



ANNEX I

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

**Regional Programme on Disaster Risk Reduction
in South East Europe**

**Activity 1: Building Capacity in Disaster Risk Reduction
through Regional Cooperation and Collaboration
in South East Europe (SEE)**

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Name of applicant:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	
Title of the action:	Building Capacity in Disaster Risk Reduction through Regional Cooperation and Collaboration in South East Europe (SEE)	
Location(s) of the action:	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo (as defined by UNSCR 1244) ¹ , and Turkey	
Total eligible cost of the action (A)	Amount requested from the Contracting Authority (B)	% of total eligible cost of action (B/Ax100)
EURO 1,111,111	EURO 1,000,000	90%
Total duration of the action:	18 months (March 2009 to September 2010)	

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Any change in the addresses, phone numbers, fax numbers and in particular e-mail, must be notified in writing to the Contracting Authority. The Contracting Authority will not be held responsible in case it cannot contact an applicant.

¹ Hereafter referred to as Kosovo.

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I. THE ACTION

1. DESCRIPTION

1.1 Title

Building capacity in disaster risk reduction through regional cooperation and collaboration in South East Europe (SEE).

1.2 Location(s)

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo (as defined by UNSCR 1244)², and Turkey.

1.3 Cost of the action and amount requested from the Contracting Authority

Total eligible cost of the action (A)	Amount requested from the Contracting Authority (B)	% of total eligible cost of action (B/Ax100)
EURO 1,111,111	EURO 1,000,000	90%

1.4 Summary

Total duration of the action	18 Months (March 2009 to September 2010)
Objectives of the action	<p>Overall objective: To reduce the risk of disasters associated with natural hazards in the Western Balkans and Turkey, in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action³, by building the capacity of national and local authorities and promoting a coordinated approach in disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>Specific Objective: To increase regional disaster risk reduction cooperation in the Western Balkans and Turkey and promote the harmonization of their disaster risk reduction methodologies, plans and strategies in order to pave the way for the eventual preparation of a harmonized and mutually accepted regional disaster risk reduction strategy in South East Europe.</p>
Partner(s)	Regional Cooperation Council (RCC), Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South East Europe (DPPI), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Secretariat of the UN International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (ISDR), other UN Agencies, the World Bank, national Disaster Management Authorities, National Hydro-

² Hereafter referred to as Kosovo.

³ In January 2005, 168 governments adopted a 10-year plan to make the world safer from natural hazards at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan. The Hyogo Framework aims at reducing disaster losses by 2015 in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries.

	Meteorological Services and other international and national organizations active in DRR in participating IPA countries.
Target group(s) ⁴	Disaster Management Authorities at national and local-self government level of participating IPA countries; high level political decision makers, government officials and experts from ministries and agencies responsible for disaster risk reduction, European integration, sustainable development, poverty reduction, environment, climate adaptation, education, hydro-meteorological services.
Final beneficiaries ⁵	Citizens, enterprises, businesses, organizations, public administration, research institutions and all other socio-economic sectors in participating IPA countries vulnerable to disasters caused by the impact of natural hazards.
Estimated results	<p>Increased institutional capacity to mainstream DRR into National Development Plans (NDPs), Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and other development strategies, plans and programmes.</p> <p>Strengthened National Platforms or other multi-sectoral mechanisms for disaster risk reduction as per Hyogo Framework for Action.</p> <p>DRR related legislation, methodologies, plans and procedures harmonized, developed or under implementation.</p> <p>Enhanced human capacity of Disaster Management Authorities of participating IPA countries at regional, national, and local level.</p> <p>Improved cross-border cooperation and coordination between the participating countries in the area of disaster risk reduction.</p>
Main activities	<p>Technical Assistance to support the eventual integration/mainstreaming of DRR into the National Development Plans, Poverty Reduction Papers. And other development strategies, plans and programmes.</p> <p>Technical support to strengthen the National Platforms or other multi-sectoral mechanisms for disaster risk reduction as per the Hyogo Framework for Action.</p> <p>Technical Assistance to assess needs for and to harmonize, develop and/or facilitate implementation of DRR related legislation, methodologies, plans and procedures.</p> <p>Capacity analysis and technical support to development of human resources for the relevant disaster management authorities and institutions at the national and regional level.</p> <p>Improvement of cross-border cooperation and coordination, and production of knowledge products.</p>

⁴ "Target groups" are the groups/entities who will be directly positively affected by the project at the Project Purpose level – See paragraph 2.3 in Section II for the list.

⁵ "Final beneficiaries" are those who will benefit from the project in the long term at the level of the society or sector at large

1.5 Objectives

Overall objective:

To reduce the risk of disasters associated with natural hazards in the Western Balkans and Turkey, in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action, by developing the capacity of national and local authorities and promoting a coordinated approach to disaster risk reduction on a regional level.

Specific Objective:

To increase regional disaster risk reduction cooperation in the Western Balkans and Turkey and promote the harmonization of their disaster risk reduction methodologies, plans and strategies in order to pave the way for the eventual preparation of a harmonized and mutually accepted regional disaster risk reduction strategy in South East Europe.

During the past four decades, natural hazards such as earthquakes, volcanic activity, landslides, tropical cyclones, floods, drought, and other hazards have caused major loss of human lives and livelihoods. They have also disrupted and destroyed social and economic infrastructure, and have created damage to the environment worldwide. Available international data show that disasters have taken, over the last 10 years, more than 478,000 lives, affected 2.5 billion people and caused direct economic losses in the amount of 690 billion US dollars worldwide⁶. Unfortunately, the frequency, magnitude and impact of disasters continue to increase.

The Western Balkans and Turkey, with their geographical position and similar geographical characteristics, face the threat of similar natural hazards such as floods, forest fires, earthquakes and landslides. Knowing that there are no borders for disasters, IPA countries understand the need to pool their resources and promote horizontal and vertical cooperation among national stakeholders as well as to stimulate efficient communication, coordination and cooperation between countries.

Most of the IPA beneficiaries have gone through major political, social, economic and administrative changes, which are reflected in their legislative, institutional and organizational frameworks for disaster risk reduction and disaster management. However, IPA countries are at different levels of progress and not all have fully operational national disaster risk reduction mechanisms.

Disaster management structures and legislation in most of the IPA countries are in place. In some countries legislation is being developed and adopted, while in others, disaster risk reduction mechanisms are yet to be established. Even in those cases where new legislation has been passed, disaster risk reduction laws may not be fully implemented and enforced. In some countries there is a shift from military to civil administration in the disaster management structures while in many there is still no clear definition of the role and responsibilities of the different governmental entities.

Comprehensive national disaster management plans are often missing and national policies and legislation in most IPA countries focus on rescue and relief activities. There is a need to shift the focus from preparedness and response to disaster prevention and disaster risk reduction.

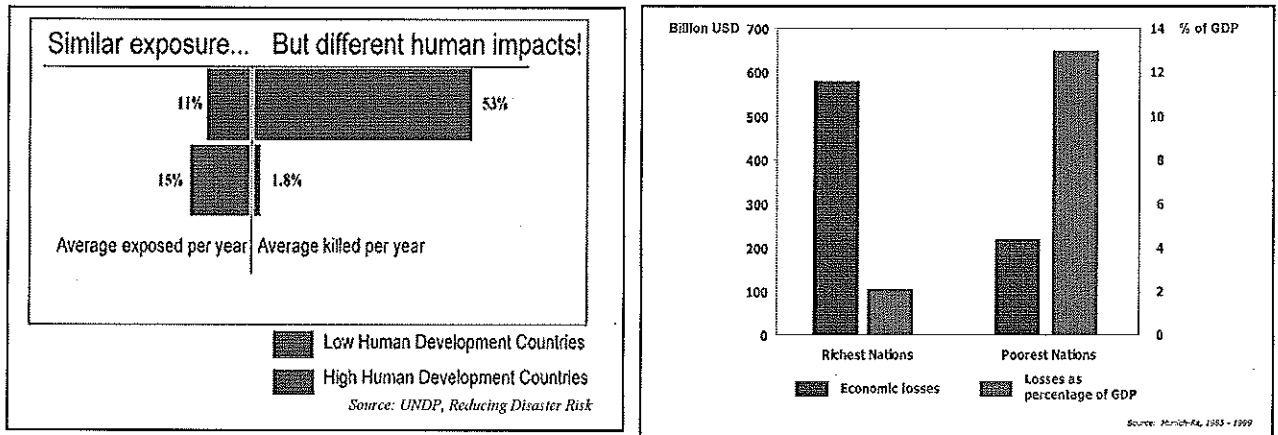
1.6 Relevance of the action

Disasters due to natural hazards can have a catastrophic impact on countries and regions, leading to economic, social and environmental damages that affect overall economic activity, people's lifestyles and emotional and physical well-being and can create social unrest, homelessness, displacement and disruption of communities, not to mention the silent degradation of natural resources.

⁶ UN ISDR & ECHO: A Guide to Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction in Central Asia, 2006 Edition.

The extent of the damage caused by disasters depends on the vulnerability of the affected areas and the severity of the hazard event. Prior hazard forecasting and improving the resilience of people and property by implementing disaster risk reduction and disaster prevention would certainly help in reducing the impacts of hazards. Figure 1 illustrates that while exposure to natural hazards is similar in countries with different economic development, the impact of disasters in terms of casualties is much higher in least developed and developing countries. Furthermore, the figure illustrates that while absolute economic losses are much higher in the richest countries, they have a higher impact on the poorest, relative to their GDP (2% and 13% of GDP respectively).

Figure 1: Impacts of disasters in terms of casualties and absolute economic losses



On the other hand, despite the rising global trend in the occurrence of disasters and associated economic losses, the global loss of life associated with meteorological, hydrological or climate-related hazards has considerably decreased (by a factor of 10) from the 1950's to 2005. This remarkable achievement is a demonstration that better preparedness and prevention, combined with effective emergency management and early warning systems, can significantly contribute to reducing the impacts of hazards on human life (Figure 2).

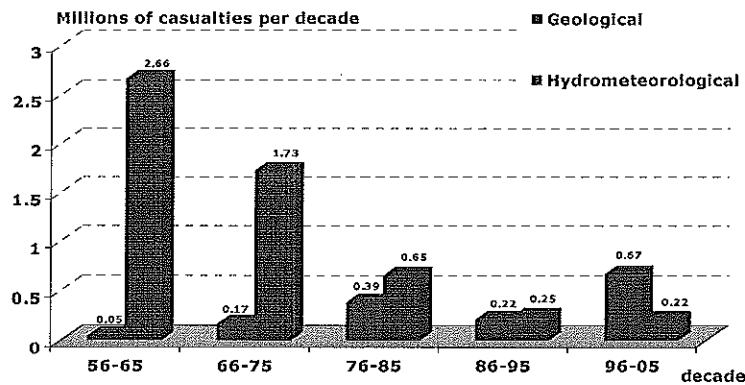


Figure 2: Prevention and preparedness measures have saved lives over the last five decades (Source: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database - Brussels - Belgium)

A recent review by RMSI within the South East Europe Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation Initiative⁷ analyzed the risks faced by all IPA countries plus Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania and Slovenia. Table 1 below gives an overview of the common risks in SEE and shows that flood and technological hazard are common perils in all countries of the region. Except Moldova and Slovenia, all the countries are prone to seven or more hazards.

⁷ <http://www.unisdr.org/europe/eu-publications/isdr-pub-eu.html>

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Table 1 Country wise peril matrix

Country	Perils								
	Earthquake	Flood	Land Slides	Drought	Extreme temperature	Wind storm	Wild fire	Epidemic	Technological
Albania	X	x	X	x	X	x		x	x
Bosnia and Herzegovina		x	X	x		x	x	x	x
Bulgaria	X	x		x	X	x	x		x
Croatia	X	x		x	X	x	x		x
Republic of Macedonia		x		x	X	x	x	x	x
Moldova		x		x	X	x		x	
Romania	X	x	X	x	X	x		x	x
Serbia	X	x			X	x	x	x	x
Montenegro	X	x			X	x	x	x	x
Slovenia	X	x			X				x
Turkey	X	x	X		X	x	x	x	x

(Source: aggregate country level data from EM-DAT)

The same study also analyzed the vulnerability of SEE countries based on the incidence rate of hazards, the annual average number of deaths and the size of the exposed population. Table 2 shows that on average one flood strikes Romania and Turkey every year and the combined data on Serbia and Montenegro shows one flood event every two years. A large part of the population is exposed to earthquakes in Albania, Croatia, Macedonia, Romania, Slovenia and Turkey, while in most countries large numbers of people are at risk of floods. Data on population exposed to drought is available for a few countries like Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania and Turkey, and shows the risk as substantially high.

Table 2 Average Annual Incidence of major perils and vulnerability of SEE countries

Country	Annual average incidence of major perils					Annual average number of deaths due to all perils	Exposed population		
	Drought	EQ	Flood related	Wind storm	Technology related		Drought	EQ	Floods
Albania	0.12	0.09	0.24	0.06	0.06	7.82	NA	155,688	131,704
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.17	X	0.28	0.11	0.17	3.72	71397	NA	NA
Bulgaria	0.21	0.15	0.27	0.15	0.15	6.64	325,406	NA	275,537
Croatia	0.28	0.06	0.22	0.06	0.17	8.61	NA	30,928	108,929
Macedonia	0.17	x	0.22	X	0.11	13.39	NA	NA	17,784
Moldova	0.09	0.09	0.22	0.09	x	1.83	279,603	18,909	193,262
Romania	0.45	0.12	1.03	0.24	0.48	82.42	347,229	1,007,506	1,174,894
Serbia and Montenegro	0.17	0.06	0.50	0.06	0.56	10.00	NA	NA	321,934
Slovenia	0.04	0.09	0.04	X	x	0.04	NA	30,984	NA
Turkey	0.30	0.97	1.06	0.21	3.00	941.36	NA	2,745,757	1,883,782

x - data not available for computation, NA – data not available in the website

(Source: Annual average incidence and death computed using EM-DAT, exposed population UNDP)

Disasters have a significant impact on the economic performance and may affect a country's macroeconomic situation. The most important macroeconomic effects are those that affect the GDP, sectoral production, the current account balance, indebtedness and public finances. The economic loss in comparison to GDP in SEE countries is presented in Table 3.

Table 3 Economic loss in comparison to GDP in SEE countries

Number of years taken for average	Country	GDP PPP per capita [\$/inh.] 2005	Annual average economic loss due to all perils (million USD)	% to GDP	Economic loss (in million USD)			
					Drought	EQ	Flood	Tropical cyclone
1974-2006	Albania	2755.3	68.67	2.49	2238	2 to 5	24.673	0
1989-2006	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2384.0	22.94	0.96	408	> 5*	0	0
1974-2006	Bulgaria	4733.9	14.76	0.31	0	5*	260.23	0
1989-2006	Croatia	6376.2	33.76	0.53	330	> 5*	0	0
1989-2006	Macedonia	4467.7	24.59	0.55	0	5*	353.6	0
1984-2006	Moldova	2876.1	61.40	2.13	0	0	152.584	31.6
1974-2006	Romania	5954.9	292.76	4.92	500	2756*	3269.3	0
1989-2006	Serbia and Montenegro	4936.0	82.0	1.66		2705	0	0
1984-2006	Slovenia	13611.4	7.31	0.05	0	10	5	0
1974-2006	Turkey	4680.8	560.56	11.98	0	15988	2511	0

(Source: EM-DAT, * from National Geophysical data Centre website, GDP- the World Bank statistics)
Economic loss of other perils is also included for calculating annual average economic loss.

The study concluded with recommendations related to regional cooperation; national policies, legislation and enforcement; links between policies and operations; links between the central and local government; approach to disaster risk management; and political consensus among others, emphasizing the need to:

- Establish a single governmental entity to handle disaster management activities within the country;
- Establish an active association and coordination between national and local government, emergency managers, non-governmental organization, WMO representatives and media;
- Integrate disaster risk management into development plans;
- Institutionalize capacity-building for both central and local governments;
- Establish effective horizontal (cross sectoral) and vertical (cross administrative) communication, coordination and cooperation;
- Reach political consensus within the country as well as in the region for preparedness and mitigation of disasters in the region;
- Harmonize disaster management plans and procedures in the region; and
- Focus on hazard mitigation and regional cooperation.

The activities proposed in this Action address the above recommendations. They are also aligned with the key elements of the European Commission Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA). In line with the purpose of the IPA, this Action is a 'regional programme which promotes cooperation between beneficiaries in the Western Balkans' and offers a 'horizontal component which addresses common needs across beneficiaries and aims to achieve efficiencies and economies in implementation'. This Action is supported under Component I 'Transition Assistance and Institution Building'.

Finally, this Action is also in line with the conclusions presented in the Member States' Approaches toward Prevention Policy – Critical Analysis Final Report⁸ conducted by COWI AS in collaboration with DHI for the European Commission's DG for Environment (March 2008). The report highlighted:

⁸ http://ec.europa.eu/environment/civil/prevention_overview.htm

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- The importance of introducing cross-cutting thinking and approaches into disaster prevention and how the demand for more comprehensive approaches pose new challenges in terms of structures, organization and methods;
- The need to establish modalities to strengthen the link between crisis management/civil protection and disaster prevention; and,
- The need to improve modalities and methods for dealing with cross-border issues.

1.7 Description of the action and its effectiveness

1.7.1 Purpose of the Action

This Action aims to contribute to the development of the region's capacities to promote disaster risk reduction and the establishment of a collaborative culture between IPA countries that reduces their vulnerability to natural hazards. More specifically, the Action intends to plant the seeds for an eventual regional strategy for disaster risk reduction in IPA countries.

Recent risk and vulnerability assessments, as well as analysis of national disaster management plans in South East Europe have resulted in specific recommendations for action. Some of these were mentioned in the previous section and are summarized below:

- National policies and legislation in most of the countries are focused on rescue and relief activities. There is a need to shift from this approach to disaster preparedness and prevention by incorporating disaster management into the development plan of the country and by giving ample scope for trans-boundary cooperation and activities for disaster risk management;
- It is observed that there is a greater number of regional bodies/committees dealing with disaster management, than effectively coordinated activities in the region. Future activities should focus on reviving and strengthening existing bodies rather than establishing new ones;
- While at country level a single ministry should handle disaster management activities, there should be a strong coordination and collaboration among different stakeholders at national and local level (government, emergency managers, NGOs, WMO representatives, media, etc.).

This Action does not aim to address every single areas identified for intervention, but aims to commence strategically focused activities of advocacy, mainstreaming, technical assistance, harmonization, capacity building and awareness-raising that help bring all the countries to a similar level of development with regards to DRR. As such, this Action is to be seen as a first phase of a multi-year intervention.

The Action is designed to target a wide audience, including the Disaster Management Authorities at national, sub-national and local level; high-level political decision-makers, government officials and experts from ministries and agencies responsible for disaster risk reduction, European integration, sustainable development, poverty reduction, environment, climate adaptation, education and hydro-meteorological services. The Action will seek to create synergies between technical and political counterparts, as well as to involve a broad spectrum of competences, actors, stakeholders and decision-makers. The Action will include activities targeting women and/or incorporating gender analysis in the assessment of disaster risks, impacts and needs (at least 15% of the total budget) and thus contribute to the implementation of UNDP's Eight Point Agenda in the countries concerned.

Furthermore, this Action will seek to address the growing need to raise awareness, enhance training and education, and animate and engage the broader population, citizens, enterprises, organizations, public administration, research institutions and all other socio-economic sectors, in disaster prevention and disaster risk reduction.

These focused activities will complement additional work in the area of hydro-meteorology supported by the European Commission and being implemented by the WMO in targeted IPA countries, as well

as those of other actors active in DRR in the region, such as the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South East Europe (DPPI). Additionally, in some countries, funds provided through the World Bank South East Europe Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation Program⁹ may be used as supportive and as a follow-up to this Action.

1.7.2 Outputs and Expected Results

As a result of this Action, it is expected that the basis will be set up for a stronger regional collaborative and coordinated approach to disaster risk reduction, including the development of a regional disaster risk reduction strategy.

The expected results of the Action, and associated outputs are:

ER1. Increased institutional capacity to mainstream DRR into National Development Plans (NDPs), Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and other development strategies, plans and programs

Disasters have an enormous negative impact on development. Sectors like agriculture, housing, health, education and infrastructure are particularly prone to serious setbacks and see decades of investments wiped out almost immediately. On the other hand, the process of development, and the kind of development choices made in many countries, could exacerbate our vulnerability to disasters.

A close analysis of the development process clearly argues for the need of systematic and more conscious ways of integrating DRR into the development process. Given that DRR can be addressed at all levels and across sectors, the concerted effort of integrating it into development activities requires consensus and active participation of decision makers and planners at the national level and in all related Ministries. Thus, mainstreaming of DRR has been rightly prioritized in the Hyogo Framework for Action.

Outputs

- A series of at least 8 training courses and a regional conference organized at national and regional level respectively that will bring together disaster risk reduction and development practitioners with the aim to increase the understanding of the significance of disaster risk reduction to sustainable development, poverty reduction and economic growth, and develop approaches and skills to mainstream and integrate these concerns into development. It is envisaged that the regional conference will serve to provide the regional umbrella to this effort and allow for information and knowledge sharing that would ultimately strengthen the level of harmonization in this particular area among the participating countries.
- A strategy prepared for each of the participating countries for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in some of the key development sectors that are impacted most severely by disasters.

Indicators of performance include the seniority and diversity of participants; quality, utility and impact of the courses and the seminar, engagement during events, and readiness and availability to implement new skills and knowledge, the quality and utility of developed documents, as measured by evaluations made by the participants and the trainers.

ER2. Strengthened National Platforms or other multi-sectoral mechanisms for disaster risk reduction as per the Hyogo Framework for Action.

The need to systematically reduce the increased impact of disasters is gaining recognition and commitment among governments worldwide. Disaster risk reduction is a cross-cutting and complex development issue. It requires political and legal commitment, public understanding, scientific

⁹ www.unisdr.org/europe/eu-gfdr-r/Concept-Note-SEEDRMAP.pdf

knowledge, careful development planning, responsible enforcement of policies and legislation, people-centered early warning systems, and effective disaster preparedness and response mechanisms. A multi-stakeholder National Platform for DRR can help provide and mobilize knowledge, skills and resources required for mainstreaming DRR into development policies, planning and programs.

A National Platform for DRR is defined as a multi-stakeholder national mechanism that serves as an advocate of DRR at different levels. The key objectives of National Platforms are to serve as a coordination mechanism to promote a culture of prevention through advocacy and awareness-raising and to facilitate integration of DRR into national development policies, strategies, plans and programs. The ISDR Secretariat has been supporting governments in high-risk countries to establish National Platforms. In some countries other inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms exist that can be made broad based to function as National Platforms.

Outputs

- Technical support provided to National Platforms or other Coordination Mechanisms at the national level to address national priorities on disaster risk reduction. Depending on the country context, this could include specific studies, consultations and technical advice to support the development of national strategies on disaster risk reduction.
- A series of 8 educational events/workshops/policy dialogues organized at the national level in collaboration with UN ISDR Secretariat, DPPI, Council of Europe and European Network of National Platforms with the aim of encouraging and supporting national actors to initiate and further develop the establishment of National Platforms for DRR.

Indicators of performance include the seniority and diversity of participants; the quality, utility and impact of the organized events; engagement during events, and readiness and availability to utilize new skills and knowledge, as measured by evaluations by the participants and by trainers; by references to the dialogues and outcomes of the dialogues in other policy forums and documents.

ER3. Tools in place to support development and regional harmonization of DRR related legislation, methodologies, plans and procedures

Most of the countries in the region have gone through major political, social, economic and administrative changes and this is also reflected in the legislative and institutional frameworks for disaster risk management. Disaster management structures and legislation in most of the countries are in place - in some countries, legislation is in the process of development and adoption, and some structures are yet to be established. In some countries there is a shift from military to civil administration in the disaster management structures. National policies and legislation in most cases are focused toward rescue and relief activities. In many countries, even though many new laws have been passed on disaster risk management related issues, they are yet to be fully implemented and enforced. Many countries lack comprehensive national disaster management plans and clear definition of the role and responsibilities of the different Governmental entities. Risk assessment methodologies have been developed in some IPA countries. In others, they are under development. Recognizing that development of disaster risk reduction related institutional and legislative systems is a nationally driven process, this programme will focus on preparing the ground work by producing a good practices compendium and undertaking an analysis of DPPI's coordination and operational mechanisms and frameworks.

Outputs

- Compendium of good practices and comparative experience on institutional and legislative arrangements for disaster risk reduction.
- An analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) for DPPI pertaining to their operation and coordination frameworks and mechanisms, vis-à-vis the member states.

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Indicators of performance include the quality and utility of the two studies and its utilization by the participating countries and organizations.

ER4. Enhanced human capacity of Disaster Management Authorities of participating IPA countries at regional, national, and local level

Disaster Management Authorities in targeted IPA countries generally appear to have developed quite effective and well coordinated mechanisms for response and recovery, also with regard to specific disaster types, anchored with and coordinated by, first and foremost the Ministry of the Interior. Among other things, this reflects that crisis management and civil protection are areas with a long history and a strong national momentum. Disaster prevention as a discipline in its own right is a newer area. This is reflected in the fact also that the concept of prevention is not defined in a unique manner; neither across the region nor within a specific country.

Outputs

- Comprehensive capacity development strategies for disaster risk reduction prepared in two countries of the region. This will be done in the leadership of disaster management authorities and their partners at the national, sub-national and local levels.
- Direct support to DPPI's human resource capacities for regional collaboration and coordination structures and mechanisms.

Indicators of performance include the quality and utility of the capacity development strategies; and the degree of regional collaboration facilitated by DPPI over the course of the project.

ER5. Improved cross-border cooperation and coordination between the participating countries in the area of disaster risk reduction.

Cooperation fostered between the Disaster Management Authorities of the targeted IPA countries for sharing of knowledge and experience; for consultations on harmonization of DRR related legislation, methodologies, plans and procedures, and on integration of DRR in development strategies, plans and programs. The greater awareness and understanding of trans-boundary issues and processes and the improved integration will be reflected in improved practices and policy processes of the targeted IPA countries, contributing ultimately to enhanced facilitation of the establishment of a regional DRR strategy in SEE.

Outputs

- A series of high level meetings and related events that will be utilized to raise the profile of DRR issues in the region.
- Regional knowledge products on issues pertaining to DRR, such as climate risk management, early warning systems, etc.

Indicators of performance include the number of high-level meetings and other events attended by the officials from the region; and quantity and quality of their advocacy for DRR in SEE at these events. On knowledge products, indicators of performance include the references by the relevant policy makers and institutions.

1.7.3 The proposed Activities and their effectiveness

The Action will pursue a two track approach. On one level, the project will advance specific national processes and agendas in respect to expressed needs, in order to facilitate harmonization of their disaster risk reduction methodologies, plans and strategies. On the second level, the Action will

simultaneously develop and implement mutually benefiting activities at the regional level to specifically support and enhance regional cooperation and collaboration, thus contributing to the development of a regional strategic approach to DRR in SEE. The main activities and respective sub-activities proposed within this Action are presented below.

ACTIVITY 1

Technical Assistance to support the eventual integration/mainstreaming of DRR into the National Development Plans, Poverty Reduction Papers (PRSPs) and other development strategies, plans and programmes.

1.1 Regional Conference on Mainstreaming DRR into Development Policies

The regional conference will be organized in collaboration with the Global Mainstreaming Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction, the UN ISDR Secretariat and DPPI, and together with RCC's high level political coordination support. The event will bring together disaster and development practitioners from all participating IPA beneficiaries and other stakeholders to exchange experiences and information related to disaster management and National Development Plans, and to facilitate, encourage and endorse efforts to be taken at the national level with regards to DRR mainstreaming. The conference will also be used to raise interest and pave way for series of Disaster Risk Reduction Mainstreaming Training Courses to be organized at the national level.

1.2 Disaster Risk Reduction Mainstreaming Training Course

In collaboration with UN ISDR Secretariat and Global Mainstreaming Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction organize in each participating IPA country the Mainstreaming Training Course. The main objective of the course is to increase the understanding of the significance of DRR to sustainable development, poverty reduction and economic growth, and to develop approaches and skills to mainstream or integrate these concerns into development. The training model is modular in design (Lego Building Blocks), including 4 days worth of materials which can be assembled as a full 3.5-day course or can become a resource for UNDP COs to put together a short training package tailored to specific audience. Precise number of courses and timelines will be developed as a follow-up to the activity 1.1, but no less than 1 training course per country (min. 8 in total).

1.3 Technical support to facilitate the process of eventual integration of DRR into development plans and strategies

In collaboration with DPPI, expert assistance will be provided to the relevant national institutions/mechanisms to develop mainstreaming strategies for integration of disaster risk reduction in the key development sectors, and those most vulnerable to the impact of natural hazards.

ACTIVITY 2 --

Technical support to strengthen the National Platforms or other multi-sectoral mechanisms for disaster risk reduction as per the Hyogo Framework for Action

2.1 Technical Support to National Platforms and other Coordination mechanisms

In collaboration with the relevant national institutions and DPPI, technical support will be provided to the National Platforms and other Coordination mechanisms to address the national priorities on disaster risk reduction. It is expected that the establishment and evolution of National Platforms or other coordination mechanisms is at different stages in different countries. Depending on the national context, this could entail support for undertaking focused studies (such as stock taking of existing risk assessments, stock taking of existing capacities, compilation of lessons learned from past disaster events, review of early warning systems etc.) workshops, technical advice on specific aspects of DRR etc. It is expected that this technical support will provide substantive basis for the functioning of national platforms or other national level coordination mechanisms.

2.2 Training Event/National Policy Dialogues for National Platform establishment

In collaboration with UN ISDR Secretariat, Council of Europe and European Network of National Platforms organize training event in each participating IPA country for Hyogo Framework for Action Focal Points, national Disaster Management Authorities and other relevant stakeholders, including National Hydro-Meteorological Services, using tool box, training agenda and training materials developed by Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) for the establishment of National Platforms. Precise number of training events and timelines will be developed as a follow-up to the activity 2.1, but no less than 1 training event/national policy dialog per country (min. 8 in total).

ACTIVITY 3 -

Technical Assistance to assess needs for and to harmonize, develop and/or facilitate implementation of DRR related legislation, methodologies, plans and procedures

3.1. Compendium of best practices

In collaboration with DPPI, the project will undertake a review of best practices and comparative experiences from various countries (from within the region as well as outside the region) in the area of institutional and legislative arrangements for disaster risk reduction. The emphasis will be on country cases that represent governance contexts similar to SEE and countries that have at least five years of experience developing and testing new institutional and legislative arrangements for disaster risk reduction. It is expected that such comparative analysis will inform the national discourse on developing or adapting the existing institutional and legislative arrangements for disaster risk reduction. The compendium will be distributed to the key policy makers in the region to support further harmonization, development and implementation of DRR related legislation and strategies.

3.2. SWOT Analysis

In collaboration with DPPI and the relevant national institutions in the member countries, the project will conduct a SWOT analysis of DPPI, as basis for DPPI's future strategic plan. This analysis will include the member countries as well, as they are a part of DPPI's structure and processes.

ACTIVITY 4 -

Capacity analysis and technical support to development of human resources for the relevant disaster management authorities and institutions at the national and regional level.

4.1 Enhancement of the human resource capacities of the DPPI Secretariat

In collaboration with DPPI, the project will support strengthening of the capacities of the DPPI Secretariat to facilitate regional collaboration and cooperation in the area of DRR. This will be done by placing the additional human resource capacities within the DPPI Secretariat to facilitate and coordinate the regional components of this project, and thereby support knowledge transfer and experience exchange within the existing RCC/DPPI structures and mechanisms.

4.2. Production of Capacity Development Strategies

In collaboration with the national disaster management authorities and DPPI, the project will support production of capacity development strategies in two selected countries. The capacity development strategies will be based on a capacity analysis of key disaster risk reduction institutions at the national, sub-national and local levels as well as capacity analysis of institutions in other development sectors that are particularly vulnerable to natural hazards. The analysis will also identify national and regional institutions that could anchor the implementation of the capacity development strategies over the coming years. In the short term, as part of the current project, there will be provision for supporting a small number of officials from each country to participate in ongoing training activities within or outside the region. Such focused training inputs will fit under the overall capacity development strategies.

ACTIVITY 5 -

Assistance to cross-border cooperation and coordination and production of knowledge products

5.1 Support to articulation of DRR concerns at high-level meetings and events in the region.

This activity will respond to the need for elevating the profile of DRR issues within the policy and decision-making circles in the region. Support will be provided to representatives from disaster risk reduction authorities to attend high level meeting in the region and where possible organize side-events on disaster risk reduction issues. At the outset of the project, specific opportunities will be identified from the calendar of events in the region (e.g. RCC Board Meeting, Multi-Beneficiary IPA Programme Coordination Meeting, European Council Meeting, Regional Conference on Catastrophe Insurance Facility for SEE, European Development Days) and accordingly specific emphasis of presentation of DRR issues will be determined.

5.2. Production of knowledge products on issues of common interest to the region

In collaboration with DPPI and ISDR Secretariat, the project will utilize the policy dialogues (activity 2.3) and the regional conference (activity 1.1), to identify policy issues of common interest for the participating countries, where further knowledge products would support strengthening of capacities and coordination at the national and regional levels (e.g. climate risk management, early warning systems etc.). As an output, the project will produce specific knowledge products on these issues which will be distributed to the key DRR policy makers and actors in the region.

1.8 Methodology

1.8.1 Approach

This Action will:

- Build on the European Commission's (EC) policies and interventions related to DRR in the region;
- Create linkages with and build upon currently ongoing national, regional and global DRR projects and programs;
- Benefit from UNDP's know-how and initiatives in DRR in the region and worldwide, including the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative, the Global Risk Identification Programme and the Global Mainstreaming Initiative;
- Focus on disaster prevention activities rather than disaster preparedness and response because other services of the European Commission are taking care of the latter aspects (ECHO for humanitarian aid; DG Environment through the Civil Protection Mechanism);
- Provide opportunities to involve different stakeholders, counterparts in central Ministries and national agencies, intermediate and local level authorities, civil society organizations, universities and/or national training centers, seeking to create synergies between technical and political counterparts;
- Closely coordinate with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to ensure the compatibility and complementarity of the two Actions under this Programme.

1.8.2 Actors and stakeholders

The execution of the activities presented in this Action will emphasize stakeholder participation in order to ensure that knowledge sharing, assessments, training, technical assistance and communication is responsive to their needs. Stakeholder groups targeted for participation include senior policy-makers and government officials from ministries and agencies responsible for disaster management, development, finance, environment and climate sensitive sectors; representatives of the private sector, civil society; members of the scientific and academic community; representatives of bilateral and multilateral development assistance agencies and international financial institutions. Special focus

will be on collaboration with RCC/DPPI, particularly in those components of the project that pertain to strengthening regional cooperation.

UNDP will undertake appropriate measures to provide visibility to the EC, in accordance with Joint UNDP-EC Visibility Guidelines.

1.8.3 Organizational structure and proposed team

The overall management and implementation, including the financial management, of the project will be led by UNDP Country Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in close collaboration with DPPI and within the framework of the RCC, who will provide political support and advocacy for the project. The management of project funds will be carried out according to UNDP's standard financial rules and regulations, based on an annual work plan, a logical framework and a detailed budget. The project will be overseen by the Western Balkans Cluster in the Regional Bureau for Europe and the CIS in UNDP Headquarters. The Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery and the Bratislava Regional Center will be tasked with provision of technical support. UNDP Country Offices based in the participating countries will provide support to the specific national-level activities. All activities will be coordinated with the relevant national institutions and stakeholders, as well as other organizations working in the area of DRR in the region.

A project team will be established composed of a Project Manager and a Project Assistant, and posted in the DPPI Secretariat. The project team will report to the UNDP Resident Representative/Resident Coordinator in Bosnia and Herzegovina through the Head of Secretariat in DPPI. The project team will be responsible for the overall project implementation, in a timely manner, including the overall quality of outputs and deliverables, as well as networking with concerned stakeholders. DRR focal points in UNDP Country Offices in the participating countries will be responsible for ensuring implementation of the national-level activities.

A Project Steering Committee will be established, with responsibility for overall guidance of the project. The Project Steering Committee will meet regularly on a quarterly basis and on an exceptional basis when requested by the Project Manager. The Steering Committee will be chaired by UNDP Country Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and be composed of the representatives of the EC, UNDP Country Offices in the participating countries, RCC, DPPI, the UNDP Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States/Western Balkans Cluster, the UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, WMO, and the representatives of the national counterparts in the participating countries (e.g. Disaster Management Authorities, National DRR focal points, etc.). The Project Team will act as the secretariat for the Project Steering Committee.

1.8.4 Monitoring and evaluation

Performance will be evaluated and monitored based on the indicators and information sources identified in the Logical Framework provided in Annex 1 of this Action. At every stage of the project, all indicators will be monitored, and the impact measured through baseline and end-line surveys and data collection. Brief narrative and a financial progress reports will be submitted to the Steering Committee on a quarterly basis. Narrative project overviews will be electronically circulated to the Steering Committee on a monthly basis. These will serve to provide information for the status of the project and allow for changes or corrections to be made if required. The final report will be submitted to the Steering Committee at project completion. This is notwithstanding UNDP's compliance with provisions of the General Conditions (Annex 2) to the UNDP-EC contributions agreement.

Regular reporting and monitoring will be carried out by the area Project Team. The project will be effectively monitored by assessing progress against the qualitative and quantitative indicators outlined in the Results Framework. The indicators will be further refined during the initial stage of the project.

In addition, the Steering Committee will undertake a project assurance role, by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. The Steering Committee will jointly evaluate progress and performance at least quarterly and will jointly decide on corrective measures

as/if needed. External evaluation will be performed by an independent evaluator to be contracted by UNDP Country Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1.8.5 Synergies with other actions

The proposed Action is complementary to ongoing national initiatives in target countries, supported by UNDP, the EC, the RCC, ISDR Secretariat and the World Bank. Some of these include:

- **Albania:** Disaster Risk Management and Preparedness through Strengthening Disaster Risk Mitigation Planning and Emergency Management and Enhancement of Emergency Response Capacity; Strengthening of Hydro-Meteorological Services; on Development of Building Codes; and Catastrophe Insurance.
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina:** Framework Law on Protection and Rescue of People and Property in the Event of Natural or Other Disaster in Bosnia and Herzegovina – within the framework of UNDP's "Capacity Building for National Disaster Risk Reduction" Project.
- **Croatia:** Establishment of National Platform for DRR.
- **Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:** UNDP "Strengthening of the Capacities of the Crisis Management Centre" Project; adoption of the new Law on Disaster Prevention and Early Warning, Preparedness and Response.
- **Turkey:** projects being implemented by the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement - General Directorate of Disaster Affairs and establishment of national DRR platform.
- **EU/EC actions:** EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement
- **UN ISDR Secretariat and the World Bank:** SEE DRMAP.

The framework for the **Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South East Europe (DPPI SEE)** was defined in September 2007, at a meeting where eight member countries (Albania, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, Slovenia and Croatia) signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the institutional framework of the Initiative, including the rights and obligations of the signatory states. Two additional member states, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Turkey, have since signed the MoU, expanding the DPPI SEE membership to 10 signatories. The MoU also established the Chair-in-Office (CiO) function, with role to supervise the activities and projects of the Initiative, convene and organize regular and extraordinary meetings, lobby for funds to finance projects, cooperate with other international partners and represent the Initiative before all potential partners. The CiO is an annual task that is rotated between signatory countries. The MoU also defines DPPI SEE Advisory Board as group of experts with functional expertise, representing international partners of the DPPI SEE and invited by the DPPI SEE Chair-in-Office. The DPPI SEE Advisory Board advises on proposed and planned projects and activities, and contributes to sustained policy relevance. The DPPI SEE Secretariat consists of the Head of the DPPI SEE Secretariat and the Administrative/Finance Assistant. The seat of the DPPI SEE Secretariat is in Sarajevo, and the composition and the location of the DPPI SEE Secretariat may be changed upon a consensual decision taken by the DPPI SEE Regional Meeting. The DPPI SEE Secretariat works under the guidance of the DPPI SEE Chair-in-Office and reports twice per year at the DPPI SEE Regional Meeting on its activities and expenditures. DPPI remains the only regionally owned DRR related organization in the region, to which the member states not only contribute in terms of the financial resources, but also provide human resources and share the work-load through the specific organization structure.

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1.9 Duration and indicative action plan for implementing the action

The duration of the action will be 18 months.

The detailed action plan is presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Action Plan

Activity	Year 1												Year 2						Organizations involved	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
MAIN ACTIVITY 1. Technical assistance and capacity building – DRR mainstreaming																				
1.1 Regional conference and a training course on mainstreaming DRR into development policies																				UNDP, RCC
1.2 DRR training course (national level)																				HoDs, EU/EC, UNDP RR/RCs
1.3 Development of mainstreaming strategies																				
MAIN ACTIVITY 2. Strengthening of National Platforms																				
2.1 Technical support																				UNDP, UN ISDR, RCC
2.2 Policy dialogues																				UNDP, UN ISDR, CoE, European Network of National Platforms
MAIN ACTIVITY 3. Harmonization, development, implementation of legislation and methodologies																				
3.1 Compendium of best practices																				UNDP, UNDP COs, DMAs
3.2 SWOT Analysis																				UNDP, UNDP COs, DMAs, GRIP

MAIN ACTIVITY 4. Capacity Building for the relevant disaster management authorities																			
4.1 Support to DPPI																			UNDP, WMO, EU/EC
4.2 Capacity Development Strategies																			UNDP, UN ISDR, DG Environnement
MAIN ACTIVITY 5. Cross-border cooperation																			UNDP/BCPR, UNDP COs
5.1 High-level DRR visibility																			
5.2 Knowledge products																			

1.10 Sustainability

1.10.1 Risk Analysis

Political risks: Continued political stability at national and regional levels is a pre-condition for effective implementation of the Action and sustainability of its results, especially at the regional events where participation from all participating IPA countries has been anticipated. Risk of political instability in the targeted regions and countries is considered low to moderate. Political instability could disrupt or delay implementation; cause government, private sector, or civil society stakeholders to suspend, diminish or discontinue participation in the Action; and slow down or prevent actions to integrate disaster risk reduction with development and poverty reduction efforts. The risk to the Action from political instability will be mitigated by an inclusive and transparent approach to implementation that will be open to all interested stakeholder groups, investing additional efforts to promote ownership of the Action by targeted groups of beneficiaries. These measures should enable implementation of the Action to continue without substantial difficulty. Also, the reliance on scientific organizations and academic institutions that are indigenous to the targeted regions for execution of some of the activities in the region will provide additional insulation from political instabilities.

Economic risks: As the project is only for 18 months, the risk to actual project implementation is considered to be low. Smooth implementation will be dependent on the timely and steady flow of funds from the EC to UNDP and from UNDP to COs and to other partners in the Action. Measures to assure timely and steady flow of funding include timely reporting of progress and finances by the COs and partners to UNDP and by UNDP to the EC.

Implementation risks: Insufficient national commitment, active stakeholder involvement and support for project activities, as well as lack of institutional coordination and cooperation might hinder availability and access to information and to participants necessary to implement activities effectively and efficiently. This risk is considered to be low to moderate. Regular meetings of the Steering Committee at the regional level and regular communication with the national focal points will ensure that the Action's milestones in terms of quality and timeliness of information are met. The Steering Committee and Project Teams will inform and update all stakeholders on this Action's objectives, estimated results, activities, expected support and stakeholder involvement opportunities in the Action

from the early stage. Even the preparation of this Project Document has served to approach potential stakeholders at national and regional level, to discuss the needs and potential roles and to address necessities and potential for mutual cooperation and collaboration within the framework of this Action.

1.10.2 Sustainability

In most countries, embedding disaster risk reduction at the national and local level has been a process that requires years of sustained support and commitment from a variety of stakeholders. From past experience we know that many capacity building programs suffer from a narrow time horizon, which does not allow the absorption of new approaches (particularly to shift from disaster management to risk management) and thus it's important to see this Action as an important step in a longer term process for which additional support may be required and should be pursued as early as possible.

Institutional sustainability of the Action will be promoted by involving a wide range of partners and stakeholders from international, regional, national, sub-national and local levels, whose missions are fully consistent with the objectives and purpose of this Action. In addition, the Action will facilitate extensive knowledge transfer and experience exchange. As the Action will strengthen the capabilities of national Disaster Management Authorities to contribute to disaster risk reduction and disaster prevention at national and regional level, the longer term sustainability of the Action is ensured to a large degree.

The extensive stakeholder participation in the Action will result in stronger regional and national cooperation bringing science, policy and stakeholder communities together to collaborate in future activities that would promote further integration of DRR activities at regional and national levels.

Sustainability of the outcomes in the longer term will depend on the ability to secure financial resources to continue these efforts beyond this Programme. At the same time, the successful implementation of the Action will increase the chances of national Disaster Management Authorities to obtain future funding from a variety of sources.

Policy sustainability will be promoted by raising awareness and understanding among key political decision makers, government agencies and stakeholders of the role and capacity of the Disaster Management Authorities in DRR that will add to the determination to mainstream DRR. It is anticipated that the Action, in combination with other efforts, will lead to the incorporation of DRR into policies, planning and legislation for development, poverty reduction, resource management and sector management, including establishment of National Platforms for DRR and integration of DRR into National Development Plans.

1.11 Logical framework

Logical framework is attached in Annex C.

2. BUDGET FOR THE ACTION

Budget for the Action is attached in Annex III (worksheet 1), while the Budget delineated by Activities is attached in Annex III.1.

3. EXPECTED SOURCES OF FUNDING

Expected sources of funding are presented in Annex III (worksheet 2).

II. THE APPLICANT

EuropeAid ID number ¹⁰	
Name of the organisation:	United Nations Development Programme

Applicants that are registered in PADOR do not need to fill in the rest of this section.

1. IDENTITY

Legal Entity File number ¹¹	6000055554
Abbreviation :	UNDP
Registration Number (or equivalent)	
Date of Registration	
Official address of Registration	
Country of Registration ^{12/} Nationality ¹³	
E-mail address of the Organisation	http://www.undp.org/comments/form.shtml
Telephone number: Country code + city code + number	+1 212 906 5317
Fax number: Country code + city code + number	+1 212 906 5001
Website of the Organisation	www.undp.org

¹⁰ This number is available to an organisation which registers its data in PADOR. For more information and to register, please visit <http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/onlineservices/pador>

¹¹ If the applicant has already signed a contract with the European Commission

¹² For organisations. If not in one of the countries listed in section 2.1.1 of the Guidelines, please justify its location

¹³ For individuals. If not in one of the countries listed in section 2.1.1 of the Guidelines, please justify its location

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Logical Framework for the project

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall objectives	Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	<p>To reduce the risk of disasters associated with natural hazards in IPA countries, in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action, by developing the capacity and promoting a coordinated approach to disaster risk reduction on a regional level.</p>	<p>Impact of disasters associated with natural hazards decreased in IPA countries.</p>	<p>Monitoring and Progress Reports (Governments of participating IPA countries, RCC, DPPI, UN, EC/EU Delegations in participating IPA countries); Reports from regional DRR meetings.</p>	<p>Commitment of the IPA countries to the Hyogo Framework for Action guidelines that they all signed.</p>
<p>Specific objective</p>	<p>To increase regional disaster risk reduction cooperation in IPA countries and promote the harmonization of their disaster risk reduction methodologies, plans and strategies in order to pave the way for the eventual preparation of a harmonized and mutually accepted regional disaster risk reduction strategy in South East Europe.</p>	<p>Deadline/benchmarks established and agreed upon for formulation of a regional disaster risk reduction strategy in South East Europe.</p>	<p>Monitoring and progress reports; reports from regional and national meetings; DPPI reports.</p>	<p>The IPA governments are committed to adapt their legislation and development plans by including the disaster risk reduction as an issue in their strategy. The IPA governments agree to a regional approach to DRR.</p>
<p>Expected results</p>	<p>Increased institutional capacity to mainstream DRR into National Development Plans, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and other development strategies, plans and programmes.</p>	<p>Number of participants at the training ready and willing to implement new knowledge.</p>	<p>Conference/training evaluations.</p>	<p>IPA Governments understand the importance of mainstreaming DRR in development frameworks, show strong participation at the relevant events, and express commitment toward regional approach to DRR.</p>
	<p>Number of development strategies, plans and programmes incorporating DRR issues.</p>	<p>Project progress report; monitoring and progress reports (participating governments, EC, UN, DPPI)</p>		

Logical Framework for the project

Strengthened National Platforms or other multi-sectoral mechanisms for disaster risk reduction, as per Hyogo Framework for Action.	Number of participants at the training ready and willing to implement new knowledge.	Dialogue/event evaluations.	Each participating country requires specific support to the National Platforms/DRR coordination mechanisms.
	Number of references to dialogues/events in other policy forums.	Project progress report; monitoring and progress reports (participating governments, EC, UN, DPPJ)	
	Number of national platforms and other multi-sectoral mechanisms that serve as the primary instruments for addressing and advancing the DRR issues in participating countries.	Project progress report; independent evaluation.	
Tools in place to support the development of and regional harmonization of DRR related legislation, methodologies, plans and procedures.	Number of references to the Compendium of Best practices and SWOT analysis in other policy dialogues/forums and documents. Number of processes of development of DRR legislation, methodologies, plans and procedures initiated (as necessary) in the participating countries.	Project progress report; monitoring and progress reports (participating governments, EC, UN, DPPJ) Project progress report; independent evaluations.	
	Regional harmonization process initiated and deadlines/benchmarks established and agreed upon by the participating countries.	Project progress report; independent evaluations.	

Logical Framework for the project

<p>Enhanced human capacity of Disaster Management Authorities of participating IPA countries at regional, national, and local level.</p>	<p>Utilization and number of references of the capacity development strategies.</p>	<p>Project progress report; monitoring and progress reports (participating governments, EC, UN, DPPI)</p>	
	<p>Number of regional collaboration events/exercises/projects facilitated by DPPI.</p>	<p>Project progress report; independent evaluations.</p>	
	<p>Technical capacities strengthened in the specialized bodies in all the participating countries and at the regional level.</p>	<p>Project progress report; independent evaluations.</p>	
<p>Improved cross-border cooperation and coordination between the participating countries in the area of disaster risk reduction.</p>	<p>Number of knowledge and programmatic exchange and communication in the area of disaster risk reduction among the participating countries.</p>	<p>Project progress report; meeting/conference reports; monitoring reports (EC, UN, DPPI, RCC).</p>	<p>There is a sufficient number of DRR-related events allowing for participation and interventions of SEE officials.</p>
	<p>Number of DRR-related high-level events attended by the relevant officials from the region.</p>	<p>Project progress report; meeting/conference reports.</p>	
	<p>Number and impact of interventions/presentations regarding DRR in SEE by the participating SEE officials at high level DRR-related events.</p>	<p>Project progress report; meeting/conference reports.</p>	
	<p>References to the project knowledge products by the policy makers and relevant stakeholders in the participating countries.</p>	<p>Project progress report; monitoring and progress reports (participating governments, EC, UN, DPPI)</p>	
	<p>Means:</p>		

Logical Framework for the project

<p>Technical assistance to support the eventual integration/mainstreaming of DRR into the National Development Plans, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, and other development strategies, plans, and programmes.</p>	<p>Regional conference, national training course/workshops, expert assistance (personnel).</p>	<p>Costs Total Action cost: EURO 1,111,111</p>	
<p>Technical support to strengthen the National Platforms or other multi-sectoral mechanisms for disaster risk reduction as per the Hyogo Framework for Action.</p>	<p>Stocktaking exercises/reviews, training.</p>		
<p>Technical assistance and to assess needs for and to harmonize, develop and/or facilitate implementation of DRR related legislation, methodologies, plans and procedures.</p>	<p>Research and analysis</p>		
<p>Capacity analysis and technical support to development of human resources for the relevant disaster management authorities and institutions at the national and regional level.</p>	<p>Personnel, supplies, expert assistance</p>		
<p>Assistance to cross-border cooperation and coordination and production of knowledge products.</p>	<p>Supplies, resources, research and analysis</p>		

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