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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSWs	Centres for Social Welfare
DRAS	Disaster Risk Analysis System
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FBiH	Entity of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JP	Joint Programme
LDRRP	Local Disaster Risk Reduction Platforms
LSGU	Local Self-Government Unit
MISP	The Minimum Initial Service Package
RS	Entity of Republika Srpska
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
ToT	Training of trainers
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization



GENERAL PROJECT AND PHASE INFORMATION

The “**Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina**” is a joint intervention supported and financed by the Government of Switzerland and the United Nations (UN), implemented by the UN agencies: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in partnership with domestic authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH).

The long-term Programme vision entails functional Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) governance across various levels and sectors in Bosnia and Herzegovina, throughout three phases. The first Programme phase consists of a four-year plan setting the ground for DRR through basic institutional capacities, coordination mechanisms and strategic frameworks, with a total budget amounting to USD 4.913.377.

The Project's overall goal is as follows: ***Local governments in Bosnia and Herzegovina have improved their RR institutional capacities, frameworks, public services and partnerships, and population in risk-exposed localities is less vulnerable socially and economically to effects of disasters and climate change.***

The Programme has two main outcomes, as follows:

- **Outcome 1: At least 10 local governments have adopted DRR-featuring strategies, established partnerships for effective DRR interventions, and financed actions that build community resilience thus are better equipped to prevent and respond to disasters.**
- **Outcome 2: Citizens in target localities, particularly the most vulnerable population groups, have become more resilient to disasters.**

The first Programme phase has been designed as a platform for further horizontal scaling up of a good DRR model at the local level, as well as a springboard to a *bottom up* strengthening of a country wide DRR governance framework and capacities. The Joint UN Programme aims to address key DRR priorities identified by local governments and various stakeholders across various sectors: protection and rescue, education, social and child protection, health, and agriculture. The Programme puts special emphasis on improving local DRR coordination mechanisms, as well as affirming risk -informed strategic planning processes with focus on the most vulnerable population groups.

The Programme's territorial focus is throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina focusing on a core group of **10 partner local governments** based on a pre-identified longlist of potential partner local governments highly disaster-prone. The selection process was based on methodology for selecting 10 high-risk Local Self-Government Units (LSGUs) including willingness to actively participate and support implementation of the Programme. Participating local government partners are **Banja Luka, Bijeljina, Prijedor, Srebrenica, Trebinje in the Republika Srpska (RS); Bihac, Kalesija, Kakanj, Gradačac, Sanski Most in the Federation of BiH (FBiH).**

The main Programme partners are: Ministry of Security BiH, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH, Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH, Ministry of Labor and Social Policy of FBiH, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of RS, Ministry of Health of FBiH, Ministry of Education of FBiH, Ministry of Education and Culture of RS, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of RS, Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry of FBiH, Civil Protection Directorate of RS and Civil Protection Directorate of FBiH.



STRATEGIC REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

In the beginning of the second year of implementation, the Programme concentrated majority of its efforts in continuation of activities, discussing and preparing the plan of implementation with all Programme partners in local communities. Upon that, **the Programme's Declaration of cooperation in area of disaster risk reduction ceremony signing** was held in February in the UN House to strengthen existing organization and coordination mechanisms in the local self-government units through an integrated model of disaster risk management with the focus on sectors of protection and rescue, education, social and child protection, gender-based violence, health (including sexual and reproductive health) and agriculture. All stakeholders could adequately understand their role in disaster risk reduction and pledge to integrate disaster risk reduction measures in municipal plans and budgets.

After the Declaration ceremony and establishing work plan for 2020, one of the first activities was dedicated to identifying, design and deliver **capacity building roadmap** with and for the members of the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Platforms. Taking into consideration available resources and inputs from DRR Platform members, number of capacity building opportunities have been in place stipulating general and specific knowledge for platform members regarding disaster risk reduction.

Managing to engage in implementation of initial capacity building opportunities in February, on March 11, 2020 the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the Coronavirus disease (**COVID-19**) a **global pandemic**. While the disease was slow to spread to Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) and the Western Balkan countries at first, since February 2020 the number of confirmed cases increased. A state of emergency was declared in Bosnia and Herzegovina by both entity governments on 16 March 2020 and at the state level – on 17 March 2020. The COVID-19 crisis exacerbated and highlighted the underlining deficiencies of the public service delivery system, especially in healthcare, education and social welfare, causing mass-layoffs exposure to various stresses, fears and insecurities. COVID-19 pandemic response proved once more that **coordination and information management**, even though identified through previous disasters as the weakest point, continue to be the main obstacle for effective managing of disaster risks. Along with this, although some improvements were made in recent years, general capacities of the civil protection, health, social and child protection and education sectors and others at local level were **extremely stretched** from the beginning of the disaster.

In the light of above listed implications to the achievements and altered priorities in sectors (especially in health) within the Programme, Programme team managed to prepare and execute certain number activities planned for 2020. Due to uncertain situation, Programme team undertook **revision of plan for 2020** in April thus creating several scenarios for activity implementation by the end of 2020 and shifting certain number of activities to be implemented in 2021. Revised plan was communicated and agreed by all partners in Programme retaining activity implementation mostly in online modality.

Uncertainty driven by COVID-19 pandemic and following restrictions (e.g., travel, visiting sites and objects, etc.) caused severe delays in planning and delivering Programme results in 2020 thus **shifting some of the activities in 2021**. However, significant is to state that envisaged process in delivering the Programme results remain priority including integrating COVID-19 experiences and learnings into prevention and preparedness



plans and emergency procedures to strengthen understanding and response to similar disasters thus providing concrete and comprehensive preparedness measures and services focused.

INTRODUCTION

The **Programme continues to place focus on the system** and strengthens capacities of Local Self-Government Units (LSGUs), improves strategic and regulatory frameworks, integrates multiple sectors into a cross-sectoral local coordination mechanism, alongside with direct interaction with relevant socio-economic stakeholders. Therefore, the Programme components will mutually reinforce and amplify the outcomes focusing on setting in place and affirming local participatory DRR coordination mechanisms in selected LSGUs.

The Programme succeeded to continue to support **localities and stakeholders** by mainstreaming DRR-coordination mechanisms, risk analysis and planning tools as well as DRR services, contributing to forming strong, resilient, and sustainable systems. By utilizing local DRR models, the Programme partners embraced new development approaches that could be swiftly replicated by other local government units. The Programme is facilitating cross-sectoral dialogue visible in developing local risk assessments, encouraging accountability at the local level to establish the culture, mechanism, and procedures to further improve local strategic frameworks regarding DRR.

In past period, provided support aimed to improve LSGUs cross-sectoral coordination and practices for effective disaster response. Applied set of practices, tools and building their resilience to protect themselves remained as utmost importance of the Programme visible through joint endeavours to assess and improve internal capacities and develop several sector risk assessments. Furthermore, methodological approach for mainstreaming DRR into local strategies is in place for local DRR platforms to utilize data from consolidated risk assessments and to prioritize and construe strategically relevant **concrete DRR measures** in their local communities.

Planned outcomes to finalize all sector risk assessments and consolidation process including identifying DRR priorities in all partners communities are severely decelerated situation caused by COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Following this, in April Programme team managed with partners to collaborate, communicate, and to be adaptive to the situation to accelerate achieving outcomes. Alternative scenarios shifted most of the work to be done in the second half of the year, taking into consideration changed priorities including **Local elections in BiH** in October. However, Local elections are officially postponed in May (to be held in November) thus causing further adaptations to the situation. Partners from local DRR platforms communicated to the Programme team asking to prolong the Programme work for several weeks due to their obligations and preparations in the election process. Held elections in November resulted in changes in number of Mayors (five new Mayors new in Bijeljina, Banja Luka, Prijedor, Trebinje and Kakanj) and municipal assemblies as well. Special attention was brought to election process in Srebrenica which results are later annulled due to abuses and irregularities in the election process.

Held elections resulted in disparate composition of local governments, having changes of Mayors and Municipal assemblies in more than 50% of partners governments. However, these changes affected local DRR platforms and its members in some of the local communities thus changing its composition as well. Since results of local elections in 2020 are perceived as overture to General Elections in 2022, it is expected that



reform process continues to be **difficult and hampered** due to tangled political, administrative, and legal system in place. This situation could have cascading, before all, political repercussions to all levels of authorities in BiH. Therefore, attention will be paid to conflict-sensitive Programme management, through constant monitoring of the overall political and socio-economic situation, particularly within local communities. This will be coupled with support to the **Steering Committee** in recognizing the risks and design of measures to mitigate their possible negative effect over the Programme work thus ensuring sustainability of achieved results.

OUTCOMES ACHIEVED FOR 2020

OUTCOME 1 – At least 10 local governments have adopted DRR-featuring strategies, established partnerships for effective DRR interventions, and financed actions that build community resilience thus are better equipped to prevent and respond to disasters.

As per the Programme concept, most of the focus and team's time and effort was given **to adapt to the COVID-19 pandemic and progressing on several outputs** under this Outcome taking into consideration changes made in priorities of all stakeholders in the Programme including partners in local communities as well as the modality in implementing of all activities.

Established local cross-sectoral DRR partnerships through **10 Local Disaster Risk Reduction Platforms (LDRRP)** enabled cross-institutional dialogue and coordinated the work among **126 professionals** throughout 2020. Platform members including specific sector sub-working groups, even though with changed priorities and stretched capacities, managed to continue their work on Programme activities started in 2019. Conducted Needs assessment of each LDRRP in 2019 brought up three crucial and concrete capacity building opportunities for beneficiary local governments. All three educations were developed and designed applying both modalities, online and face to face, to be implemented. **One training** has been successfully held in person in October 2020, while the remaining two trainings are postponed due to restriction measures that were put to place to contain the COVID-19 outbreak. Additionally, **two capacity-strengthening interventions in social and child protection sector** (face to face and online) were held benefiting relevant DRR Platform members focused on the role of social and child protection sector in integrated DRR model as well as best practices, tools and methodologies for conducting vulnerability risk assessments and developing DRR/Contingency Action Plans. Capacity building events were delivered for 69 DRR platform members in target localities. Started Risk Assessments in agriculture sector are accompanied with relevant needs assessment of each local community for further selection and design of concrete capacity building opportunities for Platform members in coming period. Therefore, capacity building opportunities aimed to be adapted for two target groups, one for municipal authorities/institutions as one target group, and the other for farmers with specific topics and approach.

In terms of enhancing local government's disaster risk assessment capacities based on evidence and innovative technologies, with consideration of vulnerability aspects, implemented activities produced **20 risk assessments** (covering floods and landslides and vulnerability risk assessments in social and child protection sector). Furthermore, **Disaster Risk Analysis System (DRAS system)**, an innovative technology tool which enables citizens to freely access hazard data thus increasing disaster risk awareness, as well as spatial risk assessments combining hazard, land use and vulnerability data for decision makers was **introduced to all 10**



partner local governments (4 in 2019 and 6 in 2020). Since the spatial risk assessments are critical for DRR and climate change programming, the Programme facilitate developing and utilizing cross-sector approach to conduct a series of sectoral risk and vulnerability assessments that will enable proper risk screening and a prioritization in the DRR-informed local strategies and their implementation plans. Concerning the risk assessment continuation in agriculture sector, DRR working groups enabled data collection and coordinated design of the DRR strategic and policy frameworks with completion of the task in 2021.

Activities on upgrading of existing methodology for mainstreaming DRR into local strategies are finalized as guideline for accommodating DRR priorities and measures based on data from multi-sector risk assessments for each partner local community.

OUTCOME 2 – Citizens in target localities, particularly the most vulnerable population groups, have become more resilient to disasters.

Under this Outcome and during this reporting period, the focus was to adapt to COVID-19 situation by preparing and delivering number of planned activities within revised timeline for 2020. Despite caused delays in the Programme implementation, the Programme team with partners managed to work on improvement of **DRR capacities, procedures and know-how** in civil protection, social and child protection, health and agriculture sector.

Two DRR capacity building interventions in social and child protection sector were implemented for relevant DRR platform members and social and child protection sub-working groups from FBiH and RS locations with participation of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, RS Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and technical support by FBiH and RS Administrations of Civil Protection as well as local civil protection representatives from pilot locations (Municipality of Doboje). The workshops were focused on **enhancing the role of social and child protection sector in DRR through vulnerability risk assessments and shock-responsive contingency planning**. Also, one training for preparation of Risk Assessment in agriculture sector was implemented in 2020. Conducted capacity building interventions, technical support and discussion contributed to increase knowledge, capacities, procedures and approaches but also highlighted beneficial priorities and recommendations for further work of DRR platform members.

Furthermore, conducted survey “Mapping of Institutions, Organizations and Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and Gender Based Violence (GBV) Services” consulted **214 professionals** and gathered **valuable data regarding Sexual Reproductive Health and Gender Based Violence** in all 10 local communities. Alongside, as supplement value to this, entity ministries of health developed entity level Action Plans for SRH and GBViE thus increasing their action planning framework for further enhancement of capacities to effectively address specific healthcare needs of children, youth and adolescents, and women in emergency settings.

Previous period resulted in **identifying and selecting implementing partners** alongside with plans and training materials to continue with specific engagement in conducting activities in civil protection, education and health sectors.

OUTPUTS AND PERFORMANCE ACCORDING TO YEARLY PLAN OF OPERATION 2020

As per the approved 2020 Annual Work Plan, the Programme team focused on implementing planned activities in line with adopted timelines and activities.



OUTCOME 1 – At least 10 local governments have adopted DRR-featuring strategies, established partnerships for effective DRR interventions, and financed actions that build community resilience thus are better equipped to prevent and respond to disasters.

Output 1.1 Local DRR Platforms are established to serve as locally owned DRR coordination mechanisms and capacitated to mainstream DRR into local policies and strategies, and support community resilience-building.

COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated and highlighted the existing deficiencies and challenges at a different level of authorities causing priority changes and delays in implementing planned Programme activities in 2020. However, communication, coordination and information exchange continued with all partners, especially with partners from LDRRP, to provide information and different modalities to ensure that Programme activities are quality and safely implemented.

Upon establishing local DRR platforms in all local communities in 2019, the Programme supported identification, design and delivery of basic training programmes for the members of the DRR Platforms and its members in 2020.

Based on detailed needs assessment of each LDRRPs, local experts were engaged to develop three concrete capacity building trainings for LSGUs: 1) Training on climate change, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development; 2) Training on project management; 3) Training on Disaster Risk Management (DRM). Training on climate change, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development has been successfully held in October 2020 (24 participants; 5F and 19M) for beneficiary municipalities, while the remaining two trainings are postponed due to restriction measures that were put in place to contain the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak. If these two remaining trainings failed to be held in person by July 2021, then online approach will be utilized.

As reported under Output 2.3., two key capacity-strengthening interventions in social and child protection sector were held: i) DRR workshop on the role of SP in DRR with a focus on vulnerability risk assessments for RS target locations (and Gradacac) and ii) online workshops focused on DRR and contingency planning of social and child protection sectors for FBiH and RS locations. While these are primarily related to social and child protection DRR capacity-strengthening, the workshops involved and benefitted DRR Platform members from other sectors through elements of cross-sectoral DRR cooperation between local CSWs, civil protection actors, Red Cross and local CSOs dealing with vulnerable population, municipal/city departments of social affairs etc. – focused on development of risk assessments and DRR action planning.

Output 1.2 Local government's disaster risk assessment capacities are improved based on evidence and innovative technologies, with consideration of vulnerability aspects.

Communication and coordination among institutions/sectors continued in 2020 to initiate the process of developing local risk, vulnerability, and safety assessments. These comprehensive assessments should determine the nature and extent of disaster risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of exposure and vulnerability that together could harm people, property, services, livelihoods, and the environment on which they depend.



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During reporting period, detailed floods and landslides risk assessments for all 10 beneficiary municipalities are finalized. These assessments were done by usage of DRAS and were integrated in the existing Risk Assessments of beneficiary municipalities. DRAS system has been institutionalized into remaining 6 local governments and now all 10 partner LSGUs are using DRAS and represents an innovative IT tool (developed in 2016 and has been already existed in 12 municipalities) in BiH. With implementation of this Programme, now 22 LSGUs are using DRAS to access scientific floods, landslide, fires and earthquakes hazard data. These scientific hazard data are of great use for decision makers and citizens to increase disaster risk awareness for specific locality. DRAS consists of three (3) Modules. Module is 1 being publicly available; while Modules 2 and 3, that contain data on vulnerable categories of population and risk calculations, are accessible to respective local authorities in accordance with their user rights. Based on suggestion from Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), DRAS web domain is changed from <http://dras.undp.ba/> to <https://drasinfo.org/>. Upon receiving request from competent institutions from Republika Srpska, process of DRAS database separation started concerning all data regarding Republika Srpska. This process will be finalized in 2021 locating all data to server provided by Civil Protection Administration of Republika Srpska. Trainings for DRAS usage have been delivered to 53 participants from all partner LSGUs (10 F and 43 M) and DRAS was used to update floods and landslides risk assessments in partner LSGUs. One in person training was conducted in March 2020 just before the outbreak of the COVID-19 Pandemic and one was held on-line during summer. Preparations for Public Relation (PR) campaign were finalized and PR campaign for promoting DRAS to public will follow after new mayors (selected after November 2020 elections) are familiarized with the Programme.

Following this, 10 local vulnerability risk assessments were finalized in close cooperation with Centres for Social Welfare and DRR Working Groups in Social and Child Protection Sector/ members of Local DRR Platforms. By the end of 2020, 8 assessments were adopted while 2 (Banja Luka and Trebinje) were in the final validation stage with Working Groups. The vulnerability risk assessments provide a comprehensive analysis of hazard exposure and vulnerability of social protection beneficiaries as well as institutional capacity of Centres for Social Welfare (CSWs) to implement DRR measures. The assessments analysed the following: i) the level of spatial exposure and vulnerability of existing and potential social protection beneficiaries to natural and other hazards, ii) social risks and needs of existing and potential Social Protection (SP) beneficiaries related to DRR and iii) capacities of CSWs (human and technical) for implementing DRR in coordination with other sectors. Due to the COVID-19 crisis, risk assessments were additional complemented with a dedicated chapter on COVID-19 impacts and CSW capacities for response. Key findings indicate:

- Most CSWs in target locations are not members of local Crisis Coordination Units/Civil Protection Head Quarters (HQs) (6 out of 10) which impedes data exchange and coordination with focus on the most vulnerable. 3 CSWs (Bihac, Bijeljina and Sanski Most) officially joined Crisis Coordination Units, resulting also due to DRR Joint Programme (JP) capacity-strengthening and advocacy efforts.
- CSW capacities (human resources and technical equipment), are increasingly overwhelmed and needs increased due to upsurge of crisis occurrence and severity.
- There are no single databases on the position and needs of vulnerable groups in emergency situations, Existing CSW beneficiary databases have limitations in terms of data structure and access which impedes systemic and real-time monitoring of trends, analytical work and planning process. Overall, there is limited local level data on poverty and socio-economic conditions of the population.



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- In Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), 24 out of a total of 75 CSW employees, or 32%, reside in areas exposed to natural hazards (floods, landslides, fires) with significant representation of social workers and other professional profiles dealing with protection of families with children, various types of assistance and cash benefits etc.
- In FBiH, 48% out of the total number of beneficiaries in target CSWs face additional vulnerabilities based on place of residence in locations exposed to floods, landslides, fires, earthquakes, mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), infectious diseases, incl. COVID-19). Most of them reside in areas of very high, high or average exposure to certain hazards, and the exposure is usually combined (multiple exposure).
- Dominant categories of vulnerable beneficiaries include children and adults with disabilities, social assistance beneficiaries, children from disrupted family circumstances, children of parents who neglect or abuse them, elderly and persons without family care.
- In Republika Srpska (RS), e.g. in Bijeljina, 9% of the total child SP beneficiaries reside in areas of an estimated risk of natural and other hazards, in Srebrenica, 54% of the total number of SP beneficiaries (social assistance, allowance for support and care by another person) are additionally exposed to floods and landslides.

Based on the above findings, key recommendations were identified:

- Invest in capacity building of SP professionals through targeted training and education for pre, during and after disaster action and support.
- Invest in multisectoral data collection, cooperation and exchange with all social service and emergency response providers to record needs of the most vulnerable in a timely manner.
- Strengthening social risk prevention through enhancing existing/establishing new services that are tailored to the DRR needs of the most vulnerable population; especially children and people with disabilities and the elderly.
- Consider establishing contingency funds in social protection in accordance with the estimated disaster risks and needs of the most vulnerable.
- Enable technological improvements in communication with current and potential SP beneficiaries through digitalization of outreach and services.
- Raising public awareness of the CSW role and mandate, social protection rights and services in regular and emergency situations.
- Ensure formal involvement of CSWs in the work of Local Crisis Management HQs as well as participation of CSWs in development of Risk and Vulnerability Assessments and Protection and Rescue Plans.

In addition to regular DRR JP efforts, COVID-19 impact assessments in social protection sector in 5 FBiH Cantons with 2 Cantons relevant for DRR JP – Zenica-Doboj and Tuzla Canton are conducted in 2020. The findings are being mainstreamed in local vulnerability risk assessments conducted through the DRR JP in Gradačac, Kalesija and Kakanj, and, vice versa, vulnerability risk assessment findings from these locations informed COVID-19 SP impact assessments, which are being incorporated into government strategic planning documents at various levels. The [COVID-19 Impact Assessments in Social Protection sector](#) confirm the urgency to invest in shock-responsiveness in the social protection sector: i) only 31% of social protection institutions have vulnerability risk assessments, and only 37% have developed shock-responsive contingency



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plans and procedures, iii) only 6% of social welfare institution directors confirmed they were involved in the work of Crisis Management HQs during the COVID-19 pandemic.

When it comes to agriculture risk assessments, methodology for conducting local risk assessments was developed and validated by members of sectoral working group. Furthermore, a manual and template have been established for conducting the local disaster risk assessments and the usage of various participatory rural appraisal (PRA) tools e.g. transect walk/diagram, timeline, seasonal hazard calendar, community hazard and vulnerability map, institutional Venn diagram, pair-wise ranking and small group discussions, to help identify hazards, vulnerabilities, exposure and coping capacities especially for agriculture.

Desk research has been initiated to collect secondary data, which will feed into the local disaster risk assessments that will be undertaken in all 10 partner municipalities. This data includes socio-economic data, such as demographics, food and nutrition security, education, income and poverty data as well agriculture sector specific data.

Disaster risk assessment outline consist of hazard identification (type of hazards, frequency, seasonality, magnitude, intensity, extent, causes of occurrence of hazards), vulnerability identification (all elements (e.g. people, building, facilities, resources), which are prone (or exposed) to the hazard, the extent of their vulnerability and causes (e.g. physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes) of their vulnerability) and capacity assessment (resources and available strengths, availability of resources and duration of resources). The aim of conducting disaster risk assessments is to identify potential actions and interventions that can be implemented to prevent, mitigate/reduce, prepared to reduce the adverse impact of disasters on agriculture, thereby informing DRM planning and decision-making.

The PRA was conducted in Trebinje, Kakanj, Gradacac, Banja Luka, Bijeljina, Bihac, Sanski Most, Prijedor, Kalesija, (except Srebrenica due to some difficulties with members of working group), including focus group discussions and community consultation meetings. All members of agriculture working group were able to express their opinions and enabled to actively participate and contribute in developing local disaster risk assessments for agriculture.

Additionally, the process of consolidation of sectoral risk assessments (floods and landslides risk assessments, social and children protection, sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence) into Risk Assessments of beneficiary municipalities started and expected to be finalized in 2021.

Output 1.3 Municipal/city DRR strategic and action planning frameworks are upgraded based on multi-sectoral perspective, with focus on the vulnerable population groups.

Activities on upgrading of existing methodology for mainstreaming DRR into local strategies are finalized. Mainstreaming of DRR into local development strategies and action plans are envisaged after the finalization of risk assessments in the Programme.

OUTCOME 2 – Citizens in target localities, particularly the most vulnerable population groups, have become more resilient to disasters.

Output 2.1. Local level capacities for floods and landslides prevention and preparedness are enhanced through capacity development, early warning and awareness raising.



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The preparation and harmonization of modes and development of a modular package of training materials for trainers began in 2020 with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as implementing partner, aim to coordinate the work and management of camps in crisis situations in all local communities. If manageable, several Red Cross/Crescent staff and Civil Protection from both entities and from the state level from the Ministry of Security of BiH will be included in education process.

Output 2.2. Safe school environments in target localities are established through strengthening school capacities for disaster management and risk reduction

In 2020, a Civil Society Organization (CSO) implementing partner was selected to jointly develop the intervention to reach this specific output. The intervention plan was adjusted to include the COVID-19 pandemic as one of the risks to be assessed in development of school assessments, intervention plans, and DRR educational activities. Direct activities in schools will take place in 2021 and 2022.

Output 2.3. Institutional preparedness and DRR capacities of social and child protection systems in target localities are strengthened

In 2020, two key capacity-strengthening interventions in social and child protection sector were held: i) DRR workshop on the role of SP in DRR with focus on vulnerability risk assessments for RS target locations (and Gradacac) and ii) online workshops focused on DRR and contingency planning of social and child protection sectors for FBiH and RS locations. The first workshop was held from 6-7 February 2020 and gathered 26 representatives from Social and Child Protection Working Groups/DRR Platforms representatives – local CSWs, Civil Protection Units, Red Cross, vulnerability-focused CSOs, municipal/city departments from social welfare (workshop for FBiH WGs was held in 2019). In addition, the workshop was attended by representatives from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of RS. The workshop increased knowledge and understanding of participants on the role of social and child protection sector in DRR/DRM, practical tools and methodologies for conducting vulnerability risk assessments, coordination and data exchange modalities, regional and global case studies on shock-responsive social protection models. To stimulate horizontal knowledge transfer and cross-municipal cooperation, workshop involved practical insight into pilot example of CSW vulnerability risk assessment and DRR action plan conducted in Municipality of Dobož in 2016, facilitated by Dobož Civil Protection representative. The workshops focused also on vulnerability risks related to child protection specific elements, as future action planning will consolidate indications for specific child protection components. The evaluation of workshop indicates very positive feedback by participants and increase of DRR knowledge by 17 out of 20 participated taken part in evaluation.

Due to COVID-19 situation, the second round of workshops on DRR and contingency planning in social and child protection sector was conducted in online format and gathered 18 participants from FBiH and 16 from RS Social and Child Protection Working Groups (WGs)/ DRR Platform members. The two-day workshops were held on 19-20 November (FBiH) and 26-27 November (Banja Luka, Prijedor, Trebinje, Srebrenica) and 17 December (Bijeljina – organized separately and in shortened form due to the COVID-19 workload and limited availability of WG members). The workshops focus was on increasing participants knowledge and capacities to apply practical tools and approaches for developing Multi-hazard DRR and Preparedness Action Plans and Contingency procedures for CSWs in crisis situations. The workshops involved sessions by representatives of entity-level civil protection administrations to ensure transfer of knowledge and practical advice on the official methodologies for developing protection and rescue plans and their adaptation to SP preparedness plans. In addition, the workshop for FBiH WGs included session on the findings of COVID-19 Impact



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assessment in social protection sectors conducted in 5 FBiH Cantons to ensure synergies and adequate representation of pandemic risks in CSW crisis preparedness plans. Both workshops were attended by representatives of Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and RS Ministry of Health and Social Welfare – the members of Joint UN Swiss DRR Programme Steering Committee.

In addition to group capacity-strengthening interventions, continuous one-on-one technical support to WGs was provided through working meetings (face-to-face and online format) focused on strengthening coordination and ownership of WGs/members of DRR Platform as well as capacities for conducting vulnerability risk assessments (2 working meetings with 10 locations as well as follow-up support through regular consultations, electronic exchange, coordination etc.)

Based on participants' feedback, the following priorities and recommendations were highlighted in the workshop's synthesis' reports consulted with local DRR SP WGs:

- CSW risk and vulnerability assessments have contributed to a more comprehensive analysis of population vulnerability as an important element in the overall risk assessments in municipalities / cities.
- Databases and records of data on vulnerable groups show many gaps, especially in access, structure and real-time processing of data, which is a significant obstacle for rapid needs analysis, field activities and emergency response.
- Visibility and understanding of CSW competencies at the local level needs to be improved to enable a more adequate positioning of the social protection sector in DRR.
- CSW crisis contingency action plans should be operational and enforceable, with clearly defined responsibilities, and developed in synergy with civil protection, i.e. harmonized with planning documents for protection and rescue of cities and municipalities.
- Contingency CSW plans should rely on identified scenarios of occurrence of certain hazards, but also provide a certain level of flexibility in case of unforeseen situations/hazards that exceed the initial estimates.
- Recognition of the need to strengthen population vulnerability elements in the official protection and rescue planning documents of cities and municipalities.
- Legal regulation of the role of CSWs and social protection sector in general in DRR/protection and rescue system needs to be improved.

Output 2.4. Preparedness and DRR capacities of local governments and healthcare institutions in target localities to effectively address specific healthcare needs of children, youth and adolescents, and women in emergency settings enhanced

Data collection within the survey “Mapping of Institutions, Organizations and Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and Gender Based Violence (GBV) Services” was continued in 2020 following the part of Mapping that was finalized in municipalities of Prijedor and Gradacac. The field work included rest of eight municipalities in BiH (FBiH: Bihac, Sanski Most, Kalesija, Kakanj; RS: Banja Luka, Bijeljina, Trebinje and Srebrenica). After the fieldwork was completed, the working groups finalized reports on Mapping for Federation BiH and Republika Srpska. A total of 214 respondents participated in the Mapping, including health professionals (73%) and professionals from other relevant sectors, institutions and organizations (27%).



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Furthermore, to proceed with activities regarding Sexual and Reproductive Health and Gender Based Violence in emergencies (SRH and GBViE), as added value to the Programme, the FBiH and RS entity ministries of health appointed working groups to develop entity level Action Plans for SRH and GBViE. Developed documents for FBiH and RS are based on the Minimum Initial Services Package (MISP) in emergencies. The entity level Action Plans for SRH and GBViE were presented and discussed with DRR Platforms and relevant local community professionals and will further serve as a framework for adapting to the specifics of local communities.

The MISP TOT, which was planned to take place in 2020, is based on the acquisition of practical skills and should be organized in person, which was not possible due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the MISP TOT as well as MISP training of local communities' professionals has been postponed for 2021.

Due to the COVID-19 outbreak and crucial role of the health systems in the response to the pandemic as of March 2020, health care institutions had to prioritize their work and postpone already initiated activities in the Programme. Therefore, two Working Groups (at entity level) appointed to develop Measles Outbreak Plans had to postpone the work since most group members are members of Crisis Teams at Entity level. However, other started activities that were started in 2019 continued. In the area of nutrition and supporting health systems, raising awareness and promoting exclusive breastfeeding practices before, during and after emergencies in target localities, all preparatory activities were completed. During this reporting period, the implementing partners were identified (CSO Centar za majku, dijete i socijalni paket za stare, bolesne i iznemogle "Fenix" Sanski Most for Federation of BiH, Institute for Public Health of Republika Srpska) and engaged. The implementation started on 1 January 2021.

Output 2.5. Capacities of agriculture sector and vulnerable farmers in target localities to increase disaster preparedness and reduce disaster losses are strengthened.

Needs Assessment for trainings in each community conducted during preparation of Risk Assessment. The team identified subject for each community group (institutions and farmers). In each municipality, the FAO team conducted one capacity training during 2020 for preparation of Risk Assessment, which is described in detail above under output 1.2. All trainings planned for institutions will start in February 2021, while trainings and capacity building for farmers in each municipality are planned to start in May 2021 due to seasonal calendar and agriculture production identified in each municipality.

Output 2.6. Local level capacities, tools and procedures for disaster preparedness are tested in practice to improve cross-sectoral coordination for effective disaster response

To be implemented in 2022.

TRANSVERSAL THEMES

Vulnerability elements are strongly integrated in local vulnerability risk assessments conducted in social and child protection sector. This was done through collection and analysis of age, gender and disability-related data on social and child protection beneficiaries of CSWs as well as through mainstreaming of additional vulnerability characteristics related to geo-location, family environment, poverty and exclusion and other social and economic indicators. Findings and recommendations of vulnerability risk assessment include vulnerability-specific elements that will be translated into concrete interventions in CSW DRR and Contingency Action Plans.



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To enhance local disaster prevention and preparedness planning capacities, DRAS system is introduced envisaging and adding vulnerability elements in its function. Within DRAS module number 2, vulnerable categories should be visible thus enabling locating of people that fall into vulnerable categories on the map within DRAS and overlapping this information with hazards maps. This provides direct insight into how vulnerable individuals are exposed to hazards and enable inclusion of this information into disaster prevention and preparedness planning as well as response to disasters. It is expected that relevant authorities and institutions in Republika Srpska approve and enable complete vulnerable population data exchange within Local DRR Platform members in LGUs in Republika Srpska. UN agencies and partners in the Programme will seek to resolve this matter in forthcoming period.

In education sector, preparatory activities related to development of selection criteria for target schools include vulnerability-specific elements, such as targeting the most vulnerable and hazard-exposed schools with minimum 300 enrolled children and with low existing DRR capacities (in terms of infrastructural resilience and DRR awareness/knowledge among students and school management).

FINANCES AND MANAGEMENT

Challenges that affected the management of the Programme in 2020, forced the Programme team and partners to invest a lot of effort and engagement to continue with the Programme implementation in volatile environment. Harmonized multi-agency work, adaptability and approach displayed and ensured commitment to jointly and timely implement plans and mitigation measures to overcome challenges in 2020 mainly related to shifted priorities and uncertainty in providing support in implementing activities due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Regarding the risk monitoring and management, the Programme team continued to promote and utilize the concept of DRR knowledge sharing, promotion, and advocacy in affirming broad-based and systemic local DRR governance. This included communication, providing information, ensuring understanding, and ensuring participation of all involved parties around planning and executing Programme errands. This approach proved to have immense benefit to the multi-sector approach concept and its future integration and enhancement **within the existing institutional frameworks and systems**. This way the UN team managed to adapt to the situation and provide several planned activities (in online and face-to-face modality) emphasizing strong ownership of LSGUs in securing their support to improve the work and ensure sustainability of **Local Disaster Risk Reduction Platforms** in years to come.

However, due to the dynamics of the Programme implementation and held consultations with the Swiss Embassy in Bosnia and Herzegovina, **certain changes regarding the Programme document and the budget with a focus on Programme extension and co-financing modality** should occur in the following months in 2021.

As of December 31, 2020, total Programme costs, including SDC and UN expenditures, amounted to **USD 697,575.27¹** or 14,2% of the overall Programme budget.

¹ This includes funds provided through the Joint Programme Fund account as well as co-funding resources. Reporting on the amount transferred and expended through the Joint Programme Fund account can be found on: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/JBA10>.

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Designation	Budgeted, period 2019-2022	Cumulative realized, period 01 January 2019 - 31 December 2020	Realized, period 01 January - 31 December 2020 ²	SDC	UN	%
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Administrated Programme funds						
Outcome 1	1,177,923	413,789.88	206,992.38	150,382.44	56,609.94	30%
Output 1.1	163,680	90,268.95	27,704.04	27,704.04	-	17%
Output 1.2	436,484	286,782.31	147,088.41	99,729.75	47,358.66	33%
Output 1.3	577,759	36,738.62	32,199.93	22,948.65	9,251.28	41%
Outcome 2	2,286,207	1,130,582.41	84,075.95	47,252.28	36,823.67	3%
Output 2.1	1,237,782	988,415.38	-	-	-	0%
Output 2.2	217,800	3,896.21	3,896.21	3,896.21	-	2%
Output 2.3	234,000	45,115.99	30,965.02	30,787.02	177,80	13%
Output 2.4	373,440	52,342.83	25,294.72	10,428.85	14,865.87	7%
Output 2.5	135,835	40,812.00	23,920.00	2,140.00	21,780.00	20%
Output 2.6	87,350	-	-	-	-	-
Project Management and Operational Costs	852,207	479,356.63	308,024.45	93,777.24	214,247.21	35%
3.1. UNDP	290,600	141,822.09	99,368.26	48,677.45	50,690.81	34%
3.2. UNICEF	402,168	158,321.63	94,748.03	28,258.22	66,489.81	23%
3.3. UNESCO	60,000	72,652.00	49,152.00	-	49,152.00	82%
3.4. UNFPA	76,880	57,742.91	20,834.16	15,145.57	5,688.59	27%
3.5. FAO	22,560	48,818.00	43,922.00	1,696.00	42,226.00	118%

² Information regarding SDC cumulative expenditure can be found in Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Administrative Agent (Table 5.1. Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2020)

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UN Common Coordination Costs	292,800	94,138.69	47,963.68	47,963.68	-	16%
4.1. Staff	237,600	84,925.38	45,364.60	45,364.60	-	19%
4.2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	48,000	4,312.27	2,495.98	2,495.98	-	5%
4.3. Travel	7,200	4,901.04	103.10	103.10	-	1%
Other Joint Activities	124,800	10,238.50	4,764.10	4,764.10	-	4%
5.1. Evaluation and plans	67,000	-	-	-	-	-
5.2. Communication and visibility	50,000	8,716.02	4,520.52	4,520.52	-	9%
5.3. Miscellaneous	4,800	1,522.48	243.58	243.58	-	5%
5.4. Steering Committee and Advisory Board meetings	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Indirect Programme Costs	179,439	45,754.71	24,087.67	24,087.67	-	13%
UNDP	64,105	21,416.29	10,566.12	10,566.12	-	16%
UNICEF	41,865	11,239.56	6,301.88	6,301.88	-	15%
UNESCO	3,925	1,820.00	1,820.00	1,820.00	-	46%
UNFPA	9,158	1,854.88	1,440.21	1,440.21	-	16%
FAO	11,774	3,507.52	268.52	268.52	-	2%
UN COMMON COORDINATION	24,612	5,916.46	3,690.94	3,690.94	-	15%
TOTAL USD	4,913,377	2,173,860.82	697,575.27	307,680.82	368,227.41	14%



LESSONS LEARNT

Below is a brief overview of main lessons that were learned in this reporting period.

- The COVID-19 pandemic yielded increased awareness and commitment of BiH authorities at levels to invest in DRR capacity-strengthening. However, it also impacted partners' availability and capacities to fully engage in DRR activities, given the limited resources and shifting priorities due to the COVID-19 response. It is needed to improve coordination and collaboration at local level when it comes to the membership of municipal / city emergency headquarters by formally including all relevant stakeholders.
- The COVID-19 crisis re-confirmed the urgency to approach DRR from multi-hazard perspective, considering all risks and related impacts in risk analysis and preparedness planning. There is a need to enable and involve all relevant professionals in preparedness planning including developing contingency plans. Close cooperation with civil protection departments and other actors should be enabled to ensure a common understanding of roles and division of responsibilities, chain of coordination, necessary resources and capacities.
- The role of social sectors in DRR should be enhanced also through relevant legal regulations to reach firm understanding on their role and commitment for action (development and implementation of risk assessments and action plans).
- Availability of data on vulnerable population needs to be improved which requires further investments in harmonizing data collection practices among social sectors and service providers and establishing systemic modalities for their integration in DRR analysis and planning.
- In a U-Report poll, conducted by UNICEF and promoted on International DRR Day, focused on *Opinions of children and youth on disaster risks, prevention and emergency with a focus on the COVID-19 pandemic crisis*³, out of the total 2,209 children and young people who responded to the poll: i) 71%, considers young people are not sufficiently engaged in DRR & EPR planning, ii) 28% considers poverty and unemployment as the most disturbing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and other emergencies (followed by health and safety, schools closure, isolation, the lack of trust in public system, stress and anxiety, stigma and discrimination), iii) 21% considers poverty and inequality reduction should be priority investment to strengthen DRR, including COVID-19 recovery, followed by strengthening public services (19%), formal education on emergencies and DRR (11%), support to vulnerable groups in preparedness and response (7%), environment and sustainable development (5%), youth participation in DRR & EPR (2%), scientific research (3%), emergency drills and simulations (1%). Worryingly, 60% considers their communities are not prepared to effectively respond to future emergencies.

³ The Ministry of Security of BiH published the U report results on the official BiH DRR Platform site: <http://www.platformabh.ba/anketa-unicef-a-u-bosni-i-hercegovini-sa-fokusom-na-covid-19-pandemiju/>



ANNEXES

1. **DRR JP 2020 Media Press Clipping Report.**
2. **DRR JP 2020 Logical Framework.**
3. **DRR JP 2020 Outcome Monitoring Summary.**

The most significant Programme activities during the reporting period were actively followed by the media on the state, entity and local level, with in total **21 media announcements in 2020**, including video footages.

In addition, local and social media presented and addressed the significance of the Programme in their communities and throughout marking International DRR Day, thus providing more information to their audience.

Two mayor Programme events were mostly represented, **the Declaration signing ceremony event** of the Programme in UN House on 17 February 2020 and **the International DRR Day celebration**, on 13 October 2020. On the occasion of marking of 13 October, the International Day for Disaster Reduction, two TV guest appearances occurred with total number of **72.000 viewers**. Also, social media campaign conducted on Facebook and Instagram reached **400.830 people** with **481.769 impressions**.