

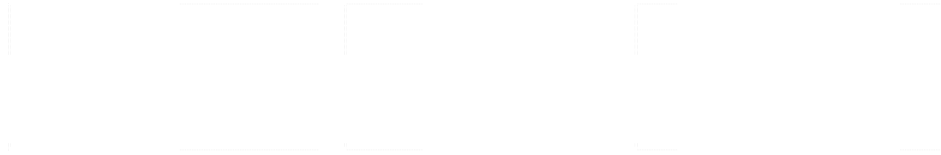
United Nations Development Programme
Afghanistan
National Disaster Management Project (NDMP)
First Quarter Project Progress Report 2010



Members of Panjshier Disaster Management Commission trained on formulation of Provincial Disaster Management Plan

Project ID:	00073939
Duration:	2010 – 2011
Strategic Plan Component:	Crises Prevention and Recovery
CPAP Component:	Strengthened national & sub-national capacity for natural & human induced disasters
ANDS Component:	Pillar 3, Social Protection Sector
Total Budget:	USD 2,199,700\$
Responsible Agency:	UNDP & Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority

NDMP DONORS



Bureau for Crises Prevention and Recovery and



Acronyms:

ANDMA	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority
ANDS	Afghanistan National Development Strategy
CDRRP	Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction Project
CPR	Crisis Prevention and Recovery
DM	Disaster Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EOC	Emergency Operation centre
NDMP	National Disaster Management Project
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PDMC	Province Disaster Management Commission
PDNA	Post Disaster Need Assessment
PDMP	Province Disaster Management Plan
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework

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Executive Summary

First quarter of 2010 was a vital tenure for National Disaster Management Project (NDMP) to undertake its new activities; NDMP project was developed as a result of the 2009 CDRRP project evaluation.

During this quarter, NDMP had palpable achievements. The key achievements of NDMP toward its first output - National Institutional Disaster Management Capacity enhanced; were identification of experienced organizations in South Asia to conduct a 5-day training workshop on post disaster rapid assessment and relief distribution on 10th of April. The workshop will bring together 38 participants from line Ministries, international agencies and local NGOs to work on developing minimum standards and guidelines for relief distribution and assistance. In other words, the workshop will review existing norms and will develop revised guidelines and formats for relief assistance and utilization of the Afghanistan National Emergency Fund.

The National Disaster Management Plan was prepared for Afghanistan in 2003. In the intervening six years, the situation has changed in the country, which needs to be reflected in the National Plan. NDMP has contracted an expert on special service agreement to conduct a consultative workshop with line ministries, national and international NGOs and UN agencies to review the existing plan and identify gaps. The expert will review suggestions from the participants based on which he will revise the National Disaster Management Plan. The Plan will enable all actors in the area of disaster risk reduction to understand their role and carry out activities in their respective field where and when required in situation of crises.

To establish a fully functional and well equipped National Emergency Operations Centre, NDMP organized a focused study tour of 2 ANDMA NEOC officials to India. In general, the objective of the study tour for the team was to learn about India's ongoing initiatives at national and state levels in order to strengthen and run Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs). Similarly, this tour was also aimed at strengthening the network among these two countries to share experiences, exchange information, and strengthen EOCs at all levels.

The second output of the project, Provincial Disaster Management Capacity built - was achieved through training of 105 members of the Provincial Disaster Management Commission (PDMC) of Pajnsheer, Kapisa and Parwan Province (35 officials in each province) on formulation of the Provincial Disaster Management Plans. Moreover, Participants got familiar with the basic concepts of Disaster Management (Hazard, Disaster, Risk, Vulnerability, Risk Probability and Risk Reduction/Mitigation) in the context of their respective provinces. The training workshop was followed by formulation of 18 sectoral plans and one 1 PDMP in each of the 3 provinces.

The major challenge that the project faced during this quarter was the lack of trained and motivated national professionals in the field of disaster risk reduction at all levels.

Context

Afghanistan is recurrently hit by natural disasters causing losses to lives, livelihoods and property. In recent decades, this has led to massive problems of food insecurity and population exodus from the worst-hit areas. Between 1954 and 2006, the country experienced 112 large scale disasters.

Vulnerability to disaster risk has increased significantly as coping capacities have been eroded due to the prolonged conflict.

Since 2003, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in partnership with the United Nations (UN) and other development organizations has developed key policy documents such as the Disaster Management Framework, National Strategy for Disaster Management, National Disaster Management Plan, etc. The National Emergency Commission, under the leadership of the second Vice President, has been established and the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) has been developed where Disaster Management (DM) has been targeted within the Social Protection Sector with a target statement saying “by 2010 an effective system for disaster preparedness and response will be in place”. Despite the rapid progress made in the past few years, there is urgent need for strengthening legal and policy frameworks, and the developing capacity of Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) and key ministries for effective disaster risk reduction and response.

In keeping with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) priorities and ANDS benchmark, the five-year Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP) was launched in 2007 and implemented till 2009. The project’s goal was, “to reduce the level of community vulnerability to natural and human induced hazards down to manageable and humanitarian levels”. During 2009 UNDP has reviewed the project and revised its outputs to make them in line with Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and ANDS with a new project title National Disaster Management Project (NDMP). NDMP seeks to achieve this goal by strengthening national and provincial capacities of the Afghanistan DM system to reduce risks and improve response and recovery management at all levels

The main implementing partner of this project is ANDMA as the main government counterpart. Besides ANDMA, other main stakeholders at the national level, in the implementation of NDMP are key Line Ministries (LMs), UN agencies, NGOs, the private sector, and the international community. At the sub-national level, the provincial authorities, NGOs and local communities are the key partners.

The direct beneficiaries of the NDMP are: i) communities and community based organisations in vulnerable districts; ii) key national, provincial and district officials (including NGOs)

Implementation Progress

Output 1: National Institutional Disaster Management Capacity enhanced

1.1. Activity Result: Strengthen rapid assessment of relief and Humanitarian needs in situations of crisis

Rapid assessment of relief and humanitarian needs in post disaster situation is key to reduce number of casualties and impact of disaster. NDMP has identified one of the experienced organizations in South Asia to conduct 5 days training workshop on post disaster rapid assessment and relief distribution on 10th of April. The workshop will bring together 38 participants from line Ministries, international agencies and local NGOs to work on development of minimum standards for relief distribution and guidelines for relief assistance. This will enable ANDMA and other agencies responsible for humanitarian assistance to conduct rapid assessment of relief and humanitarian needs following a natural disaster. ANDMA will be able to assemble and deploy a rapid response team, which assesses the losses, damages, and needs in the wake of a disaster and to submit its recommendations for assistance to the National Disaster Management Commission.

1.2. Activity Result: Guidelines for relief assistance established

As of now the Government of Afghanistan is distributing relief assistance on an Ad hoc basis without proper guidelines and procedures and there isn't any decentralized system through which assistance can reach to the disaster stricken area on time.

NDMP is helping ANDMA in decentralizing the system of relief distribution through development of relief assistance guidelines and establishment of response teams at various levels. Project has contracted an experienced company to carry out 3 days training on 14th of April to orient and train 38 line ministry officials and relevant NGO representatives in the distribution of relief assistance.

1.3. Activity Result: Guidelines for National Emergency Fund established

At present, the office of Vice-President administers the National Emergency Fund. Disbursements are made to the disaster-affected people through the Fund.

During the training workshop which is going to be conducted on 10th of April participants from line ministries and national and international NGOs will review the functioning of this Fund and make recommendations for technically strengthening the effective and transparent utilization of the Fund. Similarly the participants will work on the adoption of south Asian relief administration guidelines and will develop a guideline for Afghanistan National Emergency Fund. The guideline will help the National Disaster Management Commission and relevant actors working on relief and response assistance to utilize the fund more transparently and transfer them to the needy people on time.

1.4. Activity Result: National Disaster Management plans prepared.

The National Disaster Management Plan has been prepared for Afghanistan in 2003. In the intervening six years, a lot has been changed in the country, which needs to be reflected in the National Plan.

Project has contracted an expert on special service agreement to conduct a consultative workshop with line ministries, national and international NGOs and UN agencies to review the existing plan and identify gaps. The expert will review suggestions from the participants and based on that will revise the National Disaster Management Plan NDMP. The NDMP will enable all actors in the area of disaster risk reduction to understand their role and carry out activities in their respective field where and when required in situation of crisis.

Based on the revised National Disaster Management Plan, project will support each line ministry to develop its sectoral disaster risk reduction and response plans.

Similarly, the expert will train 3 teams of 10 members from the line ministries and ANDMA on search and rescue and will establish an effective coordination between Ministry of Defense and ANDMA.

1.5. Activity Result: Activity Result Support for DM facilities

ANDMA had a National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC). However, it was not well-equipped and functioning. Project supported a focused study tour of 2 ANDMA NEOC officials to India. In general the objective of the study tour was to learn from India both at national and state levels on ongoing initiatives to strengthen and run the Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs). Similarly, this tour was also aimed at strengthening the network among these two countries to share experiences, exchange information, and strengthen EOCs at all levels. The specific objectives of this tour were to learn:

- What are the basic equipment and support that are required to run a fully functional EOCs;
- Where such equipment are available and what are the challenges to run and maintain such equipment;
- What are the basic capacity/ skills required to run these EOCs;
- What are the sources of information and how such information are disseminated;
- What are the challenges to collect and disseminate information;
- What are the existing guidelines, frameworks, formats, etc. to effectively run EOCs; and
- How best both countries can learn from each other and strengthen the relationship

The expected outcome of this study tour were: i) enhanced ANDMA's capacity to strengthen its national and province EOCs, ii) better understanding of the participants about EOCs and its successful operations, iii) enhanced capacity to set-up province level EOCs; iv) relationship among two countries enhanced.

Following the study tour, project has requested the participants to present the list of equipments which exist at Indian EOCs and also the applicability of them in Afghanistan. As such, number of equipments were suggested and processed through UNDP procurement. Hopefully the equipments will be placed in NEOC by end of April 2010.

NDMP would also support setting up a few provincial EOCs. While identifying the provinces for setting up EOCs, the NDMP will take into consideration where the EOCs are more likely to be maintained by the local administration.

1.6. Activity result: Training and Capacity Building for DRM

In 2008, disaster management was introduced as a subject through the Faculty of Geo-sciences at the Kabul University. In order to review the existing curriculum and strengthen the academic programme, NDMP organized a Cross Visit to India from 10-17th April 2010 of Kabul University and ANDMA representatives to Indian Universities who run similar programmes.

In general, the objectives of the study tour are to visit Indian Universities that are well established and running a well established disaster management training (both short and long terms) programmes and collect curricula, interacts with faculties and students about the programmes and its challenges and opportunities, and strengthen professional linkages with such universities and Kabul university. The specific objectives of this tour are to:

- Collect materials on disaster management course curricula for both long and short term degree programmes/ trainings;
- Based on the materials collected from Indian universities, the mission members will review these materials and under the leadership of participants from Kabul University, the DRR course curricula for Afghanistan will be developed;
- Discuss with faculties on challenges and opportunities to run degree programme on disaster management and the market for graduates;
- Share experiences with Indian Universities;
- Establish network between the various Universities working on disaster management in South Asia; and
- Collect disaster management books, journals, etc. to establish disaster management library in the Department at Kabul University.

The expected outcomes of this cross visit are:

- i) Collect disaster management curricula from Indian universities;
- ii) Review these collected curricula and develop disaster management curricula for Afghanistan;
- iii) Finalize curricula on disaster management for Afghanistan;
- iv) Translate the final disaster management curricula into Dari and Pashtu and its printing;
- v) Well established library on disaster management; and
- vi) Relationship/ linkages between Kabul University and other universities enhanced.

1.7. Activity Result: Set-up an Early Recovery Network

The terms of reference for early recovery network is finalized and also shared with relevant stock holders. By the end of April the early recovery network will be officially launched and will be followed by number of trainings to the member organization. Moreover, an early recovery unite will be established and trained within ANDMA to look after the meetings and follow up.

1.8. Activity Result: Support Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)

PDNA has emerged as an important tool for assessing recovery needs following a disaster. It uses various assessment tools to analyze losses and damages, and ascertain recovery needs for the community. The NDMP in close consultation with ANDMA has contracted one of the experienced agencies in India to conduct two days training workshop from 13 – 15th April on PDNA to 35 representatives from line ministries, local and international organizations and Kabul University. During the workshop the existing forms and tools for PDNA will be reviewed and revised. Besides, various organizations will be requested to use these tools and share information with ANDMA after an assessment is being conducted so that information can be updated in the disaster management information system.

Output 2: Provincial Disaster Management Capacity built

2.1. Activity Result: Strengthen rapid assessment of relief and Humanitarian needs in situations of crisis Activity Result: Support DM Plans and Facilities

Afghanistan is one of the most disaster prone countries in the world. In order for the government and communities to be able to effectively plan preparedness, response and recovery from disasters, the importance of proper planning could not be neglected.

During the first quarter project has trained 105 members of the Provincial Disaster Management Commission (PDMC) of Pajnsheer, Kapisa and Parwan Province (35 officials in each province) on formulation of the Provincial Disaster Management Plans. Moreover, Participants got familiar with the basic concepts of Disaster Management (Hazard, Disaster, Risk, Vulnerability, Risk Probability and Risk Reduction/Mitigation) in the context of their respective province.

The training workshop was followed by formulation of 18 sectoral plans and one 1 PDMP in each of the 3 provinces.

2.2. Activity Result: Conduct training and drills at community level for disaster preparedness

Planned for next quarter.

2.3. Activity Result: Conduct a Pilot Risk and Vulnerability Assessment for one Province

Planned for next quarter.

Challenges

During this quarter, the project encountered following challenges:

- Changing mindset from activities completion to ownership, accountability, participation, quality, etc. In general the mind set of local partner agency is just to complete the activities and there is no any enthusiasm to follow-up the activities, its sustainability, people's participation, ownership, etc.
- Ad hoc basis programming rather long term, and sustainability;
- No any nationally adopted guidelines, formats, procedures, etc. in the field of disaster risk reduction.
- Field mobility is limited due to lack of armoured vehicle.
- Trained human resources in the field of disaster risk reduction at all levels are very limited.

However, the project took some of these challenges as opportunities. Therefore, project activities will be aligned or adjusted to turn these challenges as an opportunity.

Risks

Years of continued conflict, high levels of poverty and unemployment, environmental degradation and poor infrastructure have increased the vulnerability of the people and insecurity at all levels. It is high likely that present level of insecurity will continue in the days to come or even worsen in all parts of the country due to forth coming election in September.

The current challenge for the project is travel restriction to many provinces, districts and communities to design and implement community level disaster risk reduction activities and its regular monitoring.

If the current security situation remains same, NDMP can continue working at the province level in few provinces to develop Province Disaster Management Plan and few training programmes based on the plan. If the situation deteriorates, such province level activities must be discontinued and an alternative approach and activities must be explored.

Issues

NDMP is facing mobility constraints due to limited armoured vehicle. If project has more than 1 armoured vehicle, project could have achieved several DRR related activities at province, district and community levels.

Similarly, the procurement of specialized services such as specific training design and facilitation in the field of DRR is taking more time than required despite submission of all related documents.

Lessons Learned

Afghanistan is a signatory country to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and remains committed to implement the priorities as laid down by the HFA. However, the previous project

(CDRRP) didn't address the priorities areas of the HFA during its implementation phase (2007-2009). Therefore, in close consultation with ANDMA, the on-going project (NDMP) is trying to achieve some of the HFA priorities during 2010 and 2011.

Similarly, the school safety programme implemented during 2007-2009, was one of the successful programme as it trained more than 33 thousand teachers and students from 10 schools in Kabul in the field of Fire Fighting, First Aid, Search and Rescue, etc. After the training programmes, the project provided basic life saving equipments (stretchers, shovel, rope, first-aid kits, loud speakers, etc.) to these ten schools. Many schools here in Kabul have been requesting the project to organize such trainings and equipment to save life of children from future disasters such as earthquake. Therefore, based on the lesson learnt, the NDMP is working with the Ministry of Education to scale-up the school safety programme both within Kabul city and out side.

Future Plans

Based on the lessons learned, the NDMP is in process to develop a new and comprehensive disaster risk reduction project that address the entire HFA priorities based on the current level of achievement those priorities and activities. Similarly, the NDMP and the CPR Unit/ UNDP is exploring possibilities for funding support for the future project from different donors.

Financial Section

[Note: All financial data presented in this report are provisional. From UNDP Bureau of Management/Office of Finance and Administration, an annual certified financial statement as of 31 December will be submitted every year no later than 30 June of the following year.]

Table 1. Funding Overview

Donor	Commitment (Currency of the Agreement)	Received (Currency of the Agreement)	Received (USD)	UNORE	Balance (Currency of the Agreement)
UNDP-Core	USD 500,000	500,000	500,000		-
BCPR	USD 650,000	-	650,000	-	-
Total			1,150,000		

Note: BCPR fund was allocated for two year 2009 and 2010. 2009 Balance has been budgeted in 2010 amount 534,000

[The table on funding overview will cover funding since inception of the project, and will include only those contributions for which legal basis i.e. agreement/ letters exchange, exist. Column 1: will include the name of the donor, with a new adjacent cell created for every different agreement signed with the same donor. Column 2, commitment, will include the amount of the commitment as stated in the agreement in the same currency as in the agreement. Column 3: shows the amount of the money received against every commitment. If the currency in the agreement is denominated in USD this slot can be left blank. Column 3: provides for the US equivalent of the received amount of the local currency, with column 4: providing the United Nations Operational Rate of Exchange at the date of the receipt of funds. Column 5: provides for the balance of the contribution expected to be received from the donor. This is arrived at through subtraction of total received amount from the commitments.]

Table 2: Expenditure Status (by activity)

Activity	Budget	Donor	Expenditure Status at		Expenditure in Reporting Quarter		Quarter Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Balance	Delivery
			Jan-Mar 2010		Commitment	Disbursement				
			Commitment	Disbursement						
ACTIVITY01	182,500	UNDP Core-BCPR	25,174	2,234			27,408	27,408	155,092	15.02%
ACTIVITY02	323,200	UNDP Core-BCPR		14,242			14,242	14,242	308,958	4.41%
ACTIVITY03	528,300	UNDP Core-BCPR	27,951	109,581			137,532	137,532	390,768	26.03%
GMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,034,000	0	53,125	126,057	0	0	179,182	179,182	854,818	17.33%

[Columns 1, 2 and 3 which respectively indicate activity, budget and donor of the project reflect the planned budget as in the AWP. Column 4/5 which indicate Expenditure Status at date of closure of the last reporting phase, will show commitments and disbursement up to that point. Commitments are the written contractual obligations which the project has signed out, while disbursements indicate the amount of money which was actually paid for the obligations. Columns 6/7 similarly indicate commitments and disbursements, however only for the reporting quarter. Column 8, Quarterly expenditure, will sum up the commitments and disbursements in the reporting quarter. Column 9, on total expenditures will add the quarter expenditure (column 8) to the expenditure status at the end of the last reporting quarter (columns 4/5). Column 10, the Balance, is arrived at through subtracting, total expenditure (column 9), from the budget (column 2). Finally the last column, delivery, which will be expressed in percentage terms, is calculated by dividing total expenditure (column 9) by the budget (column2).]

Table 3. Expenditure Status (by donor)

Donor	Budget	Activity	Expenditure Status at Jan-Mar 2010		Expenditure in Reporting Quarter		Quarter Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Balance	Delivery
			Commitment	Disbursement	Commitment	Disbursement				
UNDP -Core	0	ACTIVITY01		0			0	0	0	0.00%
UNDP -Core	43,700	ACTIVITY02		0			0	0	43,700	0.00%
UNDP -Core	456,300	ACTIVITY03	27,951	108,681			136,632	136,632	319,668	29.94%
Sub-Total	500,000		27,951	108,681	0	0	136,632	136,632	363,368	
BCPR	182,500	ACTIVITY01	25,174	2,234			27,408	27,408	155,092	15.02%
BCPR	279,500	ACTIVITY02		14,242			14,242	14,242	265,258	5.10%
BCPR	72,000	ACTIVITY03		900			900	900	71,100	1.25%
GMS										
Sub-Total	534,000		25,174	17,376	0	0	42,550	42,550	491,450	
Total	1,034,000		53,125	126,057	0	0	179,182	179,182	854,818.	17.33%

[The explanation under this section is similar to the above section, however here the difference is that on this table expenditure is categorized as per source of funding/donor.]

Annexes

Annex I: Performance Tracking Matrix

Result/Goals	Performance Indicators	Baseline Info	Performance Benchmark and Targets	Implementation Progress in reporting quarter
Output 1. National institutional disaster management capacity enhanced.	Relief administration system strengthened and capacity developed to implement the guidelines and tools.	A weak post disaster assessment team and system exists, weak coordination between ANDMA and stake holder and no early recovery network and planning exists.	Training designed and organized on Rapid Emergency Assessment and Relief Needs assessment. Guidelines for National Emergency Fund developed.	These two trainings were planned for March but due to security it will be held from 10-15 April 2010. Consultants identified to develop guidelines.
	Strengthen the current coordination and assessment system and establish early recovery network.	Provincial disaster management plan are formulated for 6 provinces and besides a team of master trainers have been established and trained on PDMP formulation.	Strengthen Relief Distribution System through formats and procedures.	Required format and guidelines will be finalized during 10-15 April trainings
	Strengthen a response and coordination system through proper planning and capacity building.	ANDMA has no capacity to lead NGOs and provide technical support on DRM to line ministries and NGOs	Strengthen DRR Coordination at national level.	National DRR Platform recently established.
		Strengthen ANDMA capacity to provide technical support to NGOs and line ministries and institutionalize DRM through strengthening DRM in higher	Set up a Recovery Unit in ANDMA.	Second quarter.
			Set up an Early Recovery Network.	Second quarter.
			Preparation of Province Disaster Management Plans.	3 Province DM plan prepared.
			Strengthen EOCs.	2 Official from ANDMA visited national and state levels EOCs in India. Required equipment and furniture are being processed to procure.
			Establish Training Unit within ANDMA.	Second Quarter.
			Design and organize Training programs for NGO and Civil Society	Second Quarter.

Output 2. Province DM Capacity built.		education.	Organizations:	
			Design and organize Specialized Training Program for the First Responders (Fire Brigade, Search and Rescue Teams).	Second Quarter.
			Support DRM in Higher Education.	Kabul University is in process to collect, compile and review DRR course curricula from South Asian universities.
			Conduct Pilot Risk Assessment for one Province.	Second quarter.
			Improved Coordination between Afghanistan Meteorological Authority (AMA) and ANDMA.	Second quarter
			Communities are more vulnerable due to their low coping capacity.	
Communities are better able to mitigate and be prepared for natural hazards. A model project of risk assessment to be piloted and based on the success will conduct a detailed risk assessment of the county.	Risk assessment is conducted in 1 province.	Preparation of Provincial Disaster Management Plans.	Province DM plan for 3 provinces completed	
		Support for Disaster Management Facilities at province level	Province level EOC strengthened.	
		Risk Assessments of 1 province.	Second quarter.	
		Implement Structural and Non-structural DRR Measures under the CBDRM	Second quarter.	
		Conduct Training and Drills for Disaster Preparedness:	Second quarter.	
		School Safety (Structural and Non-structural): IEC Material about	Third quarter.	

			Community and Household-level Risks:	
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Annex II: Risk Log

RISK LOG

Project Title: National Disaster Management Project	Award ID: 00073939	Date: 5 April 2010
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#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted , updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Escalation of the human induced disaster/ war.	For last 30 years	Political	P = 4 I = 4	<i>Some of the province, district and communities level activities will be implemented at the national level and vicinity around Kabul and safe location.</i>	Project Manager (PM)	PM	End of March 2010	No change
2									
3									
4									

Annex III: Issue Log¹

ISSUES LOG					Date: 5 April 2010	
Award ID: 000073939			Project: National Disaster Management Project			
ID	Type	Date Identified	Description	Status/Priority	Status Change Date	Author
		January 2010	Field mobility due to lack of enough armoured vehicle and security situations.	High	March 2010	Man Thapa
		March 2010	Procurement of specialized services such as training design and facilitation was delayed by 3 weeks	Medium		Man Thapa

¹ Details on Issue log can be obtained from Issues log deliverable description.