



**DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA –
PHASE II**

**Joint Programme - Phase II
PROGRAMME DOCUMENT**

Cover Page

Joint programme title:	Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina – Phase II
Outcome: <verbatim from CF>	Outcome 1. By 2025, people benefit from resilient, inclusive and sustainable growth ensured by the convergence of economic development and management of environment and cultural resources. Outcome 4. By 2025, people contribute to, and benefit from more accountable and transparent governance systems that deliver quality public services and ensure rule of law.
Duration:	4 years
Anticipated start and end dates:	Start: 01.11.2023. End: 31.10.2027.
JP Team	<i>Lead PUNO:</i> UNDP <i>PUNOs:</i> UNICEF, FAO, UNESCO
Fund management modality:	Pass-through
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Total estimated budget:	3,974,665
Out of which:	
» Funded	3,974,665
» Un-funded	-
Source of funds:	
» Government of BiH	USD 350,000
» UNDP	USD 467,320
» UNICEF	USD 651,934
» FAO	USD 334,700
» UNESCO	USD 197,100
» Embassy of Switzerland in BiH / Swiss Development Cooperation	USD 1,973,611

The **legal basis** for the joint programme is the Legal Annex for the signed United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025. It refers to the cooperation or assistance agreements or other agreements that are the existing legal basis for the relationship between the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and each Participating UN Organization.

Declaration of commitment and signatures

By signing this Joint Programme document, all signatories commit to work together in a spirit of partnership to achieve the results identified in the **results framework, work plan and budget**.

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Date: 31-Oct-2023	Date: 27-Oct-2023

ABBREVIATIONS

BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CA	Convening Agent
CC	Climate change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CoP	Conference of Parties
CSOs	Civil society organizations
DRAS	Disaster Risk Analysis System
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EPR	Emergency Preparedness and Response
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
LG	Local Government
MoS	Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPTF	Multi-partner Trust Fund
PUNO	Participating UN Organizations
SAA	Standard Administrative Arrangement
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	The United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNV	The United Nations Volunteers

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 The rationale and relevance of the joint programme

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is a middle-income country with an estimated 3.531 million inhabitants and total surface area of 51,209.2 km². The 1992-1995 war has had a devastating impact on its human, social and economic resources, leading to enormous challenges of the post-war reconstruction and economic and social recovery. This challenge has been further compounded by the transition towards market economy requiring structural reforms and improved governance. BiH is at risk from natural disasters, which affect all sectors, especially agriculture, energy, human health, infrastructure, property (private, commercial, industrial), people and livelihoods. The projected impacts from climate change make BiH increasingly vulnerable to hydrometeorological natural hazards: droughts, heat waves, forest fires, heavy precipitation, landslides, and floods.

BiH has a medium overall disaster risk rating and ranks 95 out of 191 countries according to the INFORM Risk Index. Risk to natural hazards is reflected in the significant number of damaging extreme weather events that have been recorded during the last two decades, 2001, 2004, 2005, 2010, 2014, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2023 drought and heat waves in 2009 and 2012, wildfires in 2020, 2021, 2022 etc. As per IPCC climate scenario developed for BiH, an increase in the intensity and frequency of these weather extremes can be expected in the future decades with the highest impact to most vulnerable sectors. BiH's vulnerability to disasters is exacerbated by a lack of coping capacity, in particular, a significant lack of institutional capacity due to poor governance.

In BiH, disaster risk reduction (DRR) is still largely perceived by policy makers as an a posteriori undertaking, with efforts largely focused on the aftermath of disasters, and responsibility entrusted to upper-level disaster response actors who take the major role, but with limited DRR governance structures and practice in place. In addition, there is a lack the necessary all-of-society approach, with many sectors still excluded from DRR exchange (e.g., health, education, social protection, urban planning, agriculture, water and environmental management, culture and heritage etc.) at various levels of authority.

BiH is a signatory to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030, Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the Global Climate Negotiations Through the Conference of Parties (CoP). Priority 2 of the Sendai framework aims to strengthen Disaster Risk Governance at national, regional and global levels, to ensure effective and efficient management of disaster risk underpinned by clear vision, plans, competence, guidance and coordination within and across sectors, as well as participation of relevant stakeholders involved in prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation and collaboration and partnership across mechanisms and institutions for the implementation of instruments relevant to disaster risk reduction and sustainable development. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) underpins the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in the face of climate change, and therefore needs to be linked to climate change adaptation and resilience, sustainable livelihoods and good governance, which also requires an all-of-government and all-of-society involvement in an integrated governance framework for holistic risk management.

The Joint Programme "Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina" is supporting disaster risk governance in BiH and corresponding with priority actions of the Sendai Framework, which resonate with the DRR challenges and needs in the country. The Programme is in line with the UN reform objectives and the related Swiss multilateral cooperation objectives as well as with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for BiH 2021-2025.

1.2 The expected results and their contribution to the CF outcome(s), country priorities, and related SDG targets

By the end of Phase II, the legislative and institutional frameworks for the establishment and functioning of DRR platforms at each level would be strengthened and state, entity, Brcko District, and at least 14 municipal DRR platforms established, and functioning based on a modality developed during Phase I.

Local-level DRR Platforms (LDRRP) 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. The LDRRPs consist of appointed representatives from relevant sectors (protection and rescue, education, social and child protection, health, and agriculture) with mandate to ensure strong local ownership and leadership of the DRR process, based on a shared understanding of DRR with its multisectoral and multi-disciplinary nature to contribute to building the community's resilience. State, entity, BD and local DRR Platforms will serve as institutional mechanisms throughout

implementation of the Programme activities while at the same time, the Programme will be building their capacities to ensure sustainability of LDRRPs in the long run.

The Program will support development of vertical, horizontal, and inter-sectoral coordination and communication strategies, mechanisms, protocols and tools. Effective coordination of disaster risk reduction from state level to entity, and local platforms will ensure an all-of-government and all-of-society approach to reducing risk and building resilience. Through the established platforms, Programme will support DRR-mainstreamed strategic and action planning frameworks development for state, entity, Brcko District, and local level for all sectors and will ensure multi-stakeholder engagement in building resilience, by implementing DRR measures and mainstreaming risk reduction across relevant sectoral policies, programmes and instruments.

Capacity of local platforms would be strengthened in organizing and controlling day-to-day operational activities, including implementing long-term programmes with flexibility/authority to respond to new localised challenges as they arise. In addition, sectoral Institutions will be strengthened to implement risk reduction/preventative measures. Programme will support institutions in development of DRR financing strategies and mechanisms for all levels of DRR governance to enable effective implementation of DRR actions and ensure long-term sustainability of the system.

In addition, a knowledge management system through usage of DRAS will be established at each level (state, entity, local) to ensure knowledge transfer and continuous learning. Disaster risk and emergency communication strategies developed and capacities, resources and procedures established/renewed and operational for all sectors. DRR awareness raising/advocacy strategies will be strengthened at all levels and all sectors and operational in 10 municipalities. DRR platforms and institutional technical capacities, resources, policies, plans and procedures will be developed/strengthened at the local level in 10 municipalities across all participating sectors and sector-specific disaster risk reduction measures identified and implemented in targeted localities/authorities.

The Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Bosnia and Herzegovina 2021-2025 (CF), will guide the work of authorities in the country and the UN system throughout this programme, which is aligned with two of its priorities and outcomes:

- Priority I - Sustainable, resilient and inclusive growth
 - Outcome 1. By 2025, people benefit from resilient, inclusive and sustainable growth ensured by the convergence of economic development and management of environment and cultural resources; and
- Priority III - People centered governance and rule of law
 - Outcome 4. By 2025, people contribute to, and benefit from more accountable and transparent governance systems that deliver quality public services and ensure rule of law.

Contributing Outcome (BiH and UN SDCF, CPD, RPD)

Joint programme Outcome 1: Institutions at all levels cooperate in multisectoral DRR mainstreaming based on improved country-wide DRR regulatory frameworks, including the increased emphasis on gender equality and social inclusion

Joint programme Outcome 2: People in risk prone localities are less vulnerable due to better capacitated institutions, improved response capacities and implemented priority measures.

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker¹:

- Output 1.1: Functional state, entity/Brcko District and 4 new municipality DRR platforms based on updated DRR legislative and institutional frameworks (GEN2).
- Output 1.2: Strategic and Action Planning frameworks for state/entity and Brcko District and 4 new local DRR platforms enable mainstreaming vulnerability-sensitive and Gender-Responsive DRR (GEN2).
- Output 1.3: DRR Financing strategy and mechanisms for all levels of DRR governance are in place (GEN2).
- Output 2.1: DRR capacity development (training manuals, guidance), awareness raising and knowledge management improved at state, entity/BD level and at least 10 municipalities in BiH (GEN2).
- Output 2.2: Disaster Risk and emergency communication capacities, resources and procedures operational in 10 municipalities (GEN2).

¹ The Gender Marker measures how much a project invests in gender equality and women's empowerment. Select one for each output: GEN3 (Gender equality as a principle objective); GEN2 (Gender equality as a significant objective); GEN1 (Limited contribution to gender equality); GEN0 (No contribution to gender quality)

- Output 2.3: Disaster management capacities, resources, policies and procedures in CSW, child protection, World heritage and agriculture on state, entity level and disaster response plans at local level improved. (GEN2).
- Output 2.4: Specific sector-related disaster risk reduction measures identified, implemented, monitored and evaluated in targeted localities/authorities (GEN2).

1.3 Intended beneficiaries with emphasis on vulnerable groups

The Programme is providing support to prepare for and adapt to disaster risks and shocks across all development sectors, with particular focus on the most vulnerable and high-risk local communities in the country. Phase I (2019-2023) introduced and operationalized an integrated model of disaster risk governance and livelihood enhancement at the local level.

Phase II (2023-2027) aims to a) horizontally deepen sustainable DRR governance through replication at the local level, incorporating and addressing challenges identified through Phase I and; b) vertically integrate DRR model and establish the relevant DRR governance structures and mechanisms at the state/entity, Brcko District of BiH, ensuring coordination, and collaboration within and between the levels. Phase II will continue to work across the following priority sectors: education, social and child protection, agriculture, and protection and rescue. Furthermore, Programme will engage following sectors in specific activities or through DRR platforms: Finance, urban planning, health, water management, forestry and environmental protection.

1.4 Joint Programme partners including all PUNOs, Government, and non-UN partners

The Programme is financed by the Government of Switzerland and the United Nations (UN), and implemented by the UN in BiH, including: FAO, UNDP, UNESCO and UNICEF, in partnership with domestic authorities: the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of Republika Srpska, the Ministry of Health of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Education of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Education and Culture of Republika Srpska, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Republika Srpska, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Civil Protection Directorate of Republika Srpska and the Civil Protection Directorate of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Programme will also engage private sector in design of favourable risk transfer mechanisms.

II. SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1. Development Challenge

2.1.1 Socio-economic context

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is a sovereign state with a decentralized political and administrative structure. Following the dissolution of Yugoslavia, the country proclaimed independence in 1992, which was followed by the Bosnian War, lasting until late 1995. Today, BiH consists of two Entities and one district: The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) and the Republika Srpska (RS) and Brčko District (BD). The FBiH is sub-divided into 10 Cantons. There are 145 local governments in the country (80 in FBiH, 64 in RS and BD). (Decision-making involves the Council of Ministers, the two Entities and BD. The two entities and BD manage environmental issues through laws, regulations and standards. The BiH Ministry of Security (MoS BH) has responsibility for the coordination of activities and harmonizing of plans of the entities' governmental bodies and institutions at the international level, in disaster protection and rescue.

BiH has a transitional economy with limited market reforms. The economy relies heavily on the export of metals, energy, textiles, and furniture as well as on remittances and foreign aid. Poor coordination among various government levels hampers economic policy coordination and reform, while excessive bureaucracy and a segmented market discourage foreign investment. Complex and multi-tiered governance structures and political contexts limit effective and efficient DRR coordination. The disaster risk management system in Bosnia and Herzegovina reflects the complex administrative structure of the country, the implications of which are felt in the institutional system and related disaster risk governance and coordination arrangements. Consequently, the approach to reduction of the disaster risk is decentralized with the main competencies of the two entities (FBiH and RS) and BD and MoS BH having the coordination role at the national level. The principle of subsidiarity is represented, which implies making decisions and their implementation at the lowest possible level with coordination at the highest necessary level.

The economy is among the least competitive in the region. The country has been a member of the Council of Europe since April 2002 and a founding member of the Mediterranean Union upon its establishment in July 2008. BiH became a full member of the Central European Free Trade Agreement in September 2007 and received **candidate status for membership to the European Union** on 15th December 2022.

BiH, along with other countries in the world, has been a signatory to various global commitments and negotiations, including the Sendai Framework for DRR (SFDRR) 2015-2030, the Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the Global Climate Negotiations through the Conference of Parties (CoP). Bosnia and Herzegovina has been involved in these global discussions and advocacy for DRR, striving towards a disaster-proof country.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes the urgent need to reduce the risk of disasters. The UN developed a Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience and facilitated a number of inter-governmental consultations that culminated in the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030, the Sustainable Development Goals and World Humanitarian Summit outcomes.

This Programme fully corresponds with all four priority actions of the Sendai Framework which resonate with the DRR challenges in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Programme is in line with the UN reform objectives and the related Swiss multilateral cooperation objectives, as DRR is considered as one of the main complementary concepts contributing to the outcomes in the domain of local governance and municipal services, and in line with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for BiH 2021-2025. There are 25 targets related to disaster risk reduction in 10 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, firmly establishing the DRR at the centre of sustainable development, directly linked with governance, urbanization, management of natural resources and ecosystems, poverty and climate change. Conversely, all seven global targets of the Sendai Framework are critical for the achievement of the SDGs.

The intervention contributes to several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- Goal 4: "Quality education: Schools should incorporate disaster-resistant structures and adapt to local risks;
- Goal 5: Gender equality: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life;
- Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure;
- Goal 10: Reduce inequality: Disasters may exacerbate social inequalities;

- Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters; holistic disaster risk management at all levels;
- Goal 13: Climate action: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

BiH top economic priorities are: acceleration of integration into the EU; strengthening the fiscal system; public administration reform; World Trade Organization membership; and securing economic growth by fostering a dynamic, competitive private sector. Since 2013, Bosnia and Herzegovina has posted positive economic growth, although severe flooding hampered recovery in 2014, which resulted in economic damages of 15% of GDP.

BiH **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** is 56.84 (2021 PPP \$ billions). GDP per capita (PPP \$) is US\$17,376. GDP by sector is as follows: agriculture (6.8%), Industry (28.8%) and services (64.3%)². Despite the GDP growth of 2.7% in 2019 (IMF, 2020)³, BiH experienced severe contraction in 2020 (-4.3%), driven by reduced consumption and investment due to COVID. The services sector was hit hardest, contracting by about -3.1 percentage points. While exports were affected due to reduced external demand, simultaneous contraction in merchandise imports, improved Bosnia and Herzegovina's overall trade balance (World Bank, [2021])⁴. According to the World Bank, the economy of BiH bounced back strongly in 2021 from the COVID-induced economic crisis, with growth estimated at 7.1 percent. According to current estimation BiH population is 3.3 Million with average population growth rate of -1.2% in the period 2007-2017. This negative growth trend will remain and total population will shrink dynamically by 2050 BiH could have population less than 2,5 million. At the same time aging rate of population will be comparable to population decline.

A disaster that occurs in the country will cause a decrease in productivity, which in turn will cause a decline in economic growth in the country. The study conducted found that flooding reduced the GDP growth rate per capita by 0.005% for every thousands of every million people affected. Then the disaster that occurs will have an irreversible impact on people's livelihoods.⁵

Social exclusion of vulnerable families is multidimensional. While country struggles with providing up-to-date poverty data, historical evidence proves that children consistently have higher poverty rates than the general population, with absolute poverty for children at 30.6% in 2011 based on the Household Budget Survey. Poor children, children with disabilities, Roma children, and children on the move are the most vulnerable and disproportionately affected by poverty and social exclusion.

According to the latest **Human Development Report (2022)**⁶, index (HDI) of BiH from 2000 to 2021 shows that BiH HDI score has increased from 0.667 in 2000 to 0.780 in 2021, indicating that the country has reached higher levels of human development. BiH progress in each of the HDI indicators shows that between 1990 and 2019, BiH life expectancy at birth increased by 6.5 years, mean years of schooling increased by 2.8 years and expected years of schooling increased by 2.2 years. BiH GNI per capita increased by about 737.8 percent between 1990 and 2019. Bosnia and Herzegovina's 2019 HDI of 0.780 is above the average of 0.753 for countries in the high human development group and below the average of 0.791 for countries in Europe and Central Asia. The inequality HDI (IHDI) introduced in 2010, is basically the HDI discounted for inequalities. The 'loss' in human development due to inequality is given by the difference between the HDI and the IHDI and can be expressed as a percentage. When discounted for inequality, BiH HDI falls to 0.667, a loss of 14.5 percent due to inequality in the distribution of the HDI dimension indices. This is above the average loss due to inequality for high HDI for Europe and Central Asia which is 11.9 percent.

The 2021 **Gender Development Index (GDI)** based on the sex-disaggregated Human Development Index, defined as a ratio of the female to the male HDI is 0.940 for Bosnia and Herzegovina (female HDI = 0.754 and male HDI = 0.802).

² 2021 est.

³ IMF (2020), "Policy Responses to COVID19", www.imf.org/en/Topics/imf-and-covid19/Policy-Responses-to-COVID-19#5;

⁴World Bank (2021), Western Balkans Regular Economic Report: Subdued Recovery, World Bank Group, Washington, D.C., <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/35509/Subdued-Recovery.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.

⁵ The effect of economic variables on natural disasters and the impact of disasters on economic variables (Evi Susanti Tasri, Kasman Karimi, and Irwan Muslim)

⁶https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2021-22?utm_source=EN&utm_medium=GSR&utm_content=US_UNDP_PaidSearch_Brand_English&utm_campaign=CENTRAL&c_src=CENTRAL&c_src2=GSR&gclid=EAiaIQobChMirtPht--X_QIVFRwGAB0lhgNLEAAYAAEgIJC_D_BwE

This is below the average for Europe and Central Asia, which is 0.953, and places it in Group 3 – which comprises countries with medium equality in HDI achievements between women and men.

Based on the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report, the **Gender Gap Index for BiH** is 0.713, ranking the country 76th out of 156 countries among four key dimensions, economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment. These dimensions are very relevant from the viewpoint of disaster resilience of women as an accelerator to improve socio-economic conditions of women.

Furthermore, Bosnia and Herzegovina has a GII⁷ value of 0.465, ranking it 38 out of 162 countries in the 2021 index. Among many other systemic inequalities women face in BiH, this is very important from the perspective of unpaid care as well as decline in labour conditions being likely consequences of disasters and crisis. Also, disaster impacts often reflect, and reinforce, gender inequality. In BiH, the labour force participation of women is 46.2% compared to 71.7% of male participation. Women face barriers to access information and resources needed to adequately prepare, respond and cope to a disaster – including access to early warning as well as to preserve stable income in emergencies as men tend to dominantly perform protection and rescue efforts leaving women a primary household duty-bearers. This leads to the need of active focus on women empowerment in disaster preparedness, response and recovery efforts through sectoral mitigation measures, especially within economic and employment domain, coupled with resilient social services.

The **Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI)**, which identifies multiple overlapping deprivations suffered by individuals in 3 dimensions: health, education, and standard of living. In BiH, 2.2 percent of the population (73 thousand people) are multidimensionally poor while an additional 4.1 percent are classified as vulnerable to multidimensional poverty (135 thousand people). The breadth of deprivation (intensity) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is the average deprivation score experienced by people in multidimensional poverty, is 37.9 percent. The MPI, which is the share of the population that is multidimensionally poor, adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations, is 0.008. Compared to Income Poverty, the multidimensional poverty headcount is 2.1 percentage points higher which implies that individuals living above the income poverty line may still suffer deprivations in health, education and/or standard of living.

The environment of BiH consists of diverse climates, flora and fauna, natural landmarks and landscapes. The climate ranges from continental, oceanic, subtropical and Mediterranean throughout different regions of the country. The country is rich in water resources. Significant rivers are the Drina, Neretva, Sava, Bosna and Una. Important national parks include Kozara National Park, Sutjeska National Park, and Una National Park, all nationally protected areas. The main environmental issues are:

- Air pollution - Arising from traffic, and industrial activities. Main air pollution indices are: particulate matter emissions: 27.25 micrograms per cubic meter (2016 est.); carbon dioxide emissions: 21.85 megatons (2016 est.); methane emissions: 2.92 megatons (2020 est.);
- Deforestation and illegal logging. Between 1990 and 2005, Bosnia and Herzegovina lost 1.1% of its forest cover, or around 25,000 hectares;
- Inadequate wastewater treatment. 59% of the population in BiH are currently not connected to sewerage systems and 25% are without access to drinking water. Sewage networks and pumping stations, where they exist, are in poor condition, lack wastewater treatment plants (WWTP), and in places wastewater is discharged directly into water bodies, often in the vicinity of settlements.
- Inadequate flood management facilities;
- Inadequate solid waste management facilities. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, around 75% of the population is covered by a waste collection service, ranging from complete coverage in larger cities, dropping to very low levels in rural areas. Collection rate is 74% at municipal level. Of all landfills, only six meet the required EU standards, while at the same time several others are being planned⁸;
- land mines left over from the 1992-95 civil strife are a hazard in some areas;
- Climate change - Climate change in BiH has been observed through continuous rise of the mean annual temperature and significant seasonal and spatial changes in precipitation, that have become more pronounced over the last fourteen years⁹.

⁷ The Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects gender-based inequalities in three dimensions – reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity

⁸ European Environment Agency, European Topic Centre on waste and materials in a Green Economy, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2018.

⁹ TNC for Bosnia and Herzegovina

With an SDG index score of 71.7, the SDG Index ranking for BiH is 59 out of 163. According to the SDG report, BiH's progress against the SDGs are as follows:

- **SDG1** - On track to maintain or achieve,
- **SDG12 & SDG17** - Challenges remain; On track or maintaining SDG achievement
- **SDG14** - Challenges remain; Score moderately improving, insufficient to attain goal
- **SDG4** - Significant challenges remain; On track or maintaining SDG achievement
- **SDG3, SDG5, SDG7, SDG8, SDG9, SDG16, SDG16** - Significant challenges remain; Score moderately improving, insufficient to attain goal
- **SDG2, SDG6, SDG13** - Significant challenges remain; Score stagnating or increasing at less than 50% of required rate
- **SDG11** - Major challenges remain; Score stagnating or increasing at less than 50% of required rate.

2.1.2 Vulnerability to Natural Hazard Disaster Risks

According to INFORM¹⁰ risk assessment database, BiH has a medium overall risk rating (3.5 out of 10) and ranks 95 out of 191 countries. Overall exposure to natural hazards is 4.0, but there is significant exposure to floods (7.1) and earthquakes (6.3), and lower exposure to drought (2.8) and epidemic (2.4). BiH has groups that are highly vulnerable to disasters (5.6 overall) mainly due to significant numbers of uprooted people (7.1) and recent shocks (7.9). This level of exposure and vulnerability is exacerbated by a lack of coping capacity (overall 5.0), in particular, a significant lack of institutional capacity due to poor governance (6.8) and a lack of access to infrastructure and services (Access to Communication – 2.1; Access to Physical infrastructure – 1.3; Access to health care – 3.8).

BiH is at risk from natural disasters, which affect all sectors, especially agriculture, energy, human health, infrastructure, property (private, commercial, industrial), people and livelihoods. The projected impacts from climate change¹¹ make BiH increasingly vulnerable to climate-induced hydrometeorological natural hazards: droughts, heat waves, forest fires, heavy precipitation, landslides, and floods. The most frequently occurring and damaging natural disasters are associated with heavy rainstorms that may cause flooding, landslides and torrential (sediment and debris laden) floods. Droughts are increasing in frequency in some areas due to winter decreasing precipitation (lower snowfall), increasing summer temperatures leading to decreased river runoff and drying in the country's lowland areas, as well as from increased demand and consumption from economic development. Increasing risk of natural hazards is reflected in the significant number of damaging extreme weather events that have been recorded during the last decade, in every year since 2000: floods in 2001, 2004, 2005, 2010, 2014, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2023 drought and heat waves in 2009, 2012, .

¹⁰ <https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index>

¹¹ <https://unfccc.int/documents/69041>

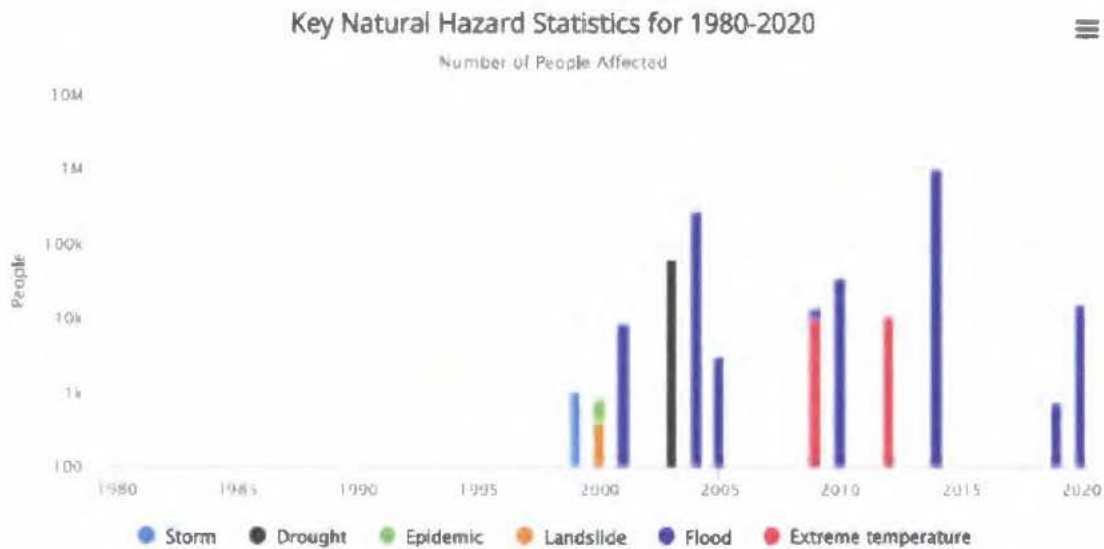


Figure II-1: Key Natural Hazard Statistics for 1980-2020¹²

Average Annual Natural Hazard Occurrence for 1980-2020

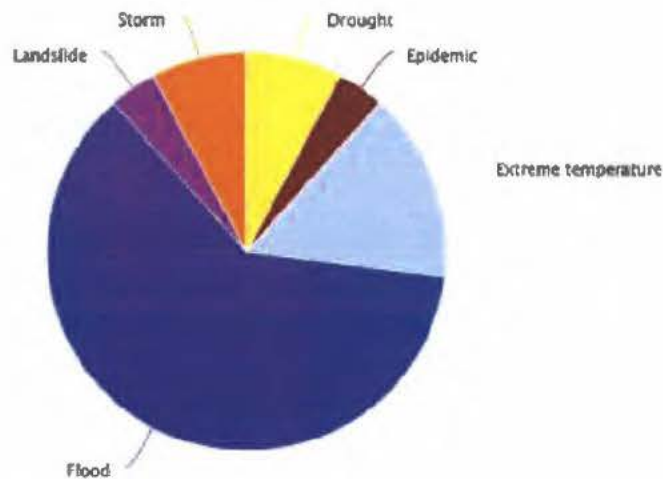


Figure II-2: Average Annual Natural Hazard Occurrence for 1980-2020

Furthermore, wildfires have been recorded in 2020, 2021, 2022 etc. In addition to hydrometeorological natural hazards, BiH is prone to earthquakes, epidemics and pandemics (ecological natural disasters).

As can be seen in Figure I-2, **floods** make up more than 60% of the annual average natural hazard occurrence since 1980. In May 2014 the country was hit with the most intense precipitation ever recorded since the beginning of the organized hydrometeorological observations, i.e. in the last 120 years which resulted in extreme floods in BiH and the wider region with up to three times the average. Over the last decade floods have been escalating in BiH due to strong regional precipitation, mild winters with scarce snow but heavy and prolonged rainfall, and when there is abundant snow, rapid melting due to extreme temperature oscillations. An analysis of the numbers of significant flood events and fatalities from 1925 to the present, shows that of the 40 total life losses recorded since 1925, 28 (70%) occurred since 2010. The 2014 event on its own, accounts for 26 of the 40 deaths since 1925.

Flooding, land use change, increased aridity and deforestation are impacting land stability, particularly in BiH's central, northern and eastern zones which is resulting in a high degree of vulnerability to, and risk from, **landslides, mudflows and erosion**. It is estimated that due to rainfall in April and May of 2014, more than 3,000 landslides were activated,

¹² <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/>

damaging or destroying as many as 2,000 housing units, traffic interrupted at over 150 sites on the main road network, and 51 landslides activated in mine contaminated areas.

River flow **droughts** are projected to increase in frequency and severity in southern and south-eastern Europe over the coming decades. In snow-dominated regions, where droughts typically occur in winter, river flow droughts are projected to become less severe because a lower fraction of precipitation will fall as snow in warmer winters. In most of Europe, the projected decrease in summer precipitation, accompanied by rising temperatures which enhances evaporative demand, may lead to more frequent and intense summer droughts. As a result of both climate change and increasing water withdrawals, more river basins will be affected by severe water stress, resulting in increased competition for water resources. The regions most prone to an increase in drought risk are the Mediterranean and south-eastern parts of Europe, which already suffer most from water stress. In BiH, in the past 19 years, 10 years were very to extremely dry (2003, 2007, 2008, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2021 and 2022). Droughts may also trigger **soil erosion** through a reduction in vegetation cover caused by forest fires or by increased plant mortality due to water stress. In addition, when the soil is very dry, the water infiltration rate decreases. Consequently, if a period of drought is followed by heavy storms, erosion is triggered by surface runoff. The problem is especially acute in the arid and semi-arid Mediterranean areas where the process may lead to desertification.

In BiH, that is among the most forest rich states in Europe, **forest fires** occur on a yearly basis. During period 1999 to 2012 the country was affected by more than 8,800 forest fires causing direct damages amounting to close to 60 million USD with indirect damages claimed to be even higher than direct. From 2012 till 2016, only in FBiH damages caused by fires amounted to more than 33,5 million USD. Climate change predictions forecast the acceleration of extreme weather phenomena in the coming years, causing increase effect of floods and droughts directly increasing risk of fires. It is estimated that 3000 hectares of forests are destroyed by fires annually in BiH. Increased risk of forest fires due to increased temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns is expected in some parts of the country, which calls for fire protection capacity to be expanded. In terms of land cover, from a total of 56798.79 ha of burnt area mapped, 50065.44 ha were burnt in forests and semi-natural areas, 6517.27 ha were burnt in agricultural land and 65.65 ha in artificial areas (urban, industrial and social areas).

BiH has had a history of devastating **earthquakes**. Based on the actual earthquakes in the past 100 years, there are several seismic zones in BiH, and over 60 seismic structures with the expected magnitude >4M. Going from southwest to northeast, the zones are as follows: the Adriatic zone, the zone of External Dinarides, the zone of the Central Dinarides and the Sava-Vardar zone (Hrvatović, 2009). Since 1901, when the recording seismic activity began, the strongest recorded earthquake was in Banja Luka on October 27, 1969, of 6.6 M and the intensity of the epicenter IO=9oMCS (Trkulja, 2009). In 2020 a 6.4 M earthquake in Petrinja, Croatia, on 29th December resulted in buildings damaged in the Una-Sana Canton and northern RS. The earthquake in underdeveloped municipality Kostajnica triggered building fires and damaged almost all public buildings (city hall, schools, health center) and make them unusable, thus most of citizens didn't have access to basic municipal services. In April 2022 a magnitude 5.7 M earthquake struck southern BiH, resulting in the death of a 28-year-old woman in town Stolac.

Natural hazard-induced disasters and infectious diseases result in widespread disruption to human health and livelihood. At the scale of a global **pandemic**, the co-occurrence of natural hazard-induced disasters is inevitable and would result in increases in the number of disease related fatalities.

The sectors most vulnerable to climate induced disasters are agriculture, human health, social and child protection, education, energy, water resources management, forestry and cultural heritage. Annex 3 provides a detailed discussion on the vulnerability of each sector to climate induced hazards.

Key implications to Disaster Risk Management¹³

- Climate change threatens to exacerbate hydro-meteorological risks such as recurring floods and drought. Prolonged drought is projected to worsen forest fires and shorten growing seasons.
- Given the country's number of rivers, catchments and aquifers, changes to precipitation may also result in high-risk flooding scenarios. River flood hazard is classified as high for BiH, with potential for damaging river floods occurring across the country.
- BiH established its National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (2008) as part of the Civil Protection Department to support needed adaptation as well as emergency response to crises and disasters.

¹³ <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/bosnia-and-herzegovina/vulnerability>

2.2. Existing DRR Legislation

DRR legislation follows decentralised organization of the country with the main competencies of the two entities (FBiH and RS) and BD. In accordance with the Law on Ministries and Other Administrative Bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the field of protection and rescue, the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina is responsible for:

- implementation of international obligations and cooperation in the implementation of civil protection;
- coordinating the activities of entity civil protection services in BiH and harmonizing their plans in the event of a natural or other disaster affecting the territory of BiH,
- adoption of protection and rescue programs and plans.

The state law on protection and rescue in Bosnia and Herzegovina is the **Framework Law on the Protection and Rescue of People and Property in the Event of Natural or Other Disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina**.

At the lower levels of the organization of the protection and rescue system, entity administrations of civil protection (Federal Administration of Civil Protection FBiH and the Republic Administration of Civil Protection RS) and the Department for Public Safety of the BD BiH (Civil Protection Service) were formed and are operationally functioning.

The essential normative framework for disaster risk reduction is in place and provides a basis for the functioning of the system on the national, sub-national and local levels. However, implementation of the legislative solutions i.e. enforcement of laws and by-laws and mandatory planning documents, various normative solutions at different levels remains serious challenge. This frequently results in weaker coordination and cooperation or interoperability of resources.

Different administrative units (entities and cantons) develop their own laws, strategic documents and policies regarding civil protection. DRR priorities are rarely outlined specifically. Rather, they are included in various sectoral mandates at various levels. The FBiH issued several laws related to DRR, such as the Law on Spatial Planning and Land Usage (which requires the inclusion of data about areas prone to natural and/or man-made disasters/catastrophes in spatial plans but does not mention risk assessments or vulnerability mapping as prerequisites). Amongst others, RS has strengthened its enabling environment for DRR through the Law on the Regulation of Space issued by the Ministry of Spatial Planning Construction and Ecology, and the Law on Water, which outlines preventive measures to be taken to protect people and material goods from potential damage caused by floods or erosion of water surfaces, including a risk and vulnerability assessment of the relevant areas.

The existing set of protection and rescue laws, including the Framework Protection and Rescue Law at the state-level is not aligned with Sendai Framework requirements for multi-sectoral DRR and, hence, provides only a limited basis for pursuing a whole-of-government DRR policy making, budgeting and implementation, as primarily being focused on protection and rescue/civil protection sector. Other sectors rarely factor in DRR principles and norms in their sectoral legislative frameworks.

See Annex 4 for a detailed analysis of the existing sectoral legislative framework for DRR.

2.3. Existing Institutional Capacity for DRR

The **Mid-term Review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework in BiH¹⁴** has recently been undertaken based on open surveys of institutions and stakeholders conducted during July 2022. Given the all-of-society nature of SFDRR the consultation engaged a wide range of stakeholders in the consultation process i.e. government institutions and authorities on all levels, emergency management organizations, the UN system, international organizations, etc.

The key overall findings were as follows:

- Positive momentum is noted in the direction of progress towards achieving the purpose, outcome and goals of the Sendai Framework.
- There is a progress in reducing of disaster risks through implementation of palette of structural (e.g., flood protection facilities, river embankments, etc.) and non-structural measures (e.g., enhancement of the legislative framework, development of methodologies for risk and hazard assessment, preparation of planning documents, etc.) since 2015.
- Despite the increase in implementation of measures and actions for prevention and mitigation, the approach to risk reduction is still reactive i.e. focused on response, rather than proactive, focused on the prevention.
- Most of the interventions were initiated following the May 2014 floods and with support of the multilateral and bilateral donors and international organizations.
- Good practices were identified from the numerous projects implemented in the past.

During development of Phase II, assessment of current institutional capacity for DRR was made based on **26 bi-lateral stakeholder meetings, the findings of which were validated during a stakeholder logframe design workshop held on 1st July 2022, and validation workshop held on 15th December 2022.**

Key findings of the assessment are:

- The systemic nature of the risk is not fully recognized and integrated, and the roots of the risk are not understood in their complexity and interdependence;
- Very rarely hazard and risk assessments include the needs and capabilities of the vulnerable groups i.e., no real inclusive DRM;
- Investments in disaster resilience increased following the May 2014 floods, but mainly ex-post and through the bilateral and multilateral donor funded programme interventions;
- Insufficient cooperation, coordination and partnership with the private sector, research institutions and other non-traditional DRR actors.

During consultation meetings, all stakeholders confirmed their interest in participating in Phase II of the Joint Programme including all 10 municipalities from the Phase I, as well as other stakeholders foreseen in the Phase II of the Joint Programme. Annex 5 provides further discussion of DRR institutional capacity in BiH while Annex 7 provides a summary of the key institutional capacity findings gleaned from stakeholder consultations.

2.4. Synergies

The Programme will capitalize on achieved results, as well as will seek to establish synergies with a wide range of interventions, to maximise impact. In addition, Programme Phase II will follow on the best practices and tested DRR approaches from the Phase I experiences, including building on successes from various interventions implemented in the past.

Furthermore, the Programme will create synergies with the Municipal Environmental Governance (MEG) Project co-financed by the Government of Switzerland and implemented by UNDP, specifically in terms of transfer of good practices and approaches in DRR-informed governance. The Programme will ensure complementarities with any new or upcoming initiatives that are relevant for further support of the DRR system in BiH such as to strengthen preventive and primary healthcare in BiH which will be implemented by the UNICEF, the World Health Organisation, and the World Bank.

Synergies and technical support will also be ensured internally within UN agencies to enhance communication and collaboration among different initiatives aiming to act in coordinated manner toward different institutions in BiH (e.g. WHO support to Federal Ministry of Health in designing sectoral preparedness and response plan in 2023).

Programme will explore possibility of synergy with the regional project Landscape Fire Management in the Western Balkans financed by the Government of Switzerland. Landscape Fire Management in the Western Balkans aims to increase resilience of Western Balkan forests and landscapes against fires to benefit the people who depend on these

¹⁴ <https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/publication/bosnia-and-herzegovina-voluntary-national-report-mtr-sf>

landscapes for their livelihoods and socioeconomic development. Direct link between can be established through entity Civil Protection Administrations and relevant entity Ministries.

In addition, several projects in the past laid foundation for continuation of DRR activities in various sectors, making consequently DRR initiatives spread country wide, as described below.

2.4.1. Education – emergency response

- In line with the Bosnia and Herzegovina Emergency Assistance requirements due to a 5.6 magnitude earthquake that took place in April 2022 in south Herzegovina, UNESCO responded through its Emergency Participation Programme for 2022-2023 and supported the restoration and recovery of the severely damaged Secondary school od Ljubinje and Primary school in Stolac.

2.4.2. Agriculture

- Through funding from the Embassy of Switzerland in Bosnia and Herzegovina, FAO implemented the project '**Enhancement of Post-Disaster Needs Assessment methodologies at entity level in Bosnia and Herzegovina**' in 2016. This project helped to provide recommendations to enhance the existing damage and loss accounting and recovery planning practices, in particular for the agriculture sector, and the application of FAO's damage and loss assessment methodology to support countries in reporting on the Sendai Framework C2 indicator.
- A 2015 FAO study has been undertaken on the disaster risk reduction and management institutional structure in Bosnia and Herzegovina with a specific focus on the agriculture sector as one of the outputs of the '**Capacity Building Needs Analysis for Emergency Preparedness and DRR/DRM Planning**' project.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina was also part of a FAO regional technical cooperation project titled '**Enhancement of Disaster Risk Reduction and management (DRR/M) capacities and mainstreaming of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) practices into the Agricultural Sector in the Western Balkans**' that was implemented in 2016-2017 through which a comprehensive study was conducted of the disaster risk reduction and management system for agriculture in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This study was published and can be found through the following web link <https://www.fao.org/3/ca7914en/CA7914EN.pdf>.

A follow up study to update the above-mentioned baseline study, is currently being undertaken under a FAO project titled '**Support to the assessment of Disaster Risk Reduction in the Agricultural Sector in the Western Balkans**'.

2.4.3. Climate Change Adaptation

- **Advance the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process for medium-term investment planning in climate sensitive sectors in Bosnia-Herzegovina** - USD 2.56 mil GCF funded, UNDP implemented project (2018-2021) - is to advance adaptation planning in BiH with a focus on sectoral approaches, upgrading the knowledge base for adaptation, prioritising adaptation interventions for the medium term, building institutional capacities for integrating climate change adaptation and demonstrating innovative ways of financing adaptation at the sub-national/local government level. Proposed activities will result in the compilation of a NAP and implementation strategy focused on scaling-up adaptation in key sectors for the medium-term; develop municipal level investment financing instruments with public/private sector engagement; and build national, sub-national and sectoral capacity to integrate and mainstream risk informed planning and budgeting.
- **Technology Transfer for Climate Resilient Flood Risk Management** – USD 5 mil SCCF funded UNDP implemented project. The SCCF funds are used to enable the communities of the Vrbas basin (12% of BiH) to adapt to flood risk through the transfer of adaptation technologies for climate resilient flood management, upgrade and rehabilitation of the hydrometric monitoring network, development of a flood forecasting system and early warning system, development of emergency response plans, and provision of training in flood-specific civil protection. Importantly, the project provides targeted training on climate-induced Flood Risk Management to over 100 practitioners and decisions makers and develops an institutional capacity development plan for the long-term development of capability and capacity in FRM. The proposed GCF project is scaling up the successfully implemented "Technology transfer for climate resilient flood management in Vrbas River basin" (Vrbas project) and extending its many achievements to the rest of BiH. In addition, GCF project will collaborate with ongoing projects.
- **Capacity Development for the Integration of Global Environmental Commitments into National Policies and Development Decision Making (GEF)**- for facilitating cross-sectoral and participatory approaches to natural

resource management planning and implementation; Including developing individual and institutional capacities to better adapt and apply global environmental management indicators as a monitoring tool to assess the intervention performance and institutional sustainability.

2.4.4. Cultural Heritage

- Sub-regional workshop, including in-class and on-site exercises, **Managing Disaster Risks in UNESCO Designated Sites** was implemented in October 2016. The objective of the workshop was, first, to raise the awareness and understanding among relevant stakeholders of the principles of disaster risk management; and, secondly, to build stakeholders' capacities to elaborate and integrate risk management plans in the governance of their designated sites; contributing to preventing and reducing damage from disasters and preserving the cultural and natural values, thus protecting an essential support for the social and economic well-being of respective communities.
- **Revitalization of cultural institutions and services in flood affected municipalities Dobož, Maglaj and Šamac/Domaljevac:** In the aftermath of the devastating floods of 2014, UNESCO with the support of French Government undertook a project of urgent revitalization of cultural institutions and services in the flood affected municipalities of Dobož through rehabilitating the Community Library of Dobož (Narodna biblioteka in Dobož), and two Cultural Centres in Maglaj and Šamac/Domaljevac respectively. With the aim to contribute to the full recovery and wellbeing of the population affected by the floods, UNESCO re-established the essential cultural public services which play also a key role in the local education system. These institutions are the primary venues where the local population can access cultural resources and practice their cultural expressions, including traditional crafts, music, costumes, dance through meetings of cultural societies, poetry readings, book presentations, research works, concerts, etc. In addition, these institutions play a capital role in support of the local education system.
- **Stabilization of the landslide at the Memorial of the National Park Sutjeska:** In 2018, UNESCO provided support from the Emergency Assistance funds to relieve the damage to the Memorial Complex at the National part Sutjeska caused by the landslide.

2.4.5. Social protection and education

- **Towards resilient social protection and education systems in Bosnia and Herzegovina.** The Resilient Social Protection and Education Systems in Bosnia and Herzegovina Project has been launched in 2016 with the support of the Government of Switzerland. The Project aimed to increase DRR capacities of institutions in the education and social protection sectors within partner local localities, enabling them to mitigate and respond to the needs of children and their families during emergencies. The Project was guided by the experiences and lessons learned from the social protection system response during and after the 2014 floods. The Project capitalised on UNICEF's work related to strengthening capacities of Centres for Social Welfare to reach out to the vulnerable groups in disaster preparedness, response and recovery. A Manual on the Role of the Social Protection Systems in Emergency Preparedness and Response was developed and piloted in four local governments (Dobož, Domaljevac Šamac, Maglaj, and Šamac). Efforts included conducting of vulnerability assessments and formulating local Social Protection.
- **Strengthening Social and Health Protection in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH).** UNICEF is implementing a USAID-funded two-year programme on 'Strengthening Social and Health Protection in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic in Bosnia and Herzegovina' (2021 - 2023). The overall objective is to strengthen education, health and social protection systems in selected locations to adequately respond to COVID-19 and enhance overall recovery and resilience, with a focus on children, youth and families. The programme combines a set of interlinked interventions focused on improving access and continuity of learning for children and adolescents from selected locations, provision of ICT infrastructure and opportunities for blended and innovative learning, implementation of quality inclusive e-learning and blended learning approaches, including through development of standards/guidelines/manuals for quality inclusive blended learning. Furthermore, the programme will strengthen health systems to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and enhance overall immunization, including through provision of cold chain

2.5. Gaps and Barriers to cross-sectoral disaster risk governance in BiH

A strong foundation for DRR requires clearly assigned responsibilities and authorities to facilitate and support state, entity/Brcko district and local multisectoral cooperation (e.g. among local governments) and contribute to the determination of and reporting on state, entities/Brcko district and local disaster risk management plans and all relevant policies. Through implementation of the Phase I of the Programme, it was evidenced that several barriers have significant impact of future programme implementation:

Barrier 1: Missing legislative and strategic integrated DRR frameworks at all governance levels; limited involvement of sectoral stakeholders and lack of capacities for all-of government and all-of society DRR approach.

The existing legislative, policy and institutional frameworks for DRR are incomplete or inadequate, with existing policies and legislation still focused on rescue and relief activities. Although the country has established DRR Platforms for coordination and policy guidance on DRR at state and one entity (Republika Srpska) level, and for a certain number of local communities, many of these multi-stakeholder mechanisms are lacking capacities to fully support effective coordination of comprehensive disaster-risk reduction initiatives country-wide.

Country-wide DRR policy would be essential to mainstream DRR into all sectors and all institutions based on a broad goal and objectives for mainstreaming DRR, and providing a framework for addressing mainstreaming issues, and mandating decision makers, managers and planners to undertake essential DRR actions.

DRR legislation at state level is not currently developed to provide the legal basis for the establishment and functioning of DRR platforms governing. DRR legislation at entity level is not yet established to provide the legal basis for the organisation and functioning of DRR platforms at entity, and municipal levels with definition of roles and responsibilities in DRR activities (DRR budgeting and financing; policy-making, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; methodologies, guidelines for all DRR sectoral mainstreaming; entity risk assessment and development of entity Risk Reduction strategies; and coordination mechanisms).

There is a lack of DRR capacities across all institutions due to the lack of legal definition, and hence a lack of knowledge and awareness, of roles and responsibility in DRR and a lack of human, technical and financial resources across all institutions. The limited DRR knowledge that is built is also severely hampered by a lack of systematic knowledge management and knowledge transfer mechanisms coupled with high DRR staff turnover and constantly changing stakeholders.

The current level of systemic DRR integration in other sectors besides protection and rescue/civil protection remains limited with slow-paced progress mostly in analytical work and broad policy-level commitments which are not fully formalized through relevant laws, bylaws and budgets. This is specifically present in social sectors, despite their prominent role in leading vulnerability-informed DRR as per Sendai Framework provisions. Important caveats exist, however, are mainly related to the lack of clarity around (delegated) responsibilities and DRR definitions in use. As a result, risk assessments, preparedness and response plans and standard operating procedures (SOPs) between different sectors and actors within the system and across the different legislative levels do not align.

Barrier 2: Complex and multi-tiered governance structure and political rivalries severely limits effective DRR coordination.

While BiH continues to achieve progress in formulating institutional frameworks to prepare for and respond to disasters, managing disaster risk and climate risks requires a whole-of-government approach. The complex governance structure and political rivalries in the country severely affects DRR coordination at all levels and across sectors, which accounts for the lack of country wide DRR strategic frameworks ensuring integration of risk reduction into relevant development (including sectoral) policies across government levels. There is considerable institutional paralysis where cross-coordination between the different administrative entities, agencies or municipalities are lacking. DRR mainstreaming into various sectors, norms, standards and regulations necessary to manage and reduce risk, has been initiated at the local level through Phase I of this Programme which developed the model for establishing multi-sectoral local DRR platforms and established them in 10 municipalities. However, functioning DRR platforms are missing at state/entity and Brcko district level, hence there is a lack of the vertical coordination that is essential between levels.

Barrier 3: Lack of DRR Financing strategy and mechanisms to ensure consistent, well-planned long-term DRR action, early action and risk transfer.

There is a lack of consistent and sustainable financing for necessary on-going preventative, preparedness and response DRR actions at entity and local levels which results in increased exposure of vulnerable communities with limited assets

and financial means to cope with the physical, economic, financial and socio-economic shocks of disasters. Hence there is a lack of financial resilience of communities due to a lack of disaster risk-informed risk transfer instruments such as disaster insurance, or similar financial instruments. There is a lack of engagement with private and productive sectors on DRM financing and cost-sharing. In order to ensure sustainability of the DRM measures, particularly related to the costs of operation and maintenance of equipment, information provision services, regular maintenance of disaster preventative measures, and all other disaster risk management activities, it is essential to foster involvement and a willingness to pay from a diverse array of beneficiaries, including the private sector, public sector, and the general public. There is currently a lack of information regarding the interest and willingness to pay, as well as a deficiency in the mechanisms, instruments, and tools necessary to involve the private sector in climate and disaster risk financing.

At the municipal, there is a lack of knowledge, tools and investment to systematically respond and build resilience to disaster risk. Communities lack general understanding of climate induced disaster risks, and there is limited knowledge and capacities to apply preventative, climate resilient livelihoods and adaptive strategies for coping with disasters. Limited awareness, preventative, response and resilience capacities of communities is due to a lack of disaster risk information for building such awareness and capacities.

Barrier 4: Vulnerable communities and groups have limited access to early warning systems, risk informed services and assets for coping and early recovery.

Additionally, vulnerable communities and groups are disproportionately affected by disasters, as they have limited access to productive assets for coping and early recovery, risk-informed services and less exposure to early warning systems. To improve the situation, the following is inter alia required: capacity development for disaster preparedness; pre-and post-disaster management for relevant authorities in BiH; as well as the availability of quality, disaggregated poverty and inequality statistics for improved risk analysis, DRR planning, incl. spatial planning., as well as vulnerability informed DRR investments.

Concurrent disasters in the past have exacerbated and highlighted underlining deficiencies of the public service delivery systems in BiH, especially in the areas of agriculture, healthcare, education, social welfare and civil protection. The most vulnerable groups (including children and youth and their families, people and children with disabilities, elderly, pregnant women, and victims of gender-based violence) are most likely to seek support from local communities, local civil protection services and centres for social welfare. Service continuity in crisis is not yet fully ensured, and have following prominent deficiencies: limited social and child protection coverage, lacking continuity and quality gaps in education, and lacking knowledge on potential escalation of violence, abuse and the complex effects on mental health.

The country requires a multisectoral approach in managing disaster risks, effective and time-efficient coordination and information sharing systems among sectors including specific and in-place procedures, protocols and standards, as well as risk reduction measures addressing resilience building and recovery. It should also be noted that general capacities of the civil protection, health, social protection, education and agricultural sectors among others, have been stretched to the limit at local level due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

III. RATIONALE AND THEORY OF CHANGE

The aim of this initiative is to support institutions to better address increasing vulnerability of BiH population to intensified climate-induced disasters by building on the achievements from the Phase I of the Joint Programme, harnessing the momentum of the current support and lessons learned in building multi-sectoral capacities for better disaster preparedness and risk management. Throughout further support multi-sectoral DRR mechanism will be further verified and integrated into official policy framework at entity and state level. Thus, a profound connection, interaction and information exchange will be enabled and preserved between local and higher levels of authority. The focus will be put on strengthening country-wide DRR legislative and strategic frameworks, DRR coordination mechanisms and institutional capacities at higher levels of government, towards a **multi-sectoral DRR approach/model in Bosnia and Herzegovina**, thus building upon the Phase I achievements of local level. The implementation of this initiative under its Phase II will horizontally deepen sustainable DRR governance at the local level and vertically integrate DRR model and establish the relevant DRR governance structures and mechanisms at the state, entity/Brcko District BiH levels. This will be achieved through replication at the local level, addressing challenges identified and know-how established through Phase I, and ensuring coordination and collaboration within and between the different levels of government. Phase II will continue to work across protection and rescue, education, social and child protection and agriculture as the priority sectors and will engage finance, urban planning, health, water management, forestry and environmental protection sectors in specific activities or through DRR platforms.

The Programme supports entity CPs to more efficiently response for EU Civil Protection Mechanism priorities. The Programme is structured to support country-wide implementation of the Sendai Framework Priority 2 - Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk by establishing DRR platforms at all governance levels, and enabling them through legislative and institutional capacity interventions. The programme also contributes to Priority 1 - Understanding disaster risk through standardisation and institutionalisation of risk assessment methodologies including a national risk assessment platform which will provide understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment across all sectors. The Programme contributes to Priority 3 - Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience, through identification of Disaster Risk Financing strategies and mechanisms for long-term disaster risk finance, as well as short-term project investment in priority measures. The Programme will also contribute to Priority 4 - Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction through legislative enhancement and institutional capacity development of Civil Protection at entity and local level, which will include equipment, training and community-based early warning systems. The Programme contributes to Sustainable Development Goals and specifically to SDG3, SDG4, SDG11, SDG13, SDG16 and SDG17.

3.1. Theory of Change

The main aim of the Programme is to support authorities in BiH to improve their DRR inter-institutional capacities, frameworks, public services and partnerships to reduce social and economic effects of disasters and climate change on population in risk-exposed localities.

The **Goal Statement** is as follows: **IF** disaster risk management in BiH is transformed towards a more proactive, integrative, climate-informed system through a multi-sectoral DRR governance framework, **THEN** vulnerable communities in BiH will be more resilient to increasing frequency and intensity of climate-induced disasters **BECAUSE** they will benefit from continuous and effective multi-sectoral disaster risk management, strategic coordination of DRR preventative, preparedness and response actions, improved capacities and integrated multi-sectoral service provision to recognized vulnerable groups. Chapter 2.2 further elaborates integration of gender and social inclusion.

As outlined in the goal statement, the Programme will catalyse a paradigm shift in Disaster Risk Management in BiH by transforming the existing disaster management governance framework and practices and shifting them from an *ex-post facto* i.e. reactionary response and post-disaster recovery approach to *ex-ante* i.e. holistic, multi-sectoral, risk-informed preparedness, preventative, and response approach based on adequate disaster risk knowledge, and supported by risk-informed DRM policies, strategies, technologies and investments.

To achieve the paradigm shift and deliver the Programme goal, the following two Outcomes are planned:

- **Outcome 1:** *Institutions at all levels cooperate in multisectoral DRR mainstreaming based on improved country-wide DRR regulatory frameworks, including the increased focus/emphasis on gender equality and social inclusion and*
- **Outcome 2:** *People in risk prone localities are less vulnerable due to better capacitated institutions, improved response capacities and implemented priority measures.*

The outcome-level change will be pursued through seven interconnected Outputs to be delivered by the Programme, which are designed to remove the key barriers that are currently hindering effective DRM in BiH, while at the same time addressing the risks associated with each barrier which, if not managed could limit the success of the Programme. The Programme Outcomes and Outputs are described below.

Successful implementation of the Programme and importantly sustainability of the results of the Programme are based on assumptions that will need to hold true during implementation and thereafter. These are:

- i. Governments have political will and strong commitment to integrate whole-of-government approach in DRR governance;
- ii. There is sufficient existing cross-institutional cooperation and willingness to implement new operational practices and improved multi-sectoral collaboration;
- iii. Capacities built across government institutions through the Programme are in place and functioning;
- iv. Government institutions are ready to cooperate and coordinate on all aspects of DRR including data management, EWS, EA etc.;
- v. Municipalities are willing and able to implement new practices.

Figure II-1 below is a diagram of the Theory of Change.

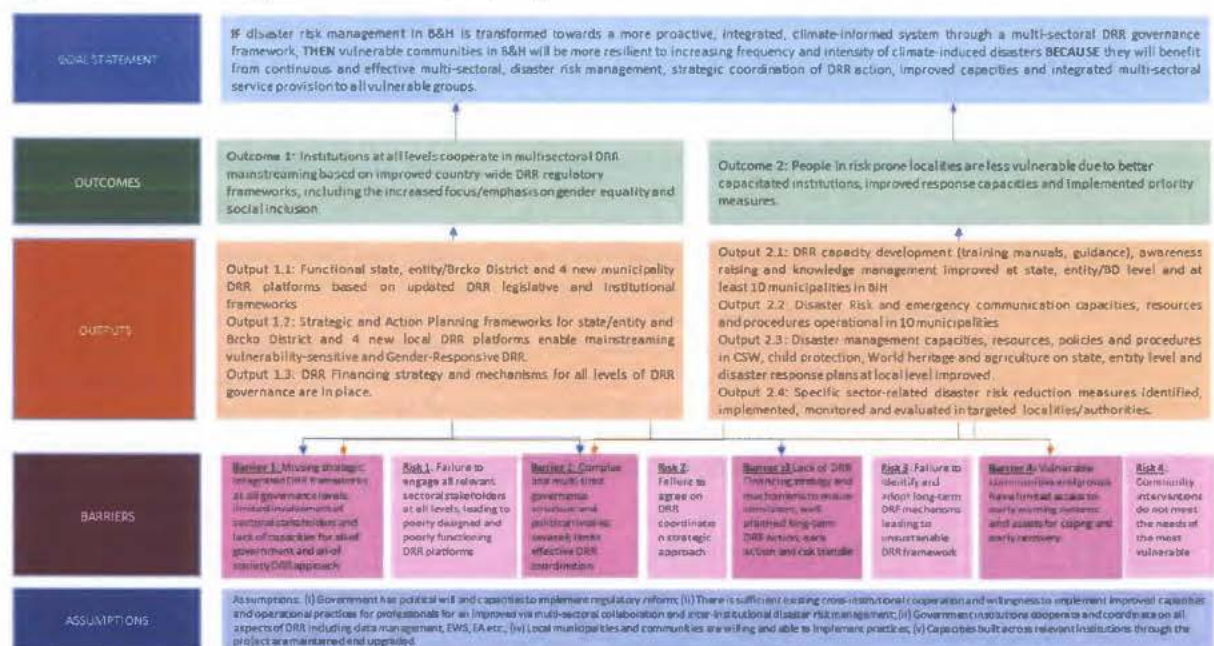


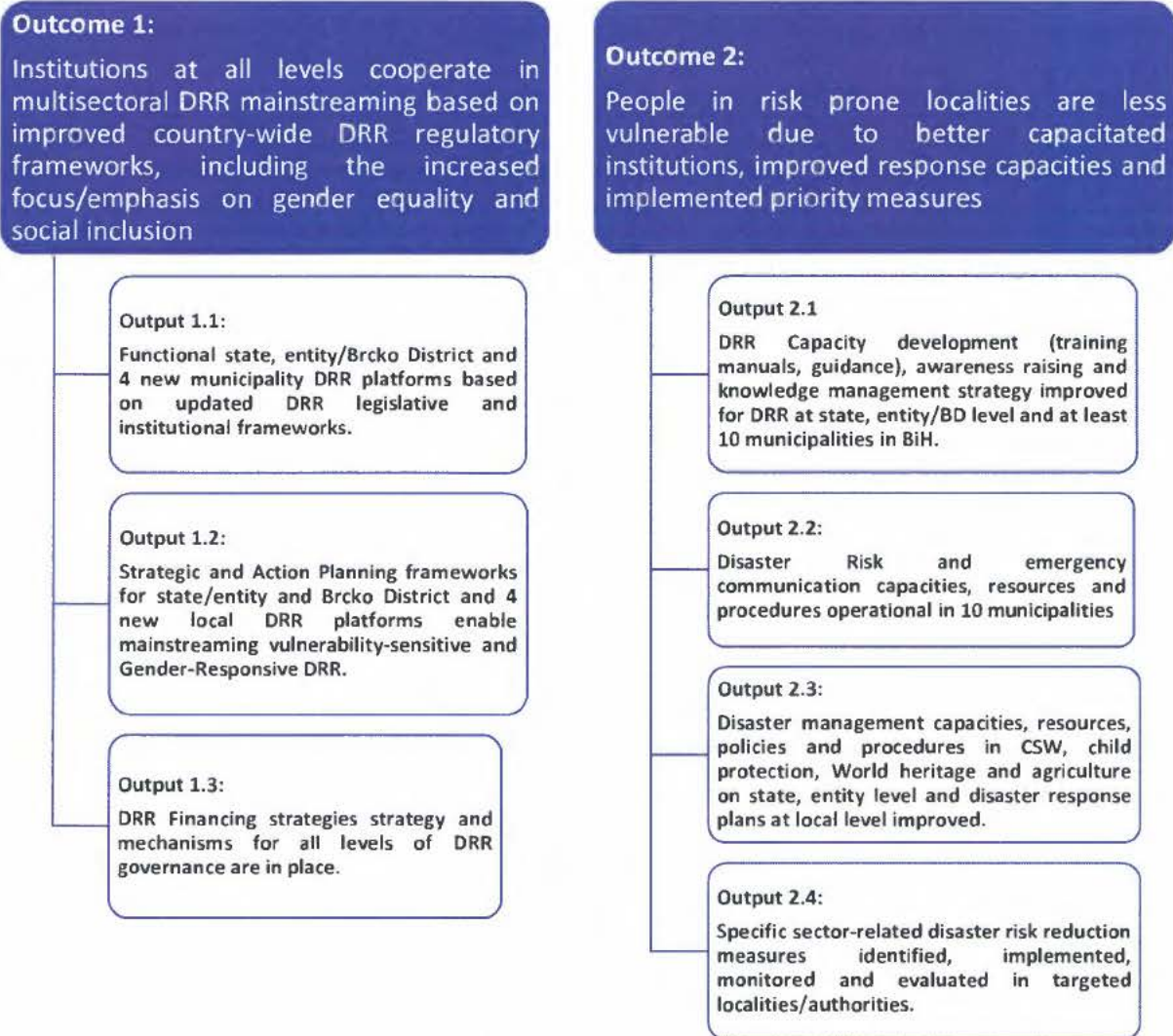
Figure III-1: Theory of Change

3.2 Description of the expected JP results

Overall goal: The overall goal of the Programme is to reduce social and economic effects of disasters and climate change for people in risk-prone areas thanks to more preventive disaster risk management system, better inter-institutional capacities, regulatory frameworks, public services and partnerships.

- Outcome 1: Institutions at all levels cooperate in multi-sectoral DRR mainstreaming based on improved country-wide DRR regulatory frameworks, including the increased focus/emphasis on gender equality and social inclusion
- Outcome 2: People in risk-prone localities are less vulnerable due to better capacitated institutions, improved response capacities and implemented priority measures.

The Programme internal architecture is as follows:



3.2.1. Outcome 1: Institutions at all levels cooperate in multisectoral DRR mainstreaming based on improved country-wide DRR regulatory frameworks, including the increased focus/emphasis on gender equality and social inclusion

Under **Outcome 1**, the Programme will support 3 outputs aimed at strengthening policy, regulatory, and institutional frameworks of DRR platforms at state, entity and local level, as well as the formulation of the relevant DRR policies, strategies, procedures and action plans. Programme will continue to upgrade and scale up DRAS to position it as country-wide digital platform for Disaster Risk Management in BiH. Important aspect of DRR strategic planning under this Outcome is integration of social inclusion and equity provisions in defining DRR strategic goals, interventions and indicators to ensure adequate targeting and coverage of the most vulnerable groups in emergencies. This will be informed by data and evidence on the needs of vulnerable population risk assessments.

Outcome 1 - Overall Expected Results

Under the outcome the Programme is expected to achieve the following results:

- The legislative and institutional frameworks for the establishment and functioning of DRR platforms at each governance level will be strengthened:
 - Roles and responsibilities of DRR stakeholders for each platform at the state, entity and local levels clarified,
 - Protocols for effective coordination, cooperation among DRR stakeholders defined
 - Legislative basis for long-term financing of DRR in place
 - Standardised risk assessment methodologies embedded into law

- DRR-mainstreamed Strategic, policy and Action Planning frameworks will be developed for state, entity, and Brcko District and local level to enable multi-stakeholder engagement in building resilience to disaster through mainstreaming risk reduction across relevant sectoral policies, programmes and instruments
- The long-term DRR financing strategy and mechanisms will be identified and developed for each governance level (state, entity, local) to ensure sustainability
- Vertical, horizontal, and inter-sectoral coordination and communication strategies, mechanisms, protocols and tools will be developed and operational to enable cross-institutional dialogue and coordinated DRR actions for platforms at state, entity, canton and Brcko District levels.

Output 1.1:
Functional state, entity/Brcko District and 4 new municipality DRR platforms based on updated DRR legislative and institutional frameworks.

Functional state, entity/Brcko District and 4 new municipality DRR platforms based on updated DRR legislative and institutional frameworks.

This output will support the creation/revitalization of DRR Platforms at state, entity and Brcko District and local levels that will strengthen involvement of different sectors in systemic transposition of SFDRR priorities and enable inclusive and coordinated DRR actions from state to local level. These multi-sectoral DRR platforms will carry out the mainstreaming of DRR into state, entity, Brcko District and local level policy, strategic and operational frameworks and plans, as well as the operationalization and implementation of those frameworks and plans. The DRR-featuring policy and regulatory framework will create a set of rules, guidance and step-by-step instructions to achieve efficiency, quality output and uniformity of performance, and effective coordination of DRR activities.

Activities and specific results under this output are:

❖ **Activity 1.1.1: Support to authorities in drafting new and amending existing priority laws and by-laws, for the establishment and functioning of DRR platforms.**

➤ Expected Result:

- new priority laws, by-laws, and decrees, or amendments to existing relevant policy documents drafted for all levels
- the legislative framework for the establishment and functioning of DRR platforms at each level will be recognized for state, entity, Brcko District, cantonal and municipal levels, and functioning based on amended prioritised laws and an updated model for establishing such platforms (if adopted).

❖ **Activity 1.1.2: Support to make functional DRR Platforms at state/entity/district and municipal level based on agreed institutional arrangements, and DRR capacity development plans for DRR platforms**

Under this activity, the DRR platforms will be established at entity/district and local government levels based on updated DRR policy, regulatory, institutional frameworks, global best practices and UNISDR's Guidelines National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction. Programme will also continue to work with 6 local level governments from the first phase of the Programme. The performance of the local DRR platforms will be analysed based on level of sustainability achieved during the first phase of the Programme, adoption of risk assessments and strategic documents at the local level, activity of local DRR platforms including annual meetings and recommendations. Besides being mentors for the new local governments, local DRR platforms from Phase I will benefit from updated technical guidance and methodologies being developed in Phase II which they will use to supplement capacities already built in Phase I and from the support in creating and formulating new DRR initiatives and strategic goals.

➤ Expected Result:

- DRR Platforms operational at state (x1), entity/district (x3), local (x4) levels
- Multi-sectoral Institutional capacity development plans for the DRR platforms (short- medium- and long-term) developed for each level (x4)

❖ **Activity 1.1.3: Support to update of state and entity/district/municipal risk assessment methodologies, embed into the legislative, and develop multi-sectoral risk assessments for state, entity/district and municipal level using p DRAS tool.**

The Programme will support harmonization of risk knowledge data sources into a DRR risk knowledge technology platform and will provide capacity development in the use, management and update of risk knowledge at all levels of government. This will enable risk-based planning, risk-informed decision-making and risk reduction action for government officials at all levels and across all sectors.

➤ Expected Result:

- Updated entity/district/municipal risk assessments methodologies and tools developed, agreed, and embedded into the entity laws (new methodology for risk assessment in Republika Srpska adopted), including the following sectoral risk assessment methodologies:
 - Methodology for conducting social protection vulnerability assessments and DRR Action Plans;
 - Updated FAO agricultural damage and loss assessment methodology
 - VISUS methodology for assessment of safety of school facilities
 - Improvement of forest fires (wildfires) risk methodology
 - Improvement of earthquake risk methodology
- Multi-sectoral and multi-hazard risk assessments completed/updated using agreed methodologies and innovative IT (DRAS). 8 risk assessments at state level, entity/district and municipal levels developed (1 state, 2 entity, 1 district, 4 new municipalities)

❖ **Activity 1.1.4: Update and scale up DRAS tool**

Adjustment and update of DRAS system functionalities to correspond with needs of entity Civil Protection Administrations and institutionalisation in both entity Civil Protection Administrations will be done, which will establish the basis for long-term development, maintenance and update of the DRAS. This will also include harmonizing the sources of data for DRAS with data from HMIs and WA's which have the mandates for the monitoring, assessment, modelling and mapping and forecasting of hydrometeorological hazards and climate change. HMIs and WA's will therefore have an important role in entity level DRR platforms and will support the development of the risk knowledge at all levels. Similarly, institutions with responsibility for hazard information collection, modelling and forecasting of geological hazards (landslides) – Republic department of mining and geology / Federal department of geology will also be involved to ensure harmonisation and standardisation of hazard information. Update fire and earthquake hazard and risk maps in DRAS based on improved methodologies for fire and earthquake risk assessments. Institutionalisation of DRAS in both entity Civil Protection Administrations will improve digitalization of disaster risk governance system and provide long-term solution for information and data exchange between complex administrative structure of the disaster risk management system in BiH. The socially vulnerable population is recognized by the DRAS system through a module intended for CSW, which provide data on the socially vulnerable population by different categories¹⁵. DRAS will help stakeholders included in disaster risk governance system to achieve all 4 priorities for action from Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, especially priority 1 - *Understanding disaster risk* and priority 2 - *Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk*.

Priority 1 and Priority 2

➤ Expected Result:

- Multiple municipalities selection in DRAS, including regional (RS) or cantonal (FBiH) selection
- Disaster response capacities module with data on equipment and human capacities
- Critical infrastructure data
- Inclusion of improved forest fires (wildfires) risk methodology into DRAS
- Inclusion of improved earthquake risk methodology into DRAS

Output 1.2:

Strategic and Action Planning frameworks for state/entity and Brcko District and 4 new local DRR platforms enable mainstreaming vulnerability-sensitive and Gender-Responsive DRR.

Strategic and Action Planning frameworks for state/entity and Brcko District and 4 new local DRR platforms enable mainstreaming vulnerability-sensitive and Gender-Responsive DRR.

The Programme will support government to enhance the existing strategic action planning frameworks by mainstreaming climate-responsive DRR into sectoral planning for following sectors: agriculture, and protection and rescue. At the state level, a holistic approach will be taken to integrate disaster risk reduction into sectoral planning. This requires the involvement of key stakeholders, the improvement of coordination, and the implementation of related agreements¹⁶. Relevant strategies and action planning frameworks will be reviewed and adjusted to ensure climate risk informed DRR strategies and plans based on multi-hazard, multi-sectoral risk assessment. For the highest risk sectors the Programme

¹⁵ Child, Elderly person, Person with a disability, Unemployed, Refugee or displaced person, Large household, Minority, Returnee, Household with a woman as the head of the family/household of a single mother, Beneficiary of social assistance (social category), Children without parental care, Foster care family, new mothers

¹⁶ Such as EU CPM, SFDRR, Agenda 2030

will formulate DRR strategies and action plans. It is envisioned that further phases will be required to develop the strategies and action plans for the remaining sectors. Gender and social inclusion elements will be strongly positioned in country – wide DRR cross-sectoral frameworks through integration of data on vulnerable population informed by risk analysis, integrating vulnerability elements in DRR strategic goals and interventions and ensuring that strategic monitoring indicators include targeting of vulnerable groups. This commitment is in line with meeting Sendai Framework target “e”, to increase the number of countries with DRR strategies that should integrate social inclusion elements.

Activities and specific results under this output are:

❖ **Activity 1.2.1: Development/upgrade of DRR strategic/action planning frameworks at state, entity/district and local government level, based on the multi-sectoral assessments, considering all-of-government approach**

➤ Expected Result:

- DRR- Strategic and Action Planning frameworks developed and adopted for state, entity, BD and municipal level, led by the cross-sectoral model of DRR.
- DRR cross-sectoral frameworks integrated the cross-cutting principles to ensure vulnerability aspects are well represented (such as child-centered DRR).
- Development of DRR cross-sectoral frameworks informed by the sectoral policy guidance documents on DRR integration (in education and social protection). As for education, the policy guidance will be based on the Comprehensive School Safety Framework and will integrate its principles of equity, social inclusion and child participation. As for social protection, the policy guidance is based on the Shock-Responsive Social protection model and will integrate principles of poverty, vulnerability and inequality reduction focusing on target population identified through social protection system. Vulnerable families and children as entitlement holders and governments as the duty bearers, are at the core of this approach.
- Cultural heritage protection mainstreamed into DRR strategic documents
- Agricultural DRR mainstreamed into 10 development strategies at various levels of government, e.g., activities such as risk informed planning, implementation and monitoring of DRR projects, testing and replication of agricultural DRR and CCA good practices and technologies

❖ **Activity 1.2.2: Support to respective authorities in policy dialog and consultation process for DRR strategies, policies and action plans**

➤ Expected Results:

- At least 3 Integrated DRR strategic/action planning frameworks (of 8 proposed under A1.2.1) based on combined sectoral strategies and action plans and multi-hazard, multi-sectoral assessments

Output 1.3:

DRR Financing strategy and mechanisms for all levels of DRR governance are in place.

DRR Financing strategy and mechanisms for all levels of DRR governance are in place

On 57th assembly of COM, it was proposed to the governments of the RS, the FBiH and BD BiH that, in cooperation with the Insurance Agency in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as competent institutions and bodies at all levels of government in BiH, financial institutions, insurance and reinsurance

companies, to define a proposal model of insurance against natural and other disasters in BiH for all market segments and accordingly prepare and harmonize the necessary legal regulations.

Under this output the Programme will identify and support the development of disaster risk financing strategy, mechanisms and tools for the long-term financing of DRR and DRM activities and measures and to ensure mobilization and alignment of financing with DRR priorities at each level of authority in BiH¹⁷.

This output aligns with Sendai Framework Priority Action 3.

Activities and specific results under this output are:

¹⁷ The CoM of BiH adopted the Information of the Ministry of Security on the possibility of insurance in case of natural disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which aims to create the conditions to systematically facilitate the repair of damage caused by natural or other disasters.

The Insurance Agency of BiH will provide expertise and work with others (including MoS) to develop the model, and prepare or update existing legislative.

- ❖ **Activity 1.3.1: Development of risk financing and transfer strategy for the long-term financing of DRR platforms, DRR activities and measures**
 - Expected Results:
 - 1 DRR financing strategy developed (state level) based on multi-sectoral financial risk assessment and sector-specific risk financing strategies at entity level
- ❖ **Activity 1.3.2: Development of risk financing and transfer mechanisms and tools for the long-term financing of DRR platforms, DRR activities and measures**
 - Expected Results:
 - Risk financing and transfer mechanisms and tools for the long-term financing of DRR activities and measures
 - At least 2 public sector risk financing mechanisms identified and developed
 - DRR multi-hazard insurance (risk transfer) scheme developed
- ❖ **Activity 1.3.3: Development and delivery of stakeholder engagement and awareness raising campaigns for public and private sector DRR financing in agriculture sector**
 - Expected Results:
 - # events promoting smallholder farmers' engagement with the public and private sectors to promote access to agriculture risk insurance;
 - Awareness raising campaigns and events developed and delivered on the available and accessible risk transfer mechanisms including shock-responsive risk transfer mechanisms to stakeholder of all high risk sectors such as smallholder farmers and their communities

3.2.2. Outcome 2: People in risk prone localities are less vulnerable due to better capacitated institutions, improved response capacities and implemented priority measures.

Under **Outcome 2** the Programme will support 4 outputs aimed at strengthening the resilience of the institutions and people through various disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness activities and will build upon Phase I interventions. Importantly, local level measures targeting the most vulnerable groups through partnerships with centres for social welfare, schools and civil society organizations dealing with vulnerable population will integrate dedicated social inclusion provisions through leave no one behind approach. This will be applied through evidence - based approach linked to age, gender, geographic vulnerabilities identification as well as design of interventions that is based on the needs of the most vulnerable through strengthening and risk-proofing of social services in social protection and education.

Outcome 2 - Overall Expected Results

Under the outcome the Programme is expected to achieve the following results:

- Capacity development, awareness raising, and knowledge management policies and mechanisms developed, established and embedded in relevant institutions to ensure long-term and ongoing capacity development for DRR.
- Operational procedures, practices/services enhanced to ensure standards and minimum compliance of strategic, operational, technical and capacities in DRR approaches across targeted sectors from state to local level.
- Disaster Risk and emergency communication strategies, capacities, resources and procedures established/renewed and operational in 10 municipalities
- Sector-specific disaster risk reduction measures identified and implemented in targeted localities/authorities

Output 2.1

DRR Capacity development (training manuals, guidance), awareness raising and knowledge management strategy improved for DRR at state, entity/BD level and at least 10 municipalities in BiH.

DRR capacity development (training manuals, guidance), awareness raising and knowledge management improved at state, entity/BD level and at least 10 municipalities in BiH.

Based on the long-term capacity development plans (to be developed Under Activity 1.1.2) the Programme will support institutions in embedding capacity development and training in DRR and the use of

disaster risk information in the relevant institutions (universities, CP training centres etc.) to improve the technical capacity and knowledge base for DRR and DRM. The Programme will develop and institutionalise training plans, curricula, training material, guidance documents for each technical area of expertise related to DRR and DRM. Under the Programme, the immediate priorities of the capacity development and training plans will be implemented.

Hence the Programme will assist the government of BiH in shifting from ad-hoc Programme-based training and education efforts to a planned, consistent and sustainable training and education for disaster risk management based on up-to-date methods, training materials and guidance material.

Activities and specific results under this output are:

❖ **Activity 2.1.1: Development and institutionalization of multi-sectoral DRR training programmes**

➤ Expected Results:

- Updated sectoral standardised training manuals, guidance and capacity development packages
- Sectoral training curricula embedded in academic/partner training institutions
- At least 10 of DRR training packages delivered in various levels of government.

Output 2.2:

Disaster Risk and emergency communication capacities, resources and procedures operational in 10 municipalities

Disaster Risk and emergency communication capacities, resources and procedures operational in 10 municipalities.

The Programme support institutions in development of Disaster Risk communication strategies which will facilitate the provision of relevant, timely, reliable and actionable information to all target groups (e.g. experts, general public, etc.) emergency situation prevention,

preparedness and response to minimize the impact of disasters.

Activities and specific results under this output are:

❖ **Activity 2.2.1: Assessment and development of emergency communication capacities, resources and procedures for 10 municipalities**

➤ Expected Results:

- 10 Communication strategy, protocols, SoPs developed for the internal and external communication, among DRR stakeholder to ensure improvement of vertical and horizontal emergency communication capacities, resources and procedures.

Output 2.3:

Disaster management capacities, resources, policies and procedures in CSW, child protection, World heritage and agriculture on state, entity level and disaster response plans at local level improved.

Disaster management capacities, resources, policies and procedures in CSW, child protection, World heritage and agriculture on state, entity level and disaster response plans at local level improved.

Activities and specific results under this output are:

❖ **Activity 2.3.1: Improvement of disaster response planning capacity, based on updated local multisectoral risk assessments, entity guidelines and manuals for CSW and SOPs for protection mechanisms of World Heritage sites in BiH**

➤ Expected Results:

- 2 updated Entity-level Manuals on the Role of CSWs in emergencies developed. Modules of the Manuals will integrate specific provisions on risk identification, targeting and service provision of the most vulnerable groups/beneficiaries of SP system pre, during and after crisis, as well as mechanisms of vulnerable gross participation in risk analysis and DRR planning to ensure adequate coverage and targeting of the most vulnerable groups' needs is ensured.
- 2 entity-level DRR Child Protection SoP Guidelines developed - SoP Guidelines will address all referrals and services developed as part of a comprehensive child protection system that should aim to be inclusive to most vulnerable groups of children with disabilities, Roma and UASC. SoPs will refer to protection of children at risk of family separation and will address mechanisms to prevent it.
- SoP protection mechanisms of World Heritage sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina, developed and implemented at four UNESCO designated sites
- 4 local disaster response plans updated in new municipalities

❖ **Activity 2.3.2: Update/establishment/mainstreaming of multi-hazard response plans for agriculture sector in 4 municipalities**

➤ Expected Results:

- 4 multi-hazard cross-sectoral response plans institutionalized in 4 "new" municipalities.

❖ **Activity 2.3.3: Delivery of trainings on disaster response to strengthen the emergency relief capacities of agricultural relevant stakeholders at the various government levels**

➤ Expected Results:

- Trainings on disaster response to strengthen the emergency response capacities of stakeholders at the various government levels.

Output 2.4:

Specific sector-related disaster risk reduction measures identified, implemented, monitored and evaluated in targeted localities/authorities.

Specific sector-related disaster risk reduction measures identified, implemented, monitored and evaluated in targeted localities/authorities.

Under this output, it is expected that professionals working in specific sectors - i.e. protection and rescue, education, social and child protection, and agriculture, and in line with identified DRR priorities, will continue

setting up and delivering the DRR action plans by implementing the agreed measures following performance-based approach. The Programme will monitor and evaluate commitment, possibilities, readiness and progress of the local authorities in implementation of the Programme based on which grant support will be granted.

Under this output, the Programme will implement priority DRR measures identified in the disaster risk-informed action plans, such as small construction works (e.g. riverbed regulations, landslide rehabilitations), procurement of equipment for civil protection services, early warning systems, emergency call centers, trainings for specialized disaster response forces, procurement of specialized rescue equipment, etc. at local level as well as entity/Brcko district and state level, with the appropriate linkages between the levels.

DRR priority measures will be implemented by selected local, entity and state level governments as Responsible Parties (RPs) in line with the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT). Selected RPs will have full responsibility for implementation of the activities which will be agreed via written agreement, including carrying out public procurement procedures.

These measures will mainstream equity, social inclusion, and community participation. In addition, specific social protection and education-related interventions will be child-centred and child-participatory.

Activities and specific results under this output are:

❖ **Activity 2.4.1: Implementation of identified priority DRR measures**

➤ Expected Results:

- 8 new of DRR measures implemented in the 2nd phase
- 8 new measures (4 in social and child protection, 4 in education)

3.3 Results and lessons learned from Phase I

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) in BiH is still largely perceived by policy makers as an *a posteriori* undertaking, with efforts largely focused on the aftermath of disasters, and responsibility entrusted to upper-level disaster response actors who take the major role. DRR Platforms have been established at state and RS since 2011, with the aim to serve as multi-stakeholder mechanisms for coordination and policy guidance on DRR. However, they are not yet fully functional and remain detached from DRR related policy design and delivery, especially at local level. In addition, they lack the necessary all-of-society approach, with many sectors still excluded from DRR exchange and coordination (e.g., health, education, social protection, urban planning, agriculture, water and environmental management, culture and heritage etc.) at various levels of authority where the limited number of functional DRR platforms affects coordination in this domain.

Phase I of the Joint Programme "Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina" addressed this gap by supporting establishment and institutionalization of DRR platforms at the local level. During Phase I the Programme supported establishment of local level DRR platforms and addressed DRR priorities identified by 10 local governments (Banja Luka, Bijeljina, Bihać, Gradačac, Kakanj, Kalesija, Prijedor, Sanski Most, Srebrenica, and Trebinje) and stakeholders across various sectors: protection and rescue, education, social and child protection, health, and agriculture, improving local DRR coordination mechanisms, as well as at affirming risk-informed strategic planning processes with focus on the most vulnerable population groups.

The **Final Evaluation (FE) of the Phase I** concluded that there are a number of significant milestones achieved including a) the establishment of 10 new local-level DRR platforms to serve as locally-owned DRR coordination mechanisms and capacitating local municipalities to mainstream DRR into local policies and strategies; b) undertaking 10 local

consolidated risk assessments that integrate risk assessments from civil protection, social and child protection, agriculture, health and education; c) implementing capacity building programme to improve institutional and coordination role of DRR platforms and educate participating schools, farmers, vulnerable social protection beneficiaries in exposed households on DRR preparedness and response; d) establishing Disaster Risk Analysis System (DRAS) and capacitating authorities to utilize it in future; and e) development of Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP)/DRR Action Plans (DRR APs) for the Centres for Social Welfare (CSWs), DRR School Action Plans and action plans on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Gender Based Violence in Emergencies (SRH&GBViE). The evaluation found that a multisectoral approach in setting up and operating DRR platforms, investing in capacity building and the technical assistance and expertise provided by UN agencies to the JP are among the success factors.

The evaluation also found that the effectiveness of the JP delivery has been challenged by COVID 19, limited understanding of the DRR issues and its relevance, changes in the city leadership, limited resources at the local level, availability of technically sound expertise and complexity of the political environment in BiH. The FE found that the key areas where the JP needs to strengthen delivery are a) further integration of cross-sectoral DRR measures into local development strategies and/or action plans, as despite obtaining official letters from other local management officials that identified priorities will be mainstreamed into strategies, this remains uncertain due to the absence of concrete legislative basis; b) testing local disaster response procedures and sectoral simulation exercise.

While the FE noted the impacts of the Phase I achievements it noted the following challenges to long-term impact of the JP: a) the absence of country-level leadership in DRR portfolio in BiH, the need to develop vertical DRR coordination mechanisms as well as horizontal, country-level DRR policy and strategy frameworks and align the DRR work with provision of the Sendai Framework and broader SDG agenda; and b) the need to move from project-based DRR culture to more systematic and evidence-based DRR preparedness and response culture at all levels of Government in BiH through formalization, institutionalization, legal recognition and acceptance of local DRR Platforms and DRR frameworks.

The following challenges and risks to sustainability were identified: formalization, institutionalization, legal recognition and acceptance of local DRR Platforms and DRR frameworks, making them widely accepted as effective tools for disaster risk governance in the country. The key sustainability factors that need to be addressed includes: a) absence of legal recognition of DRR platform, b) lack of stable or guaranteed sources of finance for the DRR platform and disaster risk governance measures; and c) limited human and institutional capacities of various sectors involved in DRR, with moderate staff turnover rate, to regularly update the risk assessment and implement the DRR platform activities.

FE suggested that Phase II aims to scale up DRR governance horizontally through replication at the local level, building on lessons learned from Phase I and vertically, to establish/restore the relevant DRR governance structures and mechanisms at the state/entity, Brcko District and local levels of BiH, ensuring coordination, and collaboration within and between the levels and sectors. Phase II will continue to work across the same priority sectors as Phase I and will additionally engage urban planning, cultural heritage site management, water management, environmental management and institutions with responsibility for climate change adaptation and protection and rescue.

Phase II intends to fully or partially implement a number of the recommendations of the FE as follows:

Recommendation 1	Revamp JP Governance and engagement model
Recommendation 2	Strengthen inter-UN agency coordination and coherence
Recommendation 4	Review the municipality selection criteria from the first phase, develop and adopt a comprehensive targeting strategy to enable targeting the most vulnerable local communities.
Recommendation 5	Review, include and validate recommended priority actions in designing the Phase II of the Joint DRR Programme taking into consideration the scope of intervention and the timeline
Recommendation 6	Develop outcome-based indicators to enable impact monitoring and evaluation effectively
Recommendation 7	Strengthen sustainability elements and further promote Government ownership in phase II of the JP DRR

3.4 Sustainability plan and exit strategy

The Programme will work “on-system” with committed partners. The Programme will not implement any off-system solutions unless supporting the creation of new frameworks, services, and processes.

The Programme is providing support to shift the current approach from disaster management to disaster risk management. The Programme acknowledges that the regulatory, institutional, and strategic frameworks at local and higher-government levels are key precursors of systemic change and long-term sustainability of the system. Therefore, together with relevant partners and stakeholders, the Programme will support its advancement based on inclusive policy dialogue, so that the overarching principles of good governance are effectively applied – including more effective horizontal and vertical communication between different sectors included in disaster risk reduction, prevention and management and protection and rescue system, synchronization of laws and by laws between cantonal, entity and state levels and with EU Directives, recognition of DRR and DRR platforms as important factors in laws and by laws in all sectors of importance for disaster risk reduction, prevention and management and cross-sectoral DRR. Therefore, the introduction of the DRR Strategic Framework and its housing within relevant institutions at all levels will play a crucial role to achieving systemic changes and ensure that continuous improvements on all government levels are more sustainable.

Domestic ownership and result-orientation as Programme underlying principles, are essential for the overall sustainability of the intervention. Transformation of the Programme-introduced and tested methodologies and tools, into legal, policy and institutional frameworks in BiH – particularly at sub-national government levels – coupled with supporting adequate capacities to ensure country-wide effects, long-term sustainability and full local ownership over the newly-introduced methods and approaches in the target sectors.

Co-funding of DRR measures by local governments will ensure sustainability of investments with positive impact on the citizens' quality of life.

3.4.1 End of Programme Phase II vision

By the end of Phase II, the Legislative and institutional frameworks for the establishment and functioning of DRR platforms at each level would be improved and institutionalized. Vertical, horizontal, and inter-sectoral coordination and communication strategies, mechanisms, protocols and tools would be developed and operational.

Effective coordination of disaster risk reduction from State level through to Entity, and local Platforms will ensure an all-of-government and all-of-society approach to reducing risk and building resilience. State, entity and cantonal coordination will be linked to the coordination efforts at local DRR platform level as well as supranational level (ex. European Forum for DRR). Although cantonal governments are not directly supported in Phase II of JP, in order to ensure interaction between all government levels (from local to entity and state), consultation process with cantonal governments will be conducted. State/Entity platforms will take on a crucial role in coordinating strategies, policies, and action planning, based on inputs from the local 14 DRR platforms. State, entity, local, private and non-governmental institutions will participate in platforms, and provide inputs to decision-making and consultation processes through the platforms.

Through the old and newly established platforms, DRR-mainstreamed Strategic and Action Planning frameworks will be institutionalized for all relevant sectors. DRR platforms at all levels will ensure multi-stakeholder engagement in building resilience, by implementing DRR measures and mainstreaming risk reduction across relevant sectoral policies, programmes and instruments, which is in line with Sendai Priority 2: Strengthening disaster governance to manage disaster risk.

Capacities of local platforms would be strengthened in organizing and controlling day-to-day operational activities, including implementing long-term programmes with flexibility/authority to respond to new localized challenges as they arise. In addition, sectoral Institutions will be strengthened to implement risk reduction/preventative measures. DRR Financing strategies and mechanisms will be in place for all levels of DRR governance to enable sectoral institutions to secure regular funding to implement DRR actions and ensure sustainability.

In addition, a knowledge management system would be established through usage of DRAS at each level (state, entity, municipality) and integrated between levels, to ensure knowledge transfer. Disaster Risk and emergency communication strategies developed and capacities, resources and procedures established/renewed and operational for all sectors and DRR awareness raising/advocacy strategies strengthened at all levels and all sector and operational in 14 municipalities.

3.4.2 Geographical area of intervention and selection of partner local governments

The Programme will be working with a core **group of 10 partner local governments**, including some of the Phase I Programme partners, as well as newly selected municipalities.

Up to 6 best-performing and committed municipalities from Phase I will be invited to excel their capacities during the II Phase of the Programme, as recipients of a lower-level-intensity support by the Programme compared to the rest of

partner local governments. These municipalities and cities will serve as knowledge hubs and will support the newly selected partners throughout the *mentoring* process by providing practical advice, sharing lessons learnt and conduct peer-to-peer exchange. All Phase I partner municipalities will be invited to express their interest and apply to participate in Phase II, while evaluation will be done following their performance in the Phase I in combination with the same criteria which will be applied for selection of new partner municipalities (described below).

In addition, the Programme will **select 4 new municipalities** to enter into the Joint Programme. The process of selection of new partner municipalities will be based on Multi Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) which takes into consideration floods, landslides, wildfires and earthquake exposure, number of children in the municipality, number of women in age 15-49 and total number of populations in the municipality.

Selection of partner local governments (both “old” and “new”) will be based on a set of criteria designed to reflect the broader Programme scope and objectives, as well as ensure adequate representation of local governments. These criteria will be designed using lessons learned from the first phase of the Programme, through updated methodology for selection of the local governments. The selection process will be organized in a **three-staged method**:

- i) review of local governments against eliminatory eligibility criteria, followed by
- ii) technical evaluation and ranking of eligible local governments using MCDA, and
- iii) certain adjustment criteria, if needed.

The following might be considered as **eligibility criteria**:

- i) motivation of the local government leadership to continuously support and translate the good local governance agenda into local actions and improved public performance, ensure adequate engagement of staff in the Programme work as well as existence of Disaster Risk Assessments and Disaster Response Plans;
- ii) readiness for a co-financing capacity
- iii) risk assessment using DRAS, if possible
- iv) readiness to integrate gender and social inclusion aspects in DRR interventions through Plans and DRR measures

A detailed description of the selection criteria, their scoring and weight, as well as the overall methodology will be developed, validated with SDC and PUNOs for maximised impact, and finally endorsed by the Steering Committee.

Adjustment criteria will also be applied if needed to ensure (i) adequate representation of local governments from both entities commensurate with the population figures, (ii) potential geographic proximity of “old” and new partner local governments; (iii) preference to select local governments in areas where natural hazard risks occur more often (iv) potential clustering of partner local governments in geographic cohorts, to enable faster interaction and learning among them, as well as to ensure economy of scale in delivery of the Programme support; (v) complementarities/avoiding duplication with other interventions working in the potential partner local governments; (vi) selection of limited number of very committed local governments with weak performance (to demonstrate leaps in performance).

The evaluation process will result in a ranking list to support the final selection of 10 (up to 6 “old” and up to 4 “new” partner municipalities).

The Programme will select the top-ranking applications based on the evaluation (including the adjustment criteria). The selection process will be done by the Programme team while the final list of all Phase II partner local governments will be endorsed by the Steering Committee based on the evaluation results.

The long-term engagement of local governments in the Programme will depend on their constant motivation and performance progress. The Steering Committee will have the right to end interaction with local governments which fail to meet minimum development progress and performance criteria to be agreed at the outset of the partnership.

3.4.3 Strategic partnerships

This intervention envisages strategic partnerships with the relevant authorities and designated agencies at state, entity, BD and local levels, targeting relevant ministries and stakeholders from following sectors as mentioned above: education, social and child protection, agriculture, and protection and rescue. Furthermore, Programme will engage following sectors in specific activities, however these sectors would be engaged through state, entity, BD and local DRR platforms: finance, urban planning, health, water management, forestry, and environmental protection. During Phase I of the Programme narrow support was provided to health sector, however this was not sufficient to respond to the needs of the sector. Thus, the health sector would be involved in Phase II in policy dialog and DRR mainstreaming, however specific support to health sector would be provided through WB lead initiative to be implemented in BiH parallel to Phase II of the Programme.

The geographical scope of intervention of the Programme is the whole country, with the following key beneficiaries:

- At least 13 relevant ministries at state, entity, and Brcko District level.
- At least 60 inter-institutional professionals from different level of authorities.
- Local communities.

This proposal for the Phase II seeks to continue implementing the Joint Programme " Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina " co-financed by the Government of Switzerland and UN agencies. The Programme will be implemented by UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO and FAO, with UNDP as a convening agency.

The United Nations is recognized as a valuable partner of BiH institutions through the first phase of the Programme, capable to gather all relevant stakeholders (civil protection agencies at all levels, social protection, health, agriculture and educational institutions, relevant ministries, UN agencies, civil society, media etc.) to work together on strengthening and increasing disaster risk management capacities.

The overall strategic guidance, oversight and coordinated approach of the participating UN agencies will be ensured by the UN Resident Coordinator. Strengthening the role of UN RC in the Programme will be ensured through following:

- Continuing to co-chair the Steering Committee, thus be involved in strategic decision making (through the Steering Committee). This may require inclusion of the DRR on the UNCT agenda to enable RC oversight and leadership
- Lead donor-government partner discussions and policy dialog on DRR mainstreaming in BiH
- Facilitate coordination between the PUNOs in strategic steering of the Programme) and strengthening this coordination by supporting the implementation of the UN JP policy guidelines.

Under the overall leadership of the Steering Committee, the participating UN agencies will have the ultimate responsibilities for achievement of results of the UN activities conducted through the Programme.

The coordination arrangements include:

- Joint Programme management: one Programme leader and designated agency staff for each component, guaranteeing day-to day coordination and regular interagency Programme monitoring meetings,
- Joint Programme design, communication, promotion, review and evaluation, of all UN agencies involved. Implementing UN BiH agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, FAO and UNESCO.

3.4.4 Risks and Assumptions

As the Phase II of the Programme will implement in challenging environment, systematic Risk assessment was done in order to better understand which incidents and developments might occur and have negative impact of Programme implementation. SDC's specific Climate, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction Integration Guidance (CEDRIG) Operational analysis was developed and it is integral part of the Programme Document (Annex 10). Based on "Copenhagen Circles" three groups of interlinked risks Contextual, Programmatic and Institutional were identified and assessed.

Overall, **the risk level for this Programme is assessed as medium to high**, attributed mainly to institutional, political, and behavioural factors.

Recognized DRR **Contextual risks** have been identified:

1. Political instability: Political instability in BiH can impact the continuity and effectiveness of DRR institutions, particularly if there are changes in government or shifts in priorities. This includes fragmentation of entity level governments and their inability to work simultaneously towards one goal.
2. Lack of coordination and cooperation between institutions: In BiH, there is a lack of effective coordination and cooperation between different institutions responsible for disaster risk reduction. This can lead to duplication of efforts, gaps in coverage, and inefficiencies.
3. Pandemic/epidemic risks: Pandemic can highlight the importance of DRR measures and challenge the ability of local governments and communities to implement them. It will also expose existing vulnerabilities in the country's healthcare system and social safety net, which are important components of DRR.
4. Inflation: inflation can have significant impacts on DRR in BiH, including reduced funding for DRR projects, increased vulnerability to disasters, limited access to resources, and economic instability. These impacts can make it more difficult for communities and governments to effectively prepare for and respond to disasters, highlighting the importance of addressing inflation in the context of DRR efforts.

The following **Programmatic risks** to successful achievement of the stated Programme outcomes have been identified:

1. Failure to engage all relevant sectoral stakeholders at all levels (as mentioned in chapter 3.4), leading to poorly designed and poorly functioning DRR platforms
2. Failure to agree on DRR coordination strategic approach

3. Failure to identify and adopt long-term DRF mechanisms leading to unsustainable DRR framework
4. Community interventions do not meet the needs of the most vulnerable
5. Specific mandates of UN agencies lead to fragmentation of the Programme.

The following **Institutional risks** to successful achievement of the stated Programme outcomes have been identified:

1. Security Risks
2. Cooperation with government partners and private sector in implementation
3. Financial management Risks
4. Reputation risk for both SDC and UN

To overcome all these risks and ensure successful implementation of the Programme and importantly sustainability of the results of the Programme are based on a number of assumptions that will need to hold true during implementation and thereafter. These are:

1. Government has political will and capacities to implement regulatory reform;
2. There is sufficient existing cross-institutional cooperation and willingness to implement improved capacities and operational practices for professionals for an improved multi-sectoral collaboration and inter-institutional disaster risk management;
3. Government institutions cooperate and coordinate on all aspects of DRR including data management, EWS, EA etc.;
4. Local municipalities and communities are willing and able to implement practices.

Detailed risk assessment added in Annex 2.

3.4.5 Stakeholder Engagement

The Programme was prepared through the identification, engagement and consultation with a wide range of the stakeholders that would be involved as partners in the Phase II of the Programme, as well as beneficiaries of the Programme (See Annex 7 for summary of stakeholder meetings). Stakeholders at state, entity and local levels including relevant agencies, and local communities and others that would be partners in the Phase II of the Programme implementation were fully consulted during the Programme development.

Annex 7 table 1 lists key government agencies, research institutions, non-government organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations, and provides a general description of their roles, responsibilities, and sought involvement in the Phase II of the Programme.

The stakeholder engagement plan has been developed to provide schedule of engagement activities and identify who is responsible for their delivery.

The purpose of the stakeholder engagement plan is to:

- Develop partnerships with stakeholders
- Better understand needs of stakeholders
- Provide stakeholders with updates on the Programme
- Create an avenue for stakeholder feedback
- Fulfil the requirements of SDC, UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, UNESCO and Governments of BiH
- Help build knowledge and capacity within the stakeholder groups to assist with future Programme phases
- Provide a timeline of engagement activities and identify who will be responsible for their delivery.

The following consultation and consent processes are to be adopted as part of the Programme stakeholder engagement:

- Identification of parties to the negotiation and decision-makers
- Elaboration of the decision-making processes of the respective parties
- The role if any of outside counsel and expertise, including e.g. a third party mediator/negotiator
- Agreement on relevant time periods
- Applicable community protocols that must be respected
- Steps to guarantee an environment without coercion or duress
- The format for benefit sharing discussions and arrangements
- Sharing of information in meaningful, accessible, and culturally appropriate manner
- Identification of other Programme activities or circumstances that will trigger additional consent processes
- The format for documenting the agreement, conditions that attach, and/or other conclusions of the process.

Making use of the variety of knowledge management and communication tools, the Programme will serve to provide targeted support to strengthening knowledge, understanding and support at various levels to facilitate mainstreaming of DRR at all levels. Successful implementation of this component will create an enabling framework for replication and scaling up of DRR platforms throughout at all levels the country, supported by targeted Programme activities under Outcome 1.

The Steering Committee is recognized as a central point for Programme monitoring and strategic leadership. It will be comprised of key DRR state and entity level institutions, and UN and SDC. The Steering Committee represents the main institutional mechanism for engagement of stakeholders. Institutions, members of Steering Committee will ensure timely and verifiable attainment of the Programme objective and outcomes.

Local stakeholders and community members will be mobilized to participate in implementation and maintenance of measures, risk assessment, development of policies, plans and mechanisms through participatory approaches. Their involvement will be ensured through mobilization of local and community consultative/work groups. The key role of local stakeholders and community members is implementation and monitoring of the Programme activities.

Key stakeholders, local and international expert(s) engaged in support and/or collaboration of the Programme implementation, will also be involved in extensive consultations during inception phase and preparation of inception report, that will include detailed work plans for each output of the Programme at the specific activity level, and elaboration of the required resources and stakeholders to be involved for reaching the stated targets. Inception phase will be utilized for broad consultations with all stakeholders: government, institutions, private sector, NGOs, to communicate and inform stakeholders on their roles, expected contributions, communication channels and conflict resolution mechanisms to ensure understanding of roles, and responsibilities. Also, stakeholders will be involved in official Programme evaluations to support progress assessment and enable adaptive Programme management to address local needs and priorities to optimal level.

Education and awareness campaigns will target diverse stakeholders, from general public, specific expert groups, government representatives, selected local communities NGOs and vulnerable groups.

The Steering Committee will monitor the impacts of stakeholder engagement activities. Stakeholder engagement will form a regular agenda item at PMU meetings. Issues and risks identified will be recorded in the Programme Risk Register for ongoing monitoring and/or actioning as appropriate.

A summary of all stakeholder engagement activities will be collated and made available to the public e.g., in Annual Performance Report. The summary will contain the following information as a minimum:

- Stakeholder engagement activities implemented
- Dates and venues of engagement activities
- Information shared with stakeholders
- Outputs including issues addressed.

Outcomes of sharing sessions, consultations or responses to issues raised will be reported back to communities as per the Communications Strategy e.g., via the Programme website, newsletters, radio program, visits, meetings, etc.

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be reviewed and updated as necessary, at least annually.

Programme will support institutions in process of strengthening the legislative, institutional, policy and planning frameworks for DRR, at all levels of governance and will establish and capacitate DRR platforms at state, entity/Brcko District, cantonal and local levels. The intervention in the legal, institutional and policy frameworks, will ensure sustainability of the interventions. In addition, the implementation of DRM interventions in local municipalities. Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up of the Programme is embedded in the Programme's comprehensive strategy of developing legislative and institutional capacity and embedding knowledge sharing within relevant training institutions to ensure long-term provision of DRR training. In addition, the development of DRR financing strategy, and identification and development of risk financing and risk transfer mechanisms will ensure long-term implementation of disaster resilient and adaptive DRR.

The Programme sustainability lies in the DRR platforms, coordination mechanism and enabling tools, guidelines, strengthened capacity, financing and practice for DRR which will be embedded within the relevant institutions. In addition, building capacity of DRR platforms at all levels, will address capacity deficits in the short- medium- and long-term. Strengthening DRR groups, raising awareness, and embedding DRM measures at the community level will ensure long-term community resilience to natural hazards. The Programme has significant replicability through the capacity to be built, platform models and tools to be delivered, strategies and policies that would be applicable to all municipalities.

3.5 Transversal themes

3.5.1 Gender equality

In BiH, women are unrepresented in policy dialogue, decision-making mechanisms and functions and bearing the increased family care burdens due to traditional roles and stereotypes. These gaps and disadvantages become further accelerated in emergencies and crisis particularly¹⁸. The most recent experience from COVID-19 pandemics confirms this. Faced with the increased number of cases, BiH authorities took action to contain the pandemic by imposing a number of restrictions such as: closures of educational premises and non-crucial business services, limitations on public services, gatherings and movements, curfews, and mandatory quarantine for the infected and international travellers. These interventions had a significant social and economic impact to the individuals and the society in reduction of income, reduction of access to basic services, reduction of access to education, and negative consequences to mental health.¹⁹

Women were disproportionately affected by the negative consequences of the restriction measures. COVID-19 pandemic brought an increase in women's unemployment, increase in unpaid care and domestic responsibilities, reduced access to basic services, as well as increase in gender-based violence. Negative impacts of the pandemic have further increased the prevailing gender gap in employment, care responsibilities, as well as the prevalence of gender-based violence against women.

COVID-19 pandemic created new safety and security risks for girls and women, in higher exposure to violence against women (domestic violence, online violence), and higher risk from unintended pregnancies and forced child marriages. UNESCO warned that the COVID-19 induced disruption in education has the potential to roll back substantial gains made on girls' education in recent decades, with broader immediate and longer-term effects on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including those related to poverty reduction, health and well-being, inclusive quality education and gender equality.

The COVID-19 negative impacts on gender dimensions can be extended as a lesson learned and scenario predictor for other crisis. Coupled with already existing economic barriers that women face in BiH, such as increased exposure to poverty due to lower paid jobs or limited access to labour market and increased share of unpaid household work by women, means that crisis will only deteriorate existing inequalities. In addition, by deterioration of income and living conditions in crisis and disasters, violence peaks are present, and women are more exposed to domestic violence than men.

It is well-known that there are considerable differences among male and female labour activity and employment levels – mainly going to the detriment of women, in BiH. These patterns are closely related with the deeply embedded social stereotypes and unequal distribution of family responsibilities with inequitable burden of care for children between women and men. This is further compounded by the lack of widely available or limited childcare – such as early childhood education and care to all children, especially those from vulnerable families.

In terms of control over resources, during their lifetime, men accumulate more wealth, property, salaries and pensions compared to women. Women own or co-own only around a third of property in BiH. Over a quarter (26.7%) of all households in BiH are headed by women; this rate is slightly higher than the European average of 24%.⁴⁴ Female headed households are more vulnerable to economic instability as they are reportedly less able to cope with sudden changes in their financial situation, especially if they belong to poorer economic groups.

Women and girls in BiH are expected to behave within traditional gender roles. According to UN Women's study on the perception of gender equality and violence against women in 2018, 1 in 3 men and almost 1 in 4 women believed that women belong in the domestic sphere, and boys should pursue career and leadership opportunities. Moreover, men are the primary supporters of beliefs that place them in positions of power over women. In each question, men showed greater support for traditional gender roles that limit the opportunities and self-determination of women.

Considering these gender-specific vulnerabilities and DRR needs, the Programme will facilitate and promote equal participation of women and men in DRR governance structures and strategic planning processes; recognize gendered impacts of disasters and ensure gender equality is mainstreamed as a cross-cutting priority in DRR strategic planning efforts, including with risk assessments and DRR action planning.

¹⁸ According to Sendai Framework, due to existing socio-economic conditions and traditional practices, women are more likely to be disproportionately affected by disasters, including increased loss of livelihoods, gender-based violence, and even loss of life during, and in the aftermath of, disasters. Hence, the empowerment of women and strengthening institutional capacities to address specific vulnerabilities and needs of women in prevention, response and recovery is critical in disaster risk reduction and resilience building.

¹⁹ UNDP and UNICEF (2021) "Progress at risk: A regional policy advocacy paper on the gender dimensions of the socio-economic impact of COVID-19", available at: <https://www.unicef.org/eca/media/15776/file>

At local level, by strengthening social services in areas of social and child protection and education, gender dimension is strongly embedded by promotion of equal participation, service access and coverage as well as attention to specific gender-based needs in emergencies, especially from the protection angle to prevent and respond to violence, exploitation, neglect and abuse in emergencies. The key concept driving these interventions will be applying a rights-based approach with equity focus on the most vulnerable and excluded families – women headed households, women and girls with disabilities, Roma women and other groups.

In addition, the Programme will raise awareness among working parents/caregivers on available family-friendly policies and practices to improve access to emergency childcare/respice care for vulnerable families (single-headed families, caregivers of children with disabilities, low-income families, families of frontline workers – e.g. health workers and other care workers).

3.5.2 Social inclusion

Social inclusion is a crucial component of resilient development and risk-informed programming and investments. Global and BiH commitments to *leave no one behind* recognize that exposure to shocks and stresses is one of the five key determinants of inequity. Disasters and crisis not only compound existing poverty, deprivation and social exclusion – but also leads to it, eroding existing progress and stripping households and communities of assets and coping mechanisms. Also, the Sendai framework explicitly promotes the integration of gender, age, disability, and cultural perspective in DRR. There is also greater recognition of the need to tailor activities to the needs of users, including social and cultural requirements.

Guided by the DRR context in BiH, interventions of this Programme will integrate social inclusion from an equity lens, with special attention for the most vulnerable groups and their deprivations related to age, gender, disability, and place of residence (urban or rural areas) since these factors exacerbate crisis impacts if not being considered in preparedness and risk prevention stage. The equity prioritization and targeting of vulnerable groups will be evidence-based and informed by risk assessments conducted through the Programme.

In BiH, specific social exclusion patterns are faced by people and children living in poverty, people and children with disabilities, single-headed households, Roma families, children and families under risk of separation. The social exclusion of families from rural areas, Roma families and families with children with disabilities is multidimensional. The drivers of inequity in BiH include poverty, rural/urban divides, minority status (particularly of the Roma population), disability status, and refugee or migrant status. Each driver compounds existing inequities and exacerbates vulnerability, as does the continuing lack of available data to support targeted interventions and remediation.²⁰ Most of these groups do not have universal access to the quality health, education, and social protection services that they need which is worsened in emergencies and crisis.

The Programme's equity approach therefore will target households and communities that are not just economically deprived or socially marginalized – but also disproportionately exposed to various shocks and stresses. This will be done through targeted local level **risk assessments** informed by data on vulnerable groups, DRR Planning and service provision strengthening in education and social and child protection.

At system-level, **social inclusion will be an integrative element of DRR strategic planning processes at entity and state-level as well as DRR governance and coordination bodies functioning (ensure representation of sectors and organisations dealing with social inclusion in DRR Platforms).** Programme's evidence generation interventions are planned with social inclusion methodological elements, such as risk assessment guidances that will be developed in the Programme etc. Also, by implementing specific **beneficiary participation models in DRR (such as child-centered DRR),** the inclusion angle will be covered.

The Programme design is guided by the concept of vulnerability informed DRR, which is conceptualized based on social inclusion and equal treatment of everyone's DRR needs. Therefore, the Programme recognizes the needs of vulnerable population groups and seeks to draw their knowledge to drive DRR mind-set change within communities, rather than solely seeing them as victims. Moreover, the Programme activities are characterised by a multi-hazard, inclusive and accessible approach throughout the entire cycle from strategic planning to operationalisation and implementation of DRR priorities.

However, the root causes and potential responses to poverty and social exclusion lie beyond the scope of any single sector. Influencing the **DRR policy environment and the key policy actors, including community members, local authorities is expected to play a crucial role in addressing inequities and ensuring that the most deprived and excluded groups enjoy opportunities and have resources** necessary to realize their rights, to participate actively and fully in decisions that affect them, both in situation of stability and in emergencies.

²⁰ UNICEF, 2020 <https://www.unicef.org/bih/media/4971/file/Situation%20Analysis%20of%20Children%20in%20Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina.pdf>

Thus, as DRR-revitalized governance approach implemented through the Programme will encompass social, economic and environmental aspects of development and service delivery and position inclusion as a horizontal principle to give voice to vulnerable groups, it strongly contributes to realization of inclusive DRR integrated in the broader governance system.

Although the Programme cannot precisely define and extract specific socially excluded categories at this moment, this issue will be the topic of every DRR platform that we will establish and support through the duration of Programme. Following these DRR platforms, the Programme will use the feedback and the knowledge from Phase one, to determine which socially excluded groups (up to three) require specific emphasis during the implementation. The Programme is currently focusing on children and many other vulnerable categories defined by Centers for Social Welfare.

The programme will discuss and decide with local stakeholders which groups should be in specific focus (on the programme level) for all stakeholders (e.g. women, children). As a result of the consultative process the Programme will identify specific groups to be focused on. This does not exclude following up and monitoring developments in relation to other groups at risk. At the local level, Programme can decide to have a slightly localized focus. Specific indicators should be set for two selected focus groups.

Programme will enable a human rights-supportive environment. Human rights that will be emphasized throughout the Programme implementation, especially access to information and participation in decision-making, are recognized as essential to good DRR decision-making.

The Programme will initiate and request information about timely updating data of centers for social welfare and other institutions that work with socially excluded categories. Additionally, the Programme will seek how to strengthen the inclusion of vulnerable categories in the specific DRR platform. Furthermore, through the applied and tailor-made trainings, the program will educate the participants of the DRR platform on the importance of recognizing the needs and including different vulnerable categories in the DRM. Within the various sectors of the DRR platform, updated information on all vulnerable categories of the population will be delivered to all participants of the DRR platform, and consequently integrated into DRAS through CSW.

3.5.3 Anticorruption

Integrity and anti-corruption aspects will continue to be embedded in all Programme activities, particularly related to allocation of financing to partners. The contractual modalities applied by all UN Agencies as Programme implementers with various counterparts include this matter, thus ensuring that integrity and anti-corruption are respected at all times. All planned activities will be implemented following UN Guidelines and the United Nations System of Code of Conduct incorporating the rules and procedures for integrity management of partner institutions.

To embed integrity in the procurement process, it is crucial to use strict procedures that prioritize transparency, fairness, and unwavering integrity. This will be achieved through a multiple aspect approach that encompasses several key measures. First and foremost, implementing competitive bidding practices ensures that potential suppliers are chosen based on merit, fostering an environment where the best and most cost-effective options are selected. Additionally, conducting thorough due diligence on suppliers helps identify any potential red flags, ensuring that only reputable and reliable partners are engaged. Moreover, clear and well-defined conflict-of-interest guidelines play an important role in preventing any undue influence or unethical behaviour, thereby further reducing the risks associated with corruption. Special attention will be paid to strengthening individual and organisational resilience to violations of integrity at the level of local governments.

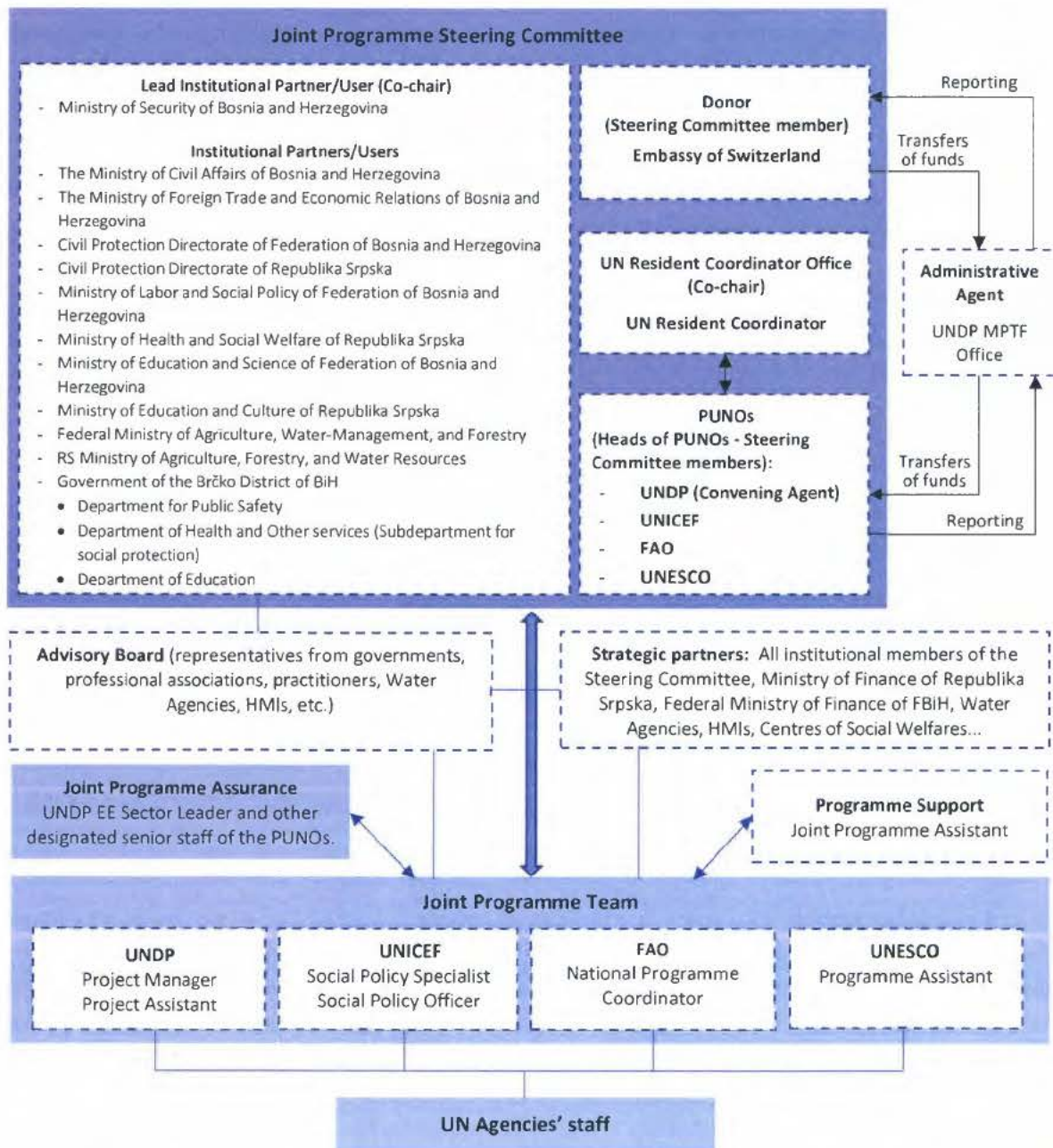
Furthermore, the Programme will contribute to improvement of integrity management in partner local governments with following activities that would be discussed with partners:

1. Training sessions and capacity-building programs on the integrity management during the crisis to raise awareness about integrity issues, ethical dilemmas, and best practices, especially when the emergency situation is declared. Learning from the experience in BiH in previous years.
2. Conduct integrity awareness campaigns within the intervention area to engage stakeholders, raise awareness about the importance of ethical behaviour, and promote a culture of integrity. Utilize various communication channels, including workshops, seminars, posters, and online platforms.
3. Include risk analysis into decision-making processes.
4. Partnership with Local Communities: Involve local communities and stakeholders in decision-making processes related to the intervention area, provide advice and counselling. Foster collaboration, consultation, and active participation to ensure that integrity considerations are integrated into project planning and implementation.
5. Regular Reporting and Communication: Establish a system for regular programme reporting and communication on the progress, challenges, and integrity-related aspects of the intervention area.
6. Provide support to improve Integrity Plans in local governments with a specific elements related to DRR.

IV. STEERING AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Programme institutional structure comprises the **Steering Committee, Advisory Board, the Programme Assurance and the Joint Programme Team**, interacting in a broader Programme context with partners and all interested stakeholders. A snapshot of the broader Programme institutional structure is presented in *Annex 1* of the Programme document.

UNDP will act as the Convening Agency of the Joint Programme responsible for the strategic and programmatic leadership of the Programme and ensuring cohesive and coordinated approach of the participating UN agencies – UNICEF, FAO and UNESCO. The Convening Agency, in partnership with other participating UN Agencies, will be responsible and accountable to the Steering Committee for facilitation of the achievement of agreed delivery and results as per the 2021-2025 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Bosnia and Herzegovina. The overall programmatic and financial accountability for the Programme implementation will be assumed in close cooperation with the Swiss Embassy in Bosnia and Herzegovina.



4.1. Steering Committee

Overall oversight and strategic guidance of the Programme will be provided through the **Steering Committee**. The Steering Committee will be co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and by the Minister of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and will comprise representative(s) of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, other relevant institutional partners (as indicated in the previous graph), donor and the Heads of UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO and FAO. The Steering Committee will meet first time after one month of the Programme inception to adopt terms of reference (ToR) and agree on the composition of the Steering Committee, and frequency of meetings and other relevant issues. New members to the Steering Committee can be added based on the Steering Committee approval.

The Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina as the lead agency in government on disaster risk management will be the Programme partner, and as such will designate a senior government focal point for the Programme, who will represent the Ministry in the Steering Committee.

The Steering Committee will be the group responsible for making, by consensus, management decisions for the Programme when guidance is required by the joint Programme Coordinator, including recommendation for approval of Programme plans and revisions. Based on the approved annual work plan, the Steering Committee supervises the overall implementation progress and authorizes any major deviation therefrom. It provides strategic guidance, as well as give final approval to selected strategic and operational issues. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the Programme or negotiates a solution to any problems between the Programme and external bodies. The Steering Committee will meet at least twice per year, or as necessary when raised by Joint Programme Coordinator. UNDP will serve as the secretariat to the Steering Committee, responsible for sending out invitation for Steering Committee meetings, preparing meeting agenda and materials, as well as drafting minutes from the meetings.

Even though, recommendation from the Final External Evaluation of the Phase I was to reduce number of members of Steering Committee, members of Steering committee remain almost the same as in first Phase, with exception of Federal Ministry of Health and local communities. The Steering Committee governance structure should be consisted of responsible Government counterparts as per the results framework and scope envisioned in the Phase II of the Programme. As seen in the first phase, the multisectoral collaboration/coordination is essential to realize DRR Programme objectives at all levels. Being in the Steering Committee will enable institutions to actively support and contribute to overall systematic change for Disaster Risk Management and will have impact in ownership and potentially mobilize resources from all cross and multi sectoral partners.

Such composition of the Steering Committee will enable continuation in decision-making process in the Phase II as per institutional mandates of the sectors covered.

The ToR of the Steering Committee is attached as Annex 9.

4.2. Program assurance

The **Joint Programme Assurance** role supports the **Steering Committee** by carrying out objective Programme oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate Programme management milestones are managed and completed. The role of Programme Assurance will be performed by the UNDP Energy and Environment Sector Leader and other designated senior staff of the PUNOs.

At a technical level, representatives from the UNDP, UNICEF, FAO and UNESCO, will have regular (monthly) meetings, to ensure exchange of progress, developments, discuss concrete synergies and ideas. In addition, with regards to specific activity that Programme is implementing, meetings with specific relevant stakeholders will be held to ensure that programmatic activities are in line with overall Programme goals and in timely manner.

4.3. Advisory Board

The Programme will consult with Steering Committee members to convene a broader consultative body – **Advisory Board**, comprising all other relevant institutions and stakeholders. Programme coordinator will propose list of all relevant institutions and stakeholders to Steering Committee for assembly of Advisory Board. The role of an advisory board is not to make decisions, but rather to provide current knowledge, critical thinking, analysis and inputs to the Joint Programme Team and the Steering Committee. An advisory board will consist of group of experts from various fields and relevant stakeholders who will lend their skills, guidance, and knowledge to Steering Committee. It will provide information with regards to DRR from specific sectoral institutions (e.g. Water Agencies, HMLs, etc), of completed activities and improvement in their respective sectors, that can be of importance to overall Programme implementation. List of all relevant stakeholders is defined in Annex 8 - Key Stakeholders.

The Advisory Board will contribute to the successful Programme implementation and sustainability of its achievements.

4.4. Joint Programme team

The **Joint Programme Team** will be led by the **Joint Programme Coordinator** who will be responsible for overall Programme coordination and day-to-day management and will ensure that the Programme 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 **Joint Programme team**, particularly among the staff based within the UNDP, UNICEF, FAO and UNESCO offices. Main responsibilities will also include preparing inputs for the **Steering Committee** meetings and developing reports.

Joint Programme Coordinator will be tasked to coordinate the overall implementation of the Programme, ensuring implementation of activities as approved in the work plans endorsed by the Steering Committee and, in cooperation with PUNOs, coordinating activities with the Joint Programme Team, ensuring the Programme is implemented as envisaged and agreed with the Steering Committee, and coordinating closely with the Head of the Convening Agency and PUNOs. The coordinator will also be responsible for consolidation of the inputs of all agencies for consolidated narrative reporting to the donor. The position will be administratively managed by the Convening Agency who will be issuing the contract. The Joint Programme Coordinator will consult with the agencies on the financial plans and expenditures related to activities defined within the work plans. The coordinator reports to the Steering Committee and is required to abide by Steering Committee decisions, and not to be affected only by steering or guidance by one agency, including the Convening Agency. The coordinator will inform the Steering Committee on any substantial revisions to budgets and activities that go beyond the prescribed minimal threshold prescribed in the donor agreement. Such changes must be endorsed by the Steering Committee. The PUNOs will share with the JPC any budgetary changes or revisions which vary from the originally approved budget, even for those that are below minimal threshold so that all agencies are aware of any changes in the Programme implementation.

The TOR for Joint Programme team (Joint Programme Coordinator and Joint Programme Assistant) is in Annex 9.

V. FUND MANAGEMENT MODALITY

5.1. Fund management arrangements

The UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) and is responsible for the receipt of the donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to the Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) based on the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each PUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of PUNOs, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds" (2015), the MPTF Office as the AA of the Programme will:

- Sign Standard Administrative Arrangement SAAs with donor and receive contributions from donor that wish to provide financial support to the Fund/Programme through the AA. It is noted that the AA cannot enter into any other agreements with donors that would impose responsibilities on PUNOs without their prior written consent;
- Administer such funds received in accordance with its regulations, policies and procedures, as well as the relevant Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Fund Terms of Reference (TOR) and SAA, including the provisions relating to winding up the Fund account and related matters;
- Subject to availability of funds, disburse such funds to each of the PUNOs in accordance with decisions from the Steering Committee (SC), taking into account the budget set out in the approved TOR/JP documents;
- Ensure consolidation of statements and reports, based on submissions provided by each PUNO, as set forth in the TOR/JP document and provide these to donor that has contributed to the Fund/Programme account and to the SC;
- Provide final reporting, including notification that the Fund/Programme has been operationally completed;
- Disburse funds to any PUNO for any additional costs of the task that the SC may decide in accordance with the programmatic document/JP document.

Participating United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each Participating UN organization (PUNO) in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives, and procedures.

Each PUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each PUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives, and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives, and procedures applicable to the PUNO.

Public Disclosure

The Administrative Agent will ensure that the Programme operations are publicly disclosed on the Administrative Agent's website <http://mptf.undp.org>.

5.1. Joint Programme "Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina" Phase II budget

The envisaged Phase II Programme budget amounts to USD 3,974,665, out of which the Government of Switzerland provides USD 1,973,611 (49.65%), the UN Agencies USD 1,651,054 (41.54%) and Government of BiH USD 350,000 (8.81%).

Overall funds planned to be utilized under the Programme are as follows: 30.25% or USD 1,202,310 under Outcome 1; 36.04% or USD 1,432,380 under Outcome 2; 24.36% or USD 968,468 for Programme management; 5.64% or USD 223,947 for UN common coordination and other Joint costs and 3.71% or USD 147,560 for Indirect Programme costs.

Funds from Government of Switzerland are planned to be utilized under both Programme Outcomes as well as for Programme Management, UN common coordination, Other Joint costs and Indirect Programme costs, as follows: 35% or USD 690,730 under Outcome 1; 28.81% or USD 568,680 under Outcome 2; 17.85% or USD 352,294 for Programme management, 10.86% or USD 214,347 for UN common coordination and other Joint costs and 7.48% or USD 147,560 for Indirect Programme costs.

Contributions from the UN Participating organizations will be provided in monetary terms and will be used to finance Programme activities. Programmatic activities of other projects implemented by UN Participating Agencies will not in any way be presented as contribution to this Programme.

BiH Government parallel co-funding will be ensured through budgets of local governments, and higher-level government institutions for implementation of DRR priority measures under the Output 2.4.

DRR priority measures under the Output 2.4. will be implemented by selected local, entity and state level governments as Responsible Parties (RPs) in line with the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT). Selected RPs will have full responsibility for implementation of the activities which will be agreed via written agreement, including carrying out public procurement procedures. PUNOs will therefore not engage in procurement activities in relation to the Output 2.4 and implementation of DRR priority measures.

The following PUNOs apply the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT): UNDP and UNICEF. All cash transfers to Responsible Parties will be based on the Joint Programme Work Plan, in accordance with the HACT Framework and relevant PUNO policies.

Costs of implementation of DRR priority measures in relation to UNDP activities under the Output 2.4 will be funded by the Government of Switzerland, UNDP and directly by the local governments/ RPs. Selection of the cash transfer modalities by UNDP (transfer of Government of Switzerland funds from the Programme to the RP) will be based on the overall risk rating for each RP²¹, as a result of micro-assessment of RP internal control framework capacities and as follows:

Direct cash transfers – Funds are transferred before the RP incurs obligations and expenditures to support activities agreed in the work plan; Low and Medium Risk Rating; and

Direct payments – Funds are paid by the agency directly to vendors and other third parties for obligations and expenditures incurred by the RP to support activities agreed in the work plan; Significant Risk Rating.

In the context of small measures planned in relation to UNICEF activities under the Output 2.4, HACT procedures will also be fully applied, following the below approaches to partnerships:

- Government partnership - Programme implementation through government ministries/agencies and a workplan jointly developed by the government and UNICEF that defines government activities and UNICEF financial and technical inputs to the government to achieve commonly defined results.
- CSO partnerships - programme implementation is done by CSOs whose resources are pooled with UNICEF to achieve commonly defined results.

Summary of overall and annual budget in USD is presented below:

Joint Programme “Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina”

Duration	1.11.2023 – 30.11.2027							
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total (USD)	SDC (USD)	UN (USD)	BIH Government (USD)
Outcome 1: Institutions at all levels cooperate in multi-sectoral DRR mainstreaming based on improved country-wide DRR regulatory frameworks, including the increased focus/emphasis on gender equality and social inclusion	369,660	475,600	262,730	94,320	1,202,310	690,730	511,580	0
Output 1.1: Functional state, entity/Brcko District and 4 new municipality DRR platforms based on updated DRR legislative and institutional frameworks	281,490	260,170	103,470	47,560	692,690	399,400	293,290	0

²¹ As per HACT Framework and relevant publicities, UNDP and UNICEF cannot engage entities as RPs if the risk rating is assessed as high.

Output 1.2: Strategic and Action Planning frameworks for state/entity and Brcko District and 4 new local DRR platforms enable mainstreaming vulnerability-sensitive and Gender-Responsive DRR	71,170	184,130	134,060	43,060	432,420	240,430	191,990	0
Output 1.3: DRR Financing strategy and mechanisms for all levels of DRR governance are in place	17,000	31,300	25,200	3,700	77,200	50,900	26,300	0
Outcome 2: People in risk prone localities benefit from improved disaster risk management	179,910	319,250	641,950	291,270	1,432,380	568,680	513,700	350,000
Output 2.1: DRR capacity development (training manuals, guidance), awareness raising and knowledge management improved at state, entity/BD level and at least 10 municipalities in BiH	40,150	8,150	4,150	2,150	54,600	51,000	3,600	0
Output 2.2: Disaster Risk and emergency communication capacities, resources and procedures operational in 10 municipalities	20,500	20,500	0	0	41,000	41,000	0	0
Output 2.3: Disaster management capacities, resources, policies and procedures in CSW, child protection, World heritage and agriculture on state, entity level and disaster response plans at local level improved	47,800	73,960	57,660	38,760	218,180	117,340	100,840	0
Output 2.4: Specific sector-related disaster risk reduction measures identified, implemented, monitored and evaluated in targeted localities/authorities	71,460	216,640	580,140	250,360	1,118,600	359,340	409,260	350,000
Project Management and Operational Costs	254,092	255,092	253,092	206,192	968,468	352,294	616,174	0
UN COMMON COORDINATION COSTS	40,800	40,800	40,800	40,800	163,200	153,600	9,600	0
OTHER JOINT ACTIVITIES	13,937	18,937	13,937	13,936	60,747	60,747	0	0
Budget Sub Total	858,399	1,109,679	1,212,509	646,518	3,827,105	1,826,051	1,651,054	350,000
INDIRECT PROGRAMME COSTS	-	--	-	-	147,560	147,560	0	
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	3,974,665	1,973,611	1,651,054	350,000

Total contributions of the Embassy of Switzerland in BiH/Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, UN agencies and Government of BiH are presented in the table below:

Overall budget:	USD 3,974,665	
Embassy of Switzerland in BiH/Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	USD 1,973,611	49.65%
UNDP	USD 467,320	11.76%
UNICEF	USD 651,934	16.40%
FAO	USD 334,700	8.42%
UNESCO	USD 197,100	4.96%
Government of BiH (parallel)	USD 350,000	8.81%

5.2. Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The Programme will deploy numerous measures 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 Programme will seek to achieve economy of scale in investments by combining, where possible, financial resources with other on-going interventions in partner localities and public funds of local government levels.

Moreover, all training and capacity development assistance will be delivered by clustering partner local governments, to ensure economy of scale. The Programme will seek to utilize in-kind contribution from partners in the form of hosting venue, hospitality and transport costs for events and training. For further cost efficiency, the Programme will make use of existing relevant training programmes, thus reduce cost for training programme design.

VI. MONITORING, LEARNING AND REPORTING

Monitoring and learning

The Programme will follow the monitoring and evaluation procedures of Joint Programmes in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the specific requirements of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. The Joint Programme Coordinator is responsible for the day-to-day monitoring of the programme under the overall guidance of the Joint Programme Steering Committee.

Programme monitoring will be characterised by a gender and vulnerability-sensitive approach. The main tools for organising the Programme monitoring system encompass:

- The gender and vulnerability-sensitive Logical Framework (as described within Annex 1 of the Programme document);
- The Programme risk analysis.

In addition, the three monitoring instruments which will be used at the project level are:

- The SDC's Result Data management (RDM) aggregating programme results data every six months (March/April and September/October) over the implementation period
- Outcome Monitoring Summary (OMS) summarising key information needed to monitor progress at outcome level. OMS will be used primarily as a steering and learning instrument.
- The Project Reporting Matrix (PRM) summarising project's progress at annual level, focusing at key results, highlighting project's contribution to the country development results and project-relevant changes in the context.

Furthermore, the PUNOs that apply the HACT Framework will implement all planning and assurance activities with relation to implementation of identified priority DRR measures by selected RPs under the Output 2.4, including micro-assessments, programmatic monitoring, spot checks and audits, where appropriate.

The Program will support development of vertical, horizontal, and inter-sectoral coordination and communication strategies, mechanisms, protocols and tools. Effective coordination of disaster risk reduction from state level to entity, and local platforms will ensure an all-of-government and all-of-society approach to reducing risk and building resilience. Through the established DRR platforms, Programme will support DRR-mainstreamed strategic and action planning frameworks development for state, entity, Brcko District, and local level for all sectors and will ensure multi-stakeholder engagement in building resilience, by implementing DRR measures and mainstreaming risk reduction across relevant sectoral policies, programmes and instruments.

Capacity of local platforms would be strengthened in organizing and controlling day-to-day operational activities, including implementing long-term programmes with flexibility/authority to respond to new localised challenges as they arise. Sectoral Institutions will be strengthened to implement risk reduction/preventative measures.

In addition, a knowledge management system through usage of DRAS will be established at each level (state, entity, local) to ensure knowledge transfer and continuous learning.

Reporting

The Administrative Agent will provide the Donor and the Steering Committee with the following statements and reports, based on submissions provided to the Administrative Agent by each Participating UN Organization and the Convening Agent prepared in accordance with the accounting and reporting procedures applicable to it, as set forth in the Joint Programme Document:

- a) Annual consolidated narrative progress reports, to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year;
- b) Annual consolidated financial reports, as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed from the Programme Account, to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year;
- c) Final consolidated narrative report, after the completion of the activities in the Joint Programme Document, including the final year of the activities in the Joint Programme Document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) after the end of the calendar year in which the operational closure of the Programme occurs;
- d) Final consolidated financial report, based on certified final financial statements and final financial reports received from Participating UN Organizations after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document/Joint Programme Document, including the final year of the activities in the approved programmatic

document/Joint Programme Document, to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year in which the financial closing of the Programme occurs.

Annual and final reporting will be results-oriented, and evidence based. Annual and final narrative reports will compare actual results with expected results at the output and outcome level and explain the reasons for over or underachievement. The final narrative report will also contain an analysis of how the outputs and outcomes have contributed to the overall impact of the Programme. The financial reports will provide information on the use of financial resources against the outputs and outcomes in the agreed upon results framework.

The Administrative Agent will provide the Donor, Steering Committee and Participating UN Organizations with the following reports on its activities as Administrative Agent:

- a) Certified annual financial statement ("Source and Use of Funds" as defined by UNDG guidelines) to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year; and
- b) Certified final financial statement ("Source and Use of Funds") to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year in which the financial closing of the Programme occurs.

Consolidated reports and related documents will be posted on the websites of the UN in Bosnia and Herzegovina <https://bosniaherzegovina.un.org/en> and the Administrative Agent <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/country/BIH>.

Monitoring Plan

<i>Monitoring Activity</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Expected Action</i>	<i>Partners (if joint)</i>
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators 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.	UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, UNESCO
Result Data Management (RDM)	Progress data against the results indicators will be collected and presented to assess the progress of the programme in achieving the agreed results	Bi-annually in April and September	Improving effectiveness if necessary	UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, UNESCO, Swiss Embassy
The Outcome Monitoring Summary (OMS)	Guides the focus of the programme implementers on the most pertinent information needed to discuss and view progress at outcome level, learn from it and use its findings for the programme steering.	Bi-annually in April and September	Improving effectiveness if necessary	UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, UNESCO,
The Programme Reporting Matrix (PRM)	Summarises programme's progress at annual level, focusing at key results, highlighting programme's contribution to the country development results and programme-relevant changes in the context.	Annually in September	Slower than expected progress will be addressed and steering measures implemented	UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, UNESCO, Swiss Embassy
Collect stakeholder feedback and evidence on contextual changes, and operational performance	Appropriate and credible data and documents will be collected and properly maintained as evidence for monitoring and reporting.	At the beginning of the Programme and quarterly recording changes	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by programme management.	UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, UNESCO
Verify progress	Verify output progress and/or completion	Semi-Annually	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by programme management.	Steering Committee
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 programme management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, UNESCO
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other programmes and partners and integrated back into the programme.	At beginning and end of programme	Relevant lessons are captured by the programme team and used to inform management decisions.	
Annual Programme Quality Assurance	The quality of the programme will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify programme strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the programme.	Programme end	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by programme management and used to inform decisions to improve programme performance.	UNDP

<p>Review and Make Course Corrections</p>	<p>Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.</p>	<p>Six months after programme initiation</p>	<p>Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the Steering Committee and used to make course corrections.</p>	<p>UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, UNESCO, Swiss Embassy and Steering Committee</p>
<p>Programme Report</p>	<p>A progress report will be presented to the Steering Committee and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual programme quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.</p>	<p>Annually, and at the end of the programme (final report)</p>	<p>Slower than expected progress will be addressed by programme management.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Programme Review (Steering Committee)</p>	<p>The programme's governance mechanism (i.e., Steering Committee) will hold regular programme reviews to assess the performance of the programme and review the Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the programme. In the programme's final year, the Steering Committee shall hold an end-of programme review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize programme results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.</p>	<p>Semi-Annually</p>	<p>Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the Steering Committee and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.</p>	<p>UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, UNESCO, Swiss Embassy and Ministry of Security</p>

VII. EVALUATION

The Programme envisages internal and participatory mid-term Programme review, to capture progress and identify corrective measures, as needed. The Programme will be subject to a final evaluation in the last quarter of the four-year cycle that will be contracted by the Donor.

Stakeholders will be involved in Programme evaluations to support progress assessment and enable adaptive Programme management to address local needs and priorities to optimal level.

Terms of reference for the mid-term review and the final evaluation and selection of the evaluation will be coordinated between the PUNOs and the Donor.

Evaluation Plan

<i>Evaluation Title</i>	<i>Partners (if joint)</i>	<i>Related Strategic Plan Output</i>	<i>UNDAF/CPD Outcome</i>	<i>Planned Completion Date</i>	<i>Key Evaluation Stakeholders</i>
Internal Mid-Term Review	UNDP jointly with UNICEF, FAO, UNESCO and the Embassy of Switzerland in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Progress made in resilient, inclusive and sustainable growth	By 2025, people benefit from resilient, inclusive and sustainable growth ensured by the convergence of economic development and management of environment and cultural resources	10/2025	UN agencies, Government of Switzerland
Final Evaluation	Embassy of Switzerland in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Strengthen resilient, inclusive and sustainable growth		06/2027	UN agencies, Government of Switzerland

ANNEX 1 - JOINT PROGRAMME: INTEGRATED RESULTS FRAMEWORK, WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

Years: 2023 - 2027

Related National Priority: SDG Framework for Bosnia and Herzegovina

Related SDG: SDG 4; SDG 5; SDG 9; SDG 10; SDG 11 and SDG 13

Result Framework

Hierarchy of Objectives Strategy of Intervention	Key Indicators	Data Sources Means of Verification	
Impact (Overall Goal)	Impact Indicators		
Reducing social and economic effects of disasters and climate change for people in risk-prone areas thanks to more preventive disaster risk management system, better inter-institutional capacities, regulatory frameworks, public services and partnerships	<p><i>Indicator:</i> # of citizens (sex and LNOB disaggregated) who benefit from improved disaster risk prevention and preparedness in partner localities. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> at least 300.000 (to be adjusted once partner local governments are selected)</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> % of local governments country-wide that apply an integrated and whole-of-government approach to DRR <i>Baseline:</i> 7% <i>Target:</i> 10%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal documents by partner governments; Risk analysis from partner localities; Programme reports and evaluation report. <p>Follow up on Sendai MRT reporting.</p>	
Outcomes	Outcome Indicators		External Factors (Assumptions & Risks)
Outcome 1: Institutions at all levels cooperate in multisectoral DRR mainstreaming based on improved country-wide DRR regulatory frameworks, including the increased focus/emphasis on gender equality and social inclusion	<p><i>Indicator (DRR TRI 1):</i> # of interventions, measures or programmes supported or influenced by the SDC that are based on comprehensive disaster risk assessment <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 6</p> <p><i>Indicator (DRR TRI 3):</i> # of regional, national and local systems supported or influenced by the SDC that ensure that investments in disaster risk prevention and reduction enhance the resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment <i>Baseline:</i> 6 <i>Target:</i> 14</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> # of legal acts, strategies/action plans adopted that enables effective DRR mainstreaming across relevant sectors <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 24</p>		<p>Relevant stakeholders from various sectors at all government levels, recognize the importance of applying development-oriented disaster risk thinking in policy design and delivery.</p> <p>Governments at all levels understanding on DRR is often narrowed down to crisis management and response, traditionally entitled to civil protection.</p>
Outcome 2: People in risk prone localities are less vulnerable due to better capacitated institutions, improved response capacities and implemented priority measures	<p><i>Indicator (DRR TRI 4):</i> % of people at-risk covered by early warning systems or local preparedness <i>Baseline:</i> tbd <i>Target:</i> tbd</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> # of vulnerable citizens (disaggregated by sex) in partner localities benefiting directly from DRR measures as a result of the Programme assistance. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> TBA</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> # of government representatives (sex disaggregated) benefiting from capacity building initiatives <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> TBA</p>		<p>Political support by mayors/city mayors and local government councils.</p> <p>All stakeholders at the local level (schools, health institutions, civil society, business, farmers, social welfare centres, vulnerable community groups, etc.) are engaged and committed to understand and apply the development-oriented DRR approach.</p>

Outputs (per outcome)	Output Indicators		
For Outcome 1:			
Output 1.1 Functional state, entity/Brcko District and 4 new municipality DRR platforms based on updated DRR legislative and institutional frameworks	<p><u>Indicator 1.1.1</u>: # of functional DRR platforms <u>Baseline</u>: 6 <u>Target</u>: 14</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.1.2</u>: # of new municipalities applying DRAS system <u>Baseline</u>: 22 <u>Target</u>: 26</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.1.3</u>: DRAS institutionalized at state/entity level <u>Baseline</u>: No <u>Target</u>: Yes</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.1.4</u>: # of risk assessments at state level, entity/district and municipal levels developed <u>Baseline</u>: 0 <u>Target</u>: 8</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRR Platforms' official documents: Rulebook, Work Plans, meeting records, etc. • DRAS in partner localities (local and entity CP); • Risk Assessment Reports; • Postings and information in media and newspapers photo and video records; • Programme progress and final reports. • Risk Assessment Reports; 	Governments' leaderships understanding and willing to support development-oriented DRR, through updated legal framework that recognize multisectoral DRR platforms, DRAS system and risk assessments.
Output 1.2 Strategic and Action Planning frameworks for state/entity and Brcko District and 4 new local DRR platforms enable mainstreaming vulnerability-sensitive and Gender-Responsive DRR.	<p><u>Indicator 1.2.1</u>: # of DRR strategic/action planning frameworks developed considering all-of-government approach <u>Baseline</u>: 0 <u>Target</u>: 3</p> <p><u>Indicator (DRR_TRI_2)</u>: % of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies and the Sendai Framework <u>Baseline</u>: 0 % <u>Target</u>: at least 4%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal documentation of partner governments; • DRR strategic frameworks and action plans; • Records from local public consultations related to the design of the DRR strategic frameworks; 	Governments and communities willing to engage in cross-sectoral mainstreaming of DRR in strategic / operational frameworks and align with the budgetary planning.
Output 1.3 DRR Financing strategy and mechanisms for all levels of DRR governance are in place.	<p><u>Indicator 1.3.1</u>: # of risk financing strategies developed <u>Baseline</u>: 0 <u>Target</u>: 1</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.3.2</u>: # of risk financing and transfer mechanisms and tools developed for the long-term financing of DRR activities and measures" <u>Baseline</u>: 0 <u>Target</u>: 2</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.3.3</u>: # of awareness raising campaigns developed and delivered <u>Baseline</u>: 0 <u>Target</u>: 6</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.3.4 (IED_TRI_4)</u>: Number of people who thanks to insurance consider that they can more easily recover from shocks and adverse events <u>Baseline</u>: 0 <u>Target</u>: TBA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal documentation of partner governments. • Programme progress and final reports. • Records from capacity building initiatives and training materials; 	Governments and relevant institutions understand the importance of risk financing and value of development of such documents.
Direct costs of outputs for outcome 1: In case of joint programmes: 1) SDC contribution: USD 690,730.00 (57.45%) 2) UN contribution: USD 511,580.00 (42.55%) 3) Total costs: USD 1,202,310.00			
For Outcome 2:			
Output 2.1: DRR capacity development (training manuals, guidance), awareness raising and knowledge management improved at state, entity/BD level and at least 10 municipalities in BiH	<p><u>Indicator 2.1.1</u>: # of DRR capacity development/training packages delivered and institutionalized <u>Baseline</u>: 0 <u>Target</u>: 10</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.1.2</u>: % of women participation in DRR Trainings <u>Baseline</u>: 0 <u>Target</u>: 20 %</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme progress and final reports; • Records from capacity building initiatives and training materials; • Postings and information in media; photo/video records. 	Governments and relevant institutions understand the importance of capacitating their staff in the area of disaster risk management.

	Indicator 2.1.3 (CCE_ARI_2): # of persons (sex and LNOB disaggregated) trained on climate change issues Baseline: 0 Target: TBA		
Output 2.2: Disaster Risk and emergency communication capacities, resources and procedures operational in 10 municipalities	Indicator 2.2.1: # of Communication strategies, protocols and SoPs developed for improved emergency communication capacities, resources and procedures <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 10 Indicator 2.2.2: # of cross-sectoral, multi-hazard response plans established or updated for improved capacities, resources and procedures in DRR response <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme progress and final reports; • Official records and documents of the stakeholders benefitting from assistance from the Programme; • Media, photo/video records 	Governments and relevant institutions are willing and capable to improve their emergency communication capacities through developed communication strategies, protocols and SoPs integrated in updated response plans.
Output 2.3: Disaster management capacities, resources, policies and procedures in CSW, child protection, World heritage and agriculture on state, entity level and disaster response plans at local level improved.	Indicator 2.3.1: # of guidelines and tools developed for integrated prevention, mitigation and preparedness of DRR platforms and institutions <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 2 updated Entity-level Manuals on the Role of CSWs in emergencies developed 2 entity-level DRR Child Protection SoP Guidelines developed 4 SoP protection mechanisms of World Heritage sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina, adopted and being implemented at four UNESCO designated sites Baseline: 0 disaster response plans for agriculture Target: 5 Improved disaster response plans based on updated risk assessments and disaster response capacity assessments, 5 established/updated existing multi-hazard response plans for agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme progress and final reports; • Official records and documents • Media, photo/video records 	Governments and relevant institutions understand the importance of capacitating their staff in the area of disaster risk management.
Output 2.4 Specific sector-related disaster risk reduction measures identified, implemented, monitored and evaluated in targeted localities/authorities.	Indicator 2.4.1: # of persons benefiting from nationally or locally implemented DRR measures <u>Baseline:</u> Social and child protection beneficiaries: 39,231 (16,947 F), including 10,483 children (5,032 F) from 1st Phase <u>Target:</u> 45, 231 SP beneficiaries, including 12,483 children Indicator 2.4.2: # of children in schools that have DRR Safe School Model in place <u>Baseline:</u> 6,219 (2,915 girls) from 1 st Phase <u>Target:</u> 7,419 Indicator 2.4.3 (EDU_ARI_2): # of teachers or educational personnel trained <u>Baseline:</u> Education 97 teachers (48 F); <u>Target:</u> Education 129 (at least 65 F);	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme progress and final reports; • Official records and documents • Media, photo/video records 	Governments and relevant institutions willing to ensure the desired minimum operational and technical conditions for modernising DRR-related approaches at the local level.
Direct costs of outputs for outcome 2: in case of joint programmes: 1) SDC contribution: USD 568,680.00 (39.70%) 2) UN contribution: USD 513,700.00 (35.86%) 3) BiH co-funding: USD 350,000.00 (24.44%) 4) Total costs: 1,432,380.00 USD			
Activities (per output)		Inputs	
List of activities for output 1.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 1.1.1: Support to authorities in drafting new and amending existing priority laws and by- laws, for the establishment and functioning of DRR platforms. • Activity 1.1.2: Support to make functional DRR Platforms at state/entity/district and municipal level based on agreed institutional arrangements, and DRR capacity development plans for DRR platforms 		Disaster Risk Reduction Technical Adviser DRR policy and laws experts DRR technical expertise in child protection, social protection and education Consultancy to develop regulatory framework DRR technical expertise DRAS expert (local) Hydrologist (local)	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 1.1.3: Support to update of state and entity/district/municipal risk assessment methodologies, embed into the legislative, and develop multi-sectoral risk assessments for state, entity/district and municipal level using p DRAS tool. Activity 1.1.4: Update and scale up DRAS tool 	<p>Geologist (local) GIS expert (local) Contractual services companies (DRAS maintenance and scaling-up) Meetings Training</p>
<p>List of activities for output 1.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 1.2.1: Development/upgrade of DRR strategic/action planning frameworks at state, entity/district and local government level, based on the multi-sectoral assessments, considering all-of-government approach Activity 1.2.2: Support to respective authorities in policy dialog and consultation process for DRR strategies, policies and action plans 	<p>Disaster Risk Reduction Expert (national) DRR technical expertise in child protection, social protection and education DRR technical expertise Consultancy for conducting the analysis of the DRR legislative frameworks with recommendations for improvement on the level of competent education authorities Technical expertise in education National expert - support to educational sector National expert - support to cultural sector International and national experts Meetings Training Workshop</p>
<p>List of activities for output 1.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 1.3.1: Development of risk financing and transfer strategy for the long-term financing of DRR platforms, DRR activities and measures Activity 1.3.2: Development of risk financing and transfer mechanisms and tools for the long-term financing of DRR platforms, DRR activities and measures Activity 1.3.3: Development and delivery of stakeholder engagement and awareness raising campaigns for public and private sector DRR financing in agriculture sector 	<p>Disaster Risk Reduction Technical Adviser Financial expert Workshop</p>
<p>List of activities for output 2.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 2.1.1: Development and institutionalization of multi-sectoral DRR training programmes 	<p>Disaster Risk Reduction Technical Adviser (national) International expert on DRR capacity assessment Meetings and trainings Development of Training Programme</p>
<p>List of activities for output 2.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 2.2.1: Assessment and development of emergency communication capacities, resources and procedures for 10 municipalities 	<p>Disaster Risk Reduction Technical Adviser (national) Travel Meetings and trainings</p>
<p>List of activities for output 2.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 2.3.1: Improvement of disaster response planning capacity, based on updated local multisectoral risk assessments, entity guidelines and manuals for CSW and SOPs for protection mechanisms of World Heritage sites in BiH Activity 2.3.2: Update/establishment/mainstreaming of multi-hazard response plans for agriculture sector in 4 municipalities Activity 2.3.3: Delivery of trainings on disaster response to strengthen the emergency relief capacities of agricultural relevant stakeholders at the various government levels 	<p>International and national experts Disaster Risk Reduction Technical Adviser (national) DRR technical expertise Technical expertise in child protection National expert Technical assistance Trainings to strengthen the formulation capacities for preparedness plans, contingency plans, and standard operating procedures for agriculture International and national experts Training Meeting</p>
<p>List of activities for output 2.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 2.4.1: Implementation of identified priority DRR measures 	<p>Implementation of identified priorities at entity/district and state level Implementation of identified priorities at entity/district and state level Implementation of identified priorities in municipalities Engineer DRR technical expertise in child protection, social protection and education Provision of support related to assessment re capacity building and the capacity building sessions DRR technical expertise Meetings and workshops with counterparts Consultants to support scaling up Partnership agreement with CSO Technical expertise in child protection Technical expertise/education officer</p>

Workplan

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Y1				Y2				Y3				Y4				
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
Output 1.1: Functional state, entity/Brcko District and 4 new municipality DRR platforms based on updated DRR legislative and institutional frameworks.	Activity 1.1.1: Support to authorities in drafting of new and amendment of existing priority laws and by- laws, for the establishment and functioning of DRR platforms.																	
	Activity 1.1.2: Support to establishment of DRR Platforms at entity/district level and local governments based on agreed institutional arrangements, and DRR capacity development plans for DRR platforms																	
	Activity 1.1.3: Support to update of state and entity/district/municipal risk assessment methodologies, embed into the legislative, and produce multi-sectoral risk assessments for state, entity/district and municipal level using p DRAS tool																	
	Activity 1.1.4: Update and scale up DRAS tool																	
Output 1.2: Strategic and Action Planning frameworks for state/entity and Brcko District and 4 new local DRR platforms enable mainstreaming vulnerability-sensitive and Gender-Responsive DRR.	Activity 1.2.1: Development/upgrade of DRR strategic/action planning frameworks at state, entity/district and local government level, based on the multi-sectoral assessments, considering all-of-government approach																	
	Activity 1.2.2: Institutionalization of DRR strategies, policies and action plans at state, entity/district and local government level																	
Output 1.3: DRR Financing strategies and mechanisms for all levels of DRR governance are in place.	Activity 1.3.1: Development of risk financing and transfer strategy for the long-term financing of DRR platforms, DRR activities and measures																	
	Activity 1.3.2: Development of risk financing and transfer mechanisms and tools for the long-term financing of DRR platforms, DRR activities and measures																	
	Activity 1.3.3: Development and delivery of stakeholder engagement and awareness raising campaigns for public and private sector DRR financing in agriculture sector																	

<p>Output 2.1 DRR Capacity development (training manuals, guidance), awareness raising and knowledge management improved for DRR at state, entity/BD level and at least 10 municipalities in BiH.</p>	<p>Activity 2.1.1: Development and institutionalization of multi-sectoral DRR training programmes</p>	
<p>Output 2.2: Disaster Risk and emergency communication capacities, resources and procedures operational in 10 municipalities</p>	<p>Activity 2.2.1: Assessment and development of emergency communication capacities, resources and procedures for 10 municipalities</p>	
<p>Output 2.3: Disaster management capacities, resources, policies and procedures in CSW, child protection, World heritage and agriculture on state, entity level and disaster response -</p>	<p>Activity 2.3.1: Improvement of disaster response planning capacity, based on updated local multisectoral risk assessments, entity guidelines and manuals for CSW and SOPs for protection mechanisms of World Heritage sites in BiH</p> <p>Activity 2.3.2: Update/establishment/mainstreaming of multi-hazard response plans for agriculture sector in 4 municipalities</p> <p>Activity 2.3.3: Delivery of trainings on disaster response to strengthen the emergency relief capacities of agricultural relevant stakeholders at the various government levels</p>	
<p>Output 2.4: Disaster management capacities, resources, policies and procedures in CSW, child protection, World heritage and agriculture on state, entity level and disaster response plans at local level improved.</p>	<p>Activity 2.4.1: Implementation of identified priority DRR measures</p>	

MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

OUTCOMES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year (USD)				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET (USD)		
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Outcome 1: Institutions at all levels cooperate in multisectoral DRR mainstreaming based on improved country-wide DRR regulatory frameworks, including the increased focus/emphasis on gender equality and social inclusion	Output 1.1: Functional state, entity/Brcko District and 4 new municipality DRR platforms based on updated DRR legislative and institutional frameworks	Activity 1.1.1: Support to authorities in drafting of new and amendment of existing priority laws and by-laws, for the establishment and functioning of DRR platforms.	53,525	47,425	6,875	0	SDC/UN			692,690
		Activity 1.1.2: Support to establishment of DRR Platforms at entity/district level and local governments based on agreed institutional arrangements, and DRR capacity development plans for DRR platforms	122,945	122,845	59,695	22,460				
		Activity 1.1.3: Support to update of state and entity/district/municipal risk assessment methodologies, embed into the legislative, and produce multi-sectoral risk assessments for state, entity/district and municipal level using p DRAS tool	78,020	59,400	26,400	17,600				
		Activity 1.1.4: Update and scale up DRAS tool	27,000	30,500	10,500	7,500				
Output 1.2: Strategic and Action Planning frameworks for state/entity and Brcko District and 4 new local DRR platforms enable mainstreaming vulnerability-sensitive and Gender-Responsive DRR.	Activity 1.2.1: Development/upgrade of DRR strategic/action planning frameworks at state, entity/district and local government level, based on the multi-sectoral assessments, considering all-of-government approach		69,170	169,030	121,460	42,460	SDC/UN			432,420
		Activity 1.2.2: Institutionalization of DRR strategies, policies and action plans at state, entity/district and local government level	2,000	15,100	12,600	600				
Output 1.3: DRR Financing strategies and mechanisms for all levels of DRR governance are in place.	Activity 1.3.1: Development of risk financing and transfer strategy for the long-term financing of DRR platforms, DRR activities and measures	250	7,450	8,000	1,900	SDC/UN			77,200	

OUTCOMES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year (USD)				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET (USD)		
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
		Activity 1.3.2: Development of risk financing and transfer mechanisms and tools for the long-term financing of DRR platforms, DRR activities and measures	7,250	12,350	8,600	1,800				
		Activity 1.3.3: Development and delivery of stakeholder engagement and awareness raising campaigns for public and private sector DRR financing in agriculture sector	9,500	11,500	8,600	0				
	Sub-Total for Outcome 1									1,202,310
Outcome 2: People in risk prone localities are less vulnerable due to better capacitated institutions, improved response capacities and implemented priority measures.	Output 2.1: DRR capacity development (training manuals, guidance), awareness raising and knowledge management improved at state, entity/RD level and at least 10 municipalities in BiH	Activity 2.1.1: Development and institutionalization of multi-sectoral DRR training programmes	40,150	8,150	4,150	2,150		SDC/UN		54,600
	Output 2.2: Disaster Risk and emergency communication capacities, resources and procedures operational in 10 municipalities	Activity 2.2.1: Assessment and development of emergency communication capacities, resources and procedures for 10 municipalities	20,500	20,500	0	0		SDC/UN		41,000
	Output 2.3: Disaster management capacities, resources, policies and procedures in CSW, child protection, World heritage and agriculture on state, entity level and disaster response plans at local level improved.	Activity 2.3.1: Improvement of disaster response planning capacity, based on updated local multisectoral risk assessments, entity guidelines and manuals for CSW and SOPs for protection mechanisms of World Heritage sites in BiH	32,800	58,960	46,660	38,760		SDC/UN		218,180
		Activity 2.3.2: Update/establishment /mainstreaming of multi-hazard response plans for agriculture sector in 4 municipalities	4,000	2,000	1,000	0				

OUTCOMES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year (USD)				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET (USD)		
			Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
		Activity 2.3.3: Delivery of trainings on disaster response to strengthen the emergency relief capacities of agricultural relevant stakeholders at the various government levels	11,000	13,000	10,000	0				
	Output 2.4: Specific sector-related disaster risk reduction measures identified, implemented, monitored and evaluated in targeted localities/authorities.	Activity 2.4.1: Implementation of identified priority DRR measures	71,460	216,640	580,140	250,360		SDC/UN		1,118,600
	Sub-Total for Outcome 2									1,432,380
Project Management and Operational Costs			254,092	255,092	253,092	206,192		SDC/UN		968,468
UN COMMON COORDINATION COSTS			40,800	40,800	40,800	40,800		SDC/UN		163,200
OTHER JOINT ACTIVITIES			13,937	18,937	13,937	13,937		SDC		60,747
TOTAL										3,827,105

ANNEX 2 - RISK ANALYSIS

All development efforts are subject to risks, ranging from political instability to natural hazards, to weak governance, to unexpected resistance to change. And should any of these risks become a reality, it would undermine the impact of the Programme. To operate effectively in these environments requires an ability to assess risks rigorously and comprehensively, to identify the sectors, local partners and funding mechanisms that offer the best opportunities for strengthening local systems and producing sustained development. Against this background point, the main risks affiliated with the Programme implementation are identified below, together with probability of occurring, types of effects on the Programme, as well as adequate mitigation measures.

Overall, **the risk level for this Programme is assessed as medium to high**, attributed mainly to institutional, political, and behavioural factors, as well as natural hazards.

General Risks	Probability	Type / Impact	Programme response/mitigation approach
Contextual Risks			
Lack of coordination and cooperation between institutions: In BiH, there is a lack of effective coordination and cooperation between different institutions responsible for disaster risk reduction. This can lead to duplication of efforts, gaps in coverage, and inefficiencies.	Medium	Political / Medium (DRR is stalled)	Support inter-institutional DRR coordination body, which will engage representatives from state and entity government levels. Through other Programme interventions, mobilise government institutions support for DRR policy work. Advocating and prioritizing the DRR as a societal emerging need without seeing the DRR matter as the political background of one party. Wide media promotion and sharing of Programme results and achievements.
Pandemic/epidemic risks: Pandemic can highlight the importance of DRR measures and challenge the ability of local governments and communities to implement them. It will also expose existing vulnerabilities in the country's healthcare system and social safety net, which are important components of DRR.	Medium to High	Environment / High (Delays in the implementation)	The Programme will have a flexible approach, including reprogramming of activities to respond to the emerging needs.
Inflation: Inflation can have significant impacts on DRR in BiH, especially on Programme implementation for engagement of consultants, or small-scale measures (procurement of goods and services).	Medium	Financial / High	Programme will engage UN contract management tools from to prevent inflation impact on consultancy fees as well as implementation of small-scale measures.
General and Local Elections and change in power structure can hamper implementation of activities due to change in higher government levels' political leaderships and their commitment to DRR agenda	Medium	Political / Medium (DRR is stalled)	The Programme will apply adequate mitigation measures, such as signing Agreements with partner government institutions to formalize their commitment and contribution to the Programme as well as, together with the Ministry of Security and other institutional partners, familiarising the newly elected officials and higher government level policy-makers with the Programme purpose and motivating them to engage in its implementation. In addition, programme will have active dialog with newly elected officials to ensure their commitment in the overall programme goals. Furthermore, the Programme will engage targeted promotion of success stories via websites and information-sharing platforms to promote Programme benefits widely among administrations at local, entity and state level institutions.
Natural disasters: risk of natural disasters, such as floods and landslides. Deforestation, soil erosion, and other forms of environmental degradation identified within CEDRIG Operational Study can lead to	Medium to High	Environment/ High (Delays in the implementation)	The Programme will have a flexible approach, including reprogramming of activities to respond to the emerging needs. Certain number of mitigation measures are already identified within the CEDRIG Operational study. CEDRIG Operational will be reviewed once partner municipalities would be selected.

weakened ecosystems, making it more likely that disasters will occur and that they will be more severe. It also reduces resilience of ecosystems, limit access to natural resources, and have health impacts (exposure to air pollution and water contamination can lead to respiratory illness and other health problems, which can increase the risk of illness and death during disasters.)			
Programmatic Risks			
Failure to engage all relevant sectoral stakeholders at all leading to poorly designed and poorly functioning DRR platforms	Medium	Political/Medium: DRR governance will remain fragmented and response-oriented	Support inter-institutional DRR coordination body, e.g. DRR platforms, which will engage representatives from state and entity government levels.
Failure to agree on DRR coordination strategic approach.	Medium to low	Political/Medium: DRR governance will remain fragmented and response-oriented	Mitigation measures include involving governments leadership right from the outset and clearly defining benefits from the proposed activities.
Failure to identify and adopt long-term DRF mechanisms leading to unsustainable DRR framework	Medium	Behavioural / Medium	Mitigation measures include involving governments leadership right from the outset and clearly defining benefits from the proposed activities. Continuous cooperation and frequent meetings, monitoring of all actors in order to address potential problem in timely manner.
Community interventions do not meet the needs of the most vulnerable	Low	Quality /Medium	Mitigation measures for the risk of community interventions not meeting the needs of the most vulnerable can include the following: Inclusive Planning and Assessment, Targeted Outreach and Engagement, Needs Assessment and Data Collection and Capacity Building and Training. By implementing these mitigation measures, community interventions can be better designed, targeted, and responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable populations.
UN agencies will work in a fragmented manner	Medium	Behavioural/ Medium/	Mitigation measure will include frequent work group meetings to ensure synchronisation of proposed activities
Institutional Risks			
Security Risks: Operating in politically unstable regions may face security risks such as violence, armed attacks, kidnappings, or looting. These risks can endanger the safety of staff members, disrupt operations, and damage the reputation of the aid organization.	Low	Political / Medium	Each meeting and trip will be announced to the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) who regularly monitor the security situation in BiH and informs all UN staff. Every trip must be approved through the UNDSS TRIP application. In the event of a security threat, the security advisor from UNDSS will immediately initiate UN procedures for such situations
Cooperation with government partners and private sector in implementation Dependence on partner performance: When relying on partners for specific tasks or deliverables, there is a risk of dependency on their performance. If a partner fails to meet their commitments or encounters difficulties, it can impact the overall implementation timeline and quality.	Medium	Operational /Medium	Assessing the reliability and capabilities of partners before entering into agreements will help mitigate this risk. Also establishing clear guidelines, quality control measures, and regular monitoring will help ensure consistency across partners.

<p>Financial management Risks: Fluctuations in funding levels, delays in disbursements, or unexpected cuts in funding can pose financial risks and disrupt planned programs and operations. Mismanagement of financial resources or failure to meet financial reporting requirements can also lead to reputational damage.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Economic /Medium</p>	<p>Programme will use following mechanisms to mitigate this potential risk: maintain a strong focus on cash flow management; implement robust financial planning and budgeting processes with Financial Reporting and Transparency to ensure compliance with financial reporting requirements Program will reassess this risk on the regular basis to identify any major risk as soon as it arises and its impact on the Programme.</p>
<p>Operational Risks: related to logistics, procurement, and supply chain management. Inadequate infrastructure, limited access to remote areas, delays in procurement processes, or disruptions in the supply chain can impact the timely delivery of aid and erode the organization's credibility.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Operational /Medium</p>	<p>Programme will engage UN contract management tools to ensure timely procurement and deliverance of procured goods and services</p>
<p>Reputation risk for both SDC and UN: Involvement of politically exposed persons in implementation of the Programme; Involvement of persons that might be accused of corruption, crime etc.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Political / Low DRR governance will remain fragmented and response-oriented</p>	<p>Programme will use following mechanisms to mitigate this potential risk: By using internal guidance to address politically exposed persons Programme will identify all individuals who may be classified as politically exposed persons and conduct a thorough screening process to evaluate the level of risk associated with their involvement in program implementation. Implement due diligence procedures; Implement clear conflict of interest policies; Implement transparency and accountability measures. Also, Programme will establish strong oversight and monitoring mechanisms to detect and prevent corruption, fraud, and other integrity-related risks.</p>

ANNEX 3 - EXISTING VULNERABILITY BY SECTOR

Agriculture

Agriculture is one of the sectors most affected by climate change-induced natural hazards in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The consequences are predominantly but not exclusively negative. Increasing droughts and floods in the past two decades have caused significant damage to the agricultural sector. It is expected that climate change will have a positive effect on the yield and quality of winter crops due to the extended growing period. Areas of cultivation of fruit and vines will be expanded due to the disappearance of very cold winters and late spring frosts. However, spring crops will be at risk due to high temperatures and water shortages during the summer months. There will also be a decrease in the yield and the quality of pasture, feed (particularly of spring crops), depletion of pastures due to heavy rains and strong winds. The extension of the growing period due to the increase in the winter and early spring temperatures leads to greater opportunities for the development of diseases and pests.

To reduce the impact to the agricultural sector from climate change-induced hazards and enable adaptation, new knowledge, new scientific and technological solutions are required. Continuous training and capacity building are necessary for farmers and professional advisory services should play a key role in promoting agricultural practices and sharing of knowledge and skills in terms of adaptation measures. Hence, it is necessary to strengthen the capacities of the professional advisory services to provide capacity building and knowledge transfer to farmers. In addition, it is important for institutions involved in climate change adaptation and hazard risk management to be able to deliver state of the art technical risk-informed reduction and adaptation solutions in irrigation, flood protection and drainage of agricultural land.

Human Health

According to the TNC, climate change-induced natural disasters will lead to more frequent changes and worsening in the health status of people in BiH. Risks include diseases with cardiovascular and neurological risks, allergy reactions and other acute reactions to high daily temperatures, as well as other health problems such as diseases caused by waterborne and foodborne bacteria, diseases transmitted by mosquitos, birds, etc. In addition, there is an increased risk of Injury and risk to life from physical impact of floods, landslides, mudflow.

Disasters directly impact the health of the population resulting in physical trauma, acute disease and emotional trauma. In addition, disasters may increase the morbidity and mortality associated with chronic disease and infectious disease through the impact on the health care system. When health care facilities are damaged and the health system is overwhelmed, this propagates to all aspects of health (not only those directly linked with the emergency itself) and essential services such as antenatal and postnatal care, access to safe abortion, availability of family planning methods and more.

Local governments would need more capacity support including budgets and training to be able to effectively avoid, reduce and respond. Second, for quick response, the emergency operation for communicable diseases is usually more flexible than that for natural disasters with the commander having more authority to adjust to the circumstances but requiring objective consultation with wider groups and more effective vulnerability assessment, disaster reduction, and risk communication for shaping responses and policies in an efficient and coordinated way. Risk governance is important for communicable diseases as well as for natural disasters.

Social and Child Protection

Social protection can play an important role in helping families and children to prepare for, cope with and recover from shocks and stresses without compromising on children's rights, and is therefore an important element of holistic disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) systems, globally and in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The lessons learned from previous and ongoing crises confirm that poor and excluded children and their families are faced with complex conditions in crisis that force them to limit expenses on human capital development due to destabilized household economies. The devastating floods in 2014 and COVID-19 pandemic crisis clearly disrupted social, health and economic systems in BiH. Unsecure incomes have left vulnerable population with limited coping resources and exposure to debt and deprivation. This particularly impacts vulnerable families with children that face limitations in access and quality provision of services – limited social protection coverage, continuity and quality gaps in education as well as escalation of violence and the complex effects on mental health.

Progressive deterioration of livelihood conditions forces many parents/caregivers to make choices that are in direct conflict with children's rights and have long term negative repercussions. The need to expand effective ways to prepare and respond to disasters is as pressing as ever. An important opportunity to ensure effective preparedness and crisis response is through interlinking social protection with disaster risk management, which is recognized by governments,

donors and disaster response/humanitarian agencies as shock-responsive social protection²². Social protection programmes provide assistance to vulnerable households through cash benefits or services, therefore social protection systems inevitably have an important role to play in preparing for, responding to and mitigating the impacts of disasters and shocks.

In BiH, solid social protection programmes and systems are in place that could be used or modified to play a more prominent role in disaster preparedness and response. With adequate investments at policy, legislation and service provision level, social protection sector can be used as important catalyser for reducing socio-economic vulnerabilities to disasters and shocks as well as contributor to socially sensitive disaster response interventions.

Several benefits of integrating social protection in disaster risk management system are crucial to note:

- *Data and evidence of vulnerable population is a strong asset of social protection in integrated DRM system*
- *Years of underfunded, poorly targeted and inequitable social safety nets have left vulnerable population in BiH with very limited resources to bridge on in an emergency while being exposed to socio-economic deprivation.*
- *Social protection facilitates inclusive and fair integration of the most vulnerable population in public systems and communities which can be utilized for DRM system-strengthening*
- *Better integration of social protection in DRM contributes to BiH efforts in reaching targets of the Sendai Framework for DRR, Sustainable Development Goals and delivering on leave no one behind commitment*

Child protection in disasters and emergencies refers to the prevention and response to abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence against children in times of emergency caused by natural or manmade disasters, conflicts, or other crises. This includes all forms of physical and psychological abuse, sexual and gender-based violence, and deprivation of basic needs.

Disasters can heighten the vulnerability of children in many ways and lead to an increased risk of neglect, separation, abandonment, abuse, economic exploitation, illegal adoption and multiple forms of violence. Hence, child protection and DRR programming needs to encompass activities aimed at preventing and responding to the protection risks for children and women in disasters, by focusing on the following: Avoid exposing children to further harm as a result of human actions in emergencies; Ensure children's access to impartial assistance; Protect children from physical and psychological harm arising from violence and coercion; Assist children to claim their rights, access available remedies and recover from the effects of abuse; Strengthen child protection systems; and Strengthen children's resilience in disaster prevention, and humanitarian action and crisis recovery.

UNDRR states that proactively addressing child and youth violence in DRR means to understand, prevent and prepare to provide life-saving responses to the physical and psychological consequences of violence. As violence can heighten vulnerable situations and risk, DRR strategies must go beyond addressing current issues. This means, at a minimum:

- Supporting the right of all children and youth to live free of violence and abuse;
- Building the knowledge, attitudes and skills of adults who work with and care for children and youth, and of children and youth themselves, in nonviolence, violence prevention and response – including where to seek help if needed;
- Strengthening and providing multisectoral response services, including psychosocial assistance and free clinical management of rape and other health services to survivors;
- Establishing functioning referral systems and improving help-seeking behaviour and awareness through information, education and communication initiatives;
- Actively involving girls and LGBTQI2S youth in empowering initiatives and community youth leadership;
- Engaging boys and young men to transform unequal gender norms and reduce harmful behaviours, advocating for laws and policies that seek to overcome discrimination against girls and LGBTQI2S individuals.

Education

School safety is central to furthering the goals of sustainable development, disaster risk reduction and resilience, climate action, conflict and violence prevention, and humanitarian response. This includes the enabling systems and policies aimed to: protect the safety, health, and well-being of the entire school and education community; provide effective educational continuity measures; protect education sector investments; and promote a culture of safety and

²² Shock-responsive social protection involves building social protection systems that incorporate disaster risk considerations to better support households before, during and after a shock. It involves leveraging social protection programmes to respond to a shock, for example through transferring cash, providing services to social protection beneficiaries or using the social protection system to reach new crisis affected households or improving preparedness of regular system to ensure continuity in crisis. More broadly it involves creating closer links between social protection and disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) systems.

resilience. Risk-informed policy and planning approaches are used to improve equity, prevent and reduce risks, and increase capacities. A Comprehensive School Safety Framework 2022-2030 for Child Rights and Resilience (CSSF) in the Education Sector provides a comprehensive approach to resilience and safety from all hazards and all risks confronting education and child protection sector populations, systems and programs. It supports access, quality, and management strategies in the education sector. The CSSF outlines that risk reduction and resilience building require a comprehensive approach that encompasses a “whole of society” and “all-hazards” approach.

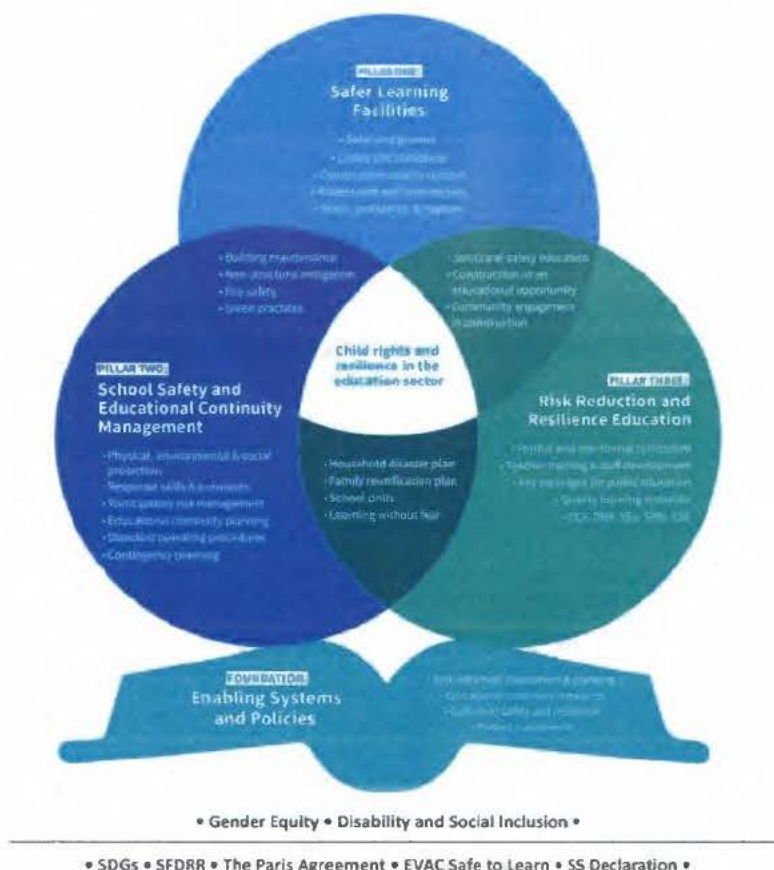
To address the barriers that can interfere with children’s equitable access to safe, continuous, and quality education, education sector duty-bearers need to invest in preparedness mechanisms to minimize the compounding effects of multiple hazards, including natural and technological threats, climate change, epidemics and pandemics (such as COVID-19), violence, conflict, and everyday threats.

At the learner’s level, resilience is the ability to apply knowledge and skills to assess and minimise risks, adapt to emergency situations, withstand shocks, and rapidly resume learning and other life-sustaining activities. Resilience can be strengthened when factors underlying vulnerability are addressed.

The goals of comprehensive school safety are to take a participatory risk-informed approach to:

1. Protect learners, educators and staff from death, injury, violence and harm in schools and other learning spaces.
2. Plan for education and protection continuity, and limit disruptions to learning in the face of shocks, stresses, hazards and threats of all kinds.
3. Promote knowledge and skills of learners and duty-bearers, to contribute to risk reduction, resilience building, and sustainable development

The operationalization of these goals is structured in below three pillars and cross-cutting themes:



Energy

The energy sector is critical to economic and social development in BiH. As a net exporter of energy Hydro Power Plants (HPPs)²³ operations generate a sizeable portion of the country’s GDP.

²³ The hydropower potential of B&H is estimated at 8,000 megawatts (MW), with technical potential of 6,800 MW and economic potential of 5,800 MW, placing the country among the leading hydropower production nations in Southern Europe.

More frequent and intense rain events lead to intensive runoff and increased peak river flows and could result in reduced power production and damage to hydropower infrastructure. The Adriatic Sea Basin is particularly heavily modified with many existing and planned hydropower dams and have already experienced an extensive variability in generation due to climate change. In the Sava sub-basins in BiH with HPPs, there is a need to use enhanced climate risk information and consider climate induced flood risks in HPPs' operations. While increased flood risk could result in damage to HPPs the type and size of flood events that would result in infrastructural damage to HPPs is different to the flood events being considered for protection of population.

Water Resources Management

It is predicted that changes in rainfall and air temperature are expected to adversely affect the current water resources management system in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Although Bosnia and Herzegovina is not one of the countries that experienced major water shortages in the past as a barrier to development, it can be expected in the future that climate change in Bosnia and Herzegovina will lead to significant changes in water availability, in addition to the frequent occurrence of extreme events. In adaptation of society to climate change, water management will play an increasingly important role.

The institutions governing the water sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina function at different administrative levels. The State of Bosnia and Herzegovina as the central authority has only limited and specific powers with regard to the water sector and environmental protection: The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MoFTER) has water-related competencies at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Due to the lack of a State-level framework and the constitutional character of BiH and its entities, the current state of affairs is complex and heterogeneous, and the responsibilities for water management rest with the Entities (Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of RS and Ministry for Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry of FBiH). Under the 2006 Water Act, three water agencies were established. One in Republika Srpska and two in Federation BiH. Public institution "Vode Srpske" covers all waters in Republika Srpska, while the Sava River District Water Agency is for the Danube basin, and the Adriatic Sea District Water Agency covers all waters that belongs to Adriatic Sea basin.

People, Communities and livelihoods

Settlements and development/economic activities in high-risk areas: One of the root causes of increasing vulnerability and damage from climate-induced natural hazards is increasing exposure. Spatial planning legislation and development control does not take account of natural hazard risk, nor do they include resilient land use and construction rules to minimise the impact of natural hazards. As a result, irreversible adverse land use practices such as settlement and economic activity (including subsistence agriculture) in the floodplain, are common practices which significantly contribute to exposure. Lack of a regulatory framework, as well as limited awareness of the risks and continued uncontrolled adverse practices, will further exacerbate the problem, and will increase the vulnerability and costs from natural disasters. In the most vulnerable sub-basins in BiH (Una-Sana, Vrbas, Bosna, in the Sava basin, and Neretva and Trebišnjica in the Adriatic Sea basin), 799,445 people and 272,811 households (23% of population) are currently at risk from floods. Under climate change, by 2050 the number of affected people and households will increase to 902,906 people and 306,907 households (26% of population). The total damage to household assets is expected to increase from US\$ 3.2 Billion (baseline) to US\$ 3.6 Billion (2050).

Cultural Heritage

World Heritage properties and heritage sites in general are exposed to the impacts of natural and man-triggered catastrophic events, which threaten their integrity and may compromise their value. The loss or deterioration of these outstanding properties has severely negative impacts on local and national communities, both because of their cultural importance, and because of their socio-economic value²⁴. Many World Heritage properties do not have any established policy, plan or process for managing, i.e. reducing risks associated with disasters. Moreover, existing national and local disaster preparedness and response mechanisms usually do not include heritage expertise in their operations. As a result, hundreds of sites are critically exposed to potential hazards, while communities worldwide are not harnessing the full potential of their heritage, both tangible and intangible, for reducing disaster risk. During her address at the panel Heritage and Cultural Diversity in Crisis within the framework of the UNESCO World Conference on Cultural Policies and Sustainable Development – MONDIACULT 2022, Biljana Camur Veselinovic, Secretary of the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, emphasized the need for the urgent response in defining protection measures, and establishing mechanisms for cooperation between governments, experts, international organizations and other relevant stakeholders. Referring to the 2030 Agenda and countries' commitment to implement measures and activities aimed at reducing the harmful effects of climate change and its negative impact, she reminded of the great importance of having adequate strategies in place as well as involvement of the communities in the preservation process.

²⁴ <https://whc.unesco.org/en/disaster-risk-reduction/>

ANNEX 4 - EXISTING DRR LEGISLATION

The state law on rescue and protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina is the **Framework Law on the Protection and Rescue of People and Property in the Event of Natural or Other Disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina**. The law includes definitions of the natural hazards, man-made (non-conflict) hazards, terrorism and war/armed conflicts. Provisions include a comprehensive definition/description of DRR and/or descriptions of DRR specific measures to be taken.

Different administrative units (entities, Brcko District BH and cantons) develop their own laws, strategic documents and policies regarding civil protection. DRR priorities are rarely outlined specifically. Rather, they are included in various sectoral mandates at various levels. The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina issued several laws related to DRR, such as the Law on Spatial Planning and Land Usage (which requires the inclusion of data about areas prone to natural and/or man-made disasters/catastrophes in spatial plans but does not mention risk assessments or vulnerability mapping as prerequisites). Amongst others, Republika Srpska has strengthened its enabling environment for DRR through the Law on the Regulation of Space issued by the Ministry of Spatial Planning Construction and Ecology, and the Law on Water, which outlines preventive measures to be taken to protect people and material goods from potential damage caused by floods or erosion of water surfaces, including a risk and vulnerability assessment of the relevant areas.

The existing set of protection and rescue laws, including the Framework Protection and Rescue Law at the state-level is not aligned with Sendai Framework requirements for multi-sectoral DRR and, hence, provides only a limited basis for pursuing a whole-of-government DRR policy making, budgeting and implementation, as primarily being focused on protection and rescue/civil protection sector. Other sectors rarely factor in DRR principles and norms in their sectoral legislative frameworks.

Early Warning

Establishment of the multi-hazard forecasting and early warning system is a key non-structural disaster risk management measure which is increasingly important as a climate change adaptation measure, given that climate change will further increase the frequency, intensity and variability of many natural hazard disasters. Throughout the world forecasting and early warning systems are becoming increasingly important to reduce the damage and human life losses. By obtaining timely information, activities to mitigate or avoid potential consequences of these events can be implemented.

BiH does not have a multi-hazard forecasting and early warning system. However, since the 2014 floods, flood forecasting and early warning has been developed significantly, although still requiring further development to ensure complete coverage of all basins and last-mile connectivity to communities.

One of the recommendations of the regional conference for the southwestern Balkans held in late November 2014 was the necessity of setting up a forecasting model and early warning system. The need to address this activity at the regional level was underlined, with full respect for the specificities of each country, relying on existing structures and institutions (ICPDR, Sava Commission).

Accordingly, intensive cooperation with Croatia and Slovenia started. During 2014, representatives of the relevant water institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina met the Slovenian and Croatian forecasting models (Sava and Kupa, up to Sisak). Active cooperation was established with the Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia (ARSO), aimed at defining the preliminary model of the runoff of the Bosna River. The outcome of this cooperation is the development of a study "Analysis of the May 2014 flood event in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the Bosna River Basin". In the course of the project, the representatives of the BiH institutions were introduced to the activities performed on forecasting models implemented in Slovenia, their cooperation and bilateral contacts with Croatian Water Agency "Hrvatske vode" and Croatian hydrometeorological institute "DHMZ" on the modelling of the design of international watercourses (Kupa, Sava), as well as in relation to the exchange of meteorological and hydrological data in real time. As the expansion of the forecasting model for the Sava River in the Republic of Croatia was planned up to the border with the Republic of Serbia, the importance of preparing the forecasting models of the right tributaries of the Sava River in the territory of BiH (Una, Vrbas, Bosna and Drina) was considered.

The **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 following provision relevant to **early warning, disaster preparedness, and response**:

Early Warning

- Provisions acknowledge the need/requirement for an early warning monitoring/information system which communicates early warning information within government and/or potentially affected communities.
- Provisions acknowledge the need/requirement to train communities in early warning signals and required actions.
- Provisions acknowledge the need/requirement for an early warning monitoring/information system which communicates early warning information within government and/or potentially affected communities.
- Early warning training for communities
- Provisions acknowledge the need/requirement to train communities in early warning signals and required actions.
- Evacuation in advance of disaster Provisions specifically refer to the need/requirement to establish a system for evacuation in advance of disaster and/or early warning information to facilitate evacuation.

Disaster Preparedness

- Provisions include a comprehensive definition/description of disaster preparedness and/or a description of specific preparedness measures to be taken.
- Provisions include a reference to disaster preparedness and/or related activities, but no comprehensive definition is given and the description is minimal.
- The provisions include a reference to the existence/development of further instruments on this topic.

Disaster Response

- Provisions includes a reference to disaster response and/or related activities, but no comprehensive definition is given and the description is minimal.
- The provisions include a reference to the existence/development of further instruments on this topic.
- Provisions specify when/how/by whom a declaration of disaster may be made, which triggers disaster response.
- Provisions acknowledge the need/requirement for search and activities.

In terms of **Governmental arrangements**, the Framework Law on the Protection and Rescue of People and Property in the Event of Natural or Other Disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina includes the following provisions:

- A national disaster management committee or similar, usually comprising multiple ministries/departments with a Minister or Head of State Chair, to make key strategic/policy decisions about DRM activities on behalf of the government.
- The provisions include a reference to the existence/development of further instruments on this topic.
- Disaster preparedness and response activities are included in the roles/responsibilities of provincial/middle level governments.
- Provisions acknowledge the National Red Cross/Red Crescent Society but do not identify any specific/unique functions.
- There is no reference to the roles and responsibilities of NGOs or CBOs
- Provisions acknowledge the role of the private sector but do not assign any specific functions.
- Provisions include some measures or make general reference to need for civil/military coordination and a reference to the existence/development of further instruments on this topic

In terms of **Financing for DRM**, the Framework Law on the Protection and Rescue of People and Property in the Event of Natural or Other Disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina includes the following provisions:

- Funding is allocated for DRM activities from the national budget on an annual/recurring basis.

- There are no provisions to establish a special DRM fund (i.e. outside of annual budget allocations)
- There are no provisions for financing of civil society and/or private sector DRM activities
- There are no provisions that refer to any of the following disaster risk financing mechanisms, funds or institutions:
 - Forecast-based financing (FbF) - The release of funds for early prevention/preparedness/response action in the event of a prediction/forecast about a hazardous event occurring;
 - Disaster insurance for public or private assets - The availability of insurance to cover loss or damage to public or private property and assets;
 - Recovery loans or financing - The availability of special loans or financing arrangements (e.g. with low or minimal interest or guarantee) specifically for the purpose of recovering from disaster (e.g. house reconstruction, livelihood restoration);
 - Draw-down facilities - The ability to access small/incremental amounts of credit against an asset, rather than a traditional loan for the entire amount,
 - Parametric insurance – Insurance based on the occurrence of a hazardous event and the cost of its expected impact, rather than the actual loss sustained by the event.;
 - Catastrophe bonds - A means of transferring risk from insurance companies to other investors in the event of a pre-defined major disruptive event (e.g. a natural disaster) to encourage/enable insurance companies to take on higher levels of risk for their clients.

Existing Sectoral Legislation

A key aspect of strengthening the DRR governance framework will be to strengthen the legislative framework for DRR in BiH at all levels and within and across all sectors. The current level of systemic DRR integration in sectors, other than protection and rescue/civil protection, remains limited with slow-paced progress mostly in analytical work and broad policy-level commitments which are not fully formalized through relevant laws, bylaws and budgets. The following describes the existing sectoral legislative situation.

Social and Child Protection and Education

In **social sectors**, despite their prominent role in leading vulnerability-informed DRR as per Sendai Framework provisions, DRR has not been fully integrated into legislation. Important caveats exist, however, mainly related to the lack of clarity around (delegated) responsibilities and DRR definitions in use. As a result, risk assessments, preparedness and response plans and standard operating procedures (SOPs) between different sectors and actors within the system and across the different legislative levels do not align.

An important opportunity to ensure effective preparedness and crisis response is through interlinking **social protection** with disaster risk management, which is recognized as shock-responsive social protection. While initial coordination is established between social protection and disaster response sector, social protection system in BiH still lacks adequate legal and institutional mechanisms to adjust and ensure continuity in times of crisis. Coupled with long-present challenges, such as limited human and financial resources, social protection system in BiH still lacks adequate legal and institutional mechanisms that enable flexibility to adjust in times of crisis, for example, through expanding to reach those that need support or services coverage while families and communities recover. While in entity-level Social Protection Laws emergencies and crisis are recognized as vulnerability trigger for beneficiaries' admission in social protection system, the system lacks capacity, both human, financial and operational to deliver on this in practice. Given that social protection is an important sector for ensuring social security of citizens and families, which significantly contributes to eliminating the causes and reducing the consequences of social vulnerabilities that can be also caused by disasters and crisis, social protection constitutes an important sector in the integrated system of disaster risk reduction. This applies to all social protection institutions and service providers, such as centres for social welfare, and other social protection institutions with an entrusted authority for social, family and child protection.

However, there are still no standardized instructions, procedures or codes of conduct to ensure service continuity of social protection sector institutions and service providers, neither for the immediate emergency phase, nor for post-emergency. Social and **child protection** workers continue to be affected by stress and burnouts in an attempt to address the needs of affected populations. In addition, previous and ongoing crisis confirmed that social and child protection sector rarely participates in formal Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Response coordination networks and does not conduct risk assessments and crisis preparedness

plans. Poor internal capacities of social protection sector to link data on vulnerable population (social and child protection beneficiaries) with geospatial data on hazard exposure in cooperation with disaster management authorities prevents effective provision of social services during response and recovery programmes. In the COVID-19 Impact Assessments in Social Protection sector conducted in five Cantons in Federation of BiH, two important findings confirm the urgency to invest in shock-responsiveness in social protection sector:

- i) only 31% of social protection institutions have vulnerability risk assessments, and only 37% have developed shock-responsive contingency plans and procedures,
- ii) only 6% of social welfare institution directors confirmed they were involved in the work of Crisis Management Headquarters/Teams during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Currently, nearly 280,000 children live in municipalities that are under high risk from floods and landslides which makes 38% of the total number of children in BiH²⁵. Having information on who is likely to be affected before a crisis would establish a pre-condition for timely delivery of social protection and other services during response. Additional evidence from [10 vulnerability risk assessments in social protection sector, conducted as part of Joint Disaster Risk Reduction Programme](#) in 10 high-risk communities in BiH confirms high exposure of vulnerable population and SP professionals to disaster risks:

- 48% out of the total number of social protection beneficiaries²⁶ in target CSWs in FBiH face additional vulnerabilities based on residence in crisis-prone locations.

Similarly, DRR and DRM are not directly regulated by the framework **education-sector** laws in Bosnia and Herzegovina although education is broadly integrated in other DRR-relevant legislative frameworks, such as the BiH Framework Law on Protection and Rescue. Still, the obligation of the schools to provide a safe environment for their students is stated and is further defined by the legislative frameworks of the competent education authorities (CEAs). While some CEAs have developed more detailed regulations for DRR (such as the DRR in Education Rulebook in Republika Srpska), others have not completely defined this area within their bylaws. Besides some limited definitions of DRR in education in the legislative frameworks, there is an absence of DRR in education sector strategic documents and action plans.

Furthermore, there is no official data available in the education sector about school safety. Some studies indicate that there is much room for improvement in this area. World Vision Bosnia and Herzegovina conducted multi-hazard assessments in all primary and secondary schools in the Federation of BiH and the Brčko District. The results showed that only 10% of schools can be considered safe.

During the first phase of the programme, the VISUS method of a multi-hazard intermediate level of risk assessment was piloted on the sample of 40 schools, consisting of 56 buildings accommodating 18,895 persons²⁷, in collaboration with the educational authorities and international and local experts. The safety assessment components are assessing water, air and earthquake related hazards, as well as fire hazard and the safety conditions concerning the day-to-day (ordinary) use of schools. The multi-hazard safety stars markers^{27|28} consider the worst-case scenario taking into account all the assessed hazards.

	Nr of schools					
	Multihazard safety stars	Ordinary use stars	Fire stars	Water-related hazards stars	Earthquake stars	Air related hazards stars
0 stars	1	1	0	0	0	0
1 star	8	0	3	1	5	1
2 stars	20	24	1	0	17	1
3 stars	11	14	1	4	10	3
4 stars	0	1	33	3	4	0
5 stars	0	0	2	32	4	5

Table 1: The table below summarises the outcomes for the 40 assessed schools. The first column shows how many schools have 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 multi-hazard safety stars. The subsequent columns refer to the specific hazards assessed by VISUS.

²⁵ UNICEF calculation, based on the 2013 BiH Census results and [UNDP Floods and Floods and Landslides Risk Assessment for the Housing Sector in BiH](#).

²⁶ Dominant categories of 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.

²⁷ No star assigned: Unsuitable site; 1st star assigned: The site is suitable; 2nd star assigned: Stability of the building; 3rd star assigned: life safeguard; 4th star assigned: Rapid resume of operations; and 5th star assigned: Immediately operational.

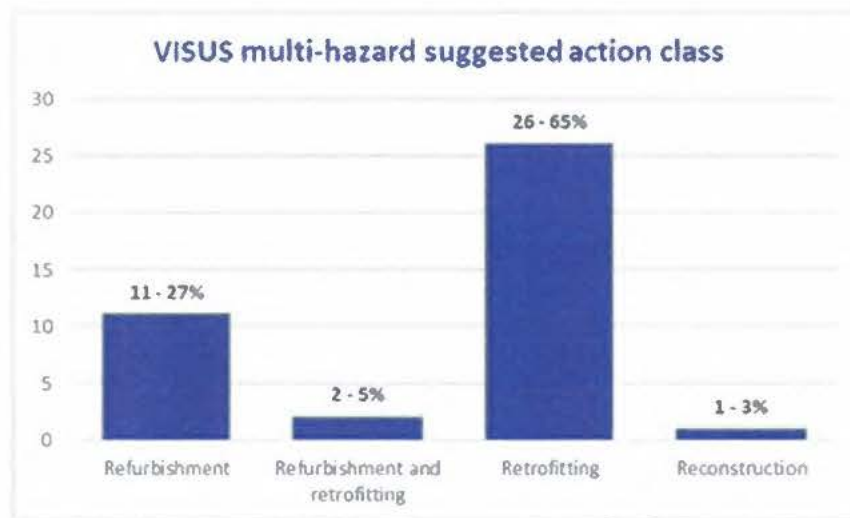


Figure 0-1: VISUS multi-hazard suggested action class

In order to express the level of commitment for improving the safety conditions in the assessed schools, the VISUS methodology assigned to each school a class of “*Upgrading financial commitment*”, that expresses the budget needed to upgrade the safety of the assessed school as a percentage of the budget required for building a new school with the same characteristics of the assessed school. Concerning the *Upgrading financial commitment*, most schools require a budget for implementing the safety upgrading actions sensibly lower than the budget that would be required for building a new school. About 80% of piloted buildings will require actions with a budget lower than 60% of the budget required for building a new school with the same characteristics.

Having in mind the amount of time children and adolescents spend in the learning facilities, it is of outmost importance to ensure those facilities are safe environment and in the best way protected from the potential risks. By placing emergency management and preparedness at the top of their strategic priority list, education policy- and decision-makers can ensure safe and protected learning environment for young boys and girls. The process requires a systematic approach that will enable policy- and decision-makers to focus on prioritization in addressing stages of emergency preparedness and response of educational sector through policy and strategies development.

Human Health

There are two basic laws that regulate health care in the **Federation of BiH**: the Law on Health Care (“Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH”, no. 46/10 and 75/13) and the Law on Health Insurance (“Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH”, no. 30 /97, 7/02, 70/08, 48/11 and 36/18). The Law on Health Care regulates the principles, method of organization and implementation of health care, while the Law on Health Insurance regulates health insurance as part of social insurance, which is based on the principles of reciprocity and solidarity of citizens. In the field of healthcare, other laws are also applied that regulate special issues (protection against infectious diseases, protection of people with mental disorders, blood safety, transplantation, etc.).

The specificity of preventive actions and actions in cases of **gender-based violence** lies in the fact that it is not the responsibility of one specific department, but in practice requires the involvement of a large number of competent institutions, institutions and non-governmental organizations. In this regard, it is necessary to establish a mechanism that will enable a multisectoral response and define the roles of individual areas in the system of recognition, action and protection in cases of gender-based violence. Referral mechanisms cover the areas of security, justice, social protection, health, education, labour, employment, legal aid and specialized support services provided by the non-governmental sector.

In order to implement the measures and activities of the earlier strategy in this area, the Federal Ministry of Health has developed a Resource Package: “Strengthening the response of providers of health and psychosocial services to gender-based violence in peacetime and emergency situations, including sexual violence in conflict”. The publication contains 12 special documents, intended for the recognition of victims and the treatment of

health professionals of survivors of gender-based violence, including the Training Module: "Dealing with survivors of gender-based violence in crisis situations". Also, the documents include the obligations of multisectoral cooperation in order to ensure adequate professional treatment of survivors of violence.

In addition, the manual "Clinical Management of Rape" was prepared, which also contains Standard Operating Procedures for clinical treatment in cases of rape. Training according to this Manual has not yet started.

Also, a generic internal Protocol on the treatment of victims of gender-based violence, including victims of sexual violence and torture in war, was developed for health sector. The protocol contains standard operating procedures (SOP) for identifying victims of violence and for dealing with victims in different services within the health center. The protocol and SOP are intended for health centers (primary health care), they must be adapted for application in the local context, so that they follow the organization within the health center, and the capacities in the community (of importance for multisectoral cooperation). Standard operating procedures refer to the path of the service user (patient) within the health system, identification of the victim, examination of the victim, documentation of work with victims, coding and reporting of victims of gender-based violence. A certain number of health centers have adapted this Protocol and standard operating procedures to their organization. The internal coordination mechanism aims to strengthen the health system's response to the rights and needs of victims, thus strengthening the role of the health sector in the overall protection of victims, including the response of health care for this category of victims in cases of natural and other accidents, i.e., disasters.

The Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina will soon adopt a new Strategy for the Prevention And Combating Domestic Violence (2021-2027), which is the framework for the actions of all competent authorities in this area, including health. The Strategy for Prevention and Combating Domestic Violence is linked to the Development Strategy of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2021-2027. year, and obligates all competent authorities to implement it, as well as the Development Strategy of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and through the operational work plans of all actors in this area, it is possible to foresee the details, which also includes a planning approach for cases of natural and other accidents, i.e., disasters.

In accordance with the Constitution of the **Republika Srpska**, all citizens have the right to health protection. Article 36 of the Constitution of the Republika Srpska stipulates, among other things, that the family, mother and child have special protection, while Article 37 stipulates that children, pregnant women and the elderly have the right to health care from public revenues, and all other persons are guaranteed health care they achieve protection under the conditions established by law. The two key laws regulating the health care in the Republika Srpska are the Law on Health Care ("Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska", No. 57/22) and the Law on Health Insurance ("Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska", No. 18/99, 70 /01, 51/03, 57/03, 17/08, 106/09, 01/09, 110/16, 94/19 and 37/12). In addition to the aforementioned laws, there are a number of other legal and by-laws that more closely regulate the way health care is provided.

The Law on Health Care stipulates that health care includes a set of social, individual and group measures, services and activities for preserving and improving the health of citizens, preventing and combating diseases and injuries, early detection of health disorders, timely diagnostics, timely and effective treatment, health and palliative care and rehabilitation of sick and injured citizens. Health care is implemented on the principles of fairness, availability, efficiency, comprehensiveness, continuity, coordination, constant improvement of the quality and safety of health care, equality, health in all policies and multisectoral cooperation. Health care is performed at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels of health care, and public health and forensic medicine are organized as a special form of health care.

The strategic framework for improving the health of the population of the Republika Srpska consists of a series of planning documents, the most important of which is the Policy on Improving the Health of the Population of the Republika Srpska until 2020. The determination of the Government of the Republika Srpska to invest additional efforts in order to improve sexual and reproductive health (SRH), health services and the right to sexual and reproductive health of the population of the Republika Srpska was expressed by the adoption of the Strategy for Improving Sexual and Reproductive Health in the in the Republika Srpska (2019-2029).

In the Strategy for the Improvement of Sexual and Reproductive Health in the Republika Srpska, through the objective "Improved protection of citizens in the field of SRH in emergency situations", it is defined that the needs for the protection of SRH in emergency situations are increased compared to the regular situation, and that due to the reduction of resources (human, facilities, medical resources, financial resources), there may be an increased risk of an inadequate response to the needs of women during pregnancy, during childbirth and in postpartum care, an increase in the number of unwanted pregnancies (and all the factors that may result from this), increase in the frequency of sexually transmitted diseases, etc. In order to reduce the number of unwanted consequences related to the protection of SRH, it is necessary to react in time and plan activities in case of emergency situations.

Water Management

The reform of the water management sector has led to the adoption of new water legislation. According to the new Water Laws, entity Ministers (Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry in the Federation and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management in the Republika Srpska) are responsible for the preparation of entity strategies for water management. The entity River Basin District Agencies are in charge of water management and monitoring, as well as the preparation of water management plans.

The main documents in the field of water management are the Water management Strategy in FBiH (2010-2022, adopted 2011) and the Republika Srpska Strategy for Integral Water Management (2014-2024). Although these strategies acknowledge climate changes, there are no concrete data nor adaptation measures identified. These entity strategies should be coordinated and harmonized, as much as possible, in order to provide an aligned BiH-wide strategy. Within EU IPA IPA 2007 – 2011, Water management plans 2016-2021 were developed for Sava River basin for Republika Srpska and for Federation Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2015 but were adopted in Feb 2018 for Republika Srpska and in May 2018 for FBiH. These plans, among other issues, will deal with protection against the detrimental effects of water, protection from erosion, defence against ice, and drought control. They are to be revised and updated every six years. Within International Sava Commission, water management plan for direct Sava watershed has been developed (<http://www.savacommission.org/srbmp/en/draft>) and has been in public consultation phase since 2014.

The Law on Water of **Republika Srpska (RS)** was aligned with the EU Floods Directive in 2017 to provide the legal basis for better flood risk management. It defines the method of flood risk assessment and management in order to reduce the harmful effects that floods pose to humans, economic activity and the environment, and includes definition of preliminary risk assessment requirements, development of flood hazard and risk maps, establishing forecasting and early warning systems, as well as regulating the development of Flood Risk Management Plan. This amendment has catalysed and identified a need for a whole series of the necessary amendments of the entire Law on Waters in order to fully regulate the area of water management and to align the legislation with the remaining requirements and the EU Directives governing this area. Following adoption of the amended Law in July 2017, a number of bylaws/regulatory documents have been created and adopted in order to make the Floods Directive fully incorporated into national legislation. One of the most important is the Decree on Content and Key Elements of Flood Risk Assessment and Management which is adopted in December 21017. This document regulates content and procedure for Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PRFA), process of flood hazard and risk mapping, content and appearance of the maps, goals of flood risk mapping and measures for their achievement, programme of activities for preparation of Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP), content of the Plan and necessary elements for its update and other issues related to flood risk assessment and management. Based on new regulation the first FRMP in BiH has been developed for Vrbas basin.

In **Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH)** the Draft Amendment of the Water Law FBiH was officially submitted to the FBiH Parliament at the end of 2017. One of the goals of the proposed amendment is "additional improvement of protection from harmful effects of waters based on experiences of 2014 floods and requirements of the EU Flood Directive". Proposed legislative changes put attention on the financial aspects of water sector management, issuing of water licenses and harmonization with EU Water Framework and Flood Directive. However, legislative development in FBiH requires additional efforts and support in order to achieve full alignment with EU Flood Directive.

Agriculture

The Law on Agriculture, Food and Rural Development (Official Gazette of BiH 50/08) was adopted in 2008 and aims to harmonize agricultural policies at the state level and outlines legislation, objectives, principles and mechanisms for the establishment of strategies and policies, including those that support agricultural markets and rural development measures. The former are measures that focus on improving the quality of products as well as those that give direct support to agricultural producers and those related to foreign trade. Whereas the rural development measures strive to enhance competitiveness, protect the rural environment, diversify rural activities, and improve the quality of life in these areas. This law does not include DRR and lack a prevention, mitigation and preparedness perspective.

Among some of the main agricultural policy documents, include the Strategy of Agriculture for Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina for 2015-2020, which has been expired, but still in use, as a new strategy for 2022-2025 is being prepared by the Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. At this moment, it is hard to foresee if a DRR component will be included in the new strategy. This document includes the connection between natural resources management and sustainable agriculture, although no rational on DRR is included. It also mentions the importance of establishing appropriate implementation mechanisms and incentives in line with international obligations, in particular those related to EU integration, with regard to promoting sustainable agricultural practices and the sustainable use of land and water management, including biodiversity and landscape protection and preservation.

Another is the Strategic Plan for Rural Development of Bosnia and Herzegovina for 2018-2021, which has also expired, but still in use as a new Rural Development Plan is being prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which would cover the 2022-2025 period. The rationale of the document does not include the mentioning of disaster risk reduction or climate change. It is included under threats to the development of agriculture and rural areas in BiH as part of the Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis that was undertaken and included. Climate change is also mentioned under opportunities as an important challenge for defining strategic commitments, mechanisms of action and identifying concrete measures. It is not clear whether a DRR component will be included in the new strategy.

There is also the Strategy for Development of Agriculture and Rural Areas of Republika Srpska for the 2021-2027 period, where DRR is to a very limit extent integrated. It emphasises drought prevention exactly as in the previous strategy. DRR is not mentioned as a stand-alone strategic goal, but there is a strategic goal that is titled 'protection of nature and sustainable management of natural resources. Emphasis is on the improvement of fertility, quality and cultivation of agricultural land and providing financial incentives (co-financing) of re-sowing and enrichment of grasslands. DRR is also not integrated as part of the 'rural development policy' outcome either, however, the importance of agriculture support for innovation, research, knowledge enhancement is described. There are policy measures for agriculture, which are supported with on average KM 11 million (around USD 6.1 million) or nine percent of the total budget support to agriculture and rural development.

Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage is a source of knowledge and identity for local communities and has a key role in post-disaster situations in aiding social recovery and restoring dignity and identity. In 2007, the World Heritage Committee has adopted a Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties which encourages all States Parties to develop disaster risk management plans for the World Heritage properties in their respective countries, also in line with Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage ratified by BiH.

Furthermore, the Sendai Framework, clearly emphasizes and elaborates the importance to reduce disaster risk in cultural and natural heritage sites and recognises culture as a key dimension of DRR that needs to be protected as an asset for resilience. In particular, the framework calls for (1) the integration of a cultural perspective in policies and practices; (2) an understanding of the impacts on cultural heritage when specific hazard events occur, as well as better identification of risks to cultural heritage before disasters occur; (3) the protection of cultural institutions and other sites of historical, cultural heritage, and religious interest; and (4) the complementing of scientific knowledge with traditional, indigenous, and local knowledge and practices in disaster risk assessment. Bosnia and Herzegovina has a great number of heritage sites of an outmost importance

to both local communities and the country. Several major World Heritage sites of outstanding universal value protected by the UNESCO, require additional attention in terms of protection and preservation in the case of disasters and other hazard situations due to their particular vulnerability.

Civil Protection

In accordance with the Framework Law on the Protection and Rescue of People and Property in the Event of Natural or Other Disasters in BiH Operations and Communications Centre-112 was established within Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina to continually collect the data on all types of phenomena and hazards that may lead to a natural or other disaster. The Centre-112 should act as an operations-and-communications connection hub in the international protection and rescue communications system and is linked with the centres in neighbouring and other countries, international institutions and organizations. The Centre is equipped with modern IT and other equipment, creating all the necessary preconditions for performance of the functions. However, due to lack of identified authorities between entities, implementation of the aforementioned legal obligations of information sharing is not adequate and must be improved. In addition, the communication route for early warning is too long and could be detrimental to providing the early warning in time. During the May 2014 flood the operating centre played a very important role but was not able to assess the level of emergency. This process could be enhanced with centralized, computerized systems that link automatic hydrometric observations and forecasts to a forecasting model and disseminates automated warning information across entities and other boundaries, in real time. Civil protection organization in BiH consists of four established organizational and managerial levels, namely:

- State level (Ministry of Security - Sector for Protection and Rescue);
- Entity level and Brcko District (Federal Administration of Civil Protection, Administration of Civil Protection of Republika Srpska and Department of Public Safety of Brcko District);
- Cantonal Administrations of the Civil Defence; and
- Municipal Administrations of the Civil Defence.

There is no civil defence headquarter as a management body at the state level, but the Coordinating Body of BiH which is responsible for coordination of the civil protection activities. An additional obstacle in coordination between entity civil protection units is the fact that Federal Administration of Civil Protection has a coordinating role for the 10 cantonal civil protection units, while in the RS it is centralised.

RS developed a plan of protection and rescue in 2003, while the Federation of BiH adopted its plan of protection and rescue in 2008. Brcko District does not have its own plan, yet various measures can be found in laws issued by individual ministries, e.g. the Law on Food, the Law on Healthcare, etc. The Civil Protection Plans of the Federation of BiH and RS contain similar elements in mobilisation and operational plans and preparedness measures. According to studies conducted by the Ministry of Security of BiH, inter-agency plans conducted at lower levels of organisation (entities, cantons and municipalities) are dysfunctional. The Sector for Prevention and Rescue within the Ministry of Security is making efforts to create a unified methodology for the preparation of planning documents at the state level and to provide adequate guidance on their content, in order to establish a coordinated system of plans for preparedness and activities at the interdisciplinary multi-organisational level. There is a potential here to embed climate change considerations into this unified methodology at state level, including the use of hazard maps based on climate change considerations in the development of emergency response plans.

ANNEX 5 - EXISTING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY FOR DRR

The Mid-term Review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework has recently been undertaken based on open surveys of institutions and stakeholders conducted during July 2022. Given the all-of-society nature of SFDRR the consultation engaged a wide range of stakeholders in the consultation process i.e. government institutions and authorities on all levels, emergency management organizations, the UN system, international organizations, etc.

The key overall findings were as follows:

- Positive momentum is noted in the direction of progress towards achieving the purpose, outcome and goals of the Sendai Framework.
- Since 2015 there is a progress in reducing of disaster risks through implementation of palette of structural (e.g., flood protection facilities, river embankments, etc.) and non-structural measures (e.g., enhancement of the legislative framework, development of methodologies for risk and hazard assessment, preparation of planning documents, etc.).
- Despite the increase in implementation of measures and actions for prevention and mitigation, the approach to risk reduction is still reactive i.e. focused on response, rather than proactive, focused on the prevention.
- Most of the interventions initiated following the May 2014 floods and with support of the multilateral and bilateral donors and international organizations.
- Good practices identified from the numerous project interventions implemented.

Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding

- It was noted that there is a progress in better understanding the changing nature of risk (e.g. climate resilience, pandemic, etc.) which contributed to improving the framework for understanding risk in alignment with the Sendai Framework in a multi-risk, multi-hazard and multi sector approach.
- The systemic nature of the risk is not fully recognized and integrated, and the roots of the risk are not understood in their complexity and interdependence.
- Too heavy reliance on the linear approach in understanding and analyzing risks with little anticipation and horizon-scanning of new and emerging risks.
- Insufficient progress in understanding of complex disaster risks.
- Better understanding of the risk through risk and hazard assessments, especially on the local levels with participation of key stakeholders, but still missing greater involvement of citizens, especially vulnerable groups.
- Flood prevention – better understanding of the flood risk, evident progress is made with many positive examples.
- Risk prioritization is done and in some local communities, risk assessment is also considered during the preparation of the development and investment plan/
- Risk and hazard assessments prepared identifying exposure and vulnerabilities of the communities.
- Very rarely risk and hazard assessments include the needs and capabilities of the vulnerable groups i.e., no real inclusive DRM

Risk Governance and Risk Management

- Contemporary disaster risk governance transforms following the dynamics in the understanding of the risk.
- The pandemic crisis brought the importance of strengthening of the robust risk governance at the forefront of the resilience agenda.
- Re-coding of the disaster risk governance is needed towards the designing of new models for mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery from complex disasters and high-consequences, low-probability events.
- The overall imperative is to strengthen disaster risk governance for long-term resilience goals, with a key focus on the systemic and emerging risk.
- Contemporary sustainable and resilient development framework is supporting this potential transformation.
- Existing disaster risk governance is not fully harmonized with the Sendai Framework.

- Adopted DRR strategies/plans are not fully implemented by the responsible authorities and institutions due to various reasons e.g., low awareness on DRR, political context, expertise of key personnel, lack of sufficient financial resources, etc.
- There is an inclusive and participatory approach in reducing risks in some communities, but in general, citizens don't have an active role in the overall decision-making process.
- Due diligence by making: Preliminary flood risk assessments, Hazard map and flood risk map, Flood risk management plan, by creating forecast models for floods and early warning, etc.

Investment in DRR

- Investments in disaster resilience increased following the May 2014 Floods, but mainly ex-post and through the bilateral and multilateral donor funded programme interventions.
- Public investment in resilience slightly increased within the availability of public funds.
- Investments in disaster resilience are mainly in conducting structural measures, rather than the non-structural.
- Investments are mainly done through subnational (cantonal and Brcko District) and local governments. National government institutions usually have only coordination role.
- Overall DRR financing is mainly through the protection and rescue system, while contingency financing and investments in other sectors are limited, based on ad-hoc actions, basis through budget re-allocations mostly following a disaster.
- After devastating 2015 floods, investments by public and private sectors are significantly more risk informed, but still not sufficiently.
- Risk transfer mechanisms partially exist through the provision of disaster insurance schemes due to the lack of awareness, lack of risk and hazard assessments/maps, lack of data, insufficient regulation, etc.
- In FBiH financing of the protection and rescue is administered through the tax system e.g. 0.5% from the salary, whether the local authorities are planning various amounts in their budgets. In RS there is a "solidarity fund" in the budgets which is activated following disasters.
- During recent years, the external funding for DRR decreased.
- Low awareness and participation of the private sector.
- Factors for this situation: short-termism, regulatory gaps, limited understanding, lack of culture of resilience, inefficient business model, etc.

Disaster Preparedness, Response and 'Build Back Better'

- Disaster preparedness, response and 'Build Back Better' gained more momentum following the devastating floods as important areas of actions.
- Disaster preparedness for timely, effectively and efficiently response significantly increased with supply of equipment, education and professional training of the emergency responders.
- Build Back Better principle introduced following the May 2014 floods and good examples are integration of reconstruction and rehabilitation of public facilities (schools, kindergartens, municipal facilities) with energy efficient measures. Nevertheless, lack of finances and corruption practices limit its wider application.
More efforts and funds were invested in remediation of damages caused by floods, landslides than in defense mechanisms in terms of prevention and risk assessment of natural accidents and disasters.

Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation

- Cooperation, coordination and communication are established and implemented on all levels, from the local community to the state level and the external partners and donors.
- Given the complex political framework, sometimes is challenging to be established at the satisfactory level.
- Sometimes the cooperation is active only during the project implementation phase due to various reasons, which affect sustainability of risk reduction action.
- Especially are important the partnerships between the state, entity and local levels.
- Insufficient cooperation, coordination and partnership with the private sector, research institutions and other non-traditional DRR actors.
- Public-private partnerships mechanisms are not frequently utilized i.e. positive example: modernization of the anti hail rocket system in RS.

- Good record of cross-border and regional cooperation which resulted not only in implementation of joint projects and exchange of information and knowledge, but also in provided support during the response to various disastrous events.
- In this sense, an example is cooperation and coordination under the work of the Sava Commission e.g. Flood Forecasting and Early Warning for 4 countries.
- Cooperation and collaboration among civil society, business, government, NGOs, foundations, academia and others in risk reduction and management evolved in a way that national DRR platform has been established and some of the relevant DRR documents and agendas have been created through multidisciplinary working groups coordinated by Ministry of Security of BH.

Institutional Capacity for DRR

During project formulation, a brief assessment was made of current institutional capacity for DRR based on 26 bi-lateral stakeholder meetings, the findings of what were validated during a stakeholder logframe design workshop held on 1st July 2022. The following is a summary of the key institutional capacity findings.

- DRR Capacities – all institutions
 - Need to understand current capacities of all relevant institutions
 - Capacity Development plan
 - Training plan – Sector specific DRR training
- Risk data collection and risk Assessment methodologies enhanced:
 - DRAS continuous development and maintenance – new hazards maps needed (only floods, landslides and earthquakes).
 - Resources to support to DRAS in entities – engineers to use, maintain and develop DRAS – lacking numbers in both entities
 - ToT for DRAS
 - DRAS data collection approaches and tools for extending communities in DRAS
 - Roll out and training in DRAS for all communities
 - Systematic inclusion and use of HMI and WA's data into risk assessment
 - Inclusion of HMIs and WA's in entity platforms – hazard and risk data holders/providers, FEWS' and CBEWS, responsible for CC. Therefore, very important role in DRR
 - Damage assessment methodologies and tools are needed
 - Data sharing platform (technology platform) for DRR to integrate and harmonise all risk data sources
- Resourcing priorities
 - Need for designated DRR functions all institutions and DRR-trained staff
 - Designated DRR training programmes/centres
 - Training of Trainers (ToT) support
 - Equipment
 - Risk analysis - Identify Infrastructure hotspots, vulnerable groups etc. for each sector
 - Awareness raising of municipalities about their legal responsibilities on DRR
 - Resources for setting up relevant sectoral DRR plans - Enforcement for DRR planning preparation
 - Assistance to less developed municipalities – they should be part of the programme
- Local platform coordination capacity needs
 - Staff retention measures for platform
 - Coping with constantly changing stakeholders
 - Training in all aspects of DRR platform coordination
 - Authority/legal basis for involving/engaging stakeholders in platform
 - Composition of platforms (which sectors should be included)
 - Communication protocols
 - Laws and enforcement mechanisms for coordination role on platform
 - Sustainability of platforms (after the programme) – Legal basis, budgets/finance, evidence-based advocacy for funds

ANNEX 6 - DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES AND SUBACTIVITIES

Outcome 1: Institutions at all levels cooperate in multisectoral DRR mainstreaming based on improved country-wide DRR regulatory frameworks, including the increased focus/emphasis on gender equality and social inclusion

Output 1.1: Functional state, entity/Brcko District and 4 new municipality DRR platforms based on updated DRR legislative and institutional frameworks

Activity 1.1.1: Support to authorities in drafting of new and amendment of existing priority laws and by-laws, for the establishment and functioning of DRR platforms. Under this activity, the Programme will undertake and in-depth review of the existing policy and regulatory frameworks for DRR (including the roles and modus operandi of the existing DRR Platforms (state and RS entity)). The in-depth analysis of the policy and legal framework for DRR will be undertaken at state, entity, canton²⁸ and Brcko District levels, and will identify the gaps and needs for development/amendment of specific policies, laws, by-laws, decrees and other legal documents. Based on the results of the review, the Programme will **prepare recommendations for new, or amendments to existing relevant policy documents, laws, by-laws, and decrees** which will define the DRR roles and responsibilities, coordination mechanisms and protocols, DR budgeting and finance and M&E etc. The Programme will support the enhancement/development of the policy and legal basis or the establishment and functioning of DRR platforms at all levels, **by providing technical assistance for the drafting of prioritized new laws and amending existing laws at all levels.** The Programme will seek opportunities to mainstream DRR into current draft laws such as the New RS decree on Rescue and Protection and the New FBiH law on Rescue and Protection. In parallel, the Programme will build capacity of the platform members to formulate cross-cutting, integrated DRR policy, strategies and plans through training and technical assistance. The results of this policy, and regulatory review and revision will inform the establishment of the DRR platforms at all levels, which will be comprised of all sectors to ensure a multisectoral DRR framework that responds to natural hazards.

Description of subactivities:

- Reviewing of Legislative and Institutional Framework
- Contribute to development of relevant regulatory frameworks pertaining to the modus operandi of the Sub-DRR Working Groups of social sectors relevant to children (social and child protection and education)
- Mainstreaming safety of school facilities into existing DRR policy and strategic documents, introducing expert-based methodology to the relevant stakeholders and decision-makers, including capacity development programme on the use of VISUS methodology; and capacity building activities for relevant target groups;

Activity 1.1.2: Support to establishment of DRR Platforms at entity/district level and local governments based on agreed institutional arrangements, and DRR capacity development plans for DRR platforms Under this activity, the DRR platforms will be established at entity/district and local government levels based on updated DRR policy, regulatory, institutional frameworks, global best practices and UNISDR's Guidelines National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction²⁹. **Institutional analysis and Stakeholder mapping** will be undertaken to identify all necessary members of the platforms and their roles, responsibilities and capacities for DRR. The institutional analysis and stakeholder mapping will also identify gaps and specific needs for establishment/improvement of institutional frameworks that support DRR platforms and will seek to enhance the mandates and standard operational procedures in close cooperation with relevant stakeholders.

Under this activity, the Programme will also undertake a **review and assessment of institutional capacity** of the DRR platform including the capacity of relevant institutions represented on the board. Based on the capacity review and assessment the Programme will prepare an **Institutional and Capacity Development Plan (short-, medium and long-term)** based on the needs for establishment/improvement of the institutional framework for DRR. The Capacity Development Plan will be institutionalized for the long-term and continuous implementation

²⁹UNISDR. 2007. Guidelines National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction. Geneva. https://www.unisdr.org/files/601_engguidelinespdr.pdf

and updating. This activity will be partly supported/informed by the ongoing Sendai Framework mid-term review of the implementation of the SFDRR in BiH which has assessed institutional capacities for DRR (See Annex 3).

As a first step, existing DRR Platforms at national BH level and in the Republika Srpska will be reviewed and assessed in terms of multisectoral composition, mandate and modus operandi, based on which a revised/strengthened model/framework for establishing DRR platforms at all levels will be developed. The Programme will then facilitate the actual **formation of the missing DRR Platforms at the entity/district and municipal level**, defined by agreed amended legal, institutional and operational frameworks that ensure their long-term sustainability. All DRR Platforms at state/entity/district/municipal level will be multi-sectoral mechanisms consisting of all relevant government representatives and public institutions, private sector, non-government organisations and representatives of the vulnerable population groups.

To ensure that all sectors are fully represented on the platforms, the Programme, in addition to partners and stakeholders from Phase I, will further engage with the following stakeholders: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MoFTER); Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management, and Forestry of Federation of BiH; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management of Republika Srpska; Hydromet Institutes; Water Agencies; the Ministry for Spatial Planning; Civil Engineering and Ecology of RS and Federal Ministry of Spatial Planning. These stakeholders will therefore cover urban planning, water management, environmental management and climate change adaptation within the DRR platform.

Description of subactivities:

- Establish DRR Platforms at entity/district level and local governments.
- Establish DRR Sub-Working Groups as part of DRR Platforms to position and formalize the role of social sectors relevant for children (social and child protection and education) at entity and BD-level DRR Platforms
- Mapping and Inclusion of agricultural relevant stakeholders in the state/entity and Brcko District DRR platforms and frameworks
- Identify, short, medium and long-term Capacity Development needs and implement priority trainings to enhance capacities of agricultural relevant stakeholders to enhance collaboration and information mechanisms among the different levels of government in BiH
- Mainstreaming safety of school facilities into existing DRR policy and strategic documents, introducing expert-based methodology to the relevant stakeholders and decision-makers, including capacity development programme on the use of VISUS methodology; and capacity building activities for relevant target groups;
- Assess current state/entity and Brcko District DRR platforms and institutions, capacities, resources, policies, and procedures in place and operational to help prevent, mitigate, prepare to better respond to disasters in agriculture
- Investing in standardization of shock-responsive social protection capacity-development package in partnership with academia to stimulate scaling-up of systemic knowledge building and transfer
- Establishing the network of shock-responsive social protection local champions and engaging SP professionals as DRR trainers for systemic knowledge and know-how transfer amongst social protection practitioners' community

Activity 1.1.3: Support to update of state and entity/district/municipal risk assessment methodologies, embed into the legislative, and produce multi-sectoral risk assessments for state, entity/district and municipal level using p DRAS tool Under this output the risk assessment methodologies and risk information collection and sharing mechanisms will be enhanced and further developed to ensure multi-sectoral, multi-hazard risk-informed decision making which is a key function of the DRR platform and is in line with Priority Action 1 of the Sendai Framework. The Disaster Risk Analysis System (DRAS) developed by UNDP in 2016, is the main source of widely available risk information for BiH, providing access to scientific floods, landslides, earthquakes and fires hazard data, as well as mine suspected areas for the entire Bosnia and Herzegovina. Under this output the Programme will support the development and embedding of the agreed risk assessment methodologies based on DRAS, into the regulation of both entities. It will establish the basis for long-term development, maintenance and update of the DRAS tool. This will include harmonizing the sources of data for DRAS with data from HMIs and WA's which have the mandates for the monitoring, assessment, modelling and mapping and forecasting of hydrometeorological hazards and climate change. HMIs and WA's will therefore have an important role in entity

level DRR platforms and will support the development of the risk knowledge at all levels. Similarly institutions with responsibility for hazard information collection, modelling and forecasting of geological hazards (landslides) – Republic department of mining and geology / Federal department of geology will also be involved to ensure harmonisation and standardisation of hazard information.

The Programme will harmonise risk knowledge data sources into a DRR risk knowledge technology platform and will provide capacity development in the use, management and update of risk knowledge at all levels of government. This will enable risk-based planning, risk-informed decision-making and risk reduction action for government officials at all levels and across all sectors.

The Programme will support the development and embedding of sector-specific risk, vulnerability and D&L data collection and assessment methodologies into legal documents for agriculture, education, social and child protection and cultural heritage sectors. In addition, the Programme will support the sector-specific risk assessments, at the state and entity levels, to provide the basis for higher level (state and entity) strategic planning and decision making and will also continue to support the municipal risk assessments (for 4 new municipalities) using the methodologies and tools to be embedded in the law. Updated risk assessments will enable risk-based planning and risk-informed decision-making for government officials and will be conducted in close cooperation with the established DRR Platforms at state and entity/district level, enabling usage of the risk assessment across different sectors.

Description of subactivities:

- Update state and entity/district/municipal risk assessments methodologies
- Mainstreaming safety of school facilities into existing DRR policy and strategic documents, introducing expert-based methodology to the relevant stakeholders and decision-makers, including capacity development programme on the use of VISUS methodology; and capacity building activities for relevant target groups;
- Promote the updating of FAO's agricultural damage and loss assessment methodology in the existing regulation(s) to facilitate reporting on the Sendai Framework C2 Indicator
- Support the establishment of disaster damage and losses databases for the agriculture sector

Activity 1.1.4: Update and scale up DRAS tool

Adjustment and update of DRAS system functionalities to correspond with needs of entity Civil Protection Administrations and institutionalisation in both entity Civil Protection Administrations will be done, which will establish the basis for long-term development, maintenance and update of the DRAS. This will also include harmonizing the sources of data for DRAS with data from HMIs and WA's which have the mandates for the monitoring, assessment, modelling and mapping and forecasting of hydrometeorological hazards and climate change. HMIs and WA's will therefore have an important role in entity level DRR platforms and will support the development of the risk knowledge at all levels. Similarly, institutions with responsibility for hazard information collection, modelling and forecasting of geological hazards (landslides) – Republic department of mining and geology / Federal department of geology will also be involved to ensure harmonisation and standardisation of hazard information. Update fire and earthquake hazard and risk maps in DRAS based on improved methodologies for fire and earthquake risk assessments. Institutionalisation of DRAS in both entity Civil Protection Administrations will improve digitalization of disaster risk governance system and provide long-term solution for information and data exchange between complex administrative structure of the disaster risk management system in Bosnia and Herzegovina. DRAS will help stakeholders included in disaster risk governance system to achieve all 4 priorities for action from Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, especially priority 1 - *Understanding disaster risk* and priority 2 - *Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk*.

Priority 1 and Priority 2

- Expected Result:
 - Multiple municipalities selection in DRAS, including regional (RS) or cantonal (FBiH) selection
 - Disaster response capacities module with data on equipment and human capacities

- Critical infrastructure data
- Inclusion of improved forest fires (wildfires) risk methodology into DRAS
- Inclusion of improved earthquake risk methodology into DRAS

Subactivity: Development and implementation of vertical, horizontal, and inter-sectoral coordination and communication strategies, mechanisms, protocols, and tools for agriculture in DRR platforms at all levels.

The Programme will build upon the outcome of the stakeholder mapping and institutional capacity assessments under 1.1.1 and will help to identify and establish coordination mechanisms in the state/entity, Brcko District and local level DRR platforms. In this way, the vertical coordination mechanisms across the different levels within each sector and subsectors and across sectors will be enhanced, to ensure effective coordination and collaboration, as well as linked to relevant DRR regional and global coordination mechanisms.

The inter-sectoral coordination and communication strategies, mechanisms and protocols will ensure a participatory process facilitating various sectors' engagement to benefit from their diverse perspectives and actions. It will also ensure engagement of a broad spectrum of relevant actors from the scientific community, academia, private sector (infrastructure, business sector, services, financial institutions e.g. insurance, etc.), IGOs and NGOs including National Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies, UN, media. As far as possible the Programme will build upon existing coordination and communication systems and mechanisms which will be identified as part of the institutional capacity assessments under 1.1.1.

Description of subactivities:

- Establishment of coordination mechanisms for agriculture in the state/entity, Brcko District, and local level DRR platforms

Output 1.2: Strategic and Action Planning frameworks for state/entity and Brcko District and 4 new local DRR platforms enable mainstreaming vulnerability-sensitive and Gender-Responsive DRR.

Activity 1.2.1: Development/upgrade of DRR strategic/action planning frameworks at state, entity/district and local government level, based on the multi-sectoral assessments, considering all-of-government approach

This activity will improve the strategic planning framework for DRR at state and entity/district level through the established DRR Platforms and improved methodology for mainstreaming DRR into strategic and operational frameworks. The upgraded methodology for DRR mainstreaming will integrate multi-sectoral approach based on the updated risk assessments conducted under Output 1. Embedded in the new risk assessment methodologies will be gender and vulnerability assessment, which will enable gender and vulnerability mainstreaming into DRR strategic action planning. This activity will consider the existing approaches and global practices, such as the Climate, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction Integration Guidance (CEDRIG) and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

Hence, based on vulnerability-sensitive and gender-responsive risk assessments, entity, canton, Brcko District and municipal level, gender-responsive and vulnerability-sensitive strategies will be designed/updated to provide the basis for further systematic work in DRR. These strategies will mainstream DRR into sectoral strategic action planning processes, with particular focus on including the most vulnerable groups in this process. They will also set priorities and identify responsible implementation bodies and monitoring mechanisms. Furthermore, the Programme will design/update unified methodological approaches for addressing different risks, which will be stipulated and visible within strategic action plan frameworks at each level of authority in BiH. The DRR strategic/action planning frameworks will integrate DRR into development priorities, measures, and budgets, in consultation with the DRR Platforms.

Gender mainstreaming strategies will be developed to ensure a gender responsive approach in all strategic and action planning DRR frameworks and that DRR priorities for disaster risk management actions, are based on inclusion of the needs of all people (women, girls, boys and men) and harnesses all of their capacities in doing so. The Programme will develop the gender mainstreaming guidelines for DRR covering all sectors to ensure sector specific gender mainstreaming issues are addressed and included in all strategies and action plans.

Description of subactivities:

- Integrating child-centred DRR covering social and child protection and education sectors in DRR strategic/action planning frameworks at State, Entity/Brcko District level
- Supporting social protection authorities to develop policy guidance on how to integrate Shock-Responsive Social Protection model into social protection sector
- Supporting education authorities to develop guidance on how to integrate Comprehensive Safety School Framework into education
- Mainstreaming cultural heritage protection into DRR strategic documents and development of recommendations for the improvement of existing institutional framework (state and entity level);
- Agricultural DRR mainstreaming into 10 development strategies at various levels of government, e.g., activities such as risk informed planning, implementation and monitoring of DRR projects, testing and replication of agricultural DRR and CCA good practices and technologies

Activity 1.2.2: Institutionalization of DRR strategies, policies and action plans at state, entity/district and local government level

Description of subactivities:

- Institutionalisation of DRR strategies at state, entity/district and local government level
- Establish new or update existing DRR policies and procedures that help prevent, mitigate, prepare to better respond to disasters in agriculture

Output 1.3: DRR Financing strategies strategy and mechanisms for all levels of DRR governance are in place.

Activity 1.3.1: Development of risk financing and transfer strategy for the long-term financing of DRR platforms, DRR activities and measures The Programme will establish strategies, in partnership with Ministers of Finance or other relevant entity, authority, for managing the financial impacts of disasters in BiH. The results of the institutional analysis (under 1.1.1) which will include a review and analysis of the current financing strategies at each level of governance, will inform the financing strategies to be established. The DRR financing strategies will aim to:

- Foster an integrated approach to the financial management of disaster risks across all levels of government, built on a sound foundation of multi-hazard multi-sectoral risk assessment (including financial and economic risk assessment), to maximise the overall cost-effectiveness of public and private investment.
- Identify and provide the resources necessary to ensure sufficient institutional capacity and expertise for the management of disaster risks, based on the relative costs and benefits of different approaches to managing those risks.
- Ensure co-operation and co-ordination across organisations in the public and private sectors, including different levels of government, with responsibilities for, and expertise in, managing the financial impacts of disaster risks and, where relevant, leverage opportunities for international co-operation and information sharing, recognising the potential cross-border drivers and impacts of disaster risks.
- Assess the appropriate levels of risk retention and risk transfer, taking into account the responsibilities and accountabilities for the financial impacts of disaster risks across the public and private sectors, including different levels of government, and their capacity to manage those financial impacts; and identify any financial vulnerabilities as a result of exposure to disaster risks.

The strategy will support the **effective management of the financial impacts of disasters** by all segments of the population and economy and encourage the development of risk transfer markets for disaster risks, by:

- Raising awareness of disaster risks among individuals, businesses, entity governmental bodies, about their responsibility for managing those risks, and the scope of financial protection provided by financial institutions and public entities.

- Reviewing, assessing and supporting the development of financial sector regulatory measures to:
 - Ensure a financial sector with sufficient financial capacity to absorb disaster risks, including by enabling the use of risk transfer to national and international (re)insurance and capital markets.
 - Enable pricing, contractual terms and conditions (e.g. premiums, deductibles, coverage limits, co-share, excess of loss) that facilitate risk transfer while encouraging risk reduction.
 - Ensure that the necessary plans, processes and operational capacity are in place to provide timely and fair payment of claims resulting from insured disaster damages and losses, including, where relevant, time limits for making advance payments on claims incurred.
- Ensuring financial risk management measures align with and compliment DRR measures that address any challenges to the **availability and/or affordability of risk transfer instruments** such as:
 - Effective land-use, urban development planning and control measures and building standards that target investments in disaster risk avoidance and prevention;
 - Regulatory requirements related to the purchase or offer of risk transfer tools;
 - Financial incentives for private investment in risk reduction; and
 - Public (re)insurance arrangements and guarantees, which can support the broad availability and affordability of risk transfer tools.
- Where necessary, develop public compensation and financial assistance arrangements, harmonised and co-ordinated across levels of government, to provide timely, targeted, transparent and equitable assistance for uninsurable losses to vulnerable segments of the population and/or economy and financial transfer mechanisms to provide support to sub-national levels of government facing fiscal constraints, with the aim of minimising economic disruptions and facilitating a stable supply of financing to the economy.
- Ensuring that disaster insurance and compensation arrangements encourage public and private risk reduction and recognise the benefits of utilising the capacity of national and international (re)insurance and capital markets to absorb disaster losses.

The strategy will ensure the **management of the financial impacts of disasters on public finances** by:

- Evaluating the potential financial exposures of government to disaster risks, taking into account, where applicable:
 - The expected costs of relief and recovery as well as reconstruction of public infrastructure;
 - Exposures to losses as a result of public (re)insurance arrangements or guarantees;
 - Estimated payments under public compensation and financial assistance arrangements to segments of society and the economy that are vulnerable to disaster risks and/or sub-national levels of government facing fiscal constraints, including the possibility of unanticipated financial assistance; and
 - The potential impact of a deterioration in macro-economic conditions, such as a decline in economic activity, government revenues or a deterioration in the balance of payments.
- Developing an *ex-ante* plan or plans for managing the financial impacts of disasters on public finances, considering the potential contribution of budget reallocations, temporary taxation, debt financing, reserves, insurance, and capital market instruments, taking into account financial capacity, desired risk retention and transfer levels, as well as the cost, timing and availability of the various financing options. Publicly disclosing, where permissible, that plan or plans (or portions thereof) with the aim of building confidence in the government's capacity to manage the financial impacts of disasters.
- Assessing the benefit of risk retention or risk transfer relative to *ex ante* investments in risk prevention, taking into account appropriate discount rates.

Description of subactivities:

- Development of risk financing and transfer strategy for the long-term financing of DRR platforms, DRR activities and measures

Activity 1.3.2: Development of risk financing and transfer mechanisms and tools for the long-term financing of DRR platforms, DRR activities and measures The intervention will strengthen the ability of governments, humanitarian agencies, and NGOs to provide support and services in preparation for, and during disasters, and ensure that such financing results in improved support and service provision to communities and households. For governments and humanitarian organisations or NGOs, disaster response financial or budgetary instruments should ensure money is available when needed and spent on what is needed, and therefore requires prior knowledge of likely needs. The intervention will ensure that long-term financing of disaster risk reduction actions are available on a continual basis. Hence the Programme will seek to build DRR financing mechanisms into all sector financing and will take an all-of-society approach in order to maximize available finance, close financing gaps, and ensure ownership and sustainability for DRR actions. Therefore, the Programme will engage a broad spectrum of partners including private/productive sector to secure the optimal approach to risk financing.

The Programme will strengthen the regulatory framework to ensure policies, laws, and regulations, provide an enabling environment for public and private sector investment in DRR financing and will strengthen governance by bringing together private, public and civil society actors to mainstream DRR financing and develop partnerships and collaborations. The Programme will provide technical assistance to financial institutions such as insurance, micro-finance and banking institutions, to mainstream disaster risk financing into their business models to ensure a consistent approach to disaster risk financing for the most climate-vulnerable sectors, such as agriculture, water resource management, infrastructure, health and social protection. Based on the above, the Programme will develop the disaster risk financing and risk transfer strategies for long-term implementation of disaster risk financing and risk transfer mechanisms, for entity, cantonal and local levels. Public sector mechanisms such as government budget allocations for DRR, cash transfers, provision of public services, and rebuilding of resilient public assets, and pre-arrange finance for disaster preparedness and response (e.g., insurance, risk pools, crisis allocation mechanisms (such as Forecast Based Financing - FBF) savings, contingent credit, and informal networks for individuals), will be examined.

All risk-financing initiatives will be supported by awareness raising at all levels including community and individuals.

Description of subactivities:

- Development of risk financing and transfer mechanisms and tools for the long-term financing of DRR platforms, DRR activities and measures
- Development of risk financing and transfer mechanisms and tools for the long-term financing of DRR activities and measures
- Support development of disaster risk management financing mechanisms for the cultural heritage sites

Activity 1.3.3: Development and delivery of stakeholder engagement and awareness raising campaigns for public and private sector DRR financing in agriculture sector

The Programme will facilitate engagement with the public and private sectors to promote access to risk transfer mechanisms such as risk insurance, including agricultural insurance and weather index-based insurance, to help spread the risk of income loss and economic shocks, given the high exposure and sensitivity of the sectors, to weather and climate shocks.

To this end the Programme will organize awareness raising campaigns and events on the available and accessible shock-responsive risk transfer mechanisms. During the capacity building trainings conducted during Phase I of the UNJP, it has become apparent that there is an urgent need to raise awareness among sector stakeholders at various government levels on the various risk insurance products that are available and the contribution that the government provides in terms of subsidies for payment of the premium. In addition, to also raise awareness on other potential social protection schemes, the Programme will promote the capacity of organisations such as farmer's cooperatives to manage contingency funds, savings and loan schemes as well as risk-sharing schemes (e.g. grain reserves, warehouse receipt systems and revolving funds).

Description of subactivities:

- Facilitate smallholder farmers' engagement with the public and private sectors to promote access to agriculture risk insurance
- Organize awareness raising campaigns and events on the available and accessible shock-responsive risk transfer mechanisms to smallholder farmers and their communities

Outcome 2: People in risk prone localities are less vulnerable due to better capacitated institutions, improved response capacities and implemented priority measures

Output 2.1: DRR capacity development (training manuals, guidance), awareness raising and knowledge management improved at state, entity/BD level and at least 10 municipalities in BiH

Activity 2.1.1: Development and institutionalization of multi-sectoral DRR training programmes The Programme will support the design and delivery of priority training programmes for the members of the DRR Platforms. The concrete topics of the training programmes will be determined by DRR Platform members, under the guidance of the Programme. The training programmes will be designed and delivered by experts and may relate to the overall functioning and management of DRR Platforms; introduction to the development-oriented DRR concept; manifestations of DRR within various sectors (prevention, protection and rescue, education, health, social and child protection and agriculture); vulnerability-sensitive DRR approach; how DRR can bring positive changes and benefits, etc. In addition, the Programme will support entity CP in testing local disaster response procedures and development of simulation exercise, as per recommendation from the First Phase. Furthermore, the Programme will support the design of the DRR Platforms' annual work plans and meetings of the DRR Platforms (at least 1 meeting annually) within each government level (national, entity/district).

Description of subactivities:

- Provide capacity development assistance on development oriented DRR and institutionalise multi-sectoral DRR training programmes

Output 2.2: Disaster Risk and emergency communication capacities, resources and procedures operational in 10 municipalities.

Activity 2.2.1: Assessment and development of emergency communication capacities, resources and procedures for 10 municipalities

This activity will use recommendations and findings from Output 1.1 as the starting point for identifying gaps in communication capacities, resources and procedures at all government levels. The goal is to enhance horizontal and vertical emergency communication between all government levels (local, (FBiH), entity/Brcko district, state). Previous disasters have shown that clear and timely communication in accordance with predefined protocols and dedicated personnel can significantly speed up disaster response activities. This activity will support awareness raising among all stakeholders on the enhanced and agreed emergency communication procedures within the DRR platforms across BiH as well as among relevant DRM stakeholders across all sectors.

Description of subactivities:

- Improvement of emergency communication capacities, resources and procedures

Output 2.3: Disaster management capacities, resources, policies and procedures in CSW, child protection, World heritage and agriculture on state, entity level and disaster response plans at local level improved.

Activity 2.3.1: Improvement of disaster response planning capacity, based on updated local multisectoral risk assessments, entity guidelines and manuals for CSW and SOPs for protection mechanisms of World Heritage sites in BiH Under this activity, results from the work with 10 local Phase I communities will be scaled by setting up and sustaining the DRR platforms, institutional know-how and DRR capacities, policies and procedures at the local level, now linking to entity/district and levels of authorities in BiH. These actions include scaling up and applying already developed policies and plans or introducing new ones, to the new municipalities, developing procedural and capacity building materials to be established as institutional and mandatory knowledge management resources for professionals to prevent and respond to disasters and implement capacity building activities with key stakeholders.

This activity will also be informed by the outcome of the institutional capacity assessment to be done under Output 1.1 which will assess existing disaster prevention and response plans and disaster prevent and response capacities at all governmental levels. Main disaster response planning capacity deficiencies of DRR platforms and relevant institutions will be addressed through the development/updating of guidelines, manuals, SoPs and procedures on disaster prevention and response planning.

Description of subactivities:

- Improvement of disaster response plans based on updated risk assessments and disaster response capacity assessments
- Updating (for local level) and developing the Manual on the Role of CSWs in emergencies at entity levels to integrate best practice tools developed in the 1st phase
- Vertical scaling up of the DRR Child Protection SoPs through development of Guidelines on entity levels
- Advancing protection mechanisms of World Heritage sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina through development of SOPs for four UNESCO designated sites in BiH, including Awareness raising among cultural authorities and local communities;
- Assess current state/entity and Brcko District DRR local DRR platforms and institutions, capacities, resources, policies, and procedures in place and operational to help prevent, mitigate, prepare to better respond to disasters in agriculture
- Establish new or update existing local DRR policies and procedures that help prevent, mitigate, prepare to better respond to disasters in agriculture
- Trainings of DRR platform practitioners in 4 municipalities to strengthen the formulation capacities for preparedness plans, contingency plans, and standard operating procedures for agriculture

Activity 2.3.2: Update/establishment/mainstreaming of multi-hazard response plans in 4 municipalities

Under this activity new or update existing multi-hazard response plans for cross-sectoral multi-hazard response plans which will outline the steps that relevant stakeholders will take during a disaster to minimize the impact of the disaster. Cross-sectoral multi-hazard response plans will outline the steps that relevant stakeholders will take during a disaster to minimize the impact of the disaster and will include the emergency communication strategy. Trainings and awareness raising will be provided on disaster response to strengthen the emergency relief capacities of agricultural relevant stakeholders at the various government levels.

Description of subactivities:

- Improvement of disaster response plans based on updated risk assessments and disaster response capacity assessments
- Establish or update existing multi-hazard response plans for agriculture or mainstream sectoral activities into cross-sectoral multi-hazard response plans

Activity 2.3.3: Delivery of trainings on disaster response to strengthen the cross-sectoral emergency response capacities at the various government levels

The Programme will provide trainings on disaster response to strengthen the emergency relief capacities of relevant stakeholders at the various government levels. As there is a need to further strengthen the current disaster response capacities of relevant stakeholders at the various government levels (state/entity/Brcko District). This will help to ensure timely and effective response to a disaster in order to minimize the adverse impacts of the disaster.

Description of subactivities:

- Trainings on disaster response to strengthen the emergency relief capacities of agricultural relevant stakeholders at the various government levels

Output 2.4: Specific sector-related disaster risk reduction measures identified, implemented, monitored and evaluated in targeted localities/authorities.

Activity 2.4.1: Implementation of identified priority DRR measures

Under this activity previously identified priority DRR measures such as early warning systems, emergency call centers, trainings for specialized disaster response forces, procurement of specialized rescue equipment, etc. at

local (4 municipalities), entity/district and state level will be implemented. This activity will be led by UNDP and UNICEF.

Description of subactivities:

- Implementation of identified priority DRR measures (construction works, procurement of equipment ...) by the Responsible Parties
- Contribute to sustainability, monitoring and quality assurance of adopted DRR Social Protection Plans, DRR Child Protection SoPs and DRR safe school model in existing 6 locations
- DRR/Shock-Responsive social protection model horizontal scaling-up to additional Centres for Social Welfare - 4 new locations
- Scaling up SOPs for Child Protection in emergencies in 4 new locations
- Pilot child-centred DRR model in selected schools to enhance child and adolescent participation through Child-led DRR Clubs (1 new location) and expand existing DRR Safe School model to 3 new locations.

ANNEX 7 - STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

During Concept Note and Programme Document development a number of consultations were undertaken with Programme stakeholders, partners and beneficiaries through bilateral meetings, group fora and workshops, to identify priorities for Phase II. These consultations culminated in a Logframe development workshop, held at UN House in Sarajevo on 1st July 2022 during which priorities for Phase II were agreed and Validation workshop held at UN House in Sarajevo on 15th December 2022 (See below).

Summary of stakeholder meetings

Table 0-1: Summary of stakeholder consultations

Stakeholder	Representatives	Issues and Phase II priorities identified
Ministry of Security BiH	Head of Department –	Important that this Phase II is approved and implemented at all levels; Need to establish strategic coordination mechanism through procedures, protocols and docs (legislative framework); Need to build capacities of professionals through training to be prepared for before, during and after disasters; important to establish single database and exchange of data between institutions through platform; need a Protocol signed with all institutions on data sharing (NAP project); DRR strategies (at state level) will be a key document for BiH (for SFDRR); D&L accounting Disinventar; development of Rescue and Protection strategic plans; DRR capacity development, guidelines, procedures etc.; BiH membership of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism will need support for conducting risk assessments in accordance with EU procedures.
MoFETR	Head of Department for Intl Relation and project coordination - Suada Hadzic	Confirmed that the JPDRR project is necessary, aligned with their priorities and has synergies with ongoing projects (EU and WB); Relevant strategic documents of MoFETR - Agric plan for strategic development which includes measures for addressing disaster risks; suggested a working group to include MoFETR and EU; Green Agenda is important for WB and agric segment is key
FBiH – CP	Deputy Director and associates	A standardised procedure for damage assessment is needed and municipalities require forms online; New law and regulation/methodology has been developed for FBiH; Need capacity development and staff for essential DRR functions; DRAS is not being used at cantonal level but there is a lack of staff at local level or lack of training; CP can't conduct training they need to outsource it, important to resource, use and maintain DRAS (through sufficient and trained staff) for sustainability; Need ToT for DRAS; they are planning to have training centre (for training responders)
Federal Ministry of Health	Assistant Minister – Goran Čerkez	Phase I activities on health were limited. Need to be improved in Phase II; Health is a key component of every crisis; need health to be in preparation and response; response at local level currently does not currently involve health; Make an assessment of primary, secondary and clinical health systems; Use hospitals from Phase I for pilot; Include something at the institutional level; Protection of mental health in emergency is important; Lab locations and knowing they capabilities is important; Reference labs – to WHO labs; During floods, relocated patients from flood affected areas; Multi-hazard mapping and response plans should be prepared; Lessons learned from COVID can be incorporated into Phase II

RS - CP	Deputy Director and associates	Risk analysis to identify Infrastructure hotspots; Human Resources - They have only 1 staff member dealing with DRAS; Municipalities should update DRAS but they don't have resources; Plan to focus on entity level in future; Should have large numbers of staff; Need Server Room for DRAS; Rescue and protection specialist units - Defined in primary legislation; Team for earthquake in urban areas; Team for water and rescue; Team for CBRN team; need High capacity pumps; Each municipality makes Rescue and Protection Plans – they need to include table with items available in stock (equipment for use in rescue). Training - planning to create a training and mobilisation centre; ToT from the project would be useful; Doing their best to reduce pressure on under-staffed and under resourced municipalities by providing training; after each local election they train new heads of municipality and mayors; interns to work on DRAS; Development of Rescue and Protection plans
RS - HMI -	Darko Borojević –Director of HMI and Head of Weather watch department	Limited resources (financial, staffing, technologies). They would be happy to be involved in Phase II, and to be involved in the platforms to provide WM expertise; Information sharing needs to be improved; System of financing needs to be improved and better connected; Need to invest in prevention rather than response; DR Assessment – requested from communities;
RS Water Management	Milan Gavrić Assistante Minister for WM Marko Cupač, Marinko Vranić	Planning documents need to be updated; Need to increase capacities of platforms to do planning; Local level response at local level different because of higher turnover (due to politics); Local level staff have all knowledge but are moved/replaced due to politics; Local companies do prevention with internal drainage, canals, embankments; Flood defences are beyond their design life span and design return period
FBIH HMI	Sabina Hodžić, Assistant Director for Hydrology Deputy Director of HMI Chief of forecasting	Data access/sharing - need to improve volume of data to maintain the system and IT infrastructure, data archiving, doing in contemporary way, historical data to be used for studies and Risk Assessment. Need to modernise delivery to users; Need to allow access to data and data products
Sava Watershed Agency in FBIH	Deputy Director and forecasting and modelling team	Participated in Phase I only by sharing data with local communities; Already had data and will continue to work with existing and new communities in Phase II; Happy to participate in platform at the entity level
Local community representatives	DRR platform representatives and members	Representatives from local DRR platforms compliment all activities conducted in their municipalities, and express interest in initialization and legal framework for DRR platforms on local level.

Priorities agreed at logframe workshop – 1st July 2022

1. Policy, Legislative and strategic Framework
 - a) National DRR policy which mainstreams into all sectors and all institutions which: sets out a broad goal and objectives for mainstreaming DRR within B&H Institutions; provides a framework for addressing mainstreaming issues, and mandates decision makers, managers and planners to undertake essential DRR actions.
2. Legal basis for DRR platforms at all levels.
 - a) DRR legislation at state level that provides the legal basis for the establishment and functioning of DRR platforms at state level which governs: Budgeting and financing; Policymaking,

planning, implementation; National Risk Assessment and development of National Risk Reduction strategies.

- b) DRR legislation at entity³⁰ level that establishes legal basis for the establishment and functions of DRR platforms at entity and local levels which defines: Roles and responsibilities; Budgeting and financing; Policymaking, planning, implementation; Monitoring and evaluation; Methodologies, guidelines for all DRR sectoral mainstreaming; Entity Risk Assessment and development of Entity Risk Reduction strategies; Coordination mechanisms.
- c) Relevant legal instruments for the establishment and functioning of local level platforms which defines: Roles and responsibilities; DRR Budgeting and financing; Municipal risk assessments; Coordination mechanisms; Risk insurance; Performance monitoring

3. Institutional Capacity

a) DRR Capacities – all institutions

- i. DRR Capacity assessment of all relevant institutions; Capacity Development plan; Training plan – Sector specific DRR training provision;
- ii. Risk data collection and risk Assessment methodologies enhanced:
- iii. DRAS continuous development, maintenance and training – new hazards maps needed (only floods, landslides, earthquakes and mine-suspected areas); Resources to support to DRAS in entities – engineers to use, maintain and develop DRAS – lacking numbers in both entities; ToT for DRAS; DRAS data collection approaches and tools for extending communities in DRAS; Roll out and training in DRAS for all communities
- iv. Systematic inclusion and use of HMI and WA's and all relevant responsible institutions' data in risk assessment and in DRAS tool
- v. Inclusion of HMIs and WA's in entity platforms and key hazard and risk data holders/providers, FEWS' and CBEWS, responsible for CC and therefore very important role in DRR
- vi. Damage assessment methodologies and tools developed and harmonised
- vii. Data sharing platform (technology platform) for DRR to integrate and harmonise all risk data sources

b) Resourcing priorities

- i. Need for designated DRR functions all institutions and DRR-trained staff
- ii. Designated DRR training programmes/centres
- iii. Training of Trainers (ToT) support
- iv. Awareness raising of municipalities about their legal responsibilities on DRR

c) Local platform coordination capacity needs

- i. Staff retention measures for platform
- ii. Knowledge management and knowledge transfer mechanisms for coping with constantly changing stakeholders
- iii. Composition of platforms (which sectors should be included)
- iv. Sustainability of platforms (after the Programme) – Legal basis, budgets/finance, evidence-based advocacy for funds
- v. Financial resources

Conclusions from validation workshop – 15th December 2022

- A comprehensive approach to healthcare was not made, healthcare is covered only by the platform
- Disaster risk cannot be reduced or acted upon without the involvement of the health sector
- Select strategic interventions in which healthcare can be included, address and map the problems of sector capacity assessments

³⁰ Note: There is an opportunity to embed DRR into new draft RS rescue and protection law; and new draft law and regulation/methodology which has been/is being developed for FB&H. Both are to be adopted by end of 2022.

- Include representatives of healthcare sector institutions in the advisory board, if necessary.
- It is necessary to conduct an analysis-review of the existing legislation by sector, and their compliance with international directives
- DRAS- the partners want to see DRAS as a separate activity, considering its relevance. Besides scaling up DRAS, the activity should encompass the DRAS update
- Under activity 1.1.3 program should develop new/update the existing methodology
- The role of „old“ municipalities as resources for the new ones need to be better elaborated

ANNEX 8 - KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The following table lists the key stakeholders for Phase II

Table 2 Key Stakeholders, their Roles, Responsibilities, and Programme Involvement

Stakeholder	Role in the programme
Ministry of Security of BiH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ State level ○ Responsible for implementation of international obligations and cooperation in matters relating to DRR, civil protection, coordination of activities of entity services for civil protection in BiH, and harmonization of their plans for cases of natural or other disasters striking BiH territories, as well as issuance of agenda for protection and rescue ○ Member of Steering Committee
RS Civil Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Entity body -RS ○ Coordinate and manage work of civil protection units ○ Develop of the programme of protection and rescue for natural and other disasters ○ Organise and coordinate implementation of protection and rescue measures, related to natural and other disasters ○ Monitoring, reporting and alert on emergency situations ○ Vulnerability assessment ○ Trainings and capacity building on civil protection ○ Member of Steering Committee
Federal Civil Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Entity body- FBiH ○ Coordinate and manage work of civil protection units in RS ○ Develop of the programme of protection and rescue for natural and other disasters ○ Organise and coordinate implementation of protection and rescue measures, related to natural and other disasters ○ Monitoring, reporting and alert on emergency situations ○ Vulnerability assessment ○ Trainings and capacity building on civil protection ○ Member of Steering Committee
Government of the Brčko District of BiH Department for Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ District body ○ Planning of fire protection, protection from accidents and other accidents, civil protection, protection and rescue from natural and other disasters, demining and removal and destruction of UXO and MES, surveillance and notification and physical and technical security of facilities. ○ Member of Steering Committee
BiH Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ State level ○ Responsible for coordinating policies and measures in the field of the environment, including water management. ○ Coordination, advocating ○ GCF and UNFCCC focal point for BiH ○ Member of Steering Committee
The Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ State level ○ Responsible for coordination of civil affairs at state level ○ Responsible for culture, education and science at the state level. ○ Coordinates activities and harmonises plans of entity authorities ○ Defines the international level strategies; participates in the work of international organizations that deal with science; ○ Ensures the execution of international obligations of BiH; ○ Participates in the procedure of preparation of international agreements

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Monitors application of adopted European conventions and declarations ○ Member of Steering Committee
The Ministry of Labor and Social Policy of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Entity Level ○ Responsible for: social policy, labor and employment, pension and disability insurance, ○ Social welfare and solidarity policy; ○ Pension and disability insurance; ○ Welfare of the civil victims of the war; ○ Family welfare, children adoption and custody; ○ Social protection ○ Member of Steering Committee
The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of Republika Srpska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Entity Level ○ Responsible for: ○ Social welfare, family and child protection; ○ Planning and operation of social, family and child protection; ○ Planning and financing of realisation of individual social protection rights; ○ Programmes on construction, reconstruction, adaptation and equipping of institutions for social protection; ○ Development programmes aiming at the improvement of social, family and child protection; ○ Supervision of professional work of institutions for social and child protection; ○ Planning and coordination of additional professional training of social workers; ○ Introduction of standards of professional performance and services provided in social welfare institutions; ○ Participation in development, preparation and implementation of strategies and programmes on social, family and child protection; ○ Fostering and promoting of family protection and social forms of childcare, youth care and care for adult individuals without families; ○ Monitoring and promoting of programmes for social, family and childcare, social rehabilitation and training of persons with disabilities; ○ Monitoring, analysis and study of the phenomenon and needs in social, child and family protection; ○ Monitoring of vulnerability and the social needs of the population; ○ Encouraging and coordination of social and humanitarian activities; ○ Harmonisation of legal regulations with the EU standard ○ Member of Steering Committee
The Ministry of Education and Science of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Entity Level ○ Coordination of planning and activities related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pre-school, primary and secondary education; ○ Pedagogical standards, standards in the area of premises, equipment and teaching aids in preschool, primary and secondary education processes; ○ Validation and equalisation of foreign school certificates and diplomas; ○ Education and professional development of the teaching staff; ○ Textbooks for primary and secondary schools; ○ Research aimed at improving quality of education Students' standard of living; ○ Development of scientific work; ○ Development of scientific-research institutions; ○ Protection of copyrights and intellectual property; ○ Coordination of scientific research activities; ○ Encouragement of fundamental applied research; ○ Development of investment technologies and human resources in scientific research field; ○ Keeping up to date with i innovations; ○ Development and improvement of technologies;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Other tasks as laid down by the legislation governing this field. ○ Member of Steering Committee
The Ministry of Education and Culture of Republika Srpska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Entity Level <p><u>Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pre-school, primary and secondary education; traffic education; ○ Compliance with the conditions for opening preschool institutions; ○ Development of preschool, primary and secondary education curricula; ○ Strategic planning of pre-university education; ○ Determining standards and norms in education ○ Approval of textbooks for primary and secondary education; ○ Approval of forms for yearly school plans; ○ Approval of professional development and advancement of teachers and expert advisors; ○ Supervision of legal compliances in primary and secondary education; ○ Ensuring education opportunities for children with disabilities; ○ Enrolment policy; ○ Coordination of international student exchanges; Preparation of programmes for international cooperation; ○ Publishing; ○ Education of children of the citizens of the Republika Srpska working abroad; ○ Nostrification and equalisation of foreign education certificates; ○ Students' standards of living; <p><u>Cultural Heritage</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ protection and preservation of cultural, historical and natural heritage; ○ work of museums, cultural archives, libraries, theatres, musical, artistic, film and other cultural institutions; ○ organizations and associations of citizens in the field of art and culture and technical culture; ○ keeping the register of public media; ○ preparation of programs and agreements on cultural cooperation in accordance with the Constitutions of the Republika Srpska and Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina; ○ provision of information about its work to media and also performs other tasks in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of the Republika Srpska and Bosnia and Herzegovina. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Member of Steering Committee
Ministry of Culture and Sports of Federation of BiH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sector for cultural-historical heritage and culture; ○ Coordination in scientific and research activities in the field of protection and use of cultural and historical heritage, museum, archive, library, publishing, theater, music, art and film activities, activities of institutions, associations, foundations and other legal entities in the field of art, culture, sports and young people.
RS Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction, and Ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Entity Level ○ Responsible for environmental policies and measures in RS, including environmental measures that may mitigate CC. ○ Responsible for integrative planning and spatial planning in RS.
Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water-Management, and Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Entity level ○ Responsible for coordinating policies and measures in agriculture, water-management and forestry ○
RS Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Entity level ○ Responsible for coordinating policies and measures in land use, forestry, and water resources

Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Responsible for coordinating entity-level policies and measures in the environmental area (environmental conservation, preparation of environmental policies and strategies, monitoring of environmental factors)
Cantonal Ministries of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensuring the application of the highest standards of human rights and freedoms in relevant Canton, as per the international acts, constitutions and laws in areas under the competence of the Ministry ○ Preparation of draft laws and other regulations under the competence of the Ministry ○ Implementation of Laws and by-Laws of social protection, protection of civilian victims of war and protection of families with children; ○ Supervision of the work of institutions in the field of social protection, coordination and work of humanitarian organizations in accordance with the law, managing the register of social protection institutions for the Canton area; ○ Coordinates and supervises the work of competent municipal services and social protection institutions, ○ decides in the second-instance administrative procedure on appeals and in the first-instance review procedure of municipal administrative bodies, i.e. other institutions that decide on social protection rights, ○ Carries out planning-analytical and research activities within the framework of its areas, ○ Ensures coordination between the governmental and non-governmental actors for ensuring assistance to the most vulnerable, ○ Initiates and implements activities of eliminating the consequences of natural and other disasters up to ensuring the basic conditions for life, and in accordance with the obligations of the Canton arising from the Act on the Protection and Rescue of People and Material Assets from Natural and Other Disasters.
Cantonal Ministries of Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensuring the application of the highest standards of human rights and freedoms in relevant Canton, as per the international acts, constitutions and laws in areas under the competence of the Ministry ○ Preparation of draft laws and other regulations under the competence of the Ministry ○ Implementation of Laws and by-Laws of social protection, protection of civilian victims of war and protection of families with children; ○ Supervision of the work of institutions in the field of social protection, coordination and work of humanitarian organizations in accordance with the law, managing the register of social protection institutions for the Canton area; ○ Coordinates and supervises the work of competent municipal services and social protection institutions, ○ decides in the second-instance administrative procedure on appeals and in the first-instance review procedure of municipal administrative bodies, i.e. other institutions that decide on social protection rights, ○ Carries out planning-analytical and research activities within the framework of its areas, ○ Ensures coordination between the governmental and non-governmental actors for ensuring assistance to the most vulnerable, ○ Initiates and implements activities of eliminating the consequences of natural and other disasters up to ensuring the basic conditions for life, and in accordance with the obligations of the Canton arising from the Act on the Protection and Rescue of People and Material Assets from Natural and Other Disasters.
Cantonal Ministries of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Determine education policy, including the adoption of regulations on education; ○ Depending on the canton, the ministry might be responsible for the pre-tertiary level of education or all levels of education and specific areas of responsibility might vary.
Water Agency for Sava River Basin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Management of Sava River basin (within FBiH), ○ Responsible for data collection and distribution, water monitoring (hydrology and quality), preparation of Water management plans and plans for prevention and reduction of harmful impacts (flood, drought, erosion), preparation of legislation and policies and their implementation, projects implementation, implementation of flood risk management measures

Public Institution Vode Srpske	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Management of water resources within RS Entity (both Sava and Adriatic River basins) ○ Responsible for data collection and distribution, water monitoring (hydrology and quality), preparation of Water management plans and plans for prevention and reduction of harmful impacts (flood, drought, erosion), preparation of legislation and policies and their implementation, projects implementation, implementation of flood risk management measures
Water Agency for Adriatic River Basin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Management of Adriatic River basin (within FBiH), ○ Responsible for data collection and distribution, water monitoring (hydrology and quality), preparation of Water management plans and plans for prevention and reduction of harmful impacts (flood, drought, erosion), preparation of legislation and policies and their implementation, projects implementation, implementation of flood risk management measures
Hydro-meteorological Institute of RS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Entity body ○ Collects climatic meteorological and hydrological data necessary for studying climate variability, for trend analysis, and for long-run modelling. ○ Conducts modelling and participates in WMO research programs.
Hydro-meteorological Institute of F BiH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Entity body ○ Collects climatic meteorological and hydrological data necessary for studying climate variability, for trend analysis, and for long-run modelling. ○ Conducts modelling and participates in WMO research programs.
Agency for Insurance (state level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ State level agency ○ Assures unified implementation of insurance regulations between entities
Insurance agencies (Insurance Agency of RS, Insurance Agency FBiH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Entity level agencies ○ Approves insurance products ○ Develops insurance related regulations ○ Monitors disbursements of insurance companies' funds
HPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Private and state-owned companies for el. power production ○ Alteration of hydrological regime to support FRM ○ HM monitoring-integration in national network ○ With technical support HPP sector enable more climate resilient operations
Associations of Insurance Companies of (one for RS, one for FBiH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NGO ○ Strengthens insurance market ○ Provides professional services to insurance companies ○ Promotes and harmonize cooperation between insurance companies
Local Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Municipal bodies ○ Management of public functions/ activities within local communities ○ Preparation of development plans and programmes ○ Organization and management of local civil protection ○ Spatial planning ○ Local economic development ○ Implementation of local FRM measures ○ Implement loss/damage assessment at local level ○ Provide local information and knowledge ○ Ensure local participation
Association of Cities and Municipalities of RS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NGO- RS ○ Advocacy and firm representation of the municipal interests ○ Coordinate work of municipalities and cities in RS ○ Promote local development and enable implementation of projects/investments ○ Support in the consultative legislative processes, ○ Promote protection of common interests and cooperation with national and international associations, organizations and institutions of government.

Association of Cities and Municipalities of FBiH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NGO- RS ○ Advocacy and firm representation of the municipal interests ○ Coordinate work of municipalities and cities in RS ○ Promote local development and enable implementation of projects/investments ○ Support in the consultative legislative processes, ○ Promote protection of common interests and cooperation with national and international associations, organizations and institutions of government.
NGOs (environmental, social inclusion and protection organizations-for returnees and displaced persons, vulnerable groups, minorities, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NGOs ○ Provide information, training, and awareness-raising ○ Ensure local participation and involvement of vulnerable groups
Smallholder farmers, returnees, and displaced persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Innovators, Responsible Parties
Private sector / Micro agricultural businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Financial services provider, ○ Implementation of adaptation measures ○ Beneficiaries
Faculties of Natural Sciences/Agriculture and Architecture and Engineering in Banja Luka and Sarajevo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Universities, research institutions ○ Trainings, expert support ○ Data and technical service provider
Commission to Preserve National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of Republika Srpska; Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Federation BiH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Representing the interests of Bosnia and Herzegovina in connection with the signing and implementation of international conventions; ○ Engagement of foreign experts for the needs of the Commission; ○ Recording, research and evaluation of cultural-historical and natural heritage, declaring goods protected and maintaining the register of protected goods. ○ Restoration, reconstruction and conservation, carries out archaeological work, prepares expert opinions and studies on the protection, preservation and use of heritage and protected assets in the process of creating spatial plans and other activities. ○ Valorizes and protects registered objects of cultural and historical heritage, creates all prescribed and standardized programs for the protection and use of objects of cultural and historical heritage; ○ Management of objects of cultural and historical heritage, prepares rehabilitation, conservation, restoration, reconstruction and rehabilitation programs, supervises the implementation of programs and projects for the protection and use of objects of cultural and historical heritage.

ANNEX 9 - TORs FOR STEERING COMMITTEE AND JOINT PROGRAMME TEAM

JOINT PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. Background

In Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), disaster risk reduction (DRR) is still largely perceived by policy makers as an a posteriori undertaking, with efforts largely focused on the aftermath of disasters, and responsibility entrusted to upper-level disaster response actors who take the major role, but with limited DRR governance structures and practice in place. In addition, there is a lack the necessary all-of-society approach, with many sectors still excluded from DRR exchange (e.g., health, education, social protection, urban planning, agriculture, water and environmental management, culture and heritage etc.) at various levels of authority.

BiH is a signatory to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030, Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the Global Climate Negotiations Through the Conference of Parties (CoP). Priority 2 of the Sendai framework aims to strengthen Disaster Risk Governance at national, regional and global levels, to ensure effective and efficient management of disaster risk underpinned by clear vision, plans, competence, guidance and coordination within and across sectors, as well as participation of relevant stakeholders involved in prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation and collaboration and partnership across mechanisms and institutions for the implementation of instruments relevant to disaster risk reduction and sustainable development. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) underpins the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in the face of climate change, and therefore needs to be linked to climate change adaptation and resilience, sustainable livelihoods and good governance, which also requires an all-of-government and all-of-society involvement in an integrated governance framework for holistic risk management.

The Joint Programme Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina Phase II (JP DRR Phase II) is supporting disaster risk governance in BiH and corresponding with priority actions of the Sendai Framework, which resonate with the DRR challenges and needs in the country. The JP DRR Phase II is in line with the UN reform objectives and the related Swiss multilateral cooperation objectives as well as with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for BiH 2021-2025.

The JP DRR Phase II represents the combined efforts of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and Food and Culture Organization (FAO) in partnership with the Government of Switzerland, being the key donor of this initiative.

The JP DRR Phase II Steering Committee is established to oversee and coordinate the operations of the JP in accordance with the Joint UN Programmes guidelines, with UNDP act as the Convening Agency.

2. Overall responsibilities of the Joint Programme Steering Committee

Overall oversight and strategic guidance of the JP will be provided through the Joint Programme Steering Committee, accountable for effective management of the JP DRR Phase II and achievement of its results.

The Steering Committee will be co-chaired by UN Resident Coordinator Office and by the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and will comprise representative(s) of relevant institutional partners in Bosnia and Herzegovina (as indicated under point 4. Structure and Composition), the Embassy of Switzerland in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Representatives of UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO AND FAO.

The Steering Committee will be the group responsible for making, by consensus, management decisions for the JP, including recommendation for approval of JP plans and revisions. Based on the approved annual work plan, the Steering Committee supervises the overall implementation progress and authorizes any major deviation therefrom. It provides strategic guidance, as well as give final approval to selected strategic and operational

issues. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the JP DRR Phase II or negotiates a solution to any problems between the JP and external bodies.

3. Specific responsibilities

The JP Steering Committee will be responsible for the following:

- Review and endorse the JP document, including the integrated results framework, work plan and budget and approve fund allocations to PUNOs;
- Provide overall strategic guidance and direction to the JP, ensure that it remains within the objectives defined in the JP document;
- Review and endorse the annual results-based report to identify achievements, constraints and opportunities, and to recommend measures to adapt and strengthen JP strategy and results for greater relevance and effectiveness.
- During the annual progress review: (1) Review progress information, lessons and good practices, including any adjustments made by JP team, (2) Compare actual progress against expected JP results, (3) Consider the contribution of JP results to CF outcome(s), country priorities, and related SDG targets; and (4) Review the sustainability plan and exit strategy and make adjustments (as needed);
- Review and approve any substantive changes that affect expected JP results and the theory of change;
- Confirm priority locations for the implementation of JP DRR Phase II activities and any/ all Responsible Parties;
- Review and approve the Annual Work Plans and Budget for the next year;
- Provide direction and advice as required to the JP Coordinator in the exercise of his/her duties;
- Be consulted on budget re-allocations and budget revisions, in the cases they exceed 10% of the overall budget allocation per PUNO;
- Provide direction for targeted disaster risk reduction actions implemented through the JP DRR Phase II;
- Ensure synergy and complementarity, of the JP DRR Phase II with other DRR initiatives, where possible, in order to strengthen the overall impact;

4. Structure and Composition

Membership: The members of the JP Steering Committee will include:

Representative of Embassy of Switzerland in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
Representatives of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Co-chair);
UN Resident Coordinator Office (Co-chair);
UNDP Resident Representative;
UNICEF Representative;
FAO Head of Office;
UNESCO Head of Office;
Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH;
Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH;
Representative of Civil Protection Directorate of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
Representative of Civil Protection Directorate of Republika Srpska;
Ministry of Labour and Social Policy of the FBiH;
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the RS;
Ministry of Education and Science of the FBiH;
Ministry of Education and Culture of RS;
Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry of FBiH;
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of RS;
Government of the Brčko District of BiH
Department of Public Safety
Department of Health and Other services (subdepartment for social protections)
Department of Education

The Steering Committee will meet at least two times per year. Additional meetings based on the requirements of the JP DRR Phase II may be convened exceptionally. The meetings will be convened by the co-chairs. For ad hoc issues requiring urgent attention the Steering Committee may conduct its business electronically. JP Coordinator is responsible for sending out invitation for Steering Committee meetings.

Agenda: The agenda and supporting documentation will be prepared and disseminated to the Steering Committee members by the JP Coordinator at a minimum of one week prior to the scheduled meeting. The Steering Committee members may make requests for additional items to be included in the agenda.

Minutes of the meeting: The minutes will be prepared and disseminated by the JP Coordinator within 5 working days following the Steering Committee meeting. Comments to the minutes may be provided electronically within 10 working days following the receipt of the minutes. Minutes of the previous meeting will be adopted on a non-objection basis electronically and will form part of the official documentation of the next Steering Committee session.

Quorum: A quorum of the Steering Committee will consist of 70% of all the Steering Committee members or their officially delegated representatives (confirmed in written form, for each respective meeting). Permanent Steering Committee members or deputies replacing the members have full voting rights. Decisions shall be rendered by consensus of the members, or their deputies present, at the Steering Committee sessions. If unavailable to attend a session, each Steering Committee member is responsible to inform the co-chairs and his/her deputy in order to ensure smooth functioning of the Steering Committee.

JOINT PROGRAMME TEAM TERMS OF REFERENCE

Purpose

The JP team manages for results for the duration of the programme. This is done in accordance with the JP results framework, work plan and budget. The team comprises responsible programme staff from all PUNOs and non-UN partners, as applicable. Coordination and programmatic leadership is provided by UNDP as a lead PUNO. They sequence planned activities, monitor implementation and the achievement of results, learnt lessons and make adjustments for greater effectiveness together with government and non-UN partners. The JP team practices a set of teamwork skills: participation, effective listening, collaboration, flexibility and the ability to revise and refine. The JP team is accountable to and has a dual reporting role to the JP Steering Committee and to their respective PUNOs.

Coordination and Programmatic leadership

UNDP, as the lead PUNO and Convening Agent, provides coordination and programmatic leadership during implementation.

Coordination: (1) Organize and support meetings of the JP SC; (2) Coordinate advocacy with donors and external stakeholders, and (3) Facilitate audit and evaluation (as required).

Programmatic leadership: This supports the JP team to manage for results. The lead PUNO ensures programmatic coherence and quality in accordance with the JP results framework, work plan and budget and in adherence to quality standards: (1) Organize and chair JP team meetings; (2) Update the JP results framework, work plan and budget; (3) Lead joint monitoring and learning efforts, including joint field missions, (4) Facilitate programmatic learning and adjustments, (5) Consolidate the annual results-based report, based upon inputs from other PUNOs; and (6) Report to JP SC meetings.

Members: The team comprises responsible programme staff from all PUNOs.

Frequency of meetings: JP teams are expected to meet at least monthly. A JP team may be co-located where appropriate and feasible

Tasks

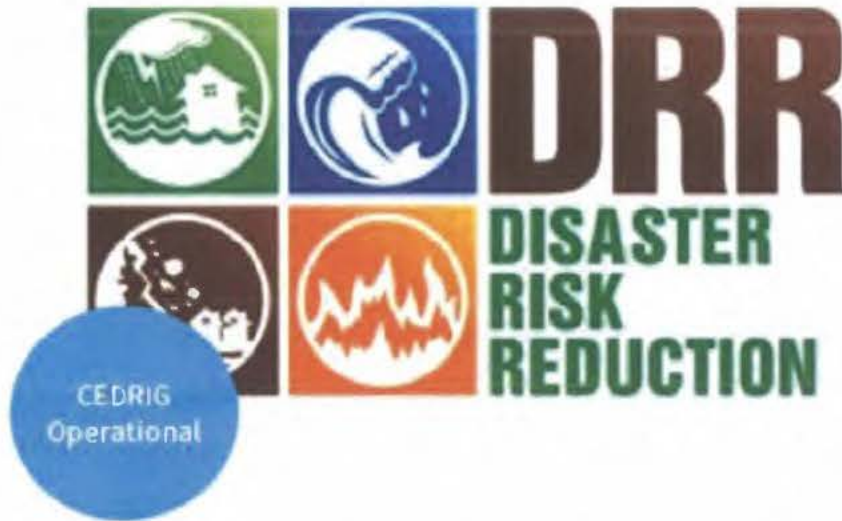
1. Sequence and monitor implementation of planned development activities for maximum synergy and coherence;
2. Track the JP budget and expenditures to ensure delivery of planned activities;

3. Monitor the achievement of JP results and track indicators to ensure a contribution to CF outcome(s), country priorities, and related SDG targets;
4. Scan the programme environment for changes and monitor assumptions and risks;
5. Adjust JP activities, budgets, results and strategies to maintain relevance and effectiveness;
6. Update the JP results framework, work plan and budget to reflect changes and ensure relevant information is updated in UN-Info;
7. Identify lessons and undertake policy dialogue and advocacy with partners to identify opportunities to scale-up JP results and strategies;
8. Review: Prepare and support the annual progress review
9. Report: Prepare the annual results-based report;
10. Support the work of the JP Steering Committee and respond to information requests in a timely manner;

Joint Programme Coordinator will be hosted by the UNDP, as a Convening Agency. The Joint Programme Coordinator will be tasked to coordinate the overall implementation of the Programme, ensuring implementation of activities as approved in the work plans endorsed by the Steering Committee and, in cooperation with PUNOs, coordinating activities with the Joint Programme Team, ensuring the Programme is implemented as envisaged and agreed with the Steering Committee, and coordinating closely with the Head of the Convening Agency and RUNOs. The Coordinator will also be responsible for consolidation of the inputs of all agencies for consolidated narrative reporting to the donor. The Joint Programme Coordinator will consult with the agencies on the financial plans and expenditures related to activities defined within the work plans. The Coordinator reports to the Steering Committee and is required to abide by Steering Committee decisions, and not to be affected only by steering or guidance by one agency, including the Convening Agency. The Coordinator will inform the Steering Committee on any substantial revisions to budgets and activities that go beyond the prescribed minimal threshold prescribed in the donor agreement. Such changes must be endorsed by the Steering Committee. The PUNOs will share with the JPC any budgetary changes or revisions which vary from the originally

ANNEX 10 - CEDRIG ANALYSIS

CEDRIG CLIMATE, ENVIRONMENT AND DISASTER
RISK REDUCTION INTEGRATION GUIDANCE



Joint Swiss UN Programme “Disaster Risk
Reduction for Sustainable Development in Bosnia
and Herzegovina” - Phase II

—
Goran Bosankic, Margaretta Ayoung
October 2023

CEDRIG is a tool developed and offered by



Ustavno Vijeće Republike Bosne i Hercegovine
Constitutional Council
Ustavno Vijeće Republike BiH
Constitutional Council

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

Overview

General Information

Contributors	Goran Bosankic, UNDP, Bosnia and Herzegovina Margaretta Ayoung, UNDP, United Kingdom Alisa Grabus, UNDP, Bosnia and Herzegovina Bosko Kenjic, Embassy of Switzerland in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina Sanda Midzic Kurtagic, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Overall goal	The overall goal of the Programme is to improve BIH DRR inter-institutional capacities, frameworks, public services and partnerships to reduce social and economic effects of disasters and climate change for population in risk prone areas.
Country	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Budget	3,974,665 USD
Duration	48 months

Summary

Description The Joint Swiss UN Programme "Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina" (2018-2023), is supporting disaster risk governance in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and is aligned with priority actions of the Sendai Framework, which resonate with the DRR challenges and needs in the country. It is financed by the Government of Switzerland and the United Nations (UN), and implemented by the UN in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including: UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO and FAO, in partnership with domestic authorities: the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of Republika Srpska, the Ministry of Health of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Education of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Education and Culture of Republika Srpska, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Republika Srpska, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Civil Protection Directorate of Republika Srpska and the Civil Protection Directorate of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Joint Swiss UN Programme is providing support to prepare for and adapt to disaster risks and shocks across all development sectors, with particular focus on the most vulnerable and high-risk local communities in the country, by introducing and operationalizing an integrated model of disaster risk governance and livelihood enhancement at the local level which is to be scaled up to and integrated with the higher level governance structures in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to ensure robust vertical and horizontal integration of DRR in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Phase I of the programme is in its final year of implementation and it has a strong scaling potential, given the successful results in target communities.

Keywords disaster risk management Disaster Risk Reduction
SDC UN
UNDP UNICEF
UNESCO FAO
Sendai Framework

Sectors of Intervention

Agriculture	Education and vocational training
Food security	Forestry
Health	Land use management
Water management	

Documents

Project Document (docx, 815.59 KB)

● Risk perspective

Hazards arising from environmental degradation

Hazard name

Natural hazards (hydro-meteorological and geological)

Hazard name **Flash floods, floods**

Consequence **Loss of life, destruction of property, damages to critical infrastructure, agricultural damages**

Floods make up more than 50% of the annual average natural hazard occurrence since 1980. In the last decade or so significant floods have occurred in: 2009, 2010, 2014, 2018, 2019, 2021. In May 2014 the country was hit with the most intense precipitation ever recorded since the beginning of the organized hydrometeorological observations, i.e. in the last 120 years which resulted in extreme floods in BiH and the wider region with up to three times the normal May total, and half the annual average rainfall falling in a 5-day period. A combination of this prolonged extreme rainfall and snowmelt resulted in significant increase of water levels in an exceptionally short period of time, especially on rivers Bosna, Sava and Drina and their tributaries. On 17-18 May 2014, dams were breached on several sites along the Sava River and its main tributaries, causing floods and significant damage to property in the areas of Middle Posavina, Odžačka Posavina and Semberija. Additional damages to the basin were caused due to numerous landslides, some of which have completely transformed the environment. Damages and losses incurred in critical sectors due to the 2014 floods were as follows: Agriculture – EUR 187.2 million; Education – EUR 8.7 million; Energy – EUR 102 million; Health – EUR 53 million; Flood protection infrastructure – EUR 49.2 million; Housing and household items – EUR 453.2 million; Public Services and Facilities – EUR 27.4 million; Transportation and Communications – EUR 347.7 million, Water and Sanitation – EUR 7.5 million (Bosnia and Herzegovina floods, 2014 Recovery Needs Assessment, UN, EU, WB). Over the last decade floods have been escalating in BiH due to strong regional precipitation, mild winters with scarce snow but heavy and prolonged rainfall, and when there is abundant snow, rapid melting due to extreme temperature oscillations. An analysis of the numbers of significant flood events and fatalities from 1925 to the present, shows that of the 40 total life losses recorded since 1925, 28 (70%) occurred since 2010. The 2014 event on its own, accounts for 26 of the 40 deaths since 1925. Modelling shows that a single extreme flood event would impact 12,896ha of agricultural land and result in \$3.33 Million USD in damages in the agricultural sector. This increases to 15,064ha and \$3.71 Million USD under climate change (2050). Flooding is impacting land stability, particularly in BiH's central, northern and eastern zones which is resulting in a high degree of vulnerability to, and risk from, landslides, mudflows and erosion.

> Selected Risk	Severity	Likelihood	Significance
	Harmful	Likely	Medium risk

Vulnerabilities Physical: exposure of people, property, infrastructure, and agriculture to physical damages from floods. Financial: Lack of adequate financing of flood protection and flood management measures; Lack of full coverage of early warning systems (including CBEWS) particularly on small tributaries (at high risk of torrential floods); Inadequate DR Financing and risk transfer mechanisms (e.g. disaster insurance) Human: Lack of awareness of at-risk communities; limited social and child protection services and health services, and lack of capacity to prevent, respond to and recover from disasters. Political/Institutional: Lack of adequate DRR legislative governance frameworks in place for effective DRM.

Potential Measure	Community-based flood protection schemes including maintenance of existing channels through dredging/cleaning > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Provide access to FFEWS, particularly through CBEWS > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Strengthen Civil Protection response coordination and communication mechanisms and capacities > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Strengthen Social and Child Protection services in disasters > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Strengthen capacities of Healthcare sector to deal with normal and emergency health
Potential Measure	Develop DR Financing and risk transfer strategies and mechanisms > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Strengthen the awareness and preparedness of critical infrastructure owners and users > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Establish DRR platforms at all governance levels to include all sectors > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Strengthen DRR capacities across sectors (through risk assessments, response planning, training) > Selected Measure

Hazard name **Earthquakes**

Consequence **Destruction of property and loss of life, damages to critical infrastructure including flood defences, increased risk of triggering landslides**

Based on the actual earthquakes in the past 100 years, there are several seismic zones in BiH, and over 60 seismic structures with the expected magnitude >4M. Going from southwest to northeast, the zones are as follows: the Adriatic zone, the zone of External Dinarides, the zone of the Central Dinarides and the Sava-Vardar zone (Hrvatović, 2009). Since 1901, when the recording of seismic activity began, the strongest recorded earthquake was in Banja Luka on October 27, 1969, of 6.6 M and the intensity of the epicenter 10=9oMCS (Trkulja, 2009). The 1969 earthquake resulted in loss of life and extensive damages including: 86,000 apartments completely destroyed, damage to schools (266), cultural heritage (146), health (133), social and public administration facilities (152). The economy suffered significant losses. In the following years, all companies worked with significantly reduced capacities, and some completely stopped production. By the end of the earthquake, 15 people from Banja Luka were confirmed dead, and 1,117 people were injured.

> Selected Risk	Severity	Likelihood	Significance
	Harmful	Likely	Medium risk

Vulnerabilities Physical: exposed people in highly populated areas, old and critical infrastructure are most vulnerable. Financial: Inadequate DR Financing and lack of risk transfer mechanisms (e.g. Insurance) to deal with economic impacts of disasters. Human: Lack of awareness of at risk communities; limited social and child protection services and health services, and lack of capacity to prevent, respond to and recover from disasters. Political/Institutional: Lack of adequate DRR legislative governance frameworks in place for effective DRM.

Potential Measure	Strengthen Civil Protection response coordination and communication mechanisms and capacities > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Strengthen Social and Child Protection services in disasters > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Strengthen the awareness and preparedness of critical infrastructure owners and users (e.g. schools). > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Strengthen capacities of Healthcare sector to deal with normal and emergency health
Potential Measure	Develop DR Financing and risk transfer strategies and mechanisms > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Establish DRR platforms at all governance levels to include all sectors > Selected Measure

Potential Measure **Awareness raising for DRR practitioners**
> Selected Measure

Potential Measure **Strengthen DRR capacities across sectors (through risk assessments, response planning, training)**

Hazard name **Wildfires**

Consequence **Loss of forest cover, property damages, loss of livelihoods**

It is estimated that 3000 hectares of forests are destroyed by fires annually in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The type and extent of forest coverage, especially those in the horizontal classification, have an influence on the degree of fire risk and the speed and duration of fire activation as well as the organisation of fire fighting and other relevant factors. An increased risk of forest fires due to increased temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns is expected in some parts of the country, which calls for fire protection capacity to be expanded. Large damages have been caused by forest fires in Bosnia-Herzegovina. In terms of land cover, from a total of 56798.79 ha of burnt area mapped, 50065.44 ha were burnt in forests and semi-natural areas, 6517.27 ha were burnt in agricultural land and 65.65 ha in artificial areas (urban, industrial and social areas). In 2007 wild fires occurred in Herzegovina where the estimated damage was about 10 million BAM. The indirect damage caused by fires to forest ecosystems was much higher.

> Selected Risk	Severity Harmful	Likelihood Likely	Significance Medium risk
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Vulnerabilities Physical: Exposed people, agriculture, forests and other sensitive ecosystems, natural habitats and biodiversity are most vulnerable. Financial: Inadequate fire-fighting equipment, staff training and capacities; Inadequate DR Financing and lack of risk transfer mechanisms (e.g. insurance) to deal with economic impacts of disasters. Human: Lack of awareness of at-risk communities; limited social and child protection services and health services, and lack of capacity to prevent, respond to and recover from disasters. Political/ Institutional: Lack of adequate DRR legislative governance frameworks in place for effective DRM;

Potential Measure **Strengthen Civil Protection response coordination and communication mechanisms**
> Selected Measure

Potential Measure **Develop DR Financing and risk transfer strategies and mechanisms**
> Selected Measure

Potential Measure	Strengthen Civil Protection DRR capacities (through risk assessments, response planning, training) > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Awareness raising for DRR practitioners > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Establish DRR platforms at all governance levels to include all sectors > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Strengthen DRR capacities across sectors (through risk assessments, response planning, training)

Hazard name	Mudslides, landslides
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Consequence	Loss of life, destruction of property, disruption of transportation and communication links (e.g. roads, railways)
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Landslide susceptibility is classified as high for the whole of BiH according to the information that is currently available (ThinkHazard). This means that BiH has rainfall patterns, terrain slope, geology, soil, land cover and (potentially) earthquakes that make localized landslides a frequent hazard phenomenon. Climate change is likely to alter slope and bedrock stability through changes in precipitation and/or temperature. It is difficult to determine future locations and timing of large rock avalanches, as these depend on local geological conditions and other non-climatic factors. It is estimated that due to rainfall in April and May of 2014, more than 3,000 landslides were activated, damaging or destroying as many as 2,000 housing units, traffic interrupted at over 150 sites on the main road network, and 51 landslides activated in mine contaminated areas.

> Selected Risk	Severity	Likelihood	Significance
	Harmful	Likely	Medium risk

Vulnerabilities	Physical: exposure of people, property, infrastructure, and agriculture to physical damages from landslides. Financial: Lack of adequate financing for landslide prevention, protection and management measures; Lack of full coverage of early warning systems for floods that are likely to trigger landslides (including CBEWS) particularly on small tributaries (at high risk of torrential floods); Inadequate DR Financing and risk transfer mechanisms (e.g. disaster insurance) Human: Lack of awareness of at-risk communities; limited social and child protection services and health services, and lack of capacity to prevent, respond to and recover from disasters. Political/Institutional: Lack of adequate DRR legislative governance frameworks in place for effective DRM.
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Potential Measure	Strengthen Civil Protection response coordination and communication mechanisms. > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Strengthen Social and Child Protection services in disasters > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Strengthen preparedness of infrastructure users (e.g. schools). > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Establish DRR platforms at all governance levels and to include all sectors > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Strengthen DRR capacities across sectors (through risk assessments, response planning, training) > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Provide access to FFEWS, particularly through CBEWS > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Strengthen capacities of Healthcare sector to deal with normal and emergency health
Potential Measure	Develop DR Financing and risk transfer strategies and mechanisms > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Strengthen the awareness and preparedness of critical infrastructure owners and users > Selected Measure

Hazard name **Heat Waves**

Consequence **Human health impacts, agricultural losses**

During a heat wave there is a risk of development of heat exhaustion, heatstroke and other heat-related illnesses including respiratory and heart problems. In a moderate heatwave the following groups of people are most at risk: the elderly, chronically and severely ill people, primary sector workers (labour-intensive jobs). Crops are at risk due to high temperatures and water shortages during the summer months. There will also be a decrease in the yield and the quality of pasture, feed (particularly of spring crops).

> Selected Risk	Severity	Likelihood	Significance
	Harmful	Likely	Medium risk

Vulnerabilities Physical: Vulnerable groups such as the elderly, chronically and severely ill people, primary sector workers (labour-intensive jobs) and damages to Agricultural crops due to heat stress Financial: Lack of full coverage of impact-based early warning systems for heat waves and targeted messaging for vulnerable groups; Human: Lack of awareness of at risk communities; limited social and child protection services and health services, and lack of capacity to prevent, respond to and recover from disasters. Political/Institutional: Lack of adequate DRR legislative governance frameworks in place for effective DRM.

Potential Measure **Strengthen Health care facilities to deal with casualties during disaster**
> Selected Measure

Potential Measure **Strengthen Civil Protection response coordination and communication mechanisms.**
> Selected Measure

Potential Measure **Strengthened education sector awareness and response capacity**
> Selected Measure

Potential Measure **Strengthened agricultural Sector capacities in DRR**
> Selected Measure

Potential Measure **Strengthen DRR capacities across sectors (through risk assessments, response planning, training)**
> Selected Measure

Hazard name **Droughts**

Consequence **Agricultural damages and losses, reduced water supply, health risks**

River flow droughts are projected to increase in frequency and severity in southern and south-eastern Europe over the coming decades. In snow-dominated regions, where droughts typically occur in winter, river flow droughts are projected to become less severe because a lower fraction of precipitation will fall as snow in warmer winters. In most of Europe, the projected decrease in summer precipitation, accompanied by rising temperatures which enhances evaporative demand, may lead to more frequent and intense summer droughts. As a result of both climate change and increasing water withdrawals, more river basins will be affected by severe water stress, resulting in increased competition for water resources. The regions most prone to an increase in drought risk are the Mediterranean and south-eastern parts of Europe, which already suffer most from water stress. In BiH, in the past 19 years, 10 years were very to extremely dry (2003, 2007, 2008, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2021 and 2022). Droughts may also trigger soil erosion through a reduction in vegetation cover caused by forest fires or by increased plant mortality due to water stress. In addition, when the soil is very dry, the water infiltration rate decreases. Consequently, if a period of drought is followed by heavy storms, erosion is triggered by surface runoff. The problem is especially acute in the arid and semi-arid Mediterranean areas where the process may lead to desertification.

> Selected Risk	Severity	Likelihood	Significance
	Harmful	Likely	Medium risk

Vulnerabilities Physical: Damages and losses to agricultural crops due to reduced yield; Reduced water supply due impact of water supply systems (reservoirs, groundwater, rivers). Financial: Lack of risk knowledge (hazard maps), lack of impact-based early warning systems for droughts and targeted messaging for vulnerable groups such as farmers; lack of DRR risk transfer mechanisms such as agri insurance and shock responsive financing mechanisms Human: Lack of awareness of at risk communities; limited social and child protection services and health services, and lack of capacity to prevent, respond to and recover from disasters. Political/Institutional: Lack of adequate DRR legislative governance frameworks in place for effective DRM.

Potential Measure	Strengthen agricultural Sector capacities in DRR > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Strengthen water management DRR capacities > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Strengthen Health Sector capacity to respond to drought-triggered health care needs > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Develop DR Financing and risk transfer strategies and mechanisms > Selected Measure

Hazard name **Epidemic and Pandemic**

Consequence **Spread of infection diseases resulting in impacts of human health and potential loss of life**

According to the TNC, climate change-induced natural disasters will lead to more frequent changes and worsening in the health status of people in BiH. Risks include diseases with cardiovascular and neurological risks, allergy reactions and other acute reactions to high daily temperatures, as well as other health problems such as diseases caused by waterborne and foodborne bacteria, diseases transmitted by mosquitos, birds, etc. In addition, there is an increased risk of injury and risk to life from physical impact of floods, landslides, mudflow. Disasters directly impact the health of the population resulting in physical trauma, acute disease and emotional trauma. In addition, disasters may increase the morbidity and mortality associated with chronic disease and infectious disease through the impact on the health care system. Deaths, severe injuries, requiring extensive treatments, increased risk of communicable diseases, damage to the health facilities, damage to the water systems, food shortage, population movements all impact the health care system and hence the health of the population. Disasters reduce the physical health of survivors with injuries, intensifying chronic diseases and decreasing access to the health services which can persist for a long time after the disaster. Healthcare in disasters is affected by performance of various sectors and has a direct and interactive impact on disaster management. When health care facilities are damaged and the health system is overwhelmed, this propagates to all aspects of health (not only those directly linked with the emergency itself) and essential services such as antenatal and postnatal care, access to safe abortion, availability of family planning methods and more. Natural hazard-induced disasters and infectious diseases result in widespread disruption to human health and livelihood. At the scale of a global pandemic, the co-occurrence of natural hazard-induced disasters is inevitable and would result in increases in the number of disease related fatalities. Epidemics and pandemics can have significant impact on human health as has been the case for COVID-19. The disaster management systems for communicable diseases and natural disasters are often very different in terms of laws, plans, frameworks, and emergency operations. Both can be improved by exchange and learning between the two. Having wider and longer impacts than natural disasters, the plans and framework for communicable diseases are usually more focused on national and regional scales but less so at the local level. Local governments would need more capacity support including budgets and training to be able to effectively avoid, reduce and respond. Second, for quick response, the emergency operation for communicable diseases is usually more flexible than that for natural disasters with the commander having more authority to adjust to the circumstances but requiring objective consultation with wider groups and more effective vulnerability assessment, disaster reduction, and risk communication for shaping responses and policies in an efficient and coordinated way. Risk governance is important for communicable diseases as well as for natural disasters. BiH has recorded the third highest COVID-19 mortality per million population globally, and the increased burden on the health system highlighted numerous deficiencies. COVID-19 also dramatically slowed projected economic growth, disrupting the income and earnings of many in BiH and upending education for children.

Severity

Likelihood

Significance

Likely

Medium risk

Harmful

Vulnerabilities Physical: Loss of life, human casualties. Financial: Lack of ability to forecast epidemics and pandemics, lack of adequate health facilities and equipment to predict, prevent and respond to large scale epidemics and pandemics; lack of resilience to the economic impacts of major health disasters such as pandemics. Human: Limited capacity of health system to provide normal (non-disaster) health services; Limited social and child protection services and health services, and lack of capacity to prevent, respond to and recover from disasters. Political/Institutional: Lack of adequate DRR legislative governance frameworks in place for effective DRM.

Hazards arising from climate change (and climate variability)

Hazard name Changes in frequency and intensity of climatic extreme events and associated disasters (e.g. cold and heat waves, flood, drought, storms, hurricanes, cyclones)

● Impact perspective

Impact on the environment

Component of the project Outcome 2: People in risk prone localities are less vulnerable due to better capacitated institutions, improved response capacities and implemented priority measures

Potential negative impact	Potential environmental impacts from priority community-based and non-structural measures to be implemented in the highest risk communities,
Significance	The project will implement a number of priority community-based and non-structural measures in the highest risk communities, which will ultimately reduce disaster risks, enhance eco-system function, and minimize potential negative environmental impacts. The works to implement these measures may have the potential to cause short-term, temporary/reversible impacts to the population adjacent to the works, such as noise and air quality issues. Sites to be selected will consider all potential risks and opportunities and the needs so that any adverse impacts are avoided or at least minimized, while benefits are maximized. Magnitude: small Importance: Low Impact: Limited to areas adjacent to works Duration of Impact: short-term during works (weeks) Frequency: Temporary - only during works Probability: Low-medium (depending on the type of works) Degree of reversibility: reversible > Selected Impact
Potential Measure	Undertake project screening once priority measures have been identified > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Develop site-specific environmental and social management plans for any measures with identified impacts > Selected Measure

Impact on climate change

Component of the project Outcome 1: Institutions at all levels cooperate in multisectoral DRR mainstreaming based on improved country-wide DRR regulatory frameworks, including the increased focus/emphasis on gender equality and social inclusion

Potential negative impact	Increased emissions due to travel to meetings and workshops with local communities
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Significance The project will involve meetings and workshops in the communities which may require travel. To minimise impact on emissions, hybrid online/in-person meetings will be the preferred arrangement. Where travel is necessary a minimum of 3 persons per car will be stipulated. In addition, where in-person meetings are unavoidable, the project will combine meetings to maximise the topics to be covered. This will also be ensured through the joint programming of project activities. Magnitude: small Importance: Low Impact: Limited to number of meetings Duration of Impact: During project implementation Frequency: Infrequent to the extent possible Probability: Low-medium Degree of reversibility: reversible

Potential negative impact Increased emissions due to usage of printing material

Significance The project will involve meetings and workshops in the communities which may require usage of project documentation, publications and/or any sort of preparation material. Printing consumes energy and resources, so there is a carbon footprint to every sheet. To minimise its impact, all documentation will be shared online prior to meetings in electronic format. This will also be ensured through the joint programming of project activities. Magnitude: small Importance: Low Impact: Limited to number of meetings Duration of Impact: During project implementation Frequency: Infrequent to the extent possible Probability: Low-medium Degree of reversibility: reversible

> **Selected impact**

Potential Measure **Preparatory and working material will be sent via email to all participants in electronic form.**

> **Selected Measure**

Potential negative impact Single-Use Plastic Consumption Contributes to Climate Change

Significance When making plastics, the extraction and transportation of fossil fuels emits an annual estimate of 12.5 to 13.5 million metric tons of carbon dioxide—a greenhouse gas (GHG) that causes global warming. Single-use plastics are becoming increasingly prevalent across the world. These plastics most obviously create eyesores and pose a threat to the natural ecosystems they make their way into. Project will have zero single-plastic usage policy on all its events and workshops.

> **Selected impact**

Potential Measure **Project will promote reusable water bottles on its events, wooden and paper cutlery on all events and workshops.**

Component of the project

Outcome 2: People in risk prone localities are less vulnerable due to better capacitated institutions, improved response capacities and implemented priority measures

Potential negative impact	Increased emissions due to travel to meetings and workshops with local communities
Significance	The project will involve meetings and workshops in the communities which may require travel. To minimise impact on emissions, hybrid online/in-person meetings will be the preferred arrangement. Where travel is necessary a minimum of 3 persons per car will be stipulated. In addition, where in-person meetings are unavoidable, the project will combine meetings to maximise the topics to be covered. This will also be ensured through the joint programming of project activities. Magnitude: small Importance: Low Impact: Limited to number of meetings Duration of Impact: During project implementation Frequency: Infrequent to the extent possible Probability: Low-medium (depending on the type of works) Degree of reversibility: reversible > Selected impact
Potential Measure	Hybrid online/in-person meetings will be the preferred arrangement > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Where travel is necessary a minimum of 3 persons per car will be stipulated > Selected Measure
Potential Measure	Where in-person meetings are unavoidable, the project will combine meetings to maximise the topics to be covered and minimise travel. > Selected Measure