

United Nations Development Programme



Annual Work Plan 2020

UNDP

EU for Civil Protection and Disaster Risk Resilience Strengthening in the Republic of Serbia

Country: Serbia

UNDAF Outcome(s):	By 2020, there are improved capacities to combat climate change and manage natural resources and communities are more resilient to the effects of natural and man-made disasters;
Expected CP Outcome(s):	The National Disaster Risk Management System is implemented at central and local levels
Expected Output(s):	Degree of compliance with EU requirements and practices in the area of prevention, preparedness and response to disasters; Serbian disaster management system is established and functional in municipalities;

Narrative

Disasters affect Serbia's economic and environmental standing; diminish country's development potential, pose a risk to social stability and jeopardize EU investments. The effectiveness of the disaster risk management system relies on the adequate human, physical and financial capacities for planning, preparation, responding and post-disaster recovery, as well as on proper vertical and horizontal coordination between all the relevant institutions. Over the past two decades, droughts, floods, exceptionally harsh winters and other weather-related extreme events have caused major physical damage, financial losses and even deaths, and at the same time had significant impacts on the economy. The key problem of the Serbian Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management System is the fragmentation of the institutional framework, procedures and insufficient capacities at the central and local level for adequate prevention, preparation and response to disaster risk needs of the communities and population. The Project is designed to overcome administrative hierarchy of institutions and to improve coordinated response and coherence of national and local policies and approaches. The action shall contribute to the effective management in emergencies by aligning civil protection and disaster risk resilience approaches with the EU standards, thus enabling realization and implementation of the Sendai DRR Framework. Improved disaster risk management system in Serbia will also bolster the national contribution to the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.

This AWP is prepared to address the financial implications of a steady project implementation and an increase of the commitments inclusive annual budget from \$ 10 000 00 to \$ 11 984 850 00

Programme Period:	2016-2020
Project Title:	EU for Civil Protection and Disaster Risk Resilience Strengthening in the Republic of Serbia
Award/Output Number:	00126724/00120703
Duration:	2020-2024
Management:	Direct Implementation Modality

Estimated Annualized Budget:	\$ 11,984,850.00
Annual allocated resources:	\$ 11,984,850.00
Donor	
European Commission	\$ 11,984,850.00

Implementing Partner: UNDP

Francine Pickup

UNDP Resident Representative

I. BACKGROUND

Disasters affect Serbia's economic and environmental standing; diminish country's development potential, pose a risk to social stability and jeopardize EU investments. The effectiveness of the disaster risk management system relies on the adequate human, physical and financial capacities for planning, preparation, responding and post-disaster recovery, as well as on proper vertical and horizontal coordination between all the relevant institutions. Over the past two decades, droughts, floods, exceptionally harsh winters and other weather-related extreme events have caused major physical damage, financial losses and even deaths, and at the same time had significant impacts on the economy.

2019 Global Crisis Severity Index with the average score of 3.5 places Serbia in the group of medium-risk and rather stable countries. Although the applied INFORM methodology assesses Serbian vulnerability as moderately low, it still recognises institutional and governance shortcomings (scored with 5.2) and DRR (5.7) as having undermining impact on the overall coping capacity. The key problem of the Serbian Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management System is the fragmentation of the institutional framework, procedures and insufficient capacities at the central and local level for adequate prevention, preparation and response to disaster risk needs of the communities and population.

The action is designed to overcome administrative hierarchy of institutions and to improve coordinated response and coherence of national and local policies and approaches. Holistic approach brings together continuous efforts of beneficiary institutions in establishing an all-encompassing and effective disaster risk management system and synergetic effect of well-coordinated and sequenced donor funded initiatives. The action shall contribute to the effective management in emergencies by aligning civil protection and disaster risk resilience approaches with the EU standards, thus enabling realization and implementation of the Sendai DRR Framework. Improved disaster risk management system in Serbia will also bolster the national contribution to the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. In designing the action, both UNDP and beneficiary institutions applied 360° whole-government and whole-society approach through community engagement and inclusion of the vulnerable groups. Implementation of the action will have a significant impact on the improvement of capacities at the central and local level for preparedness and response in case of incidents and disasters through upgrading physical, social and human capacities. It will improve institutional coordination at the horizontal and vertical level, improve technical and operational capacities for prevention and reaction. Each of the activities, outcomes and outputs responds directly to the specific needs and contributes to advanced cooperation across sectors and enables a faster, better coordinated and more effective response to natural and man-made disasters. This action complements the regional IPA Programme on flood prevention and forest fires risk management managed by DG ECHO and builds upon a number of on-going activities funded by the EU, Swiss Cooperation and the Government of Japan. Additional convergences with regional initiatives and programmes will be taken into account during the implementation of this action. Such cross-sectoral, multi-dimensional and dynamic understanding of resilience will have a valuable impact on national efforts in achieving some 25 disaster resilience targets of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda including: building the resilience of the poor and their exposure to risks (target 1.5), strengthening capacities for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks (3.d), ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning (4) protection of water-restored ecosystems including forests (6.6), facilitate sustainable infrastructure development (9.a), increasing the number of cities and communities implementing integrated policies in line with Sendai Framework (11.5), improving education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation and impact reduction (13.3) and combating deforestation (15.3).

II. STRATEGY

Entire strategy including specific activities and interventions (purchase of equipment, construction of infrastructure, provision of services and trainings) are developed following the logic and requirements of the Action Document IPA 2019//Serbia/EU for Civil Protection.

Commencement of the project coincides with the outbreak COVID 19 global pandemic. Upon identification of the first cases of infestation in the Republic of Serbia on March 15th, 2020, national authorities have officially declared the State of Emergency on the entire territory of Serbia. To mitigate the impact of the epidemiological crisis by supporting national emergency response to the COVID- 19 related challenges, the EU and UNDP agreed to apply specific emergency clause which would allow necessary flexibility to respond to any emergency measures. Therefore, UNDP will also support national government with aerial transport operations for delivering equipment/supplies or purchase of equipment in the context of national emergencies of any kind (e.g. natural disasters, pandemics, man-made and technological disasters). In agreement with the EU, UNDP will prioritise emergency driven interventions with regard to other activities and any budgetary implications and funding shortfalls. UNDP and the EU Delegation will jointly assess and mitigate any adverse impact to the scope of the action presented herein.

The extent of the action is also subject to availability of complementary funding within the EU for Civil Protection Mechanism grant scheme. Mobilisation of CPM resources for technical and preparatory activities envisaged under the Action would enable procurement of additional quantities of equipment and services as per agreement with the EU and national counterparts.

To reduce Serbia' vulnerability to disasters UNDP will apply the result chain approach as presented in the following table:

IF	THEN	BECAUSE
The Central building of the Sector for Emergency Management (SEM) is rehabilitated and equipped, firefighting equipment and vehicles procured, Central Platform for real-time data established and into operation, protective uniforms, equipment and vehicles delivered to medical institutions	Serbia' capacity for disaster management will be improved sufficiently to establish responsive system at national and local level.	More efficient data collection and processing, information-based decision-making, effective emergency responses and full application of the safety protocols are enabled
Capacities for civil protection are improved, Education Centre in Kraljevo is reconstructed, furnished and equipped, local stakeholders and MRSS staff members are trained and equipped, the most relevant awareness raising thematic areas are identified and supported, Disaster Risk Register is established and functional		Operational, technical and human capacities of the front-line emergency responders are enhanced, disaster risk governance strengthened, and risk-informed decision-making process enabled

UNDP will work closely with the beneficiary institutions of the Project: Ministry of Interior, Sector for Emergency Management (SEM), Project Investment Management Office of the Republic of Serbia (PIMO), Ministry of Health (MoH) and Ministry of European Integration on increasing efficiency of emergency management, enhancing capacities of the civil protection structures, enabling risk-informed decision making process and strengthening disaster risk governance through dialogue, cooperation and partnership of public and civic sector in the DRR.

III. OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

The overall objective of the Action is to contribute to the reduction of vulnerability to disasters and increase the country's resilience to climate change. The overall objective is based on the identified gaps in the DRR sector, namely the limited technical capacities and weak cooperation between different stakeholders. **Specific objective** of the Action is to put in place the capacities for emergency management and disaster risk resilience at the national and local level.

Results of the actions are as follows¹:

Result 1.1 Sector for Emergency Management central building including the Republic Information Centre reconstructed and equipped

Upon verification of SEM produced technical documentation, UNDP will proceed with execution of works procurement procedure and engagement of an independent supervision body. In consultation with SEM and following the recommendation and technical specification developed within the "Designed efficient emergency support system 112 for the Republic of Serbia" Project, UNDP will develop tendering documentation for equipping the Republic Information Centre, media and conference room premises.

The designated 50-year-old facility, located in Belgrade, Jovana Avakumovica Street, belongs to the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia. By the Decision of the Minister of Interior, first three floors of the facility are designated as the SEM HQ. Existing technical documentation foresees partial reconstruction of the three out of six floors of the facility with the total area of 2,946.35m². During the preparation of the technical documentation, special attention will be paid to the design of elevators suitable for disabled persons, as well to the extension of the porch, at the entrance to the building and the construction of a new staircase and ramps for access of persons with disabilities. UNDP will support the responsible designer in recognising and properly addressing gender related specificities through viable technical solutions. Wherever feasible, UNDP will insist on application of eco-friendly materials and processes. To maximise energy efficiency, UNDP will equip the facility with digital electricity meters, water meters, calorimeters, energy monitors and connect it to EMIS (Energy Management Information System in Serbia). EMIS can perform as a computer program or an internet application which serves as a basic tool which supports the energy management system in public and commercial buildings. The system is developed by UNDP and the Ministry of Energy and Mining. Introduction of EMIS will enable the beneficiary to easily monitor energy, energy raw materials and water consumption along the system – resulting in the effective costs control. UNDP will introduce additional waste and carbon footprint reduction measures through establishment of the recycling system, installation of the led lightning and motion sensor control in common premises.

Existence of the central command and control facility represents the main precondition for effective risk management and coordinated emergency responses.

Following the Rulebook on the content and manner of conducting professional supervision UNDP will engage an independent supervising body responsible for oversight of works, including preparatory works; construction works; installation of equipment and works performed during the construction of the facility. Company for the independent supervision of works, which can be neither the designing company, nor the company which has performed the technical control, will be present at the construction site daily. Additionally, UNDP Project Engineer will resume the responsibility for overarching works supervision, implementation of the dynamic plan and monitoring of supervisory related tasks. In agreement with SEM, MoI will appoint a qualified technical focal point to act in the capacity of beneficiary supervision and ensure compliance with the beneficiary specific needs. Furthermore, UNDP will introduce additional layer of environmental impact control and fulfilment of waste management legal requirements.

Purchase of equipment for SEM Central building Procurement of IT and data processing equipment and furniture for the media room, conference room, Republic Information Centre RCO (112) and SEM regional

¹ *Results of the actions are subject to change pending the scope of prioritized COVID-19 emergency response measures and availability of supplementary funding.*

offices will facilitate the coordination process in emergencies among a number of responsible entities and emergency services' responses.

Result 1.2 Firefighting equipment and vehicles procured, delivered and used by the beneficiary

Notwithstanding the crucial role in conducting everyday rescue and prevention activities, SEM is faced with a number of limitations both in terms of human and technical capacities. SEM operates with insufficient number of 3,300 firefighters covering 88,361 km² of Serbian territory. Despite the obvious understaffing, SEM invests considerable efforts in fire fighters' and rescuers' trainings as a requirement of the annual certification process. However, outdated firefighting and safety equipment, specialized vehicles, protective clothing and tools compromise the service's ability to perform. SEM' vehicle fleet is in average 26,5 years old, with 70% of vehicles being older than 20 years. Despite regular maintenance, level of depreciation undermines their reliability whilst in compliance with traffic, safety and environment protection regulations additionally aggravate SEM' response capacities. Despite the number of obstacles, during the last five years, SEM firefighting units counteracted 78,208 wild and forest fires with 59 fatalities and 132 injured persons (114 civilians and 19 firefighters). Vulnerability of this particular sector is recognized by the Action Plan for the Implementation of the National Risk Management Programme which prioritizes improvement of the capacities for timely response of firefighters. Still, the available assistance to firefighting and rescue units remains quite limited to the date. Combating forest and wildfires represent a particular challenge due to high forest coverage of 30% of the Serbian territory. A total of 50% of forests are privately owned and their proprietors have the sole responsibility for implementation of fire protection measures as defined by the Law on Forests. According to the Ministry of Forestry's official data, since 2002, a total of 39.08% (37.565 acres) of forests have been destroyed in forest fires. The lack of effective mechanisms for implementation of fire protection measures in privately owned forests along with climate change implications (estimated temperature increase in 4-6°C and decreased rainfall) will significantly increase forest fires risks in the coming years.

The list of procured equipment shall contain at least 27 Pickup single cab vehicles with UHPS pumps.

Result 1.3 Emergency medical vehicles procured, delivered and used by the final beneficiary

Institutes for Emergency Medicine do not have sufficient quantities of properly equipped ambulance vehicles suitable for transportation of patients exposed to the biological and chemical incidents to the closest healthcare institution. To address this challenge, UNDP will deliver 12 ambulance vehicles equipped for cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) to the Institutes of Emergency Medicine in Novi Sad (3 vehicles), Belgrade (4 vehicles), Kragujevac (2 vehicles) and Nis (3 vehicles), thus ensuring better regional coverage and timely medical transports in the case of the incidents.

Result 1.4 Decontamination vehicles procured, delivered and used by the final beneficiary

Medical system of Serbia has no decontamination vehicles, whilst Serbian Army forces have quite limited number of such type of vehicles under their auspices. Although the national DRM mechanism envisages engagement of military capacities in the event of the larger scale incidents, inability of the front-line emergency medical teams to timely implement decontamination protocols could result in severe personal and public health threats and increase adverse environmental impact. Procurement of two vehicles equipped with appropriate sprayers and mobile equipment will be among the first steps in strengthening the health system to diminish consequences of exposure to biohazard and chemical incidents. Due to the scarcity of this resource, the procured vehicles will be placed in Nis and Belgrade (Batut) Institutes of Emergency Medical Care, maximising their geographical coverage and prompt mobilisation to the potential scene of accident.

Result 1.5 Protective uniforms sets delivered to medical teams

Serbian health system is not capacitated to obey the safety regulations whilst responding to the mass incidents, biological threats or terrorist attacks. Absence of specialized equipment for a timely response, fast detection and safety protection could cause primary and secondary contamination of medical personnel and endanger public health in the case of contaminants' spreading. Emergency services providers have the professional responsibility to provide medical assistance and medical transportation to all the incident-affected persons. Still, they are missing basic health protection equipment and uniforms. Therefore, this intervention envisages

procurement of 75 protective uniforms, sets including mask and eye-protectors with the adequate level of protection. Contract awarded supplier will deliver protective sets in accordance with the MoH distribution list, to following institutions: Institutes of Emergency Medicine: Belgrade, Novi Sad, Nis, Kragujevac, Clinics for Infectious and Tropical Diseases, Clinical Centre of Serbia and Vojvodina, Institute of Public Health of Serbia “dr Milan Jovanovic Batut”, Institute for Public Health in Nis. Protective sets allocation will cover the minimal needs of all the major responders to the biohazard and chemical incidents in the health system chain of command.

Result 1.6 Central platform for real-time acquisition, processing, distribution of data from microcontroller stations developed, delivered and in use by the beneficiary.

UNDP will develop the Central Platform for real-time acquisition, processing, distribution of data from microcontroller stations which will enable the state and local administrations' personnel to efficiently react to the first warning signs of natural and manmade disasters. The platform shall enable aggregating of all relevant information, data and resources for efficient forecast, alert and reaction in the case of emergency. Central platform for data exchange, analysis, reporting of emergency risk and situations shall include three independent and redundant communication channels (GSM, Radio, LoraWan). It will enable automatic distribution of relevant data between SEM and other relevant stakeholders at the national and local level. The system should enable GIS integration, central database of measured information, multichannel communication and data exchange (GSM, Mail, WEB, 112). The system is composed of the central hardware infrastructure, main management software module and acquisition software modules with real time reporting of 11 relevant measured data types (water quality, air quality, biohazard, fire, wind, rain, humidity, landslides, radiation, earthquakes). This system shall replace the outdated and still operating DEWETRA system. Functionality of metadata services, data sharing and interoperability of the platform shall be achieved through strong horizontal coordination of the DRM responsible entities: Republic Hydrometeorological Service, Seismological Institute of Serbia, Republic Water Directorate, Environmental Protection Agency, Institute of Geology and Serbian Radiation and Nuclear Safety and Security Directorate. SEM, strongly supported by PIMO and UNDP technical experts, shall have the leading role in securing horizontal coordination and convergences of entities' rather specific expertise. To facilitate system development, compatibility of numerous data acquiring systems, SEM shall establish the Central Platform Development Task Force comprised of the representatives of the responsible entities. Mandate of the Task Force will be to ensure easy access to input information, assessment of existing data collection and storage systems and identification of the most effective interoperable software solutions. The Task Force shall also ensure inter-institutional cooperation and Platform interoperability by streamlining all the further upgrades of data collection and processing systems. Upon identification of the most appropriate and cost-effective software and hardware solutions, UNDP technical experts shall develop technical specifications which will be subject to verification process and SEM's endorsement. Central Platform primary location equipment shall be placed in the newly reconstructed Republic Information Centre premises and followed by the system operability training.

Result 1.7 Transport operations supported

To ensure the availability of sufficient quantities of medical equipment and supplies. UNDP will organize up to 15 airlift operations aimed at timely and cost-efficient transportation of the in-demand supplies. Due to the worldwide demand for COVID-19 related equipment and supplies and the export ban from the EU, the Government of Serbia and the number of developmental partners procured hundreds of tons of medical devices, disposable protective equipment and supplies on the foreign markets with the high production capacities. High transportation costs, complex customs regulations along with the demanding logistic placed additional financial and operational burdens. As a member of the Airlift Coordination Task Force of the Government of Serbia, UNDP will extend logistic and operational capacities for the realization of the airlift operations. By applying newly introduced emergency procurement procedures, UNDP will implement swift tendering and contract award procedures while securing the best value for money. UNDP will conduct transport operations with the due diligence and application of all the precautionary measures to the possible physical damages and quality violations of the shipped items. Upon completion of the airlift operation, UNDP will handover entire cargo to the Government of Serbia for further storage and distribution as per COVID-19 Emergency Headquarters' priorities.

Result 1.8 Supplies purchase as emergency management measure

UNDP will apply fast procurement measures to ensure that sufficient quantities of medical supplies are timely delivered to health institutions.

Result 2.1 Education Centre reconstructed

UNDP will review the existing planning and technical documentation for reconstruction of the Education Centre. The Education Centre is located within the boundaries of a protected natural area. The site conditions and construction permit for reconstruction and extension of the building shall be issued by the Ministry in charge of construction according to the Law on Planning and Construction of the RS, specifically Article 133, sub-section 9a. UNDP shall source the development of the necessary technical documentation: Preliminary Design and Design for Construction Permit in consultations with the City of Kraljevo designated departments and PIMO. UNDP will follow the steps of the Serbian Law on Planning and Construction to create the conceptual design for obtaining site conditions, design for construction permit and design for execution of works. Required technical documentation will be prepared by the company licensed for designing national park facilities/structures located within natural protected properties. UNDP engineering experts will support the responsible designer in addressing gender and persons with disabilities' specific needs with appropriate technical solutions. Prior to tendering the execution of works, UNDP will conduct independent verification of the design as per internal quality assurance requirements.

UNDP shall conduct extensive reconstruction and partial extension of Rudno Education Centre followed by equipping, furnishing and overall technological upgrade. This implies (re)construction of the training facilities, accommodation rooms and a training ground compliant with the contemporary training standards. In addition to the environmental protection specific requirements deriving from the location and applicable environmental protection requirements, UNDP shall insist on application of innovative eco-friendly technologies and materials. Works shall include replacement of the existing fossil fuel heating system with the biomass system. Installation of advanced wastewater treatment and denitrification system will prevent further soil contamination from an outdated septic tank. Furthermore, all the technologically obsolete materials used for construction of the 50+ years old structure will be replaced and disposed of in accordance with the legal requirements. Introduction of Energy Management System in Serbia and accompanying measuring devices (water meters, calorimeters and electricity consumption measuring devices) as user-friendly energy and water consumption monitoring tools shall contribute to lowering the carbon footprint, effective cost control and overall financial and environmental sustainability of the action.

Rulebook on the content and manner of conducting professional supervision requires obligatory supervision of the works. Expert supervision refers to: preparatory works; construction works; installation of equipment and works performed during the construction of the facility. Company for the independent supervision of works, which can be neither the designing company, nor the company which has performed the technical control, will be present at the construction site daily. Furthermore, UNDP will apply additional environmental impact level of control including preliminary assessment, verification of antipollution measures, waste management monitoring and assurance of eco-friendly technologies application. Following UNDP's request, the City of Kraljevo shall appoint a beneficiary supervision focal point which will contribute to the compliance of the proposed solutions with the final beneficiary needs. UNDP Project Engineer will resume responsibility for overarching works supervision, implementation of the dynamic plan and monitoring of supervisory related tasks.

Result 2.1.1 Education Centre supplied with furniture and equipment

The Education Centre in Kraljevo lacks the basic furniture, tools and equipment for contemporary training approaches. Procurement of the necessary equipment will enable better implementation of the Government of Serbia Civil Protection and Disaster Risk Reduction Training Programme. The procured equipment will be delivered and installed in the Education Centre.

Result 2.2 Municipal servants and civil protection commissioners trained

Serbian legal framework prescribes obligation of local self-governments to develop and implement environmental and disaster risk assessment and protection plans. In accordance with the recently introduced obligations prescribed by the Law on Natural and other Hazard Risk Reduction and Emergency Management, Serbian municipalities and cities are obliged to establish Civil Protection Units (CPU) on their respective territories. LSG Units are faced with limited knowledge products and learning opportunities for establishment of effective civil protection systems. Therefore, the focus of the training activity will be on bolstering human capacities at both the national and local level. Three out of four training modules will be based on PIMO curricula on the Civil Protection System and Disaster Risk Reduction, certified by the National Academy for Public Administration. PIMO is currently developing the third curriculum on Post Disaster Reconstruction and Recovery along with an all-encompassing E-learning platform. Training programmes are developed in full compliance with the National Strategy for Professional Training of Employees in Autonomous Provinces and Local Self-Governments, Law on Employees in Autonomous Provinces and Local Self-Governments and with formal consent of the Minister of Public Administration and Local Self-Government, the Council for Professional Training of Local Self-Government Employees and the Ministry of Interior.

EU funded training approach shall entail both a holistic and synergetic approach to the natural hazard management. The holistic approach will entail development of the fourth - Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) module, which will be developed by UNDP Climate Portfolio within the scope of Green Climate funded project. CCA training curriculum will be based on the Green Climate funded stocktaking exercise which highlighted the existing weaknesses and demonstrated the prevailing barriers to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction planning in Serbia. The synergetic approach will ensure better integration of climate change adaptation into existing policies and symbiosis with DRR measures, including development of local risk assessments and local emergency protection and rescue plans. Equally important is the complementarity with the on-going Government of Japan funded training programme comprised of two modules: 1) disaster risk assessment and 2) protection and rescue planning. Programme envisages training of 200 local administration employees and subsequent SEM certification of 50 trainees with scaling up possibility through a future GIZ funded Project. To ensure that local governments are sufficiently capacitated for protection and rescue planning, UNDP and PIMO will periodically perform capacity assessments and, if needed, address this gap with additional training opportunities.

UNDP will implement two-staged training programmes:

Training of Trainers (TOT) for advanced civil protection commissioners, national and local administration personnel involved in civil protection and DRR affairs. Training will be delivered by three NAPA certified trainers supported by PIMO and UNDP project team. Upon completion of the national training programme and the certification process, PIMO and UNDP will create advanced learning opportunities on Trans-European Cooperation and Coordination. UNDP and PIMO will organize this activity in cooperation with the International Hellenic University of Greece (City of Kavala branch) and the Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities in Serbia. Wide scope of rendered learning opportunities and subsequent NAPA certification of at least additional 10 trainers will augment the national pool of DRR training experts and decrease human capital development dependency on international assistance.

Certified trainers will deliver **Local Level Trainings** for local administration employees, civil society organizations (CSOs) and responsible public companies. Trainers will implement the existing PIMO and UNDP developed curricula coupled with Trans-European Cooperation and Civil Protection Mechanism designated training sessions. UNDP will organise 50 two to three days long trainings for representatives of 170 local self-governments attended by app. 900 participants (15-20 participant/training). The key guiding principle to be applied by UNDP will be to ensure interactive relations with trainers and trainees.

Participation of women will be strongly incentivised and reinforced through engagement of women's organisations and complementarity of project activities.

Result 2.3 Civil protection units equipped

Law on Natural and other Hazard Risk Reduction and Emergencies legally obliges civil protection commissioners and civils protection units of general purposes to respond to a call from the competent emergency headquarters or a responsible authority. This obligation represents a legal novelty introduced in November 2018 and requires further strengthening of response capacities. To date, app. 1/3 of local self-government units (50 municipalities and cities) have met the legal requirements and appointed some 500 civil protection commissioners. Scope of their responsibilities varies from information dissemination and warning, to the emergency protection and rescue to evacuation. High vulnerability and frequent disaster exposure (floods, earthquakes, landslides) coupled with prevention driven management of civil protection departments led to the establishment of a joint, basin-based disaster risk reduction approach. A total of 18 municipalities and cities of the West Morava Basin utilised legal possibilities stipulated in the Local Self-Government Law, to establish a DRR driven local self-governments' association. The West Morava Basin Cooperation Protocol defines responsibilities of the associated local administrations, including joint use of available human and material resources, joint implementation of preventive measures, synchronised DRR actions and reinforced early warning system mechanism. Establishment of the West Morava River Basin cooperation mechanism represents a pioneering attempt in maximising preparedness, responsiveness and recovery capacities through inter-municipal cooperation. The West Morava River Basin municipalities cover 11.000 km² of territory inhabited by 800,000 citizens. Further enhancement of the civil protection capacities is of vital importance for the resilience of the entire disaster-prone region. This activity shall represent the first step in enhancing the operational capacities of civil protection units, their recognisability and accessibility during emergencies. UNDP will deliver 900 sets of visibly branded kits of protective uniforms to civil protection departments. To accelerate the participation of woman in DRR, PIMO and UNDP will condition the donation to local administrations with involvement of at least 30% of woman in civil protection affairs.

Result 2.6 Delivered mobile dams

This activity entails donation of BEWARE type mobile dams. Installation of mobile dams offers effective prevention from torrential rainfalls and flood waves on targeted micro locations. This activity will build upon the findings of the results of SDC funded Project "Support for End to End Early Warning System" and corresponding Hydrometeorological Monitoring Study of the West Morava River Basin. The study contains analysis of the data which offers understanding of torrential flows patterns and defines early warning indicators for critical micro locations. Upon identification of flood prone locations, the responsible civil protection units shall develop a map of locations conducive for mobile dams' installation for effective defence of affected sections.

Results 2.7 Equipment and vehicles for Mountain rescue service of Serbia purchased, delivered and used by beneficiaries

The Mountain Rescue Service of Serbia (MRSS) is a strategic partner of the SEM in rescue operations on inaccessible terrain. Role of MRSS is also recognised by the Law on Natural and other Hazard Risk Reduction and Emergency Management. Specificities of rescue operations require diverse and high-quality equipment compliant with the recommendations and guidelines of the International Commission for Alpine Rescue (ICAR). Existing MRSS equipment is in many cases at the end of its life span and will need to be replaced and renewed to comply with international certification procedures. Support to MRSS foresees flood rescue equipment, snowmobile, inflatable boats, rescue stretchers, technical rescue equipment, minivan for 8+1 persons, specialised transport vehicle, helicopter rescue equipment, uniforms for rescuers, communication equipment and medical equipment. Equipment will be used by MRSS operational units in Serbia, namely: Novi Sad, Nis, Boljevac, Krusevac and Belgrade.

Result 2.8 Disaster Risk Register established and functional

Pursuant to the Article 22 of the Law on Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management which prescribes the establishment of Disaster Risk Register (the Register), the legal responsibility for its development is entrusted to SEM whilst all the relevant authorities are required to provide timely updates. Due to technical capacities, the Republic Geodetic Authority will be responsible for technical infrastructure maintenance in

accordance with the geospatial regulations. The Register shall be used as a subsystem of the national geospatial data infrastructure system comprised of the following data: physical and geographical characteristics of risk affected areas, affected population vulnerability data, infrastructure data including level of exposure and vulnerability, historical data, risks description, areas of immediate risk and local-self-governments' risk reduction capacities. This intervention will support the establishment of the Disaster Risk Register as an interactive and interoperable system aligned with the EU INSPIRE Directive and the EU Initiative to Enhance Data Interoperability. In setting up the system, UNDP will rely on the business and technical architecture developed within World Bank funded project. Upon development, the Risk Register will be connected to the already existing DRIS (Disaster Risk Information System). DRIS already contains data on potential risks at the local level, including the existing Municipal Disaster Risk Assessments (90) and 30 SEM endorsed Rescue and Protection Plans. PIMO and SEM will update DRIS on a regular basis with newly adopted protection plans produced within the Government of Japan funded training programme. The Register will contain Damage Assessment data interlinked with DESINVENTAR Geoportal. Development of Damage Assessment Reports requires a rather complex methodological approach aligned with PDNA (EU, UNDP and the World Bank Post Disaster Needs Assessment Guidelines) and an effective horizontal and vertical coordination. Therefore, the Government of Serbia has established the inter-ministerial Working Group tasked to develop the Damage Assessment Methodology. Development of the Methodology is funded by UNDP Crisis Bureau and DRR Unit and implemented by UNDP Serbia. Upon completion of the process, in the third quarter of 2020, the Methodology shall be submitted to the GoS for official adoption.

Result 2.9 The most relevant awareness raising thematic areas identified and supported

This activity aims to support civil society organisations in a participatory and transparent manner and enhance civic engagement in DRR. Priority areas of intervention shall include but shall not be limited to strengthening networks of civil society actors in DRR, awareness raising and civic participation in DRR activities and corresponding decision-making processes. UNDP will identify priority areas of intervention based on the in-depth capacity gaps assessment of the existing DRR practices and wide consultative process with grassroots, professional, minorities' and women's organisations and community members. Based on the conducted assessment, UNDP will develop Call for Proposal with clearly defined priority areas of intervention. Incorporation of the gender mainstreaming approach coupled with the SMART-based gender marker will be obligatory for all the applicants. Civil Society Organizations (hereinafter CSOs) offer myriad possibilities for introducing innovative and vulnerable groups focused practices in DRR. High level of community embedment and flexible organisational structure of CSOs create fertile soil for testing of new approaches suitable for scaling-up and replication. CSOs oversight potential and capacities in addressing the needs of to the most vulnerable and highly exposed community groups shall contribute to the design of the responses and coping mechanisms tailored to the local specificities and vulnerabilities.

IV. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

2020

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIME LIMIT				PART RESP.	PLANNED BUDGET		EXPECTED DELIVERABLES			
And indicators including annual targets	List activity results and associated actions	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Responsible party	Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount in US \$	EX		
Output 1: Established capacities for emergency management and disaster risk resilience at the national and local level Indicator 1: Rehabilitation progress and operability status of SEM building Baseline: 0 Target: 25% Indicator 2: Purchase of equipment and specialised vehicles for Institutes of Emergency Medicine, civil and fire protection units and MRSS; Baseline:0 Target: 45 vehicles 975 sets of uniforms and 1 set of mobile dams; Indicator 3: Number of transport operations supported and quantities	Activity A.0.1 Establishment and coordination of Decision-Making Process (Project Management)	x	x	x	X	UNDP	EU	71400 Contractual services - Individuals	173,280.54	Financial management and accounting system set up; Progress reports prepared as per procedure At least 15 press releases issued;		
											71600 Travel	11,029.41
											64300 Staff Mgmt Costs	52,092.76
											72400 Communic & Audio Visual Equip	4,072.40
											72500 Supplies	2,036.20
		Activity A.1.1 Reconstruction and equipping of the Sector for Emergency Management of the Ministry of Interior (SEM building)			X	X	UNDP	EU	71300 Local Consultants	678.73	Supported development of technical documentation for reconstruction of the SEM facility;	
										72200 Company contracts		766,742.08
		Activity A.1.2 Purchase of equipment for fire protection and rescue teams;		X	X	X	UNDP	EU	71300 Local Consultants	2,262.44	10 sets of firefighting equipment procured. 10 sets of rescue equipment delivered to MRRS;	
										72200 Equipment and Furniture		78,280.54
		Activity A.1.3 Purchase of equipment and specialised vehicles		X	X	X			71300 Local Consultants	4,072.40	12 ambulance and 2 decontamination	
									72200 Equipment and Furniture	1,505,000.00		

<p>of delivered assistance Baseline: 0 Target: 15 operations and 721 tons</p> <p>Indicator 4: Rehabilitation progress and operability status of Education centre Rudno Baseline: 0 Target: 10%</p> <p>Indicator 5: Number of trained local servants Baseline: 0 Target: 30</p> <p>Indicator 6: % of coverage of the territory of the Republic of Serbia Baseline: 0 Target: 5%</p>	<p>for Institutes of Emergency Medicine, civil and fire protection units and MRSS;</p>					UNDP	EU	72300 Materials and Goods	485,402.19	<p>vehicles delivered; 75 protective sets of uniforms delivered; 27 firefighting vehicles contracted and 3 of them delivered; 4 vehicles delivered to MRSS; Mobile dams delivered; 900 sets of uniforms contracted and 600 delivered to civil protection units;</p>
	<p>Activity A.1.4 Activation of the emergency clause and delivery of assistance Indicator 1: Number of transport operations supported Indicator 2: Quantity of delivered medical supplies</p>			X	X	UNDP	EU	70000 Operating expenses	7,592,078.88	<p>15 transport operations supported; 721 tons of medical supplies delivered;</p>
	<p>Activity A.2.1 Reconstruction and equipping of the Education Centre with a training ground in Rudno</p>				X	UNDP	EU	71300 Local Consultants	678.73	<p>10% of technical documentation for reconstruction and extension developed;</p>
								72100 Company contracts	317,873.30	
	<p>Activity A.2.2 Trainings for LSGs, civil protection units, NGOs and other stakeholders involved in civil protection</p>			X	X	UNDP	EU	75700 Trainings and Workshops	43,065.61	<p>E learning module developed</p>
<p>Activity A.2.7 Procurement of equipment for MRSS</p>				X	UNDP	EU	71300 Local Consultants	2,262.44	<p>Technical specifications prepared;</p>	

	Activity A 2.8 Establishment of the Disaster Risk Register (Op. 2.8)			X	X	UNDP	EU	71300 Local Consultants	1,131.22	Technical preconditions for development in place;	
								72800 IT Equipment	141,402.71		
	GMS									784,055.61	
Total:									11,984,850.00		