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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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



GENERAL PROJECT AND PHASE INFORMATION

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

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

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

The Programme has two main outcomes, as follows:

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

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

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

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



STRATEGIC REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

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

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

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

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

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



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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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



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

OUTCOMES ACHIEVED FOR 2020

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OUTPUTS AND PERFORMANCE ACCORDING TO YEARLY PLAN OF OPERATION 2020

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

Based on the above findings, key recommendations were identified:

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

To be implemented in 2022.

TRANSVERSAL THEMES

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



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and Cooperation SDC

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

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

FINANCES AND MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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



Swiss Agency for Development
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| Designation | Budgeted, period 2019-2022 | Realized, period 01 January - 31 December 2020 ² | SDC | UN | % |
|---|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Administrated Programme funds | | | | | |
| Outcome 1 | 682,112 | 206,992.38 | 150,382.44 | 56,609.94 | 30% |
| Output 1.1 | 163,680 | 27,704.04 | 27,704.04 | - | 17% |
| Output 1.2 | 440,673 | 147,088.41 | 99,729.75 | 47,358.66 | 33% |
| Output 1.3 | 77,759 | 32,199.93 | 22,948.65 | 9,251.28 | 41% |
| Outcome 2 | 2,767,372 | 84,075.95 | 47,252.28 | 36,823.67 | 3% |
| Output 2.1 | 1,737,782 | - | - | - | 0% |
| Output 2.2 | 217,800 | 3,896.21 | 3,896.21 | - | 2% |
| Output 2.3 | 234,000 | 30,965.02 | 30,787.02 | 177,80 | 13% |
| Output 2.4 | 373,400 | 25,294.72 | 10,428.85 | 14,865.87 | 7% |
| Output 2.5 | 117,000 | 23,920.00 | 2,140.00 | 21,780.00 | 20% |
| Output 2.6 | 87,350 | - | - | - | - |
| Project Management and Operational Costs | 866,854 | 308,024.45 | 93,777.24 | 214,247.21 | 35% |
| 3.1. UNDP | 290,600 | 99,368.26 | 48,677.45 | 50,690.81 | 34% |
| 3.2. UNICEF | 402,168 | 94,748.03 | 28,258.22 | 66,489.81 | 23% |
| 3.3. UNESCO | 60,000 | 49,152.00 | - | 49,152.00 | 82% |
| 3.4. UNFPA | 76,880 | 20,834.16 | 15,145.57 | 5,688.59 | 27% |
| 3.5. FAO | 37,206 | 43,922.00 | 1,696.00 | 42,226.00 | 118% |
| UN Common Coordination Costs | 292,800 | 47,963.68 | 47,963.68 | - | 16% |
| 4.1. Staff | 237,600 | 45,364.60 | 45,364.60 | - | 19% |
| 4.2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials | 48,000 | 2,495.98 | 2,495.98 | - | 5% |
| 4.3. Travel | 7,200 | 103.10 | 103.10 | - | 1% |
| Other Joint Activities | 124,800 | 4,764.10 | 4,764.10 | - | 4% |
| 5.1. Evaluation and plans | 70,000 | - | - | - | - |
| 5.2. Communication and visibility | 50,000 | 4,520.52 | 4,520.52 | - | 9% |
| 5.3. Miscellaneous | 4,800 | 243.58 | 243.58 | - | 5% |
| 5.4. Steering Committee and Advisory Board meetings | 3,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Indirect Programme Costs | 179,439 | 24,087.67 | 24,087.67 | - | 13% |
| UNDP | 64,105 | 10,566.12 | 10,566.12 | - | 16% |
| UNICEF | 41,865 | 6,301.88 | 6,301.88 | - | 15% |
| UNESCO | 3,925 | 1,820.00 | 1,820.00 | - | 46% |
| UNFPA | 9,158 | 1,440.21 | 1,440.21 | - | 16% |
| FAO | 11,774 | 268.52 | 268.52 | - | 2% |
| UN COMMON COORDINATION | 24,612 | 3,690.94 | 3,690.94 | - | 15% |

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



| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----|
| TOTAL USD | 4,913,377 | 697,575.27 | 368,227.41 | 307,680.82 | 14% |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----|

LESSONS LEARNT

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

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

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



ANNEXES

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

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

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

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

Annex 2. DRR JP 2020 Media Press Clipping Report

| |
|---|
| RS Government Consent for JP DRR Programme Implementation |
| RS Government web page |
| 6 February 2020 |

Одржана 57. сједница Владе Републике Српске

Објављено:
6.2.2020.



Влада Републике Српске донијела је данас, на 57. сједници, одржаној у Бањалуци, Одлуку о усвајању Плана коришћења средстава за подстицање развоја пољопривреде и села за 2020. годину у износу укупног износа од 75.000.000,00 КМ.

Средства се распоређују за подршку текућој производњи, у износу од 52,310,000.00 КМ, подршку дугорочном развоју, у износу од 14,720,000.00 КМ и системске мјере, у износу од 7,970,000.00 КМ.

Влада Републике Српске прихватила је Информацију о појави новог коронавируса 2019-nCoV и предузетим активностима.

Институт за јавно здравство Републике Српске и Министарство здравља и социјалне заштите у Влади Републике Српске свакодневно прате епидемиолошку ситуацију у Републици Српској након појаве новог коронавируса у Кини и свијету.

Врши се стални појачан епидемиолошки надзор и прате све препоруке Свјетске здравствене организације. Такође, проводе се све мјере фокусиране на рано откривање евентуалних сумњивих случајева с циљем спречавања настанка и ширења болести изазване новим коронавирусом. Свим здравственим установама у Републици Српској упућене су препоруке за поступање с циљем спровођења адекватних мјера надзора над заразним болестима.

У Републици Српској нема потврђених случајева инфекције новим коронавирусом 2019-nCoV, а све мјере се проводе у складу са процјеном тренутне ситуације.

Неопходно је да се становништво придржава превентивних мјера као што су избегавање блиског контакта са особама који имају акутну респираторну инфекцију; особе које долазе из Кине и које оbole од респираторне инфекције и до 14 дана од повратка, треба да се јаве у надлежну здравствену установу ради правовременог лијечења и спречавања ширења болести; путници који имају симптоме акутне респираторне инфекције требају приликом кашљања и кихања прекривати нос и уста једнократним марамцама те прати руке; често прање руку, посебно након директног контакта са болесним људима или њиховом околином.

Влада Републике Српске прихватила је Информацију о одобрењу финансијских средстава из Буџета Републике Српске за 2019. годину за ЈЗУ Специјална болница за физикалну медицину и рехабилитацију „Мљечаница“ Козарска Дубица.

Влада је задужила Министарство финансија и Министарство здравља и социјалне заштите да обезбиједе финансијска средства у износу од 150.000,00

Annex 2. DRR JP 2020 Media Press Clipping Report

КМ за ЈЗУ Специјална болница за физикалну медицину и рехабилитацију „Мљечаница“ Козарска Дубица.

С циљем унапређења квалитета здравствене заштите у наредном периоду, менаџмент болнице планира сервисирање постојећих и куповину нових медицинских апарата и уређаја, те реконструкцију и адаптацију постојећих објеката, као и изградњу нових.

Влада Републике Српске усвојила је Информацију о учешћу Републичке управе цивилне заштите Републике Српске у пројекту "Смањење ризика од катастрофа за одрживи развој у БиХ" и дала сагласност в.д. директора Републичке управе цивилне заштите Републике Српске да учествује у овом пројекту.

Пројекат "Смањење ризика од катастрофа за одрживи развој у БиХ" је дио заједничког програма Владе Швајцарске и УН-а (УНДП, УНИЦЕФ, УНЕСЦО, УНФПА и ФАО), вриједности од 5 милиона долара, који се спроводи у периоду од 4 године.

Ово је највећи и најсвеобухватнији програм који је икада реализован у БиХ у овој сфери и био би реализован у 10 јединица локалне самоуправе од којих је пет у Републици Српској, и то; Бања Лука, Приједор, Требиње, Бијељина и Сребреница.

Пројектом се подржавају локалне заједнице, нарочито најугроженије и високоризичне, да се припреме и прилагоде ризицима од катастрофа и ударима у различитим секторима развоја. Учешћем у пројекту, локалне власти побољшале би своје институционалне капацитете за смањење ризика од катастрофа, оквире, јавне услуге и партнерства, док би становништво у мјестима изложеним ризику било мање социјално и економски рањиво на посљедице катастрофа и климатских промјена. Циљ Пројекта је увођење и операционализација интегрисаног модела управљања ризицима од катастрофа и побољшања животних услова на локалном нивоу.

Влада Републике Српске донијела је План активности у припреми и спровођењу мјера заштите и спасавања од шумских и других пожара на отвореном простору у Републици Српској у 2020. години, План одбране од поплава у Републици Српској у 2020. години, те План активности у припреми и спровођењу мјера заштите и спасавања од земљотреса у Републици Српској за период 2020-2023. године.

Доношењем и спровођењем ових планова унаприједиће се и обезбиједити свестраније ангажовање свих релевантних субјеката и остварити виши ниво приправности на заштити и спасавању људи и материјалних добара од шумских и других пожара на отвореном простору, те поплава и земљотреса.

Annex 2. DRR JP 2020 Media Press Clipping Report

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|---|
| Signing of the Declaration Cooperation in the Area of Disaster Risk Reduction |
| UNDP Web page |
| 17 February 2020 |

- DECLARATION OF COOPERATION ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION SIGNED WITHIN THE JOINT SWISS UN PROGRAMME “DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA”

Posted on February 17, 2020

Declaration of cooperation on disaster risk reduction signed within the Joint Swiss UN programme “Disaster risk reduction for sustainable development in Bosnia and Herzegovina”



--- Image caption ---

The mayors of Banja Luka, Bihać, Bijeljina, Gradačac, Kakanj, Kalesija, Prijedor, Sanski Most, Srebrenica and Trebinje – and Ministry of Security of BiH have signed today the Declaration Cooperation in the area of disaster risk reduction, in presence of the representatives of the Embassy of Switzerland and the five agencies of the United Nations.

The ceremony, which was held in Sarajevo, was organized within the Joint Programme of the Government of Switzerland and United Nations (UN) “Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina”.

Barbara Dätwyler Scheuer the Director of Cooperation, Embassy of Switzerland in BiH said *“Today representatives of 10 local government from Bosnia and Herzegovina showed their commitment to make their municipalities and cities more resilient to future*

Annex 2. DRR JP 2020 Media Press Clipping Report

disasters. By signing a joint declaration, they confirmed that they are ready to do everything that is needed to reduce the impact of future disasters. This project is one of the biggest and most comprehensive undertaking in the field of DRR in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As a densely populated mountainous country, Switzerland has broad experience in dealing with natural disasters since many centuries. We want to share this know-how and experience with our counterparts from BiH.”



As the government level closest to the citizens, local self-governments are at the first line of response in all types of disasters. Their significant exposure to natural hazards gives them the opportunity to initiate changes in order to reduce the risk of natural disasters at the local level. At the same time, the Programme will facilitate the affirmation of the „model“ of the system of preparedness and prevention at local level with the potential for its strengthening in the whole country.

“The signing of the Declaration of cooperation demonstrates commitment of local communities to further enhance sharing good practice and experience for the purpose of reaching wider framework of managing disaster risk reduction in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bearing in mind that approximately 600,000 people live in these communities, people’s resilience will be ensured through improved social services, mutual community support, skills enhancement and formal and informal skills gained through the education system. By employing this approach, we will collectively be able to create a culture and raise awareness on the importance of holistic disaster risk reduction.” said Sukhrob Khoshmukhamedov, UNDP BiH Deputy Resident Representative on behalf of the five agencies of United Nations participating in this project.

Annex 2. DRR JP 2020 Media Press Clipping Report



This joint Programme, worth BAM 8.4 million, is implemented by the UN agencies UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA and FAO in partnership with the local authorities. In the next three years, Programme activities will be implemented in 10 selected local communities that will contribute to their better resilience to natural disasters. The program will introduce and operationalize an integrated disaster risk management model at the local level and improvement of living conditions, to initiate disaster risk management from lower to higher levels of government.

Aldin Šljivo, the Mayor of Kakanj municipality on this occasion said *„I am glad that the Government of Switzerland and the United Nations recognized and pursue as priority the networking of local communities, linking different segments inside the local communities which need to be involved in situations of disasters, as well as involving the higher authorities level. ”*

During 2020, activities will focus on enhancing capacities, strategies and action plans in terms of prevention and preparedness of local communities for disaster risk reduction. The intention is to strengthen the institutional preparedness and capacity of members of disaster risk reduction platforms through a multi-sectoral approach in working with a focus on vulnerable groups of population in the local communities.

“The City of Bijeljina is exposed to risk of natural disasters, especially floods, because in the vicinity we have two biggest rivers, but also a variable climate. During 2010 and 2014, we had an enormous damage and what we are working on currently is institutional strengthening of civil protection capacities, as well as all other organizations and institutions dealing with disaster risk reduction. Therefore, we glad to be one of 10 cities and municipalities signing the Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction within this Joint Programme” said Mićo Mičić, Mayor of Bijeljina.

The Joint Programme of the Government of Switzerland and United Nations (UN) aims to address key DRR priorities identified by local governments and various stakeholders in 10 local self-governance units across various sectors: protection and rescue, education, social and child protection, health, and agriculture. The following UN agencies are responsible for the implementation of activities: UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA and FAO in partnership with local authorities.

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TWITTER **UNDP BiH**

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Joint [#SWISSUN4](#) [#DRR](#) program will introduce and operationalize an integrated disaster risk management model at the local level to initiate disaster risk management from lower to higher levels of government.

[@UN BiH](#)

[@UNICEFBiH](#)

[@UNFPABiH](#)

[@UNESCO](#)

[@FAO](#)

Annex 2. DRR JP 2020 Media Press Clipping Report

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| Signing of the Declaration Cooperation in the Area of Disaster Risk Reduction |
| UNDP Fb page |
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Facebook

[UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)

Deklaracija o saradnji u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa

42 photos · 17 Feb

Danas su predstavnici Banja Luke, Bihaća, Bijeljine, Gradačca, Kaknja, Kalesije, Prijedora, Sanskog Mosta, Srebrenice i Trebinja – i Ministarstva sigurnosti BiH u prisustvu predstavnika Švicarske ambasade u BiH i pet agencija Ujedinjenih nacija, potpisali Deklaraciju o saradnji u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa. Svečana ceremonija, održana u Sarajevu, bila je upriličena u sklopu zajedničkog programa Vlade Švicarske i Ujedinjenih nacija „Smanjenje rizika od katastrofa za održivi razvoj u Bosni i Hercegovini“ Zajednički program „Smanjenje rizika od katastrofa za održivi razvoj u Bosni i Hercegovini“, u vrijednosti od 8,4 miliona KM finansiraju Vlada Švicarske i Ujedinjene nacije (UN), a provode UN agencije: UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA i FAO. Cilj zajedničkog programa je rješavanje ključnih prioriteta u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa (DRR) koje su utvrdile lokalne vlasti i različiti akteri u različitim sektorima: zaštita i spašavanje, obrazovanje, socijalna i dječja zaštita, zdravlje i poljoprivreda. Program stavlja poseban naglasak na poboljšanje lokalnih mehanizama koordinacije u području smanjenja rizika od katastrofa, kao i na afirmaciju procesa strateškog planiranja informiranog rizicima, s naglaskom na najugroženije kategorije stanovništva.

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| Swiss Embassy Fb page |
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[Ambasada Švicarske u Bosni i Hercegovini](#)

17 February ·

Banja Luka, Bihać, Bijeljina, Gradačac, Kakanj, Kalesija, Prijedor, Sanski Most, Srebrenica i Trebinje su se opredijelili da svoje zajednice u kojima živi oko 600.000 ljudi učine otpornijim na buduće prirodne katastrofe.

Ovih 10 opština i gradova učestvuje u zajedničkom projektu Švicarske i UN-a "Smanjenje rizika od katastrofa za održiv razvoj BA". Potpisivanjem zajedničke deklaracije potvrdili su da su spremni učiniti sve što je potrebno kako bi smanjili utjecaj budućih katastrofa.

"Kao gusto naseljena planinska država CH ima veliko, višestoljetno iskustvo u suočavanju s prirodnim katastrofama. Želimo podijeliti to znanje i iskustvo sa našim kolegama iz BA", poručila je Barbara Dätwyler Scheuer, direktorica za saradnju pri [#AmbasadaSvicarskeuBiH](#).

Ovo je jedan od najvećih i najcjelovitijih poduhvata u oblasti DRR-a u zemlji u vrijednosti od 8,4 miliona KM.

[#MinistarstvoSigurnostiBiH](#) [Federalna Uprava Civilne Zaštite](#) [Republička uprava civilne zaštite Republike Srpske](#)

Banja Luka, Bihać, Bijeljina, Gradačac, Kakanj, Kalesija, Prijedor, Sanski Most, Srebrenica and Trebinje committed to make their communities with around 600.000 people living there more resilient to future natural disasters.

These 10 municipalities and cities are taking part in the joint Swiss-UN project "Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development in BA». By signing a joint declaration, they confirmed that they are ready to do everything that is needed to reduce the impact of future disasters.

"As a densely populated mountainous country, CH has broad experience in dealing with natural disasters since many centuries. We want to share this know-how and experience with our counterparts from BiH", said Barbara Dätwyler Scheuer, Director of Cooperation at the [#SwissEmbassyinBiH](#).

This is one of the biggest and most comprehensive undertaking in the field of DRR in the country, worth BAM 8.4 million.

[#MinistryofSecurityBiH](#) [UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina](#) [UNICEF Bosna i Hercegovina](#) [UNESCO](#) [UNFPA](#) [Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \(FAO\)](#)

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| FENA |
| 17 February 2020 |

[NEWS IN ENGLISH PON, 17.02.2020. 14:59](#) |

Declaration on disaster risk reduction and sustainable development signed today



FENA Photo

SARAJEVO, February 17 (FENA) - Ten representatives of local communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina today signed a Declaration on "Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina" in Sarajevo, urging local communities to strengthen disaster cooperation.

[SWISS GOVERNMENT](#) [UN DECLARATION](#) [FLOOD PROTECTION](#)

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| FTV |
| 17 February 2020 |

Potpisana Deklaracija o smanjenju rizika od katastrofa

Objavljeno: 17.02.2020 15:27

Posljednja izmjena: 17.02.2020 20:52



Foto: federalna.ba

Predstavnici 10 općina i gradova iz BiH u

Sarajevu su potpisali Deklaraciju saradnji u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa, koja je zajednički program Vlade Švicarske i Ujedinjenih naroda. Program će biti realiziran u naredne četiri godine, a njegova vrijednost je 8,4 miliona maraka.

Podrazumijeva aktivnosti u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa jer projekcije klimatskih promjena ukazuju da područje Balkana može očekivati povećanje učestalosti poplava, suša, toplinskih udara i požara.

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| BHRT |
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BHRT



Potpisana Deklaracija o smanjenju rizika od katastrofa za održivi razvoj u BiH

Deset jedinica lokalne samouprave u Bosni i Hercegovini dobiće 8,4 miliona KM u okviru projekta “Smanjenje rizika od katastrofa za održivi razvoj u BiH”.

U okviru zajedničkog programa Vlade Švicarske i Ujedinjenih naroda, predstavnici jedinica lokalne samouprave potpisali su danas u Sarajevu Deklaraciju o saradnji, kojom su se obavezali da budu posvećeni principima dobrog upravljanja u lokalnim samoupravama i razvojnim planovima putem integrisanog modela upravljanja rizicima od katastrofa.

“Uspostavljeno je partnerstvo sa deset jedinica lokalne samouprave u BiH – Banjaluka, Bihać, Bijeljina, Gradačac, Kakanj, Kalesija, Prijedor, Sanski Most, Srebrenica i Trebinje, u kojima će biti realizovane aktivnosti u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa”, rekla je direktorica za saradnju pri Ambasadi Švicarske u BiH, Barbara Detviler Šojer.

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Cilj programa je rješavanje ključnih prioriteta u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa koje su utvrdile lokalne vlasti i različiti akteri u sektorima zaštita i spasavanje, obrazovanje, socijalna i dječija zaštita, zdravlje i poljoprivreda.

Detviler Šojer je istakla da će oko 600.000 građana imati koristi od potpisivanja ove deklaracije, ocijenivši da de ovo najobuhvatnija i najcjelovitija intervencija u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa u BiH do sada.

Zamjenik rezidentnog predstavnika UNDP-a

Suhrob Hošukamedov izrazio je zadovoljstvo zbog potpisivanja Deklaracije jer su, kako je rekao, na taj način lokalne samouprave pokazale spremnost primjenjivanja klimatskih i socijalno-inkluzivnih principa u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa.

Hošukamedov je istakao da se, nažalost, vrlo često katastrofe mjere ljudskim gubicima i štetama, ali da je to pogrešan pristup.

“Svaki dolar koji uložimo u prevenciju imat će povrat od šest dolara u slučaju katastrofe”, rekao je Hošukamedov te ukazao na važnost adekvatnog planiranja razvoja koji će uslijediti kroz realizaciju tog projekta

Gradonačelnik Bijeljine Mićo Mičić rekao je da

tom gradu najviše prijete poplave, zbog rijeka Save i Drine, te istakao da je Gradska uprava opredijeljena da nastavi raditi na sprečavanju i prevenciji, posebno u smislu institucionalnog jačanja kapaciteta.

“Pravimo centar za smanjenje rizika, koji će obuhvatati više od 4.000 kvadrata.

Na jednom mjestu će biti smještene sve jedinice koje mogu doprinijeti i smanjenju rizika i saniranju štete”, objasnio je Mičić.

Zajednički program provode UN agencije UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA i FAO, u partnerstvu s lokalnim vlastima.

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VIJESTI.BA

17.02.2020 / 15:00 BiH - Sarajevo

Potpisana Deklaracija o smanjenju rizika od katastrofa za održivi razvoj u BiH



Foto: Fena / Vijesti.ba

Deset predstavnika lokalnih zajednica u Bosni i Hercegovini potpisali su danas u Sarajevu Deklaraciju "Smanjenje rizika od katastrofa za održivi razvoj u Bosni i Hercegovini" kojom se lokalne zajednice opredjeljuju da će jačati saradnju u slučaju katastrofa.

Potpisivanjem deklaracije u okviru zajedničkog programa Vlade Švicarske i Ujedinjenih nacija, uspostavljeno je partnerstvo između deset jedinica lokalne samouprave, Banja Luka, Bihać, Bijeljina, Gradačac, Kakanj, Kalesija, Prijedor, Sanski Most, Srebrenica i Trebinje kojima će biti realizirane aktivnosti u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa.

Direktorica za saradnju pri Ambasadi Švicarske u BiH Barbara Dätwyler Scheuer kazala je da su potpisivanjem Deklaracije lokalne zajednice preuzele obavezu da će učiniti sve što je u njihovoj moći da umanje efekte eventualnih katastrofa u njihovim zajednicama.

Istakla je

da će oko 600.000 građana imati koristi od potpisivanja te deklaracije koju su podržale Vlada Švicarske i UN. Dodala je da je Vlada Švicarske osigurala više od pola novca.

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- Ovo je najobuhvatnija i najcjelovitija intervencija u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa u BiH do sada – podvukla je Scheuer.

Zamjenik rezidentne predstavnice UNDP-a ispred pet agencija Ujedinjenih nacija koje učestvuju u tom projektu Sukhrob Khoshmukhamedov istakao je da se, nažalost, vrlo često katastrofe mjere ljudskim gubicima i štetama, ali da je to pogrešan pristup.

- Svaki dolar koji uložimo u prevenciju imat će povrat od šest dolara u slučaju katastrofe - istakao je Khoshmukhamedov naglašavajući važnost adekvatnog planiranja razvoja koji će uslijediti kroz realizaciju tog projekta.

Načelnik Općine Kakanj Aldin Šljivo izrazio je zadovoljstvo što su Vlada Švicarske i UN prepoznali taj problem te im pomogli da se lokalne zajednice uvežu u slučaju katastrofe.

Cilj zajedničkog programa Vlade Švicarske i Ujedinjenih nacija BiH je rješavanje ključnih prioriteta u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa (DRR) koje su utvrdile lokalne vlasti i različiti akteri u deset jedinica lokalne samouprave u različitim sektorima: zaštita i spašavanje, obrazovanje, socijalna i dječja zaštita, zdravlje i poljoprivreda.

Zajednički program provode UN agencije UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA i FAO, u partnerstvu s lokalnim vlastima.

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Signing of the Declaration Cooperation in the Area of Disaster Risk Reduction

Hayat.ba

17 February 2020

HAYAT.BA

POTPISANA DEKLARACIJA O SARADNJI U OBLASTI SMANJENJA RIZIKA OD KATASTROFA

Od

Tarik Dautović

-

17/02/2020 12:05

Deklaracija o saradnji u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa u sklopu zajedničkog programa Vlade Švicarske i UN-a „Smanjenje rizika od katastrofa za održivi razvoj u Bosni i Hercegovini“ potpisana je danas sa predstavnicima 10 lokalnih zajednica iz Bosne i Hercegovine, općina i gradova.



Hayat

Piše: Tarik Dautović

Ovaj program podržat će bh. građane, posebno najugroženije kategorije i visokorizične lokalne zajednice u BiH da

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se pripreme i prilagodbe rizicima od katastrofa i udarima u različitim sektorima razvoja.



Program će rješavati ključne prioritete u oblastima koje su utvrdile lokalne vlasti: zaštita i spašavanje, obrazovanje, socijalna i dječija zaštita, zdravlje i poljoprivreda.



Poseban naglasak stavljen je na poboljšanje lokalnih mehanizama koordinacije u području smanjenja rizika od prirodnih katastrofa.

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Vrijednost programa iznosi 8,4 miliona KM, a traje u periodu 2018.-2022.

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| RTVTK |
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| 17 February 2020 |
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Potpisivanje deklaracije o saradnji u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa

17. Februara 2020.



U Sarajevu će danas biti potpisana deklaracije o saradnji u okviru zajedničkog programa Vlade Švicarske i Ujedinjenih nacija (UN) “Smanjenje rizika od katastrofa za održivi razvoj u Bosni i Hercegovini”.

U proteklom periodu uspostavljeno je partnerstvo s deset jedinica lokalne samouprave (Banja Luka, Bihać, Bijeljina, Gradačac, Kakanj, Kalesija, Prijedor, Sanski Most, Srebrenica i Trebinje) u kojima će biti realizovane aktivnosti u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa.

Potpisivanjem deklaracije, partneri će se izjasniti o posvećenosti principima dobrog upravljanja u lokalnim samoupravama i razvojnim planovima putem integrisanog modela upravljanja rizicima od katastrofa.

Cilj zajedničkog programa Vlade Švicarske i Ujedinjenih nacija u BiH jeste rješavanje ključnih prioriteta u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa (DRR) koje su utvrdile lokalne vlasti i različiti akteri u deset jedinica lokalne samouprave u različitim sektorima, uključujući zaštitu i spašavanje, obrazovanje, socijalnu i dječiju zaštitu, zdravlje i poljoprivredu.

Taj zajednički program provode UN agencije UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA i FAO u partnerstvu s lokalnim vlastima, saopćeno je iz UNDP-a BiH.

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Signing of the Declaration Cooperation in the Area of Disaster Risk Reduction

BOSNIA DAILY

17 February 2020

Bosnia Daily, February 18, 2020

6

Declaration of Cooperation on Disaster Risk Reduction Signed

The mayors of Banja Luka, Bihac, Bijeljina, Gradačac, Kakanj, Kalesija, Prijedor, Sanski Most, Štebenica and Trebinje – and Ministry of Security of BiH have signed today the Declaration Cooperation in the area of disaster risk reduction, in presence of the representatives of the Embassy of Switzerland and the five agencies of the United Nations

The ceremony, which was held in Sarajevo, was organized within the Joint Programme of the Government of Switzerland and United Nations (UN) "Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina". Barbara Dätwyler Scheuer the Director of Cooperation, Embassy of Switzerland in BiH said "Today representatives of 10 local government from Bosnia and Herzegovina showed their commitment to make their municipalities and cities more resilient to future disasters. By signing a joint declaration, they confirmed that they are ready to do everything that is needed to reduce the impact of future disasters. This project is one of the biggest and most comprehensive undertakings in the field of DRR in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As a densely populated mountainous country, Switzerland has broad experience in dealing with natural disasters since many centuries. We want to share this know-how and experience with our counterparts from BiH."

As the government level closest to the citizens, local self-governments are at the first line of response in all types of disasters. Their significant exposure to natural hazards gives them the opportunity to initiate changes in order to reduce the risk of natural disasters at the local level. At the same time, the Programme will facilitate the affirmation of the „model“ of the system of preparedness and prevention at local level with the potential for its strengthening in the whole country.

"The signing of the Declaration of cooperation demonstrates commitment of

local communities to further enhance sharing good practice and experience for the purpose of reaching wider framework of managing disaster risk



reduction in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bearing in mind that approximately 600,000 people live in these communities, people's resilience will be ensured through improved social services, mutual community support, skills enhancement and formal and informal skills gained through the education system. By employing this approach, we will collectively be able to create a culture and raise awareness on the importance of holistic disaster risk reduction," said Sukhrob Khoshmukhamedov UNDP BiH Deputy Resident Representative on behalf of the five agencies of United Nations participating in this project.

This joint programme, worth BAM 8.4 million, is implemented by the UN agencies UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA and FAO in partnership with the local authorities. In the next three years, programme activities will be implemented in 10 selected local communities that will contribute to their better resilience to natural disasters. The program will introduce and operationalize an integrated

disaster risk management model at the local level and improvement of living conditions, to initiate disaster risk management from lower to higher levels of government.

Aidin Bijvo, the Mayor of Kakanj municipality on this occasion said „I am glad that the Government of Switzerland and the United Nations recognized and pursue as priority the networking of local communities, linking different segments inside the local communities which need to be involved in situations of disasters, as well as involving the higher authorities level.“

During 2020, activities will focus on enhancing capacities, strategies and action plans in terms of prevention and preparedness of local communities for disaster risk reduction. The intention is to strengthen the institutional preparedness and capacity of members of disaster risk reduction platforms through a multi-sectoral approach in working with a focus on vulnerable groups of population in the local communities.

"The City of Bijeljina is exposed to risk of natural disasters, especially floods, because in the vicinity we have two biggest rivers, but also a variable climate. During 2010 and 2014, we had an enormous damage and what we are working on currently is institutional strengthening of civil protection capacities, as well as all other organizations and institutions dealing with disaster risk reduction. Therefore, we glad to be one of 10 cities and municipalities signing the Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction within this Joint Programme" said Miro Mikić, Mayor of Bijeljina.

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Signing of the Declaration Cooperation in the Area of Disaster Risk Reduction

RTV USK

17 February 2020

SARAJEVO: POTPISANA DEKLARACIJA O SARADNJI U SLUČAJU PRIRODNIH KATASTROFA

- Autor: rtvusk
- 17.02.2020 - 17:13
- Čitanja: 60

- Predstavници deset lokalnih samouprava u našoj zemlji potpisali su Deklaraciju pod zvaničnim nazivom “Smanjenje rizika od katastrofa za održivi razvoj u Bosni i Hercegovini” kojom su prihvatili partnerstvo i saradnju u situacijama eventualnih prirodnih katastrofa...



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| NTV, Press općine Kalesija |
| 17 February 2020 |

Općina Kalesija potpisnica Deklaracije o saradnji u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa

... | 19. Februara 2020. 10:47
Kalesija Online

U ime općinskog načelnika Seada Džafića, šef u Službi za komunalne poslove i civilnu zaštitu Hazim Halilović u Sarajevu je potpisao Deklaraciju o saradnji u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa u prisustvu predstavnika Švicarske ambasade u BiH i pet agencija Ujedinjenih nacija.

Zajednički program „Smanjenje rizika od katastrofa za održivi razvoj u Bosni i Hercegovini“, u vrijednosti od 8,4 miliona KM finansiraju Vlada Švicarske i Ujedinjene nacije (UN), a provode UN agencije: UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA i FAO. Cilj zajedničkog programa je rješavanje ključnih prioriteta u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa (DRR) koje su utvrdile lokalne vlasti i različiti akteri u različitim sektorima: zaštita i spašavanje, obrazovanje, socijalna i dječja zaštita, zdravlje i poljoprivreda. Program stavlja poseban naglasak na poboljšanje lokalnih mehanizama koordinacije u području smanjenja rizika od katastrofa, kao i na afirmaciju procesa strateškog planiranja informiranog rizicima, s naglaskom na najugroženije kategorije stanovništva.

Pored Općine Kalesija potpisnici Deklaracije su i predstavnici Banja Luke, Bihaća, Bijeljine, Kaknja, Prijedora, Sanskog Mosta, Srebrenice, Trebinja i Ministarstva sigurnosti BiH.

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| GLAS SRPSKE |
| 17 February 2020 |

SARAJEVO, 17. februara -

Deset predstavnika lokalnih samouprava u Bosni i Hercegovini potpisali su danas Deklaraciju “Smanjenje rizika od katastrofa za održivi razvoj u Bosni i Hercegovini” kojom zvanično izražavaju opredjeljenje da će jačati saradnju u slučaju katastrofa.

Potpisivanjem ovog akta u okviru zajedničkog programa Vlade Švicarske i UN-a, uspostavljeno je partnerstvo između deset jedinica lokalne samouprave, među njima su Bihać i Sanski Most, u kojima će biti realizirane aktivnosti u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa. Potpisivanjem Deklaracije preuzele su obavezu da će učiniti sve što je u njihovoj moći da umanje efekte eventualnih katastrofa u njihovim zajednicama.

Prema procjenama, oko 600.000 građana imati će koristi od Deklaracije koju su bez zadržke podržale Vlada Švicarske i Ujedinjene nacije.

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| GLAS SRPSKE |
| Za smanjenje rizika od katastrofa 8,4 miliona KM |
| Srna 17.02.2020 16:46 |

Za smanjenje rizika od katastrofa 8,4 miliona KM

SARAJEVO - Deset jedinica lokalne samouprave u BiH dobiće 8,4 miliona KM u okviru projekta "Smanjenje rizika od katastrofa za održivi razvoj u BiH".

U okviru zajedničkog programa Vlade Švajcarske i UN, predstavnici jedinica lokalne samouprave potpisali su danas u Sarajevu Deklaraciju o saradnji kojom su se obavezali da budu posvećeni principima dobrog upravljanja u lokalnim samoupravama i razvojnim planovima putem integrisanog modela upravljanja rizicima od katastrofa.

"Uspostavljeno je partnerstvo sa 10 jedinica lokalne samouprave u BiH - Banjaluka, Bihać, Bijeljina, Gradačac, Kakanj, Kalesija, Prijedor, Sanski Most, Srebrenica i Trebinje, u kojima će biti realizovane aktivnosti u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa", rekla je direktor za saradnju pri Ambasadi Švajcarske u BiH Barbara Denviler Šojer.

Ona je navela da je cilj programa rješavanje ključnih prioriteta u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa koje su utvrdile lokalne vlasti i različiti akteri u sektorima zaštita i spasavanje, obrazovanje, socijalna i dječja zaštita, zdravlje i poljoprivreda.

Gradonačelnik Bijeljine Mićo Mičić rekao je da Bijeljini najviše prijete poplave, zbog rijeka Save i Drine, te je istakao da je Gradska uprava opredijeljena da nastavi raditi na sprečavanju i prevenciji, posebno u smislu institucionalnog jačanja kapaciteta.

"Pravimo centar za smanjenje rizika, koji će obuhvatati više od 4.000 kvadrata.

Na jednom mjestu će biti smještene sve jedinice koje mogu doprinijeti i smanjenju rizika i saniranju štete", objasnio je Mičić.

Zamjenik rezidentnog predstavnika UNDP-a Suhrob Hošukamedov je u ime pet Agencija UN koje učestvuju u ovom projektu iskazao zadovoljstvo potpisivanjem Deklaracije, jer su na taj način lokalne samouprave pokazale spremnost primjenjivanja klimatskih i socialno-inkluzivnih principa u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa.

"Svaki dolar koji uložite u prevenciju imaće povrat od šest dolara u slučaju da dođe do katastrofe", rekao je Hošukamedov.

Ovaj zajednički program sprovode UN agencije - UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA i FAO u partnerstvu sa lokalnim vlastima.

Annex 2. DRR JP 2020 Media Press Clipping Report

| |
|-------------------------------|
| News: Disaster Risk Reduction |
| Infobijeljina.com |
| 17 February 2020 |

- BIJELJINA

Smanjenje rizika od katastrofa: Obezbijedeno pet miliona \$, u programu i Bijeljina

- 06.03.2020 21:30



FOTO: InfoBijeljina

Republička uprava civilne zaštite Republike Srpske (RUCZ RS) već određeno vrijeme radi na implementaciji projekata koji su od velikog interesa za razvoj i održivost u oblasti zaštite i spašavanja, a samim tim jačanja kapaciteta odgovora jedinica lokalne samouprave i ukupnog jačanja Republike Srpske, rekli su nam iz ove uprave.

Annex 2. DRR JP 2020 Media Press Clipping Report

“Projekat ‘Smanjenje rizika od katastrofa za održivi razvoj u BiH’ je dio zajedničkog programa Vlade Švajcarske i UN-a (UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA i FAO), vrijednosti od pet miliona dolara, koji se sprovodi u periodu od četiri godine, a najveći je i najsveobuhvatniji program koji je ikada realizovan u BiH u ovoj sferi, na prostorima 10 jedinica lokalne samouprave od kojih je pet u Republici Srpskoj, i to Banjaluka, Prijedor, Trebinje, Bijeljina i Srebrenica”, kazali su za portal InfoBijeljina iz RUCZ RS.

Kako su podsjetili, tim povodom je, u decembru prošle godine, u konferencijskoj sali hotela „Drina” u Bijeljini održan Prvi sastanak Platforme za smanjenje rizika od katastrofa.

Na tom sastanku su, pored predstavnika RUCZ RS i pet agencija UN-a u BiH, učestvovali i predstavnici nadležnih službi Grada Bijeljine, predstavnici službe civilne zaštite Grada, predstavnici Aktiva direktora škola, Doma zdravlja Bijeljina i predstavnici nevladinih organizacija. Koordinator Projekta, ispred Grada Bijeljina je profesor Vlado Simeunović.

“S obzirom da su kapaciteti za smanjenje rizika od katastrofa na nivou jedinica lokalnih samouprava nedovoljni, zatim da strateški i operativni okviri predstavljaju izazov za otpornost zajednica te da je lokalni nivo vlasti najbliži građanima, lokalne samouprave su na prvoj liniji odgovora u svim katastrofama”, rekao nam je Aleksandar Đekić, koordinator za saradnju sa UN u RUCZ RS.

Prema njegovim riječima, Program integriše sektor civilne zaštite i druge veoma bitne sektore kao što su socijalna i dječija zaštita, zdravstvo, obrazovanje i poljoprivreda te na taj način otvara prostor svim relevantnim akterima - profesionalcima da iskoriste i unaprijede svoja znanja u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa.

“Krajnji rezultat Programa nastoji podržati ljude, s naglaskom na najugroženije te na visokorizične lokalne zajednice u BiH, da se pripreme i prilagode rizicima od katastrofa i izazovima u različitim sektorima razvoja. Znači, lokalne vlasti poboljšale bi svoje institucionalne kapacitete za smanjenje rizika od katastrofa, okvire, javne usluge i partnerstva, dok bi stanovništvo u mjestima izloženim riziku bilo manje socijalno i ekonomski ranjivo na posljedice katastrofa i klimatskih promjena”, kaže Đekić.

| |
|--|
| Signing of the Declaration Cooperation in the Area of Disaster Risk Reduction |
|--|

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|---|
| http://kakanj.gov.ba/ |
|---|

| |
|-------------------------|
| 17 February 2020 |
|-------------------------|

Potpisana deklaracija: Kakanj u programu “Smanjenje rizika od katastrofa za održivi razvoj u BiH”, vrijednost projekta 8,4 miliona KM

Danas je u Sarajevu upriličeno potpisivanje deklaracije o saradnji u okviru zajedničkog programa Vlade Švicarske i Ujedinjenih nacija (UN) “Smanjenje rizika od katastrofa za održivi razvoj u Bosni i Hercegovini”.

Cilj programa je rješavanje ključnih prioriteta u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa (DRR) koje su utvrdile lokalne vlasti i različiti akteri u 10 jedinica lokalne samouprave (JLS) u različitim sektorima: zaštita i spašavanje, obrazovanje, socijalna i dječja zaštita, zdravlje i poljoprivreda.

Program ima za cilj da podrži bh. građane, posebno najugroženije kategorije i visokorizične lokalne zajednice, da se pripreme i prilagode rizicima od katastrofa i udarima u različitim sektorima razvoja.

Tokom 2020. godine aktivnosti će biti fokusirane na unapređenju kapaciteta, strategija i planova djelovanja u smislu prevencije i pripravnosti lokalnih zajednica u pogledu smanjenja rizika od katastrofa. Namjera je osnažiti institucionalnu pripravnost i kapacitete članova platformi za smanjenje rizika od katastrofa kroz multisektorski pristup u radu sa fokusom na ranjive grupe stanovništva u lokalnim zajednicama.

Lokalne zajednice koje učestvuju u ovom projektu su Banja Luka, Bihać, Bijeljina, Gradačac, Kakanj, Kalesija, Prijedor, Sanski Most, Srebrenica i Trebinje.

Selekcija lokalnih zajednica vršena je na temelju procjena rizika, ranjivosti i izloženosti katastrofama, ljudskih i tehničkih kapaciteta, postojanja podataka o korištenju zemljišta i katastra, postojanja strategija lokalnog razvoja, političke volje vodstva lokalnih zajednica da se uključe i osiguraju sufinansiranje te mogućnost sinergije sa drugim relevantnim inicijativama.

Annex 2. DRR JP 2020 Media Press Clipping Report

Za provedbu aktivnosti zadužene su UN agencije: Razvojni program Ujedinjenih nacija (UNDP), Fond Ujedinjenih nacija za djecu (UNICEF), Organizacija Ujedinjenih nacija za obrazovanje, nauku i kulturu (UNESCO), Populacijski fond Ujedinjenih naroda (UNFPA) i Organizacija Ujedinjenih naroda za hranu i poljoprivredu (FAO) u partnerstvu sa lokalnim vlastima.

| |
|--|
| Disaster risk reduction awareness campaign to mark the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction |
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| |
|-----------------|
| 13 October 2020 |
|-----------------|



POSTBUY

DDR DAY
October 2020

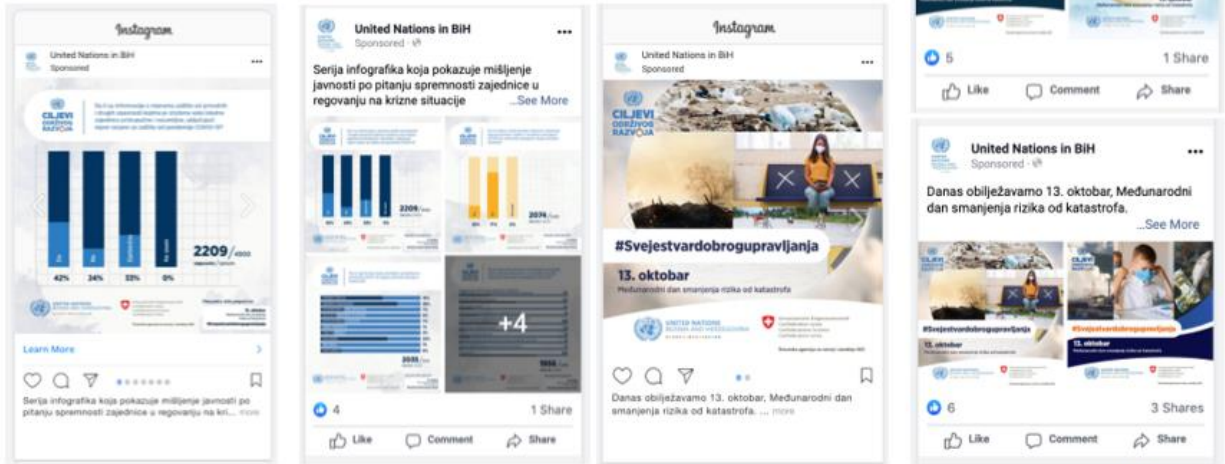
TV GUEST APPERANCE

- BHT1 Uživo guest appearance / Idriz Brković and prof. dr. Vlado Simeunović
- <https://bhrt.ba/bht1-uzivo-13-10-2020/>
- N1 Novi dan guest appearance / Alen Zaimović
- <http://ba.n1info.com/Video/Info/a478849/Zaimovic-BiH-je-podlozna-prirodnim-i-drugim-nesrecama.html>
- Total number of TV viewers: 72.000

Annex 2. DRR JP 2020 Media Press Clipping Report

SOCIAL MEDIA CAMPAGIN

- Social media campaign on Facebook and Instagram
- Total number of reached people: 400.830
- Impressions: 481.769



TV appearance of Idriz Brković (Ministry of Security) and Vlado Simeunović (Bijeljina City Administration) as a part of disaster risk reduction awareness campaign to mark the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction

BHTV <https://youtu.be/SpFvknOIIW1>

13 October 2020



Annex 2. DRR JP 2020 Media Press Clipping Report



Annex 2. DRR JP 2020 Media Press Clipping Report

TV appearance of Alen Zaimović as a part of disaster risk reduction awareness campaign to mark the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction

N1 TV

15 October 2020



Disaster risk reduction awareness campaign to mark the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction _ infographics

Social media networks

15 October 2020

Annex 2. DRR JP 2020 Media Press Clipping Report



#Svejestvardobrogupravljanja

13. oktobar

Međunarodni dan smanjenja rizika od katastrofa



UNITED NATIONS
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Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Švicarska agencija za razvoj i saradnju SDC

Annex 2. DRR JP 2020 Media Press Clipping Report



#Svejestvardobrogupravljanja

13. oktobar

Međunarodni dan smanjenja rizika od katastrofa



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**CILJEVI
ODRŽIVOG
RAZVOJA**



#Svejestvardobrogupravljanja

13. oktobar

Međunarodni dan smanjenja rizika od katastrofa



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Švicarska agencija za razvoj i saradnju SDC

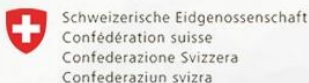
Annex 2. DRR JP 2020 Media Press Clipping Report



Šta bi trebao biti prioritet u investicijama smanjenja rizika i jačanja pripravnosti na vanredne situacije, uključujući oporavak od posljedica COVID-19?



1956 / 2035
odgovorilo / ispitanih



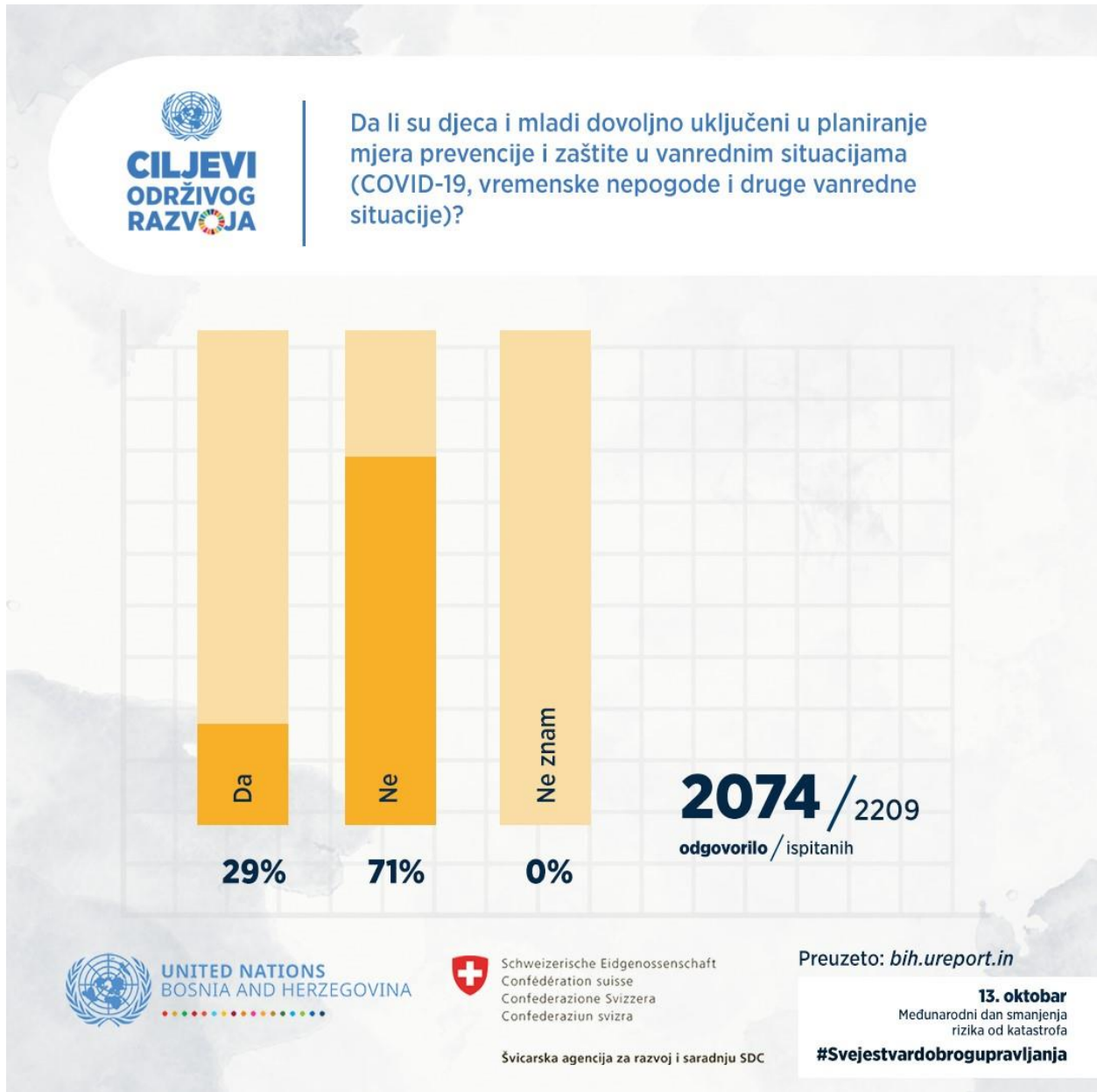
Švicarska agencija za razvoj i saradnju SDC

Preuzeto: bih.ureport.in

13. oktobar
Međunarodni dan smanjenja
rizika od katastrofa

#Svejestvardobrogupravljanja

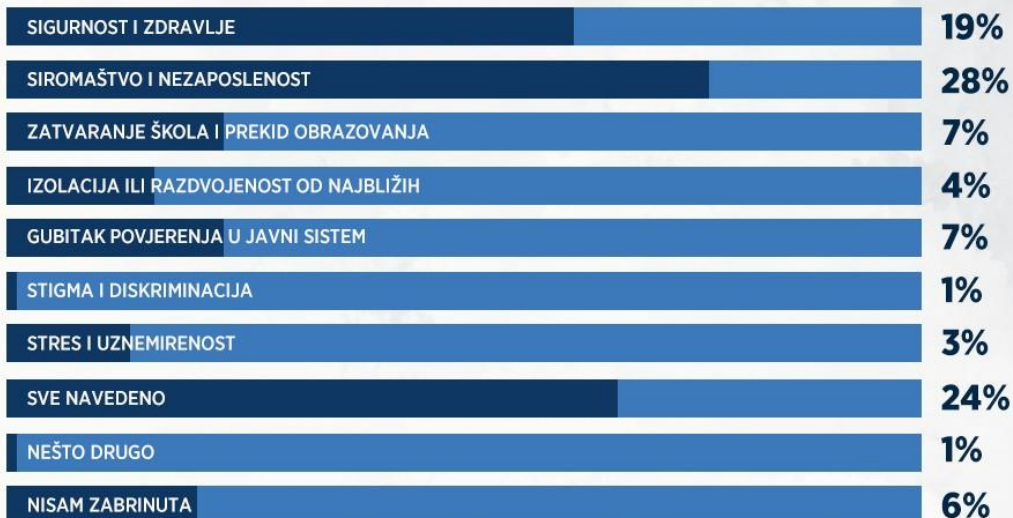
Annex 2. DRR JP 2020 Media Press Clipping Report



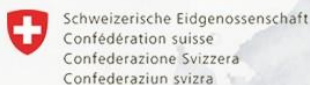
Annex 2. DRR JP 2020 Media Press Clipping Report



Šta te najviše brine kada razmišljaš o posljedicama pandemije COVID -19 i pojavi vanrednih situacija u budućnosti?



2035 / 2074
odgovorilo / ispitanih



Švicarska agencija za razvoj i saradnju SDC

Preuzeto: bih.ureport.in

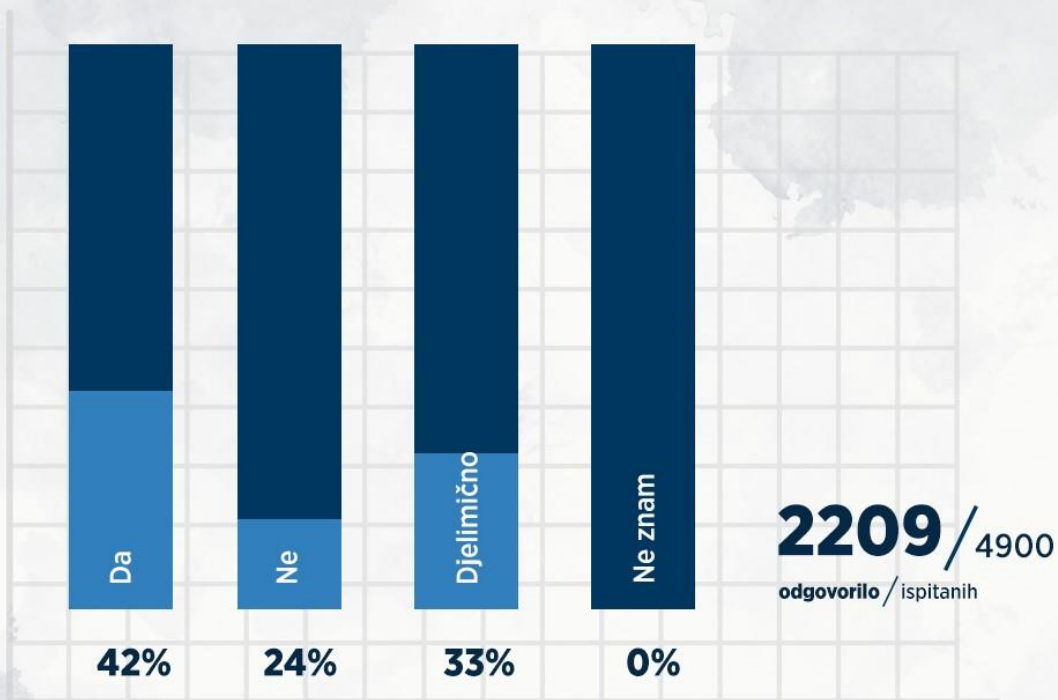
13. oktobar
Međunarodni dan smanjenja
rizika od katastrofa

#Svejestvardobrogupravljanja

Annex 2. DRR JP 2020 Media Press Clipping Report



Da li su informacije o mjerama zaštite od prirodnih i drugih opasnosti kojima je izložena vaša lokalna zajednica pristupačne i razumljive, uključujući mjere vezane za zaštitu od pandemije COVID-19?



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Švicarska agencija za razvoj i saradnju SDC

Preuzeto: bih.ureport.in

13. oktobar
Medunarodni dan smanjenja
rizika od katastrofa

#Svejestvardobrogupravljanja



ZAJEDNIČKI PROGRAM VLADE ŠVICARSKE I UN-a

Smanjenje rizika od katastrofa za održivi razvoj u BiH

DOSADAŠNJA DOSTIGNUĆA



Najmanje 10 jedinica lokalne samouprave usvojilo je strategije za smanjenje rizika od katastrofe, uspostavile partnerstva za djelotvorne intervencije u području smanjenja rizika od katastrofe te finansirale aktivnosti koje izgrađuju otpornost zajednice



Građani na ciljnim lokacijama, osebno najranjivije kategorije stanovništva otporniji su na katastrofe



GLAVNI CILJEVI

1. Poboljšanje lokalnih mehanizama koordinacije u području smanjenja rizika od katastrofa
2. Afirmacija procesa strateškog planiranja informiranog rizicima, sa naglaskom na najugroženije kategorije stanovništva



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#swissun4 #ddr

13. oktobar
Međunarodni dan smanjenja
rizika od katastrofa

#Svejestvardobrogupravljanja

Švicarska agencija za razvoj i saradnju SDC

DOPRINOS PROGRAMA CILJEVIMA ODRŽIVOG RAZVOJA



**CILJEVI
ODRŽIVOG
RAZVOJA**

4 KVALITETNO
OBRAZOVANJE



5 SMANJENJE
NEJEDNAKOSTI



10 SMANJENJE
NEJEDNAKOSTI



13 OČUVANJE
KLIME



3 ZDRAVLJE
I BLAGOSTANJE



11 ODRŽIVI GRADOVI
I ZAJEDNICE



9 INDUSTRIJA,
INOVACIJE
I INFRASTRUKTURA



UNITED NATIONS
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



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Švicarska agencija za razvoj i saradnju SDC

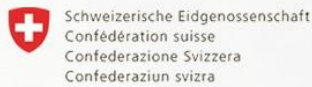
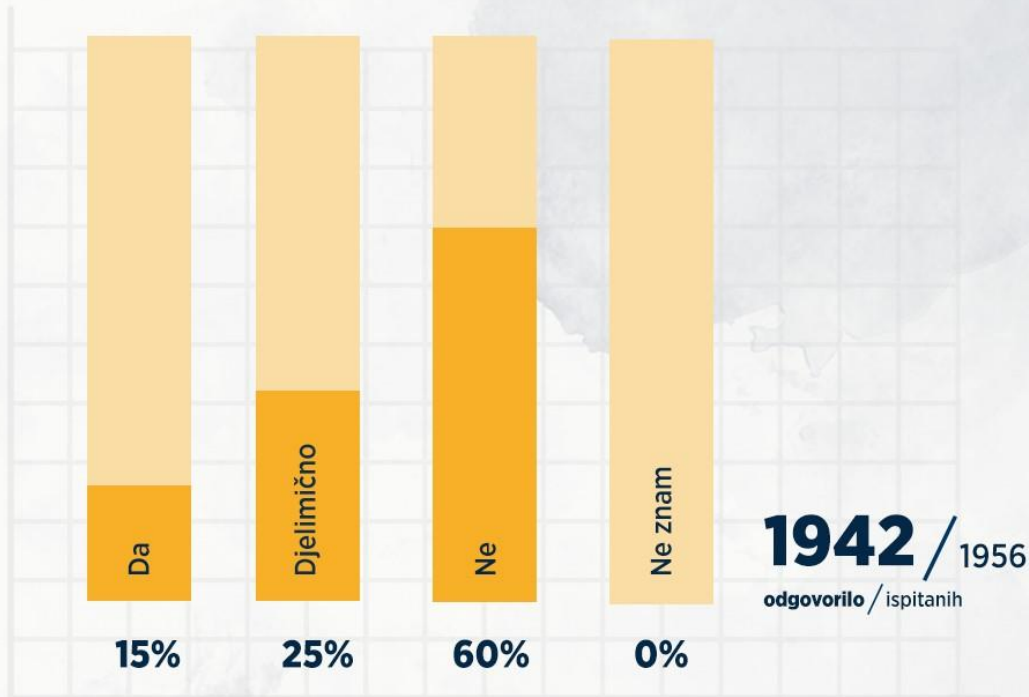
13. oktobar
Međunarodni dan smanjenja
rizika od katastrofa

#Svejestvardobrogupravljanja

Annex 2. DRR JP 2020 Media Press Clipping Report



Smatrate li da je vaša zajednica spremna za adekvatno reagovanje u kriznim situacijama, uključujući pandemiju COVID-19?



Švicarska agencija za razvoj i saradnju SDC

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13. oktobar
Međunarodni dan smanjenja
rizika od katastrofa

#Svejestvardobrogupravljanja

Annex 2. DRR JP 2020 Media Press Clipping Report



UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina
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- About
- Reviews
- Videos
- Posts**
- Photos
- Community
- Twitter UNDPBIH
- Events
- Notes
- Instagram UNDPBIH

Create a Page

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UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina
1d

Katastrofe se mogu desiti bilo gdje i u bilo kojem trenutku. Važno je biti svjestan i što bolje pripremljen. Kampanja ukazuje na važnost sistematičnog pristupa u utvrđivanju, procjeni, prevenciji i odgovoru na katastrofe koji počiva na razumijevanju da su katastrofe posljedica loših razvojnih odluka.

Pravovremena pripravnost je preduslov za efikasan odgovor koji podrazumijeva zajedničko djelovanje svih sektora društva, medija i cjelokupnog stanovništva.

#SWISSUN4 #DRR #DRRday #SvicarskaUBIH
#Svejestvardobrogupravljanja

Ambasada Švicarske u Bosni i Hercegovini UNICEF Bosna i Hercegovina UNFPA Bosnia and Herzegovina UNESCO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)



#Svejestvardobrogupravljanja

13. oktobar
Međunarodni dan smanjenja rizika od katastrofa



UNITED NATIONS BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
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#svejestvardobrogupravljanja

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United Nations in BiH

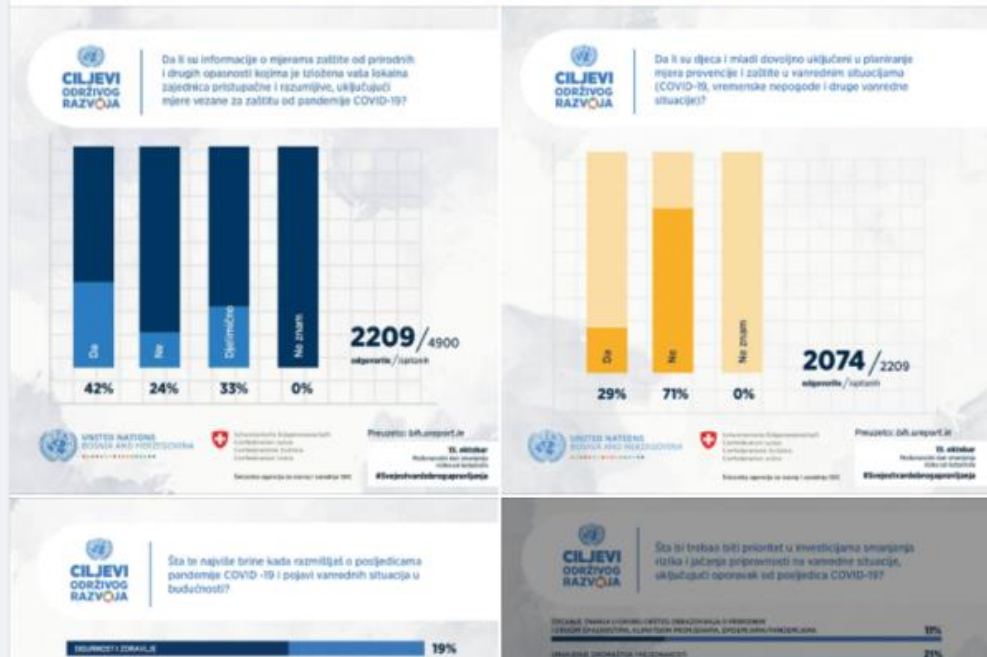
14 October at 21:33 · 🌐

...

Serija infografika koja pokazuje mišljenje javnosti po pitanju spremnosti zajednice u regovanju na krizne situacije uključujući i oporavak od posljedica COVID-19, kao i glavne ciljeve u procesu smanjenja rizika od katastrofa za održivi razvoj u BiH.

Istraživanje mišljenja javnosti je provedeno putem platforme U-Report. Više informacije možete pogledati na linku <https://bih.ureport.in> i U-Report BiH

#SWISSUN4 #DRR #DRRday #SvicarskauBiH #Svejestvardobrogupravljanja ... See more



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#DRR

2K people are posting about this

United Nations in BiH
14 October at 21:33 · 🌐

Seriya infografika koja pokazuje mišljenje javnosti po pitanju spremnosti zajednice u regovanju na krizne situacije uključujući i oporavak od posljedica COVID-19, kao i glavne ciljeve u procesu smanjenja rizika od katastrofa za održivi razvoj u BiH.

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| Question | Yes | No | Don't know |
|---|-----|-----|------------|
| Do li sa informacije o mjerama zaštite od prirodnih i drugih opasnosti kojima je izložena vaša lokalna zajednica pristupačne i razumljive, uključujući mjere vezane za sigurnu od pandemije COVID-19? | 42% | 24% | 33% |
| Do li su djeca i mladi dovoljno uključeni u planiranje mjera prevencije i zaštite u vanrednim situacijama (COVID-19, vremenske nepogode i druge vanredne situacije)? | 29% | 71% | 0% |
| Šta bi trebalo biti prioritet u investicijama smanjenja rizika i jačanju pripravnosti na vanredne situacije u budućnosti? | 19% | | |
| Šta bi trebalo biti prioritet u investicijama smanjenja rizika i jačanju pripravnosti na vanredne situacije u budućnosti? | 21% | | |

CILJEVI ODRŽIVOG RAZVOJA

2209 / 4900 odgovorila / upitnik

2074 / 2209 odgovorila / upitnik

19%

21%

Annex 2. DRR JP 2020 Media Press Clipping Report

Support to local mechanisms in protection from disasters

<https://www.gradbijeljina.org/>

14 October 2020

14.10.2020.

🏠 > Novosti >

Poboljšati lokalne mehanizme u zaštiti od katastrofa

📅 14. oktobar 2020. godine



Annex 2. DRR JP 2020 Media Press Clipping Report

Članovi lokalne platforme za smanjenje rizika od katastrofa (DDR) Grada Bijeljina držali su danas onlajn sastanak sa predstavnici UN agencija - UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA i FAO u okviru zajedničkog programa Vlade Švajcarske i Ujedinjenih nacija u oblasti smanjenja rizika od katastrofa. Na sastanku su razmijenjene informacije o trenutnom stanju i sprovođenju programskih aktivnosti i postignut je dogovor o narednim koracima, s ciljem završetka planiranih aktivnosti u tekućoj i narednoj godini.

Predmet diskusije bile su i izrađene „Procjene ugoženosti Grada Bijeljina od poplava i klizišta“ od strane stručnog tima UN, kao i informacije i dogovor o prikupljanju potrebnih podataka u svrhu završetka lokalnih sektorskih procjena rizika od katastrofa, izloženosti i ranjivosti. Poseban naglasak u programu stavljen je na prevenciju i poboljšanje lokalnih mehanizama koordinacije u području smanjenja rizika od katastrofa, kao i na afirmaciju procesa strateškog planiranja informacionog rizika, s naglaskom na najugroženije kategorije stanovništva.

Program u trajanju od četiri godine (2019-2022), ukupne vrijednosti 8,4 miliona KM finansiraju Vlada Švajcarske i Ujedinjene nacije. Grad Bijeljina je jedna od pet lokalnih zajednica iz Republike Srpske koja je odabrana za učešće u ovom programu.

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| ODRŽANA OBUKA ZA PREDSTAVNIKE OPĆINA I GRADOVA O VAŽNOSTI PRILAGOĐAVANJA KLIMATSKIM PROMJENAMA I SMANJENJU RIZIKA OD KATASTROFA |
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| https://www.ba.undp.org/content/bosnia_and_herzegovina/bs/home/presscenter/vijesti/2020/ObukaDRR.html |
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| 22 October 2020 |
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U Sarajevu je od 20. do 23. oktobra 2020. godina održana tematska obuka za predstavnike jedinica lokalne samouprave (JLS) u kojima se realizuje Zajednički program Vlade Švicarske i Ujedinjenih nacija „Smanjenje rizika od katastrofa za održivi razvoj u Bosni i Hercegovini“.

Annex 2. DRR JP 2020 Media Press Clipping Report

Cilj obuke je podizanje svijesti predstavnika JLS o važnosti održivog razvoja koji uzima u obzir prilagođavanje klimatskim promjenama i smanjenje rizika od katastrofa. Predstavnicima Banja Luke, Bijeljine, Bihaća, Gradačca, Kalesije, Prijedora, Sanskog Mosta i Trebinja imali su priliku da kroz interaktivan pristup steknu korisna znanja i vještine planiranja koje mogu primjeniti u svojim lokalnim zajednicama, a kako bi se spriječile ljudske žrtve, te umanjile negativne posljedice na infrastrukturu, ekonomiju i društvo.

Poplave, zemljotresi, suše i bolesti, poput trenutne COVID-19 pandemije, mogu u tren oka preokrenuti rezultate ostvarene na dostizanju razvoja. Posljedice katastrofa dokazi su da moramo djelovati dalje i brže, te osigurati da naši razvojni naponi budu zasnovani na informisanosti o rizicima i klimatski pametni.

Zajednički program Vlade Švicarske i Ujedinjenih nacija Smanjenje rizika od katastrofa za održivi razvoj u Bosni i Hercegovini ima za cilj rješavanje ključnih prioriteta u ovoj oblasti, a koje su identificirale lokalne vlasti i različiti akteri u sektorima zaštite i spašavanja, obrazovanja, socijalne i zaštite djece, zdravstva i poljoprivrede.

Ovaj Program uspješno saraduje sa 10 jedinica lokalne samouprave, te radi na poboljšanju lokalnih mehanizama koordinacije u oblastima DRR, kao i na afirmaciji procesa strateškog planiranja rizika i provedbi identificiranih akcija sa naglaskom na najugroženije kategorije stanovništva.

Kroz Zajednički program su oformljene lokalne platforme za smanjenje rizika od katastrofa u 10 općina i gradova koje djeluju kao katalizator za provođenje zajedničke vizije smanjenja rizika od katastrofa, lokalnog procesa procjene rizika kao i izradu i provedbu lokalnih strategija i akcionih planova za smanjenje rizika od katastrofa.

Za provedbu Programa zadužene su UN agencije: Razvojni program Ujedinjenih nacija (UNDP), Fond Ujedinjenih nacija za djecu (UNICEF), Organizacija Ujedinjenih nacija za obrazovanje, nauku i kulturu (UNESCO), Populacijski fond Ujedinjenih naroda (UNFPA) i Organizacija Ujedinjenih naroda za hranu i poljoprivredu (FAO) u partnerstvu sa lokalnim vlastima.

Annex 3. Logical Framework 2020

| DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 2018-2022 | Indicator | Baseline | Target | | | Cumulative result 2020 | |
|---|---|--|---------------------------------|----|-----|---|---|
| Impact/project purpose: Local governments in Bosnia and Herzegovina have improved their DRR institutional capacities, frameworks, public services and partnerships, and population in risk-exposed localities is less socially and economically vulnerable to effects of disasters and climate change. | Number of citizens who benefit from improved disaster risk prevention and preparedness in targeted localities. | No multi-hazard data available. However, over 500,000 citizens live in areas throughout the country exposed to very significant risk of floods and landslides | 400,000 | | | 600,000 citizens in 10 local communities | |
| | % of local governments country-wide that apply an integrated and whole-of-government approach to DRR and are "champions" for disaster resilient communities. | 0% | 7% or 10 selected locations | 10 | 10 | | |
| Outcome 1 At least 10 local governments have adopted DRR-featuring strategies, established partnerships for effective DRR interventions, and financed actions that build community resilience thus are better equipped to prevent and respond to disasters. | % of local governments whose strategies and plans are based on DRR evidence and cross-sectoral aspects, following relevant international DRR frameworks and guidelines. | 16% | 23% or 33 selected locations | 33 | | N/A | |
| | % increase of partner municipal/city budget resources allocated for DRR as a result of DRR-featuring strategies. | BAM 8,052,921 | 5% | | | N/A | |
| | Extent to which local DRR coordination mechanisms are established and functional in partner local governments. | 0 | 10 | | | 10 | |
| Output 1.1 Local DRR Platforms are established to serve as locally owned DRR coordination mechanisms and capacitated to mainstream DRR into local policies and strategies, and support community resilience-building. | Number of DRR Platforms at the local government level, as well as the number of stakeholders engaged in DRR platforms. | 0 | 10 (120 professionals at least) | 10 | 120 | 10 | 126 |
| | Number of capacity building initiatives on cross-sectoral and community-owned DRR delivered in target localities and members of the DRR Platforms outreached | N/A | 6 (100 members at least) | 6 | 100 | | 6 (climate change, DRAS, SP cross-sectoral workshops) |
| Output 1.2 Local government's disaster risk assessment capacities are improved based on evidence and innovative technologies, with consideration of vulnerability aspects. | Number of local disaster risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information conducted, available and including risk analysis for key sectors. | Local governments' risk assessments have been conducted in 87 local governments in the FBiH, 20 in the RS, but these rarely include data on vulnerable population or sector-specific risk analysis (2017). | 10 | | | 20 sector risk assessments conducted (process of consolidation started) | |
| | Number of local governments with a DRAS system in place. | 2 | 15 | | | 10 | |
| | Number of school facilities assessed using VISUS methodology and number of localities where it has been applied. | 0 | 40 | | | N/A | |
| | Number of local vulnerability risk assessments with focus on social and child protection sector conducted. | 4 | 14 | | | 14 | |
| | Number of local risk assessments with focus on agriculture sector conducted. | 1 | 14 | | | N/A | |
| Output 1.3 | Level of capacities of partner local governments to apply integrated DRR and preparedness measures as part of the broader local strategic framework. | Very limited (and fragmented) (2017). | 10 | | | 10 | |

Annex 3. Logical Framework 2020

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|---|--|---|------------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|
| Municipal/city DRR strategic and action planning frameworks are upgraded based on multi-sectoral perspective, with focus on the vulnerable population groups. | Number of local development strategies and/or action plans which include cross-sectoral DRR measures | 23 local/8 cantonal | 33 | | | N/A | |
| | Level of ability of local governments to design results-oriented DRR strategic frameworks with consideration of sectoral aspects and the needs of vulnerable population groups. | 0 | Increased level of capacity | | | N/A | |
| Outcome 2 Citizens in target localities, particularly the most vulnerable population groups, have become more resilient to disasters. | Number of DRR initiatives successfully implemented within partner local governments and translating DRR strategic priorities into actions. | 0 | 20 | | | 0 | |
| | Number of vulnerable citizens (disaggregated by sex) in target localities benefiting directly from DRR measures as a result of the Programme assistance. | N/A | 50000 (50% women) | 50000 | | N/A | |
| Output 2.1. Local level capacities for floods and landslides prevention and preparedness are enhanced through capacity development, early warning and awareness raising. | Number of local governments and community representatives whose capacities on floods and landslides prevention have been enhanced as a result of the Programme support. | Very limited multi-hazard prevention and preparedness capacities of local governments and community representatives (2017). | 10 local communities (100 members) | 10 | 100 | 10 | 126 |
| Output 2.2. Safe school environments in target localities are established through strengthening school capacities for disaster management and risk reduction. | Number of established and capacitated School Disaster Management committees in target localities. | 0 | 10 | | | N/A | |
| | Number of children (sex-disaggregated) in schools that have School Disaster Management Committees in targeted locations. | 0 | 3000 | | | N/A | |
| Output 2.3. Institutional preparedness and DRR capacities of social and child protection systems in target localities are strengthened. | Number of social welfare centres and professional staff with increased capacities for DRR and disaster preparedness. | 4 CSW/20 professionals | 14 CSW (100 professionals) | 14 | 100 | 14 | 51 ¹ (36-2019+15-2020) |
| | Number of social welfare beneficiaries and people living in disaster prone areas in target localities with access to better capacitated social welfare centres and adequate services related to DRR and preparedness needs. (disaggregated by sex and age). | 0 | 6000 | | | N/A | |
| Output 2.4. Preparedness and DRR capacities of local governments and healthcare institutions in target localities to effectively address specific healthcare needs of children, youth and adolescents, and women in emergency settings enhanced. | Number of relevant local stakeholders (from healthcare institutions, police, CSW, civil protection and municipal authorities) capacitated in the area of DRR and preparedness, with focus to SRH (sexual and reproductive health) and GBV (gender-based violence) concerns of youth, adolescents and women in disasters. | 45 | 160 | | | N/A | |
| | Number of children, youth, adolescents and women living in disaster prone areas with access to healthcare services benefiting from improved capacities of health professionals to address their specific DRR and preparedness needs. | 0 | 50000 | | | N/A | |
| Output 2.5. Capacities of agriculture sector and vulnerable farmers in target localities to increase disaster | Number of farmers/agriculture producers who strengthen their capacity and knowledge on DRR and preparedness. | 0 | 120 | | | N/A | |

¹ The cumulative number includes only new CSW professionals that did not take part in the previous SP DRR trainings. However, CSW professionals reported in 2019 benefited from additional DRR trainings in 2020 and their capacities are further strengthened in expanded SP DRR elements, however, they are not counted in the cumulative number to avoid double-counting. Capacity-strengthening activities in 2021 related to development of SP DRR/crisis continuity plans will involve wider network of CSW professionals and thus enable reaching the planned target.

Annex 3. Logical Framework 2020

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| preparedness and reduce disaster losses are strengthened. | | | | |
| Output 2.6. Local level capacities, tools and procedures for disaster preparedness are tested in practice to improve cross-sectoral coordination for effective disaster response. | Number of relevant local stakeholders (from civil protection, healthcare institutions, CSW, civil protection, farmer associations and other relevant stakeholders) jointly tested their disaster response procedures with focus on vulnerable population concerns | 0 | 50 | N/A |
| | Number of vulnerable people (children, youth, adolescents and women) involved in joint cross-sectoral simulation exercise with focus on their specific needs in disaster times. | N/A | 100 | N/A |

Annex 4. Outcome Monitoring Summary: DRR for Sustainable Development in BiH – Joint Swiss UN Programme

Reporting period: January – March 2021

| Indicators | 2017 | Cumulative result | Target 2022 | Key success and constraints | Steering measures to improve effectiveness |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| <p>Impact/project purpose: Local governments in Bosnia and Herzegovina have improved their DRR institutional capacities, frameworks, public services and partnerships, and population in risk-exposed localities is less socially and economically vulnerable to effects of disasters and climate change.</p> | | | | | |
| Number of citizens who benefit from improved disaster risk prevention and preparedness in targeted localities. | Multi-hazard data not available; over 500,000 citizens of live in areas with very significant risk of floods/landslides | 184,000 citizens | Additional 400,000 citizens in target localities benefit from improved disaster risk prevention and preparedness | DRAS system is established in all LSGUs, providing access to floods, landslides, and earthquake hazard information. Key constraints were related to the COVID 19 restrictions decelerating process of complete utilization and promotion of the platform in all LSGUs. It is agreed to migrate DRAS system in 5 RS LSGUs. | Regular communication and information exchange with Civil Protection of RS and other stakeholders will be provided to accelerate the process of promotion and complete utilization of the DRAS system. Coordination and communication with all LSGUs improved through intensified coordinator monthly meeting to |
| % of local governments country-wide that apply an integrated and whole-of-government approach to DRR and are “champions” for disaster resilient communities. | 0 % | 10 Local Self-Government Units selected | 7 % | Ten Local Self-Government Units (LSGU) continue to be committed to apply integrated and whole-of-government approach to DRR promoted through the Programme. Consolidated cross-sector DRR risk assessments are in process of finalization as basis for future DRR priorities and measures to be integrated in local strategic documents. | accelerate activity implementation in all local communities. Communication with Steering Committee members via joint meetings will ensure that local DRR platform coordinators address specific needs and priorities of the DRR to be recognized and taken into consideration for further discussion and agreement to achieve sustainable results of the Programme. |
| <p>Outcome 1: At least 10 local governments have adopted DRR-featuring strategies, established partnerships for effective DRR interventions, and financed actions that build community resilience thus are better equipped to prevent and respond to disasters.</p> | | | | | |
| % of local governments whose strategies and plans are based on DRR evidence and cross-sectoral aspects, following relevant international DRR frameworks and guidelines. | 16% of local governments with DRR-mainstreamed development strategies | N/A | At least 23% local development strategies featuring DRR in place | Ten LSGUs accepted modality of the Programme establishing 10 Local Disaster Risk Reduction Platforms and allocating in total of BAM 200,000 as co-financing funds. Hazard and vulnerability assessments including mapping of health workers and services have been conducted as a significant step to update existing local assessments thus introducing multisectoral approach in all LSGUs. Vulnerability risk assessments conducted in social and child protection sector in 10 locations in 2020 provide comprehensive overview of population vulnerabilities to disaster risks from perspective of | 2021 interventions include conducting risk assessments and DRR planning in target schools which will contribute to further cross sectoral DRR positioning in target locations. This way sector assessments will be consolidated in one multisectoral assessment per location and serve as basis for future DRR mainstreaming into local strategic documents in all LSGUs. |

Annex 4. Outcome Monitoring Summary: DRR for Sustainable Development in BiH – Joint Swiss UN Programme

Reporting period: January – March 2021

| Indicators | 2017 | Cumulative result | Target 2022 | Key success and constraints | Steering measures to improve effectiveness |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| | | | | registered SP beneficiaries as well as DRR capacities of SP actors, especially Centres for Social Welfare. The findings will be used for development of DRR action plans and SoPs in 2021 which will serve as a baseline for integration to relevant local development strategies. COVID-19 pandemic caused constraints in terms of shifting priorities and overburdened capacities of partners with COVID-19 response thus postponing assessments in agriculture and education sector. | |
| % increase of partner municipal/city budget resources allocated for DRR as a result of DRR-featuring strategies. | All partner local governments allocate in total BAM 8,052,921 for civil protection units | N/A | Average increase of 5% for all partner local governments compared to 2017 | Mainstreaming of DRR into local strategies should occur in 2021 and 2022. COVID-19 pandemic postponed implementation of certain number of activities including mainstreaming DRR into local development strategies. Also, different dynamics of developing/updating local strategic development documentation will be taken into consideration when mainstreaming DRR priorities and concrete measures. | Consultations have been held in local communities regarding mainstreaming DRR into local strategic documentation and its importance for future DRR activities. It is agreed with partners to intensify communication and coordination to start with identifying and integrating DRR priorities into local strategic development plans in 2021 and 2022 following different dynamics of LSGUs |
| Extent to which local DRR coordination mechanisms are established and functional in partner local governments. | DRR coordination mechanisms at the local level are almost non-existent. | 10 Local Disaster Risk Reduction Platforms established | Local DRR Platforms are functional in min. 10 local governments and they engage in design and delivery of DRR-related actions and in community resilience building efforts. | LSGUs officially appointed 10 Local Disaster Risk Reduction Platforms (LDRRP) recognizing involvement of five sectors (civil protection, education, health, social and child protection and agriculture) in the Programme, involving 120 professionals from various sectors. All 10 LDRRPs adopted Terms of Reference. Capacity building opportunities identified, prepared and some of them conducted to increase knowledge of professionals about DRR. Key constraints are related to delay of all activities and shift of local government priorities caused by COVID-19 pandemic. | Future steps will include improving LDRRP capacities via DRR capacity building opportunities in civil protection, social and child protection, health, agriculture, and education sectors to increase knowledge of professionals about DRR. The process will also include close and intensified cooperation with LDRRPs in finalization of consolidated cross-sector DRR risk assessments, identifying priorities and advocate toward decision-makers to integrate DRR priorities into local development strategies. |

Annex 4. Outcome Monitoring Summary: DRR for Sustainable Development in BiH – Joint Swiss UN Programme

Reporting period: January – March 2021

| Indicators | 2017 | Cumulative result | Target 2022 | Key success and constraints | Steering measures to improve effectiveness |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|---|---|
| Outcome 2: Citizens in target localities, particularly the most vulnerable population groups, have become more resilient to disasters. | | | | | |
| Level of capacities of partner local governments to apply integrated DRR and preparedness measures as part of the broader local strategic framework. | Very limited (and fragmented) | | Improved capacities of at least 10 partner local governments that enable them to address disaster risks in an integrated, vulnerability-sensitive and effective manner, contributing to community resilience | Following establishment and capacity-building of DRR Platforms, Programme efforts contributed to increased cooperation between social and child protection with civil protection sector which resulted in formal nomination of local CSW directors to Local Crisis Coordination Teams during CoV-19 response (2 in FBiH and 1 in RS while other CSWs increased cooperation and exchange of data). | Future steps re. capacitating partner LSGUs will be expanded in 2021 with interventions in education and health sector - breastfeeding and immunization (in addition to social and child protection). In addition to natural hazards, the interventions will integrate Covid-19/pandemic preparedness elements which will contribute to multi-hazard DRR capacitating and disaster preparedness of social sectors in coordination with all members/sectors DRR Local Platforms. |
| Number of DRR initiatives successfully implemented within partner local governments and translating DRR strategic priorities into actions. | 0 | 0 | At least 20 | It is communicated and agreed with DRR platform members to identify priority measures, based on data from multisectoral risk assessments, and envisaging them within local development strategies. | Identification of DRR measures for implementation will be done and supported with small-scale grants as part of development of DRR Action Plans and Emergency SoPs in 2021/2022 (social and child protection, education). Future endeavours regarding implementing DRR initiatives will be based on experiences from previously implemented measures. |
| Number of vulnerable citizens (disaggregated by sex) in target localities benefiting directly from DRR measures as a result of the Project assistance. | 0 | N/A | At least 50,000 vulnerable citizens (of whom at least 50 % women) | N/A | Measures to improve effectiveness in line with above description. |