



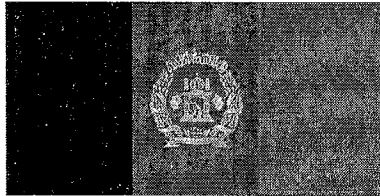
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority

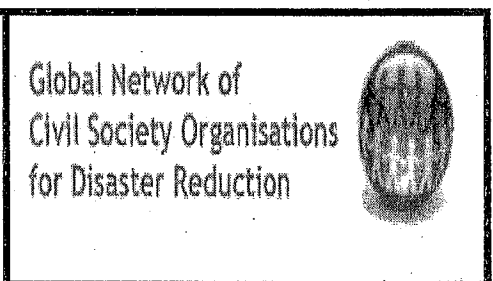
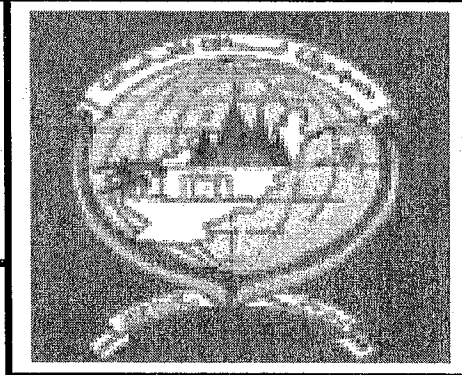
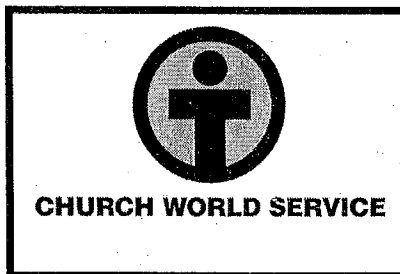
## Views from the Front-line

# The Global Network of CSOs for Disaster Reduction

## Country Report: Afghanistan



May 19<sup>th</sup> 2009



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**Foreword**

This report is a result of survey done in Afghanistan on the progress of implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), adopted by 168 states around the world in 2005. The sole purpose of the report is to capture the understanding / awareness of disaster risk reduction from the local community's setting by various stakeholders (including local government, civil society, and community representatives) in order to map out "what needs to be done in order to achieve the goals of HFA by 2015".

The recommendations of the report are based on the survey results, as well as the result from various consultations with the stakeholders including national consultative workshop held in Kabul in late April. The project team would like to mention this to show the objectivity the team tried to maintain throughout the process.

The team would also like to acknowledge with our gratitude Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) for performing leadership throughout the process, as well as those agencies who contributed in carrying out surveys in the field on voluntary / altruistic basis. They are Afghan Development Association (ADA); Cooperation Center for Afghanistan (CCA), Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA/OHRD), Coordination for Afghan Relief (CoAR), Helvetas, Norwegian Project Office - Rural Rehabilitation Association for Afghanistan (NPO/RRAA), Save the Children - Sweden/Norway (SC-S/N), Skill Training and Rehabilitation Society (STARS). In addition, we would like to express our thanks to Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR).

Without the strong commitment and contributions by those agencies noted above, this research project was not possible to complete.

#### **Tables and Figures**

Table 1: Number of questions in each categories

Figure 1: Color table for survey scored

Figure 2: Coverage area of the survey

Figure 3: Sequence of effective planning

Figure 4: Sample working model for DRR consortium in Afghanistan

#### **List of Acronyms**

ACBAR – Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief  
ADA – Afghan Development Association  
ANDMA – Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority  
CCA – Cooperation Center for Afghanistan  
CHA – Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance  
CoAR – Coordination for Afghan Relief

CSO – Civil Society Organizations  
CWS-P/A – Church World Service-Pakistan/Afghanistan  
DRR – Disaster Risk Reduction  
HFA – Hyogo Framework for Action  
GN – Global Network  
NEOC – National Emergency Operation Center  
NPO/RRAA – Norwegian Project Office / Rural Rehabilitation Association for Afghanistan  
SC-S/N – Save the Children – Sweden/Norway  
STARS – Skill Training and Rehabilitation Society  
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme  
UNDRO – United Nations Disaster Response Office  
UN/ISDR – United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

**Executive Summary**

The Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction was officially launched in June 2007 at the first session of Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva, with close support from UN/ISDR as well as UNDP. The network currently has full-time chair as well as 300 member organizations across 90 countries in the world.

Views from the Front-line was an initiative to capture the progress of implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) adopted by 168 States around the globe to reduce the vulnerability to disaster risks significantly by 2015. The survey was carried out in 40 countries, including Afghanistan, and the result from the survey will be presented at the second session of The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva, in June 2009.

The survey was consisted with 102 indicators around 5 key priorities articulated in HFA, namely:

- Governance
- Risk Assessment, Monitoring, and Warning
- Knowledge and Education
- Underlying Risk Factors
- Disaster Preparedness and Response

Surveys were conducted to 3 broad categories of target groups which are local government officials, civil society organizations, and community representatives covering 13 Provinces in the country. The survey result from Afghanistan clearly showed urgency for action in coherent manner considering that Afghanistan is prone to many disasters including drought, floods, earthquakes, avalanches, etc. Average score on each of the key priorities were lower than 2 on a scale of 5 indicating poor understanding of disaster risks and how to tackle them at local grassroots level.

As recommendation arising out of this survey result, the project team recommends the following:

- There needs to be a strong consensus among relevant stakeholders on where we are heading to, where we stand currently, and what are way forward with clear responsibility breakdown.
- ANDMA, as officially mandated institution for disaster management coordination, needs to enhance its coordination structure on DRR and disaster response.
- ANDMA needs to work closely with international community and civil society to enhance the country's systems and practices.
- Central government based in Kabul should play more role in letting their staff (based in Provinces) know about "how to make their communities resilient to disasters"; ANDMA can play facilitation role in this.

The strength of each stakeholder needs to be counted in holistic DRR working model, with clear vision and working responsibilities. ANDMA, the only officially mandated institution for disaster management coordination, will need to play significant role in facilitating the process. International community, on the other hand, is requested to support the implementation of 'way forward' mapped out by the DRR consortium within the country.

#### **I. 'Views from the Front-line' - Project Background and Approach**

In January 2005, in Kobe, Japan, 168 Member States of the United Nations adopted the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) which is a key framework for implementing disaster risk reduction within the overall goal of building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters. The HFA aims to achieve a substantial reduction of disaster losses by 2015 – both in lives, and in the social, economic, and environmental assets of communities and countries.

Following the first session of the Global Platform on DRR organized by the UN-ISDR in Geneva July 2007, the Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction (GN) was officially launched. The goal of the Global Network is to increase the effectiveness of civil society to build the resilience of nations and communities to disasters. It aims to bring the concerns and interests of vulnerable people into the heart of global disaster risk reduction policy and practice.

'Views from the Frontline' is an action-research project undertaken by civil society stakeholders in conjunction with government bodies. It aims to measure progress towards the implementation of the HFA at the *local level* across developing countries and regions. The survey findings will provide a different, yet complementary perspective to the UN-ISDR coordinated monitoring process, which will review progress on the HFA primarily at the *national level* and from a *top-down governmental* perspective.

Together these two assessments (the 'Views from the Frontline' and the HFA monitor tool) should provide a clear picture of the progress and challenges in the implementation of disaster risk reduction activities as defined within the Hyogo Framework Priorities for Action. Analysis of the data resulting from the project will focus attention on the key challenges and issues which impact on the effective implementation of the HFA. These findings will guide the second session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2009 in framing future UN-ISDR system priorities.

The main goal of 'Views from the Frontline' is to support the effective implementation of the HFA to build the resilience of vulnerable people and communities *at-risk* to disasters.

The project is composed of two main elements: research and learning; The research element focuses on face-to-face interviews or self-evaluations by local government officials, civil society organizations and local community representatives to assess their perceptions on progress made towards disaster resilience and risk reduction as part of the HFA five Priorities for Action. The learning phase of the project aims to then use the research findings to develop consensus on policy positions and associated recommendations to take forward to national, regional and international levels - including the Global Platform-DRR review process.

The project's specific **objectives** are:

1. To provide an independent global overview of progress towards implementation of key aspects of the HFA at local level that will provide a provisional baseline to measure future progress
2. To strengthen public accountability for effective HFA implementation by enhancing the ability to measure progress.
3. To enhance civil society ability to monitor progress, share information, formulate policy positions, develop advocacy coalitions and contribute towards multi-stakeholder efforts to implement the HFA on the ground.

The project **outcomes** at the country and regional level include:

1. Improved understanding of the level of disaster resilience at the local level in participating countries and regions
2. Improved dialogue between public, civil society and community stakeholders responsible for disaster risk reduction

3. Improved understanding on progress towards implementation of the HFA within governmental and civil society bodies
4. Increased research, analytical and advocacy capabilities among project participants.

## **II. Overview of Disaster Risk Reduction in Afghanistan**

Afghanistan is a land-locked country which is prone to various types of disasters, both natural and human-made. As per Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority, common natural hazards in Afghanistan include earthquakes, flood, drought, landslide, sandstorm, avalanche, locus attack, as well as human-made disasters including suicide bombings, continuous conflicts, and unexploded ordinance.

Currently, Afghanistan is facing with acute food shortage with 40% of the country prone to drought without adequate water irrigation schemes. In addition, around half of the country is prone to floods as well as northern areas being extremely vulnerable to landslides / avalanche. The country also faces earthquakes risks, and not to mention, the insurgencies that could hinder both humanitarian and developmental work.

With such disaster prone environment, mitigation measures as well as coordination during emergency situation is extremely important for Afghanistan. Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) is a government body which is mandated to coordinate all disaster-related activities within the country along with key line Ministries, civil society, and international community. It is under 2<sup>nd</sup> vice president (at the time of this report), and recognition of importance of the function of this institution / mandate is widely acknowledged. It was established in 1971, with the help of United Nations Disaster Response Office (UNDRO), and approval of national commission for disaster management with more than 20 Ministries followed the establishment. It possesses functions such as coordinator / facilitator of national disaster management commission, as well as vital information hub called National Emergency Operation Center (NEOC).

Each Ministry has their areas of responsibilities when it comes to an emergency. For example, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock will be in charge of pest attacks and cattle epidemics, whereas Ministry of Interior will be in charge of fire, air, and road accidents / incidents. Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development will be responsible for drought, earthquakes, and earthquake-induced landslide at rural level, whereas Ministry of Energy and Water would be responsible for floods, dam failures, and landslides. However, 30 years of continuous conflict has decreased the already-existed capacities within government departments, and all are trying to improve their mechanisms with gradual improvements, and ANDMA is not an exception.

For Afghanistan's disaster management capability as a country, it is quite obvious that status-quo is not sufficient, and the improvements need to be led with clear direction and vision with strong-enough commitment which enables them to move forward despite numerous difficulties in external environment, including insurgencies and corruption. It is vital for all players, whether national or international, to be looking at the similar direction for future achievement, and benchmarks of Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) along with Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) provides guidance for the direction.

### III. Analysis of Data

9 Organizations conducted the survey: ADA, CCA, CHA/OHRD, CoAR, CWS-P/A, Helvetas, NPO, SC-S/N, STARS.

The survey details were as follows:

- i. 102 indicators in total for all 5 Priorities of HFA as well as Cross-Cutting themes.
- ii. Target: Local Government (Senior, Planning, Education), Civil Society Organizations, Community Representatives
- iii. Focusing on 5 Priorities for Action of HFA
  1. Governance
  2. Risk Assessment, Monitoring, and Warning
  3. Knowledge and Education
  4. Underlying Risk Factors
  5. Disaster Preparedness and Response
- iv. Number of surveys conducted:
  1. Local Government: 125
  2. Civil Society Organizations: 43
  3. Community Representatives: 48
- v. <Table 1:> Number of Questions in each Categories

	Local Gov Senior	Local Gov Planning	Local Gov Education	CSOs	Community Representa- tives	Total
<b>A – Governance</b>	8	7	7	7	8	37
<b>B – Risk assessment, monitoring, Warning</b>	6	6	6	6	5	29
<b>C – Knowledge and Education</b>	6	6	8	6	8	34
<b>D – Underlying Risk Factors</b>	11	15	6	6	12	50
<b>E – Disaster Preparedness and Response</b>	9	6	6	9	9	39
<b>F – Cross Cutting (for CSO – Evaluation of Local Government Initiatives)</b>	12	12	12	8	10	54
<b>G – Cross Cutting for CSOs Only</b>	0	0	0	11	0	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>254</b>

- vi. <Figure 1> Each answers were color-coded with a range from 1 (lowest, red) to 5 (highest, green). In the questionnaires,

Score	Score	Score	Score	Score
1	2	3	4	5
	ORANGE	YELLOW	LIME	





- Indicators involved: frameworks and structures, planning, financial resources, financial resources (for partnerships), human resources, right to participation, schools and health facilities
- Local Government: **1.96**
- Civil Society Organizations: **2.36**
- Community Representatives: **1.49**

### 1.2 'Highs and Lows'

- Civil society higher than local government or community representatives
- Community representatives scored the lowest

### 1.3 Constraints

Government	Civil Society Organization	Community Representatives
Insecurity in the country (26.32%)	Insecurity in the country (18.18%)	Floods affecting agricultural land (22.22%)
Wide spread devastation by floods (21.05%)	Drought affecting agricultural land (18.18%)	Lack of awareness on disasters (15.56%)
Persistent drought (15.79%)	Poppy cultivation (12.12%)	Persistent drought (13.33%)

### 1.4 Recommendations

Government	Civil Society Organization	Community Representatives
Enhanced security (15.00%)	More training on disaster (29.41%)	More attention on education (23.91%)
Encouragement in education (13.33%)	Awareness raising on DRR (20.59%)	Awareness raising on preparedness and disaster reduction (19.57%)
Enhancement on awareness on disaster (11.67%)	Tackle unemployment (11.76%)	Increase health facilities (15.22%)

## 2. Priority for Action 2 – Risk Assessment, Monitoring and Warning

### 2.1 Overall scores

#### 2.1.1 - Risk Assessment, Monitoring, and Warning

- Indicators involved: disaster risk assessments, early warning systems, risk management systems
- Local Government: **1.95**
- Civil Society Organizations: **2.35**
- Community Representatives: **1.43**

### 2.2 'Highs and Lows'

- Civil society higher than local government or community representatives
- Community representatives scored the lowest

### 2.3 Constraints

Government	Civil Society Organization	Community Representatives
Threat due to war (17.24%)	Lack of awareness on disasters	Lack of awareness on disaster

	(29.41%)	related issues (17.50%)
Persistent drought (15.52%)	Lack of proper early warning (14.71%)	Lack of coordination and awareness among government, NGOs, shuras, and community (10.00%)
Frequent floods affecting agricultural land (13.79%)	Increase in displaced people and refugees (11.76%)	Lack of participation both from male and female to development work (10.00%)

#### 2.4 Recommendations

Government	Civil Society Organization	Community Representatives
Protection walls should be constructed (15.25%)	Improved education condition (24.39%)	Awareness raising in coping with disasters, especially female groups (23.26%)
Enhancement in security situation (11.86%)	Enhanced coordination among government, NGOs, CBOs, and community (17.07%)	Disaster response committees should be developed with a skilled and trained staff (18.60%)
Ending war and conflict for country's development (10.17%)	Enhanced attention for health sector (12.20%)	Enhance female participation in social activities (13.95%)

### 3. Priority for Action 3 – Knowledge and Education

#### 3.1 Overall scores

- Indicators involved: information management & exchange, formal education (curriculum, training of teachers / staff and materials), community training, public awareness, school safety
- Local Government: **1.96**
- Civil Society Organizations: **2.05**
- Community Representatives: **1.59**

#### 3.2 'Highs and Lows'

- Civil society higher than local government or community representatives
- Community representatives scored the lowest

#### 3.3 Constraints

Government	Civil Society Organization	Community Representatives
Lack of education facilities (schools and colleges) (16.67%)	Lack of awareness on DRR (34.15%)	Lack of awareness raising (24.44%)
Floods damaging fields and property (14.81%)	Lack of training and workshop opportunities (14.63%)	Lack of knowledge on disaster reduction and preparedness (22.22%)
Lack of awareness raising (12.96%)	Lack of coordination among various actors (7.32%)	Lack of education facilities like schools and colleges (22.22%)

#### 3.4 Recommendations

Government	Civil Society Organization	Community Representatives
Awareness on importance of education for both boys and girls	Promote education more (18.42%)	Media, religious leader, and teachers should play a role in

(14.04%)		raising awareness on disasters (27.91%)
Peace building and enhancing security condition (12.28%)	Media to play a role to enhance security and end a war (7.89%)	Training on disaster reduction should be provided to all including Shuras, religious leaders, teachers, students, etc. (20.93%)
Train teachers to enhance their teaching capacities (10.53%)	Increase resources to meet disaster challenges (5.26%)	Subject on disaster preparedness and reduction should be included in school syllabus (11.63%)

#### 4. Priority for Action 4 – Underlying Risk Factors

##### 4.1 Overall scores

- Indicators involved: environmental and natural resource management, adaptation to climate change, food security, social protection, economic protection, poverty alleviation, land use, urban planning, overall planning, building codes and standards, building code and standards (enforcement), protection of critical public facilities, public private partnerships
- Local Government: **1.83**
- Civil Society Organizations: **2.44**
- Community Representatives: **1.87**

##### 4.2 'Highs and Lows'

- Civil society higher than local government or community representatives
- Local government scored the lowest

##### 4.3 Constraints

Government	Civil Society Organization	Community Representatives
Floods main problem for property of people (14.81%)	No attention on environmental protection and sustainability (25.00%)	Weak economic condition of people (18.60%)
Unemployment (11.11%)	Insecurity in the country (17.50%)	Lack of awareness on possibility of participation in development activities (9.30%)
Weak economy (9.26%)	Lack of awareness on DRR (12.50%)	Lack of food storage for disaster times (6.98%)

##### 4.4 Recommendations

Government	Civil Society Organization	Community Representatives
Increase employment opportunities (13.21%)	Proper policy for environmental sustainability and development (17.50%)	Increase employment opportunities (16.28%)
Enhance security situation (11.32%)	Enhance security with the help of shuras, political and religious leaders (10.00%)	Encourage storing of food for disaster times (11.63%)
Construct more schools (9.43%)	Training on policy development and DRR (10.00%)	Proper attention to health facilities and water supply schemes (11.63%)

## 5. Priority for Action 5 – Disaster Preparedness and Response

### 5.1 Overall scores

- Indicators involved: disaster preparedness capacities (future risks), disaster preparedness and response planning, disaster response and recovery, training drills and rehearsals, financial reserves and aid, emergency resources, coordination and information exchange, disaster response and skills, evacuation
- Local Government: **1.95**
- Civil Society Organizations: **2.10**
- Community Representatives: **1.71**

### 5.2 'Highs and Lows'

- Civil society higher than local government or community representatives
- Community representatives scored the lowest

### 5.3 Constraints

Government	Civil Society Organization	Community Representatives
Insecurity (21.15%)	Lack of planning and no involvement of community during planning phase (23.68%)	Lack of planning from government and NGOs to address drought and extreme harsh weather (25.00%)
Frequent floods (15.38%)	Lack of support from government to communities (18.42%)	Lack of coordination and cooperation among government, NGOs, shuras, and communities (15.00%)
Lack of coordination among government and community (9.62%)	Community not equipped and skilled enough to fight disasters (7.89%)	Lack of awareness on disasters (15.00%)

### 5.4 Recommendations

Government	Civil Society Organization	Community Representatives
Increase employment opportunities (11.76%)	Training on skill development on disaster preparedness (17.95%)	Increase awareness by communities with media (21.95%)
Protection walls and gabions should be constructed (9.80%)	Enhance coordination among different actors (15.38%)	Proper planning from government, NGOs, and communities on disasters and its risks (17.07%)
Construct more schools / ensure food storage for disaster times (7.84%)	Decrease poppy cultivation (5.13%)	There should be well-equipped disaster response committees (9.76%)

## 6. Crosscutting Issues

### 6.1 Overall scores

- Indicators involved: community participation and information, actual and fair participation, encouraging volunteers, training activities, gender, gender (resources), cultural sensitivity (diversity, traditional knowledge, and languages)
- Local Government: **1.90**
- Civil Society Organizations: **2.40**

- Community Representatives: 2.10

#### 6.2 'Highs and Lows'

- Civil society higher than local government or community representatives
- Local government scored the lowest

#### 6.3 Constraints

Government	Civil Society Organization	Community Representatives
Lack of observance to the law and custom of the country (15.38%)	Awareness on gender, environment, land mines (18.18%)	Lack of coordination among government, NGOs, and communities (28.21%)
Language barrier, information should be released in local language (13.46%)	Lack of education standard (9.09%)	Lack of planning by government and no involvement of community in planning phase (12.82%)
War in country / lack of planning for disaster reduction (13.36%)	lack of government's attention to gender issues (9.09%)	Lack of encouragement to female participation in social activities (7.69%)

#### 6.4 Recommendations

Government	Civil Society Organization	Community Representatives
Training on DRR (9.80%)	Government should pay proper attention to awareness of people (17.65%)	Government should engage community in development and relief work (26.32%)
Increased security situation (9.80%)	Proper attention should be paid to education for both males and females (14.71%)	Government should have proper preparedness and development plan (15.79%)
Construction of protection walls at river banks (7.84%)	Capacity building on DRR (11.76%)	Raise awareness on disasters among people (7.89%)

#### IV. Overall 'Highs and Lows' of Afghanistan

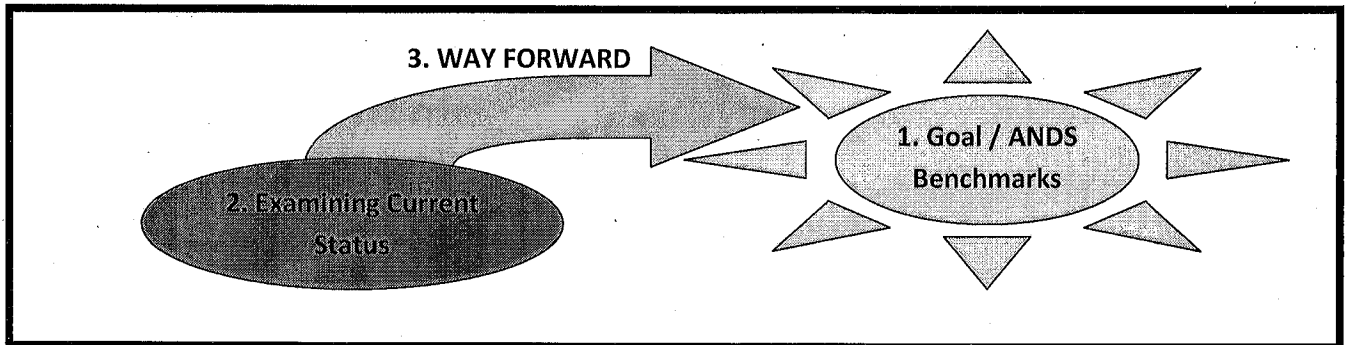
Overall, the result of the survey was very low scoring around 2 points out of the scale of 5. It seems that scores for community representatives were the lowest, then local government, and civil society organizations scored the highest amongst the three. It is understandable that civil society organizations score higher than others since they are usually exposed to international trend of DRR more than community representatives or local government officials.

Nevertheless, survey results clearly show lack of awareness and know-how in terms of building resilience to disasters at local level as articulated and agreed-upon in HFA. Importance of such awareness, as well as incorporation of disaster preparedness into formal school curriculum has been continuously mentioned.

#### V. Conclusion, Overall Recommendations, and Way Forward

The survey result has clearly articulated challenges for Afghanistan to implement HFA. Some of the constraints continuously mentioned were lack of awareness on DRR, persisting insecurity in the country, as well as continuous natural disasters like floods and droughts. However, from consultations with stakeholders in national consultative workshop, it seems thought that the understanding of current status and how to achieve the benchmarks are not clear; thus not leading to effective implementation at any level. For any intervention / initiative to succeed, it is vital for the vision to be clear for the path to be clear as described in a diagram below. First, one should map out where the goal lies, second, one should determine where we stand currently, then lastly, it becomes possible to map out the way forward.

<Figure 3: Sequence of effective planning>

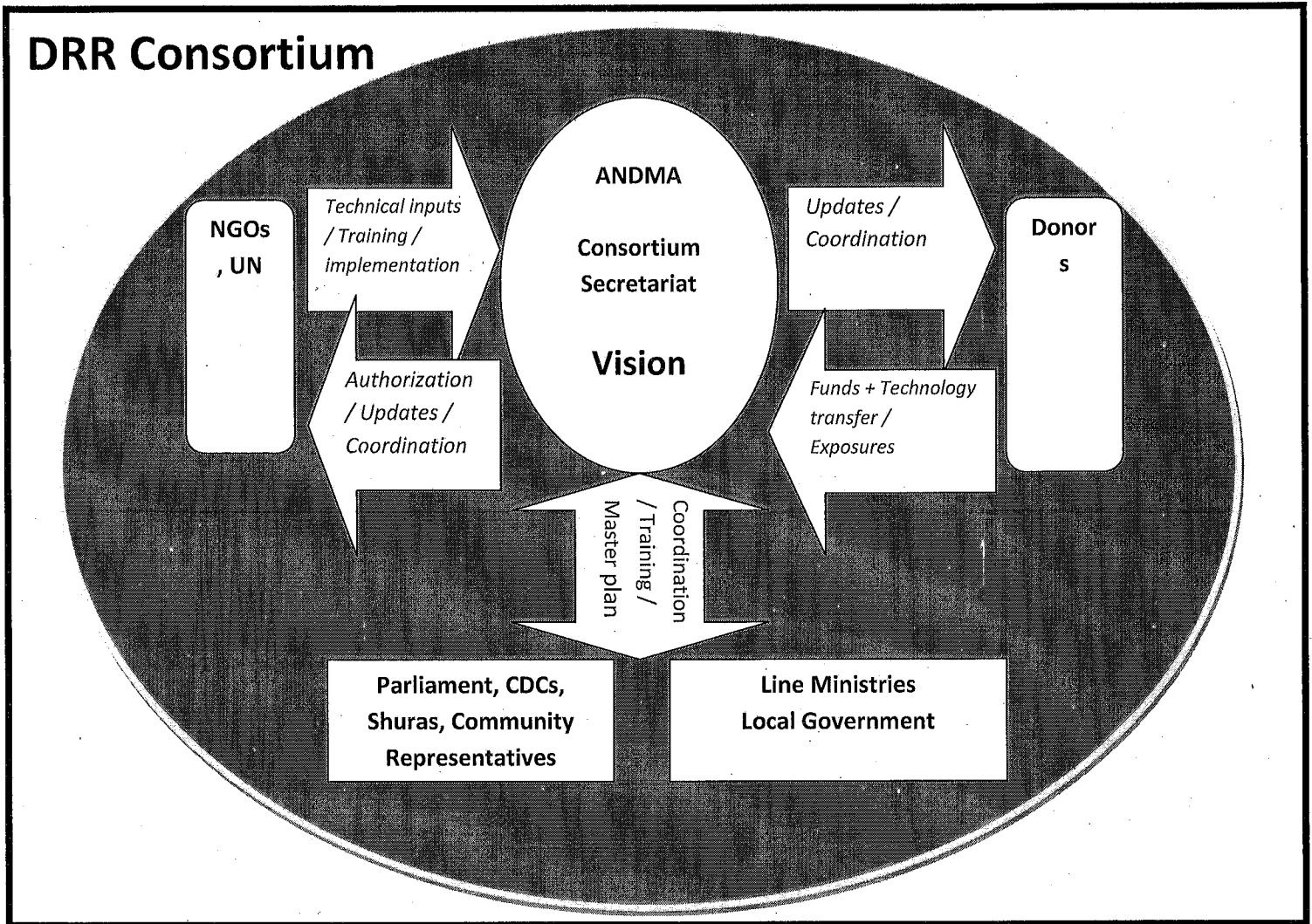


In order for Afghanistan to enhance its processes, approaches, and practices to build resilience of Afghan communities to disasters by 2015 as stated in HFA, the project team proposes the following:

- There needs to be a strong consensus among relevant stakeholders on where we are heading to, where we stand currently, and what are way forward with clear responsibility breakdown.
- ANDMA, as officially mandated institution for disaster management coordination, needs to enhance its coordination structure on DRR and disaster response.
- ANDMA needs to work closely with international community and civil society to enhance the country's systems and practices.
- Central government based in Kabul should play more role in letting their staff (based in Provinces) know about "how to make their communities resilient to disasters"; ANDMA can play facilitation role in this.

Rather than each agency doing different projects aiming for similar results, it is foreseen to be most effective when disaster-resilience as a nation is dealt in holistic approach. In the past, there seemed to be examples where different organizations provide consultancies, planning, training opportunities, which seemed quite ad hoc and not necessarily sharing the same vision. In order to achieve HFA goals by 2015, as well as ANDS benchmarks, the emphasis should be placed on how ANDMA can demonstrate its leadership and coordinating position and enhance the country's structure and management in the area of DRR and disaster response. International community will be at its best effectiveness to support such leadership and coordination role while demanding clear accountability for the progress as well as cost-effectiveness packaged in financial accountability requirements. Below illustrated sample working model for recommended DRR consortium, which is already in discussion with ANDMA, civil society, and several donors.

<Figure 4: Sample working model for DRR consortium in Afghanistan>



It is strongly recommended that ANDMA also works with consortium secretariat that can provide supporting services in terms of financial accountability and program-progress-reporting. This will ease off the load on such operational function from ANDMA and will allow the institution to focus on implementation and coordination envisioning the future optimal function structure.

**Annex I: Participants List at National Consultative Workshop**

#	Name	Org
1	Osman Hemat	ADA



2	Abdul Khaliq	ADA
3	Abdulila Zuhair	CCA
4	Mohammad Ali Vosqui	CCA
5	S. Arif	CCA
6	Hakim Nazary	MRRD
7	Naim Barakzai	MRRD
8	Halim	OSDR/CoAR
9	Sayed Belal Sadat	ARCS
10	Abdul Jalil Basiri	ARCS
11	Asadullah Sediqi	ARCS
12	Yama Ahmaly	ARCS
13	Martin EPP	Helvetas
14	Ismail Wameq	Helvetas
15	Gul Padsha "Beena"	ACBAR
16	Amanullah Jawad	NPO
17	Mohd Mustafa	NPO
18	Dennis James	Tearfund
19	Noor Mohd Kashani	Focus Humanitarian
20	Abdul Ghafoof Latifi	CARE
21	Maiwand Rohani	UNDP CDRRP
22	Mushtaq Rahim	UNDP
23	Gerry Garvey	DACAAR
24	Sultan Aziz	Save the Children S/N
25	Francesco Cecchetto	Afghan Aid
26	Eng. Sultani	Afghan Aid
27	Ghulam Haider	MRRD
28	Ismail Qarizada	SDC
29	Marie-Therese Karlen	SDC
30	Sophia Marissa	WHO
31	Dr. Sahak	WHO
32	Dr. Taqdeer	WHO
33	Eng. Khan Mullah	Ministry of Public Works
34	Dr. Yarbaz	Ministry of Public Health
35	Eng. S.H. Emrany	MOTCA
36	Samay Saquib	UNICEF
37	Aziza Parwani	SC/USA
38	Ghulam Sakhi	Ministry of Agriculture
39	Gul Mohammad	Ministry of Defense
40	Dr. Shefa	ANDMA CAP
41	Eng. Gul Bahram Halimi	Ministry of Energy and Water
42	Dr. Abdul Matine Adrak	ANDMA Director General

43	Shakilla	Ministry of Education
44	Habibullah Parsa	Ministry of Women Affairs
45	Noor Mohammad Siddiqui	Ministry of Refugees
46	Eng. Sardar Mohammad	ANDMA
47	Said Bahdor Azizi	ANDMA
48	Mohammad Zaman Siddiqui	Ministry of Interior
49	Eng. Nadia Farooq Sherzy	Ministry of Education
50	Eng. Zarghona Mamozy	Ministry of Urban Dev.
51	Sayed Zabihullah	Ministry of Urban Dev.
52	Sayed Dawood	Independent Directorate of Local Governance
53	Abdul Ahad Hadeef	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
54	Ajimal Muhamand	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
55	M. Firoz Habib Safi	Ministry of Education
56	Eng. Habibullah Habib	ANDMA
1	Tassaduq Hussain	CWS
2	Hizbullah Rehman	CWS
3	Takeshi Komino	CWS

#### **Annex II: Final Agenda of National Consultative Workshop**

##### **April 22<sup>nd</sup> (Wednesday)**

- Welcome note by Dr. Adrak Martin – 9:00~9:20
- Recitation of holy Koran – 9:20~9:30
- Opening note by Eng. Habib and Takeshi Komino (30 minutes) – 9:30~10:00
  - objectives and agenda of the workshop
  - Administrative information and house-keeping
  - Brief introduction of participants
- Overview of “views from the front-line” (45 minutes) – 10:00~10:30
- Tea Break (15 minutes) – 10:45~11:00
- Presentation of research findings (1 hour)
  - Summary presentation
  - Questions and comments by participants on findings of the survey
  - Explanation of small group working session and formation of groups
- Lunch (1 hour) – 12:00~13:00
- Review of research findings in working groups (2 hours) – 13:00~15:00
- Tea Break (15 minutes) – 15:00~15:15
- Wrap up of first day and review of schedule for second day – 15:15~15:30

**Annex III: Group Breakdown at National Consultative Workshop**

1. Governance		
	Name	Agency
1	Hallim	CoAR
2	Eng. Emrany	MOTCA
3	Ismail Wameq	Helvetas
4	Maiwand Rohani	UNDP
5	Dr. Gul Bahram	MEW
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2. Risk Assessment Monitoring Warning		
	Name	Agency
1	Noor Mohd Sadiq	MOR
2	Abdullah	ARCS
3	Noor Mohd Kashani	Focus Humanitarian
4	Aziza Parwani	SC-US
5	Sardar Mohd	ANDMA
6		
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3. Knowledge and Education		
	Name	Agency
1	Martin Epp	Helvetas
2	S. Arif	CCA
3	Gul Padsha Beena	ACBAR
4	Eng. Khan Modha	MOPW
5	Sultan Aziz	Save the Children N/S
6	Eng. Nadia Farooq	MOE
7		
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9		
10		

4. Underlying Risk Factors		
	Name	Agency
1	Dr. Sahak	WHO
2	Mohammad Ali Vosoghi	CCA
3	Mustafa	NPO
4	Hakim Nazary	MRRD
5	Dr. Yarbaz	MOPH
6	Syed Bahadav	ANDMA
7	Ghulam Sakhi	MoA
8	Eng. Zarghona	MoUD
9		
10		

5. Disaster Preparedness and Response		
	Name	Agency
1	A. Khaliq	ADA
2	Yama Ahmady	ARCS
3	Dennis Joseph	Tearfund
4	Ismail Qarizada	SDC
5	Habibullah Parsa	MoWA
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# Global Network for Disaster Reduction

“VIEWS FROM THE FRONTLINE” - Global Review of HFA

## TERMS OF REFERENCE : NATIONAL COORDINATING ORGANISATION

### Overview

“Views from the Frontline” is a participatory action-research project undertaken by civil society actors in conjunction with government bodies. It aims at measuring progress towards implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) at the local level across developing countries and regions.

Its implementation requires a set of roles to be played by a National Coordinating Organisation (NCO), a Regional Coordinating Organisation (RCO) and the Global Network.

This document outlines the selection criteria as well as the responsibilities of the NCO; it furthermore details the responsibilities of the GN vis-à-vis the NCO.

### **Selection Criteria for a National Coordinating Organisation**

In order to become a National Coordinating Organisation the following criteria are considered for selection.<sup>1</sup>

The applicant organisation is required to

- be a member of the Global Network of CSOs for Disaster Reduction
- have sent expression of interest to the Global Network in fulfilling the NCO role
- be able to prove organisational capacity (human resources, administrative support) to undertake the required responsibilities and functions
- be well respected and recognised by peer organisations
- have access to internet facility and national/international e-mailing skills
- be committed to working in an open, transparent and participatory manner consulting broadly with other civil society stakeholders
- have good working relationships with relevant governmental, non-governmental and academic bodies in-country

It is furthermore desirable that the organisation:

- has a demonstrated competence and relevant experience in disaster risk reduction (DRR)
- is an active member of relevant national and regional DRR-related networks and alliances

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<sup>1</sup> The GN reserves the right to appoint other organisations with specific research, academic or organisational capacity if the above criteria are not available in your country. If no qualified national organisations have applied, the GN also reserves the right to work with interested International NGOs based in the country for the implementation of the review process.

- is a local/national organisation indigenous to the participating country (and, possibly, officially registered)
- has a demonstrated expertise in conducting local-level and participatory research

#### Function and Responsibilities of National Coordinating Organisation

With the support of the Global Network secretariat and its membership the appointed NCO will be responsible for the overall coordination and management of the review process in its country, according to a specific time line. This will involve a number of specific tasks and activities as outlined below:

- Establish a functioning in-country **National Advisory Group** representing key civil society stakeholders and national alliances interested in participating in the review process
- **Develop and implement a communications strategy to promote, raise awareness** of "Views from the Frontline" at country level and encourage widespread participation amongst key stakeholders including civil society at large, academics and relevant government bodies
- **Develop work plan** detailing actual activities in accordance with methodology guidelines and outline timeframe (See Global Review Briefing Sheet)
- Make contact, **register** and **manage communications** with Participating Organisations in its country
- Assist in **translation** (if needed) and **explain** project's objectives and methodology.
- Provide **training** to field workers who will administer the survey, conduct interviews with key informants and manage focus group discussions, including data recording/analysis requirements.
- **Monitor progress of survey** implementation and engage in timely problem-solving if necessary
- **Adapt research templates** as necessary in **close communication** with local **stakeholders** and share for sign off with the **Regional Coordinating Organisation** and **Global Network** secretariat.
- Provide **monthly progress updates** to the Regional Coordinating Organisation during the project preparation and implementation phase
- **Collect data** from the various national surveys.
- **Input national data** into the project web-based database.
- **Share survey data** with the Regional Coordinating Organisation.
- **Conduct analysis of primary information** and mapping of initial findings.
- **Discuss** initial findings and lessons learnt with participants and key stakeholders (including informants)
- **Disseminate review findings** within relevant national and regional networks, after Global Network's sign-off.
- Facilitate national **in-country workshops** to review findings, identify key challenges and opportunities, formulate policy positions and recommendations
- Oversee preparation of **country report**, including packaging / presentation of review findings to key governmental / non-governmental / private sector stakeholders
- **Communicate core results** and associated learning and recommendations to regional and international networks.
- **Develop consensus** amongst peer agencies in support of collective actions and joint inter-agency advocacy initiatives and coalitions
- Attend **regional and international workshops / conferences** to review results, develop regional and global positions and joint recommendations

- Identify potential in-country **donor funding opportunities** in support of “Views from the Frontline” survey project.
- Undertake **post-survey evaluation** exercise.

Function and Responsibilities of **Global Network Secretariat and Members (as relevant to NCOs)**

The Global Network secretariat and the **Global Review Working Group (GRWG)**, with the support of the broader membership will provide overall guidance and technical assistance to the RCOs and NCOs. This may include the following:

- **Implementation manual / guidelines.** Provision of *implementation guidelines* with details of how to undertake distinct tasks in the review process methodology.
- Global Network (GN) will hold a **training workshop** (exact locations to be confirmed) for designated RCO and NCOs to deepen understanding of the implementation process. [GN will cover the travel and accommodation costs associated with the training event for one possibly two representatives from each NCO]
- GN will provide **regular progress updates** and feedback of review findings as these are collated on a regional and international basis.
- It is envisaged review updates would be available on-line via the Global Network website
- The GN will sign-off on the initial analysis and the country report before disseminating it to the public.
- Where possible a member of the GRWG will **attend in-country workshops** and training organised by the NCO in support of participating national and local agencies.
- GN will **collate, analyse and review findings** on a global basis, feeding into the UN-ISDR monitoring process and producing a global report for presentation to the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva 2009.
- NCOs that have successfully completed the first survey will be encouraged and supported to run the subsequent bi-annual review (2011).
- **Financial Support:** GN and member agencies (e.g. INGOs) will provide **partial financial support** towards expenditure incurred during the data gathering and analysis stage. Typical activities to be covered by financial support may include:
  - Salary costs to fund dedicated programme officer and administrative support to oversee and manage in-country review process (e.g. 2 – 4 month period)
  - Training activities
  - Travel and communications costs in support of engaging with participating agencies
  - Workshop expenditure to convene stakeholders, discuss results and develop policy positions and national report
  - Material / printing costs in support of above
  - Language translation costs
- Where appropriate the Global Network to assist the NCO in its own in-country fundraising activities for coordinating / managing the review project.

## Intellectual Property Rights

- Materials produced during the project will be registered under a Creative Commons Licence. NCOs are entitled to use and apply materials and methods provided that the initial source and the GN are always acknowledged in all subsequent publications.
- When GN draws on and/or uses results from country-level implementation phase, the leading role of the NCOs will be duly acknowledged.

## Quality Control

- The RCO in conjunction with the GRWG will monitor activities of the NCO in accordance with Terms of Reference and agreed work plan.

Summary Timeframe : August 2008 – July 2009<sup>2</sup>

<b>Activity</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>J</b> <b>09</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>J</b>
<b>Phase 1: Selection of RCO / NCOs</b>												
<b>Phase 2 ; Initial workshop / trainings</b>												
<b>Phase 3: Information gathering / survey work</b>												
<b>Phase 4: Data analysis, regional report</b>												
<b>Phase 5: Coordinate with NCOs for national and regional reports</b>												
<b>Phase 6: Joint positions, communications, presentations</b>												

<sup>2</sup> For Afghanistan, the activity as NCO started in January, therefore, the survey was done in half the timeframe as compared to other NCOs.