

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS/RISK INDICATORS
<p>To contribute to improve the quality of life for peoples of the Andes by reducing their vulnerability to the negative impact of natural hazards (volcanoes, earthquakes, and landslides).</p>	<p>1 – Government planners take into account geoscience information in the placement of infrastructure and human settlements supporting more sustainable development. 2- Local communities are more aware of the impact of natural hazards and take steps to increase their hazard resilience.</p>	<p>1.1 The existence of new and revised land use and emergency plans that take into account geological hazards (volcanoes, earthquakes and landslides). 2.1 The existence of Community level initiatives (response plans, information brochures, regular community meetings, school programs, etc.) incorporating a greater awareness of geological hazards (volcanoes, earthquakes and landslides).</p>	<p>Level of political interest is maintained or increased in natural hazard mitigation</p> <p>Participating governments adopt and enforce proper legislation, procedures and policies to reduce negative environmental and social impacts of natural hazards.</p>
<p>Project Purpose</p>	<p>Outcomes</p>	<p>Performance Indicators</p>	<p>Assumptions/Risk indicators</p>
<p>To improve the collection, interpretation, and dissemination of geoscience and geospatial hazard information of the national Andean Geoscience agencies of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, enhancing their capacity to efficiently and effectively provide the required services: 1 – of providing geoscience information to government, communities and planners for decision making to placement of infrastructure and human settlement; 2 – to contribute to mitigating the impact of natural hazards on the local population to support sustainable development with hazard resilient communities;</p>	<p>1 – National Geoscience agencies have enhanced capacity to collect and interpret geohazard and geospatial information (volcanoes, earthquakes and landslides).  2 – Enhanced institutional cooperation and knowledge, within each country, for the dissemination of geohazard and geospatial information to decision makers and targeted communities.</p>	<p>1.1 – Number of trained people in each of the national agencies in the collection and interpretation of geoscience information (volcanoes, earthquakes and landslides) continuing to work in natural hazards. 1.2 – Number of tools (such as PCI, modelling software, etc.) installed, functional and continue to be used and maintained. 1.3 - Number of peer reviewed publications on volcanoes, earthquakes, landslides and other relevant scientific findings.  2.1 – Number of cooperative initiatives undertaken inter-institutionally in natural hazards (volcanoes, earthquakes and landslides). 2.2 – Indications that the targeted</p>	<p>Sufficient resources are provided to sustain the implemented systems.</p> <p>Turnover of personnel is at an acceptable level.</p> <p>Local agencies cooperative agreements are working and institutional credibility is established.</p> <p>Emergency and land use planners are interested in using geoscience information for decision making.</p>

<p>3 – to increase capabilities of the geoscience agencies in the evaluation of geological hazards (volcanoes, earthquakes and landslides);</p> <p>4 – to assist the Civil Defence/Protection organizations in incorporating geoscientific and geospatial information into emergency planning.</p>	<p>3 – Enhanced natural hazard information management (IT/IM) within the Geoscience agencies.</p> <p>4 – Increased regional cooperation between Andean Country geoscience agencies.</p>	<p>communities have the ability to appropriate the information and influence decision makers.</p> <p>2.3 –Information tools available and accessible for dissemination of geohazard and geospatial information ( e.g., publications, brochures, public lectures, school participation)</p> <p>2.4 – Number of decision makers sensitised to the impact of geohazards (volcanoes, earthquakes and landslides).</p> <p>3.1 – Number of geoscience agencies adopting Andean regional data standard.</p> <p>3.2 – Number of Geoscience agencies continuing to use GeoSemantica and other project tools for natural hazard data management and integration.</p> <p>4.1 – Number of regional activities, their type and participants that have taken place.</p> <p>4.2 –Number of geoscience agency’s projects in the field of natural hazards or geoscience information, supported by International associations. (eg. UNESCO; Iberoamerican Associations of Geological and Mining Survey and Civil Protection and Civil Defence Agencies; International Consortium on Landslides,; UN/Intnerational Strategy for Disaster Reduction)</p> <p>4.3 – Continuing support by the Geoscience Agencies for Andean</p>	
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	5 – MAP:GAC is managed efficiently and effectively.	regional activities (e.g. a pan andean geoscience journal). 5.1 - Successful evaluation reports and audit. 5.2 - Counterpart (financial and human resource) contribution has been provided and verifiable indicators necessary to evaluate the project supplied.	
<b>Resources</b>	<b>Outputs (developmental)</b>	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions/Risk indicators</b>
Human Resources: Support for the 1. Technical Coordinator 2. Executive Secretary 3. National Directors of the Geoscience Agencies (head of delegation to the Executive Council) 4. National Project Leaders (each country) and/or National Project Coordinators (each country) 5. Canadian Project Manager and Project administrator 6. Geological Survey of Canada specialists and support staff. 7. Non-Geological Survey of Canada specialists.	1.1 – Technical, scientific and management personnel (men and women) trained in geological hazards (volcanoes, earthquakes and landslides).  1.2 – Use and application of geohazard tools (eg. PCI, InSAR, Flo2D, DAN-W).  2.1 – MOUs and cooperative working agreements between agencies. 2.2 – Creation of gender sensitive methodologies for Community communication. (what and to whom and how) 2.3 – Making information accessible to broad user groups.	1.1.1 – Number and gender of technical, scientific and management personnel trained in each of the national agencies in the collection and interpretation of geoscience information (volcanoes, earthquakes and landslides). 1.1.2 – Number and type of training activities organized (workshops, technical exchanges, etc.) 1.1.3. - Number of peer reviewed and other types of publications on volcanoes, earthquakes, landslides and other relevant topics, integrating learned skills. 1.2.1 – Number and nature of tools (such as PCI, modelling software) installed and functional.  2.1.1 – Number of inter-institutional agreements and cooperative projects. 2.2.1 – Gender sensitive methodological guidelines and strategies completed for community communications. 2.3.1 – Number and type of information activities organized for user groups (e.g., publications,	People available with appropriate background for training.  Women are present among the geoscience agency professional and management staff to be appointed to the project.  Women will be included by decision makers in community activities and provided with the opportunity to contribute to decisions.  Infrastructure available and at an appropriate level to implement tools.  Geoscience agencies maintain their commitment and provide their contribution to continue supporting the project activities.  Canadian Executing agency recruits personnel with skills to transfer knowledge and technologies.  Geoscience agencies are open to

	<p>3.1 Data standards are created by the agencies for natural hazard information.</p> <p>3.2 – Use and application of GeoSemantica within the geoscience agency.</p> <p>3.3 – Standardized terminology adopted on natural hazards (volcanoes, earthquakes and landslides) by the participating agencies.</p> <p>4.1 – Establishment of centres of capacity in InSAR and dGPS for the Andean Region.</p> <p>4.2 – Incorporation of natural hazards or geoscience or geospatial activities into international organizations (ASGMSI, Civil Protection/Defence organizations, eg.)</p> <p>4.3 – Andean regional working groups established and contributing to regional integration and sharing of data and expertise.</p> <p>5.1 – Reports produced according to CIDA standards.</p> <p>5.2 – Work plans and country information is received in a timely</p>	<p>brochures, public lectures, school participation, meetings).</p> <p>2.3.2 – Number and types of participants (community leaders or members, decision makers, etc. and their gender) among the user groups.</p> <p>3.1.1 – Existence of an Andean regional data standards.</p> <p>3.2.1 – Number of geoscience agencies implementing tool(s) for use in their institution for natural hazard data management and integration.</p> <p>3.3.1 – Existence and agreement on a Glossary of standard terminology.</p> <p>4.1.1 – Terms of reference for centres of capacity in InSAR and dGPS.</p> <p>4.2.1 - Number of regional activities, their type and participants (men and women) that have taken place.</p> <p>4.3.1 – Level of participation of the geoscience agencies in the regional working groups.</p> <p>4.3.2 – Glossary of terminology completed and adopted by the Geoscience agencies.</p> <p>4.3.3 – Number of women in the working groups.</p> <p>5.1.1 - Semi-annual narrative reports, quarterly financial reports, and other reports produced according to CIDA requirements.</p> <p>5.2.1 - Work plans are updated by the countries, they provide</p>	<p>adoption of adapted Canadian technology.</p> <p>Geoscience agencies are open and recognize the importance of entering into inter-institutional agreements and cooperative work.</p> <p>Geoscience agencies are willing to modify their data for dissemination outside the geoscience community.</p> <p>Geoscience agencies are open to entering into Andean region and international agreements and cooperative work.</p> <p>Local communities, land planners, emergency managers, etc. are open and receptive to learning more about natural hazards for decision making.</p>
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	<p>manner and incorporated into the project management scheme.</p> <p>5.3 – Budget control is exercised and Treasury Board regulations are followed.</p> <p>5.4 – Training of management and staff (men and women) in RBM and other management practices.</p>	<p>counterpart contribution information and verifiable indicators.</p> <p>5.3.1 – Budget control has been exercised in compliance with Treasury Board guidelines.</p> <p>5.4.1 – Number of training sessions and gender of participants in RBM and other management practices.</p>	
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