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United Nations Development Programme Iraq

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Developing Disaster Risk Management Capacities in Iraq

- Revised ProDoc -

December, 2016

United Nations Development Program

UNDAF Outcome(s): Outcome 3.4: Government of Iraq has institutionalized improved mechanisms to prevent, mitigate and respond to natural and manmade disasters.

Expected CP Outcome(s): GoI has the institutional framework to develop and implement MDG-based pro-poor, equitable and inclusive socio-economic and environmental policies and strategies.

Expected Output(s):

1. National institutional and technical capacities established through effective implementation of DRR strategies in Iraq
2. Disaster risk reduction integrated into Mosul dam and other critical infrastructure management in selected sectors (water, health, oil, and communication);
3. Capacities of high risks governorates strengthened on disaster preparedness, early warning and risk reduction;
4. Local and community capacities enhanced in the high risks municipalities on flood preparedness and risks awareness.

Implementing Partner: UNDP

Substantive Revision Justification

Although the main thrust of the project remains the same, the proposed revisions have been made to reflect the actual implementation of the DRR results achieved so far and the opportunities created for the next two years under the new funding resources from the USAID within the scope of the project outcomes and objectives.

Since 2014 UNDP has implemented the *Developing Disaster Risk Management Capacities for Iraq Project*. It is a comprehensive Project with its four outputs that aim to improve Iraqi capacities at the national, sectorial, governorate and local levels for disaster risk reduction and management. Due to the shortage of resources as well as challenges of the working environment in Iraq, all outputs of the Project couldn't be implemented. However, over the past two and half years, the Project has made significant achievements in certain areas, especially the approval of the national DRM strategy, the revision of the Civil Defense Law, and most importantly the establishment of an emergency alert and communication system, supported with the community awareness on the risk education along the Tigris flood plain due to potentially high risks posed by the Mosul dam. In addition, Protection of Critical Infrastructure has also gain some traction over the recent year.

Stakeholders including the GOI, international development partners, civil society and media are highly appreciative of the UNDP support to disaster risk management, and especially with regards to the national early warning and preparedness for Mosul Dam.

Given the fact that Iraq remains exposed to multidimensional threats, crises, economic losses leading to unemployment, increased vulnerability and natural hazard risks, the improvement of national preparedness and response capacities, as well as risk and vulnerability reduction remain areas of critical importance. Global best practices demonstrate that improved disaster preparedness capacities are not only beneficial to dealing with natural hazards/disasters, but they are equally applicable to dealing with other crises and emergencies; e.g. industrial disasters, terrorist incidents, civil conflicts.

During the Project consultations with stakeholders in August 2016, the stakeholders have expressed a strong need to extend the Project for another two years in order to consolidate results of the work that has been undertaken during the past 3 years. The recurrent disasters, incidents and crises, resulting from flooding, droughts, forest fires, industrial accidents and terrorist events are a constant

Contd.: Substantive Revision Justification

In order to deal with these risks, the National Security Council of Iraq has approved the National Disaster Risk Management Strategy in April 2016 and assigned the Civil Defense Department (CDD) as a focal point to coordinate the implementation of the Strategy. The CDD however, lacks sufficient technical knowledge and capabilities to perform the set task. Therefore, the national stakeholders are keen that the Project shall support in improving capacities of the Civil Defense and its affiliated entities to enable them to perform their functions with regards the National DRM strategy.

Especially with regards to the Mosul Dam project, the key donor USAID is also keen that the work on disaster preparedness be continued and extended to other vulnerable governorates. The work needs to be extended to the community levels in order to raise awareness and prepare communities to deal with any eventuality. Capacities of the local and governorate levels need to be improved to organize timely early warning, evacuation and rescue and reduce the loss of life and property.

During 2016, three key global agreements were adopted, which define the vision and targets for resilient, sustainable and equitable development; e.g. the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), the Paris Climate Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The agreements provide an additional impetus to continue the work on DRR capacity development in Iraq. The Sendai Framework defines the specific targets for DRR that the world needs to achieve in order to promote resilient development. Both the Paris Agreement and the SDGs strongly acknowledge the significance of disaster risk reduction in adaptation to climate change, as well as achievement of development targets. The SDGs 11 and 13 especially highlight the importance of disaster risk reduction. Similarly, due to the relevance of disaster risk reduction to CCA, it is now agreed that at least 30 % of the global CCA funding shall be spent on reducing disaster risks.

Several existing initiatives of the GoI and the United Nations (including UNDP) offer opportunities to integrate DRR into sectorial development, at governorate levels, in critical infrastructure and in the consolidation phase of the recovery. These include the Joint Crisis Coordination Unit in KRG and the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre (JCMC) in Baghdad, the Critical Infrastructure Cluster, the Consolidation Program.

An extension in the project is requested for the period of 2017-18 . This would allow the Project to address the expressed needs of the GOI, respond to the donor's interest and contribute to the recently approved global development agreements.

The expected output indicators for the extended period are:

1. Institutional arrangements developed to facilitate the implementation of National DRM strategy;
2. Technical capacities of the relevant national stakeholders, especially Civil Defense enhanced to organize and monitor implementation of the Strategy;
3. Disaster Preparedness capacities of the high-risk governorates enhanced to deal with imminent disasters; including Mosul Dam collapse, flooding, hostile takeover of facilities and infrastructure; fires
4. Emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation plans implemented in the critical infrastructure and facilities to reduce risks of damage and loss from disasters and hostile takeover;
5. Governorate, city and community level contingency planning, emergency response and community awareness improved on the consequences of Mosul Dam collapse and community, government and private sector response with regards to evacuation, rescue and housing of the affected communities.

Project period: 1 st of July 2014- 31 st of December 2018 Key Result Area (Strategic Plan): <u>Environment and Energy</u> Atlas Award ID: 00073898 Start Date: 1 July 2014 End Date: 31 December 2018 PAC Meeting Date: 5 Apr 2014 Management Arrangements DIM		Total resources required: US\$ 6,519,638 Total allocated resources: US\$ 5,079,574 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular UNDP/BCPR: US\$ 1,611,836 • Other: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UNDP/RBAS: US\$ 100,000 ○ Coca-Cola: US\$ 100,000 ○ USAID: US\$ 2,900,000 ○ DFID: US\$ 267,738 ○ Government: US\$ 100,000 (In-kind Contributions) Unfunded Budget: US\$ \$1,440,064 In-kind contribution: _____	
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On behalf of:

Signature

Date

Name/Title

Agreed by (Government)¹

6.12.2016 Hamza Sharaf

Agreed by (UNDP):

6/12/2016

Mounir Tabet
Country Director

Attachments:

- Annex 1: Description of additional activities
- Annex 2: Revised Results and Resources Framework
- Annex 3: Indicative Budget
- Annex 4: New risk log

Annex 1 Description of additional activities

¹ For non-CPAP countries only

Annex 1 Description of additional activities

Key Strategies and programmatic Focus during the extended period:

The Project will be implemented within the overall scope of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR). The four priorities of the Sendai Framework include: 1) Understanding disaster risk, 2) Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risks, 3) Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience, and 4) enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. The project will significantly contribute towards achieving results under the priorities 2, 3 and 4 of the Sendai Framework.

The Project builds upon the existing results which were planned and implemented in coordination with the National DRM Committee in 2014. Consultations on the draft Project Document were held with the member ministries and associated departments of the DRM Committee. Further consultations were held with stakeholders in August 2016 with regards to the emerging needs and priorities. In addition, a number of governorates have contacted UNDP Iraq to assist them in enhancing their capacities for disaster risk reduction, thus the Project output 3 will focus upon capacity development for high-risk governorates. Similarly, the need to strengthen Iraqi Civil Defense has been highlighted as an important priority, since this is the national focal agency for implementation of the National Disaster Risk Management Strategy.

The key contributions of the “Developing Disaster Risk Management Capacities in Iraq” Project will include provision of high quality policy advice, technical assistance, as well as sharing of global best practices with Iraqi partners to assist them in establishing their own policies and institutions by benefiting from good practices and avoiding mistakes made by other countries. UNDP will recruit and deploy policy advisors and technical specialists from a roster of qualified experts to work with the Iraqi authorities, the ministries and governorates.

Key outputs of the project will include: analytical reports, policy recommendations, technical tools and guidelines including emergency preparedness, response and evacuation plans, risk education and awareness materials, training manuals. The experts and advisors deployed by the Project will also provide strategic guidance and technical advisory services to the respective institutions and authorities on disaster risk management.

The National Operations Center under the PM’s Office (PM-NOC) will serve as the implementing partner for the project. The Civil Defense department will be closely engaged in the Project implementation, especially with regards to outputs 1,3 and 4.

The Project beneficiaries will include federal ministries, governorates and local governments. They will benefit from the deployment of experts and the tools and guidelines produced under the project. The PM-NOC in collaboration with the UNDP will identify high risk governorates and local municipalities for project interventions.

Last but not least, the DRM-Program enables UNDP to effectively being engaged in preparing the “Emergency Alert and Messaging System” that was put in place late 2015. The program had the necessary justification to absorb the EWAC project, which in 4th Q 2016 was expanded to a second phase that includes “Emergency Alert and Community Awareness Programme”.

Lessons Learnt

The Project will continue to benefit from the lessons that have been learnt by UNDP from its global experiences in capacity development for disaster risk reduction. A key lesson that has been learnt that any efforts at revamping disaster risk management systems and enhancing national capacities must be undertaken through a consensus amongst key stakeholders; e.g. particularly multiple ministries, departments, provincial (governorate) and local governments. In the absence of such consensus, the interventions will lack ownership and credibility within the government system and would threaten the sustainability of newly created institutions in the long term. The participation of multiple institutions would help to identify practical and innovative solutions in enhancing national capacities and strengthening institutions. It will help to mobilize resources and tap existing capacities from multiple stakeholders for DRM interventions. However, the process of consensus building could be slower and tough, in the sense it will require continuous dialogue and advocacy to convince different institutions and to make decisions with everyone's involvement.

Another important lesson learnt is about the need for targeting multiple levels of government for capacity development, instead of focusing only upon national level. This is important from two perspectives: i) the disaster risk management system is a multi-layered system, which means that effective disaster risk management requires institutions and capacities at all levels; e.g. national, governorate, municipal. It also means that DRM requires capacities amongst multiple institutions/ministries and not only at one institution; e.g. the National Disaster Risk Management Center (NDRMC), but also the ministries ii) the DRR interventions at multiple levels and with multiple institutions offer better chances of achieving success and creating best practices, instead hedging all the bets at one level or one institution. The generation of good practices at one level or in one institution could balance the failures at other levels or in other institutions. The Project will therefore target the federal ministries, high risks governorates and at a community level with particular focus on the Tigris flood plain.

Global experiences show that women and men have differential vulnerabilities and capacities to disasters. In Iraq, this trend coupled with patriarchal institutional systems contributes to a negative discrimination against women, and in worst cases enhances vulnerabilities of women. The project will, therefore, continue to push a positive discrimination by especially targeting the women at various levels during the extended period. The enhanced awareness and capacities of women through project interventions would not only help to reduce their vulnerabilities but also the overall vulnerabilities of their families; including kids, because of the educative and care-taker role of women in the low and middle income countries.

Lastly, the project acknowledges that DRR capacity development is a long-term, resource-intensive and continuous process. The project will therefore start by targeting the most important aspects of capacity development; e.g. creating basic systems, plans, procedures and risk education in the targeted communities.

Status of Implementation of the Project

The Project was implemented from July 2014-July 2016. The outputs were as following:

Output 1: National institutional and technical capacities established for gender-sensitive disaster risk management;

Output 2: Disaster risk reduction integrated into selected sectors to reduce risks from recurring high priority disasters in a gender-sensitive manner;

Output 3: Institutional and legislative capacities of high priority governorates strengthened for gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction and preparedness;

Output 4: Local and community level capacities improved in selected municipalities for gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction;

However, launched in April 2014, the project has been able to create significant inroads by helping the Government to adopt a multi-stakeholders' and inclusive approach for disaster risk management in Iraq. While the Project achieved significant progress in many aspects, the project couldn't attain full scale implementation due to lack of resources and heightened security concerns in Iraq. With technical support of the project, a DRR Law was drafted and submitted to Council of Ministers for its approval. The key clauses of this Law have been integrated into the National Civil Defense law. A National Disaster Risk Management Strategy was prepared, which was approved by the National Security Council in April 2016. The Council has appointed the Civil Defense department as the focal point to coordinate the Strategy implementation. A series of training have been completed to build the capacity of the key officials and the first responders in the areas of disaster response and recovery, early warning and disaster risk management. With the objective to serve the vulnerable community with early warning messages and risks information, the project supported the design of a DRR portal for Iraq which is currently under trial phase. In partnership with UN-HABITAT, the project provided technical assistance to the Kurdistan Regional Government to adopt a sound building control regime through provisioning a comprehensive set of building codes and its enforcement toward promoting safety and urban environment.

The most important progress, however, has been in the area of Mosul Dam preparedness, early warning and awareness with regards to potential collapse of the dam and the resulting flooding that might affect up to 12 million people. A brief overview of the work that was completed in this regards is provided below:

Activities on Mosul Dam during Dec. 2015 – December 2016:

In close consultations with key Iraqi authorities and in line with international best practice models, UNDP developed three integrated outputs, which encapsulate the Emergency Alert System for Mosul dam. These included: (a) the Notification Protocol, (b) the Messaging Protocol, and (c) the Public Awareness for the Alert System.

In combination, the *Notification* and *Messaging Protocols* and the *PAAS* served the immediate needs of emergency actions, which guide the Iraqi authorities for immediate measures for protection of its people along the flood path, should the dam fail. However, people's awareness and acknowledgement of the risk is the core of a successful disaster risk reduction.

Therefore, under the overall guidance of UNDP's CO Senior Management, the following tasks have been performed in partnership and coordination with the relevant Iraqi authorities at national and local levels:

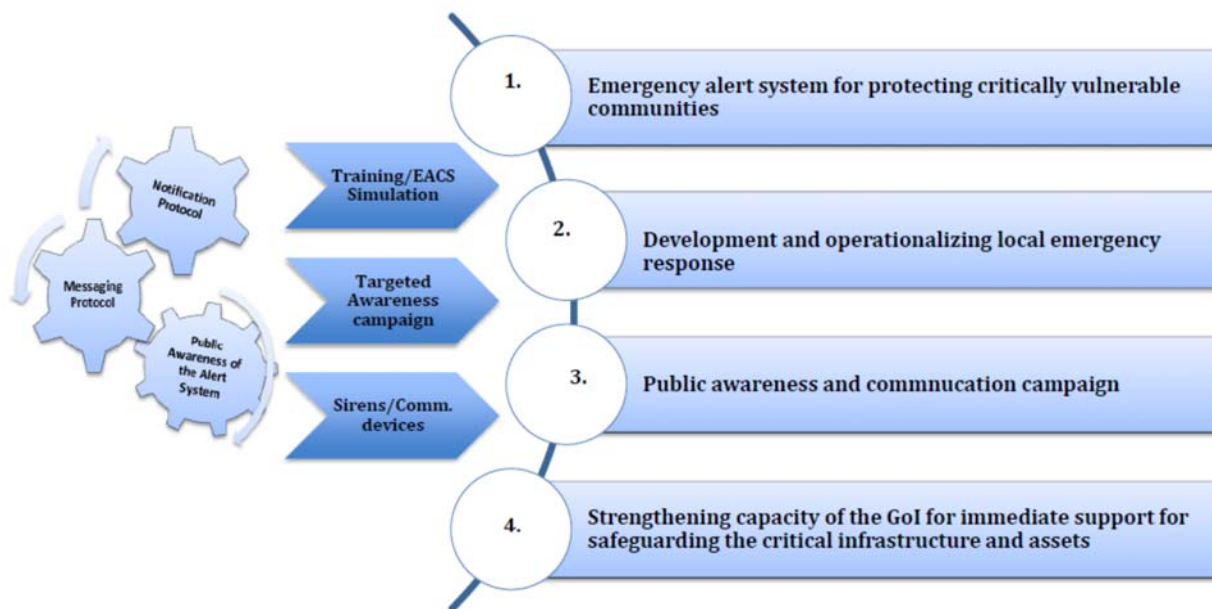
1. *Supported the GoI in rapidly expanding the coverage and ensuring readiness for the Mosul Dam warning/alert system in order to protect critically vulnerable communities on the entire flood path of Tigris:*
 - Conducted rapid assessment of the existing alert/warning systems in all the urban centers on the Mosul Dam flood path.
 - Emergency installation of new sirens and replacement of the existing sirens in all the major population centers along the entire flood path.

- Organized local consultations and develop unconventional methods/tools for alerting the people in inaccessible areas such as Hamam Aleel, Qayara and Sherqat in coordination with Iraqi government.
2. *Assisted the GoI in quick development and operationalizing local emergency response plans for the Governorates and the municipalities along the entire flood path; including:*
 - Sensitize and coordinate actions at the federal level (NOC, Civil Defense, MOD, and Ministry of Municipality) and at the local level (Provincial Councils, District Councils, and municipalities) to facilitate operationalization of the plans.
 3. *Rapid actions for raising public awareness about risks associated with Mosul Dam collapse and familiarization/orientation of the local response plans.*
 - Developed quick technical guide for public awareness campaign on Mosul Dam at the local level.
 - Engaged the local authorities and the stakeholders (including NGOs/CSOs, Private sector, women and the youth) for mass awareness on the risks associated with the Mosul dam failure and about the key actions for safeguarding the vulnerable people.
 - Developed and conducted awareness programs at community level in cooperation with local actors including schools, hospitals and municipalities.
 - Organized awareness training for the volunteers and first responders at the local levels for the entire flood paths.
 - Provided technical support for conducting simulations and safety drills in the important installations and educational institutions.
 4. *Strengthened capacity of the GoI for immediate support for safeguarding the critical infrastructure and assets along the Mosul dam flood path; including:*
 - Mapped out critical infrastructures (including power stations, water purification, chemical industries and warehouses, oil storage facilities and pipelines, oil refineries, sewerage processing, communication and transportation networks, banks .) on the flood path.
 - Assisted development of preparedness and contingency plans for protecting critical infrastructure facilities and prevent loss, contamination or pollution especially from hazardous materials in these facilities.

The conceptual approach is illustrated in the image below.

In next section an in line with the four *Overall Outputs* (as outlined in the beginning of the document) following activities are prosed for the next phase of the program (2017 – 2018).

EACAP: EMERGENCY ALERT AND COMMUNITY AWARENESS PROGRAM FOR THE MOSUL DAM		
Phase I: Emergency Alert and Communication System (EACS)	Phase Transition	Phase II: Community Warning and Awareness Programme (CWAP)
December 2015 ->	March 2016 ->	April -> December 2016



Proposed Program Continuation

As explained in the previous sections regarding the first phase, a number of important results have been achieved through rapid actions and engagement with the GoI over the past few months. It has become important that these results are further strengthened and supported over a longer period so as to help establish these as the key capacities to protect the vulnerable populations, including the case of Mosul dam being breached.

Awareness-raising for the local population is not a one-off action, neither it is a fast-track process. In the context of community preparedness for disaster (in a broad sense), the process of risk education has just begun, and it has to go a long way in Iraq. The vulnerable community has so far responded positively by becoming aware of the potential risks of Mosul dam. In line with the overall DRR strategy, this needs to be continued and repeated to proceed from 'just aware' to 'intention to act'. Also, sustained efforts and scaling up of media advocacy for an extended period has become important to keep the momentum continued as well as to have a greater impact on risk education and awareness at the local level till the dam conditions are stabilized by 2017. The ultimate objective will be to push the vulnerable people for their proactive participation in a culture of safety and resilience.

The first phase of the programme has established a solid platform for an emergency alert system, which is an important step to trigger coordinated response actions by involving institutions at the central and provincial government. However, the process needs to be complemented with a community warning system, which may potentially help to safeguard the vulnerable population by having an end-to-end flood warning system across the Tigris flood path including establishing a system of routine readiness checks.

Apart from the above, the reform agenda of the GoI has created a new opportunity for partnership with the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) in Iraq. UNDP, in collaboration with USAID, would like to seize this opportunity and strengthen partnership with the MoWR for initiating a modern dam safety programme that puts system and capacities in place to mitigate the risks and vulnerabilities through a combination of structural and non-structural solutions. As an initial step, a group of senior officials from the MoWR and also from relevant other institutions including NOC, MoD and Civil Defence will be invited to an exposure visit to the international best practice solutions on dam safety programme.

Last but not the least, the threat-level of a possible collapse of the Mosul Dam will remain high until a substantial and systematic grouting scheme is designed and implemented by the Trevi Group. According to the latest information, Trevi will start systematic grouting in late August and complete by the end of 2017, while, the 'outlet' repair might be completed in next June. Hence the critical state of structural vulnerability will linger throughout the year 2017. It has become urgent that the on-going advocacy, awareness and preparedness actions must continue until the threat level is significantly reduced. Also, the continued engagement with the key counterparts would help sensitize the key authorities to keep lowering the water level till Trevi fixes the dam conditions by the end of next year.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT OUTPUT DURING 2017-18

Output 1: National institutional and technical capacities through effective implementation of DRR strategies in Iraq (water, health, oil, and communication)

Based on the experience from the first phase, UNDP will work with the Civil Defense Department to improve its organizational capacities. This will include support on Civil Defense Capacity Assessment, preparation of five-year strategy for civil defense and helping in better contingency planning, training, and drills amongst others.

The Project will organize various learning opportunities to enhance the technical knowledge and skills about disaster risk management. The learning opportunities may include tailored training courses and table-top exercises. The learning opportunities will be designed to enhance staff expertise in the areas of disaster policy, coordination, communications, media management, capacity development, disaster preparedness, disaster response and recovery and longer term strategies for disaster risk reduction. All courses must address gender issues and specific needs of men and women with regards to disaster risk management.

The project will work with the Government of Iraq to create a team of trainers so that they could conduct training on above subjects on regular basis. This will be done through involvement of university faculty and other technical experts in the training courses. The course modules will also be integrated into the public servants training institutions, the civil defense, the Iraq Red Crescent Society and in interested universities. As an initial step, a group of senior officials from the MoWR and also from relevant other institutions including NOC, MoD and Civil Defence will be invited to an exposure visit to the international best practice solutions on dam safety programme.

All courses will teach gender-sensitive approaches to disaster risk management; e.g. gender-sensitive risk analysis, gender-sensitive disaster preparedness, gender-sensitive training, education and awareness.

Output 2: Disaster risk reduction integrated into Mosul dam and other critical infrastructure management in selected sectors (water, health, oil, communication)

Disasters affect the assets and infrastructure of multiple sectors and ministries. In order to minimize disaster losses in the longer term, the integration of disaster risk reduction in development programs of relevant ministries is a prerequisite. The Project will work with the Civil Defence in order to integrate disaster risk reduction into development planning of the Iraqi government. The project will specifically target the Ministries of Agriculture (and livestock) Water Resources, Environment and Education due to their importance in reducing risks from hydro-meteorological disasters and for improving human resources. The Project will work with these ministries on integrating DRR into their regular programming and policies. The specific interventions that the Project will undertake would include:

- Review the impact of past disasters upon target sectors/ministries, and document past efforts on DRR integration into development in Iraq (including achievements, impact and challenges). This to be done in a gender-sensitive manner, wherever possible;
- Review sectorial policies and procedures with a view to identify entry points for integrating DRR;
- Make recommendations to amend sectorial policies, procedures and planning processes to ensure integration of DRR with a gender-sensitive approach;
- Enhance technical knowledge and skills of the ministerial staff on gender-sensitive DRR through training;
- Provide specialized advice to interested ministries to integrate DRR into their policies and plans.

Development of national response plans: The ongoing efforts have successfully established an emergency alert system and also, the preparation of local response plans along the flood path are underway. However, in the absence of a proper national response plan, the importance and effective use of these tools will remain somewhat discreet or underutilized. The adoption of EACS by the Government of Iraq has created significant inroads for the preparation of a unified national response plan, and UNDP has been requested to review the existing plans and provide technical support for a revised national response plan for Mosul dam under the overall guidance of the NOC.

The development of a national response plan is a complex process involving multiple ministries and stakeholders at the national level and, in the context of Iraq, periodic drills and simulation of the alert system are critically important to clarify the roles and actions at each level. These should be carried forward over a considerable period of at least six to nine months.

Protection of critical infrastructure: The ongoing preparedness efforts provide technical support for mapping of critical infrastructure, based on secondary sources, along the Tigris flood path as well as sensitizing the relevant authorities to develop contingency plans or applicable business continuity plans. It is proposed that the current initiative will be strengthened and expanded during the period of Jan-Dec 2017 and will include the development of a systematic database for critical infrastructure in the Tigris flood path based on ground checking and criticality analysis. Provisioning hands-on support and guidance to ensure that the contingency plans are prepared for at least ten most critical infrastructures in the flood path will complement this. This initiative is expected to generate demonstrative effects and will create awareness and understanding among the stakeholders and authorities to act proactively for contingency planning for other important infrastructure along the flood path.

It may be noted that the protection of critical infrastructure has been identified as one of the five priorities within the framework of Security Sector Reform (SSR) project, being implemented by UNDP in Iraq. Hence, collaboration with the SSR initiative will be established soon, and the experience of Mosul dam emergency

preparedness will be leveraged to support the National Security Council in the preparation of a national strategy for critical infrastructure protection in Iraq.

Output 3: *Capacities of high risks governorates strengthened on disaster preparedness, early warning and risk reduction;*

A successful DRM system requires organizational infrastructure at the national, regional and local levels. In order for the National DRM Center to be successful in achieving its goals and objectives, it will be completely dependent upon the cooperation and performance of governorate and municipal governments. In the absence of effective DRM systems at the governorate levels, the ability of the National DRM Center to perform will be compromised.

Therefore, a very important intervention under the Project will be capacity enhancement of the high risk governorates. The Project will target about 3 governorates. The Ministry of Governorate Affairs will be closely involved in the selection of governorates and in the implementation process. Also the governorate level offices of the Civil Defense Department will participate in the implementation of this output.

The interventions at Governorate levels will include the following:

- Assessment of existing governorate systems for disaster preparedness, response and risk reduction in order to identify existing departmental roles and responsibilities, identify lessons from past experiences and to make futuristic recommendations;
- Provide recommendations on improving the DRR system at the governorate levels in a gender-sensitive manner, including improvements required in the policies and institutional structures;
- Training for governorate officials on gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response;
- Provide technical assistance in formulating policies, establishing organizational structures, drafting procedures and business processes for gender-sensitive DRM by the governorates;

Output 4: *Local and community capacities enhanced in the high risks municipalities on flood preparedness and risks awareness*

This output is obviously inked to Output 3, but here focus is on the *local level*.

Building on the exiting EACS, a community alert system will be set up which will enable the Provincial Authority to activate emergency alert system at the local level. The objective is to communicate and disseminate consistent warning messages for coordinated evacuation and response actions at the local level.

To complement these actions, a network of volunteers, with specialized training and skill sets, will be established along the Tigris flood path that will play an important role to ensure that the alert or warning messages are effectively understood and the evacuation actions are facilitated at the local level. This initiative will build upon the ongoing institutional capacity building of IRCS and a core group of IRCS volunteers in the Tigris flood plain will be provided with specialized training on warning dissemination and community evacuation.

In addition to the possible breach of the Mosul dam, Iraq experiences frequent droughts and floods in different regions which affect community livelihoods, agricultural production, livestock, water resources and environment amongst others, while north-eastern Iraq remains vulnerable to seismic risks. It is crucial

that the national, governorate and local governments of Iraq implement programs to address drought, flood and earthquake risks, in order to reduce losses and damages. The Project will work with municipalities and local governments in high risk regions to enhance capacities for drought, flood and earthquake risk management, including through community based disaster risk management. The Ministry of Governorate Affairs and the Civil Defense offices will be key implementing partners at the municipal and levels. Where needed, the project will work with governorate and national level stakeholders to amend/develop policies, procedures and to mobilize support for local level action. The interventions would include:

- Analyze the existing policies, strategies and institutional systems for drought, flood and earthquake risk management including good practices and challenges around early warning, natural resources management (water, forests, rangelands), safer construction, land use, and emergency response capacities .;
- Based upon the analysis, make recommendations to improve local disaster risk management system including designing an early warning system, and improving water harvesting, rangeland management, livestock risk reduction, safer construction, urban land-use planning and community based disaster risk management .;
- Organize study visits to enhance learning about drought, flood and earthquake risk management. The participants may include officials from selected municipalities, governorates and civil society organizations;
- Provide technical assistance to interested municipalities (and governorates and ministries) to design and implement local and community level drought, flood and earthquake risk reduction projects/interventions. The assistance may include the designing of projects, technical interventions, training, networking with global partners, access to donors . The projects would be designed to ensure a gender-sensitive approach by targeting both women and men in communities and municipalities;

Given the fact that Iraq is at a very early stage of its efforts on dam safety and flood emergency preparedness, it has become important that the process is leveraged by the best-practiced principles in the global context. The next phase, therefore, will aim to seize the opportunity for acquiring first-hand knowledge and experience from global best practices by organizing exposure visits for Iraqi officials. Within the scope of this program, following two specific study tours will be organized in 2017:

(a) A team of IRCS volunteers will be supported with an exposure visit to Bangladesh for better understanding of the systems, capacities and skills required for effective evacuation of communities at times of disaster emergency. This has become necessary for establishing a specialized network of volunteers along the Tigris Flood path.

(b) The officials of MoWR, NOC and Civil Defense will be supported to conduct a study trip to Netherlands or USA² for gaining deeper insights and first-hand knowledge on the global best practices on dam safety program. The improved knowledge from the proposed exposure visit will potentially contribute to initiating actions to expand and sustain the planned results with longer-term commitment and institutional support.

² Or another relevant country.

Beneficiaries and Impact during the extended period

The project beneficiaries will be at all levels including national, governorate, local and community levels.

The alert, awareness and preparedness components of the Mosul dam initiative, around 2 million people directly affected in the flood path, and up to 5 million indirectly affected.

At the national level member ministries of the PM-NOC, Civil Defense, Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Governorate Affairs, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Immigration, Ministry of Security, the DRR Institute of Armed Forces and the Iraqi Red Crescent. Technical and institutional capacities of these organizations will be significantly enhanced through the Project.

The most exposed governorates (to a dam failure), Nineveh, Salah-din, and DIALA, have been given priority due to the short warning-time. Reaching the 'isolated population' in Mosul City (in Nineveh) has of obvious reasons been a priority and the benefit of an earliest possible alert would safeguard hundreds of thousands of people. This emphasis will continue in the next two years irrespectively of governmental control over the city. As the security situation is severe in these governorates, UNDP's partner like IRCS will be implementing the set initiatives as they still work in the potentially affected areas.

The Meteorological Organization of Iraq and institutes related to geological research will also benefit from the Project with regards to national risk assessment and warning capacities. A number of national, governorate and municipal level institutions will benefit from the work on local level risk management, under Project Output 8.

Women and men in selected high-risk communities will directly benefit from local and community level interventions designed by the project and implemented by local governments.

In addition to the direct beneficiaries, the Project will also have indirect benefits. The at-risk Iraqi communities will be the indirect beneficiaries of the Project. They will benefit from improved national policies, better coordination, information management, early warning systems and stronger institutions at national, governorate and local levels.

ANNEX 2: Revised *Result and Resources Framework*

Intended Outcome as stated in the Results and Resource Framework:

Outcomes 1-4: GoI has the institutional framework to develop and implement MDG-based pro-poor, equitable and inclusive socio-economic and environmental policies and strategies, especially in relation to DRR initiatives, including those concerning the potential breach of Mosul Dam.

Project Outputs:

1. National institutional and technical capacities established through effective implementation of DRR strategies in Iraq
2. Disaster risk reduction integrated into Mosul dam and other critical infrastructure management in selected sectors (water, health, oil, communication);
3. Capacities of high risks governorates strengthened on disaster preparedness, early warning and risk reduction;
4. local and community capacities enhanced in the high risks municipalities on flood preparedness and risks awareness

Outcome indicators:

1. Institutional arrangements developed to facilitate the implementation of National DRM strategy;
2. Technical capacities of the relevant national stakeholders, especially Civil Defence enhanced to organize and monitor implementation of the Strategy;
3. Disaster Preparedness capacities of the high-risk governorates enhanced to deal with imminent disasters; including Mosul Dam collapse, flooding, hostile takeover of facilities and infrastructure; fires
4. Emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation plans implemented in the critical infrastructure and facilities to reduce risks of damage and loss from disasters and hostile takeover;
5. Governorate, city and community level contingency planning, emergency response and community awareness improved on the consequences of Mosul Dam collapse and community, government and private sector response with regards to evacuation, rescue and housing of the affected communities;

Applicable Key Result Area (UNDAF):

Partnership Strategy: The Project will promote partnerships at multiple levels. The Project will be implemented in close partnership between the Government of Iraq, Ministry of Interior (Civil Defense), KRG, UNDP, UN agencies, IRCS and development partners as USAID and DFID. The Project will facilitate strengthening of partnerships amongst government departments at national, governorate and local levels, and amongst government and non-government sectors. The project will facilitate partnerships between IRCS, the National Disaster Risk Management Center, the Civil Defense and the federal ministries, the governorates and the private sector, especially related to transport, telecommunications, health and critical infrastructure.

FOR THE PERIOD 2017-2018

Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Developing Disaster Risk Management Capacities of Iraq (00086493)

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>Output 1: National institutional and technical capacities established through effective implementation of DRR strategies</p> <p>Baseline -National DRM strategy approved by the National Security Council and the Civil Defense appointed as the focal point for its implementation; - Civil Defense, the mandated agency for DRR implementation, suffers from lack of knowledge and technical and institutional capacities for DRR and emergency preparedness; - Gaps in weather and hazard forecasting and early warning system; - Weak coordination and lack of clarity on institutional mandates amongst multiple national stakeholders on disaster preparedness and DRR;</p> <p>Indicators 1.1a. 2 no. national consultations held involving multiple ministries to define DRM priorities 1.1.b DRM Action Plan prepared for 2017-2018 ,</p>	<p>YEAR 4 (2017):</p> <p>1.1.1.Key priorities of the National DRM strategy during 2017-18 identified through national consultations amongst the ministries and stakeholders (at 2 consultative events held);</p> <p>1.2.1.An Action Plan prepared for implementation of the key priorities, defining timeline, responsibilities (of ministries and department), and required and available resources ;</p> <p>1.3.1.A national committee formed (by a notification) under the leadership of the DG Civil Defense to facilitate the implementation of the Action Plan on national priorities;</p> <p>1.4.1.At least 2 awareness raising events organized targeting GOI officials and parliamentarians;</p>	<p>1.1.1.1.Organize national consultation workshops (two) in partnership with the Civil Defence and national stakeholders on determining the key priorities</p> <p>1.2.1.1. Recruit a DRR expert to facilitate national consultations and finalize the Action Plan for Implementation of the strategies</p> <p>1.3.1. Meetings of the National Committee held regularly. Meeting to be facilitated by the Project.</p> <p>1.4.1. Organize 2 awareness events: 1 for the parliamentarians and 1 for the national officials from ministries/departments</p> <p>1.5.1. Recruit a consultant or engage CADRI to conduct an assessment of the Civil Defense to analyze its ability to implement the DRM</p>	<p>UNDP with Civil Defense, and other relevant ministries;</p>	<p><i>Consultants:</i> <i>Event venue:</i> <i>Local Travel:</i> <i>International Travel:</i> <i>Boarding costs:</i></p>

<p>1.2. A multidisciplinary committee of established to monitor the implementation of the DRR strategy;</p> <p>1.4a. 2 nos. of awareness campaign held to raise awareness of the GoI officials, institutions parliamentarians, and media about disaster risks,</p> <p>1.5. Capacity needs of the Civil Defense identified with regards to implementation of the National DRM strategy;</p> <p>1.6. 2 study visits undertaken during 2017-18</p> <p>1.7. 3 nos. Contingency plans prepared for common hazards of floods, droughts, earthquakes, fires and also potential threats on important national installations</p> <p>1.8. Multidisciplinary response drills organized for potential hazards and threats</p>	<p><u>YEAR 5(2018):</u></p> <p>1.5.1.A policy and institutional capacity assessment conducted of the Iraq Civil Defense and an Action Plan prepared, in order to identify and address the needs, gaps and strategies for its capacity development in all domains; e.g. policy, physical/material, institutional, technical;</p> <p>1.5.2. Proposals for policy/institutional and physical/material capacity development of the Civil Defense prepared and submitted to the GoI for its financing and implementation;</p> <p>1.6.1.At least three training courses conducted for Civil Defense, and relevant ministries to build their skills for disaster preparedness, disaster information management (early warning, risk assessment) and disaster risk reduction;</p> <p>1.7.1.National level contingency plans prepared for the 3 most commonly anticipated natural hazards; e.g. floods, droughts, earthquakes, and the security hazard;</p> <p>1.8.1.At least 3 national level drills organized to test the emergency response system with regards to its response to floods, earthquake and security hazards;</p>	<p>strategy and identify gaps and needs for capacity development;</p> <p>1.5.2. Consultant/CADRI to draft a proposal for submission to government of Iraq with regards to capacity development of CD based upon the recommendations of the assessment;</p> <p>1.6.1.1. Recruit consultants/mobilize internal UNDP experts to conduct the 3 training courses to enhance basic skills and knowledge of CD and other stakeholders on DRR issues;</p> <p>1.6.1.2. Organize the training events; e.g. venue, travel of participants;</p> <p>1.7.1.1. Recruit consultant/s to provide technical support to contingency planning; e.g. facilitate consultations, draft the CPs;</p> <p>1.7.1.2. Organize stakeholder consultations on drafting of contingency plans;</p> <p>1.7.1.3. Gather scientific data for contingency planning;</p> <p>1.7.1.4. Prepare the 3 contingency plans;</p> <p>1.8.1. Mobilize stakeholders and organize drills around flood response, earthquake response, and security incident response;</p>		
INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
Output 2: Disaster risk reduction integrated into Mosul dam and other critical	<u>YEAR 4(2017):</u>			Consultants:

<p>infrastructure management in selected sectors (water, health, oil, communication);</p> <p>Baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of city level contingency planning for evacuation, rescue and housing of people in the wake of dam collapse and resultant flooding; - No systematic mapping and classification of at-risk critical infrastructures in Iraq - No operational preparedness and contingency planning to protect critical infrastructure facilities, incl. emergency service providers and assets. - Lack of institutional mechanism for critical infrastructure protection <p>Indicators:</p> <p>2.1 National emergency response plan prepared for Mosul dam collapse</p> <p>2.2 Flood early warning system expanded to alert vulnerable communities along the Tigris flood path</p> <p>2.3 Officials of CD and provincial authority trained on Mosul dam response plan</p> <p>2.4 List of critical infrastructure prepared along the Tigris flood plain</p> <p>2.5 10 contingency plans or business continuity plan developed;</p> <p>2.6 2 nos. Drills/desktop simulations organized.</p> <p>2.7 Technical guidelines prepared for integration of disaster mitigation measures into the critical infrastructure facilities (to reduce risks of disaster related losses).</p>	<p>2.1.1. A national committee of stakeholders formed to prepare the national response plan</p> <p>2.1.2. A review of the existing response plan/s of Iraq and other countries conducted by the Committee;</p> <p>2.1.3. Based on review of plans and consultation, a national response plan for Iraq drafted;</p> <p>2.1.4. The national response plan approved by the Government of Iraq and publicized for general information;</p> <p>2.2.1. An emergency communication network established between national, governorate and local level stakeholders for early warning in the previously uncovered governorates and communities;</p> <p>2.2.2. Necessary equipment supplied to relevant institutions and installed in appropriate locations with regards to flood monitoring and warning (e.g. sirens, satellite phones, vehicles, computers);</p> <p>2.3.1. Study visits organized for GOI officials and IRCS staff to learn about dam protection, dam safety and the role of volunteer network in community preparedness;</p> <p><u>YEAR 5(2018)</u></p> <p>2.4.1. A database of critical infrastructure prepared, especially in the governorates/cities that are at risk from the Mosul Dam;</p> <p>2.5.1. Contingency plans prepared for major installations in the water, oil,</p>	<p>2.1.1.1. Notification issued by the GoI/PM - NOC or Civil Defense to form committee for drafting the national response plan;</p> <p>2.1.1.2. Recruit consultant to assist with the drafting of the National Response Plan</p> <p>2.1.2.1. Organize consultative meetings of the committee to discuss the response plan;</p> <p>2.1.3.1. Consultant to draft the response plan based upon stakeholder meetings/inputs;</p> <p>2.2.1. Issuance of notifications by relevant authorities (PM-NOC) to set up multi-stakeholder early warning committees and a network from national, to governorate to local levels;</p> <p>2.2.2. Issuance of notification with regards to mandate of the early warning committees;</p> <p>2.2.3. Equipment procured and supplied to relevant departments;</p> <p>2.3.1. Organize visit arrangements, including identification of visit location, travel, participants;</p> <p>2.4.1. Recruit consultant/s to develop and populate the database;</p> <p>2.4.2. Purchase and install software to develop the database;</p> <p>2.4.3. Gather data on critical infrastructure and populate the database;</p> <p>2.5.1. Reach consensus with national stakeholders on top 10 most critical installations for protection and contingency planning;</p>	<p>UNDP with USAID, DFID, IRCS, three governorates + federal institutions such as NOC, NSC, MOD, Ministry for Interior/Civil Defense.</p>	<p><i>Event venue:</i></p> <p><i>Procure equipment:</i></p> <p><i>Develop/procure database:</i></p> <p><i>National travel:</i></p> <p><i>International travel:</i></p>
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	<p>health and communication sectors (including dams, canals, oil wells, oil refineries, oil transportation facilities, hospitals, telecom buildings)</p> <p>2.6.1. At least 2 drills/desktop simulations in 2017 and 2 in 2018 conducted with emergency service providers to organize search, rescue, evacuation (involving Civil Defense, Military, Police, Red Crescent Society, District Chiefs, Ministry of Social Affairs, transportation, health)</p> <p>2.7.1. Sector specific technical guidelines prepared for critical infrastructure in the water, health, oil, communication sectors to integrate mitigation and safety measures;</p>	<p>2.5.2. Recruit 4 consultants to support the consultations and drafting of contingency planning in the identified installations;</p> <p>2.5.3. Hold consultations with stakeholders concerned to each facility and identify the key risks, capacities, and issues to be covered in contingency planning;</p> <p>2.5.4. Draft the contingency plans and get approval from the respective authorities;</p> <p>2.6.1. Mobilize stakeholders and organize drills around flood response;</p> <p>2.6.2. Organize lessons learnt events after the drills;</p> <p>2.7.1. Recruit consultant/s to write the technical guidelines to integrate DRR measures;</p> <p>2.7.2. Organize review of the guidelines by stakeholders;</p> <p>2.7.3. Finalize the guidelines</p>		
INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>Output 3: Capacities of high risks governorates strengthened on disaster preparedness, early warning and risk reduction; (Nineveh, Salahdin, Baghdad and the Governorates in the Kurdistan Region)</p> <p>Baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness of potential risks and the understanding of risk management including the legal provisions and institutional mandates very low amongst local officials and politicians; - Responsible departments suffer from lack of disaster preparedness capacities (including early 	<p><u>YEAR 4(2017):</u></p> <p>3.1.1.DRR capacity needs identified in at least 4 governorates;</p> <p>3.2.1.At least 8 awareness events organized for governors and governorate officials to raise their knowledge about disaster risks, DRM policies and system in Iraq and the role of governorates;</p> <p>3.4.1.In the 4 target governorates, contingency plans for prepared for major hazards; e.g. flood, drought, earthquake, security</p>	<p>3.1.1. Recruit local consultants to assess the needs of governorates for capacity development</p> <p>3.1.1.2. Hold consultations on capacity assessments;</p> <p>3.2.1.1. Recruit consultants to design and implement awareness events;</p> <p>3.2.1.2. Conduct 2 awareness events in each governorate;</p>	<p>UNDP with USAID, DFID, IRCS, three governorates + federal institutions such as NOC, NSC, MOD, Ministry for Interior/Civil Defense.</p>	<p><i>Consultants</i></p> <p><i>Event Venue</i></p> <p><i>Local travel</i></p> <p><i>International travel</i></p> <p><i>Procure equipment</i></p>

<p>warning, contingency planning, coordination, emergency operations management)</p> <p>- Local response entities lack equipment, tools and machinery for effective emergency response;</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>3.1 Three nos. training needs assessments (training, awareness and capacity) conducted for the high-risk governorates;</p> <p>3.2 100 Officials and volunteers were trained at the Governorate level on the DRR concepts and legal provisions ;</p> <p>3.3. Governorate level contingency plans prepared for most common hazards;</p> <p>3.4. Multidisciplinary emergency response drills organized to improve capacities for timely and effective emergency response;</p> <p>3.6. A set of equipment, tool and machinery to supplied to the Civil Defense, Red Crescent and other relevant emergency responders (including sirens, phones, computers, fire fighting vehicles, rescue equipment)</p>	<p><u>YEAR 5 (2018):</u></p> <p>3.3.1.Governorate level committees activated to serve as forums for stakeholder coordination and early warning;</p> <p>3.4.1.At least 2 emergency response drills organized in each of the 4 governorates, involving all key stakeholders from the governorate;</p> <p>3.5.1.A package of emergency response equipment (20 sirens, 10 cell phones, 3 computers, 1 fire fighting vehicle, 2 kits of rescue equipment) provided to each governorate;</p>	<p>3.3.1.1. Recruit consultant/s to support the design of contingency plans;</p> <p>3.3.1.2. Hold stakeholder consultations;</p> <p>3.3.1.3. Draft contingency plans;</p> <p>3.4.1.1. Mobilize stakeholders and organize drills;</p> <p>3.4.1.1. Procure and supply of equipment to the targeted institution;</p>		
INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>4. Local and community capacities enhanced in the high risks municipalities on flood preparedness and risks awareness</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>- Awareness of potential risks and the understanding of risk management including the legal provisions and institutional mandates is very low at community and local level in the high risks region</p>	<p><u>YEAR 4(2017)</u></p> <p>4.1.1.Conduct at least 3 awareness events for the national print and electronic media to raise their knowledge about disaster risks in Iraq and the role of Media in public awareness and preparedness;</p> <p>4.1.2.Implement a media campaign through contributions in print and electronic media forums to raise</p>	<p>4.1.1.1. Recruit consultant/s to design and conduct media training;</p> <p>4.1.1.2.Organize 3 awareness events;</p> <p>4.1.2.1. Design public awareness campaign;</p> <p>4.1.2.2. Implement awareness campaign;</p>	<p>UNDP with the Civil Defense, IFRC</p>	<p><i>Consultants</i></p> <p><i>Event Venue</i></p> <p><i>Travel</i></p>

<p>- Complete absence of any form of community early warning system</p> <p>- Complete absence of any volunteer network to support emergency response actions at the community level</p> <p>- No evacuation plan exists to guide orderly evacuation at time of flood disaster emergency</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>3.1 Risks advocacy/campaign conducted using multiple platforms of social media</p> <p>3.2 emergency response plans prepared for the high risks municipalities in the Tigris flood path.</p> <p>3.3 Local evacuation plans prepared for flood risks in the Tigris Flood Path.</p> <p>3.4 A network of volunteers established to facilitate community alert and evacuation along the Tigris Flood path.</p> <p>3.5 Drills/simulations organized at the high risks municipalities along the Tigris Flood path.</p>	<p>awareness of Iraqi population about flood and earthquake risks and the action they can take to reduce their vulnerability;</p> <p><u>YEAR 5(2018)</u></p> <p>4.2.1.Develop community level emergency response plans in the targeted communities;</p> <p>4.3.1.Prepare evacuation plans in the target 25 communities against flooding and security risks;</p> <p>4.4.1.Set up a network of volunteers in each of the 25 target communities to facilitate emergency warning, communication, evacuation and camp management;</p> <p>4.5.1. Conduct at least 1 community level drill on emergency response (e.g. early warning, evacuation) in each of the 25 target communities;</p>	<p>4.2.1.1. Recruit consultant to guide the drafting of community contingency plans;</p> <p>4.2.1.2. Conduct community consultations on response planning;</p> <p>4.2.1.3. Write community response plans;</p> <p>4.2.1.4. Disseminate plans to community;</p> <p>4.3.1.1. Conduct community consultations on evacuation plans;</p> <p>4.3.1.2. Write evacuation plans;</p> <p>4.3.1.3. Disseminate plans to community;</p> <p>4.4.1.1. Identify community volunteers through consultations based upon a criteria;</p> <p>4.4.1.2. Train the volunteers in emergency response; e.g. early warning, rescue, evacuations, camp management;</p> <p>4.5.1.1. Mobilize communities for the evacuation drills;</p> <p>4.5.1.2. Organize community level events;</p>		
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ANNEX 3: Indicative Budget

Item/Activity	Accounts	Expenses 2013	Expenses 2014	Expenses 2015	Expenses 2016	Proposed Expenses 2017	Proposed Expenses 2018	Total Resources Required
Output 1: National institutional and technical capacities established through effective implementation of DRR strategies								
1.1 DRR Specialist	6xxxx		149309.31	13104.74				162414.05
1.2 Travel	71600		21458.16	2705.33			25000	49163.49
1.3 Training, Workshops and Confer	75700		17951.2	50822	10000	10000	50000	138773.2
1.4	72100		34363.68					34363.68
1.5	73500		850					850
1.6	74500		17.4					17.4
1.7 Facilities & Administration	75100			936.86				936.86
1.8 Communic & Audio Visual Equip	72400			40				40
1.9 International Consultants	71200				20000	100000	80000	200000
1.10 Local consultant	71300				30000	50000	50000	130000
SUB Total (Output 1)		0.00	223949.75	67,608.93	60,000.00	160,000.00	205,000.00	716558.68
Output 2: Disaster risk reduction integrated into Mosul dam and other critical infrastructure management in selected sectors (water, health, oil, communication);								
2.1. DRR Specialist	6xxxx		34623.31	3581.96				38205.27
2.2. Training, Workshops and Confer	75700		250.84	2940	15400	15400	50000	83990.84

2.3. Supplies	72500		25.64					25.64
2.4. Local Consultant	71300		13500	34675	40000	40000	50000	178175
2.5. Travel	71600		7750.36		15000	15000	25000	62750.36
2.6.	75100			250.74				250.74
2.7. International Consultant	71200				80000	80000	100000	260000
SUB Total (Output 2)		0.00	56,150.15	41,447.70	150,400.00	150,400.00	225,000.00	623397.85
Output 3: Capacities of high risks governorates strengthened on disaster preparedness, early warning and risk reduction; (Nineveh, Salahdin, Baghdad and the Governorates in the Kurdistan Region)								0
3.1. Governorate DRR Advisors (1 International)	71200		34623.3	91500		80000	100000	306123.3
3.2. Governorate DRR Coordinators (3 National)	71300		600	9400	30000	60000	150000	250000
3.3 Training, Workshops and Confer	75700		829.6	13847.75	20000	20000	100000	154677.35
3.4. Travel	71600		6245.46	4608	5000	15000	25000	55853.46
3.5. Professional Services				68892				68892
3.6. DRR Advisor				5435.63				5435.63
3.7.	75100			380.49				380.49
3.8. Grants					297792	200000	300000	797792
SUB Total (Output 3)		0.00	42,298.36	194,063.87	352,792.00	375,000.00	675,000.00	1639154.23
4. Local and community capacities enhanced in the high risks municipalities on flood preparedness and risks awareness								0
4.1. DRR Experts (e.g. Early Warning, Water Resource	71200					130000	100000	230000

Management, Safer Construction, Land Use planning)								
4.2 Training, Workshops and Confer	75700	7175			10000	20000	50000	87175
4.3 Travel	71600	42259	2560.56		20000	30000	25000	119819.56
4.4 Local consultant	71300				24000	40000		64000
4.5	71500			19337.1				19337.1
4.6	72300			135.04				135.04
4.7 Communic & Audio Visual Equip	72400				305000	250000		555000
SUB Total (Output 4)		49,434.00	2,560.56	19,472.14	359,000.00	470,000.00	175,000.00	1075466.7
Management								
5.1. DRR Specialist	6xxxx	15519.39		240635.62	140000	154000	250000	800155.01
5.2. Administrative and Finance Assistant			848.41					848.41
5.3 Miscelleneance and Maintenance	74500		28	732.79	59542	31393	50000	141695.79
5.4 National Consultant	71300		18418.08					18418.08
5.5 Travel	71600		4605.67	27750.8	13325	13325	50000	109006.47
5.6 Communic & Audio Visual Equip	72400		232	6073.72	41693	42500	2629.66	93128.38
5.7 Supplies	72500		840	51.28				891.28
5.8 Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	74200		3857.5		54000	54000		111857.5
5.9 Contractual Services-Companies	72100			5790				5790
5.10 New World (Coca Cola)				100000				100000
5.11 BCPR				100000				100000
Security	74300	2917	4000		66710	68000	79215.9644	220842.9644
Communication		16333.32					49509.97775	65843.29775
M&E	74100		34963.8	36506.22	31687	25500	39607.9822	168265.0022
Common premises	73100		8593	18315.94	26164	6196	6196	65464.94
Auditing	74100	67.83		8972.59		6800	7921.59644	23762.01644

Life Support						6886	6886	13772
GMS	75100			18462.47	112425	136000	158431.9288	425319.3988
SUB Total (Management cost - Output 5)		34,837.54	76,386.46	563,291.43	545,546.00	544,600.00	700,399.11	2,465,060.54
		84,271.54	401,345.28	885,884.07	1,467,738.00	1,700,000.00	1,980,399.11	6,519,638.00

ANNEX 4: New Risk Log

Clarifications: Revised Assumptions, Risks, and Risk Mitigation Strategies

The project risk assumptions are:

- USAID's funding could be affected due to a new incoming US Administration. Estimated to be unlikely, but still a real risk.
- That there is a commitment and political will within the GoI to improve its national, governorate and local level capacities for disaster risk reduction, but to the security situation, there is lack of attention to these issues.
- Political and security situation in the country could result in delays. Furthermore:
 - Delayed actions in case of a dam breach.
 - Reduced implementation capacity by selected implementing partners, which is beyond the control of the program.
- That policy advice and capacity building provided to the GOI is followed up by constructive action at all levels, including the provision of sufficiently motivated and dedicated staff.
- That Government of Iraq including ministries and governorates will allocate sufficient financial resources to implement the recommendations made with regards to strengthening DRR capacities.
- Inter-Ministerial coordination remains conducive to effective planning for DRR.

The risk mitigating efforts include:

- Building strategic and systematic political consensus building with anchoring at the highest political level.
- Follow closely the key-political and institutional actors.
- Close cooperation with USAID, especially in a Mosul context.
- Carefully monitoring the partners through “evidence-based” programming.

Description: Outcome 1-4		Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter-measures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted updated by	Last Update	Status
<p>a) The ultimate risk is associated with a dam failure before the stated initiatives will have an impact.</p> <p>b) The political risk of “rejecting” the danger of a dam failure, and thereby the lack of willingness and ability to alert the exposed population in the flood path.</p> <p>c) The political risks that the danger of a dam collapse is returning to a highly charged political stalemate.</p> <p>d) The risk of low implementation capacity for awareness raising & public-communication for the selected partners dealing with the local communities.</p>		<p>a) This risk was identified from the outset.</p> <p>b) This risk was identified from the outset.</p> <p>c) From the outset.</p> <p>d) March 2016 – as program has to be operationalised by the partners.</p>	<p><i>Political:</i> As stated.</p> <p><u>Operational:</u> As stated regarding the partner capacity</p> <p><u>Strategic / Military:</u> A worsening of the security situation.</p>	<p>a) $P = 4 / I = 5$; failure of the dam.</p> <p>b) $P = 2 / I = 5$; (political rejection)</p> <p>c) $P = 2 / I = 5$; (political stalemate)</p> <p>d) $P = 1 / I = 4$; failure of the dam.</p>	<p>Building strategic and systematic political consensus-building with anchoring at the highest political level.</p> <p>Follow closely the key-political and institutional actors.</p> <p>Close cooperation with USAID.</p> <p>Carefully monitoring the partners (though “evidence-based” programming.</p>	The overall responsibility is with the Program manager in cooperation with the leadership of UNDP and UNAMI.	Program Manager.		

Description: Outcome 5 -8	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter-measures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted updated by	Last Update	Status
a) Delay in the startup of the program.	a) This risk was identified from the outset.	Operational	a) There would be subsequent delays in the implementation of program: P = 1, I = 5	a) Ensure flexibility in program design to accommodate possible delays. + Organize launching workshop as an opportunity to develop detail implementation plans. + Continuously monitor developments related to integration and ensure close consultation and collaboration with GOI	MoST UNDP Project Manager	Program Manager.	a) Probability very low due to good progress in program development process and high level of political support.	
b) Inflation levels exceed those anticipated in the budget.	b) This risk was identified from the outset.	Financial	b) High inflation will result to a reduction in program activities: P = 2, I = 4	b) UNDP will regularly assess and plan timely actions c) Organize donor roundtable/conf. and group meetings + Access climate financing			b) No change.	
c) Below anticipated resource mobilization for the program.	c) From the outset.	Financial	c) Reduced resources will entail a reprioritization of program: P = 3, I = 3	d) Advocacy to National DRR Committee to mobilize support from GOI to allocate funding: P = 2, I = 5			c) High -No change.	
d) The Iraqi government, ministries, governorates and urban authorities don't provide funding to implement the recommendations made by the experts	d) From the outset – as program has to be operationalised by the partners.	Strategic		d) Bilateral meeting with other organizations (donors) providing support to GOI/governorates.			d) High -No change.	