Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

- Project Document -

"Kosovo Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative (KDDRI)"

Summary

Kosovo's economy, population, and environment are moderately exposed and highly vulnerable to natural hazards. Climate change is expected to amplify exposure to meteorological hazards. The objective of this project (2013-2015) is to reduce disaster and climate risks in Kosovo and thus contribute to the attainment of country development strategies and the Millennium Development Goals.

The project will work to strengthen the enabling environment through review of the legal and regulatory framework, towards the elaboration of a National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategy, the establishment of a National Platform for DRR, and capacity development of key staff. The project will also strengthen disaster and climate risk assessment capacities and identify priorities at the national level to inform country disaster risk and climate risk management strategies and programme development. Finally, this project will enhance capacities to better manage disaster and climate risks at the local level.

One of the innovative elements of this project will be to promote the use of mobile phone, social media and web2.0 solutions allowing public institutions and citizens to engage more effectively in reducing disaster risks, manage emergencies and develop community resilience.

SIGNATURE PAGE
Country: Kosovo[1]

CDP Outcome 4.1:	Institutions and industry act more effectively to mitigate environmental damage[2].
KPAP Outcome 3:	By 2015, central and local level authorities better address the health, social and economic impact of environmental degradation and climate change in a gender sensitive manner.
Expected Outputs:	1. Legislation, policies and institutional structures to reduce the risk of disasters are developed, with a special focus on vulnerable groups. 2. Capacities for identifying, assessing, monitoring and communicating disaster risks are developed. 3. Capacities of local communities and governments to design and implement local level DRR plans enhanced.
Executing Agency:	UNDP Kosovo
Partners:	Agency for Emergency Management (AEM)/Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)/Situation Center (SitCen) Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) Line ministries of affected sectors Local authorities and communities Civil society organizations (CSOs) Research institutions Donors and international financial institutions UN Agencies and Funds

Programme period:	2013-2016
CPAP Programme Component:	
Project Title:	Kosovo Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative (KDRRI)
Atlas Award ID:	
Start date:	1 June 2013
End Date	31 May 2016
PAC Meeting Date	

Total required resources,	500,000 US$
Total allocated resources:	
• Regular (UNDP CO)	
• Other:	
○ TRAC 3	
○ Government	
Unfunded budget:	500,000 US$
In-kind Contributions	

Agreed by (UNDP): _____

[1] Under UNSCR 1244.
[2] Environmental damage includes health, environment and climate change.

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

This document elaborates the initial phase of the KDRRI programme (2012-2015), which will focus upon supporting the implementation of three priorities of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)[3] in Kosovo. KDRRI is aimed at enhancing the capacity of Kosovo's government and society to prepare for, respond to, prevent and mitigate natural disasters.

The KDRRI concept is based mainly upon a series of activities conducted under the aegis of the UNDP Regional Programme on Disaster Risk Reduction in South Eastern Europe (RDRRP). These include the *IPA Beneficiary DRR Needs Assessment* (conducted in 2010), a subsequent National Policy Dialogue involving a wide range of stakeholders in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and a capacity assessment undertaken in 2011 by the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI)[4]. Additionally, the elaboration of the programme draws upon reports of European Commission, OCHA (2008), UN-Habitat (2009), and World Bank/ISDR (2009)[5].

2 SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1 Hazard Exposure and Disaster Impacts

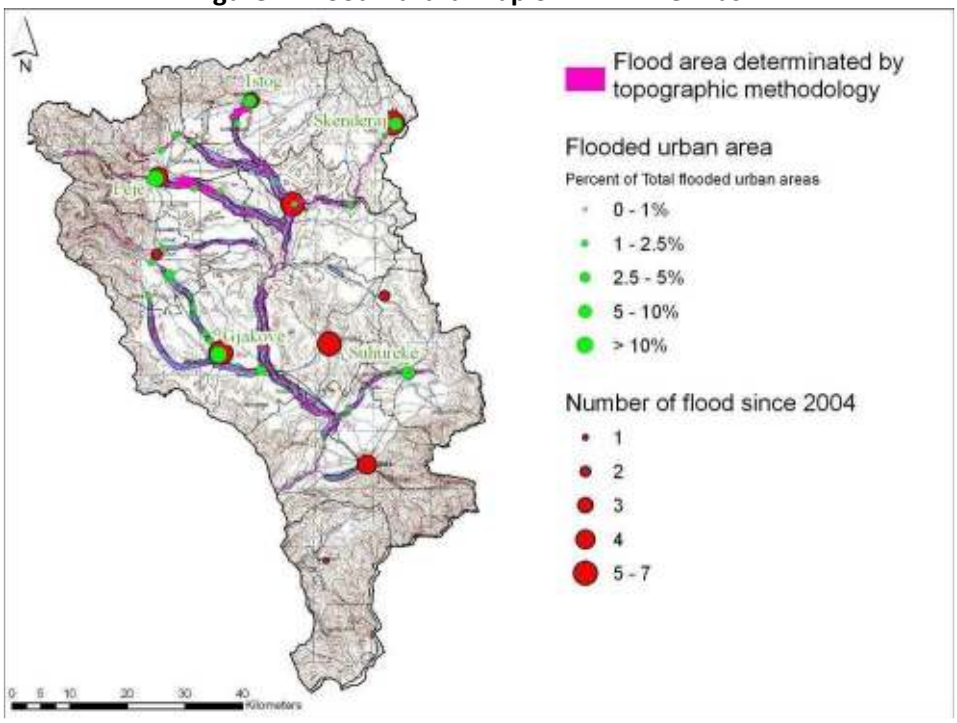
Kosovo is exposed to frequent floods, heavy snowfall, drought, and other meteorological hazards. Most of Kosovo is exposed to flooding (as shown in Figure 1 below). Flash floods are common in mountain areas (where average annual precipitation is as much as 1750 mm per year), while river floods occur in plains and lowlands. Floods also trigger occasional mudflows in mountain areas. Outburst floods are a threat to Prishtinë/Pristina, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica, Besianë/Podujevo and Gjakovë/Dakovica, due to the structural vulnerability of dams. In some highly exposed rivers basins (such as the Drini in the western half of the country) floods occur every 2-3 years (as shown in Figure 1 below for floods since 2004). Ferizaj/Urosevac city was struck by a severe flood that affected the southern part of the city in 1973. Between November of 2007 and June of 2008 three floods displaced 3,500 people and damaged homes and agricultural land, which necessitated humanitarian assistance from the international community.

[3] The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) is a 10-year plan to make the world safer from natural hazards. The HFA outlines five priorities for action, and offers guiding principles and practical means for achieving disaster resilience. Its goal is to substantially reduce disaster losses by 2015 by building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters. This means reducing loss of lives and social, economic, and environmental assets when hazards strike. http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/hfa

[4] CADRI is an inter-agency initiative of the United Nations Development Programme Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (UNDP/BCPR), the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the secretariat of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR secretariat). Its mission is to expand existing efforts to develop robust and sustainable capacity for disaster risk reduction worldwide. http://www.cadri.net/

[5] European Commission Liaison Office, (*accessed 20 October 2010), Institutional Support to the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning and River Basin Authorities,* http://www.kosovo-water.eu/downloads/; ISSR/UNDP, 2006, *Kosovo Internal Security Sector Review;* UN-HABITAT Kosovo, 2009, Identification of Disaster Risk in Spatial Planning for Sustainable Development: A Case Study in Kosovo; UNISDR, 2008, *South Eastern Europe Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation Initiative: Risk Assessment for South Eastern Europe, Desk Study Review*; UNISDR, 2009, *The Structure, Role and Mandate of Civil Protection in Disaster Risk Reduction for South Eastern Europe;* United Nations, 2008, *The Role and Responsibilities of the United Nations Disaster Management Team*.

Figure 1: Flood Hazard Map of Drini River Basin



Source: Kosovo Water Project, www.kosovo-water.eu

Kosovo is regularly exposed to both meteorological and hydrological drought. Due to seasonal fluctuations in precipitation, agricultural production in regions with no irrigation is often affected. Water scarcity mainly affects low lying areas in the central as eastern portions of the country. This is due to seasonality of natural river flows and groundwater recharge, as well as poor management of resources. Kosovo has been struck by drought several times in the last two decades (1993, 2000, 2007, and 2008). In 2000 moderate to severe metrological drought covered most of the territory of Kosovo, as shown in Figure 2 below. Since 2004 80% of Kosovo municipalities have suffered from water shortages due to hydrological drought and the misuse of water resources.[6]

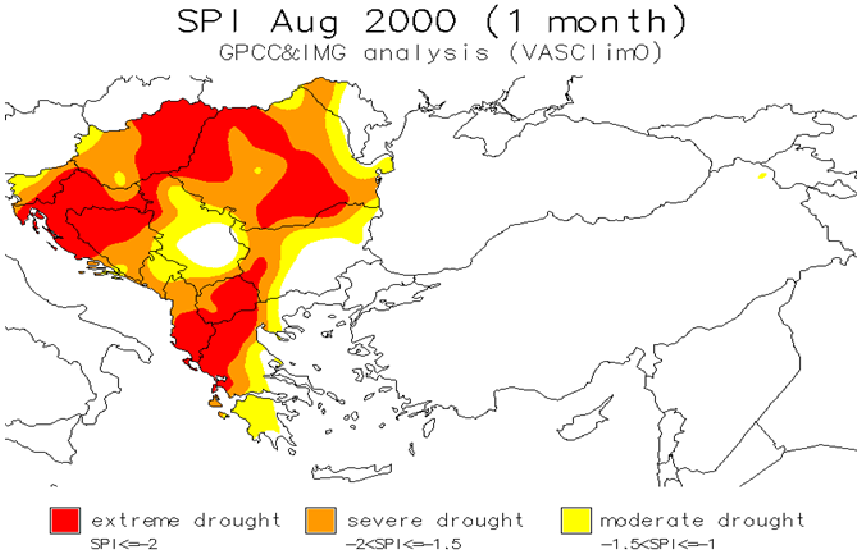
Forests comprise 43% of the territory of Kosovo. They are especially prone to catch fire at the end of spring and during dry summers. Since 2000 there have been an increasing number of forest fires. Fire brigades and other relevant operational teams have carried out between 2,000 and 3,000 interventions for each subsequent year.

Exposure to hazards such as droughts, floods, and wildfires will become greater with climate change. Climate variability has already increased in the Western Balkans. The past few decades have witnessed a rising intensity of precipitation extremes like heavy rain events, as well as more severe drought, particularly since 1980s. Climate change owing to global warming is expected to accelerate this trend. According to the available projections, higher temperatures will make heat waves and forest fires more likely to occur. Extreme rainfall events and increased variability of river flows will make flooding more

[6] FAO/WFP, 2000, *Special Report: FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission the UN-Administered Province of Kosovo, 24 July 2000;* OSCE, 2008, *Water Supply Issues in Kosovo.*

frequent and severe. Increased temperatures, more uncertain rainfall, and reduced runoff will heighten exposure to drought.[7]

Figure 2: Standard Precipitation Index for Western Balkans in 2000



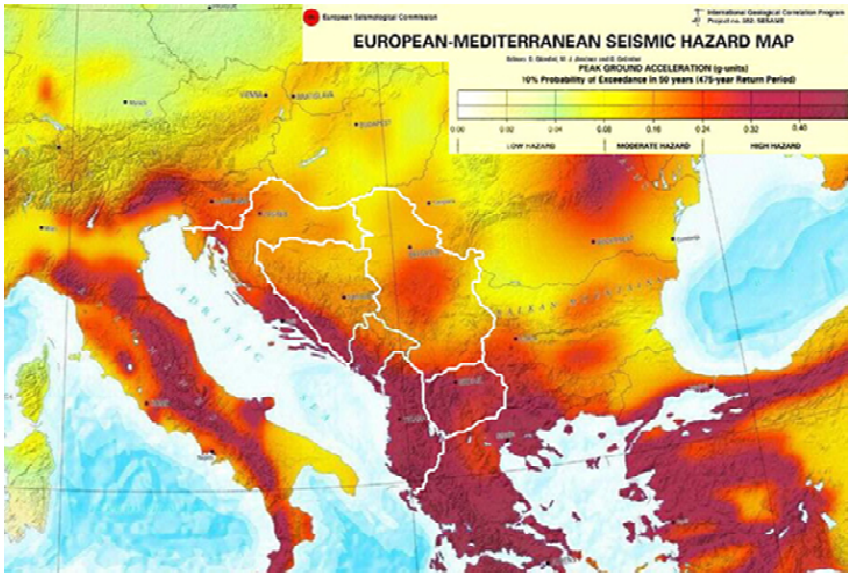
Source: Drought Management Centre for South East Europe.

Kosovo is located in a seismically active zone, making it susceptible to earthquakes. As shown in Figure 3 below, most of the country is located in a moderate to high hazard zone. Significant earthquakes occurred in Kosovo in 1921 in Ferizaj/Urosevac (intensity of IX on the MSK-64 scale and a magnitude of 6.1), in 1980 in Kopaonik region (intensity of VIII degrees and a magnitude 5.9), in 2002 in the Gjilan/Gnjilane municipality (intensity of VIII-IX and a magnitude of 5.7). The latter event resulted in significant structural damage and evacuation of people in the affected villages. The most recent significant earthquake in Kosovo occurred in 2010 in the eastern part of the country and measured 5.2 magnitude according to the Seismological Institute in Pristina. Kosovo has suffered severe levels of destruction on several occasions due to earthquakes that have occurred in the neighboring countries, such as Albania, Montenegro, Macedonia, and Serbia.

Kosovo is also exposed to landslides, particularly in the areas of Mitrovicë/Mitrovica, Prishtinë /Pristina, Peja/Pec, and Shtërpcë/Strpce. At least one-quarter of communities are vulnerable to landslides/rock-falls with an incidence rate probability of 1% (10% over 10 years).

[7] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2007, *Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability*; World Bank, 2008, "Climate Trends and Projections South Eastern Europe," presentation to *Water and Climate Change in Southeastern Europe: Understanding Impacts & Planning for Adaptation*, Tirana, Albania, 24-25 June 2008.

Figure 3: Seismic Hazard Map of the European-Mediterranean Region



2.2 Key Vulnerabilities

The vulnerability of the population in Kosovo is such that even small-scale disasters continue having a strong impact on people's livelihoods. This is owing to a high degree of vulnerability. To the degree permitted by available data, vulnerabilities are characterized below.

In January and February 2012, due to extremely low temperatures and windstorms followed by heavy snowfall, several municipalities in Kosovo have been heavily affected, with many villages being cut off from road traffic and supply of goods. The majority of the affected villages are situated in the rural and poorer areas of Kosovo, and the emergency situation represents an additional hardship in their already difficult situation. Several municipalities across Kosovo were forced to declare states of emergency. Snowfall and storms caused an avalanche that resulted in ten fatalities in the village of Restelica, Dragash municipality. There were shortages of food and other essential goods, as the population was not prepared for such a harsh winter with extreme weather. As a result, resources from UNDP's Immediate Response to Sudden Crisis (TRAC 1.1.3 Category II Resources) have been allocated to enhance central and local level disaster coordination and communication as well as support at risk municipalities in developing tailor made emergency response plans throughout 2012.

Since the end of the conflict in 1999, Kosovo has been experiencing an unprecedented construction boom and urbanization, which is not adequately controlled by the Kosovo government. Structural vulnerability to earthquakes and floods is increased by illegal construction in hazard zones and failure to adhere to building codes (the majority of buildings are out of compliance). Lack of maintenance and destruction during wartime further aggravate this vulnerability. Moreover, inadequate design of drainage and sewage systems in urban areas makes it more likely that floods will form here and that subsequently drinking water supplies will be unprotected.[8]

[8] World Bank, 2005, *Kosovo Poverty Assessment: Promoting Opportunity, Security, and Participation for All, Report No. 32378-XK*.

Inadequate land use and municipal planning places many populations in the way of hazards. This was a significant factor in damages caused by a severe flood that affected Ferizaj/Urosevac city in 1973.[9] Moreover, according to a study by the OSCE in Kosovo, illegal construction and informal settlements have exploded, informal and illegal transactions continue unabated, illegal occupation of property remains rampant, and the cadastre system and property rights register are incomplete and inaccurate.[10]

Socioeconomic vulnerability is high, as Kosovo has a high incidence of poverty (among 45 % of the population) and fragile economy, combined with limited provision in the health, social welfare and employment sectors. Other factors include unsustainable water management and agronomic practices, deforestation, and destruction of slope by mining activities.[11]

2.3 Baselines for UNDP Intervention

In Kosovo, two overarching UN frameworks contain elements related to Disaster Risk Reduction: the **UN Common Development Plan (CDP) 2011-2015**, and the **Kosovo Programme Action Plan (KPAP) 2011-2015**.

The UN Common Development Plan (CDP) 2011-2015 focuses and harmonizes the work of the UN Kosovo Team (UNKT), which comprises the different UN agencies, funds and programmes[12], around four Strategic Themes – I Legislative and Policy Frameworks for Social Inclusion; II Accountability for Delivering on Social Inclusion; III Local Participation and Empowerment; and **IV Environmental Health and Protection.** These represent the UN Agencies's common priorities and accountability in Kosovo, intersecting closely with other major development efforts. They are the primary areas under which the UNKT will aim to leverage its comparative advantage as a catalyst for development energy, to mobilize wider and more powerful partnerships towards results for Kosovo's people. The issue of Disaster Risk Reduction falls under the fourth outcome: "*Institutions and industry act more effectively to mitigate environmental damage"*, through the output 4.1a: "*Kosovo's central institutions have a strengthened evidence-base for consolidated management of and action on environmental risks."*

At the UNDP level, the framework for the coming five years (2011-2015) comprises t**he UNDP Kosovo Programme Action Plan 2011-2015 (KPAP),** a major document that positions Disaster Risk Reduction as one of its primary components, under the area of Democratic Governance. The KPAP puts in place the framework for a DRR Programme in Kosovo through Outcome 3: "*By 2015, central and local level authorities better address the health, social and economic impact of environmental degradation and climate change in a gender sensitive manner" and* following output 3.1: "*Capacities of local and central institutions developed and coordination mechanism established for disaster risk management."* This output specifically focuses on issues related to disaster risk reduction, by developing capacities of local and central institutions and establishing coordination and mechanism for disaster risk management.

In the framework of DRR activities, an evaluation mission report for Kosovo was completed by OCHA in February 2008. The mission provided recommendations for strengthening the mechanisms for humanitarian information management and humanitarian coordination within the United Nations

[9] UN-HABITAT Kosovo, 2009, *Identification of Disaster Risk in Spatial Planning for Sustainable Development: A Case Study in Kosovo*.
[10] OSCE, June 2011, *Eight years after: Minority returns and housing and property restitution in Kosovo*.
[11] Fetah Halili and Agim Gashi, 2009, *National Background Report on Environmental Research for Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244)*; World Bank, 2005, *Kosovo Poverty Assessment: Promoting Opportunity, Security, and Participation for All, Report No. 32378-XK*.
[12] UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, OHCHR, WHO, FAO, ILO, UN-HABITAT, UNOPS, UN WOMEN (formerly UNIFEM), UNV, UNESCO, UNEP, UNCTAD, UNODC, UNIDO (IOM is part of the UNKT, as are the WORLD BANK and the IMF but they are not UN agencies.

Kosovo Team. The mission also concluded that the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into development and post-disaster recovery is an essential component of sustainable human development.[13]

Kosovo was a participant in the **UNDP South East Europe Disaster Risk Reduction Project** (funded by EC Instrument for Pre-Accession 2008), which aims at improving the national and regional DRR capacities. The first phase of this programme included the completion of a DRR needs assessment report for all of the Western Balkan countries. The Kosovo Policy Dialogue on Disaster Risk Reduction, held on 7 and 8 September 2010 in Pristina, discussed and adopted recommendations for the initial assessment (with participation of line ministries, representatives of municipalities, Kosovo Red Cross, Kosovo Security Forces, scientific institutions and international organizations). In March 2011, a CADRI capacity assessment was conducted in Kosovo with a clear focus on national capacities for DRR. The assessment looked into five technical areas of capacity development: ownership, institutional arrangements, competencies, working tools and resources, and relationships. Based on the findings, a Capacity Assessment Report identifying the main gaps and challenges regarding DRR and containing recommendations on the five HFA Priority Areas for Action was compiled and finalized in August 2011[14].

CADRI has also been heavily engaged to support the Kosovo Government, in collaborating with relevant UN agencies and led by UNDP in its coordination function on DRR, in developing a *Plan of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation*. The body of recommendations from the Plan of Action and the aforementioned Capacity Assessment Report provide the analytical and strategic foundation for the UNDP Kosovo Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative (KDRRI) elucidated below.

KDRRI will cooperate with the Agency for Emergency Management (AEM) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) as the primary partner. It will also involve local public administrations, the Kosovo Hydro-meteorological Institute, the Seismological Institute, the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP), and local Red Cross societies. At the regional level, KDRRI will collaborate with the EU Civil Protection Mechanism and Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA). The main focus areas of IPA 2011 are the following:

- Training and study tours for IPA beneficiaries
- Regional coordination workshops
- Development of a Five-Year Disaster Risk Reduction Plan for the Western Balkans
- Development of a regional knowledge platform and database for national and regional information
- Development of hazards databases and/or their alignment with EU standards
- Provision of and training in risk modeling tools
- Capacity development in hydro meteorological forecasting and data management
- Development of a regional Multi-Hazard Early Warning System

It will, when feasible, cooperate with regional initiatives to synchronize project activities, take advantage of common resources and avoid duplication of efforts. Of particular relevance for integrating joint activities and resources are the *Regional Programme on the Disaster Risk Reduction in South East Europe*, jointly implemented by UNDP and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and financed by the European Commission, as well as the regional project *Building Resilience to Disasters in Western Balkans and Turkey*, which is implemented by the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) and WMO, with the support of the European Commission Directorate General for Enlargement under the IPA Programme..

[13] OCHA, 2008, *The Role and Responsibilities of the United Nations Disaster Management Team*.
[14] CADRI, April 2011, *Disaster Risk Capacity Assessment Report for Kosovo*.

KDRRI will also coordinate closely with other projects addressing relevant issues, implemented by other local and international organizations (including NATO KFOR), bilateral donors and UNKT partner agencies in Kosovo (including UNICEF, WHO, UN HABITAT, UNHCR).

3 STRATEGY

Shifting the paradigm in Kosovo from a civil defense/response orientation to comprehensive DRR will be a prolonged process requiring sustained effort over the medium to long term. In support of the aforementioned objectives, KDRRI will be implemented over a period of three years (2013-16). Actions were elaborated on the basis of 1) the assessments and consultations conducted in 2010-11, 2) subsequent consultations with national partners, and 3) the capacity of the CO. They are as follows:

- Development of the enabling environment for DRR (HFA priority 1);
- Risk assessment, focusing on present and future risks, possibly related to flood hazards (HFA priority 2); and
- Use of knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels (HFA priority 3).

Enabling Environment. Legal and policy frameworks in Kosovo are strongly oriented towards response, with very limited focus on preparedness. Although there are two lead institutions on DRR (Agency for Emergency Management and the Situation Centre), mandates and competencies of the two entities overlap and/or lack clarity, which hinders coordination among them. There is a strong need to improve horizontal and vertical coordination, as well as bolster basic financial and human resource capacities. An opportunity to introduce a comprehensive approach to DRR is the ongoing review and revision of most of the major legal acts concerning DRR, which the project will support. The review (together with existing studies and inputs from risk assessments) will provide the analytical basis for proposing necessary amendments to the legal and regulatory framework, adopting a National DRR Strategy, establishing a National Platform, and seeking to introduce a sustainable mechanism for financing DRR. In order to address specific human resource gaps, the project will also conduct awareness and training sessions for relevant government and other stakeholders.

Risk Assessment and Early Warning. Risk assessment lacks a sustainable institutional arrangement, as well as standardized methods and tools, for data collection, information management and analysis, and suffers from lack of manpower and equipment, even for analyses of information that they obtain daily from the limited existing monitoring systems. Risk assessment is focused upon hazard analysis, and the existing framework does not adequately integrate vulnerability and capacity assessment. Information is presently employed mainly for early warning and response to rapid onset disasters. Linkages among entities for monitoring and emergency management require formal specification and strengthening.

The project will work on several levels to improve the ability of Kosovo authorities to identify and address risks. Immediate human resource needs will be met through training in risk assessment tools and methods, as well as utilizing risk asessment outputs in planning and decision-making. Methods and tools will all adhere to the European Commission's Risk Assessment and Mapping Guidelines for Disaster Management.[15] UNDP will also assist the AEM and other agencies in establishing an appropriate information management and data collection system. Building upon these capacities, UNDP will partner with national and local authorities in flood risk mapping and the development of flood risk management

[15] European Commission, 2010, *Risk Assessment and Mapping Guidelines for Disaster Management*, See: http://ec.europa.eu/echo/civil_protection/civil/pdfdocs/prevention/COMM_PDF_SEC_2010_1626_F_staff_working_document_en.pdf.

plans (thereby supporting the Kosovo authorities in meeting the requirements of EU Accession in accordance with the Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risk).

One of the innovative elements of the project will be to promote the use of ICT technology, inlcuding mobile/smart phone applications, social media and web2.0 solutions. Social media has already demonstrated its use in the emergency management field in recent disasters (e.g. 2010 Haiti earthquake, 2011 Queensland floods, 2011 Japan earthquake). As the table bellow demonstrates, social media is being used around the world for DRR, emergency management and community development purposes:

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Emergency Management	Community Development
○ Informing others of disaster risks; ○ Identifying and mapping potential disaster risks; ○ Discussing and planning ways to minimize risk; ○ Coordinating and managing tasks; ○ Conducting post-event learning to improve.	○ Providing emergency intelligence through crowd-sourcing; ○ Helping people prepare for disasters; ○ Communicating warnings to others; ○ Coordinating community response and recovery; ○ Conducting post-event learning to improve.	○ Increasing and improving social networks, leadership and support systems; ○ Raising awareness; ○ Providing support to people during and after a disaster; ○ Conducting post-event learning to improve.

UNDP Kosovo, in partnership with UNDP Macedonia, will soon be launching a mobile/smart phone application which allows citizens, communities, government agencies, CSOs and other stakeholders to engage more effectively in reducing disaster risks, manage emergencies and develop community resilience.

The application allows government agencies to disseminate hazardous information on natural and man-made disasters and accidents to citizens in real time, which is automatically tagged and visualized though global positioning system (GPS) coordinates. The application also provides all necessary information on procedures and expected behaviors and allows relevant authorities to reach out to a large number of citizens at the same time.

It also includes a crowd sourcing component, which allows any citizen and CSO to directly report hazardous or debilitating conditions through the mobile/smart phone application and, as such, proactively engage in reducing disaster risks and managing emergencies.

Together with UNDP Albania, discussions on possibly expanding the mobile phone application to Albania are currently undergoing. In case discussions are successful, the mobile phone application would become the first regional application of this kind in the region.

Local Level Risk Management. Although at the local level there are designated municipal offices dealing mainly with emergency management, these focus exclusively on preparedness and response; even for this purpose they lack adequate resources. KDRRI will target disaster mitigation and preparedness interventions at the local level to augment flood risk management plans. These will benefit from an integrated climate risk management methodology that seeks to build resilience to present day climate variability, while helping communities adapt to long term climate change. Local level risk management actions will be combined with awareness-raising and public education actions. Where possible, these interventions will be delivered via ongoing UNDP area-based development interventions in selected municipalities.

Gender. Women, due to their social roles, discrimination and poverty, are affected differently and often disproportionately by the effects of natural disasters and climate change. For example, drought poses particular hardships for women and girls who work harder to obtain water. As women typically have fewer employment opportunities than men, their livelihood options are typically more curtailed by losses associated with these types of hazard events. Mortality owing to natural disaster is significantly higher for women and children than men. In order to address these issues and in support of UNDP's Eight Point Agenda for Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality in Crisis Prevention and Recovery, KDRRI will take the following actions:

- Carry out a gender analysis and, proceeding from its results, design and conduct capacity development and awareness raising in gender issues for national counterparts
- Specify provisions for especially vulnerable social groups in laws, the National DRR Strategy, and development plans, where appropriate and effective.
- Sufficiently disaggregate data and analysis in risk assessments undertaken to account for particular socially conditioned vulnerabilities and capacities of all social groups, including women, men, children, the elderly, etc.
- Ensure sufficient representation of women and other highly vulnerable social groups in all risk management decision-making processes and actions. The percentage of women beneficiaries of the local level climate risk management component will reflect their share of the population of the individual target communities.

Multi-Hazard and Specific Hazard Approach. For cross-cutting national actions (such as development of strategies and institutions and risk assessment), KDRRI will take a multi-hazard approach. For local actions, KDRRI will focus upon specific hazards posing the greatest risk to communities. Using very rough data, the following prioritization of hazards for selection of communities for these actions is possible: 1) Flood, 2) Drought, 3) Earthquake, 4) Wildfire, 5) Heavy snowfall and avalanches and 6) Landslide.

4 OBJECTIVE AND OUTPUTS

The objective of the KDRRI is to support the government, civil society, and private sector in establishing a sustainable and effective DRR system at all levels. The specific objectives of the programme include the following:

- To integrate DRR into the enabling environment of laws, policies, strategies and institutions (HFA priority 1);
- To strengthen risk assessment and early warning capacities (HFA priority 2);
- To raise awareness and educate the public concerning disaster risks and ways to reduce them (HFA priority 3);
- To develop and strengthen institutions, mechanisms and capacities for building resilience to hazards, taking into account the likely impacts of climate change (HFA priority 4); and
- To enhance capacities for emergency preparedness, response, and recovery (HFA priority 5).

Given the significant capacity gaps identified above, KDRRI will begin activities to improve most fundamental aspects of DRR.

Thus, the outputs of the project will be to enhance the enabling environment of laws, strategies, and institutions (HFA Priority 1); develop capacity for disaster risk assessment and apply risk assessment outputs (HFA Priorities 2 and 4); and improved awareness among government officials concerning risks and a comprehensive DRR approach to addressing them (HFA Priority 3).

4.1 Output 1: Legislation, policies and institutional structures to reduce the risk of disasters are developed at the central and local level, with a special focus on the vulnerable groups.

Improving the enabling environment for DRR will entail the review and amendment of legal and regulatory framework and development of policy, establishing mechanisms for coordination, and development of capacity of all actors involved. The programme will undertake a review of relevant legal acts, beginning with those presently being reworked (most prominently the Law No. 02/L-68 on "Protection against Natural and other Disasters") and also including key sectors laws, such as the Law on Spatial Planning. A concentrated approach will be required to ensure a coordinated and integrated approach in preparing the various legal documents in order to avoid confusion in roles and responsibilities in the future.

Simultaneously, UNDP will support the development of a National Platform (NP) for DRR to improve coordination among the wide range of DRR stakeholders. The NP would have the following functions:

- Supporting risk assessments and applying their results in programming;
- Providing input into and/or formulation of strategies, policies, and legislative acts pertaining to DRR;
- Specifying and further developing processes and capacities for integrating prevention and mitigation actions into development planning and subsequent implementation;
- Introducing an integrated approach to climate risk management;
- Setting priorities, planning, and allocating resources;
- Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of strategies and plans to derive lessons learned;
- Building consensus among stakeholders;
- Coordinating interventions to avoid duplication and achieve synergies; and
- Fostering regional cooperation with other national platforms and agencies, as well as regional entities.

KDRRI will work to strengthen the National Platform through several actions, including the following:

- Development of supporting strategies and clarification of mandates and competencies, where needed;
- Development of and targeted support for key components of the platform (e.g. thematic working groups for risk assessment, etc.);
- Facilitation of National Platform forums for consensus building;
- Training of National Platform members in DRR (for those outside this sector) and specific technical areas of emphasis; and
- Advocacy, awareness, and training of Government officials, private sector, and civil society concerning the role of the National Platform.

The initial task of the National Platform will be to develop a DRR policy and strategy. The National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy should include the following:

- Overall coordination and rationalization of responsibilities in disaster risk reduction;
- An elaboration of specific capacity development needs within the government's executive, line ministries, and regional bodies;
- Processes to integrate prevention and mitigation activities into national, province, and district development plans for key sectors and segments of the population, with due attention to the identification and management of climate and geophysical risks;
- An disaster risk awareness-raising strategy;
- Processes for optimizing resource allocation;

- Processes for deriving lessons learned and feeding them back into the strategy for the upcoming time period; and
- A clear alignment with EU standards.

Building upon the legal and institutional review, the project will examine and make recommendations concerning integrating DRR into development planning. In particular, the study will focus on the economics of DRR, decision support tools for key sectors (water management, agriculture, health, tourism, energy, etc.), review of sector plans, project screening and selection procedures, budgeting and financing mechanisms, and gender-specific vulnerabilities. The study will recommend an initial set of actions designed to put in place tools, mechanisms, and processes for DRR mainstreaming, with an emphasis upon strengthening the resilience of especially vulnerable social groups. In parallel with and in support of the study, the project will organize training and other events (in the areas noted above), with participation of concerned ministries, parliamentarians, technical staff (architects, surveyors, builders), and civil society organizations. Following the analysis, workshops will be held to advocate the recommendations of the study to key decision makers.

4.2 Output 2: Methodologies for identifying, assessing and monitoring disaster risks are developed.

The KDRRI programme will build capacities of national partners in risk assessment, focusing initially upon those posed by meteorological hazards (the latter in support of the EU accession process). Risk assessment activities will be supported by the Global Risk Identification Programme (GRIP). The process will begin with a preliminary assessment of flood and drought risks, based upon existing information and outputs (such as those of the EU-funded Water Project).[16] Subsequently a more detailed assessment will be undertaken to produce hazard and risk maps for the most-at-risk areas and river basins.

A prospective, rather than corrective approach to risk assessment will be promoted, i.e. capacity will be developed so that future assessments will seek to anticipate risks and take a proactive approach to addressing them, rather than deal with existing risks and take corrective actions. Within the framework of the project, analysis of risks will seek to incorporate climate change scenarios when assessing risks posed by meteorological hazards and integrate the analysis into DRR and climate risk management strategies and plans.

The risk assessment will support a number of outputs. These include the following:

- The National DRR Strategy (noted above).
- A risk management plan in line with the EU Directives, specifying mitigation, early warning, and preparedness measures.
- Contingency planning for the UN and national partners.
- Targeting interventions at the local level (as described below).

The risk assessment will be utilized to develop a unified methodology, which is an objective of existing inter-agency working group for risk assessment. Recommendations will be made to refine the legal and regulatory framework, as needed, in support of this methodology. The risk assessment will also be utilized to develop capacities of staff of relevant agencies (most prominently the Agency for Emergency Management, the Kosovo Hydrometeological Institute, and local governments in high-risk areas), to bring stakeholders together in support of the establishment of a National Platform, and to discuss and explore the potential for developing a coordinated national risk information system.

[16] For example, see Figure 1 or the full range of outputs at www.kosovo-water.eu.

Complementing the above, UNDP seeks to incorporate innovative aspects of social media technologies into DRR, emergency management and community outreach. UNDP is currently developing a mobile/smart phone application which enables real time hazard mapping and crowd sourcing.

The application will allow government agencies to disseminate hazardous information on natural and man-made disasters and accidents to citizens in real time, which is automatically tagged and visualized though global positioning system (GPS) coordinates. The application will also provide all necessary information on procedures and expected behaviors and allows relevant authorities to reach out to a large number of citizens at the same time.

The application will also include a crowd sourcing component, which will allow any citizen, CSO or international organization to directly report hazardous or debilitating conditions through the mobile/smart phone application and, as such, proactively engage in reducing disaster risks and managing emergencies.

One of the main intentions of the mobile/smart phone application is also to support decision making, communication and coordination processes of responsible institutions. The information provided will allow responsible stakeholders to more effectively respond to hazardous conditions and take collective and appropriate counter measures to minimize resulting damage and help coordinate community response and recovery.
The application will also contribute to raising awareness of the general population, targeting in particular the younger population and sensitize young women and men on DRR related issues.

4.3 Output 3: Disaster risk reduction capacities of local communities and governments enhanced.

In parallel with the risk assessment component, the project will execute a local level climate risk management (LLCRM) component. These actions seek to reduce the vulnerabilities and strengthen capacities of communities and public administrations (at the village and district level), which are most directly affected by disaster and climate risks. LLCRM will be delivered through area-based development (ABD) interventions in selected communities/municipalities (e.g. livelihoods and civil works projects)[17], as well as municipal planning. Interventions will seek to achieve benefits in livelihoods, peace building, inclusive development, and the management of climate risks. KDRRI shall apply approaches and tools developed for local level risk management in other countries of Europe and CIS, adapting them as needed for the specific context of Kosovo.

Climate risk management seeks to promote the achievement of sustainable development goals by helping to manage societal vulnerability associated with both short-term climate variability and long-term climate change. Its focus upon climatic variability in both the present and the future provides immediate benefits in protecting Millennium Development Goals and strengthens the capacity of governments and societies to manage long term risks. The methodology to be applied is as follows:

1. Consult with national and local level stakeholders and conduct analysis to identify high-risk areas, focusing upon those repeatedly affected by drought and flood risks in the last three decades and likely to incur the most profound impacts of climate change. Produce a preliminary analysis of risk patterns posed by present-day variability and climate change.

[17]The current 2-year UNDP Area Based Development (ABD) Programme addresses in a holistic manner complex development challenges in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica North/South and Zveçan/Zvecan. It aims to contribute to the overall peace building and peace consolidation process through creating an enabling environment and developing capacities of individuals, communities and institutions to effectively address diverse threats including poverty and social exclusion, rights of men and women to receive equal access to public service, and to secure lives of people, livelihoods and dignity. http://www.kosovo.undp.org/?cid=2,89,892

2. Train field staff and trainers, as well as national actors, in local level climate risk assessment and management.
3. Within the area identified in the preliminary scoping exercise, conduct rapid community risk assessments for screening and analysis, followed by in-depth risk assessment in target communities.
4. On the basis of analysis of the risk assessment, as well as further consultation with target communities, determine and execute specific climate risk management interventions through the development of community development plans or integration of climate risk management into existing plans. Interventions will encompass prevention/adaptation, early warning (focusing upon multiple benefits), and preparedness and response. Where appropriate, support the development community-based organizations such as local search and rescue teams, farmer's associations, etc. EWS interventions will use a mobile phone application for the transmission of hazard warnings and response updates to and among communities, as well as communication of capacities and resources available.
5. Disseminate lessons learned and successful approaches to national and local level stakeholders and provide a platform for the government to adopt and scale up the approaches piloted

The methodology will be supported by a LLCRM toolkit selected from among those already developed by UNDP in Europe and CIS. These will be adapted to ensure that the methodology is appropriate to the national and local contexts.

The local level risk management component will achieve important synergies with the risk assessment component. The more qualitative data generated by local level risk screening and in-depth assessments will serve to generate data from the perspective of the at-risk population and verify quantitative assessments made for the risk analysis. Prevention/adaptation approaches developed and refined under the local level risk management component will be available to the DRR and climate risk management strategies and programmes developed. These approaches will also be advocated to the government for upscaling and mainstreamed into and available for further application and replication. Finally, capacity developed under the risk assessment component will enable a more precise initial targeting of areas for future local level risk management interventions.

Climate variability and change are cross-cutting issues with considerable overlap among agencies and departments. Therefore, all activities related to climate risk management have been developed in collaboration with the ECIS Energy and Environment (EEG) practice. In executing the project, a National Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor (see below) and Project Manager will facilitate coordination and collaboration with EEG counterparts at the Country Office level, with support from the ECIS regional teams for the CPR and EEG practices. The project will be coordinated closely and collaborate, where appropriate, with EEG pipeline projects for improved land management and introducing legal and financial incentives for climate resilient rural development.

To accomplish the three objectives of the project, the KDRRI will mobilize a National Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor (NDRA) within UNDP Kosovo (see attached ToR in Annex 1). The NDRA will provide overall technical guidance for UNDP DRR and climate risk management activities in Kosovo, as well as technical support to the project and further develop UNDP's disaster and climate risk management portfolio in the country.

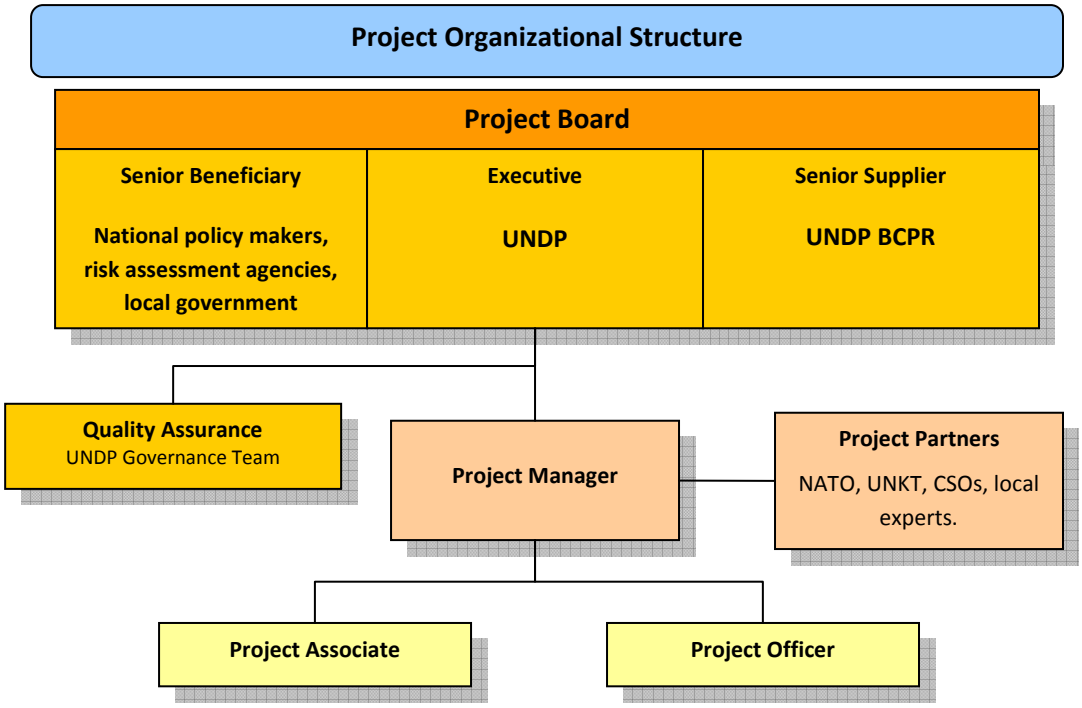
5 MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 Project Organizational Structure

The project will establish a Project Board, which will be comprised of representatives of the relevant government institutions, local authorities (in which Output 3 is to be implemented), representatives of UNDP Kosovo, and the Project Manager.

The Project Board will be responsible for providing general oversight to ensure achievement of results on the primary project outcomes, and making consensus strategic management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including approval of project plans and revisions, as well as meeting the requirements of KPAP and CDP. UNDP Kosovo will be the chairman of the Project Board. Project Board meetings will be organized by the Project Board as needed, but not less than once every six months.

UNDP BCPR will be the Senior Supplier, operating according to the terms specified below. Senior Beneficiaries will be national policy makers (Output 1), risk assessment agencies (Output 2) and the local authorities in areas covered by local level climate risk management interventions (Output 3).



Project Assurance will be provided by the UNDP Kosovo Governance Team, who will ensure that objective and independent project oversight is carried out for the purpose of meeting project management targets.

The **Project Manager** will be responsible for managing day-to-day project operations and decision-making. These will be executed on behalf of and according to the decisions of the Project Board. The Project Manager will supervise the staff of the project. He/she will also closely coordinate project activities with relevant government and other stakeholders.

A **Project Associate** will perform administrative aspects of the project, including payment processing and budget maintenance. The Project Associate will process requests for payments, make the budgetary controls and assist with the organization of events.

A **Project Officer** will support implementing the approved work-plan and contribute to developing implementation strategies and project work-plans in collaboration with the project partners. The Project Officer will also monitor and evaluate project activities and work closely with counterparts on knowledge management.

Technical support of other United Nations agencies, such as the UNDP (specifically Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, Bratislava Regional Center), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, shall be sought as part of their commitment to reducing disaster risk to natural hazards in high-risk nations. UNDP Kosovo shall offer expertise in capacity development and gender equality at the onset of the project by reviewing the implementation plan and offering recommendations that shall strengthen the outcomes on the project participants.

5.2 Partnerships and Coordination

The KDRRI project team will ensure coordination with all relevant initiatives in Kosovo through the establishment of a joint Kosovo Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative (KDRRI) Committee. It will include OPM, MoIA, Ministry for Kosovo Security Force (MKSF), MESP, Ministry of Local Government Administration (MLGA), Ministry of Education Science and Technology (MEST), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development (MAFRD), Ministry of Economic Development (MED) relevant municipality representatives, UN Agencies, OSCE, UNKT and UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR), donors, civil society organizations and academia. KDRRI will also coordinate with and identify entry points for mainstreaming DRR into ongoing initiatives in peace building and inclusive development.

At the regional level, KDRRI will be supported by the UNDP Practice Coordinator for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, which will facilitate coordination and synergies with similar initiatives in the Western Balkans and the Europe and CIS region. The Practice Coordinator will also facilitate technical support for KDRRI from the relevant service lines of BCPR: CADRI, Global Risk Identification Programme (GRIP), Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), climate risk management. The Practice Coordinator will work with the Energy and Environment Group of UNDP to ensure integrated technical support for climate risk management interventions. Partnerships with other relevant UN Agencies such as UNISDR will also be considered for future collaboration on thematic areas.

6 MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

Within the annual cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (provided in Annex 5), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.

- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- A project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

Annually

- **Annual Review Report**. An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level (the report is to be shared with BCPR)
- **Annual Project Review**. Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

Terminal Evaluation

The project will also conduct an independent Terminal Evaluation, for which an international DRR consultant and national DRR consultant will be employed at the final stage of the project. The capacity and needs assessment for Output 1, the local level risk assessment (including a vulnerability and capacity assessment) in Output 2, evaluations of UNKT activities in 2009, and the concept note developed in 2010 will furnish baseline data for the terminal evaluation. Evaluation will be carried out in collaboration with international and national DRR staff in the project office, the National Disaster Risk reduction Advisor, and the Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor of the ECIS Regional CPR Team. The evaluation will consider achievement of development goals according to parameters of the relevance and responsiveness of the actions, their effectiveness and efficiency, and the impact and sustainability of results, focusing especially upon their contribution to capacity development. The evaluation will also provide recommendations for follow-up activities and (with input from the NDRA) develop a draft programme.

7 LEGAL CONTEXT

If the country has not signed the SBAA, the following standard text is quoted:

The project document shall be the instrument envisaged in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document, attached hereto.

Consistent with the above Supplemental Provisions, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the executing agency.

The executing agency shall:

a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;

b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The executing agency agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

8 RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Expected Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:

- By 2015, central and local level authorities better address the health, social and economic impact of environmental degradation and climate change in a gender sensitive manner

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework:

- National policy framework exists that requires plans and activities at all levels
- Disaster preparedness and contingency plans function at all levels with regular training drills and rehearsal to test and develop DRR

Partnership Strategy: Multi-level involvement of key actors, including line ministries, Agency for Emergency Management (AEM), State Hydrometeorological Service, participating local governments and municipalities, line ministries of affected sectors, civil society organizations, UN agencies and funds, research institutions, donors and international financial institutions.

Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Disaster Risk Reduction

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS (USD)
Output 1: **Legislation, policies and institutional structures to reduce the risk of disasters are developed, with a special focus on vulnerable groups.** **Baselines:** 1. Lack of national DRR strategy and outdated legal framework. 2. National level risk assessment last conducted in 2009. 3. Law on Protection against Natural and other Disasters is not gender sensitive and makes no reference to DRR. 4. Lack of coordination among two lead institutions in DRR (AEM and the Situation Centre). Vertical coordination between local and central level entities is also weak.	**Targets (year 1):** 1. Gender-sensitive national DRR strategy and action plan finalized for approval. 2. NP thematic groups and secretariat formed and mechanisms for functioning of NP developed. **Targets (year 2):** 1. National DRR Platform established. 2. Gender sensitive DRR legislation amended and finalized for approval. 3. National DRR strategy and action plan ratified and adopted. **Targets (year 3):** 1. The NP is providing strategies and policies, highlighting needs and allocating resources for DRR activities. 2. Increased allocation of Government resources	**1. Enhanced strategic, legal and regulatory framework for DRR.** • Review relevant legal acts presently being reworked from key sectors (e.g. Law No. 02/L-68 on "Protection against Natural and other Disasters"); • Create a Working Group to ensure a coordinated and integrated approach in drafting legal and regulatory frameworks. • Identify a partner country and organize an official visit with a Kosovo delegation for knowledge and practice sharing on establishing DRR legislation, policies and institutional structures. • Develop a concept for a National DRR Strategy, proceeding from available risk and capacity assessments. • Convene consultation workshops concerning the strategic vision and scope of the National DRR strategy. • Develop and finalize a national DRR strategy, including its governance and M&E frameworks and submit to the Government for endorsement. **2. Enhanced organizational and structural framework to support coordination efforts amongst key decision makers.** • Develop a concept and action plan for the NP, based upon broad consultations with relevant stakeholders. • Elaborate a charter for the NP and legal mechanism for	UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP	6,500 5,000 6,000 15,000 12,000 4,000 6,000 4,000

Indicators: 1. Level of progress made in drafting and revising DRR related legislation, policies and institutional structures. 2. # of coordinated efforts taken by the NP directly contributing towards DRR 3. % increase of resources allocated by the government towards DRR.	towards DRR activities.	its financing, and advocate its official adoption. • Facilitate work of the NP Secretariat, based on the earlier developed strategic vision, charter and action plan. • Organize consultation, workshops and trainings to facilitate smooth functioning of the NP and its thematic groups. • Establish and facilitate work of thematic groups (e.g. legal and regulatory framework, risk assessment). **3. Increased awareness and understanding of decision makers about potential risks from disasters and the benefits of DRR.** • Elaborate specific capacity development needs within the government's executive, line ministries, and regional bodies. • Organize Gender-sensitive DRR awareness raising and sensitization workshops for key sectors, high level representatives (ministries, parliamentarians), technical staff (architects, surveyors, builders), and civil society organizations. • Conduct a study to recommend ways to integrate risk management into development planning and investment procedures and mechanisms. Conduct workshops to advocate the recommendations of the study to key decision makers of the public and private sectors. • Develop/adapt a gender sensitive kit of appropriate decision support tools, project screening and selection procedures, budgeting and financing mechanisms, etc. for integration into development frameworks.	UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP	13,000 28,000 15,000 8,000 15,000 15,000 8,000
			TOTAL Output1	**160,500,00**
Output 2: **Capacities for identifying, assessing, monitoring and communicating disaster risks are developed.** **Baselines:** 1. Risk assessment capacities	**Targets (year 1):** 1. Capacities and needs in risk assessment identified and inventory of risk assessment completed. 2. National risk information system and management plans designed.	**1. Enhanced capacities for identifying, assessing and monitoring disaster risks.** • Evaluate capacity and needs for risk assessment and conduct trainings in the areas identified, in accordance with EU guidelines on risk assessment and mapping guidelines for disaster management. • Collect and analyze disaster and climate risk data (30-	UNDP UNDP	25,000 5,000

are low and existing methodologies do not adequately integrate vulnerability and capacity assessments. 2. Linkages among DRR related entities for monitoring and emergency management require formal specification and strengthening. 3. There is no pre-defined/arranged methodology for the collection of information, storage and periodic updating of disaster-related data. **Indicators:** 1. # of actions taken by national and local authorities based on risk assessments conducted. 2. # of mitigation, early warning and preparedness measures implemented based on the developed risk management plans. 3. % of citizens and public authorities using mobile phone application to report vulnerabilities and hazardous conditions and receive EW info.	**Targets (year 2):** 1. Hotspot risk assessments conducted. 2. Risk assessment and application of its outputs is institutionalized. 3. 20% annual increase of percentage of citizens using the mobile phone application to receive and report hazardous information. **Targets (year 3):** 1. Enhanced mitigation, early warning, and preparedness measures were adopted UN agencies and national partners. 2. Contingency plans updated on the basis of an improved knowledge and understanding of risks.	year time horizon, if possible), with disaggregation of data by gender and including a dedicated qualitative baseline gender analysis. • Perform a systematic inventory and evaluation of risk assessments and design national risk information system. • Establish national coordination team and technical groups and conduct disaster risk assessments to produce risk maps and profiles of "hotspots" and/or other areas, as specified in EU Directives. • Execute needs assessments for application of risk assessment outputs. **2. Enhanced risk management and contingency planning of UN agencies and national partners** • Support the implementation of risk management plans for main natural hazards (in line with the EU Directives), specifying mitigation, early warning, and preparedness measures. • Conduct pilot contingency planning workshops for the UN and national partners, proceeding from the outputs of the risk assessment. **3. Increased citizen engagement and outreach in prevention, preparation and response to natural hazards.** • Maintain and possibly upgrade mobile phone, social media and web2.0 solutions allowing public institutions and citizens to engage more effectively. • Organize awareness raising activities and social mobilization campaigns, through local media (radio, newspaper, television), social media and SMS, in collaboration with national and international stakeholders. • Organize training sessions with national and international stakeholders on how to effectively use mobile phone/social media applications to disseminate hazardous or debilitating information and to facilitate aid coordination, which timely reaches men, women and children in vulnerable areas.	UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP	8,000 20,000 15,000 30,000 20,000 10,000 15,000 15,000

			TOTAL Output2	**163,000,00**
Output 3: **Capacities of local communities and governments to design and implement local level DRR plans enhanced.** **Baselines:** 1. Communities and municipalities lack capacity in disaster preparedness and prevention. 2. Limited available resources at the local level focus entirely upon disaster response and not prevention. 3. National and local authorities lack capacity to support risk management interventions. **Indicators:** 1. % of municipalities in which risk assessment was completed. 2. % of community development plans with integrated gender sensitive DRR actions. *3.* # of applications and approvals for local level mitigation projects and % of projects implemented.	**Targets (year 1):** 1. Disaster mitigation and preparedness actions are indentified in high-risk areas and (where these exist) integrated into ongoing UN interventions at the local level. 2. Local level risk management toolkits adapted/developed. **Targets (year 2):** 1. 70% of relevant local authorities have been trained in LLRM, disaster mitigation, preparedness, and response. **Targets (year 3):** 1. Locally driven disaster mitigation interventions implemented in at least 50% of the identified hotspot areas. 2. 30% of targeted municipalities have integrated DRR into local development plans and budgetary frameworks. 3. 80% of municipalities have conducted local level risk assessment which is approved by MoIA/AEM.	**1. Enhanced stakeholder capacities for local level risk assessment and management.** • Analyze capacity needs and train field staff and trainers, as well as national actors, in local level climate risk assessment and management. • Conduct participatory local level risk assessments in hotpot areas for screening and in-depth engagement, followed by engagement of communities and municipalities to identify actions. • Conduct training and workshops for integration of disaster and climate risk management into district and/or municipal plans, with special attention to empowering highly vulnerable social groups (women, children, elderly, etc.). • Adapt/develop and test local level climate risk assessment toolkits. • Analyze budgeting mechanisms, make recommendations and advocate local level risk management results to national and local stakeholders. **2. Enhanced capacities of local level to prepare and respond to natural disasters.** • Identify/elaborate and execute modalities for disaster mitigation interventions at the local level, in particular through UNDP area-based development interventions in selected communities and municipalities, focusing upon both non-structural and structural mitigation. • Conduct trainings, awareness-raising, and public education for local population and authorities in disaster mitigation, preparedness, and response, with consideration of special needs and contributions of vulnerable groups. • Integrate DRR and CRM into local development plans and budgetary frameworks. • Build capacities of local and national authorities to undertake LLRM, including establishment of horizontal and vertical networks for exchange of experiences, information, and capacities.	UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP	25,000 25,000 18,000 15,000 8,000 40,000 25,500 8,000 12,000

			TOTAL Output3	**176,500,00**
			TOTAL Project Costs	**500,000,00**

Yearly Programme Budget Breakdown

	Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 13**	**Total Amount in USD (per Output)**
Output 1	80,500,00	45,000,00	35,000,00	**160,500,00**
Output 2	85,000,00	43,000,00	35,000,00	**163,000,00**
Output 3	84,500,00	37,000,00	55,000,00	**176,500,00**
Total Amount in USD (per year)	**250,000,00**	**125,000,00**	**125,000,00**	**500,000,00**

ANNEX 1: RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The main risks of the project are the following:

- Impediments to some of the project activities implementation due to location in the northern region given the difficult dialogue between the ethnic groups in this area;
- The need to reconcile interests at national, regional and local levels may delay finalizing the target regions and beneficiary selection;
- Lack of effective co-ordination between institutions, organizations and authorities may put obstacles to project implementation, in particular delivery on the Outputs 1 and 3; and
- Lack of Government buy-in of disaster risk reduction and climate risk management strategies, as well as lack of support to up-scaling of local level climate risk management approaches may hamper achievement of some of the activities under Output 3.
- Public authorities are not committed enough to engage with social media tools (lack of willingness to learn, take ownership and responsibility).
- Social media tools are not yet sufficiently popular in Kosovo to achieve the envisaged results.
- Technical requirements for social media are not sufficiently well functioning and/or used at the municipality level.

The Project Management Unit and the UNDP Governance Team will ensure that the risks noted above will not hinder the effective implementation of the project by ensuring the involvement of all relevant stakeholders in all stages/activities of the project, including decision-making, monitoring and evaluation, as well as engaging in sound, evidence-based advocacy efforts.

ANNEX 2: COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM BCPR AND RESPONSES

Comment	Response
Situation Analysis	
1. The proposal gives a good profile of major hazards and drivers of disaster risks in, but does not explain how these hazards impact the lives and livelihoods of the population except for fatalities. The hazard profile could be expanded into specific impact details of each hazard. For example, in addition to deaths, earthquakes might affect the most housing and infrastructure sectors and maybe urban population living in marginal lands; while droughts might largely affect the agricultural sector (crops, livestock + household water use) and the rural communities more, especially women etc. 2. The proposal provides a good summary of major disasters in Kosovo (droughts, floods, earthquakes, forest fires). Based in socio-economic data on the impacts of different disasters, if available, you might want to prioritise which hazards you will focus on in the project and which could be addressed later as addressing all hazards in Kosovo might be too much within the project timeframe.	There is a dearth of risk information available specifically on Kosovo, much less disaggregated by hazard, social group, etc. Most pre-war information is available only for Yugoslavia as a whole. Section added to strategy: **Multi-Hazard and Specific Hazard Approach.** For cross-cutting national actions (such as development of strategies and institutions and risk assessment), KDRRI will take a multi-hazard approach. For local actions, KDRRI will focus upon specific hazards posing the greatest risk to communities. Using very rough data, the following prioritization of hazards for selection of communities for LLRM is possible: 1. Flood 2. Drought 3. Earthquake
Need to make distinction between exposure and vulnerability.	The distinction between exposure and vulnerability is already made here, to the degree possible (given the dearth of risk information available). Any mention of situation in hazard zones is linked with vulnerability, e.g. “rural location and impoverishment,” “informal settlement and illegal construction,” etc.
The situational analysis is missing a component on the current institutional and legal frameworks/systems governing the management of disasters. As the project will focus on capacity development of national systems in managing and responding to disasters, a brief profile or background is needed on the current situation in order to add weight and justification as to why this is an important area for UNDP to focus. This area is partially addressed under Strategy (Enabling environment) but lacks details in terms of what legal instruments are there if any; what DRR-related institutions are there and how do they work; what works and doesn’t work during disasters, and why; level of DRR awareness; past experience in handling disasters; the current institutional capacity to collect, analyse data and disseminate DRR related information in a timely manner; technical and human capacities; current laws and why they need to be amended etc. An analysis of these issues will help explain the strategy you have adopted.	The available supporting analysis (***IPA Beneficiary DRR Needs Assessment Kosovo, as defined by UNSCR 1244/99***) will be attached to the document. It is not the purpose of a project proposal situation analysis to provide an encyclopedic assessment of the myriad of legal and institutional parameters noted in the comment, but rather to summarize these (also pertinent to comments made above and below).

Linked to the comments above, it's not clear which hazards will be prioritized, but maybe this will become clear after the risk assessments. At the same time, it's also not clear which geographical areas will be targeted. Will the project interventions target the whole country or high risk areas for certain hazards? The project mentions local level, but is not clear where and what will be the determining factor? In order to avoid ambiguity later on, the project should identify these areas during project design phase, if not possible then during the inception phase.	The majority of actions occur at the national level (National DRR Strategy, National DRR Platform). Targeting geographical areas for LLRM will be possible only after further collection and analysis of data.
Again linked to comments above; the strategy (under Risk Assessment and Early Warning Systems) it's not clear what problem the project is aiming to solve; with regard to training of human resource; is the problem that Kosovo does not know how to conduct risk assessment? Or lacks awareness on DRR? Or doesn't have technical capacity to collect relevant DRR data, analyse and disseminate it? Or the relevant departments are understaffed? Or lack of clear legislation and clear mandates or all of above? This area need to be more clearly articulated under situational analysis.	See comment above on situation analysis. The risk assessment process includes an inventory and evaluation of RA capacities. Specific needs in this regard will be identified and addressed during the course of this work. Further specification at present simply is not possible.
Gender	
The proposal provides a good but generic analysis of the plight of women in Kosovo- under the Project Strategy; however, it not does specifically refer to how women, the elderly, children are impacted by different disasters or the extra burden that women bear when droughts or earthquakes occur. If information is not available specific studies could be done on the impacts of disasters on different vulnerable groups as part of project results framework. Gender and social inclusion issues should be reflected more in the results framework.	Unfortunately, a proper baseline analysis of gendered vulnerabilities is not available. To rectify this, the following action has been included into the risk assessment activities in the RRF: "Collect and analyze disaster and climate risk data (30-year time horizon, if possible), with disaggregation of data by gender and including a dedicated qualitative baseline gender analysis." On RRF, agreed. Specific "track changes" insertions/suggestions greatly appreciated. All changes accepted.
Are there women groups working in the area of DRR or the general advancement of gender equality, they should be included in WGroup	No. However, the statement "with women's participation" has been included into this part of the RRF.
It is mandatory to allocate at least 15% of the budget to addressing Gender and DRR. The budget could include (a) the recruitment of a national or international gender consultant to assist the project in mainstreaming gender in all DRR policies, strategies etc; (b) part of budget allocation for trainings and workshop if the training looks at the impacts on gender and disasters; (c) part of budget for DRR mainstreaming toolkits if they address issues related to gender (d) EWS budget if there is an analysis of how different population groups (youth, men, women) access EWS systems; etc.	The project will address gender issues using a cross-cutting approach (noted in points b through d), whereby gender issues are given due diligence in all project actions. Given the limited budget, it is unlikely that a dedicated advisor for gender can be mobilized. Instead, UNDP Kosovo will rely upon support from gender advisors on BCPR/DRT, as well as BRC.
Risk Assessment	

On risk assessment baseline in RRF: This statement assumes there is some level of capacity to conduct risk assessment. The situational analysis in the main text should explain what is the current capacity.	Agreed. Text revised accordingly: "Risk assessment capacities are low, and existing methodologies do not adequately integrate vulnerability and capacity assessments."
ICT and Social Media	
The use of social media for EWS is innovative; however it needs to be backed with proper research/analysis that this would work for DRR. For example, it might be easier for youth in the city to post disaster-related information, but some of the most vulnerable in rural areas e.g. the elderly- might not be able to communicate this type of information.	
Early Warning	
Early warning systems need to be articulated in terms of what they will do and for whose benefit. Generally, people-centred early warning systems empower communities to prepare for and respond to natural hazards. EWS described in the project seems to empower emergencies services to respond to hazards, but it's less clear how the local population will get EW information do not warn the population on impending hazards .e.g. how if there is flood/floods/earthquakes coming, how does this system warn citizens so that they can make appropriate decisions?	Do not understand this comment, as the document refers to EWS within the context of national strategies and action plans, but mainly within the context of local level risk management. This of course will be people-centered. In the relevant sentence on p. 16, the following was added: "EWS interventions will use a mobile phone application for the transmission of hazard warnings and response updates to and among communities, as well as communication of capacities and resources available."
Dissemination of EW info is very crucial and the project needs to identify these during the project formulation phase. You also need to determine the hazards which Kozovo has the capacity to communicate, e.g. EW on droughts, alerts on on-coming floods, seismic activities etc.	Agreed. Modified as follows: Population and local authorities in high-risk areas and national DRR agencies regularly use social media applications to disseminate hazard pertaining to floods and drought conditions, as well as response and recovery information for all types of disasters.
On "20% annual increase of percentage of citizens using www.kallxo.com to report vulnerabilities and hazardous conditions": See the summarized comments on whether the vulnerable rural poor have access to internet. And what do you mean by 'report vulnerabilities'? The aim should not be an increase in number of people using the web-platform, but either increase in rapid response to hazard impacts or increase in number of people receiving timely EWS. The use of social media for EWS is innovative; however it needs to be backed with proper research/analysis that this would work for DRR. For example, it might be easier for youth in the city to post disaster-related information, but some of the most vulnerable in rural areas e.g. the elderly- might not be able to communicate this type of information.	"Report vulnerabilities" modified as follows: 20% annual increase of percentage of citizens using www.kallxo.com to report hazardous conditions and available response and recovery capacities and resources." The proposed platform is both web and mobile phone accessible. Proof of working for DRR in the region is already being demonstrated in FYR Macedonia and Uzbekistan, both of which have a significant share of impoverished rural residents. All except the extreme poor in rural areas of this region have mobile phones, as it is the only way to communicate (land lines are either unavailable or dysfunctional). The main area that requires attention to address this comment is not access, but rather appropriate messaging.
LLRM	
"Disaster mitigation and preparedness actions are integrated into ongoing UN interventions at the local	The logic is to build upon existing interventions for more efficient use of resources. However, the point is

level": Do these areas already overlap with high disaster risk areas? If not vulnerability to disasters should be the determining factor rather than presence of UN.	well taken. Most, but not all, of the UN intervention areas have a high disaster risk. Modified as follows: Disaster mitigation and preparedness actions are undertaken in high-risk areas and (where these exist) integrated into ongoing UN interventions at the local level."
"Livelihood and climate risk management are strengthened": There are no related activities for this target. How are you going to do this?	RRF altered to include greater specificity: • Identify/elaborate and execute modalities for disaster mitigation interventions at the local level, in particular through UNDP area-based development interventions in selected communities and municipalities, focusing upon both non-structural and structural mitigation. • Conduct trainings, awareness-raising, and public education for local population and authorities in disaster mitigation, preparedness, and response, with consideration of special needs and contributions of vulnerable groups. • Integrate DRR into local development plans and budgetary frameworks. • Advocate at national level change in the enabling environment to facilitate local level risk management. • Build capacities of local and national authorities to undertake LLRM, including establishment of horizontal and vertical networks for exchange of experiences, information, and capacities.
Climate Risk Information	
The Output 3: the project makes a clear link between climate change and disasters; however, it's not clear how the climate risk information will be in practical terms and how it will inform policy. For example, how will climate risk information inform and link with adaptation the agricultural sector? On the same note, what is the local capacity to generate climate risk data, modeling and climate projections, analysis of the implications on different sectors etc.	The prodoc clearly indicates that Output 3 is Local Level Risk Management. As it operates at that level, it will not inform policy, except 1) in local development planning and 2) to the extent that local level climate risk management approaches are advocated to national authorities, possibly including the agriculture ministry (as indicated in the new version of the RRF). Local capacity to conduct climate risk assessment is nil. The project will include communities and authorities into the RA process to build this capacity. The risk assessment approach to be used at local level will combine "top down" hazard and climate change projections, to degree available, as well a people-centered VCA. The specific method will be selected from among those already developed for other countries in ECIS (the toolkits noted in the text). Actually, the most pertinent action in this regard is Output 2, which by accounting for climate change in risk assessment will provide input sinto the National DRR Strategy (already noted in the text).