

**Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan
United Nations Development Programme**

in cooperation with

Emergency Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan
Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme
Asia Disaster Reduction Center
American Red Cross Society

Local Risk Management in Earthquake Zones of Kazakhstan

Proposal ID: 00035735

Project ID: 00038518

Brief Description

In response to an umbrella initiative of the UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, Disaster Reduction Unit (UNDP/BCPR/DRU), this project is designed to support local level risk management. The project aims to support Kazakhstan in order to strengthen the capacities of local communities to participate in early warning and preparedness to earthquakes and to equip local communities with the knowledge and skills required for effective mitigation in case of natural disasters. The project is based on the results and lessons learned from the earthquake in southern Kazakhstan of 23 May 2003 and will promote the public private partnership.

SIGNATURE PAGE

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s): UNDAF Outcome 16. Capacities of civil society to better represent the interests of various social groups enhanced.

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator(s): CPD Outcome 7. Participatory approaches to development are increased through the enhanced capacities of civil society to better represent the interests of various social groups.

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s): CPD Output 7.1. Enhanced capacity of civil society organizations to participate in policy-making processes.

Implementing Partner: Emergency Agency of Kazakhstan

Responsible Party: Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan (RCSK)

Other Partners: GEF Small Grants Programme (GEF/SGP)
Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC)
American Red Cross Society (ARC)

<p>Programme Period: 2005-2009</p> <p>Programme Component: MYFF 4.5 Natural Disaster Reduction</p> <p>Project Title: Local Risk Management in Earthquake Zones of Kazakhstan</p> <p>Project ID: 00035735</p> <p>Project Duration: September 2004 – November 2005</p> <p>Management Arrangement: NEX</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Budget</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct Costs:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">US\$ 150,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GMS:</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>US\$ 7,500</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Budget:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">US\$ 162,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Cash Contributions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BCPR TTF</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>US\$ 162,500</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Cash:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">US\$ 162,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">In-Kind Contributions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government</td> <td style="text-align: right;">US\$ 10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RCSK</td> <td style="text-align: right;">US\$ 116,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GEF/SGP</td> <td style="text-align: right;">US\$ 50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ADRC</td> <td style="text-align: right;">US\$ 10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others</td> <td style="text-align: right;">US\$ 40,000</td> </tr> </table>	Budget		Direct Costs:	US\$ 150,000	GMS:	<u>US\$ 7,500</u>	Total Budget:	US\$ 162,500	Cash Contributions		BCPR TTF	<u>US\$ 162,500</u>	Total Cash:	US\$ 162,500	In-Kind Contributions		Government	US\$ 10,000	RCSK	US\$ 116,000	GEF/SGP	US\$ 50,000	ADRC	US\$ 10,000	Others	US\$ 40,000
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Agreed by:

Ministry of Economy
and Budget Planning

Rustem Khamzin, Department Director

Date

Emergency Agency:

Nurakhmet Bizhanov, Chairman

Date

United Nations
Development Programme

Fikret Akcura, Resident Representative

Date

SECTION I: NARRATIVE

PART I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Due to the diversity of landscape relief, climate conditions and industrial infrastructure, the Republic of Kazakhstan is subject to numerous natural and man-made disasters. Among these are occasional strong and devastating earthquakes. Approximately 30% of the territory of Kazakhstan, or about 650,000 km², is home to more than 6 million inhabitants, and a high concentration of industrial facilities (40% of the country's total) are located in zones of high seismic activity.

In May 2003, the Zhambyl region was hit by an earthquake with a magnitude of 5.4 on the Richter scale. The earthquake affected 43,300 people and brought devastation to housing and social infrastructure. The consequences of the earthquake showed that neither people nor the local administrative authorities, including medical centers, were prepared for such disasters. Civil society was not informed, not prepared and was actively involved in rehabilitation of the area. The last major earthquake in the Almaty area was in 1911 and registered 8.2 on the Richter scale. Had Almaty been as developed then as it is today, the damage would have been in the range of hundreds of millions of dollars with tens of thousands of deaths.

One of the lessons learnt during the recent earthquake was that the scale of the disaster would have been less if the local population had been adequately informed about the potential dangers of a catastrophic earthquake and the measures needed to mitigate the possible effects. Given that, according to expert forecasts, an earthquake with significant destructive power could occur in the not-too-distant future, it is important for residents of the region to be prepared and equipped with the skills and knowledge needed to overcome the consequence of such a disaster. Currently, national disaster preparedness measures are inadequate since they fail to cover the majority of the population. In this context, early preparedness, awareness and the mobilization of non-governmental and community-based organizations – as well as local communities themselves – is indispensable for higher improved human safety and security.

Today Almaty is the center for business, culture, education and scientific institutions in Kazakhstan and the region. With more than 1,500,000 people, Almaty is home to about 11% of the entire population of Kazakhstan. Additional earthquakes in seismic zones without proper preparedness of the population could damage the development of the whole country.

There is a high probability that a severe earthquake will occur near the capital of one or more of the Central Asian republics within the next 20 years, with consequences as devastating as or worse than those recently witnessed in Bam, Iran. According to a study produced under the RADIUS project in 1999, an earthquake with an intensity of IX on the MSK¹ scale in a city the size of Almaty would likely result in 75,000 deaths and 300,000 injuries. There have already been two earthquakes near Almaty with this intensity, one in 1887 and one in 1911 measuring 7.3 and 8.2 on the Richter scale, respectively

¹ The MSK scale was first published in 1964 by Medvedev, Sponheuer and Karnik. It classifies the effects of earthquakes on natural and man-made structures from a level of I to XII, similar to the Modified Mercalli scale used in the United States. It became widely used in Europe, and received minor modifications in the mid-1970s and in 1981. MSK class IX refers to “general damage to buildings” in which up to half of all concrete buildings sustain heavy damage and as many ordinary buildings are completely destroyed.

It is estimated that at least 200,000 residents in Almaty live in building types that are recognized as vulnerable to seismic hazards, and it is projected that up to one-third of all residential buildings would be destroyed in a catastrophic earthquake. This does not include public infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, power plants and other critical facilities. Given the unlikelihood that existing structures will be retrofitted to protect against seismic vulnerability, a comprehensive seismic safety program must include building the capacity of local organizations to respond to emergencies. The framework outlined below will not only advance the critical educational messages being communicated under the Central Asian Republics Earthquake Safety Initiative (CARESI)², but will also promote the response capacity of Kazakhstan's leading non-governmental organizations, like the Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan (RCSK), which has a proven track record in delivering disaster preparedness, response and health services.

The state emergency system undertakes special activities to train the Kazakhstani population on how to react and behave during emergencies. This includes conducting media information campaigns, teaching disaster preparedness subjects in schools and other educational institutions, and disseminating relevant information among decision-makers. However the majority of the population is not covered by the current system. As the Zhambyl earthquake demonstrated, despite the efforts of the state emergency authorities, the Kazakhstanis are not prepared to adequately respond to emergencies and deal with the consequences of natural disasters. One of the conclusions made after the Zhambyl earthquake was that the local population had been ill-informed about the potential dangers of a catastrophic earthquake and the measures that must be taken to mitigate its negative effects.

UNDP Supported Activities

Since 1993 UNDP has implemented a number of projects in the area of small business development and micro-lending focusing on three geographical areas: Kyzylorda, Atyrau and Semipalatinsk. National and regional poverty reduction programs were developed with support from UNDP. Within the framework of a project entitled "Increased National Ownership of Poverty Reduction Interventions in Kazakhstan," UNDP contributed to building a consensus and fostering dialogue among national stakeholders, including local communities, parliamentarians, civil society organizations, the private sector and the media.

Recognizing the need for a systematic approach to the problems of natural disasters and national disaster preparedness, the Government of Kazakhstan prepared the "National Disaster Preparedness Action Plan" in 2000 with technical support from UNDP worth about US\$ 400,000. Currently the State Emergency Agency is responsible for developing legislation and programs to prevent or mitigate the socio-economic consequences of emergency situations. Priority project concepts were developed to:

- set up a national information and analytical center for emergencies and civil security;
- apply geographical information system (GIS) technologies to improve the protection of the population in case of disaster;
- improve and strengthen the effectiveness of government institutions, policies and legislation on disaster management to better conform with international standards.

² Geo Hazards International (GHI, an NGO) launched the CARESI project in October 2002 with support from USAID. The project is designed as a broad earthquake initiative for 3 major cities in Central Asia. The idea was to engage stakeholders in identifying resources, vulnerability and needs and to develop collaborative strategies to systematically tackle complex urban disaster mitigation issues.

In response to the recent earthquake in Zhambyl oblast, which is one of the poorest regions in Kazakhstan, UNDP used TRAC 3 funding to support a project on “Helping the Local Communities Cope with Consequences of the Recent Earthquake in Southern Kazakhstan.” The project provided support to strengthen the capacities of local communities to participate in the rehabilitation of southern Kazakhstan in the aftermath of the earthquake, and to equip local communities with the knowledge and skills required for mitigating the negative impact of natural disasters.

The lessons learned and recommendations reflected in the report entitled “Zhambyl Earthquake: Lessons Learned” were taken into consideration during the design of this initiative. An assessment of the level of disaster preparedness and response capacities and the most important lessons for decision-makers, civil society and local communities was noted.

PART II. STRATEGY

Although disaster risks are local in nature, the processes by which these risks can be mitigated are not restricted to this level: national policies and trends affect the level of risk faced in local communities. Local risk scenarios need to be informed by policy level decisions. Thus this project – focusing on local risk management – is interlinked with activities at the intermediate (regional and national) and global levels. At the global level, many practitioners have advocated for local-level risk management (LLRM) projects in international forums such as the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR) held in Kobe-Hyogo, Japan, in 2005 (Yokohama+10), the Second International Conference on Early Warning Systems (EWCII) and the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR). At an intermediate level, this project will support the elaboration of policies and their implementation through capacity building. A regional workshop will be conducted for decision makers in order to enhance disaster preparedness initiatives in Central Asian countries. At the local level, this project will support capacity building activities in the form of the subproject of the bigger umbrella UNDP/BCPR/DRU project (GLO/03/xxx/y/xx/03 and LLRM-Glo).

Project Goals

The project aims to strengthen the capacities of local communities to participate in early warning and preparedness for earthquakes; and to equip them with the knowledge and skills required for the effective mitigation of the effects of natural disasters.

This project will raise the level of awareness of the local population, decision-makers and public on natural, technological and environmental disasters, so that they can better understand the benefits of prevention and preparedness. It will also promote access to information for civil society on disaster response and decision-making.

Partnerships. The project is built on the basis of partnerships between community-based organizations and various government bodies. These partnerships will help promote sustainable development through forging stronger linkages between disaster mitigation and broader development goals. These bodies include:

- Parliament
- Emergency Agency
- Ministry of Environment Protection

- Ministry of Health
- Local Akimats
- Institute of Geography of Academy of Sciences
- Kazakh Research Institute on Seismic Construction and Architecture
- American Red Cross Society

The Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan (RCSK) was established in 1937 and is virtually the only non-governmental organization with a long history of volunteerism in delivering life-saving community services throughout the country. The RCSK is uniquely positioned to work not only with community members but also with other first responder agencies including firefighters, police and other government actors.

UNDP will cooperate closely with the RCSK, which will serve as a responsible partner for a number of project activities. The RCSK has been selected based on its extensive expertise in the similar disaster management projects. Through its network of volunteers it will mobilize volunteers to work with local communities and conduct trainings.

A national Chief Technical Advisor will help develop partner relationships with interested donors, project teams, NGOs and the private sector.

Intended Outputs

Output 1. Survey of the most hazardous and vulnerable settlements; evaluation of the infrastructure, scientific and monitoring capacity and the preparedness of civil society; and elaboration of ways to predict natural disasters.

Output 2. Capable local communities and mass media in preparedness to earthquakes in the disaster zones of Kazakhstan and Almaty oblast in particular (via mass media, video recording and training) and risk management initiatives.

Output 3. Development, promotion and approval of the government's program on "Risk Reduction and Mitigation of Damages from Natural Disasters" and the allocation of government resources for preparatory measures.

Output 4. Effective administration, management and coordination of the project.

A Results Framework with a detailed description of project outputs is presented in Section II. The project management arrangements and the legal context are described below in Parts III and IV respectively.

PART III. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

This project will be nationally executed. The Emergency Agency of Kazakhstan will be the Implementing Partner for the project and provide overall control of the project implementation. The Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan and UNDP Country Office, in collaboration with BCPR, will be responsible for selected project activities as described in the workplan.

A Project Management Committee (PMC) will be established to oversee the project. The PMC will be comprised of representatives of the Emergency Agency, Red Crescent Society of Kazakhstan and UNDP. PMC meetings will be organized based on project needs. The

Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Emergency Agency will be the PMC Chairman. A representative from the Emergency Agency will be appointed as the National Director of the project. UNDP Senior Manager and other relevant staff will represent UNDP on the PMC.

A national Chief Technical Advisor will be responsible for implementing PMC policies and directions and reporting back to the PMC on progress in all aspects of the project.

The RCSK will appoint a person responsible for the project activities in compliance with the agreed workplan.

UNDP will provide support services for project realization through the Country Office Implementation Unit.

The parties may not unilaterally change the structure of the project, establish or reorganize the experts group, or recruit or dismiss project personnel. The experts group should work according to the approved terms of reference and workplan only.

PART IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The project will be subject to monitoring by the UNDP Country Office along with representatives from the Emergency Agency in accordance with UNDP monitoring and evaluation practices to ensure the proper and timely implementation of project activities.

A detailed project workplan will be prepared by the national Chief Technical Advisor and agreed by the project stakeholders. It will serve as the basic planning, coordination and monitoring tool.

Regular PMC meetings will be organized by the National Director to monitor the implementation of project activities. PMC meetings will be organized based on project needs, but not less than once every six months.

In addition, annual monitoring visits and field visits to project sites by UNDP staff will take place. A terminal project report will be prepared to ensure progress towards the envisaged outputs and outcomes.

Risks

Based on previous experience, one of the anticipated risks is possible changes of staff in the Emergency Agency which could affect project delivery and influence project results, ownership and implementation.

Taking into consideration past experiences, potential problems will be well addressed in the detailed workplan of the project and approved by the PMC and appropriate management actions will be undertaken through the PMC of the project.

PART V. LEGAL CONTEXT

This Project Document will be the instrument referred to as the Project Document in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of Kazakhstan and UNDP signed on 4 October 1994. The Standard Letter of Agreement between UNDP and the Government on the Support to be provided by UNDP for National Execution is attached as Annex ____ (to be attached).

The following types of revisions may be made to the Project with the signature of the Resident Representative only provided that she/he is assured that other signatories have no objections to the proposed changes:

- (a) Revisions, or additions to, any of the annexes of the Project Document;
- (b) Revisions, which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the Project, but caused by the rearrangement of inputs or cost increase due to inflation;
- (c) Mandatory annual revisions that refer to delivery of agreed Project inputs, or reflect increased expert or other costs due to inflation.

SECTION II: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

<p>Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework: CPD Outcome 7. Participatory approaches to development are increased through the enhanced capacities of civil society to better represent the interests of various social groups.</p>
<p>Outcome Indicator as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework: Indicator: Number of formally registered NGOs. Baseline: In 2001, 1,767 NGOs were working in Kazakhstan. Few of these have national or sub-national mandates. Target: By 2009, a higher number of NGOs with national or sub-national mandates</p>
<p>Applicable MYFF Service Line: 4.5 Natural disaster reduction</p>
<p>Partnership Strategy: Parliament; Emergency Agency; Ministry of Environment Protection; Ministry of Health; Local Akimats; Institute of Geography of Academy of Sciences; Kazakh Research Institute on Seismic Construction and Architecture; International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent, NGOs, GEF/SGP, private sector, etc</p>
<p>Project Title and Identification Number: Local Risk Management in Earthquake Zones of Kazakhstan</p>

Intended Outputs	Output Targets	Indicative Activities	Inputs
1. Survey of the most hazardous and vulnerable settlements; evaluation of the infrastructure, scientific and monitoring capacity and the preparedness of civil society; and elaboration of ways to predict natural disasters.	1.1. Desk review, consultation process and advice of experts on priority actions to enhance local risk management initiatives.	1.1.1. Data collection and desk review on the national level and international level of the most hazardous and vulnerable settlements. 1.1.2. Analysis of the lessons learnt and recommendations on priority actions on enhancing local risk management initiatives. 1.1.3. Roundtables and brainstorming among the key decision makers in Kazakhstan on institutional strengthening mechanisms to reduce suffering and improve resiliency to seismic hazards.	\$11,000 (BCPR)
2. Capable local communities and mass media in preparedness to earthquakes in the disaster zones of Kazakhstan and Almaty oblast in particular (via mass media, video recording and training) and risk management initiatives.	2.1. Delivery of the learning modules and publications to schools and household level preparedness measures	2.1.1. Analysis and evaluation of the existing learning materials in preparedness of population and response from agencies (desk review, consultations, meetings). 2.1.2. Development of Basic Disaster Preparedness Training with the aim to familiarize youth with the basic concepts behind disaster preparedness and strategies that they themselves can employ to reduce the impacts of natural hazards. The course will include information on the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement, disaster terminology, identification of risks, and common disaster myths.	\$71,500 (BCPR) \$116,000 (In-kind RCSK) \$50,000 GEF/SGP \$40,000 (to be mobilized from private sector)
	2.2. Production of Film on situation analysis to train population in early preparedness	2.2.1. Development of a television program and film. 2.2.2. Development of public education curriculum and its delivery to teachers for further dissemination of information, techniques learned in camps and community events via reinforcement in the classroom. It is anticipated that seismic hazard preparedness training will be incorporated into the city public education curriculum in order to support this activity	

Intended Outputs	Output Targets	Indicative Activities	Inputs
	2.3 Running a TV program to improve parent and student awareness and knowledge about what to do before, during, and after a disaster	2.3.1 Development of learning modules, text books for high schools and universities and a course on “Local Level Risk Management” (in cooperation with the RCSK) to increase public awareness about earthquake safety and preparedness practices in secondary and high school students in the most vulnerable rayons in Almaty.	
	2.4. Public Private Partnership established for demonstration pilots	2.4.1. Implementation of a demonstration pilot (together with GEF/SGP) and organization of community events. A variety of events will take place in communities to “spread the disaster reduction message” and promote community participation and interest. Examples may include the promotion of International Disaster Reduction Day, drills, street dramas, schools assemblies, or essay contests. This will include active participation from Red Crescent Youth Clubs. A minimum of two events per oblast will take place over the lifetime of the project. Partnership with private sector will be established. Total about 4-5 pilot demonstration pilots will be implemented.	
3. Development, promotion and approval of the government’s program on “Risk Reduction and Mitigation of Damages from Natural Disasters” and the allocation of government resources for preparatory measures.	3.1. Policy advise to enhance disaster management initiatives	3.1.1. Consultation process with government officials to reduce suffering and improve resiliency resulting from seismic hazards and development of program. 3.1.2. Assist in establishing a mechanism for mobilizing additional funding and support to priority projects of the program “Risk Reduction and Mitigation of Damages from Natural Disasters.”	\$52,000 (BCPR) \$10,000 (ADRC)
	3.2. National and regional work shops and trainings conducted on good practices	3.2.1. Training for trainers. Training to improve the disaster management capacity of the RCSK and likely first responders in the event of a catastrophic earthquake. 3.2.2. Regional training for key decision makers on the enhancement of disaster preparedness in Kazakhstan (in cooperation with ADRC). 3.2.3. Good practices workshop to evaluate experiences and activities for further replication in other areas/cities on regional level for RBEC countries to expand the LLRM in Europe and CIS countries	
4. Provide effective administration, management and coordination of the project.	4.1. PMC established and project team set up 4.2. Trainings and workshops conducted	4.1.1. Establishment of a Project Management Committee and Project Team, Contracting of a national Chief Technical Advisor, consultants, NGOs, etc. 4.2.1. See activities under 3.2.1-3.2.3. reflected above	\$15,500 (BCPR) \$10,000 (in kind: Emergency Agency)

SECTION III: WORKPLAN AND BUDGET

The project aims at fostering synergy and coherence between ongoing UNDP projects and other initiatives in order to ensure alignment of resources and programs with the national vision for Kazakhstan and to promote the public private partnerships.

UNDP/BCPR Thematic Trust Fund. See detailed breakdown of budget in the workplan.

Description	US\$
Output 1: survey work	11,000
Output 2: community disaster preparedness	71,500
Output 3: government disaster strategy support	52,000
Output 4: project management	15,500
Total	150,000

Red Crescent Society in Kazakhstan. See letter of support in Annex 1.

Description	US\$
Education-Information-Communication (IEC) materials	1,600
Disaster Preparedness (DP) Stocks	100,000
Warehouse space	12,000
Warehouse staff	2,400
Total	116,000

GEF Small Grants Programme. Support for pilot projects of local communities.

Description	US\$
Community events	20,000
Demonstration pilot	30,000
Total	50,000

Private Sector. Support for demonstration pilots: US\$ 40,000 to be mobilized.

Asian Disaster Reduction Center. Contribution to the regional training for key decision makers on the enhancement of disaster preparedness in Kazakhstan: US\$ 10,000.

Emergency Agency. Support for office space, involvement of officials: US\$ 10,000 (in-kind).

Annual Workplan

UNDP Kazakhstan

Year: 2004-2005

Project Number: Proposal ID 00035735; Project ID 00038518

Project Title: Local Risk Management in Earthquake Zones

Expected Output	Key Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Partner	Planned budget			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Fund	Donor	Budget Description	Amount
1. Survey of the most hazardous and vulnerable settlements; evaluation of the infrastructure, scientific and monitoring capacity and the preparedness of civil society; and elaboration of ways to predict natural disasters.	1. Data collection and desk review	X	X			RCSK	4000	UNDP/BCPR	71300 Short term contractors	3,000
	2. Analysis of the lessons learnt and recommendation of priority actions		X	X	X				71400 National Experts	3,000
	3. Roundtables and brainstorming among key decision makers			X					71600 Travel costs	3,000
									72500 Stationary	1,000
									72400 Communication	1,000
Sub total									11,000	
2. Capable local communities and mass media in preparedness to earthquakes in the disaster zones of Kazakhstan and Almaty oblast in particular (via mass media, video recording and training) and risk management initiatives.	1. Analysis of learning materials, discussions consultations	X	X	X		RCSK	4000	UNDP/BCPR	71300 Short term contractors	4,000
							4000		71600 Travel costs	2,000
							4000		72500 Stationary	500
	2. Development of Basic BDP Training		X	X			4000		72400 Communication	1,000
							4000		74500 Sundries	1,000
	3. Development of Film and TV program	X	X	X	X	EAK	4000		71400 National Experts	18,000
						UNDP	4000		71300 Short term contractors	10,000
							4000		71600 Travel costs	10,000
							4000		72200 Equipment	7,000
							4000		72500 Stationary	2,000
	4. Education Curriculum		X			RCSK	4000		74500 Sundries	5,000
							4000		71300 Short term contractors	5,000
									74500 Sundries	1,000
	5. Publication				X	UNDP	4000		74200 Publications	5,000
6. Demonstration pilots in cooperation with GEF/SGP and private companies	X	X	X	X	GEF/SGP	4000				
Sub total									71,500	
3. Development, promotion and approval of the government's	7. Consultation process and policy advise to enhance	X	X	X	X	UNDP/BCPR	4000	UNDP/BCPR	71400 National Experts	4,000
		X	X	X	X		4000		71300 Short term contractors	2,000

Expected Output	Key Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Partner	Planned budget					
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Fund	Donor	Budget Description	Amount		
program on "Risk Reduction and Mitigation of Damages from Natural Disasters" and the allocation of government resources for preparatory measures.	disaster management initiatives 9. Program "Risk Reduction & Mitigation of Damages from Natural Disasters"							4000		71600 Travel costs	2,000	
								4000		72400 Communication	1,000	
	8. Training for trainers. Training to improve the disaster management capacity of the RCSK and likely first responders in the event of a catastrophic earthquake					X	UNDP/BCPR		4000		71600 Travel costs	3,000
									4000		72500 Stationary	2,000
									4000		72400 Communication	1,000
									4000		74500 Sundries	1,000
	8. Regional training for key decision makers on the enhancement of disaster preparedness in Kazakhstan (in cooperation with ADRC)		X				ADRC		4000		71300 Short term contractors	2,000
									4000		72500 Stationary	1,000
									4000		72400 Communication	1,000
									4000		74500 Sundries	1,000
	10. Good practices workshop to evaluate experiences and activities for further replication in other areas/cities on regional level for RBEC countries to expand the LLRM in Europe and CIS countries					X	UNDP/BCPR		4000		71600 Travel costs	27,000
									4000		72500 Stationary	2,000
									4000		72400 Communication	1,000
									4000		74500 Sundries	1,000
Sub total											52,000	
4. Provide effective administration, management and coordination of the project	11. Establishment of a Project Management Committee and Project Team	X	X	X	X	UNDP/BCPR		4000	UNDP/BCPR	71400 National Experts	10,000	
		X						4000		71600 Travel costs	5,000	
		X	X	X	X			4000		74500 Sundries	500	
Sub total											15,500	
TOTAL											150,000	