



# Joint Swiss UN DRR Programme

# "DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA"

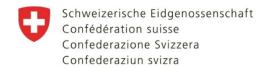












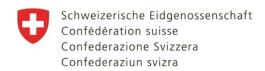


5 implementing UN agencies:

UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO and FAO 4 years duration:

2019 - 2022

10 municipalities







#### PHASE 2

Support design of country-wide DRR strategic frameworks, further strengthen upper-level DRR institutional capacities and horizontally scale-up a local DRR model for resilient communities



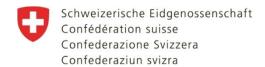
### PHASE 3

Phase out assistance to DRR governance in Bosnia and Herzegovina



### PHASE 1

Set the ground for DRR through basic institutional capacities, coordination mechanisms and strategic frameworks, as well as emerging local DRR model

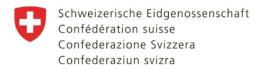






UNDP\* 2.91 UNICEF 1.31 UNFPA 0.26 UNESCO 0.11 FAO 0.31

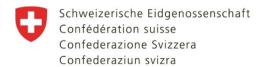
\*including joint coordination





## Multi-sectoral disaster risk reduction approach:

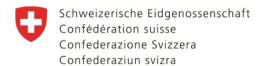
protection and rescue, education, social protection, women and child protection, health, and agriculture





### Main partners:

- Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Representative of Civil Protection Directorate of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Representative of Civil Protection Directorate of Republika Srpska;
- Local Government representatives (on rotational basis);
- Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH;
- Ministry of Labour and Social Policy of the FBiH;
- Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the RS;
- Ministry of Health of the FBiH;
- Ministry of Education and Science of the FBiH;
- *Ministry of Education and Culture of RS;*
- Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH;
- Relevant cantonal ministries of education (identified upon selection of target municipalities).





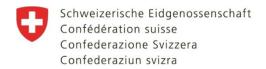
## Programme addresses many identified issues:

some of the most risk-exposed local governments in Bosnia and Herzegovina have not yet adequately **prioritized DRR and climate change in their strategies' implementation plans**;

local governments are not yet applying <u>development-oriented and multi-sectoral</u> thinking in the design of DRR efforts;

disaster management systems and procedures are still not **vulnerability-sensitive**;

lack of **people-centred** approach and that localized action.





### Overall Goal:

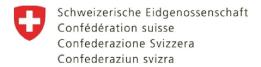
Local governments in Bosnia and Herzegovina have improved their DRR institutional capacities, frameworks, public services and partnerships, and population in risk-exposed localities is less vulnerable socially and economically to effects of disasters and climate change.

### Outcome 1

At least 10 local governments have adopted DRRfeaturing 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.





### Outputs

Local-level 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

Local government's disaster risk assessment capacities are improved based on evidence, innovative technologies and vulnerability considerations

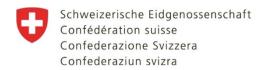
Municipal/city DRR strategic and action planning frameworks are upgraded based on multi-sectoral perspective, with focus on the vulnerable population Local level capacities for floods and landslides prevention and preparedness are enhanced through capacity development, early warning and awareness raising

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

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

Preparedness and DRR capacities of local governments and healthcare institutions in target localities to effectively address specific health-care needs of children, youth and adolescents, and women in emergency settings enhanced Capacities of agriculture sector and vulnerable farmers in target localities to increase disaster preparedness and reduce disaster losses are strengthened

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

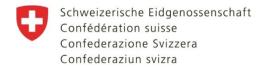




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- Creation of DRR Platforms in partner local governments as multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms
- Capacitated local DRR Platforms will be directly engaged in the mainstreaming of DRR into local strategies and plans, with particular focus on including the most vulnerable in this process.

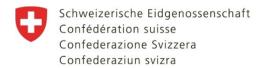


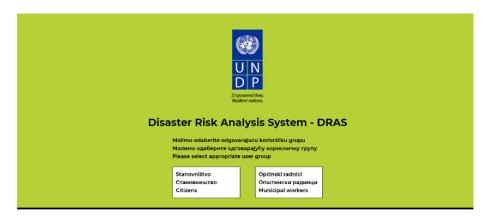
Local government's disaster risk assessment capacities are improved based on evidence, innovative technologies and vulnerability considerations





- Scaling up of DRAS
- Conduct school safety assessments using (VISUS) methodology in 40 schools within target localities
- Conduct local vulnerability assessments with focus on social and child protection sector
- Conduct local risk assessments with focus on agriculture sector
- Consolidation of all sector-specific DRR assessments





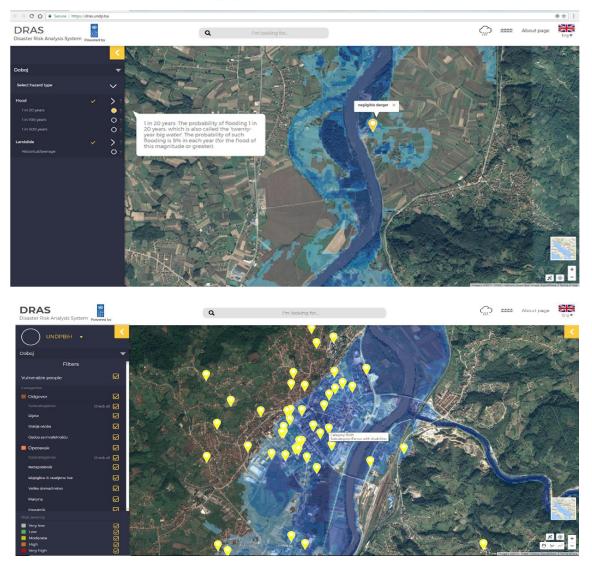
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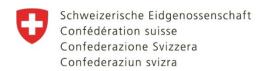
Government of Repulic of Turkey









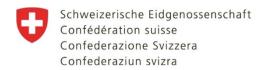




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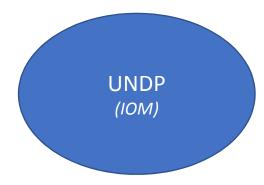
- At improving strategic framework for DRR at the local level through established DRR Platforms
- Improved methodology for mainstreaming DRR in local strategic and operational frameworks.
- Inclusion of vulnerable population in the overall design and implementation of DRR strategies



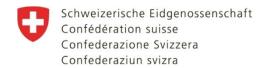




Local level capacities for floods and landslides prevention and preparedness are enhanced through capacity development, early warning and awareness raising



- Implement flood-prevention actions
- Landslide prevention actions
- Support to preparedness of local communities, including camp management and coordination
- Support to early warning systems
- Raise community and citizens' awareness on hazards



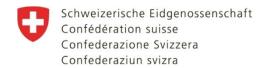




Preparedness and DRR capacities of local governments and healthcare institutions in target localities to effectively address specific health-care needs of children, youth and adolescents, and women in emergency settings enhanced

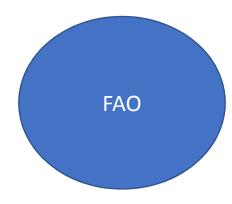
- Map stakeholders who deal with sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and gender-based violence (GBV) in emergencies
- Develop SOPs for SRH and GBV in emergencies and educational material for local governments
- Strengthen capacity of local stakeholders through training
- Strengthen capacity and raise awareness of health professionals on the importance of immunization as a disaster preparedness measure through trainings
- Support health systems raise awareness and promote exclusive breastfeeding practices before, during and after emergencies in target localities through trainings and information, education and communication (IEC) activities

UNICEF UNFPA UNESCO

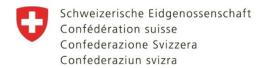


Capacities of agriculture sector and vulnerable farmers in target localities to increase disaster preparedness and reduce disaster losses are strengthened





- Strengthen capacity and awareness of farmers and agricultural producers on DRR, and promote good practices and technologies to reduce the impact of natural hazards in the agriculture sector
- Farmer Field School (FFS) methodology to identify, select, test and validate various prevention and mitigation options that help reducing the impact of natural hazards – specifically floods and droughts - on agriculture



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





 Support and conduct simulation exercise with focus on protection and rescue, education, health, social and child protection and agriculture sectors