



<b>Short title annual work plan</b>	<b>Strengthen institutional capacities for disaster risk reduction and protection of national heritage sites</b>
<b>Code + full text of Outcome</b>	2.2 National authorities and institutions, the private sector and the general public protect, preserve and use natural resources more sustainably with consideration to the impacts of climate change and to the achievement of European environmental standards.
<b>Code + full text of Output</b>	2.2.5 State institutions and local governments have the capacity to manage disaster risk preparedness and prevention, and integrate specific plans for the national heritage sites.
<b>Implementing Partner</b>	Ministry of Interior;
<b>Responsible Parties</b>	UNDP, UNESCO
<b>Participating UN agencies</b>	UNDP, UNESCO

<b>Year</b>	<b>2012</b>		
<b>Total budget</b>	685,540		
<b>Total Available budget</b>	166,000		
<b>Total Unfunded</b>	519,540		
<b>UN core / regular funds</b>	50,000		
<b>Government contribution</b>			
<b>Donor contributions</b>			
• European Union			
• Government of Italy			
• Donor C			
<b>In kind contributions</b>	Govt. of Albania, Govt. of Switzerland		
<b>Coherence Fund contribution</b>	116,000		
<b>For the Implementing Partner</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Signature</b>
Ministry of Interior	Deputy Minister	Ferdinand Poni	
Ministry of Defense	Deputy Minister	Ekrem Spahiu	
<b>For the UN Agencies</b>			
UNDP	Country Director	Norimasa Shimomura	
UNESCO	Director	Engelbert Ruoss	

### **Short narrative on the output and the annual work plan**

Albania is vulnerable to a range of natural and man-made disasters. Earthquakes, floods, landslides, forest fires and high snows are considered among the main natural threats. On the other hand, man-made disasters vary from inappropriate driving behavior and work place security to unsustainable economic activities such as uncontrolled use of river gravel, deforestation, forest fires and unsuitable land use to which are added direct human security threats caused by several ammunition hotspots created during the civil unrests of 1997 and the unstable status of a huge obsolete amount of ammunition inherited from the past system militarization of the country. The vulnerability of Albanian population to both large and small scale disaster is compounded by the current applicable mechanisms that are mainly oriented or sourced towards disaster response, not sufficiently inclusive of disaster prevention and mitigation measures. The government is making progress in coping with the above challenges in many aspects. Such threats are now more than ever in the focus of government priorities and several donor programmes, especially World Bank, Italian Government, US and Germany are backing such efforts.

On the civil emergency domain, support is focusing on strengthening the capacities of the relevant national and sub-national civil emergency institutions to act on disaster prevention/mitigation and to perfect the response and coordination at times of emergency. A new draft law "On Civil Protection", representing a major evolution of the current one is under government review. Key law requirements emphasize an effective and integrated programming and planning process in accordance with government development policies, building capacities and mechanisms for community preparedness as well as responsible agencies and re-organize and upgrade the civil protection structures within the government hierarchy. In this respect, national authorities consider education and training of various government and non-government stakeholders and the community at large among top priorities and are eager to introduce initial curricula for basic knowledge on Civil Protection in the Albanian education system, targeting the elementary and high school audiences. Equally, in order address the risks of the surplus ammunition and explosive ordnance that pose unpredictable hazards to local communities, the Government has commenced the implementation of a Plan of Action for Elimination of Excess Ammunition in the AAF to dispose all surplus ammunition and clear all hotspots in the country by 2013. The implementation is well on track; however the humanitarian dimension and the community awareness and coordination require further attention.

In this framework, the UN, based on consultations with government counterparts, will provide complementary contribution in the following main directions related to disaster risk reduction and response (i) upgrading of the National Training Center, (ii) provision of a set of training curricula related to DRR and the country response to Hyogo Framework for Action priorities, and (iii) development of a set of school curricula on Civil Protection for the elementary and high school audience. Furthermore, assistance will be provided in the demilitarization area to: (iv) complete technical and socio-economic impact assessments of all identified ammunition hotspots, as a prerequisite for the clearance operations, (v) monitor and coordinate the clearance activities conducted by the implementing partner for at least three hotspots, and (vi) support the Government to fulfill its various obligations as a State Party under the international Anti-Personnel Mine Ban and other disarmament conventions (vii) support the GoA in designing the risk management plans in WHS through a participatory process

It is expected that this exercise would be catalytic in developing a more consolidated assistance package and a new UNESCO and UNDP niche in the area of Disaster Risk Reduction and support to making the Albanian local communities more resilient.

**State institutions and local governments have the capacity to manage disaster risk preparedness and prevention, and integrate specific plans for the national heritage sites**

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2016	Annual Target 2012
<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of preparedness and response plans (national and local) including for Cultural/World Heritage Sites prepared with participation of women and men from the community to reflect improved information on multiple risks in high risk areas</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> National Action Plan for Civil Emergencies (2005); No disaster preparedness / response planning included in local development plans</p>	<p><b>Target:</b> At least 6 local development plans have gender sensitive disaster preparedness /response plans included</p>	<p>10 managers and key stakeholders on WHS better skilled on the WHS risk management.</p> <p>The Study on Geomorphologic hazard at UNESCO WHC in Albania conducted and published</p>
<p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Community support provided for the implementation of the disaster risk management plans, including site manager and stakeholders training for Cultural/World Heritage Sites</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> No systematic support provided to the communities</p>	<p><b>Target:</b> Ten communities receive support</p>	<p>30 community members trained on risk preparedness in WHS</p> <p>Delivery of at least five training curricula on civil protection, DRR and response to Hyogo Framework</p> <p>Development of at least three curricula on Civil Protection/ DRR for elementary and high school education system</p>
			<p>Around 30,000 community members living near highly contaminated hotspot are educated and aware about the risk of the ammunition</p> <p>About 200,000 sqm cleared, certified and handed over to local communities.</p>

Code deliverable	Description deliverable	To be completed in Quarter	Responsible Party	UN Agency	Available budget in USD	Unfunded	Source of Funds	Budget description
2.2.5.a	Upgrade of National Training Center of Civil Emergencies	Q4	UNDP	UNDP		56,300		Office equipment
2.2.5.b	Provision and delivery of training curricula on civil protection, DRR and response to Hyogo Framework	Q4	UNDP	UNDP		29,000		International/ Local Consultant, training modules, workshops
2.2.5.c	Development of school curricula on civil protection and DRR	Q4	UNDP	UNDP		14,700		International/ Local Consultant, printing
2.2.5.d	Six national reports developed for submission to the Anti-Personnel Mines and Cluster Munitions conventions.	Q4	UNDP	UNDP	6,000 10,000	36,000	UNDP, UNCF	International travel, participation to conferences, reporting
2.2.5.e	Development of SOP for UXO Hotspots Clearance and Quality Management	Q4	UNDP	UNDP	10,000 10,000	20,000	UNDP, UNCF	Consultants, reporting, publications, workshops.
2.2.5.f	Seventeen technical and socio-economic assessment reports for the UXO contaminated areas	Q3	UNDP	UNDP	7,000 10,000		UNDP, UNCF	Field trips, reporting, publication, workshops
2.2.5.g	National Action Plan	Q3	UNDP	UNDP	2,000		UNDP,	Consultants.

	for UXO Hotspots Clearance as part of Demilitarization plan developed					10,000	UNCF	reporting, publications, workshops.
2.2.5.h	Production and distribution of 3000 posters and leaflets with risk education messages	Q3	UNDP	UNDP	4,000 10,000	7,000	UNDP, UNCF	Design, publication, distribution
2.2.5.i	Certification and handover to community of cleared areas of UXO hotspots through Quality Management	Q4	UNDP	UNDP	21,000 14,000	242,540	UNDP, UNCF	Field trips, monitoring and sampling of cleared areas, reporting and handover events.
2.2.5.k	20 managers and key stakeholders of the WHS trained on Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage Sites and design of the first management plans for risk preparedness. (indicator 1)	Q4	Ministry of Interior/MoTCYS	UNESCO	10,000	30,000	UNESCO/UNCF	Consultant, contracts for logistics and translation and travels
2.2.5.l	Study on Geomorphologic hazard at UNESCO WHC in Albania	Q4	Ministry of Interior/MoTCYS	UNESCO	21,000	42,000	UNESCO/UNCF	Consultant, contracts for logistics and translation

2.2.5.m	conducted and published (indicator 1)	50 representatives of WHS gateway communities trained in risk preparedness with a special focus on the role of women (indicator 2).	Q4	Ministry of Interior/MoTCYS	UNESCO	21,000	42,000	UNESCO/UNCF	and travels
									Consultant, contracts for logistics and translation and travels

UNDP	114,000	405,540	519,540	500,000	500,000
UNESCO	52,000	114,000	166,000		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>166,000</b>	<b>519,540</b>	<b>685,540</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>

**Annex 2 Monitoring tool**

The United Nations	Date	Contact Person	Email
N/A			
Each agency will closely monitor implementation of deliverables through regular field visits to project sites			
N/A			
Output working group	Date	Contact Person	Email
May, September, December 2012		Zhulieta Harasani, Chair	z.harasani@unesco.org
Audits	Date	Contact Person	Email
N/A			