

ASSOCIATION OF CARIBBEAN STATES (ACS)

20th MEETING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Port of Spain, Trinidad-and-Tobago, 22nd-23rd November, 2012

ACS PROJECT CONCEPT DOCUMENT

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"URBAN RISK"

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACS: Association of Caribbean States

CRC: Colombian Red Cross

SD: Sustainable Development

IFRC: International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DRR: Disaster Risk Reduction

UR: Urban Risk

UNGRD: National Unit for Disaster Risk Management of Colombia

I. PROJECT OVERVIEW	
A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	
1.1 Project /number	<p>name “Urban Risk”</p> <p>Phase 1: PRE-ASSESSMENT - Systematisation of urban risk guides, documents, studies, regulations and lessons learnt in all countries, arranged in 5 groups: 1. Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico, 2. Central America (Panama- Guatemala), 3. English-speaking Caribbean, 4. Spanish-speaking Caribbean, (Dominican Republic, Cuba and Haiti, French Guiana), (with a consulting entity for each of the categories). From this pre-assessment, one or two cities are selected for each group, which would serve as the base for the pilots of the next phase, based on criteria previously established and agreed upon among the consulting entities.</p> <p>Phase 2: ASSESSMENT – Formulation and distribution of the detailed study in the 8 cities selected according to the pre-assessment, with the criteria of greater vulnerability. This study would include the description of the current status and the identification of the needs of the cities selected in terms of formal, informal and public housing infrastructure (including health and education), regulations, institutional and community capabilities, access to temporary shelters, urban legalisation and title documents, insurance and re-insurance, water and hydraulic management and control of the basins that course through the urban centres, etc.</p> <p>Phase 3: Based on the results achieved in the second phase, development of a recommendation guide, so that the authorities could design and implement interventions in the area of urban risk, which would support their respective prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and post-disaster measures, and which could be replicated in other cities with similar characteristics.</p>
1.2 ACS Focal Area	Disaster Risk Reduction.
1.3 Objectives	<p>Overall objective:</p> <p>Contribute to the development of disaster risk reduction strategies, in the urban area, which are relevant, efficient and effective, through assessment and baseline inputs that would guide the authorities in the implementation of</p>

	<p>prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and post-disaster measures, and which would help to tackle the needs of the most vulnerable groups and public infrastructure (art. 19 Saint Marc Plan of Action).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="748 359 1417 562">1.1. Specific Objective(s): Perform an assessment that would reveal the intervention priorities in terms of Urban Risk in the regions of the Member Countries of the ACS and which would give a clear view of the need for investment.<li data-bbox="748 590 1417 898">1.2. Formulate recommendation guides based on the assessment and baseline carried out, which would guide the authorities of ACS Member Countries in the implementation of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and post-disaster measures according to the intervention priorities identified, and which could be replicated in other countries with similar characteristics.
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<p>1.4 Justification</p>	<p>The projections of the United Nations Population Division (UN) indicate that almost all global population growth in the coming decades will take place in urban areas in low and medium income nations. Most of this population growth is currently taking place in informal settlements, where the housing conditions are extremely poor, in general, and are often lacking in the most basic protection infrastructure. A sizeable portion of this urban growth occurs in cities that run the risk of suffering extreme meteorological events with greater frequency and intensity, as well as storm emergencies that are being caused by climate change or are likely to be caused by it.</p> <p>Early 2010 witnessed the two worst earthquakes of recent times, which struck different parts of the Americas. A magnitude 8.8 earthquake took place in Chile, a country that just joined the club of the richest nations, the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development), and which caused general damage to property, although the death toll ran into the hundreds. This was followed by another earthquake in January, of a somewhat lower magnitude, which struck the city of Port-au-Prince, the capital of the poorest country in the region, Haiti, a phenomenon that claimed more than 200,000 lives, according to the most accurate estimates, leaving over 1 million persons homeless. Although the concentration of persons in urban centres can significantly reduce or increase the impact of disasters, the disparity in the effects of both of these earthquakes is partly explained by the differences existing in terms of disaster preparedness and the quality of housing, infrastructure and services.</p> <p>Experience shows that those whose houses are damaged or destroyed want to return to the same location, due to the access offered in terms of opportunities for income and services, as well as their social networks with neighbours.</p> <p>This proposal seeks to strengthen the capabilities of the local and national authorities of ACS countries for interventions in Urban Risk, ensuring the participation of all sectors and actors (governments, private sector, civil society), through an input that would guide them in the priority needs for intervention and investment and in implementation measures.</p>
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	<p>According to the mandate of the Association of Caribbean States, this project proposal is consistent with the Saint Marc Plan of Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Article 1: “Strengthen its role as the principal forum in the Greater Caribbean for the exchange of experiences, lessons learnt and best practices in the development of national and regional coordination mechanisms”.• Article 4: “Encourage and contribute, as appropriate, to the integration of disaster risk reduction into humanitarian and sustainable and safe development planning, programmes and frameworks, including the poverty reduction strategic frameworks”.• Article 7: “Contribute to the continuous exchange among the Conference Bodies, international cooperation bodies, the ministries in charge of planning and finance, as well as organisations specialising in disaster risk reduction”.• Article 8: “Support the formulation of policies and the strengthening of networks among disaster risk experts, technical and scientific specialists, planners and other stakeholders”.• Article 9: “Provide assistance, as appropriate, at the regional, national and local levels, in collaboration with the Conference Bodies, in the development and strengthening of community-based disaster risk management programmes”.• Article 10: “Strengthen its capacity to link Members to existing disaster risk reduction initiatives of the Conference Bodies”.• Article 19: “Encourage and contribute to the development of disaster risk reduction strategies, even their transfer through appropriate financial and investment mechanisms, including insurances, to enable ACS Member Countries to cope with post-disaster needs of the most vulnerable groups and public infrastructure”.• Article 25: “Continue to expand the
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	<p>network of international and regional bodies for consultation, co-operation and concerted action without detriment to the relationship with the Conference Bodies”.</p> <p>Moreover, it is consistent with the fulfilment of the risk reduction priorities established in global initiatives such as the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, approved during the Second World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in Japan in 2005.</p> <p>Similarly, this project seeks to complement efforts with other initiatives being developed at the global and regional levels in the area of urban risk, such as the Strategy entitled “Developing Resilient Cities” of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction in the Hyogo Framework, which strives for local governments to be prepared and once again be resilient to disasters. Through the activities proposed in this project, an attempt is made to carry the urban risk analysis to a more detailed point and propose guides that are based more on the reality of each of the countries.</p> <p>This project is also developed in the framework of the Memorandum signed between the Association of Caribbean States and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, regarding the role played by the civil society of the Red Cross in the response to disasters in its capacity as an assistant of Governments.</p>
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<p>1.5 Results Components /</p>	<p>Phase 1: Five baseline reports, which would systematise the urban risk guides, documents, studies, regulations and lessons learnt existing in areas that group the Member Countries of the ACS and which would provide initial information on the state of the art.</p> <p>Phase 2: Eight city assessments in terms of formal, informal and public housing infrastructure (including health and education), regulations, institutional and community capabilities, access to temporary shelters, urban legalisation and title documents, insurance and re-insurance, water and hydraulic management and control of the basins that course through the urban centres, etc.</p> <p>Phase 3: Eight recommendation guides based on the assessment and baseline carried out, which would allow the authorities of ACS Member Countries to be guided in the implementation of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and post-disaster measures according to the intervention priorities identified, and which could be replicated in other cities with similar characteristics.</p>
<p>1.6 Estimated Cost and Duration</p>	<p>Phase 1: US\$ 82,222.23 per region.</p> <p>Phase 2: US\$127,777.78 per city.</p> <p>Phase 3: Based on the results of 1 and 2, a new budget will be defined.</p>
<p>1.7 Project status current</p>	<p>Approved by the 19th Meeting of the Special Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction, Bogotá, Colombia, August 2-3, 2011.</p> <p>In the process of being reviewed by the Member Countries of the ACS.</p>
<p>B. STAKEHOLDERS</p>	
<p>1.8 Responsible Agency</p>	<p>The National Unit for Disaster Risk Management of the President of the Republic of Colombia - UNGRD as “chef de file”.</p> <p>A technical team will be assembled comprising the UNGRD, the ACS Secretariat (highly likely the Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor), representatives of the Colombian Red Cross and one member of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies with technical expertise and the relevant experience. With this team as the base, the terms of reference will be created for</p>

	contracting the consulting entities that will develop in the regions established, the pre-assessment and assessment studies and subsequently, the recommendation guides. These groups will coordinate with one another permanently during the development of the three phases, in order to ensure their quality and relevance. This with support from a group of experts made up of representatives of ACS Member States and other entities as considered or required by the government, non-governmental entities, United Nations bodies, universities, companies, etc.
1.9 Beneficiaries	ACS Member States and Associate Members.
1.10 Collaborating Institutions	International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Colombian Red Cross. Other Government and Non-Governmental entities, as the case may be. University or academic institutions to be defined.
1.11 Executing Institutions	International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and with support from the ACS.
1.12 Financing Institutions	Financing with different donor sources will be explored.

II. PROJECT INTERVENTION LOGIC

A. CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

2.1 Features of the sector

The studies conducted in the cities (phase 2) will be prioritised in urban areas in low and medium income nations, in the so-called informal settlements, where the housing conditions are extremely poor, in general, and are also often lacking in the most basic protection infrastructure, in cities that run the risk of suffering extreme meteorological events with greater frequency and intensity, as well as storm emergencies that are being caused by climate change or are likely to be caused by it.

What is expressed in this document is consistent with the fulfilment of the priorities established in the Hyogo Framework for Action, approved during the Second World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in Japan in 2005, which include: Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation; identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning; use

knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels; reduce the underlying risk factors; and strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response.

Hand in hand with the Member Countries that will be involved in this project, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and its National Societies associated with and related to this initiative, are seeking to respond to urban difficulties in the framework of the four thematic areas being addressed from the perspective of risk management and to social problems.

- Urban Risk Approach
- Migration
- Climate Change
- Violence

As an integral part of the strategy for the five-year period, the IFRC and the countries will strive to, in a holistic manner, establish efficient and effective mechanisms that would allow them to arrive at the general methodological characterisation for tackling urban risk in large cities, in accordance with the criteria identified, as a result of this document. Although it is certain that the humanitarian spectrum involves work with an urban approach, the Lessons Learnt and the “state of the art” in each country will serve as the base and guide plan for the main input of this project.

Despite the fact that there currently exists a certain awareness of urban problems, as well as an ongoing debate on the approach required at the country level, it is necessary to adopt a systematic approach in processes and actions, in addition to clear guidelines on synergies, programming and design and development of projects in a multicultural but integrated fashion that would allow strategic actions to be generated on a large scale, taking into account that it is at this level that demographic and urban growth takes place.

For quite some time, the MICRYMLR and the national governments have set their sights on the evident and rising problem of urban risk, recognising the complex challenges arising out of rapid urbanisation coupled with unplanned population growth. This involves situations of chronic risk associated with health and sanitation; food safety and nutrition; road safety; social, economic and political violence; human danger; and disaster risk associated with the probable occurrence of various types of events, developing both rapidly and slowly, such as hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, fires and drought, as well as outbreaks of diseases and infections, which include cholera, dengue, leptospirosis and HIV. This changing approach with respect to urban risk is partially a reflection of the growing preponderance of the urban population and economy, as well as the rapidly increasing rates of unregulated urbanisation in fragile spaces without administration.

It is estimated that billions of persons are currently living in precarious urban settlements, according to the 2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction of the UNISDR. Also, according to the *World Disasters Report 2010 of the International Federation*, 2.57 billion persons belong to urban environments in low and medium income countries and they are vulnerable to unacceptable risk levels.

The WHO reports that the urban population in America has grown by 187% since 1970, thereby representing almost 80% of its 556 million inhabitants. Six of the largest cities in the

world are also in this hemisphere, namely: Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Los Angeles, Mexico City and New York City.¹

This makes it imminent, the need for a project that would have a regional scope and which would generate strategic guidelines for intervention in urban risk.

SEVERAL ADVANCEMENTS IN URBAN TERMINOLOGY

Different governments, scientists and organisations use different criteria and methods to define “urban” areas and “cities”. The criteria that is most often used to define what is urban include: administrative jurisdiction (where what is urban is restricted to the borders of state or provincial capitals, municipalities or other local jurisdictions) and population size, where the minimum concentration ranges in general, between 5,000 and 20 million inhabitants (and even more – as can be observed today in China, where some cities have more than 30 million inhabitants). Other criteria used to define what is urban include: economic base (such as the percentage of the labour force employed in non-agricultural work) and the presence of urban infrastructure.

Urbanisation is measured as the annual percentage change in the population of a city (annual urban growth).

Added to population growth is the reduction in green and fertile land, in both urban and rural zones, producing evident hazards in terms of Climate Change, climate variability, water footprint and the carbon footprint.

2.2 Problems to be addressed

With the information on the background and features of the sector as justification, a holistic approach will be sought that would strive to place comprehensive attention on the issue of urban risk. As previously mentioned, 4 fundamental aspects will be taken into account in the urban concept:

Risk Management: Studies on Safety, Risks and Ex-post Resilience

Urban Violence: Poverty and Social Vulnerability

Advocacy and Diplomacy: Access to land in order to satisfy the need for immediate shelter. Prevention for homes located in buildings that could be destroyed or severely affected as a result of large scale disasters

Migration: The main characteristics of the Urban problem focus on:

- The process of impoverishment
- Lack of urban authority
- External factors
- Process of centralisation and densification.

¹ Information obtained from the 20th World Disasters Report. MICRYMLR 2011. Published in 2012.

2.3 Project Proposal

Through the three different phases, this project seeks to have as an input, a **recommendation guide** based on an assessment and baseline of the state of the art regarding the situation of urban risk in ACS Member Countries, including formal, informal and public housing infrastructure (including health and education), regulations, institutional and community capabilities, access to temporary shelters, urban legalisation and title documents, insurance and re-insurance, water and hydraulic management and control of the basins that course through the urban centres, etc., which would contribute to the development of disaster risk reduction strategies, in the urban area, which are relevant, efficient and effective, and which would guide the authorities in the implementation of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and post-disaster measures, and which would help to tackle the needs of the most vulnerable groups and public infrastructure (art. 19 Saint Marc Plan of Action).

2.4 Other interventions

It has been deemed essential that beyond extracting information for the strict purposes of this study, it should be defined prior to the implementation exercise, a phase for general criteria that would allow for the identification in the partner and member countries invited, of similar characteristics that cause population density in large cities and the key determining factors in generating urban risk in any context.

It is also imperative to address the statistical subject matter arising out of this document in order to outline the major symptoms of impact regarding the principal risks produced by climate change and the strategic means for adaptability and management of knowledge concerning aspects of variability.

Design of scenarios of small and medium-scale as well as catastrophic and execution of simulations to facilitate the validation of recommendations and the preparation of final recommendations.

B. OBJECTIVES

2.5 Project overall objective

Contribute to the development of disaster risk reduction strategies, in the urban area, which are relevant, efficient and effective, through assessment and baseline inputs that would guide the authorities in the implementation of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and post-disaster measures, which would to tackle the needs of the most vulnerable groups and public infrastructure (art. 19 Saint Marc Plan of Action).

2.6 Project specific objective(s)

2.6.1. Perform an assessment that would reveal the intervention priorities in terms of Urban Risk in the regions of the member countries of the ACS and which would give a clear view of the need for investment.

2.6.2. Formulate recommendation guides based on the assessment and baseline carried out, which would guide the authorities of ACS Member Countries in the implementation of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and post-disaster measures according to the intervention priorities identified, and which could be replicated in other countries with similar characteristics.

2.7 Expected results

Phase 1: Five baseline reports, which would systematise the urban risk guides, documents, studies, regulations and lessons learnt existing in areas that group the Member Countries of the ACS and which would provide initial information on the state of the art.

Phase 2: Eight city assessments in terms of formal, informal and public housing infrastructure (including health and education), regulations, institutional and community capabilities, access to temporary shelters, urban legalisation and title documents, insurance and re-insurance, water and hydraulic management and control of the basins that course through the urban centres, etc.

Phase 3: Eight recommendation guides based on the assessment and baseline carried out, which would allow the authorities of ACS Member Countries to be guided in the implementation of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and post-disaster measures according to the intervention priorities identified, and which could be replicated in other cities with similar characteristics.

Indicators:

- The recommendations are aligned with the guidelines adopted at the International Conference, the Model Law on Disaster
- The recommendations take into account knowledge and successful experiences at the national and regional levels (CEPRENAC, CDEMA, CELAC)
- The recommendations take into account the existing risk mapping

C. STAKEHOLDERS

2.8 Beneficiaries

ACS Member States and Associate Members.

2.9 Participating institutions

Name of institution: International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.			
Surname and title of legal representative: Xavier Castellanos – Director Americas Zone			
Address: Ciudad del Saber, #115, Av. Vicente Bonilla, Clayton.			City: Panama City
Country: Panama.			
Tel.: +5073173050	Fax: +5073171811	Email: xavier.castellanos@ifrc.org	Web page: www.ifrc.org

Name of institution: Colombian Red Cross			
Surname and title of legal representative: Walter Cotte – National Executive Director			
Address: Av. Cra. 68#68b-31		City: Bogotá	
Country: Colombia			
Tel.: +5714376328	Fax:	Email: waltercotte@cruzrojacolombiana.org	Web page: www.cruzrojacolombiana.org

Name of institution: National Unit for Disaster Risk Management of Colombia - UNGRD			
Surname and title of legal representative: Carlos Iván Márquez – General Director			
Address: Calle 13 No.32-69. Edificio Laboratorio Piso 4. (Health Secretariat)		City: Bogotá	
Country: Colombia			
Tel.: +005713750842	Fax: +005713751077	Email: carlos.marquez@gestiondelriesgo.gov.co	Web page: www.gestiondelriesgo.gov.co

Other entities that are relevant for the development of the project, as required in each phase.

- United Nations: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction - ISDR, UN Habitat, IOM, PAHO and others deemed relevant.
- Public and private universities and research institutes.
- GO's and NGO's.
- Others as required.

D. BENEFITS, RISKS AND SUSTAINABILITY

2.10 Benefits

Have inputs and guides to implement optimal, effective and efficient disaster risk reduction strategies, allowing ACS Member Countries to implement prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and post-disaster measures, which would help to tackle the needs of the most vulnerable groups and public infrastructure, as provided in art. 19 of the Saint Marc Plan of Action. Additionally, contribute to the fulfilment of the priorities established at the regional and global levels, including those defined in the Hyogo Framework for Action.

2.11 Critical risk and Sustainability

Critical Risks	Risk Rating	Risk Mitigation Measures
Lack of financial resources	Medium	Supported by different organisations Financing with different donor sources will be explored

Lack of government support	Medium	Support and coordination from the ACS and the Red Cross as assistants of governments.
Occurrence of disasters, whose assistance would be priority and which interrupt the normal development of the project.	High	Postpone execution

2.12 Ex-post sustainability

Ex-post sustainability will be carried out through the involvement of strategic partners from the different organisations involved, such as the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Colombian Red Cross and the university or academic Institutions that are yet to be defined. In addition, the sustainability of the project will be guaranteed by empowering the national and local authorities in the process of assessment and formulation of the recommendation guides and guidance, after understanding the importance of implementing the intervention measures in these proposals.

III. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

A. COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES

3.1 Components description

Component 1: Organisation and planning of the implementation of the Project.

Component 2:

Phase I: PRE-ASSESSMENT - Systematisation of urban risk guides, documents, studies, regulations and lessons learnt in all countries, arranged in 5 groups: 1. Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico, 2. Central America (Panama- Guatemala), 3. English-speaking Caribbean, 4. Spanish-speaking Caribbean, (Dominican Republic, Cuba and Haiti, French Guiana), (with a consulting entity for each of the categories). From this pre-assessment, one or two cities are selected for each group, which would serve as the base for the pilots of the next phase, based on criteria previously established and agreed upon among the consulting entities. Regarding responsiveness, member states of the Association of Caribbean States will have studies, analyzes and diagnostics of response capacities in urban settings.

Phase II: ASSESSMENT – Formulation and distribution of the detailed study in the 8 cities selected according to the pre-assessment, with the criteria of greater vulnerability. This study would include the description of the current status and the identification of the needs of the cities selected in terms of formal, informal and public housing infrastructure (including health and education), regulations, institutional and community capabilities, access to temporary shelters, urban legalisation and title documents, insurance and re-insurance, water and hydraulic management and control of the basins that course through the urban centres, etc.

Regarding responsiveness, eight cities from ACS members will have diagnostics on capacities of response and preparedness as well as a strengthening plan.

Phase III: Recommendation Guide. Based on the results achieved in the second phase, development of a recommendation guide so that the authorities could design and implement interventions in the area of urban risk, which would support their respective prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and post-disaster measures, and which could be replicated in other countries with similar characteristics. Regarding responsiveness, the sub-system of the ACS will have guidelines / methodologies that will help create a culture of preparedness / prevention in urban settings.

Component 3: Final Assessment

3.2 Listing of activities

The specific activities that must be developed in each of the phases described above are defined.

Component 1: Organisation and planning of the implementation of the Project.

This phase will be led by a technical group comprising the UNGRD, the Colombian Red Cross, the IFRC, the ACS and other experts from other entities, as necessary.

- Meeting for the initialisation of the technical group and interested countries.
- Definition of geographical regions and areas for work.
- Definition of the final schedule and work tools.

Component 2:

PHASE I: PRE-ASSESSMENT.

This phase will be led by a technical group comprising the UNGRD, the Colombian Red Cross, the IFRC, the ACS and other experts from other entities, as necessary, in coordination with the consulting entities contracted to prepare the pre-assessment.

- Development of the terms of reference for contracting the consulting entities.
- Initial planning meeting with consulting entities.
- Commencement of the gathering and systematisation of information (state of the art), by regions, of studies, documents, cases, regulations and lessons learnt, among others, in the area of Urban Risk, for each of the regions.
- Intermediate follow-up meeting with consulting entities.
- Definition of criteria for selecting cities for the next phase.
- Selection of cities.
- Final assessment meeting.
- Distribution of results among Member Countries.

Phase II: ASSESSMENT. This phase will be led by the consulting entities contracted, in constant coordination with the technical group established for the implementation of the project.

- Distribute and manage support with the relevant entities of the national and local governments of the cities involved.
- Closer relations with entities that are relevant to the project (Ministries, corporations, agencies belonging to the United Nations), for the gathering of information.

- Intermediate meeting.
- Formulation of an assessment report for each of the cities selected, which would identify and reveal the intervention priorities in terms of formal, informal and public housing infrastructure (including health and education), regulations, institutional and community capabilities, access to temporary shelters, urban legalisation and title documents, insurance and re-insurance, water and hydraulic management and control of the basins that course through the urban centres, etc.
- Distribution of reports.

Phase III- Recommendation Guide: Based on the results of the report, according to the needs and priorities identified, the consulting entities, in close coordination and follow-up with the technical team created for the project, will formulate a recommendation guide for each of the cities selected for PHASE II, in close collaboration with the relevant national and local entities, and will be formalised and distributed among the remaining Member States of the ACS.

Component 3: Final Meeting. Led by the technical team and with participation from all ACS Member States.

B. EXECUTION

3.4 Physical means required

In order to develop the activities established in the previous section, an expert needs to be assigned per country involved, who would serve as the focal point of the consulting entity during the three phases, for a period of time per month. This also requires a job station, with computer, desk and basic work supplies.

3.5 Expertise required

Consulting entities expert in risk reduction, with proficiency in urban risk prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and post-disaster measures, capabilities and experience in analysis, research and drafting of consultation documents. Knowledge regarding laws, land-use planning, earthquake resistant measures, access to land and shelters in the event of disasters, among others.

3.6 Project Team

A technical team will be assembled comprising the UNGRD, the ACS Secretariat (highly likely the Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor), representatives of the Colombian Red Cross and one member of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies with technical expertise and the relevant experience. With this team as the base, the terms of reference will be created for contracting the consulting entities that will develop in the regions established, the pre-assessment and assessment studies and subsequently, the recommendation guides. These groups will coordinate with one another permanently during the development of the three phases, in order to ensure their quality and relevance. This with support from a group of experts made up of representatives of ACS Member States and other entities as considered or required by the government, non-governmental entities, United Nations bodies, universities, companies, etc.

3.7 Matrix of Responsibilities

Role / Responsibility	Actor Involved
Component 1: Organisation and planning of the implementation of the Project.	ACS Secretariat and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Component 2: Phase I: PRE-ASSESSMENT	Technical team and consulting entities for each region.
PHASE II: ASSESSMENT	Technical team and consulting entities for each region.
PHASE III: Recommendation Guide	Technical team and consulting entities for each region.
Component 3: Final Assessment	ACS Secretariat

C. COST

3.8 Financing Matrix and Budget

	Per Region	Per City	
EXPENSE HEADING	PHASE I	PHASE II	PHASE I
A. STAFF	\$ 55,555.56	\$ 83,333.33	To be defined
B. TRIPS	\$ 1,944.44	\$ 13,888.89	
C. PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	\$ 20,555.56	\$ 23,611.11	
D. SUPPLIES	\$ 277.78	\$ 555.56	
E. VEHICLES AND FUEL	\$ 555.56	\$ 277.78	
G. SUPPORT AND OTHERS	\$ 3,333.33	\$ 6,111.11	
TOTAL	\$ 82,222.23	\$ 127,777.78	

IV. PROJECT EVALUATION

4.1 Lessons learnt from similar programmes

It is imperative to take into account for the development of the project, the results, good practices and lessons learnt of other strategies, programmes and other projects which, in addition to facilitating the implementation of strategic and effective actions, avoids the duplication of efforts and complements the interventions in order to create synergies and increase the impact made.

4.2 Specific focus

The project has a clear focus toward the creation of specific inputs based on real and grounded priorities and needs that would facilitate decision making by the local and national authorities of ACS Member States, for the implementation of optimal and effective measures to reduce urban risk, thereby optimising the physical, human and financial resources for this task and steering efforts toward increasing the resilience of vulnerable communities.

Therefore, the project evaluation will be focussed on these results that are expected from the three phases, in terms of their quality, relevance, applicability and capacity for replication not only in the cities whose study served as the basis, but also in other cities with similar characteristics.

4.3 Verifiable indicators

The following indicators are established in accordance with each of the components, for the purpose of performing the evaluation and carrying out the respective follow-up.

Component 1: Organisation and planning of the implementation of the Project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One meeting held, with participation from the entities involved in the project and representatives of ACS Member States who are relevant.
Component 2: Phase I: PRE-ASSESSMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five pre-assessment studies developed, distributed and approved.
PHASE II: ASSESSMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight assessment studies developed, distributed and approved.
PHASE III: Recommendation guide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight recommendation guides developed, distributed and approved.
Component 3: Final Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One final meeting convened, with participation from the entities involved in the project and representatives of ACS Member States who are relevant for the assessment and conclusion of the project.

In addition the project will focus on three topics: Laws, Governments and Responsiveness.

4.4 Progress and Final Reports

Considering that each phase lasts one year, the technical team will prepare half yearly progress reports, which will be distributed among the ACS Member States involved in the project, and one final progress report, which will outline the challenges and lessons learnt, and which will be distributed during the final assessment meeting (Component 5).

ANNEX III – LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
OBJECTIVES	VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	FAVOURABLE ASSUMPTIONS
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE: Strengthen the capabilities of the local and national authorities of ACS Member States, for Disaster Risk Reduction in the urban area.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has financing to develop the activities established.
PURPOSE: Contribute to the development of disaster risk reduction strategies, in the urban area, which are relevant, efficient and effective, through assessment and baseline inputs that would guide the authorities in the implementation of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and post-disaster measures, and which would help to tackle the needs of the most vulnerable groups and public infrastructure (art. 19 Saint Marc Plan of Action).			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the support of the local and national governments for the development of the studies. The entities that possess information in the countries established, collaborate with the consulting entities in order to share this information and facilitate the studies.
COMPONENTS / RESULTS: Initial planning meeting	One meeting held, with participation from the entities involved in the project and representatives of ACS Member States who are relevant.	List of Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No disaster occurs during the period of execution of the project that would require the suspension or postponement of the development of the activities.

<p>Phase I: PRE-ASSESSMENT - Systematisation of urban risk guides, documents, studies, regulations and lessons learnt in all countries, arranged in 5 groups: 1. Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico, 2. Central America (Panama-Guatemala), 3. English-speaking Caribbean, 4. Spanish-speaking Caribbean, (Dominican Republic, Cuba and Haiti, French Guiana), (with a consulting entity for each of the categories). From this pre-assessment, one or two cities are selected for each group, which would serve as the base for the pilots of the next phase, based on criteria previously established and agreed upon among the consulting entities.</p>	<p>Five pre-assessment studies developed, distributed and approved.</p>	<p>Pre-assessment study documents with approval from the technical team and the ACS Member States involved.</p>	
<p>Phase II: ASSESSMENT – Formulation and distribution of the detailed study in the 8 cities selected according to the pre-assessment, with the criteria of greater vulnerability. This study would include the description of the current status and the identification of the needs of the cities selected in terms of formal, informal and public housing infrastructure (including health and education), regulations, institutional and community capabilities, access to temporary shelters, urban legalisation and title documents, insurance and re-insurance, water and hydraulic management and control of the basins that course through the urban centres, etc.</p>	<p>Eight assessment studies developed, distributed and approved.</p>	<p>Assessment study documents with approval from the technical team and the ACS Member States involved.</p>	

<p>Phase III: Based on the results achieved in the second phase, development of a recommendation guide so that the authorities could design and implement interventions in the area of urban risk, which would support their respective prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and post-disaster measures, and which could be replicated in other cities with similar characteristics.</p> <p>Final assessment meeting</p>	<p>Eight recommendation guides developed, distributed and approved.</p> <p>One final meeting convened, with participation from the entities involved in the project and representatives of ACS Member States who are relevant for the assessment and conclusion of the project.</p>	<p>Recommendation guide documents with approval from the technical team and the ACS Member States involved.</p> <p>List of Participants</p>	
<p>ACTIVITIES / INPUTS:</p> <p>Organisation and planning of the implementation of the Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting for the initialisation of the technical group and interested countries. • Definition of geographical regions and areas for work. • Definition of the final schedule and work tools. 			

<p>PHASE I: PRE- ASSESSMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the terms of reference for contracting the consulting entities. • Initial planning meeting with consulting entities. • Commencement of the gathering and systematisation of information (state of the art), by regions, of studies, documents, cases, regulations, and lessons learnt, among others, in the area of Urban Risk, for each of the regions. • Intermediate follow-up meeting with consulting entities. • Definition of criteria for selecting cities for the next phase. • Selection of cities. • Final assessment meeting. • Distribution of results among Member Countries. <p>Phase II: ASSESSMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute and manage support with the relevant entities of the national and local governments of the cities involved. • Closer relations with entities that are relevant to the project (Ministries, 			
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<p>corporations, agencies belonging to the United Nations), for the gathering of information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intermediate meeting. • Formulation of an assessment report for each of the cities selected, which would identify and reveal the intervention priorities in terms of formal, informal and public housing infrastructure (including health and education), regulations, institutional and community capabilities, access to temporary shelters, urban legalisation and title documents, insurance and re-insurance, water and hydraulic management and control of the basins that course through the urban centres, etc. • Distribution of reports <p>Phase III: RECOMMENDATION GUIDE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with the corresponding local entities. • Drafting of the Guides. • Distribution and approval of the guides. 			
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Final Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development of the meeting.• Assessment of the project.			
ANNEX IV - OTHERS			