

PROJECT DOCUMENT
Bosnia and Herzegovina



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Project Title: Interlinking Disaster Risk Management in Bosnia and Herzegovina (IDRM)

Project Number:

Implementing Partner: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Start Date: 01 April 2017

End Date: 31 March 2018

LPAC Meeting date:

Implementation modality: Direct Implementation Modality (DIM)

Brief Description

Development losses caused by disasters, the population, as well as GDP exposure to hazards are continuously being increased in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). This project will strengthen disaster risk reduction (DRR) capacities at all government levels in BiH and citizens, with focus on vulnerable categories, by putting in place legal and policy frameworks which will support implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures.

Firstly, the project will build a strong strategic roadmap and improve coordination in the disaster response area by investing in coordinated, detailed and high-quality assessment of current disaster response capacities, identification of needs and gaps, and creation of a strategic roadmap. The project will improve quality of relevant legislative framework by addressing some of the already identified legal deficiencies of the system such as: citizens and specialized associations (mountain rescuers, diving clubs, etc.) engagement and databases, information exchange and management, unharmonized entity laws and lack of preventive function of laws. Final results will respect requirements relevant to the accession of BiH to the European Union (EU).

The project will also implement local community DRR measures in 5 municipalities, that proved to be most effective means of empowering citizens, including vulnerable categories, transforming them from disaster victims to agents of change. These interventions will increase access to freely available scientific hazard data to citizens to support disaster risk awareness. The project will as well use this data to bring spatial risk assessments combining multi-hazard scientific information, land use and vulnerability data for decision makers (municipal authorities) at local level. These risk assessments will be used for updating of existing local development strategies to integrate DRR through coordination mechanisms at local level, thus additionally contributing to mainstreaming DRR into overall development actions. To transform strategic direction and coordination mechanism into practice, the project will deliver concrete actions that will develop identified response, prevention and recovery capacities.

By applying both top-down and bottom-up approach, this intervention will address the issue of neglecting the local level, contribute to coherence of vertical and horizontal policy links and enable citizens - including vulnerable groups, to actively participate in DRR policy design and delivery.

All this will deliver strong and holistic first steps in answering the fundamental need to create a strategic framework and coordination on DRR in the country which are based on participatory and professional needs assessment, as well as adequate institutional frameworks.

The project takes place at a time when the government, international community, UN system and UNDP in BiH have recognized the importance of engaging in the introduction of risk-informed and climate-sensitive development planning. It is aligned with the four priority actions in the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030, as well as the Agenda 2030.

Linkage with SDGs: There are 25 targets related to disaster risk reduction in 10 of the 17 SDGs, with most direct link to Goal 11 “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”.

Linkage with EU accession agenda: Chapter 27 “Environment”, which deals with issues of civil protection and country’s accession into the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.

Linkage with UNDP Strategic Plan: Outcome 5: “Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict, and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change”.

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD): Outcome 3: “By 2019, there is effective management of war remnants and strengthened prevention and responsiveness for man-made and natural disasters”. CPD Output 2. “Legal and policy frameworks in place supporting implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures, including gender perspective”.

Total resources required:	466,000 EUR	
Total resources allocated:		
	Italian Development Cooperation:	300,000 EUR
	Donor:	
	Government:	
	In-Kind (UNDP):	166,000 EUR ¹
Unfunded:		

Agreed by (signatures):

Government	UNDP
Print Name: Dragan Mektić, Minister of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Print Name: Sezin Sinanoglu UNDP Resident Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Date:	Date:

¹ The in-kind contribution relates to already existing landslides risk management training and Disaster Risk Analysis System that will be re-utilized through this project as well as Project Manager’s and Energy and Environment Sector Leader and Associates’ salaries

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

1.1 Wider country context

BiH is suffering its most severe economic and social crisis since the end of the 1992-1995 war. The **complex constitutional structure** stemming from the Dayton Peace Agreement is highly cumbersome. The country of 3.8 million people has 14 constitutions (state, two entities, one autonomous district and 10 cantons), 14 legal systems and more than 140 ministries. This governance structure contributed to political deadlock, low investments and socio-economic inequalities, and high levels of corruption. Slow legislative processes resulting from political stalemate further hamper progress. Nevertheless, for the first time in recent political history, in mid-2015 all government levels agreed on the Reform Agenda 2015 – 2018², which is a positive factor in the process of initiating important reforms and unlocking the country's integration into the EU.

BiH's **Human Development** Index value for 2015 is 0.733, which positions the country in the high human development category, ranked 85th out of 188 countries³. Every sixth household in the country is poor. The General Social Exclusion Index for BiH, according to the Berthelsman Transformation Index 2016⁴, reports that 50.32 % of the population is socially excluded (unable to have a normal standard of living, is not covered by health insurance, has no access to education, cannot participate in society or has no access to services).

BiH features as a **fragile state** in the States of Fragility report 2015⁵, ranked the 79th most fragile state by the Fragile States Index 2015. The dire economic situation, the low government legitimacy and inadequate public service provision are just three areas, which contribute to this fragility ranking.

Citizens have regionally the lowest level of trust in their political leaders and state institutions. A general atmosphere of apathy and disillusionment with democracy and its structure prevails⁶. Therefore, progress in strengthening the social contract and social cohesion in BiH requires improvement in the relationships between government institutions at all levels, citizens and businesses, and hence - the improvement of governance at local, cantonal, entity and state government levels.

1.2 Sector-specific analysis

Development losses caused by disasters, population, as well as GDP exposure to hazards are continuously being increased in BiH. The country is exposed to various natural hazards, with most common ones being earthquakes, floods, droughts, heatwaves, wildfires and landslides and as well as man-made hazards.

The Western Balkans region is exposed to **seismic hazards** clustered around fault lines. On average, at least one earthquake strikes every three years at VII intensity on the Medvedev–Sponheuer–Karnik (MSK) scale⁷, 13 at VIII intensity every fifteen years and at XI intensity or higher - every sixty years.

Floods are the most challenging and recurring natural hazard in the Western Balkans region, with flooding occurring in almost all river basins in the region. While predictable floods play a positive role for the livelihoods of entire communities, unpredictable and severe flooding puts their crops, health and livelihood at risk. Although floods happen throughout the year, they occur mainly in the hills and lowlands during spring, when there are high levels of precipitation and snowmelt from the mountains. Heavy rainfall can also trigger riverine floods during autumn; these are typically shorter in duration but occur suddenly and with high water flows. Furthermore, flash floods are common in mountainous areas and these can

² Adopted by the Council of Ministers of BiH in July, 2015; <http://bit.ly/2j8kBR4>.

³ Reference: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/2014-report>.

⁴ Reference: https://www.bti-project.org/fileadmin/files/BTI/Downloads/Reports/2016/pdf/BTI_2016_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina.pdf

⁵ States of Fragility 2015, Meeting Post-2015 ambitions, OECD, 2015.

⁶ Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index (BTI) 2014.

⁷ The strength of an earthquake can be measured by magnitude or intensity. Magnitude is a measure of the physical energy released by an earthquake and is commonly measured according to the Richter scale. Intensity is the effect of an earthquake at a particular place on earth's surface. It is commonly measured by the Medvedev–Sponheuer–Karnik scale (also known as the MSK scale) or the Modified Mercalli Intensity scale (MMI).

sometimes even trigger mudflows. Massive flooding in BiH in May 2014 affected a quarter of its territory and approximately one million people, representing some 27% of the country's population of 3.8 million.

Drought and heat waves have become more widespread and destructive. The northeaster portion of the country is most prone to drought. The worst drought in 120 years occurred in 2002 and resulted in a 60% decline in the country's agricultural production, which generated a serious food crisis.

Landslides are a continuous and well known hazard in BiH, and represent a complex and ever-increasing problem for authorities at all levels, as well as for the affected communities. The Risk Assessment for BiH adopted by the Council of Ministers in 2012⁸ registers more than 1,800 active landslides in the country. Illegal construction of houses in areas with slopes or alongside rivers is one of the main reasons for injuries and mortalities caused by landslides. Furthermore, **lack of spatial planning and geological analysis** lead to unsustainable territorial development and infrastructure investments, which in the long-term aggravate the landslide risk.

The following table summarises the findings at the national level in absolute and relative terms, regarding risk to GDP, as well as the population at risk from earthquakes and floods.

GDP and Population exposure; Source: Human Development Report 2016 Risk-Proofing the Western Balkans: Empowering People to Prevent Disasters

Bosnia and Herzegovina EARTHQUAKE EXPOSURE		Bosnia and Herzegovina FLOOD EXPOSURE	
Earthquake GDP Exposure	2,652,397.00	Flood GDP Exposure	4,956,804
Earthquake Population Exposure	985,245.00	Flood Population Exposure	414,066
GDP Ratio	26%	GDP Ratio	11%
Population Ratio	16%	Population Ratio	29%

The numerous challenges the country faced after the war, combined with political deadlocks and weak economic situation, disaster risks, traditionally connected with civil protection, were at the bottom of priorities, never receiving enough political interest.

This lack of interest lead not only to weak general capacities but also to unabsorbing of improvements and new approaches in dealing with disaster risks. Overlooking of **contemporary understanding of DRR**, which teaches that disasters are a result of poor development decisions and cannot be solved by civil protection alone, contributed to creation of additional disaster risks (e.g. returnees' settlements in landslide prone areas). Alarmingly, even today, institutions and citizens are at the very beginning of understanding that the way DRR and climate change (CC) are included in development will, among others, shape our future. Consequently, BiH is struggling and lagging after the countries that started facing new realities of disaster risk which require new institutional and legislative frameworks, tools and know – how, moving away from business as usual. This is best visible through **DRR Platforms**⁹, widely accepted mechanisms that support mainstreaming and multi-angle approach to dealing with complexities of DRR. The two DRR Platforms existing in BiH - BIH Sate¹⁰ platform and Republika Srpska (RS) entity platform, are managed by civil protection structures, limited to conducting annual conferences and are yet to create a strong multi-sectoral working group that continuously addresses disaster risks.

The **catastrophic flooding that hit BiH in May 2014** triggered large recovery efforts but to date failed to introduce important behavioural changes by bringing on the table the discourse on analysis of root causes of problems, needs assessment and creation of holistic and strategic direction for new ways of disaster risk reduction. Various assessments and lessons learned conferences on DRR, as well as initiatives to address some of the identified shortcomings that followed May 2014 have been isolated activities which failed to tackle all relevant segments of the system and focused only on higher-level governance structures and initiatives. Some improvements are evident, yet, this approach continues to foster business as usual,

⁸ <http://bit.ly/2jPg1lh>

⁹ The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) on National DRR Platforms <http://bit.ly/2iHC7dM>.

¹⁰ Reference: <http://www.platformabh.ba/>.

fragmented system lacking vertical and horizontal integration with duplication of efforts and important gaps being overlooked. ***To ensure genuine changes, the DRR sector requires comprehensive strategic capacity assessment and roadmap, incorporating contemporary approaches that ensures sustainable long-term direction for all governmental levels and areas of DRR with clearly defined roles.***

The civil protection system in the country is facing all the listed challenges. At the one hand, the system has insufficient capacities even to perform its primary function being on the front line of the disaster, while at the same time it is expected to move away from business as usual and lead progress in multi-sectoral contemporary understanding of DRR with various stakeholders. The civil protection in BiH is in itself a complex system, functioning on the basis of linkages and cooperation of administrative units at all governmental levels, including units from different areas of the broader DRR sector. The model has been taken from the civil protection system of ex-Yugoslavia and subsequently saw some organizational changes that were not systematically translated into all relevant DRR areas. Today, **overall coordination** is done by Ministry of Security of BiH based on the *Framework law on the protection and rescue of people and property in the event of natural or other disasters in BiH*¹¹, while **operational mandate is at entity levels** based on subsidiarity as the guiding principle with municipalities being the first responders. After adoption of entity civil protection laws (*Law on protection and rescue of people and material goods from natural and other disasters in FBiH*¹² and *Law on protection and rescue in emergency situations in RS*¹³), implementation and enforcement of these laws was slow, with required by-laws being adopted with years long delays and imperfect legal solutions. This indicates that the very foundation of the system that should enable planned and organized disaster risk management, the legislation framework, is not satisfactory and requires urgent review and innovation. Weaknesses of the system are mainly seen in citizens and specialized associations (mountain rescuers, diving clubs, etc.) engagement and databases, weak inspection controls, information exchange and management, unharmonized entity laws, lack of preventive function of laws and complicated exchange of municipal civil protection capacities between entities.

Investments and efforts into increasing efficiency and effectiveness of civil protection in BiH have been limited mainly due to the fact that the funds generated from fees for the protection from disasters have not been used for their purpose, but to close financial gaps in public budgets. Sustainability of the system has been challenged since sound financing and creation of centres for continuous training and capacity building have not been in place. Current investments through procurement of equipment and trainings are done through isolated activities and, as DRR in general, lack clear strategic overview based on needs assessments and clear overview of current civil protection capacities that should match risk assessments.

Currently, there is a **dysbalanced focus on higher-level governance structures**, compared with municipal ones. As a result, municipalities often remain disconnected from changes and progress happening at higher levels. This is the main cause for lack of important community DRR initiatives that proved to be most effective means of empowering citizens, including vulnerable categories, and transforming them from disaster victims and creators of disasters (i.e. building in hazard-prone areas) to agents of change. In addition, municipalities in BiH are the most functional government level, providing a more responsive framework for addressing numerous development challenges with relative simplicity and directness and are the “front lines” of disaster response that creates opportunity to make them DRR champions in the country. To do this, there are **many challenges that need to be addresses related to insufficient local governments’ (municipalities/cities) capacity** across the board and understanding on the complexity of DRR that would have spill over effect to citizens’ awareness on disaster risks.

Inadequate response, prevention and recovery capacities due to numerous open issues (legislative framework, lack of clear overview of capacities and strategic direction, financial sustainability, lack of community DRR initiatives, etc.) that DRR sector is facing currently, are seen regularly through small-scale, high-frequency events and were clearly demonstrated during the May 2014 floods that caused a total of 2 billion EUR of losses and damages¹⁴. Even though the devastating floods were one of the worst recorded natural disasters in the country, climate change predictions forecast the acceleration of extreme weather

¹¹ Framework law on the protection and rescue of people and property in the event of natural or other disasters in BiH <http://bit.ly/2iAjEoz>.

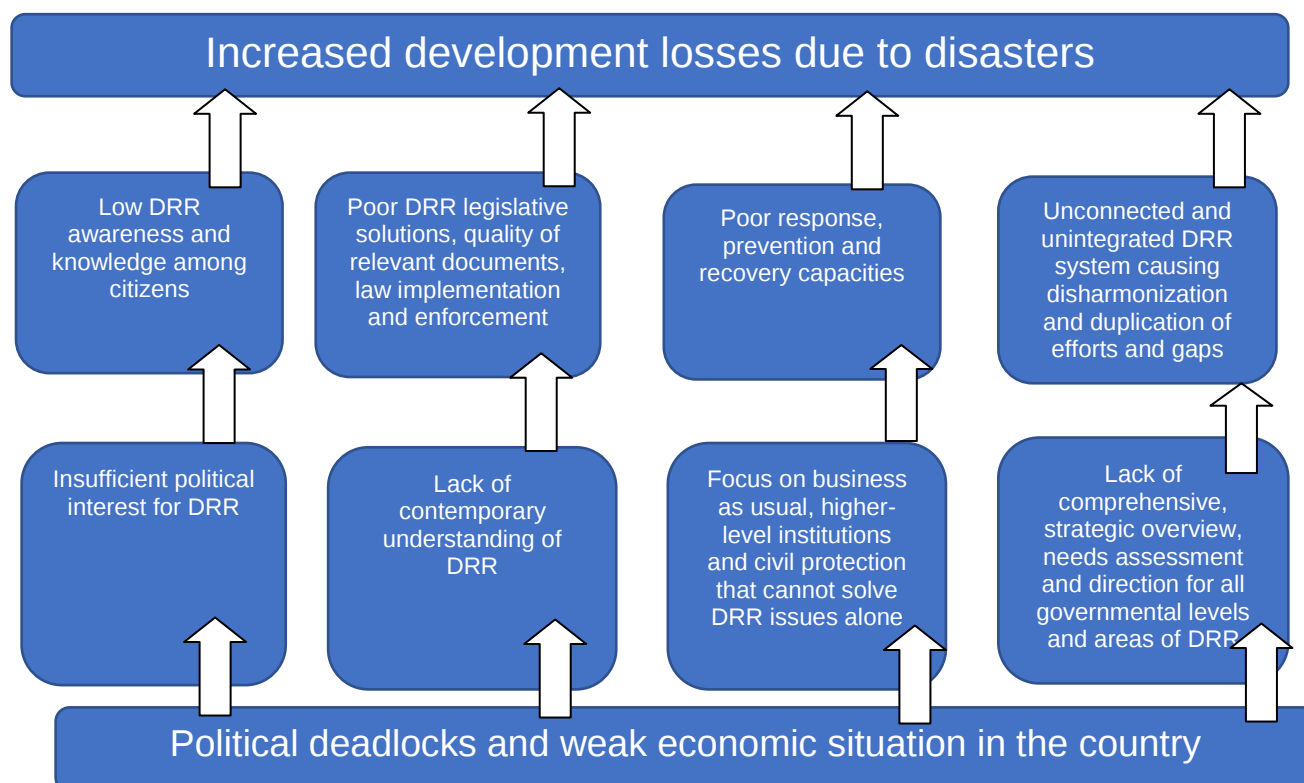
¹² Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH No 39/03, 22/06 and 43/10.

¹³ Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska No 121/12.

¹⁴ Bosnia and Herzegovina Floods 2014, Recovery Needs Assessment: <http://bit.ly/2iy9lRe>.

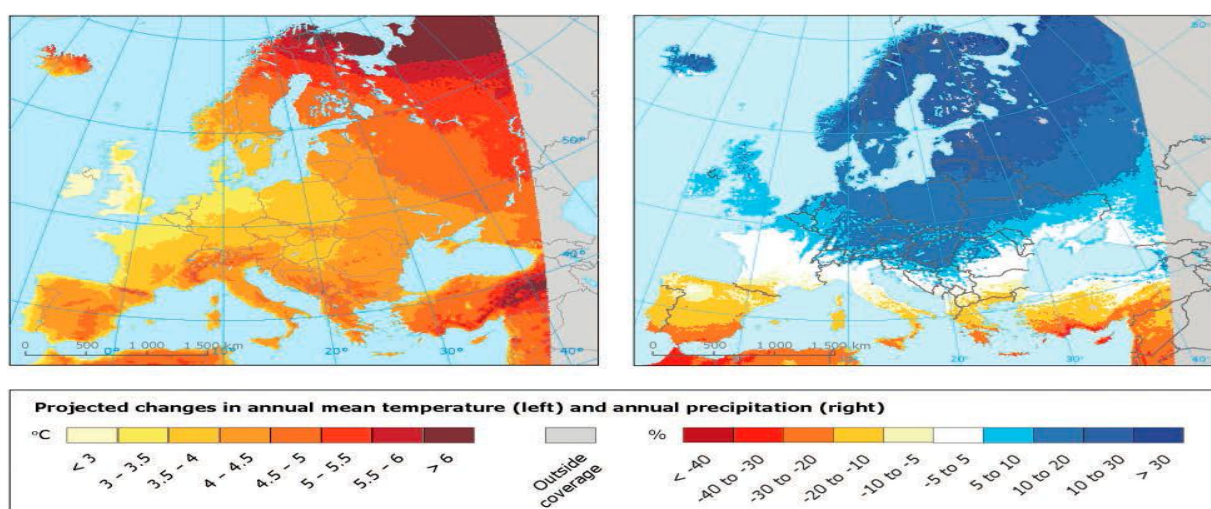
phenomena in the coming years, causing increase effect of floods and droughts¹⁵. Hazards, such as seismic risk, fires and landslides threaten BiH and contribute to increased disaster losses in the country, requiring a multi-hazard approach integrating climate change in all DRR interventions.

SCHEMATIC OVERVIEW OF PROBLEM TREE PRESENTED IN THE TEXT ABOVE



The following figure shows projected changes in annual mean temperature (left) and annual precipitation (right). Projected changes are for 2071-2100, compared to 1971-2000, based on the average of a multi-model ensemble forced with the RCP8.5¹⁶ high emissions scenario. All changes marked with a colour (i.e. not white) are statistically significant.¹⁷

PREDICTED TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION CHANGES FOR EUROPE 2071-2100 COMPARED TO 1971-2000
Source: European Environment Agency, 2015.



¹⁵ Second National Communication <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/bihnc2.pdf>.

¹⁶ The Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 corresponds to a high greenhouse gas emissions pathway compared to the scenario literature (Fisher et al. 2007; IPCC 2008), and hence also to the upper bound of the RCPs. RCP8.5 is a so-called 'baseline' scenario that does not include any specific climate mitigation target. The greenhouse gas emissions and concentrations in this scenario increase considerably over time, leading to a radiative forcing of 8.5 W/m² at the end of the century.

¹⁷ <http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/projected-change-in-annual-mean>.

1.3 Target groups and their specific needs

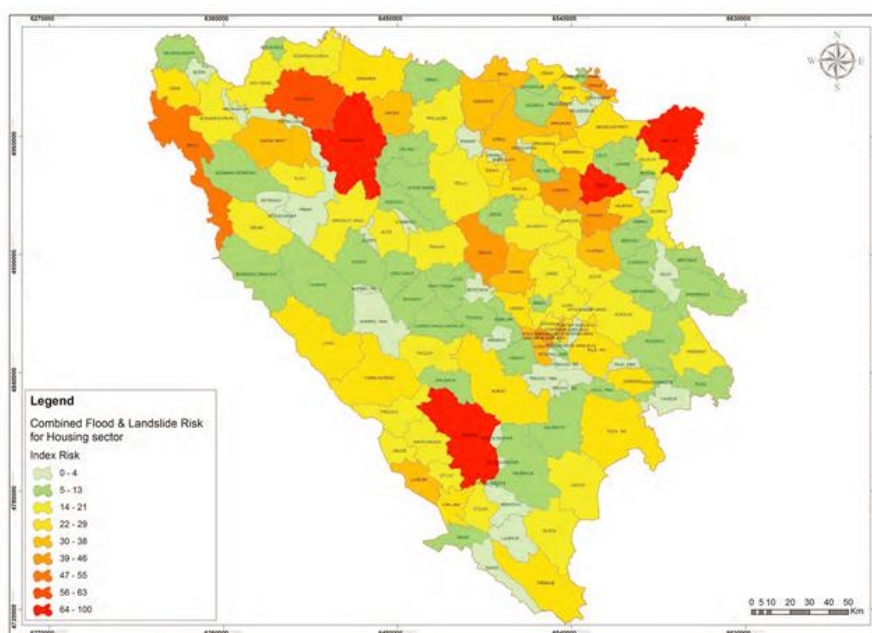
Some project results will target higher-level governmental institutions and the population of BiH, while others will focus on specific local communities.

Key project beneficiaries at higher government level are some of the main stakeholders in the DRR sector in the country, specifically: i) the Ministry of Security of BiH; ii) the Civil Protection Directorate/Administration of FBiH and the Civil Protection Directorate/Administration of RS; iii) the Department of Public Safety of Brčko District; and iv) cantonal and municipal authorities.

The Ministry of Security of BiH has primarily coordinating role in the DRR sector, as per the *Framework law on the protection and rescue of people and property in the event of natural or other disasters in BiH*, while operational mandate is at **entity levels** based on subsidiarity as the guiding principle, with municipalities being the first responders. **The Civil Protection Directorate/Administration of FBiH** and the **Civil Protection Directorate/Administration of RS** function based on entity civil protection laws (*Law on protection and rescue of people and material goods from natural and other disasters in FBiH* and *Law on protection and rescue in emergency situations in RS*) that also define roles and obligations for cantonal and municipal authorities in area of DRR. The **Department of Public Safety of Brčko District** is leading DRR efforts in the District as per the *Law on the protection and rescue of people and property in the event of natural or other disasters in Brčko District*¹⁸. All these stakeholders struggle with above described challenges and in particular - lack of overall strategic direction, imperfect legal solutions, weak capacities and lack of sound financing.

Extensive parts of the territory of BiH are **exposed to different hazards**¹⁹. **Flood and Landslide Risk Assessment for the Housing Sector in BiH**²⁰ conducted in 2015 found that over 280,000 people live in areas that are exposed to a very significant risk of flooding, while over 260,000 people live in areas with very significant risk of landslides. It is estimated that potential damage from future floods and landslides are 7,8 billion BAM. Assessment further ranks municipalities that are under highest risk of floods and landslides which should be used as reference for designing DRR interventions including this one.

Flood and Landslide Risk Assessment for the Housing Sector in BiH was done by integrating the flood and landslide risk assessments for the housing sector into a single database that produced combined risk maps. As a consequence, housing areas under significant risk were identified as well as a set of technical and socioeconomic criteria determined for the prioritisation of flood and landslide prone areas. The following figure represent the multi-hazard risk for the housing sector in BiH, per municipality.



Source: FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES RISKASSESSMENT FOR THE HOUSING SECTOR IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, 2015.

¹⁸ Law on the protection and rescue of people and property in the event of natural or other disasters in BD <http://bit.ly/2jJvdGK>.

¹⁹ Risk Assessment of BiH, 2011 <http://www.platformabh.ba/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/riskassessment-BiH.pdf>.

²⁰ <http://bit.ly/2k3FL7c>.

Disaster risk reduction requires all-of-society and whole-of-government engagement.²¹ In the case of BiH, given the government structure, simultaneous actions with top-down and bottom-up approaches are a must. Current efforts often neglect local level, while there are significant opportunities to dramatically reduce disaster risks through community-based disaster risk management programmes.

Disasters adversely affect **vulnerable categories of population** (including women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, poor people, migrants, etc.). In BiH this is often overlooked, which is why there are no effective solutions that ensure focus on vulnerable categories in DRR processes in the country²². Effective DRR requires an understanding of how vulnerability is generated and how it can increase through non-resilient planning and development practices²³ and will have specific focus through this intervention. For understanding different complexities and needs of different vulnerable categories, leading baselines will be vulnerability assessments done through **Human Development Report 2016 Risk-Proofing the Western Balkans: Empowering People to Prevent Disasters** including identified seven archetypes of vulnerable populations:

- Poor people;
- Women;
- Children and the elderly;
- Persons with disabilities;
- Minorities;
- Migrants, returnees and internally displaced persons;
- Farmers.

1.4 Lessons learnt from previous experiences

- ***Use post-May 2014 floods to shift focus from response to prevention***

Disaster risk issues in BiH did not receive significant attention till the 2014 floods. However, ***disasters are an opportune moment to introduce important behavioural changes***, from awareness raising to a greater understanding of the importance of prevention and preparedness as opposed to response and recovery. Therefore, the project will use the momentum of the 2014 floods and extensive UN-led recovery efforts to yield the greater impact and introduce mind-shift of DRR practitioners to the prevention and mitigation of disaster risks.

- ***Link disaster risk reduction to overall development processes***

At present, ***DRR initiatives remain largely disconnected from the overall development process***. Unless 'blind' development is replaced by risk-informed and climate-smart programming rather than increased exposure, growing vulnerability and climate change are likely to trigger more frequent, severe and complex disasters in the future.²⁴ One of the focuses of the project will be to create linkages to the overall development process, especially through local level interventions. Activities will be linked to larger local development and environment portfolios implemented by UNDP through established in-house coordination mechanisms for local development and disaster risk reduction. This is an important step in introducing contemporary understanding of DRR and new know-how in the country.

²¹ Sendai Framework for Action http://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291_sendaiframefordrren.pdf

²² Regional Human Development Report 2016: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/regional-human-development-report-2016-0>

²³ http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/srex/SREX-Chap2_FINAL.pdf. UNDP-UNEP. 2015. Mainstreaming Environment and Climate for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development; Birkman, J. 2006. Measuring Vulnerability to Natural Hazards: Towards Disaster Resilient Societies, UNDP. 2014. Human Development Report 2014: Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience.

²⁴ Regional Human Development Report 2016: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/regional-human-development-report-2016-0>.

- **Create basis for strategic direction of DRR and multi-sectoral cooperation**

While there is an increase in DRR interventions, the field still needs a clear overview of existing capacities and needs, clear coordination and strategic focus that includes operational and coordination levels. Without these, all efforts will remain **separate activities that will lack true impact**. New DRR initiatives should work on strengthening coordination among various institutions to effectively use the knowledge of different fields and resources, and to understand cost effectiveness and benefits that come with **strategic bottom-up and top-down investing in DRR**. Given the stretched capacities of governmental partners, interventions must build upon the results and lessons of past and on-going projects. This primarily means to avoid deepening weak horizontal and vertical links in this multi-sectoral development area. Understanding that strategic direction and multi-sectoral cooperation are essential for quality and sustainability of results, the project will create basis for this and implement all activities by linking them to a broader direction of the field.

- **Capitalise on tested approaches in DRR and already available data**

Vertical and horizontal multi-sectoral cooperation is paramount for effectiveness and efficiency of DRR interventions, as it enables **scaling up of good practices, models and tools, as well as lessons learned**. Vertical and horizontal multi-sectoral cooperation also increases sharing of information, which is as important as creating new data, especially for local communities, since they are often disconnected from changes and progress happening at higher level. The project will build on tested approaches, lessons learned and use already existing tools and data (IT tools, risk methodologies, hydraulic analysis, already existing trainings, etc.) to the highest extent possible. In view of the complex governance structure for DRR in BiH and mechanism of coordination, information sharing and exchange of experiences are critical steps in enhancing DRM capacities that were not fully utilized to date. In particular, project will scale-up innovative tool - Disaster Risk Analysis System (DRAS) developed by UNDP ([link](#)). DRAS is enabling freely accessible hazard data to citizens to increase disaster risk awareness as well as spatial risk assessments combining hazard, land use and vulnerability data for decision makers. These risk assessments are critical for disaster risk reduction and climate change programming to pursue sustainable development. At the moment DRAS is as a pilot available for Tuzla and Doboj.

1.5 UNDP support in DRR sector

UNDP in BiH has been progressively engaged in DRR activities since 2004, utilizing its global knowledge and expertise. During the period 2004 - 2005, UNDP implemented the Emergency Assistance to Flood Affected Areas Project, aiming to alleviate damages inflicted by so-called 'natural disasters'. Later on, in 2007, it launched and effectively realized the Capacity Building for National Disaster Risk Reduction Project, which supported the adoption of Law on Protection and Rescue of People and Material Goods in Case of Natural and Other Disasters in BiH and the establishment of the Coordination Body for risk management. In 2009 UNDP, through the Global Risk Identification Programme, and together with relevant entity institutions, initiated an intervention aiming to strengthen institutional capacity for assessing disaster risks. This work culminated in the completion of the BiH Risk Assessment in 2012.

The UN system played a key role in the implementation of the substantial flood recovery programme that followed the post floods needs assessment in May 2014. In June 2014 UNDP initiated the design of an early recovery intervention, which aimed to help normalization and stabilization of basic public services, supported rehabilitation of homes, mitigate post-crisis hazards and restore livelihoods. UNDP managed to support authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina in and was, due to its field presence, efficiency and knowledge entrusted with mobilizing, coordinating and effectively delivering financial resources for recovery. In partnership with the EU and other bilateral counterparts, a financial package of USD 80 million (primary financial contribution by the EU) was consolidated in an integrated recovery intervention for 2014-2015. Through this intervention, more than 4,500 homes, 130 public institutions (municipal buildings, schools, kindergartens, healthcare centres), 100 bridges and roads, 20 water and sanitation systems were rehabilitated, and more than 4,000 jobs retained or created.

The recovery efforts were followed up by important resilience projects implemented by UNDP and mainstreaming of DRR as a cross-cutting issue into relevant UNDP implemented development projects with all these projects linked through UNDP BiH DRR Action Plan. UNDP BiH DRR Action Plan includes following projects: Technology transfer for climate resilient flood management in Vrbas River Basin, Municipal Environmental and Economic Governance (MEG) Project, Local Integrated Development (LID) Programme, Landslides Risk Mitigation, Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative, Floods Recovery and Risk Mitigation, Disaster Reduction and Response Application for Municipalities.

This portfolio of activities proves that, government and international community trust UNDP's guidance towards disaster risk reduction, accept that there is a need to transfer UNDP's global knowledge to BiH, invest in prevention from all hazards that threaten BiH.

II. STRATEGY

2.1 Impact hypothesis/theory of change

Analysis of the problems and challenges identifies fundamental, underlying and immediate challenges that have a continuous spill-over effect and seriously aggravate negative impact. These are namely: lack of strategic capacity assessment and roadmap multi-sectoral cooperation and contemporary understanding of DRR, stretched capacities of civil protection, imperfect legal solutions and limited people-centred local level DRR interventions. The focus of this project is to address exactly these causes which BiH is facing and, together with project's partners, move DRR sector from "response and recovery" operating mode to improved and much more efficient "prevention and preparedness".

- ***Strategic overview, multi-sectoral cooperation, contemporary understanding of DRR and stretched capacities of civil protection***

The project will contribute to building a strong strategic environment and coordination, focusing only on **disaster response area** and introducing the notion that DRR cannot be solved by civil protection alone. Nevertheless, the project will have in mind the overall DRR strategy and coordination as final long-term result for DRR interventions in the country. Limiting the project to only one area of DRR is because behavioural changes, introduction of contemporary understanding of DRR and shifts in business as usual that this project will create, are timely and comprehensive tasks, for which a step-by step approach will enable sustainable acceptance of required changes. Considering existing capacities and baselines with most on-going interventions targeting civil protection, still seen as the main partner for DRR, it is understood that this is the most appropriate approach that will achieve two important results:

1. Strategically advanced response and civil protection area of DRR, and
2. Set foundation for development of same mechanisms for other DRR areas.

The very process of **creating strategic roadmap** will be of high importance, as it will be used to create high quality, multi-sectoral and sustainable coordination mechanisms. Strategic needs assessment and roadmap will be created by **working group** comprised of all relevant governmental institutions as well as various outside expertise as needed. Working group will be linked to existing DRR Platforms which will enable sustainability of the coordination mechanism and participative approach and its usage for implementation of strategic roadmap. Coordination is, in fact, one of the identified problems that various initiatives are not aligned with and are not creating optimal level of results that they could if they were coordinated.

All this will deliver strong and holistic first steps in answering fundamental need of creation of strategic framework and coordination for DRR in the country that are based on participatory and professional needs assessment and institutional framework. These first steps in creation of strategic direction and strong coordination will set foundation for strategic and coordination mechanisms for other areas of DRR through: i) methodological approach ii) participative designing of a strategy that will build coordination mechanisms to stay iii) final result listing with measurable actions, budget allocation, identification of responsible parties and timeframe for implementation iv) establishment of mechanisms for sustainability, monitoring and evaluation.

- ***Imperfect legal solutions***

To ensure sustainability of designed activities and address some of the identified imperfect legal solutions, the project will work on legislation changes that should follow and go hand in hand with strong strategic direction and coordination. The very foundations of the whole DRR system lie in legislative framework and all changes have to be embedded in it if true sustainability and desired effects are to be ensured. Participative and step-by-step approach and overall vision of legislative changes will be replicated in legislation revision actions to ensure obtainable and realistic results. The project will focus on already identified legal gaps, such as: citizens and specialized associations (mountain rescuers, diving clubs, etc.) engagement and databases, information exchange and management, unharmonized entity laws and lack of preventive function of laws. This will result in important improvements in concrete legislation as well as basis for further work in the area.

- **Local level DRR interventions**

By applying both top-down and bottom-up approach, the project will address the issue of neglecting the local level, contribute to coherence of vertical and horizontal links and enable citizens' engagement (including the most vulnerable groups) in DRR actions.

Municipalities are the closest ones to the citizens and the intervention will seek to produce behavioural changes in general public, while at the same time follow the structure of top-down interventions with creating coordination and strategic basis on the local level. This will increase access to freely available scientific hazard data to citizens to support disaster risk awareness. The project will use this data to bring spatial risk assessments combining multi-hazard scientific information, land use and vulnerability data for decision makers at local level. Concrete solutions will be provided for inclusion of data on vulnerabilities in preparedness and contingency planning for disaster response purposes. These risk assessments are critical for disaster risk reduction and climate change programming to pursue sustainable development and will be used for updating of existing local development strategies to integrate DRR through coordination mechanisms at local level, thus additionally contributing to linking DRR to overall development actions. To translate strategic direction and coordination mechanism into practice, the project will deliver concrete actions identified in strategic direction that will develop identified response, prevention and recovery capacities.

Some actions are usually focused on state and entity and some on local level, but all should have adequate roles and participate in all actions with strong emphasis on information sharing, knowledge transfers (including international knowledge) and exchange of experiences. The project will ensure this and support building disaster risk management capacities of state and entities as well as strengthen capacities of municipalities with direct access to citizens at greatest risk.

The overall project results will contribute to effectiveness, avoid duplication of efforts and stretching capacities of the partners in future by building foundation, strategy and coordination to further drive the DRR agenda in BiH.

The overall political interests and different view over mandates of institutions are always lingering as a risk that is preventing a full and quality coordination. This is something that comes with DRR sector in BiH and interventions must be designed in a way to consider the complex country structure and context. The potential disagreements over existing capacities, as well as strategic and legal solutions will require detailed, objective and knowledgeable factual situation assessment to be able to find good quality solutions. Therefore, the project will invest in sound professional analysis and objectivity by bringing international knowledge (such as from Italy's DRR experts) that are facing similar hazards and disaster risk and have proven track record of success in the area.

UNDP is excellently positioned to lead these important processes. By recognizing great response and recovery success led by UNDP during and after the 2014 floods, BiH governments at all levels and international community trust UNDP's guidance towards disaster risk reduction and accept that there is a need to transfer UNDP's global knowledge into BiH. All past and on-going UNDP interventions will be fully utilized and leaned on through established in-house coordination mechanisms for local development and disaster risk reduction.

2.2 Relevance to international and national policies/strategies and frameworks

This intervention is clearly corresponding to important international strategies and major improvements in the area, namely the **post-2015 development agenda** that recognized closely related aspects of climate change and disaster risk reduction to sustainable development. These include the Sendai Framework, with its global targets and priority actions for DRR for 2015-2030; the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as part of the Post-2015 Agenda; the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the World Humanitarian Summit.

“The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030” adopted in March 2015 in Japan urges states to invest in risk-informed development choices, taking into account natural hazards and extreme weather events as a result of climate change. The Sendai Framework linked to the post-2015 development debate provides a unique opportunity to enhance the engagement of all relevant stakeholders and their understanding of prevention as well as the linkages between sustainable development and disaster risk reduction.

„Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development“ recognizes and reaffirms the urgent need to reduce the risk of disasters. There are several ways that disaster risk reduction is recognized and advanced in document and a key part of the success of the 2030 Agenda will, in part, be measured by progress in implementation of disaster risk reduction. Although DRR is cross cutting through all SDGs, the **SDG 11 Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable** is explicitly related to DRR.

The Paris Agreement on Climate Change was adopted at the UN Climate Change Conference that took place in November/December 2015. The focus in Articles 7 and 8 of the Paris Agreement, which also mentions the Sendai Framework in its preamble, is on **strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change. Its language resonates with the goals of the Sendai Framework to reduce both risk and disaster losses**²⁵

Strategy for DRR in BiH does not exist, however, its development and needs are recognized through **Strategic plans of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Security**. Nevertheless, the project is in line with efforts of relevant governmental partners at state and entity levels, including the **Reform Agenda 2015-2018, implementation of laws and recommendations of the BiH Council of Ministers, such as recommendations of DRR Platforms**. After May 2014, the **Action Plan for Flood Prevention and Water management in BiH 2014-2017**²⁶ was adopted and this project is of relevance to its implementation. The project is addressing needs assessments and lessons learned conferences on DRR that followed May 2014 Floods.

This project is in line with the **EU Commission Action Plan on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030**²⁷ and the **EU accession agenda**, namely Chapter 27 on Environment that is tackling issues of civil protection. The project will also support the accession process of the country into the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.

The intervention is contributing to **UNDAF**²⁸ **outcome 3 “By 2019, there is effective management of war remnants and strengthened prevention and responsiveness for man-made and natural disasters”** and **Country Programme Document Output 2 “Legal and policy frameworks in place supporting implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures, including gender perspective”**.

²⁵ Source: Margareta Wahlström, 2015. <https://www.unisdr.org/archive/47142>.

²⁶ http://mvteo.gov.ba/vijesti/saopstenja/BiH_Akcioni_Plan_za_zastitu_od_poplava_i_upravljanje_rijekama_2014-2017_BH.pdf

²⁷ EU Commission Action Plan on the Sendai Framework <http://bit.ly/2jZ4HZm>.

²⁸ The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is a programme document between a government and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) that describes the collective actions and strategies of the United Nations to the achievement of national development. The UNDAF shows where the United Nations can contribute most effectively to the achievement of national development priorities.

2.3 Hierarchy of objectives

The overall project output is defined through the Country Programme Document **Output 2 “Legal and policy frameworks in place supporting implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures, including gender perspective”**.

This will be achieved through 3 results/activities, namely:

Result/Activity 1: In partnership with all relevant government counterparts, develop disaster response strategic capacity assessment and roadmap.

Result/Activity 2: Improve entity civil protection legislative framework.

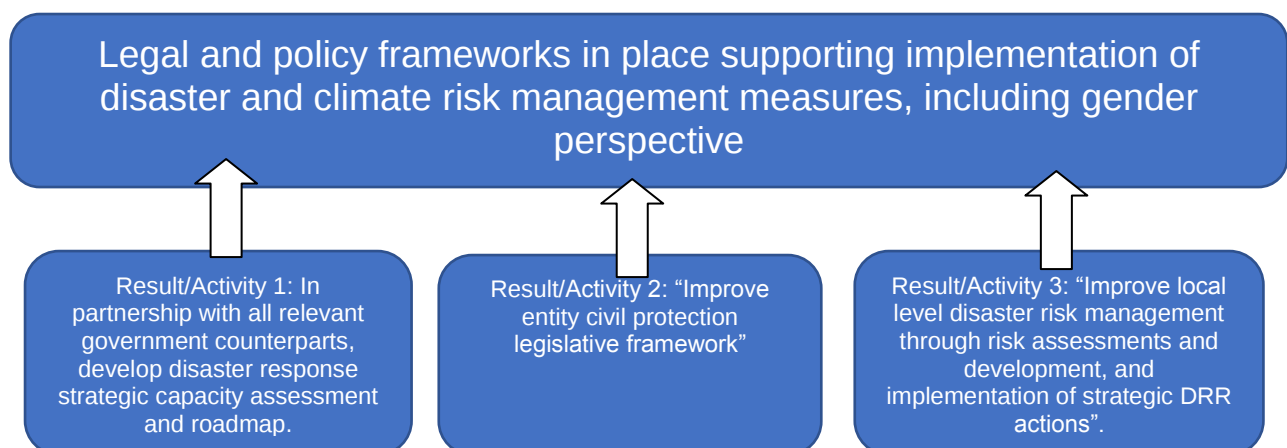
Result/Activity 3: Improve local level disaster risk management through risk assessments and the development and implementation of strategic DRR actions

The project will tackle the underlying causes of identified challenges, in particular:

- lack of comprehensive and detailed strategic capacity assessment and roadmap;
- poor coordination;
- lack of needs assessment and direction for all governmental levels with clearly defined roles;
- focus on business as usual;
- focus on higher-level institutions and civil protection that cannot solve DRR issues alone; and
- lack of institutional and public awareness on how we create disasters with poor development choices.

This will lead to changes in immediate causes to the problem by improving poor DRR legislative solutions, quality of relevant documents and law implementation and enforcement. These changes will enable much better coordination in, currently unconnected and unintegrated, DRR system and thus prevent duplication of efforts and gaps and poor disaster response. Also, prevention and recovery capacities will be improved and low DRR awareness and knowledge of citizens will be addressed through local level initiative.

Objective and activities



III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Generally, the results of this project are focusing on increasing disaster risk reduction capacities at all government levels in BiH and citizens with focus on vulnerable categories by putting in place legal and policy frameworks which will support implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures. This will be done in partnership with government counterparts at all levels, including but not limited to, Ministry of Security of BiH, Civil Protection Directorate/Administration of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), Civil Protection Directorate/Administration of Republika Srpska, Department of Public Safety of Brcko District, cantonal and municipal authorities and relevant agencies (including economic and planning departments and civil protection) and Civil Society Organizations, spatial planning authorities, water management agencies, hydro-meteorological institutions, geological institutions.

3.1 Detailed description of output, activities and expected results, project duration

The project's output is creation of legal and policy frameworks which will support implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures, including gender perspective. This will be achieved by improvement of disaster response and relevant legislation, building coordination mechanisms, linking DRR to local level development processes and investments in training, increasing of risk awareness and presentation of hazard information to broader public audience. The project will consider the specifics of the region and especially the specifics of local communities with regard to the type of natural hazard that may occur in specific area and people affected by them.

The project duration is planned for one year, while the output will be achieved through three main activities/results:

Result/Activity 1: In partnership with all relevant government counterparts, develop disaster response strategic capacity assessment and roadmap

Result/Activity 2: Improve entity civil protection legislative framework

Result/Activity 3: Improve local level disaster risk management through risk assessments and development, and implementation of strategic DRR actions

Result/Activity 1: In partnership with all relevant government counterparts, develop Disaster Response Strategic Capacity Assessment and Roadmap

Expected achievements from this activity are twofold. On the one hand, the activity will, for the first time in the country, invest in detailed and high-quality assessment of current disaster response capacities, identification of needs and gaps, and creation of strategic roadmap for increasing of disaster response capacities based on contemporary understanding of DRR. Importantly, this will be done through coordinated and participative approach, which will include governmental institutions but also other relevant interventions, as well as engage outside expertise as needed. On the other hand, this activity will create basis for strategic overview, multi-sectoral and sustainable coordination mechanisms and development for the other DRR areas through: i) setting up of a methodological approach ii) participative designing of strategy that will build coordination mechanisms to stay iii) final result listing with measurable actions, budget allocation, identification of responsible parties and timeframe for implementation iv) establishment of mechanisms for sustainability, monitoring and evaluation. These outputs should significantly reduce duplication of efforts and gaps caused by currently unintegrated and disharmonized DRR system.

Expected duration of the project activity 1 is ten (10) months and planned sub-activities are:

Creation of a working group which will include relevant stakeholders from governments at all levels and linked to existing DRR Platforms enabling sustainability of the coordination mechanism and participative approach. The group will be supported with international expertise and will be informed with all on-going and planned actions of international and local actors in DRR sector. This sub-activity is paramount for creation of strong multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms in DRR sector in general and will be recognized as such through development of its mandate and terms of references.

Development of a methodology for disaster response strategic capacity assessment and a roadmap.

Development of the methodology will be carefully planned based on lessons learned. It will utilize knowledge and experience of the working group and other relevant actors and will be cleared by all relevant stakeholders. Final result will serve as basis for overall DRR strategy and coordination. The assessment of the existing capacities will be done based on agreed methodology and will focus on human and technical capacity of response systems in the country, including governmental, CSOs, citizens' associations and volunteers. This will include all relevant levels, primarily entity levels, cantons and local communities, as well as role of the Army Forces of BiH and the Ministry of Security of BiH. The assessment will take into consideration on-going and planned investments in the area. The identification of needs and gaps will also be done in accordance with the agreed methodology and based on the results of the capacity assessment. An international DRR expert will help in defining necessary human and technical capacity in such a way to be in line with international experience, knowledge and best practices.

Development of a roadmap for strengthening disaster response capacities will be the final result of the previous sub-activities listing measurable actions, a budget, responsible parties and timeframe for implementation. The Roadmap will be agreed and approved by all relevant parties and in particular by the Ministry of Security of BiH, the Civil Protection Directorate/Administration of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), the Civil Protection Directorate/Administration of Republika Srpska, the Department of Public Safety of Brčko District.

Promotion of the roadmap and set up basis for its institutionalization and sustainability is a must for ensuring sustainability, functioning of the purpose of the road map as well as its replication to other DRR fields. Established working group will be foundation of mechanisms for sustainability, monitoring and evaluation of the road map. Promotion of the roadmap will be done through relevant media channels and existing DRR Platforms in order to contribute to its usage, purpose and sustainability.

Result/Activity 2: Improvement of entity civil protection legislative framework

Expected achievement within this result is the improved quality of relevant legislative environment in the area of disaster response. Concretely, it will address recognized and identified deficiencies of the system: citizens and specialized associations (mountain rescuers, diving clubs, etc.) engagement and databases, information exchange and management, unharmonized entity laws and lack of preventive function of laws. This will result in important improvements in DRR related legislation, as well as serve as basis for further work in the area. The activity will involve all relevant partners including senior policy-makers, lean on the working group established through activity 1 linked to existing DRR Platforms and make sure that final results are fully in line with relevant EU accession requirements.

Expected duration of Project activity 2 is twelve (12) months and planned sub-activities are:

Creation of entity working groups for legislative revision. This group will lean on the working group established through activity 1 (linked to existing DRR Platforms) and as needed adapt working group members to include legislative and executive stakeholders. It will be supported by international expertise (such as Italy's DRR experts) and will be informed with all on-going and planned actions in the DRR sector, especially in relation to EU integration processes.

Creation of work plan for legislation revision including areas of legislation to be revised. The established working groups will first identify exact legislation areas to be revised in line with most pressing needs identified and will develop a work plan. This will be supported by legal experts in the area of civil protection including international expertise (such as Italy's DRR experts).

Development of proposals for legislation revision will be a result of work of the established working groups, in accordance with agreed work plan. Project will ensure wide consultations and discussions on the emerging drafts, including through the Associations of Municipalities and Cities, municipalities, citizens' associations as well bring on board senior policy makers from whom its adoption will depend. Proposed proposals will ensure high-quality solutions addressing all gaps and links in the specific area and as well correspond to BiH context to ensure their adoption and subsequent implementation.

Adoption of proposed legislation revisions. Final proposals for legislation revision will be channeled through the Entity Civil protection administrations aligned with the Legislative Office of the Government of Federation of BiH and the Secretariat for Legislation of the Republika Srpska (in terms of compliance with the constitutions of the entities, compliance with legal regulations and methodological unity in legislation, compliance with the entity ministries of justice regarding criminal policy regulations, compliance with provisions relating to the organization of administrative bodies and compliance with entity ministries of finance in terms of financial resources required for the execution of legislation revisions). The project will support legislation adoption processes as well as Entity Civil protection administrations submission of legislation revisions proposal to the entity Governments for adoption.

Result/Activity 3: Improvement of local level disaster risk management

The work under this Result will be conducted in five **(5) local communities**. Selection of partner local communities will be conducted based on risk assessments, vulnerability and exposure to disasters, human and technical capacity, existence of land use data and cadasters, existence of local development strategies and having in mind political ambient in BiH and to the extent possible linked to UNDP local governance initiatives²⁹. Expected outputs from this activity are development of spatial, multi-hazard risk assessments integrating vulnerability in 5 local communities, scaling up and institutionalization of innovative tool - Disaster Risk Analysis System (DRAS)³⁰, integration of DRR into local development strategies and action plans, implementation of relevant DRR actions from local strategies and improvement of human capacities through floods and landslides management training.

The expected duration of this project activity is twelve (12) months and planned sub-activities are:

Establishing local level DRR connectivity cooperation modalities in 5 local communities, which will be done by developing inter-sectoral DRR platforms on local/city level. This activity will replicate and adopt to the extent possible already existing similar mechanisms in the region and will integrate best practices and lessons learned for multi-sectoral mechanisms for local resilience. Specifics and needs of municipalities will be taken into consideration to ensure sustainability, benefits and effectiveness of these mechanisms which will be reflected in their mandates and terms of references, strongly linking them to overall municipal/city administration and ensuring sustainability.

Collection of hazard data. Collection of hazard data will take into account the specifics of each local community regarding the type of disaster that may occur and will entail geographical, geological, hydrological and seismic data, land use data and other relevant hazard data. To this population and economic data including vulnerability, occurrence of disasters in the past and DRR human and technical capacity will be assembled. Activity will to the highest extent possible use already existing scientific data in the country. Although this activity will consider specific characteristic of each community, focus will be on floods and landslides with exploring possibilities to provide same quality data and results for wildfires and earthquakes. The activity will use already developed IT tool, Disaster Risk Analysis System (DRAS) software developed by UNDP for local level risk assessments and tested in municipalities of Doboï (RS) and Tuzla (FBiH). DRAS enables freely accessible hazard data to citizens to increase disaster risk awareness as well as spatial risk assessments combining hazard, land use and vulnerability data for decision makers.

Institutionalization of DRAS for 5 local communities and DRAS training. This sub-activity will ensure smooth introduction and strong foundation of DRAS with in local communities through established local level DRR Platforms. This will require development and adoption of standard operating procedures for its usage for each municipality, promotion of DRAS with general public and training for local administration. DRAS trainings shall be held by DRR experts who were involved in its development. Currently, the software is comprised of three modules: Module 1 is publicly available and provides data on the floods and

²⁹ In selecting partner local governments, direct complementarities with the Municipal Environmental and Economic Governance (MEG) Project will be considered, to utilise fruitful synergies and multiply development results in the DRR domain.

³⁰ DRAS ([link](#)) is enabling freely accessible hazard data to citizens to increase disaster risk awareness as well as spatial risk assessments combining hazard, land use and vulnerability data for decision makers. These risk assessments are critical for disaster risk reduction and climate change programming to pursue sustainable development. At the moment DRAS is as a pilot available for Tuzla and Doboï.

landslides hazards to the general public, thus raises public awareness for natural disasters. The module uses hazard maps and projects them to google maps so citizens can easily use them and zoom in locations of their interest. All data on water and precipitation levels are provided by relevant hydrometeorological institutes and water agencies. Purpose of DRAS Module 1 is to raise public awareness and knowledge about disaster hazards. Module 2 enables municipal official data on number and location of vulnerable population groups (elderly, sick persons, socially vulnerable groups, etc.) presented in spatial form, overlaid with the hazard and risk maps. Access to the DRAS Module 2 is enabled through usernames and passwords granted by UNDP Super Administrator. These credentials also determine the level of accessible information. For example, only social workers can access all data regarding the vulnerable population, while other local government users can see only location and category of vulnerable population. DRAS recognizes three categories of vulnerable population: response, recovery and both as well as 10 sub-categories (elderly, sick persons, socially vulnerable groups, etc.). These categories determine order and type of actions regarding vulnerable population in case of natural disaster. The data on vulnerable population is provided by the Centers of Social Work and their field workers. Mobile application for android and iOS is also developed as part of DRAS Module 2. This application is used by social field workers to collect data and locations of vulnerable people in the field. Module 2 can be used for prevention, preparedness and contingency planning for disaster response regarding vulnerable people. Module 3 enables calculating and spatial mapping and visualization of floods and landslides risk maps in accordance with relevant methodologies and EU Floods Directive. The risk calculation process is based on relevant data on hazards, terrain characteristics and land usage attributes. Access to the DRAS Module 3 is also enabled through usernames and passwords granted by UNDP Super Administrator. This module is accessible for local governments officials only. The module projects risk maps to google maps and enables governments officials to freely draw consideration polygons (area of interest) and to make risk assessment analysis for those consideration polygons. All data regarding land usage attributes and hazard maps can be easily updated when needed and DRAS will automatically calculate new values for floods and landslide risks. The software does not require software installation on a specific computer. Instead, the DRAS and its database is placed on server (cloud) provided by UNDP for the next two years. During this period UNDP will transfer ownership including maintenance and full usage of DRAS to relevant governmental institutions that will most likely be Entity Civil protection administrations and Brčko District with links to geodetic administrations in entities as holders of Infrastructure of Geospatial Data (IGDS) which is the most important spatial information system at entity level This is in line with relevant entity and Brčko District legislation requiring Entity Civil protection administrations to maintain database on civil protection capacities and disasters on their territories. Also, this will contribute to implementation of Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and the Council for Spatial Information Infrastructure (INSPIRE) and requirements that data on human activity within this space should be stored in one place and legal prerequisites that enable this.

Development or update of risk assessments in 5 local communities will be done based on hazard maps and using DRAS software, as previously explained. This will for the first time enable local communities to use spatial data, existing scientific information and analysis and include vulnerability information into risk assessments. All this will be in line with existing methodologies but consider necessary improvements in the field and EU accession requirements. Updated risk assessments will enable risk-based planning and risk-informed decision-making for local governments officials and will also be done in close cooperation with established DRR Platforms at local level enabling usage of the risk assessment across different sectors and not only civil protection.

Update or integration of DRR into local development strategies and action plans based on risk assessments. These updated risk assessments will enable clear integration of DRR into local development strategies and with previous engagement of DRR Platforms in sub-activities enable strong linking of DRR to development processes and not only response to disasters. By integrating DRR into local development strategies municipalities will create detailed and comprehensive strategic overview, needs assessment and directions for DRR in their communities with clearly defined roles.

Implementation of relevant DRR actions from local development strategies and action plans including floods and landslides management training. Risk assessments and development strategies with integrated DRR will provide for identification of relevant priority DRR actions. This sub-activity will implement some of the identified priorities in cooperation and through ensured co-financing of municipalities. This will include

(but not be limited to) engineering activities and capacity building through trainings, in particular already existing trainings such as floods and landslides management trainings. These trainings will enable participants to classify various landslides and floods phenomenon in accordance with the current standards, to understand the available floods and landslides risk assessment methodologies and to understand the floods and landslides risk mitigation techniques. Engineering works will be implemented if identified as priorities in development strategies.

3.2 Methodological approach

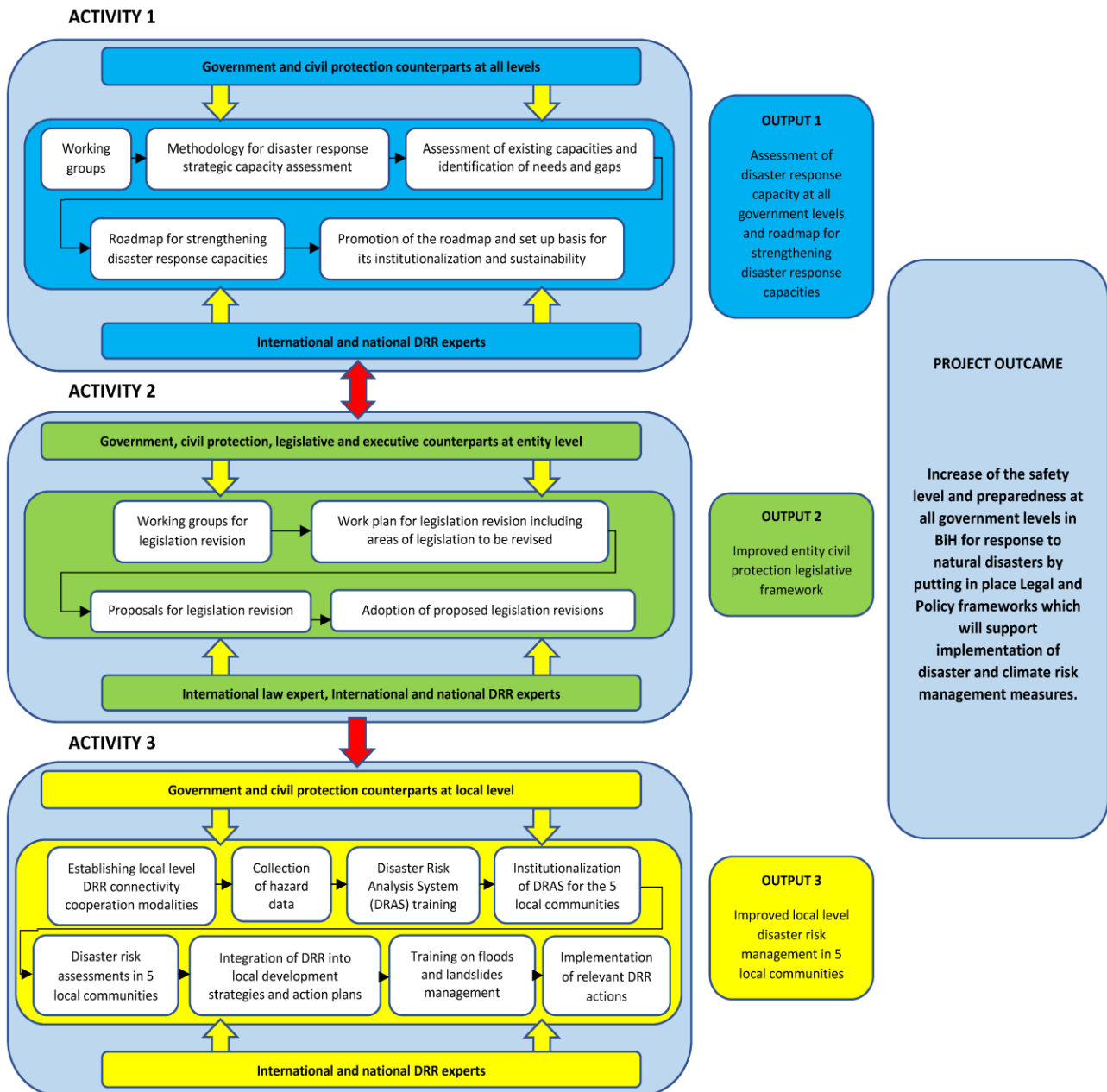
The project builds on identified problems and challenges and will address underlying issues that have a continuous negative spill-over effect. This determines the overall methodological approach of **creating behavioural changes** in strong linking relevant DRR processes through top-down and bottom-up approaches and strong strategic and multi-sectoral coordination. The intervention will be based on risk assessments, ensuring that solutions, results and impacts of the project correspond to identified risk needs and put special focus on vulnerable categories.

All actions will be done **with and in cooperation with all relevant counterparts and beneficiaries** to ensure their buy-in, ownership, usage of results and sustainability. The project activities will be implemented through created working groups that will include international and national DRR experts, government at all levels including legal and executive counterparts at all levels. In this way, the Project will work directly with all relevant counterparts and stakeholders to ensure sustainability. These working groups will develop methodology for disaster response capacity assessment and roadmap for strengthening disaster response capacities at all levels, create work plan for legislation revision, define areas of legislation to be revised, develop proposals for legislation revision and integrate DRR into local development strategies and action plans.

National and international experts engaged by UNDP, with executive counterparts at all levels, will conduct assessment of existing capacities, identification of needs and gaps, collection of hazard data, update risk assessments in 5 local communities, conduct trainings in local governments on Disaster Risk Analysis System (DRAS) and conduct trainings in local governments on floods and landslide management.

Some actions are usually focused on state and **entity and some on local level**, but all should have adequate roles and participate in all actions with strong emphasis on information sharing, knowledge transfers (including international knowledge) and exchange of experiences. The project will ensure this and support building disaster risk management capacities of state and entities as well as strengthen capacities of municipalities with direct access to citizens at greatest risk.

Project results will build strong foundation for strategic and coordination mechanisms for all areas of DRR and enable **scaling up of good practices, models and tools as well as lessons learned** and knowledge sharing.



3.3 Target groups, beneficiaries

Some results of the project will target higher-level governmental institutions, while others - specific local communities.

Activity 1 aims to develop disaster response strategic capacity assessment and roadmap for strengthening disaster response capacities. Key beneficiaries from activity 1 are **the Ministry of Security of BiH, civil service administrations and protection and rescue services at all government levels** (especially RS and FBiH), since the needs and gaps in existing capacities will be identified and roadmap for strengthening disaster response capacities will provide modalities to improve currently inadequate capacities.

Activity 2 aims to improve entity level civil protection legislative framework. Currently poor DRR legislative and quality of relevant documents lead to unconnected and unintegrated DRR system causing disharmonization and duplication of efforts and gaps. Key beneficiaries from activity 2 are civil protection administrations at entity level and civil protection and protection and rescue services at local governance level.

Activity 3 aims to improve local level disaster risk management in 5 local communities. This will be done through tailored trainings on floods and landslide management and Disaster Risk Analysis System (DRAS), update of risk assessments and integration of DRR into local development strategies and action plans. Key beneficiaries are local officials and representatives directly involved in disaster risk management and risk response and people living in areas prone to hazards. To determine exact locations and target population, the action uses available risk assessments in the country, ensuring that intervention corresponds to identified priorities contributing to its effectiveness with detailed selection criteria listed in point 3.4 of this document.

Disasters adversely affect **vulnerable categories of population** (including women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, poor people, migrants, etc.). In BiH this is often overlooked which is why there are no strong solutions that provide special focus on vulnerable categories in DRR processes in the country³¹. Effective DRR requires an understanding of how vulnerability is generated and how it can increase through non-resilient planning and development practices³² and will have specific focus through this intervention. For understanding different complexities and needs of different vulnerable categories, leading baselines will be vulnerability assessments done through **Human Development Report 2016 Risk-Proofing the Western Balkans: Empowering People to Prevent Disasters**.

Project will use established working groups and DRR Platforms to ensure all stakeholders are engaged throughout.

3.3 Geographical area of intervention

Project's Results/Activities 1 and 2 are:

Activity 1: Disaster response strategic capacity assessment at all government levels and roadmap for strengthening disaster risk capacities;

Activity 2: Improvement of entity civil protection legislative framework.

Through these 2 activities, the project will be working with stakeholders from the Ministry of Security of BiH, civil service administrations from both entities (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska), legal and executive counterparts from both entities and Brčko District. Therefore, the geographical area of intervention of activities 1 and 2, and thus the Project's area of intervention, is a country-wide coverage throughout **Bosnia and Herzegovina**. 5

³¹ Regional Human Development Report 2016: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/regional-human-development-report-2016-0>

³² http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/srex/SREX-Chap2_FINAL.pdf. UNDP-UNEP. 2015. Mainstreaming Environment and Climate for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development; Birkman, J. 2006. Measuring Vulnerability to Natural Hazards: Towards Disaster Resilient Societies, UNDP. 2014. Human Development Report 2014: Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience.

Project's **Activity 3** will refer to improvement of local disaster risk management in 5 local communities. Partner municipalities will be selected from a wider group of municipalities most affected by flooding and landslides, listed in **Floods and landslides risk assessment for the housing sector in BiH**³³, and shown in following tables.

	Municipalities affected by Floods or Landslides	Index risk
Flood risk assessment	Bijeljina	100
	Orašje	50
	Brod	34
	Šamac	27
	Laktaši	22
	Maglaj	22
	Doboj	20
	Sanski Most	19
	Prijedor	18
	Derвента	17
	Odžak	16
	Banja Luka	15
	Brčko district	12
	Goražde	10
	Bosanska Krupa	9
Landslide risk assessment	Tuzla	100
	Centar Sarajevo	78
	Novi Grad Sarajevo	56
	Kladanj	56
	Mostar	55
	Stari Grad Sarajevo	43
	Zenica	37
	Vogošća	35
	Kakanj	34
	Šipovo	26
	Banja Luka	25
	Novo Sarajevo	23
Combined Flood and Landslide risk for the housing sector in BiH	Doboj	100
	Center Sarajevo	96
	Bijeljina	94
	Tuzla	81
	Orašje	81
	Prijedor	80
	Šamac	80
	Stari Grad Sarajevo	77
	Brod	76
	Novi Grad Sarajevo	75
	Goražde	71
	Kalesja	70
	Derвента	69
	Novo Sarajevo	69
	Vogošća	68
	Maglaj	68
	Kladanj	67
	Srebrenik	67
	Sanski Most	67
	Banja Luka	63
	Vares	63
	Kakanj	62
	Odžak	62
	Mostar	60
	Šipovo	59
	Ljubuški	59
	Domaljevac-Šamac	59
	Mrkonjić Grad	58

The selection criteria will be:

- combined flood and landslide index risk for the housing sector;**
- availability of geographical, geological, hydrological and seismic data, land use data, population and economic data;**
- existence of local level development strategies;**
- linked to UNDP and/or Italian local governance initiatives³⁴; and**
- DRR human and technical capacity.**

Adjustment criteria may also be applied, to ensure adequate representation of local communities from both entities and Brčko District.

3.4 Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

The total budget for the Project amounts to 300,000.00 EUR and comprises the costs for project activities, fixed costs and costs of resources necessary for implementation of activities. Most of the Project's activities and sub-activities will be delivered by country UNDP staff and locally contracted experts, while international experts will be contracted for transfer of knowledge in following activities: i) identification of needs and roadmap for strengthening disaster response capacities – international DRR expert; ii) development of proposals for legislation revision – international legal expert. Required resources are shown in following table.

³³ <http://bit.ly/2k3FL7c>.

³⁴ In selecting partner local governments, direct complementarities with the Municipal Environmental and Economic Governance (MEG) Project will be considered, to utilise fruitful synergies and multiply development results in the DRR domain.

ACTIVITY AND INPUT	RESOURCES IN EUR
1. Development of disaster response strategic capacity assessment and roadmap for strengthening disaster response capacities all governance levels	45,000.00
2. Improvement of entity civil protection legislative framework	50,000.00
3. Improvement of local level disaster risk management (5 municipalities)	182,777.78
4. General Management Support (8%)	22,222.22
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	300,000.00

A detailed project budget is in chapter *VII Multi-Year Work Plan* of the Project Document.

Project Phase 2

The project as described here also provides basis for its second phase, especially through results of Activity 1 “Disaster response strategic capacity assessment at all government levels and roadmap for strengthening disaster risk capacities”. Namely, based on findings of this project component, a phase 2 of the project could envisage the purchase of equipment for Civil Protection Units in BiH and with funds secured through soft loan by the Italian Government. UNDP CO BiH could act as Implementing Agency for BiH authorities by managing of these funds.

3.5 Partnerships (stakeholder’s analysis)

The project will form working groups with relevant counterparts at all government levels. This will ensure that all challenges are addressed timely and proposed solutions are harmonized at local, entity and state government levels. Main Project’s partner will be the Ministry of Security of BiH, Civil Protection Directorate/Administration of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), Civil Protection Directorate/Administration of Republika Srpska, Department of Public Safety of Brčko District, cantonal and municipal authorities and relevant agencies (including economic and planning departments and civil protection) and Civil Society Organizations, spatial planning authorities, water management agencies, hydro-meteorological institutions, geological institutions.

Stakeholder	Assumptions	Expected results
Ministry of Security of BiH	Project partner on activities 1 and 2. Development challenges which include Ministry of Security of BiH are: • Development of methodology for disaster response strategic capacity assessment; • Conduct assessment of existing capacities and identification of needs and gaps; • Development of a roadmap for strengthening disaster response capacities; • promotion of the roadmap and set up basis for its institutionalization and sustainability.	Assessment of disaster response strategic capacity at all government levels and roadmap for strengthening disaster response capacities.
Civil protection administrations at entity level	Project partner on activities 1 and 2. Development challenges which include entity civil protection administrations are: • Creation of work plan for legislation revision including areas of legislation to be revised; • Development of proposals for legislation revision; • Adoption of proposed legislation revisions. Entity civil protection administrations will have key role in aligning proposed legislation revisions with other legislatures and legal regulations at entity level. Their legal departments will submit legislation revisions proposal to the entity Governments for adoption.	Improvement of entity civil protection legislative framework.

Stakeholder	Assumptions	Expected results
Local Governments, (Mayor, LG council, Civil protection services)	Core Project partners and beneficiaries since they will be involved in all Project's activities. Local disaster response services are first to be engaged if disaster occur, so their suggestions will be of high value for improvement of civil protection legislative framework at entity level. Development challenges at local government level are: • Improvement of human capacities and skills to provide quality service on DRR and emergency preparedness, with special focus to vulnerable population; • development or update of risk assessments; • integration of DRR into local development strategies and action plans; • Implementation of relevant DRR actions form local development strategies and action plans.	Improvement of local level disaster risk management.
Citizens	Citizens have the role of beneficiaries at the local level. They are directly interested in disaster risk assessments and improvements of civil protection capacity.	Increased level of public awareness about disaster risks in their local communities.
Media	Media will announce information about Project's activities and advocate achieved outputs and results.	Promotion of the Project to widen public audience.

3.6 Transversal themes

Gender equality

The Project will ensure that women and men are equally included in all its activities and working groups. Moreover, women's opinion will be proactively addressed throughout the Project activities with an objective to ensure that women are equally empowered to participate in disaster risk management structures. This project puts strong emphasis on vulnerable categories including women, that are in BiH often overlooked when dealing with disasters. Intervention will consider how to transform women from victims to disasters into agents of change. For understanding complexities and needs of different vulnerable categories, leading baselines will be vulnerability assessments done through **Human Development Report 2016 Risk-Proofing the Western Balkans: Empowering People to Prevent Disasters**.

Human rights

Although the Project does not directly deal with human rights-related matters, there are clear and critical issues in human rights when considering disaster management included the following: non-discrimination (of gender, age, ethnicity etc.), equality, legal protection, right to security, access to health services, shelter and housing, clean water, education, compensation, etc. Through this project Right to Development – communities living in disaster-prone areas have the right to protect their development efforts and achieve sustainable development – will be tackled as sustainable development needs to be risk informed. To this, project put strong emphasis on vulnerable categories of population through risk assessments, contingency and development planning. The Project will ensure that all nationalities, races, religions and political opinions are treated in the same way and have the same status while providing information, decisions and implementing DRR actions. Project has strong focus on inclusion of people especially through its local level interventions and DRAS software that enable communities to include vulnerable categories in DRR.

3.7 Synergies with other on-going or planned interventions

As one of the aims of the project is to resolve issue of uncoordinated activities, strong focus will be put on synergies and cooperation other on-going and planned interventions. The project will therefore be closely interlinked with all relevant on-going and planned DRR related projects and will in fact provide platform for their coordination to secure aligned and greater results, efficiency, avoid duplication of efforts and create strategic direction. All activities will fill the gaps of on-going and planned interventions and use or lean on existing funds and/or methodologies and same approaches already developed by these interventions.

This includes following projects and initiatives:

1. EU IPA 2 Support to Civil Protection grant applicants to start in 2017³⁵;
2. EU IPA 2 MULTI-COUNTRY EU-World Bank/GFDRR Western Balkans Disaster Risk Management Programme;
3. UNDP BiH DRR Action Plan that connects all DRR related projects including ones that are addressing DRR as transversal theme. There projects are: *Technology transfer for climate resilient flood management in Vrbas River Basin, Municipal Environmental and Economic Governance (MEG) Project, Local Integrated Development (LID) Programme, Landslides Risk Mitigation, Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative, Floods Recovery and Risk Mitigation, Disaster Reduction and Response Application for Municipalities.*
4. Relevant NATO, OSCE and other initiatives

3.8 Risks and Assumptions

The following table provides a detailed overview of the risks for the Project and measures for mitigation and indication on how the risks will be managed.

General Risks	Probability	Impact / Type	Project response
Unconsolidated state and political stalemate Party-political power relation is an obstacle, both to envisaged decentralisation agenda and to the broader democratic transformation of local governments.	High to medium	Medium / Political (Delays or inability to introduce regulatory and performance improvement changes)	The Project will work with politicians at all government levels, including both legislative and executive branches, to raise their understanding and strengthen the quality of decision-making. Ensuring transparent and participatory processes is another angle from which to mitigate the risk.
Legislative inertia Getting new legislation adopted is difficult in BiH, particularly when it challenges the current balance of power and money between levels of government, politicians and parties.	Medium	High / Political (Delays or inability to introduce regulatory changes)	The Project will support legislative processes by closely engaging operational staff, widely consulting all relevant stakeholders to secure public scrutiny, and advocating among policy-makers on the importance and implications of the proposed legislation revisions.

³⁵ UNDP conducted detailed analysis of EU IPA 2 Support to Civil Protection Project design and in cooperation with relevant counterpart ensures no duplication of efforts nor overlaps but close linking and cooperation with this important EU initiative. The EU IPA 2 Support to Civil Protection focuses on establishment of functional link between EU Civil Protection Mechanism and BiH CP authorities at all levels, relevant EU CP trainings and enhancing of capacities of CP capacities of municipalities that this project's efforts in DRR sector will build and link on.

General Risks	Probability	Impact / Type	Project response
Reluctance of municipalities to introduce transparent, effective and measurable operational frameworks These frameworks would allow for thorough assessment of their performance. Local governments generally attempt to preserve social peace and higher employment rate.	Medium to low	Medium/ Behavioural (Obstacles to any fundamental reform of DRR management)	Mitigation measures include involving municipality leadership right from the outset and clearly defining benefits from the proposed activities.
Force Majeure (e.g. disasters) impacts the Project The 2014 floods demonstrated that in the event of disaster, local financial, administrative and human resources tend to be fully engaged in recovery efforts, putting development investments and activities on hold.	Low	High / Environment (Delays in the implementation)	The Project will have a flexible approach, including reprogramming of activities to respond to the emerging needs.

3.9 Knowledge management

Knowledge management and sharing is becoming increasingly important to ensure that good practices and decision-making are based on sound evidence. In that sense, the project will embrace a set of tools ensuring knowledge management and sharing and awareness raising on the subject matter; contributing to mind-set change of local administration and decision-makers specifically with regard to disaster risk management, and promoting exchange and dialogue among a wide set of stakeholders (specialists, ICT organisations, local governments, academia and think-tanks, domestic and international networks, etc.).

Specifically, the following knowledge sharing tools will be utilized by the project:

- Tailored and interactive media promotion (utilizing electronic and social media);
- Facilitation of cooperation between knowledge holders in the subject matter through established working groups;
- Capacity development and on-the-job coaching for local governments;
- Facilitation of information and knowledge-sharing within the Disaster Risk Reduction Platforms in BiH, engaging all relevant institutions and socio-economic stakeholders;
- Best-practice sharing and knowledge diffusion through both entity Associations of Municipalities and Cities;
- Through cooperation of different municipalities, the project will ensure knowledge and experience sharing.
- Sharing of experiences and results through social media.

Project's specific knowledge products are:

1. Trainings on floods and landslide risk management; and
2. Disaster Risk Analysis System (DRAS) software.

These products will improve knowledge and human capacities of local governments and thus improve DRR management at local level.

3.10 Use of existing country systems, mechanisms and frameworks

The Project will be implemented in close cooperation with all relevant stakeholders and wherever possible use already existing systems and mechanisms with aims to put in place legal and policy frameworks at all governance levels, which will support implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures, including gender perspective. Thus, project will strongly lean on existing DRR Platforms, methodologies and lessons learned.

The Project will be fully embedded within the local governance system and as such, will directly support its structures, functions and strategic commitments regarding disaster risk management.

3.11 Sustainability and Scaling Up

Project will be implemented with building strong sustainability mechanisms for its results. All products, needs assessments, action plans and coordination will be strongly embedded with local stakeholders and existing mechanisms to ensure usage and follow up.

The scaling up of project activities is obvious and some of them (i.e. DRAS) are in fact being scaled up. All activities are providing basis for them to be transferred through other areas of DRR and local level interventions to be easily translated to other local communities. This bottom-up approach demonstrated through various development initiatives in BiH to be very productive in scaling up good practices and changes towards higher levels of government, while ensuring legally prescribed mandates are respected.

The project as described here also provides basis for its second phase, especially through results of Activity 1 “Disaster response strategic capacity assessment at all government levels and roadmap for strengthening disaster risk capacities” as described in section 3.4 Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results.

4 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

4.1 Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The Project will deploy numerous measures in order to achieve cost effectiveness. In terms of procurement, outsourcing of services will be based on a transparent and competitive process, as well as on the value-for-money principle.

The Project will seek to achieve economy of scale in investments by combining, where possible, financial resources with other on-going interventions in target localities (such as for example, the Municipal Environmental and Economic Governance (MEG) Project³⁶), or funds of other complementary activities.

Moreover, all training and capacity development assistance will be delivered by clustering stakeholders, so as to ensure economy of scale. The Project will seek to utilize in-kind contribution from partners in the form of hosting venue, hospitality and transport costs for events and training, as well as providing human and data information and contribution to updating or integrating of DRR into local development strategies and action plans based on risk assessments. For further cost efficiency, the Project will make use of existing relevant training programmes, thus reduce cost for training programme design³⁷.

4.2 Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Monitoring

The Project will be monitored and evaluated in line with UNDP corporate standards. Project monitoring will be characterised by a gender-sensitive approach. The main tools for organising the Project monitoring system encompass:

- The gender-sensitive Results Framework and its indicators as described in section V of the Project document;
- The Project risk analysis.

Evaluations

The Project will be subject to a **mid-term participatory review** engaging all relevant stakeholders and Project beneficiaries, so as to assess progress, achievements, relevance of the intervention and its approaches and if needed, identify suggestions for adjustments to the Project to be considered by the Project Board. In addition, UNDP will undertake a **mid-term internal quality assurance**, as per standard UNDP corporate project quality assurance system, while the results and its recommendations will be presented to the Project Board.

UNDP will conduct a **closing quality assurance**, as per UNDP corporate project quality assurance requirements, while the results and recommendations will be presented to the Project Board.

Reporting

UNDP will consolidate narrative reports, as well as detailed financial reports as per the requirements of the Italian Development Cooperation. Those reports will include:

- **Brief Quarterly Progress Reports** submitted to the Italian Development Cooperation Regional HQ in Tirana, Albania, and the representative office in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina;

³⁶ The project links to UNDP BiH DRR Action Plan that connects all DRR related projects including ones that are addressing DRR as transversal theme. There projects are Technology transfer for climate resilient flood management in Vrbas River Basin, Municipal Environmental and Economic Governance (MEG) Project, Local Integrated Development (LID) Programme, Landslides risk mitigation, Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative, Floods Recovery and Risk Mitigation, Disaster Reduction and Response Application for Municipalities. These projects provide tailored capacity building on disaster risk reduction and ensure mainstreaming of the disaster risk reduction aspect in the development efforts where applicable.

³⁷ The project will use DRR local level intervention package developed through UNDP projects. Namely, this includes creation of local-level DRR Platforms, IT tool - Disaster Risk Analysis System (DRAS) and trainings on DRM and landslides management.

- **Final Project Narrative Report** submitted to the Italian Development Cooperation Regional HQ in Tirana, Albania, and the representative office in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- **Final Project Financial Report** submitted to the Italian Development Cooperation Regional HQ in Tirana, Albania, and the representative office in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina;

4.3 Visibility and communication

The Project will develop and follow a structured Communication and Visibility Plan during its initiation phase. The Plan will be guided by and respond to Italian Development Cooperation and Italian Government branding policies and requirements, in full recognition of their support and contribution.

Visibility, media-presence and public information sharing of project activities and achievements will be ensured on a regular basis by the UNDP through: i) press events related to formal ceremonies or highlight project results in the field, where representation of the Italian Development Cooperation will be sought ii) website posts; iii) social media posts; iv) display boards on investment site stating the contribution of the Italian Development Cooperation to the project results; v) promotional and information materials; vi) photo and video stories supported by the Italian Development Cooperation.

Through implementation of the Communication and Visibility Plan, the project intends to raise awareness on project activities, encourage further interaction with stakeholders in Bosnia and Herzegovina and disseminate knowledge and information. Key visibility outputs are linked to “routine” project activities along the implementation, including:

- National or local level events to launch the project and/or its thematic components
- Capacity building workshops
- Public events in the project areas involving beneficiaries and main stakeholders
- Dissemination of results of various assessments undertaken or interim results achieved in the framework of the implementation
- Utilization of social media to disseminate information on project results.
- Establishing relations with media to follow and report on project results

Information and press-statements will be in line with the Communication and Visibility Plan and visual identity requirements of the Italian Development Cooperation as the primary donor of the project. The visual identity of the Italian Development Cooperation will be visibly displayed on all locations, events and materials.

5 RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework: - United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) outcome 3. By 2019, there is effective management of war remnants and strengthened prevention and responsiveness for man-made and natural disasters. - Country Programme Output 2. Legal and policy frameworks in place supporting implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures, including gender perspective.								
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Indicator: Number of policies, strategies and laws that incorporate disaster risk reduction (DRR); DRR concepts at all government levels. Baseline: 2 parallel entity non-coordinated plans for DRR (2013) Target: 3 developed plans responding to DRR (2016); centrally coordinated platform (2017). Source, frequency: Programme reports (monthly); policies or other measures adopted by local governments (quarterly).								
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict, and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change;								
Project title and Atlas Project Number: Interlinking Disaster Risk Management in Bosnia and Herzegovina								
EXPECTED OUTPUT	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)			DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 2017	Year 2018	FINAL	
Output Legal and policy frameworks in place supporting implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures, including gender perspective	1.1 Total number of disaster risk reduction and/or integrated disaster risk reduction and adaptation plans, and dedicated institutional frameworks and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms, are in place	CPD IRRF	0	2017	0	1	1	Programme reports (monthly); policies or other measures adopted by local governments
	1.2 Number of entity DRR related laws amended	UNDP	0	2017	0	2	2	Programme reports (monthly); policies or other measures adopted by local governments
	1.3 A countrywide multi-sectorial platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning, incl. women's leadership and gender equality in building resilience.	UNDAF	1	2013	1	1	1	Programme reports (monthly); policies or other measures adopted by local governments

	<i>1.4 Number of disaster-prone local communities using innovative IT solutions for DRR.</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Programme reports (monthly); policies or other measures adopted by local governments</i>
	<i>1.5 Number of disaster-prone local communities with policy and implementation measures in place.</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Programme reports (monthly); policies or other measures adopted by local governments</i>
	<i>1.6 Number of preparedness plans that cover response and recovery</i>	<i>IRRF</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>Programme reports (monthly); policies or other measures adopted by local governments</i>
	<i>1.7 Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at municipal level and regular training drills are held to test and develop disaster response program</i>	<i>UNDAF</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Programme reports (monthly); policies or other measures adopted by local governments</i>

6 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	NA	NA
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log (Annex 2) is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	NA	NA
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At beginning and end of project	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	NA	NA
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Project end	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	Six months after project initiation	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	NA	NA

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		NA	NA
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Quarterly	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	NA	NA

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Mid-term participatory review	NA	Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict, and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change;	UNDAF outcome 3 and CPD Output 2	December 2017	All relevant stakeholders and Project beneficiaries	NA

7 MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

All anticipated programmatic and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, need to be identified, estimated and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output(s). This includes activities that directly support the project, such as communication, human resources, procurement, finance, audit, policy advisory, quality assurance, reporting, management, etc. All services which are directly related to the project need to be disclosed transparently in the project document.

EXPECTED OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	PLANNED SUB-ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
			2017	2018		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount EUR
OUTPUT: Legal and policy frameworks in place supporting implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures, including gender perspective	Activity 1 In partnership with all relevant government counterparts, develop disaster response strategic capacity assessment and roadmap.	1.1 Creation of working group	31,500.00	13,500.00	UNDP	ITD	71200 International Consultants	16,900.00
		1.2 Development of methodology for disaster response strategic capacity assessment and roadmap			UNDP	ITD	71400 Contractual Services - Individuals	8,000.00
		1.3 Conduct assessment of existing capacities			UNDP	ITD	71600 Travel	5,000.00
		1.4 Conduct identification of needs and gaps			UNDP	ITD	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	12,000.00
		1.5 Development of a roadmap for strengthening disaster response capacities			UNDP	ITD	73100 Rental & Maintenance-Premises	500.00
		1.6 Conduct promotion of the roadmap and set up basis for its institutionalization and sustainability (e.i. DRR Platforms)			UNDP	ITD	74200 Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2,100.00
					UNDP	ITD	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses	500.00
		Sub-Total for Activity 1						
	Activity 2 Improve entity civil protection	2.1 Creation of entity working groups for legislation revision	35,000.00	15,000.00	UNDP	ITD	61100 Salary Costs - NP Staff	7,000.00

	legislative framework	2.2 Creation of work plan for legislation revision including areas of legislation to be revised			UNDP	ITD	71400 Contractual Services - Individual	11,900.00
		2.3 Development of proposals for legislation revision			UNDP	ITD	71200 International Consultants	15,000.00
		2.3 Adoption of proposed legislation revisions			UNDP	ITD	71600 Travel	5,000.00
					UNDP	ITD	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	8,000.00
					UNDP	ITD	73100 Rental & Maintenance-Premises	500.00
					UNDP	ITD	74200 Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	1,600.00
					UNDP	ITD	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses	1,000.00
		Sub-Total for Activity 2						
	3.2. Collection of hazard data	109,666.67	73,111.11	UNDP	ITD	71200 International Consultants	15,000.00	
	3.3. Institutionalization of DRAS for the 5 local communities and DRAS training			UNDP	ITD	71300 Local Consultants	6,000.00	
	3.4 Development or update of risk assessments in 5 local communities			UNDP	ITD	71400 Contractual Services - Individual	55,630.00	
	3.5 Update or integration of DRR into local development strategies and action plans based on risk assessments			UNDP	ITD	71600 Travel	6,000.00	
	3.6 Implementation of relevant DRR actions form local development strategies and action plans including floods and landslides management training			UNDP	ITD	72100 Contractual Services-Companies	92,901.48	

					UNDP	ITD	72500 Supplies	1,000.00
					UNDP	ITD	73100 Rental & Maintenance-Premises	2,246.30
					UNDP	ITD	74200 Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	3,000.00
					UNDP	ITD	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses	1,000.00
	Sub-Total for Activity 3							182,777.78
	Evaluation (as relevant)	EVALUATION						
	General Management Support							22,222.22
	TOTAL							300,000.00
	In-Kind contribution							166,000

8 GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

8.1. Project duration

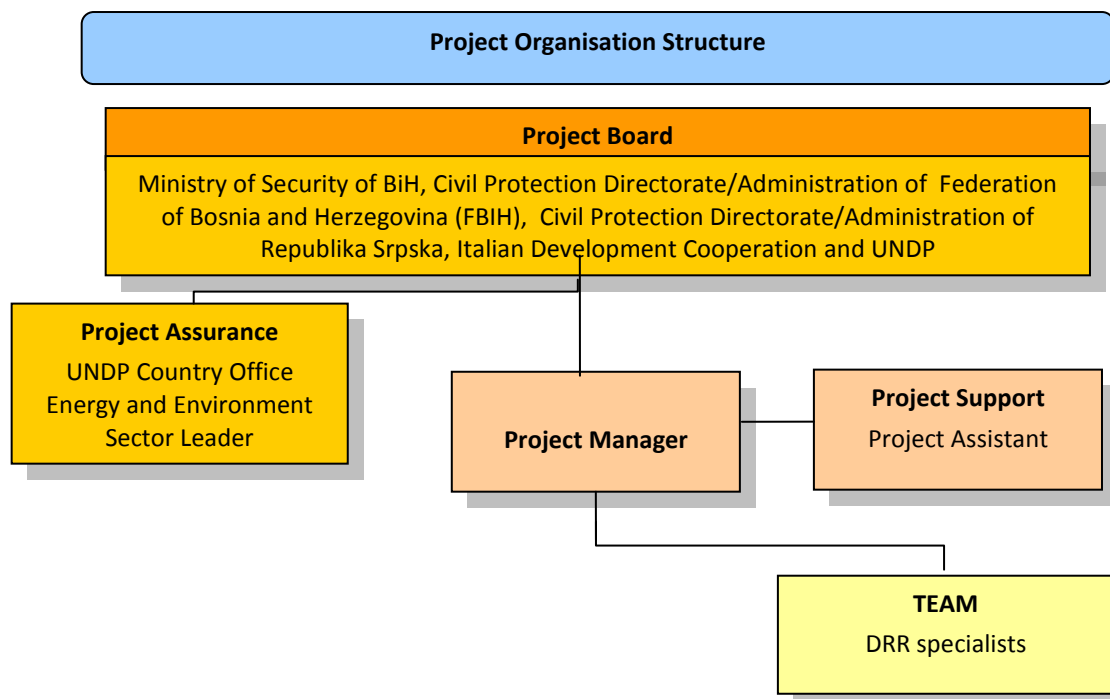
The total Project duration will be one year (12 months).

8.2. Project management

The project will be implemented following UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of *B&H* (SBAA of 7 December 1995). The **Implementing Partner** for this project is *UNDP*. The Implementing Partner is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources. UNDP will ensure that all partners and subcontractors will be selected based on open and transparent selection processes, ensuring: i) a clear link between implementation and policy components, ii) cost-effectiveness, iii) the sustainability of capacity building measures.

8.3. Project organizational structure

The **Project Board** is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager. The Project Board is comprised of the following institutions: Ministry of Security of BiH, Civil Protection Directorate/Administration of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), Civil Protection Directorate/Administration of Republika Srpska, Italian Development Cooperation and UNDP.



The **UNDP** will be accountable for effective and impartial fiduciary management and financial reporting. It will receive donor contributions, disburse funds as per defined activities and consolidate periodic financial reports and final financial report. It will also be accountable for coordination of programmatic activities, including coordination and compiling the annual work plan and narrative reports, monitoring of targets, calling and reporting on Project Board meetings, facilitating evaluations, and reporting back to the Project Board.

The **Project Manager** will run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager function will end when the final project terminal evaluation report and other documentation required by the Italian Development Cooperation and UNDP, has been completed and submitted to UNDP (including operational closure of the project). The **Project Assurance** role will be provided by *UNDP Country office Energy and Environment Sector Leader*.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables - in order to accord proper acknowledgement to the Italian Development Cooperation for providing funding, the Italian Development Cooperation logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the Italian Development Cooperation will also accord proper acknowledgement to the Italian Development Cooperation.

8.4. Project team structure

The **Project Team** will be led by the **Project Manager** (100 % work-time), who will be responsible for overall Project coordination and day-to-day management of project activities, and will ensure that the Project produces the results specified, to the required corporate standards and within the constraints of time and cost.

Regular communication and interaction will be ensured between the Project team, particularly among the staff based within the UNDP and the BIH stakeholders.

The overall financial, administrative and logistical support will be ensured via **1 Project Assistant** (UNDP Office, 100 % work-time).

In addition, the Project will deploy several key short-term national and international specialists to support Project implementation, among whom experts in DRR governance, policy and legislative environment, as well as training and capacity building of DRR stakeholders on municipal level, and the development and enforcement of DRR action plans.

9 LEGAL CONTEXT AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Select the relevant one from each drop down below for the relevant standard legal text:

1. Legal Context:

- ☐ Country has signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)

2. Implementing Partner:

- ☐ UNDP (DIM)

10 ANNEXES

- 1. List of Acronyms**
- 2. Risk Analysis**
- 3. Project Board Terms of Reference**
- 4. Social and Environmental Screening Template**

Annex 1

List of Acronyms

AWP	Annual Work Plan
BD	Brčko District
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CO	Country Office
CP	Civil Protection
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DRAS	Disaster Risk Analysis System
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
EWS	Early Warning System
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
PM	Project Manager
RS	Republica Srpska
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Annex 2

Risk Analysis

Project Title: Interlinking Disaster Risk Management in Bosnia and Herzegovina (IDRM)	Award ID:	Date: 20/01/2017
--	------------------	-------------------------

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Unconsolidated state and political stalemate Party-political power relation is an obstacle, both to envisaged decentralisation agenda and to the broader democratic transformation of local governments.	20/01/2017	Political	Delays or inability to introduce regulatory and performance improvement changes P = High to medium (4) I = Medium (3)	The Project will work with politicians at all government levels, including both legislative and executive branches, to raise their understanding and strengthen the quality of decision-making. Ensuring transparent and participatory processes is another angle from which to mitigate the risk.	PM			
2	Legislative inertia Getting new legislation adopted is difficult in BiH, particularly when it challenges the current balance of power and money between levels of government, politicians and parties.	20/01/2017	Political	Delays or inability to introduce regulatory changes P = Medium (3) I = High (4)	The Project will support legislative processes by closely engaging operational staff, widely consulting all relevant stakeholders to secure public scrutiny, and advocating among policy-makers on the importance and implications of the proposed legislation revisions.	PM			
3	Reluctance of municipalities to introduce transparent, effective and measurable operational frameworks These frameworks would allow for thorough assessment of their	20/01/2017	Strategic	Obstacles to any fundamental reform of DRR management	Mitigation measures include involving municipality leadership right from the outset and clearly defining benefits from the proposed activities.	PM			

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
	performance. Local governments generally attempt to preserve social peace and higher employment rate.			P = Medium to low (2) I = Medium (3)					
4	Force Majeure (e.g. disasters) impacts the Project The 2014 floods demonstrated that in the event of disaster, local financial, administrative and human resources tend to be fully engaged in recovery efforts, putting development investments and activities on hold.	20/01/2017	Environmental	Delays in the implementation P = Low (1) I = High (4)	The Project will have a flexible approach, including reprogramming of activities to respond to the emerging needs.	PM			

Annex 3

Project Board Terms of Reference

Overall responsibilities³⁸: The Project Board is the group responsible for making by consensus management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance to standards³⁹ that shall ensure best value to money, fairness, integrity transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager. Project reviews by this group are made at designated decision points during the running of a project, or as necessary when raised by the Project Manager. This group is consulted by the Project Manager for decisions when PM tolerances (normally in terms of time and budget) have been exceeded.

Based on the approved annual work plan (AWP), the Project Board may review and approve project quarterly plans when required and authorizes any major deviation from these agreed quarterly plans. It is the authority that signs off the completion of each quarterly plan as well as authorizes the start of the next quarterly plan. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems between the project and external bodies. In addition, it approves the appointment and responsibilities of the Project Manager and any delegation of its Project Assurance responsibilities.

Composition and organization: This group contains three roles, including:

- 1) An Executive: individual representing the project ownership to chair the group.
- 2) Senior Supplier: individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project.
- 3) Senior Beneficiary: individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.

Potential members of the Project Board are reviewed and recommended for approval during the LPAC⁴⁰ meeting. For example, the Executive role can be held by a representative from the Government Cooperating Agency or UNDP, the Senior Supplier role is held by a representative of the Implementing Partner and/or UNDP, and the Senior Beneficiary role is held by a representative of the government or civil society. Representative of other stakeholders can be included in the Board as appropriate.

Specific responsibilities:

Defining a project

- Review and approve the Initiation Plan (if such plan was required and submitted to the LPAC).

Initiating a project

- Agree on Project Manager's responsibilities, as well as the responsibilities of the other members of the Project Management team;
- Delegate any Project Assurance function as appropriate;
- Review the Progress Report for the Initiation Stage (if an Initiation Plan was required);

³⁸ Source: Guidelines on UNDP Implementation of UNDAF Annual Review Process

³⁹ UNDP Financial Rules and Regulations: Chapter E, Regulation 16.05: a) The administration by executing entities or, under the harmonized operational modalities, implementing partners, of resources obtained from or through UNDP shall be carried out under their respective financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. b) Where the financial governance of an executing entity or, under the harmonized operational modalities, implementing partner, does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, that of UNDP shall apply.

⁴⁰ Depending on its composition, the Outcome Board can fulfill the function of the Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC)

- Review and appraise detailed Project Plan and AWP, including Atlas reports covering activity definition, quality criteria, issue log, updated risk log and the monitoring and communication plan.

Running a project

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the Project Manager;
- Provide guidance and agree on possible countermeasures/management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on Project Manager's tolerances in the Annual Work Plan and quarterly plans when required;
- Conduct regular meetings to review the Project Quarterly Progress Report and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Review Combined Delivery Reports (CDR) prior to certification by the Implementing Partner;
- Appraise the Project Annual Review Report, make recommendations for the next AWP, and inform the Outcome Board about the results of the review.
- Review and approve end project report, make recommendations for follow-on actions;
- Provide ad-hoc direction and advice for exception situations when project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Assess and decide on project changes through revisions;

Closing a project

- Assure that all Project deliverables have been produced satisfactorily;
- Review and approve the Final Project Review Report, including Lessons-learned;
- Make recommendations for follow-on actions to be submitted to the Outcome Board;
- Commission project evaluation (only when required by partnership agreement)
- Notify operational completion of the project to the Outcome Board.

Executive

The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The Executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring a cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organisation structure and logical set of plans
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible
- Brief Outcome Board and relevant stakeholders about project progress
- Organise and chair Project Board meetings

Senior Beneficiary

The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The role represents the interests of all those who will benefit from the project, or those for whom the deliverables resulting from activities will achieve specific output targets. The Senior

Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness the role should not be split between too many people.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure the expected output(s) and related activities of the project are well defined
- Make sure that progress towards the outputs required by the beneficiaries remains consistent from the beneficiary perspective
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s)
- Prioritise and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes
- Resolve priority conflicts

The assurance responsibilities of the Senior Beneficiary are to check that:

- Specification of the Beneficiary's needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous
- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary's needs and are progressing towards that target
- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view
- Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored

Senior Supplier

The Senior Supplier represents the interests of the parties which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role. Typically, the implementing partner, UNDP and/or donor(s) would be represented under this role.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts

The supplier assurance role responsibilities are to:

- Advise on the selection of strategy, design and methods to carry out project activities
- Ensure that any standards defined for the project are met and used to good effect
- Monitor potential changes and their impact on the quality of deliverables from a supplier perspective
- Monitor any risks in the implementation aspects of the project

SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING TEMPLATE

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Interlinking Disaster Risk Management in Bosnia and Herzegovina (IDRM)
2. Project Number	
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Europe/Western Balkans/Bosnia and Herzegovina

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

Although the Project does not directly deal with human rights-related matters, there are clear and critical issues in human rights when considering disaster management included the following: non-discrimination (of gender, age, ethnicity etc.), equality, legal protection, right to security, access to health services, shelter and housing, clean water, education, compensation, etc. Through this project Right to Development – communities living in disaster-prone areas have the right to protect their development efforts and achieve sustainable development – will be tackled as sustainable development needs to be risk informed. To this, project put strong emphasis on vulnerable categories of population giving a special attention to them through risk assessments, contingency and development planning.

This project will strengthen disaster risk reduction capacities at all government levels in BiH and citizens with focus on vulnerable categories by putting in place legal and policy frameworks which will support implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures. First, the project will build a strong strategic environment and coordination in disaster response area by investing in coordinated, detailed and high-quality assessment of current disaster response capacities, identification of needs and gaps. Project will also implement community DRR initiatives in 5 municipalities, that proved to be most effective means of empowering citizens, including vulnerable categories, and transforming them from disaster victims to agents of change. These interventions will increase access to freely available scientific hazard data to citizens to support disaster risk awareness and in particular vulnerable categories. Project will as well use this data to bring spatial risk assessments for decision makers at local level and update existing local development strategies to integrate DRR. To put strategic direction and coordination mechanism into practice, project will deliver concrete actions identified in strategic direction that will develop identified response, prevention and recovery capacities

The Project will ensure that all nationalities, races, religions and political opinions are treated in the same way and have the same status while providing information, decisions and implementing DRR actions.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
This project puts strong emphasis on vulnerable categories including women, that are in BiH often overlooked when dealing with disasters. Intervention will look into how to transform women from victims of disasters into agents of change in particular through municipal-level DRR activities. The Project will ensure that women's opinion will be proactively addressed throughout the Project activities with an objective to ensure that women are equally empowered to participate in disaster risk management structures. Particular attention will be given to ensuring gender-sensitive design of regulatory and policy frameworks, as well as assuring that both men and women benefit equally from services, funding, and capacity development opportunities supported by the project. Project will particularly promote participation of women DRR practitioners as part of municipal and higher-level coordination mechanisms. Participation of women at DRR meetings/workshops and capacity building is to be closely monitored and supported by all means. In that sense, the importance of inclusion of women into the overall system of protection and rescue is to be particularly emphasized and discussed at local and national level.
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability
Project will be implemented with strong consideration of environmental sustainability where applicable. Given that the Project is contributing to overall DRR from various hazards and across different sectors and aims to raise the significance of disaster risk prevention and reduction to sustainable development, project will develop approaches and skills to mainstream and integrate disaster risk concerns in terms of environmental sustainability into development. Besides that, environmental sustainability will be inclusive part of overall project awareness raising strategy.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
Risk Description	Impact and Probability (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
Risk 1: Failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities (e.g.	I = 5 P = 1	High	The Project foresees implementation of relevant DRR actions from local	The Project team will assure quality and best solution for each technical flood prevention measure. Engineers contracted by UNDP will monitor each phase in

collapse of buildings or infrastructure).			development strategies and action plans, which may include small-scale flood protection civil structures (e.g. flood protection walls).	construction works and assure that all services and works are conducted with high quality respecting rules and laws related to engineering actions in the country.
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments	
<i>Low Risk</i>			☒	Identified social and environmental risks have low probability
<i>Moderate Risk</i>			☐	
<i>High Risk</i>			☐	
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?				
Check all that apply			Comments	
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>			☐	
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>			☐	
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>			☐	
<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>			☐	
<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>			☒	
<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>			☐	
<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>			☐	
<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>			☐	
<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>			☐	

Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
QA Assessor		Amra Zorlak, Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst
QA Approver		Sanjin Avdic, Sector Leader
PAC Chair		Sanjin Avdic, Sector Leader

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental <u>Risks</u>		Answer (Yes/No)
Principles 1: Human Rights		
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ⁴¹	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples	No

⁴¹ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

	or local communities?	
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ⁴² greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	YES
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with	No

⁴² In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

	national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ⁴³	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary	No

⁴³ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

	impacts?	
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No



03-04-1-4198-3/17

Sarajevo, 29th May 2017

SUBJECT: Endorsement letter for implementation of the project "Interlinking Disaster Risk Management in Bosnia and Herzegovina (IDRM)"

Dear Ms. Sinanoglu,

It is my great pleasure to extend support of Ministry of Security for implementation of Interlinking Disaster Risk Management in Bosnia and Herzegovina (IDRM) Project. Given the high losses caused by disasters and devastating experiences such as floods of May 2014, Bosnia and Herzegovina is strongly committed to making disaster risk reduction one of its highest priorities at all levels of government with strong institutional and legislative framework. Realization of this Project will help us achieving this and reaching the common goal of making Bosnia and Herzegovina more resilient to disasters and provide safer surrounding for its citizens.

Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance with Framework law on the protection and rescue of people and property in the event of natural or other disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina, has the overall coordinating role of the protection and rescue tasks and duties in the country. I am happy that project recognizes this coordinating role of Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and being Project Board member and close involvement of all relevant actors including Ministry of Security in design and implementation of project activities.

Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina is looking forward to partnering with you in implementation of this Project.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the cooperation that United Nations Development Programme provided to us through the years in reaching our common goals.



Sincerely,

Dragan Mektić

Minister of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina



09-05-1-4198-3/17

Sarajevo, 29 maj 2017.

PREDMET: Pismo odobravanja za provedbu projekta "Međusobno povezivanje za upravljanje rizikom od katastrofa u Bosni i Hercegovini (IDRM)"

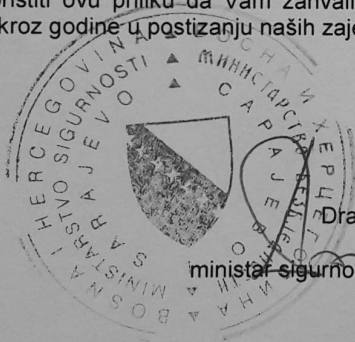
Poštovana gospođo Sinanoglu,

Zadovoljstvo mi je pružiti podršku Ministarstva sigurnosti za provedbu projekta "Međusobno povezivanje za upravljanje rizikom od katastrofa u Bosni i Hercegovini (IDRM)". S obzirom na visoke gubitke uzrokovane katastrofama i poražavajućim iskustvima poput poplava iz maja 2014. godine, Bosna i Hercegovina je snažno predana smanjenju rizika od katastrofa. Smanjenje rizika od katastrofa treba biti jedan od najviših prioriteta na svim nivoima vlasti što zahtijeva jak institucionalni i zakonodavni okvir. Realizacija ovog projekta pomoći će nam u postizanju ovog prioriteta i zajedničkog cilja da Bosna i Hercegovina bude otpornija na katastrofe te osigurati sigurniju okolinu za građane.

Ministarstvo sigurnosti Bosne i Hercegovine, u skladu sa Okvirnom zakonu o zaštiti i spašavanju ljudi i materijalnih dobara od prirodnih ili drugih nesreća u Bosni i Hercegovini, ima koordinacijsku ulogu za sve zadaće i obaveze zaštite i spašavanja u zemlji. Sretan sam što Projekt prepoznaje ovu koordinacijsku ulogu Ministarstva sigurnosti Bosne i Hercegovine i članstvo u Projektnom Odboru te blisku uključenost svih relevantnih aktera, uključujući Ministarstvo sigurnosti u projektiranju i provedbi projektnih aktivnosti.

Ministarstvo sigurnosti Bosne i Hercegovine se raduje partnerstvu s Vama u provedbi ovog projekta.

Htio bih iskoristiti ovu priliku da Vam zahvalim na saradnji koju nam Razvjni program Ujedinjenih nacija pruža kroz godine u postizanju naših zajedničkih ciljeva.



Iskreno,

Dragan Mektić

ministar sigurnosti Bosne i Hercegovine

THIRD-PARTY COST-SHARING AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (DGCS) OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION OF THE
ITALIAN REPUBLIC (THE DONOR)
AND
THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

WHEREAS the Donor hereby agrees to contribute funds to UNDP on a cost-sharing basis (hereinafter referred to as “the Contribution”) for the implementation of the **Interlinking Disaster Risk Management in Bosnia and Herzegovina – IDRM** (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”), as described in the Project document BIH10/00104311, IDRM in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and submitted to the Donor for information.

WHEREAS UNDP is prepared to receive and administer the Contribution for the implementation of the Project,

WHEREAS the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS), established by Italian Law no. 125/2014, was created for the implementation of development cooperation policies and carries out the activities related to technical and operational investigative stages, financing, operation, monitoring of cooperation initiatives;

WHEREAS the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been duly informed of the Contribution of the Donor to the Project,

WHEREAS UNDP shall designate an Implementing Partner for the implementation of the Project (hereinafter referred to as the “Implementing Partner”),

NOW THEREFORE, UNDP and the Donor, referred collectively as the “Parties” and each individual as a “Party”, hereby agree as follows:

Article I. The Contribution

1. (a) The Donor shall, in accordance with the schedule of payments set out below, contribute to UNDP the amount of EUR 300,000.00 (three hundred thousand Euro). AICS will transfer the Contribution in the following bank account:

Bank Name:	Bank of America
Bank Address:	5 Canada Square, London E14 5AQ, United Kingdom
SWIFT Address:	BOFAGB22
Sort Code/CHAPS:	165050
Account Number:	600862722022
IBAN Number:	GB59BOFA16505062722022

Account Title: UNDP Contributions (EURO) Account
Currency Type: EURO
Reference: Italian Funds for project Interlinking Disaster Risk Management in Bosnia and Herzegovina

<u>Schedule of payments</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Upon signature of this agreement	EUR 300,000.00

(b) The Donor (AICS) will inform UNDP when the Contribution is paid via an e-mail message with remittance information to contributions@undp.org, providing the following information: donor's name, UNDP country office, Project no. and title, donor reference (if available). This information should also be included in the bank remittance advice when funds are remitted to UNDP.

2. The value of the payment, if made in a currency other than United States dollars, shall be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the United Nations operational rate of exchange prior to the full utilization by the UNDP of the payment, the value of the balance of funds still held at that time will be adjusted accordingly. If, in such a case, a loss in the value of the balance of funds is recorded, UNDP shall inform the Donor with a view to determining whether any further financing could be provided by the Donor. Should such further financing not be available, the assistance to be provided to the Project may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.

3. The above schedule of payments takes into account the requirement that the payments shall be made in advance of the implementation of planned activities. It may be amended to be consistent with the progress of Project delivery.

4. UNDP shall receive and administer the payment in accordance with the rules, regulations, policies and procedures of UNDP.

5. All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars.

Article II. Utilization of the Contribution

1. The implementation of the responsibilities of UNDP and of the Implementing Partner pursuant to this Agreement and the Project document shall be dependent on receipt by UNDP of the Contribution in accordance with the schedule of payment as set out in Article I, paragraph 1, above. UNDP shall not start the implementation of the activities prior to receiving the Contribution or the first tranche of the Contribution (whichever is applicable).

2. If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized (whether owing to inflationary factors, fluctuation in exchange rates or unforeseen contingencies), UNDP shall submit to the Donor on a timely basis a supplementary estimate showing the further financing that will be

necessary. The Donor shall use its best endeavours to make available to UNDP the additional funds required.

3. If the payments referred to in Article I, paragraph 1, above are not received in accordance with the payment schedule, or if the additional financing required in accordance with paragraph 2 above is not forthcoming from the Donor or other sources, the assistance to be provided to the Project under this Agreement may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.

4. Any interest income attributable to the Contribution shall be credited to UNDP Account, retained by UNDP and shall be utilized in accordance with established UNDP procedures.

Article III. Administration and reporting

1. Project management and expenditures shall be governed by the rules, regulations, policies and procedures of UNDP and, where applicable, the rules, regulations, policies and procedures of the Implementing Partner.

2. UNDP shall provide to the Donor the following reports in accordance with UNDP accounting and reporting procedures.

- (a) From the country office (or relevant unit at headquarters in the case of regional and global projects) within six months after the date of completion or termination of this Agreement, a final report summarizing IDRM Project activities and impact of activities as well as provisional financial data;
- (b) From UNDP Bureau of Management/Office of Finance and Administration, an annual certified financial statement as of 31 December to be submitted no later than 30 June of the following year;
- (c) From UNDP Bureau of Management/Office of Finance and Administration on completion of the Project, a certified financial statement to be submitted no later than 30 June of the year following the financial closing of the Project;

3. If special circumstances so warrant, UNDP may provide more frequent reporting at the expense of the Donor. The nature and frequency of this reporting shall be detailed in an annex to this Agreement.

Article IV. Administrative and support services

1. In accordance with the decisions, policies and procedures of UNDP's Executive Board reflected in its Policy on Cost Recovery from Other Resources, the Contribution shall be subject to cost recovery for indirect costs incurred by UNDP headquarters and country office structures in providing General Management Support (GMS) services. To cover these GMS costs, the Contribution shall be charged a fee equal to 8%. Furthermore, as long as they are unequivocally linked to the Project, all direct costs of

implementation, including the costs of Implementing Partner, will be identified in the Project budget against a relevant budget line and borne by the Project accordingly.

2. The aggregate of the amounts budgeted for the Project, together with the estimated costs of reimbursement of related support services, shall not exceed the total resources available to the Project under this Agreement as well as funds which may be available to the Project for Project costs and for support costs under other sources of financing.

Article V. Evaluation

All UNDP Programmes and Projects are evaluated in accordance with UNDP Evaluation Policy. UNDP and the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina in consultation with other stakeholders will jointly agree on the purpose, use, timing, financing mechanisms and terms of reference for evaluating a Project including an evaluation of its Contribution to an outcome which is listed in the Evaluation Plan. UNDP shall commission the evaluation, and the evaluation exercise shall be carried out by external independent evaluators.

Article VI. Equipment

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other properties financed from the Contribution shall vest in UNDP. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by UNDP shall be determined in accordance with the relevant policies and procedures of UNDP.

Article VII. Auditing

The Contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules, policies and procedures of UNDP. Should the annual Audit Report of the UN Board of Auditors to its governing body contain observations relevant to the Contribution, such information shall be made available to the Donor and AICS by the country office.

Article VIII. Completion of the Agreement

1. UNDP shall notify the Donor when all activities relating to the IDRM Project have been completed in accordance with the Project document.

2. Notwithstanding the completion of the IDRM Project, UNDP shall continue to hold unutilized funds from the Contribution until all commitments and liabilities incurred in implementation of the IDRM Project have been satisfied and IDRM Project activities brought to an orderly conclusion.

3. If the unutilized funds prove insufficient to meet such commitments and liabilities, UNDP shall notify the Donor and consult with the Donor on the manner in which such commitments and liabilities may be satisfied.

4. In cases where the IDRM Project is completed in accordance with the project document any funds below 5,000 USD (five thousand US Dollars) that remain unexpended after all commitments and liabilities have been satisfied shall be automatically reallocated by UNDP. Any funds above 5,000 USD (five thousand US Dollars) that remain unexpended after all commitments and liabilities have been satisfied shall be reallocated by UNDP after consultation with the Donor and AICS.

Article IX. Termination of the Agreement

1. This Agreement may be terminated by UNDP or by the Donor after consultations between the Donor, UNDP and the programme country Government, and provided that the funds from the Contribution already received are, together with other funds available to the Project, sufficient to meet all commitments and liabilities incurred in the implementation of the Project. This Agreement shall cease to be in force 30 (thirty) days after either of the Parties have given notice in writing to the other Party of its decision to terminate this Agreement.

2. Notwithstanding termination of all or part of this Agreement, UNDP shall continue to hold unutilized funds until all commitments and liabilities incurred in the implementation of all or the part of the Project have been satisfied and Project activities brought to an orderly conclusion.

3. In cases where this agreement is terminated before Project completion any funds below 5,000 USD (five thousand US Dollars) that remain unexpended after all commitments and liabilities have been satisfied shall be automatically reallocated by UNDP. Any funds above 5,000 USD (five thousand US Dollars) that remain unexpended after all commitments and liabilities have been satisfied shall be reallocated by UNDP after consultation with the Donor and AICS.

Article X. Prevention of Corruption and Fraud

1. Both the Donor and UNDP are firmly committed to preventing and detecting fraudulent and corrupt practices. Consistent with the UN Charter, the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service, the United Nations Staff Rules and Regulations, and UNDP Financial Rules and Regulations and Procurement Manual, UNDP will use reasonable efforts to ensure that the utilization of the Contribution conforms to the highest standard of ethical conduct and that every part of the organization, as well as all individuals acting on behalf of UNDP, observe the highest standard of ethics and integrity.

2. UNDP, in accordance with its regulations, rules and directives, will ensure that any allegations of fraud and corruption in connection with the implementation of the Project are reported to the Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI) in a timely manner. Credible allegations will be investigated by OAI in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures. UNDP will, in a timely manner and consistent with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures, provide details to the Donor of the outcome of substantiated allegations of fraud and corruption, along with details of action taken by UNDP.

3. Following the conclusion of any investigation which identifies fraud or corruption involving any activities funded in whole or in part with a Contribution made under this Agreement, UNDP will:

- a. Use reasonable efforts to recover any part of the Contribution, which OAI has established as being diverted through fraud or corruption;
- b. In connection with (a) above, in consultation with the UN Office of Legal Affairs, give proper consideration to referring the matter to the appropriate authorities of the Member States where the fraud or corruption is believed to have occurred and to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 62/63; and
- c. As required by the Donor and AICS, and following consultations between the Parties, reimburse to the Donor and AICS any part of the Contribution which UNDP has recovered further to sub-section (a) above, or credit it to a mutually agreed activity.

4. Any information provided to the Donor and AICS in relation to any matters arising under the Article shall be treated by the Donor and AICS as strictly confidential.

Any action further to the above paragraphs shall be consistent with UNDP regulations, rules and directives.

Article XI. Settlement of Disputes

Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of this Agreement shall be resolved amicably between the Parties.

Article XII: Notice

Any notice or correspondence between UNDP and the Donor will be addressed as follows:

- (a) For the Donor:
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
of the Italian Republic – Directorate General for Development Cooperation
Piazzale della Farnesina, 1
00135 – Roma Italia
dgcs4@esteri.it
- (b) For the AICS:
Attention of:
Mr. Nino MEROLA, Representative
Main Office: Rruga Abdi Toptani, Torre Drin, V floor, Tirana – Albania
BiH Office: Ulica Cekalusa 51, Sarajevo
nino.merola@esteri.it; utl.albania@esteri.it
- (c) To UNDP:
Ms Sezin Sinanoglu, UNDP Resident Representative,

UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina
United Nations Development Programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina,
UN House, Zmaja od Bosne b.b., 71000 Sarajevo
sezin.sinanoglu@one.un.org

Article XI. Amendment of the Agreement

This Agreement may be amended through an exchange of letters between the Donor and UNDP. The letters exchanged to this effect shall become an integral part of this Agreement.

Article XII. Entry into Force

This Agreement shall enter into force upon the signature of this Agreement by the parties hereto, on the date of the last signature.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed the present Agreement in the English language in two copies.

For the Directorate General for
Development Cooperation (DGCS) of
the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and
International Cooperation of the
Italian Republic:

H.E. Nicola MINASI
Ambassador of Italy in Bosnia and Herzegovina

(Date)

For the United Nations Development Programme:

Ms Sezin Sinanoglu
UNDP Resident Representative, UNDP BiH

(Date)

Acknowledged by the Italian Agency for
Development Cooperation (AICS):

Mr. Nino MEROLA
Representative, AICS Albania, BiH, Kosovo

(Date)