director to PSs Project Manager to DMA CEO & UNDP CO	Meeting/workshop E-mails Media Radio	Once a year