

**PROJECT DOCUMENT (Revision #2)****[Republic of Serbia]****Project Title:** EU for Civil Protection and Disaster Resilience Strengthening in the Republic of Serbia**Project Award Number:** 00126724**Project Output Number:** 00120703**Implementing Partner:** UNDP**Start Date:** March 20, 2020 **End Date:** September 19, 2024 **PAC Meeting date:** July 5, 2023**Brief Description**

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.

The substantive project revision includes:

- Cancelling the activities related to the reconstruction and equipping of the Sector for Emergency Management HQ facility and redistribution of available resources to the procurement of specialized emergency vehicles
- Exclusion of the Central Platform for real-time acquisition, processing, and distribution of data from microcontroller stations, due to budgetary shortfalls caused by the prevalence of COVID-19 emergency operations, cancelation of procurement of firefighting equipment in favor of the increased number of vehicles.
- Introduction of new activities related to the policy and knowledge products advancement.
- Extending the project implementation period to 54 months, e.g. the new project end date is 19 September 2024 instead of 19 March 2024.

Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF/CPD): Serbia adopts and implements climate change and environmentally friendly strategies that increase community resilience, decrease carbon footprint and boost the benefits of national investments. Indicative CPD Output with gender marker: GEN 1 Natural and human-induced risks effectively addressed.	Total resources required:	EUR 14,099,996.00 (USD 15,824,911.34) ¹	
	Total resources allocated:	UNDP TRAC:	
		Donor:	EUR
		EU	14,099,996.00
		Government:	
	In-Kind:		
	Unfunded:		

Agreed by (signatures):

UNDP	
Yakup Beris, Resident Representative	DocuSigned by: 8E8AB6D378F0463...
Date: 07-Oct-2023	

¹ Applied EUR/USD rate 0.891 is a weighted average of exchange rates of already spent instalments and the final instalment not received yet, calculated as per UNORE for September 2023.

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

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.

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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. The Action will also provide immediate emergency support to the Government of Serbia **COVID-19 response** in constraining adverse health, societal and economic impact. 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).

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.

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. Furthermore, emergency response induced financial implication might imply some reductions in the range of the activities as presented herein, subject to joint assessment, agreed mitigation approaches, and the Steering Committee members priorities.

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

IF	THEN	BECAUSE
The firefighting equipment and vehicles procured, 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), Ministry for Public Investment (MPI, former Public Investment Management Office – PIMO), Ministry of Health (MoH) and Ministry of European Integration (MEI) 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. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Implementation of the action shall contribute to the UNDAF Output 8 (Pillar IV): *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* and corresponding CPD Output 5: *The National Disaster Risk Management System is implemented at central and local levels*. The Action shall bolster 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). Furthermore, the action shall enhance capacities for civil protection emergency response as prescribed by the Law on Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management, efficiently address vulnerabilities recognised by the Plan for the Implementation of the National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP), advancement of disaster risk management policy through development of Serbian PDNA Methodology and new Strategy on DRR and Emergency Management for the period 2023-2030, conducting ex-post evaluation of the Action Plan (AP) for NDRMP, and upgrading quality of the Civil Protection training academia curricula. Furthermore, the action shall support transposing of the EU INSPIRE Directive and the EU Initiative to Enhance Data Interoperability into national disaster risk management system. Moreover, UNDP realised activities shall enhance cross-border and international cooperation, coordination of activities of international protection and rescue forces within the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.

Results of the actions are as follows²:

Result 1.1 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 incompliance 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

² Results of the actions are subject to change pending the scope of prioritized COVID-19 emergency response measures and availability of supplementary funding.

(estimated temperature increase in 4-6°C and decreased rainfall) will significantly increase forest fires risks in the coming years.

Procurement of specialized firefighting vehicles and protective equipment will increase the responsiveness and overall effectiveness of firefighting units and increase safety of engaged personnel, better protection of people's lives and assets. Prompt localization and effective forest fire extinguishing is for preservation of forest ecosystems and biodiversity.

The list of procured equipment shall contain at least 27 Pickup single cab vehicles with UHPS pumps and at least 7 firefighting cisterns.

Result 1.2 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 addresses 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 1.3 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 1.4 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 contaminates' 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 100 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 (15 sets), Novi Sad (10 sets), Nis (12 sets), Kragujevac (8 sets), Clinics for Infectious and Tropical Diseases, Clinical Centre of Serbia (20 sets) and Vojvodina (10 sets), Institute of Public Health of Serbia "dr Milan Jovanovic Batut" (5 sets), Institute for Public Health in Nis (5 sets). 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 1.5 Transport operations supported

Following the outbreak of the COVID-19 and WHO declaration of Public Health Emergency of International Concern on January 30, 2020, and subsequent recognition of the global pandemic on March 11, 2020, with the first signs of infestation in the Republic of Serbia, on March 15, 2020,

responsible authorities declared the State of Emergency. UNDP will support the national government in limiting outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic and adverse impact on public health and socio-economic development of the country. Following the national response priorities and using flexible and effective emergency procurement approach, UNDP will ensure timely shipping of medical supplies, protective equipment including medical masks, gloves, protective goggles, bio-hazard protective suits, respirators, thermometers, oxygen bottles and machines for masks' production.

To ensure the availability of sufficient quantities of medical equipment and supplies, based on the mutual agreement and the prior approval of the EU Delegation, 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.

In the case of deficiency of medical supplies, pending the request of the Government of Serbia and the EU Delegation prior approval, UNDP will apply appropriate procurement procedures for the efficient delivery of missing supplies. UNDP will develop necessary technical specification in close cooperation with the Ministry of Health and competent health institutions and with a support of an independent medical procurement expert tasked to ensure the wide competition and full compliance of procured items with quality standards.

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 MPI. 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. Subsequently, UNDP will contract works, supervision of works and procure training equipment and furniture.

UNDP shall conduct extensive reconstruction of Rudno Education Centre followed by equipping, furnishing and overall technological upgrade. This implies (re)construction of the training facilities, and accommodation rooms 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 the replacement of the existing fossil fuel heating system with the biomass system. Installation of an 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 the 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. The 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 Disaster 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 SEM and MPI curricula on the Civil Protection System and Disaster Risk Reduction, certified by the National Academy for Public Administration. MPI is currently developing the third curriculum on Post Disaster Reconstruction and Recovery. 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 MPI 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 SEM, MPI and UNDP project team. 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 MPI 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.

UNDP will also develop three e-learning modules based on the training programmes of the National Strategy for Professional Training of Employees in Autonomous Provinces and Local Self-Governments. Once finalised modules will be available at National Academy for Public Administration e-learning platform.

Result 2.3 Civil protection units equipped

Law on Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management 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, MPI and UNDP will condition the donation to local administrations with involvement of at least 30% of woman in civil protection affairs.

Result 2.4 Highly experienced MRSS staff trained

This intervention addresses impediments of national rescue services concerning high risk operation on inaccessible terrain. Mountain Rescue Service of Serbia (MRRS) has 250 active rescuers, capacitated to support the Ministry of Interior, Serbian Army Forces, civil protection units and health emergency service providers in rescue operations. Over the course of the last 20 years, MRSS members have saved more than 15,000 lives, 1,500 of which were rescued during the 2014 floods. The year 2019 was relatively calm in terms of disasters and related risks. Still, over the course of the year, MRRS successfully conducted 1,050 high risk rescue operations.

Inaccessible places of accidents, severity of injuries and associated safety risks require a high level of physical and mental preparedness, compliance with professional requirements, constant improvements and extension of the rescue domain. ToTs for highly skilled MRSS staff will enable continuous skills development, compliance with high-level professional standards and sustainability through the transfer of knowledge. This intervention implies:

- Helicopter Rescue Training in Romania for 5 highly experienced MRSS staff members. Participants will obtain Helicopter Rescue Technician Certificate;
- Flood Water Rescue Instructor Training which includes Rescue 3 advanced swift water rescue technician training, international trauma life support training and Rescue3 instructor course for 4 highly experienced MRSS staff members. Medical and advanced water rescue trainings will be held in Croatia, while Instructor courses will be held in Austria. Certificates will be issued by Rescue3 Europe and International Trauma Life Support;
- Gondola Rescue Training for 6 highly experienced MRSS staff members in Austria.

Result 2.5 Number of trained floods' rescuers

Upon obtaining the necessary certificates, MRRS trainers will train and certificate 30 MRSS flood rescuers including 8 women as per highest Rescue Europe standards.

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 MRRS 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 MRRS foresees flood rescue equipment, snowmobile, 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 data1: 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. The MPI 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.

Op. 3.1.1 Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management.

UNDP will support SEM as a leading institution in the development of the new Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management for the period 2023-2030. UNDP will render technical support to SEM by engaging at least two experts. UNDP will also enable the guidance and oversight of UNDP global experts in DRR and active participation of staff in the high-level workshops and working groups for the development of the Strategy. The national experts will support SEM in developing Questionnaire for the Ex-ante Analysis to be used for data collection, development of the roadmap for data collection and analysis. Expert will also support SEM in coordinating the Working Group for Strategy Development and conducting bilateral consultations with the competent authorities under the SEM guidance the UNDP experts will also prepare the Ex-ante Analysis Paper for the new Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management for the period 2022-2027 (with 12 accompanying Annexes) in line with the Law on Planning System, and the Regulation on the Methodology of Public Policy Management, Policy and Regulatory Impact Assessment, and Content of Individual Public Policy Documents of the Public Policy Secretariat of the Republic of Serbia (the PPS Methodology).

Op. 3.1.2 Developed Methodology for Post-Disaster Risk Assessment;

Following request of MPI, UNDP will render assistance in the development of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) Methodology of the Republic of Serbia. UNDP will engage experts to developed specific procedures, manuals, instructions, and interpretations for damage

assessment in local self-government units. The experts will also provide instruction for usage of new and innovative technologies for damage assessment and field survey, guidelines for identifying and acquiring data of special importance for damage assessment, templates and content guidelines for damage assessment forms for conducting PDNA on local level and guidelines for identifying and engaging experts for damage assessment. Once approved by MPI, the draft documents will be shared with the Inter-ministerial Work Group for Methodology development for further discussion and adjustments. UNDP shall also support facilitate decision making process through organisation of the workshops ensuring incorporation of the sectoral approach.

Op. 3.1.3 Organized International Scientific DRR Conference to inform development of the Faculty of Security Civil Protection learning curricula;

UNDP in partnership with the SEM and the Faculty of Security Studies of the University of Belgrade, will organize a two-day international conference in Belgrade: 'Disaster Risk Reduction – Models and Practices at International and National Level'. The Conference will gather more than 55 prominent theorists, professors and researchers of universities, experts and competent authorities involved in public policies at the national, regional, and local level related to disaster risk reduction coming from Serbia, the EU, and international organisations. The Conference is expected to also raise considerable media attention and outreach successfully initiating an academic and professional discussion on the complexity of the effects of disasters, and exchange experiences with other countries while pointing out possible directions for further development of the disaster risk management. The Conference will also explore DRR through aspects of functioning of national and local DRR system, innovative digital solutions, theoretical concepts and action framework, societal, economic and health dimension, interaction with environmental protection, climate change adaptation, and the local community resilience.

The conclusions from the Conference will inform the monography which would become a part of the regular curriculum of the Faculty of Security Studies in Belgrade improving the quality of education and sound understanding for generations of DRR professionals to come.

Op. 3.1.4 Performed ex-post evaluation of the Action Plan (AP)

UNDP will conduct independent Ex-post evaluation of the Action Plan (AP) for National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP) for 2017-2020 assessing the relevance, implementation system, effectiveness and efficiency, and providing forecasts on impact and sustainability of undertaken actions. This evaluation will also inform to the ex-ante analysis for the new National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy, which is a pre-requisite for its drafting.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

Project activities will be implemented by a competent project team forming part of a project office structure. Each of the beneficiaries will contribute to the team with experienced staff with first-hand technical experiences in the themes covered within their respective activities and interventions. The following functions are proposed within the project team.

Overall project manager. A full-time project manager is proposed in the team, coordinating all project activities. He/she will be responsible for coordination and communication within the project team, relations with beneficiaries, end recipients and stakeholders and maintenance of procedural aspects. The project manager will supervise the internal management proceedings and coordinate any corrective actions with beneficiaries. The project manager will supervise communication and visibility activities at the horizontal level.

Content support (technical focal point, communication, procurement). The members will support the project manager in implementation of specific tasks related to the content of activities. The functions will cover communication activities, implementation of technical tasks, including extensive procurement.

Administrative staff. Additional administrative staff will be engaged in support to the core content and technical activities. The tasks of administrative staff will include management of documentation, financial management support and support in the communication and visibility segment.

The core project team described in the previous point will carry out the overall implementation of the activities. To support the project team, per-diems/subsistence and travel costs will be allocated. Both segments are calculated in line with the existing UNDP standards. Travel and presence at the local level is taken into account in planning of these resources.

The project funds will be allocated for purchase of equipment for institutions in organisations in the sector of health, emergency management and civil protection, precisely to SEM, Ministry of Health, civil protection commissioners, respectively LSGs, MRSS and RGA. Purchase of the equipment is planned in line with concrete and proven needs at the national and local level. This proposal provides a list of equipment in the description of activities and the project budget. Further, the project funds will be allocated for (re)construction works for institutions in organisations in the civil protection. Reconstruction works are planned in line with the proven needs and based on the already assessed technical documentation for (re)construction at the national and local level. This proposal provides a description of reconstruction works and the project budget.

Costs of local office included in the project budget are limited to the costs of the utilities and sundries (such as rent, depreciation costs, assets composing project office, maintenance/repair, consumables and supplies, IT & telecommunication, energy/water, facility/security costs) of the designated project office, which will be housed in UNDP Serbia Country Office.

UNDP will engage external expert services in support of implementation of specific segments of activities. The external assistance will cover professional services which cannot be delivered by internal sources. An example of such activity is training needs assessment and training in civil protection sector. External assistance will also be engaged in support services: implementation of events, translation services, printing of publications and promotional materials. As the important part of the project are the (re)construction works, UNDP will engage external expert/companies in support of the following activities: design of technical documentation, development of technical specification, technical control/ independent verification of prepared documentation, construction works and independent supervision of works.

Development of the Disaster Risk Register will be based on the technical architecture of the system developed within World Bank funded project whilst installation of the mobile dams will follow recommendations 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. In establishing of civil protection units training approach UNDP will use PIMO' developed and National Academy for Public administration certified training curricula and accredited trainers.

Partnerships

All specific support activities elaborated in this proposal (support services, equipment, infrastructure) are coming directly from the beneficiaries and end recipients (SEM, Ministry of Health, MPI, LSGs, MRSS and RGA). The institutions which have proposed the activities are strongly committed, and therefore full support in the implementation phase and continuation of activities/results after the conclusion of the project is expected. UNDP has checked the proposed activities and agreed that the overall project design and specific support intervention correspond to the present priority needs.

Beneficiaries and final recipients, represented by national and local level institutions and CSOs, recognized under this Action, shall be involved in each stage of preparation of tender documentation (e.g. technical documentation, specification of the equipment, development of

ToRs, etc.), will participate as observers in the selection process of the best bidder in order to ensure that the specific priorities and needs are properly addressed. Final beneficiaries designated technical focal points shall assume the role of beneficiary supervision on construction sites ensuring full compliance of executed actions with the beneficiary' needs.

Risks and Assumptions

The following assumptions and preconditions need to be fulfilled for efficient implementation of this action:

- **Full commitment to action's objectives from the participating national and local institutions and organisations.** The participating national and local institutions and organisations are expected to fully support the UNDP efforts. They are expected to be committed in trainings and capacity building activities. National and local level institutions and organisations are expected to commit to maintenance of the infrastructure and equipment provided from the project.
- **Full commitment towards efficient and consistent resolution of issues of DRR at the national level is expected.** UNDP assume that the Government of Serbia and relevant national institutions will continue their efforts to ensure better communication and cooperation between all involved relevant stakeholders in DRR. National entities involved directly in project activities are expected to embrace the concepts developed and ensure continuation after the project closure.

The following table presents the analysis of risks and contingency scenarios:

Risk	Probability	Impact	Mitigation
Institutional:			
Political changes at the local and national level	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The themes tackled in the project are considered high-priority issues for both the national and local level. As such, they would be supported by any national/local government regardless of political orientation. ➤ UNDP will maintain regular contacts and coordination with authorities at both levels. In case of changes, they will approach the new structures with transparent and independent presentation of project activities, broader significance and impact.
Lack of motivation and commitment from national and local institutions and organisations to fully participate	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This proposal is prepared in close partnership consultations with relevant national institutions. All proposed activities were checked for commitment by final beneficiaries. ➤ The target institutions and organisations have expressed commitment for maintenance of facilities developed in the project. ➤ UNDP will maintain close collaboration with relevant stakeholders to encourage commitments.
Technical:			
Delays in deliveries of equipment, materials and/or infrastructure upgrade due to poor performance by contractors	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Possibility to apply own procurement procedures (as pillar-assessed organisations) represents an important advantage of this partnership. It will increase efficiency, decrease reaction time and improve control over sub-contractors. ➤ Each infrastructure and supply activity will be thoroughly reviewed in the preparatory phase. Technical and logistical arrangements will be made in such way to decrease the risk. All the facts will be presented to the PSC before the decision is made. ➤ UNDP will maintain close control and communication with sub-contractors. Their performance will be incorporated into the internal monitoring system. ➤ UNDP will put efforts in risk management during implementation of different contracts.

Stakeholder Engagement

The key approach in the project is joint efforts for improvement of civil protection and disaster resilience strengthening. Throughout the implementation, UNDP will strive to achieve real and proven change for all involved target groups, beneficiaries and stakeholders. This can be achieved by establishing a clear and strong relation between the present situation and final result. The competencies, knowledge and experiences of the beneficiary institutions, entrusted entity and outsourced expert are a guarantee for coherent and efficient implementation. The results are defined in realistic and consistent manner and will be measured throughout the implementation. The partnership is outwards reaching, in line with the requirements and principles of cooperation and efficient delivery. In addition to the direct contacts with beneficiary institutions at the national and local level and with the final beneficiaries, the stakeholders include other professional organisations, media, civil society organisations, etc.

The following stakeholders' matrix indicates some of the coordination aspects which will be considered in the implementation phase.

Stakeholders						
	Contracting Authority	Involved Line Ministries and bodies of the Government of Serbia	Target groups and final beneficiaries	Media	NGO Sector	Other stakeholders (professional organizations, opinion groups etc.)
Coordination, contract management, decision making	Contract management, amendments, checking of reports, monitoring	Contract supervisory and advisory function. Participation in the project SC.				
Project management	Review of the level of achievement. Specific advice in the implementation phase	Advice provided if necessary	Beneficiaries - feedback communicated			
Professional advice, contributions with specific activities/results	Alignment of activities/results with EU standards	Specific professional advice provided for specific segments in line with Ministries' coverage and competencies	Recipients and beneficiaries of activities and results. Feedback communicated	Advice provided in relation to visibility aspects of activities and results per each Activity	Specific advice provided in the implementation phase. Direct cooperation in activities, for example, events	Specific advice provided. Participation in activities, for example, development of models, capacity building
Promotion and visibility	Ensuring that EU visibility requirements are followed	Participation in promotion events. Ensuring visibility for Government's sector policies	Recipients and beneficiaries. Active participation in specific segments	Direct partners in the visibility and promotion process. Advice provided if necessary.	Support function. Distributing information through networks	Support function. Distributing information through networks.

Communication and coordination with the external organisations will be set up at different levels and around specific themes/areas of cooperation. Continuous observing of external conditions and measuring of feedback will ensure that current actual challenges/needs are addressed. The internal and external organisation will be the basis for flexibility and responsiveness when necessary. The day-to-day activities of the Action, including procurement, disbursements, financial management, and monitoring, will be carried out by the UNDP. UNDP will carry out the Action with due diligence and efficiency, enable on-site visits on the locations which are subject of the actions and ensure that all goods and services financed under this Action are used exclusively for their purpose.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

The Action shall directly contribute to the enhanced cross-border and international cooperation, better coordination of activities of international protection and rescue forces within the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. Moreover, project will seek opportunities to streamline the best practices of UNDP's disaster risk reduction work on the risk-inform development in line with the goals and targets of the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and enhance cooperation among countries. UNDP works in 170 countries and communities with national partners to strengthen national and subnational policies, legal and institutional systems; foster greater coherence of disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation efforts; provide access to risk information and early warning systems and strengthen preparedness and response measures.

Together, these efforts strengthen the resilience of countries and urban and rural communities. Since 2012, UNDP has successfully implemented some 59 disaster risk resilience projects in Europe and Central Asia, with the total value of **EUR 97.5 million**. UNDP DRR portfolio targets climate resilience building, transboundary mitigation of flood risks, post-disaster reconstruction and recovery, PDNA, water management, policy development and regional resilience networking.

Knowledge

The Action will contribute to the implementation of the Law on Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management and development of capacities for its implementation at the local level. Encouraging cooperation and association of LSGs in line with the Law on Local Self-governments will be supported through this Action. Capacity building of all the targeted institutions, organizations and participants actively involved in emergency management system. Generating new knowledge products and learning opportunities for establishment of effective civil protection systems and quality of education and professional understanding of DRR aspects.

Dissemination and replication of outcomes:

UNDP will prepare presentations of results in a way to allow their use in other initiatives and areas (each result will be presented with its background, main actions and lessons learned). Channels used in the process will include:

Press-releases and media publications. UNDP will issue regular press-releases and ensure media publications. These will be aimed at the general public, promoting governmental efforts, significance of EU financing and sector issues.

Professional publications. The project results (capturing the relation between project outputs and impact) will be presented in professional publications and in the media dealing with emergency management and civil protection issues, for further dissemination and replication, as well as inform the academic curricula.

Events planned by the project will be an opportunity for presentation of results to extended audience, discussion on the complexity of the effects of disasters, exchange of national and international experience, and exploring innovative theoretical and practical solutions tackling various DRR dimensions.

Direct contacts. UNDP will be available throughout the duration of the project for presentation of lessons and experiences to other interested parties, policy makers, etc.

Visibility and communication are important elements of this project due to the specifics and importance of the themes covered. The main messages communicated throughout the implementation will be:

- Promotion of issues and challenges of emergency management and civil protection. The purpose of visibility activities will be the introduction of the issues and challenges of raising prevention and responsiveness in emergency management to the local population.
- Significance of EU funding and support. The visibility activities will promote the positive impact of EU funding initiatives in Serbia. This should contribute to better awareness/perception of the EU in general sense.
- Significance of the positive leading role of the Government institutions and local self-governments in ensuring continuous improvement of emergency management and civil protection at the national and local level.

Visibility activities will be implemented at the overall project level. Here, visibility and communication activities will be implemented horizontally through all the activities. Messages in this segment will promote the sector, EU initiatives, governmental efforts and UN support. The main channels of communication will include public events in Serbia, conferences, field visits, media interactions, written documents, global meetings and forums organized under the auspices

of the UN. Participation of a UN Agency in the project represents an added value in all respects. The visibility activities will be specifically designed to promote improved national and local infrastructure and services related to emergency management and civil protection among the general Serbian public. They will highlight the joint work and cooperation between the EU, Government of Serbia and UN in this important endeavour and the positive impact they make on the progress of the EU accession processes in Serbia. All visibility and promotion activities will be implemented in line with the relevant contractual requirements and the Joint Visibility guidelines for EC-UN in the field. [Communication & Visibility Plan](#) contains detail elaboration of communication activities, applicable tools and communication channels.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

Financial sustainability: The project is focusing on strengthening the existing public institutions and organisations. Thus, the main guarantee of financial sustainability will be the public funds. Most of the initiatives proposed in the project (infrastructure and equipment upgrades) are already a part of the beneficiaries' assets, therefore funds are regularly provided in the annual budget, and national and local institutions have the legal obligation to maintain the infrastructure. The improvements may even bring positive financial results, as the costs of maintenance would decrease due to reduced loss as benefit of introduction of energy efficiency measures. The equipment purchased from the project will in most cases replace old equipment, which is in many cases at the end of its life span. The new equipment will ensure more efficient implementation of services and will reduce average maintenance costs. The capacity building activities along with infrastructure and equipment upgrades will raise the competencies and efficiency of participating staff and reduce dependence on international assistance funding.

Institutional sustainability: In all activities the project will produce relevant and important deliverables and results that contribute to strengthening the institutions involved. The project does not envisage creation of new institutions; rather, all efforts will be focused on ownership of results by existing institutions, enabling institutions to function better and enabling better vertical and horizontal relations among institutions.

UNDP will intensively work on building capacities of civil protection commissioners, staff of LSGs, MRSS, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders. The training and workshop support delivered will equip the participating staff with significant knowledge and experiences in implementation of activities aimed at supporting emergency and civil protection. The knowledge and experiences gained from the project will be used after the conclusion of the implementation period. In some cases (training curriculum for civil protection commissioners and MRSS selected staff) the trainees will have their competencies confirmed with certificates.

The project will directly contribute to strengthening of the national and local level institutions. It will introduce better standards and models based on the EU and international good practice, and, as a result, the partner institutions will have better capacity and will be more efficient in delivery of their services, even after the closure of the project. The continuous support to national mechanisms for coordination in case in emergency brings better quality to the coordination process, and also helps expand the coordination and networking to a wide range of stakeholders and groups.

Policy level sustainability: The project contains several elements which bring added value to the existing policy practices and show the perspective for sustainability at this level. Advancement of the disaster risk management policy framework through developing new Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management, and the new Serbian Post Disaster Risk Assessment Methodology aligned with PDNA, as well as evaluating the effects of the implementation of National Disaster Risk Management Plan for 2017-2020, will create accountable and sound policy framework for the development of the national DRR system. The lessons learned from development of the Disaster Risk Register will assist the policy development and encourage the development of new mechanisms, which would effectively support the development of the DRR sector.

Environmental sustainability: The interventions planned in the project have close linkages to environmental issues. The infrastructure improvements will have a positive impact on reducing energy consumption by implementing energy efficiency measures: using more efficient heating systems, efficient electrical appliances and cooling devices; improved insulation; climate change mitigation measures, specifically to reduce emission of CO₂ as one of the main greenhouse gasses. Moreover, an integrated approach to building design will apply the use of energy efficient materials and constructions practices and efficient waste and water management practices. Recyclables like paper, metal, glass and plastics will be collected separately in the reconstructed training centre and delivered to persons permitted to collect, treat and store such materials. In order to improve air quality, the procured vehicles will be with minimal emission of harmful gases. Environmental monitoring of all construction operations will be required. During the reconstruction of training centre facility, a system for managing of construction and demolition waste will be established. Separate collection and preparation of the recyclable / reusable residues, where appropriate, will be mandatory for the construction company. In accordance with Article 35 of the Law on Waste Management, hazardous waste from the construction sites must be collected and transported separately. Hazardous waste fractions, if they exist (asbestos waste, etc.), will be kept separate, sampled, analysed and removed from the construction site by licensed companies. The trainings that will be held during the implementation of this action will support the topics such as the importance of maintaining watercourses as a flood prevention measure. The activities envisaged under this project focus on disaster risk reduction, resilience and civil protection and consequently will contribute to avoiding negative effects on the natural resources.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

UNDP will implement internal evaluation at the key milestones of the project. Following this evaluation, reports will be prepared in line with the standard methodology. Effectiveness, efficiency, utility and sustainability will be among issues reviewed. The process will not only increase the impact of the project but will also provide valuable messages and lessons learned for the policy making level and participating stakeholders.

Project Management

The day-to-day activities of the Action, including procurement, disbursements, financial management, and monitoring, will be carried out by the UNDP. UNDP will carry out the Action with due diligence and efficiency, enable on-site visits on the locations which are subject of the actions and ensure that all goods and services financed under this Action are used exclusively for their purpose.

UNDP will perform procurement procedures and award the contracts in line with its regulations and rules for procurement assessed by the European Commission.

The operational base of this Action will be UNDP Office in Belgrade, Republic of Serbia. In addition, some project activities will be implemented on different location of beneficiaries. Therefore, monitoring activities which will be performed by UNDP staff will require occasional visits to the places outside of the place of operational base.

The Government will continue with streamlining investments in strengthening institutional framework and human, physical and technical capacities of the Sector for Emergency Management within the Ministry of Interior – SEM, through strengthening their capacities for prevention and more efficient response in emergency situations. Furthermore, programmes enforced through the allocated resources will improve risk and emergency management systems, mainly through enhancement of competences of the civil protection units. Specific programmes will continue to address the emergency response needs, as well as rehabilitation and renewal of assets that have been damaged during natural disasters.

EU support to emergency management programmes will contribute to the enhancement and upgrading of the emergency system in Serbia through the establishment and strengthening of the emergency integrated response.

The Action will build upon three on-going disaster risk management programmes managed by MPI, namely:

Development of the Flood Risk Maps in 75 flood prone areas;

Support for End-to-End Early Warning System which is being funded by the Multi Donor Trust Fund for Mainstreaming Disaster and Climate Risk Management in Developing Countries and administered by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/International Development Association from SDC Swiss donation. Objectives of the Project are to support the improvement of institutional capacities in disaster risk identification and monitoring and early warning systems and strengthen the response and preparedness capacities at the national, municipal and local level. The project will end by December 2020 and will result in setting up a significant improvement for resilience in selected municipalities (17 municipalities in the West Morava River basin) where the City of Uzice, with complementary activities from Swiss SECO project, will have end to end EWS by 2021. The project also resulted in designing the Disaster Risk Information System – DRIS, a platform and an IT tool tailor-made for municipalities to develop Disaster Risk Assessment and Rescue and Protection Plans in line with the existing Methodology for developing those documents, adopted by Mol.

Scaling Up Resilient Infrastructure Project financed by the Government of Japan assistance to the Republic of Serbia within the Multi Donor Trust Fund for Mainstreaming Disaster and Climate Risk Management in Developing Countries. This project is directly related to the realization of the National Disaster Risk Management Program, specifically Component 3 - Risk Reduction structural and non-structural risk reduction measures. Project focuses on development of a system for incorporating the risk information in sector investment planning, with the focus on risk infrastructures, as a basis for risk management policy. The project has just become operational and it will last till the end of 2020 and aims to prepare government bodies and municipalities for developing Disaster Risk Reduction Plans in accordance with legal requirements. The project will also prepare the ToR for establishment of the Disaster Risk Register, funded within the Action.

The Action will address some of the impediments identified by the **“Improving microbiology diagnostic system quality in the function of surveillance of communicable diseases (CD) in the Republic of Serbia”** Twining Light Project regarding the limited capacities of the health system to detect infectious diseases under EU surveillance. Project identified a number of deficiencies at various levels, from primary diagnostic capacity across the country as per the EU laboratory diagnostic criteria, to the further characterization of pathogens at National Reference Laboratory (NRL) level for public health purposes and diagnostic networking, reference laboratories and central health institutions (MoH and IPHs). Alongside those gaps, there is a strong need for further strengthening of physical, operational and human capacities across the health sector.

A European Union funded programme in migration management in Serbia implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO), International Organization for Migration (IOM) as well as the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) - the Project **“Open Communities – Successful Communities”**. Project supported municipal resilience to the challenges of the manmade crisis including strengthening of the capacities of the health sector through procurement of equipment for prompt diagnosis and detection of communicable diseases. All these activities contributed to the strengthening of capacities of healthcare institutions in charge of first response in situations of increased risk of spreading contagious diseases and reacting in emergency situations.

Moreover, the Action is designed in a manner to enable the implementation of **the 2019 Peer Review Recommendations** developed within the framework of EU cooperation on civil protection and disaster risk management. Recommendation of the Peer review, as governance tool where

the performance in disaster risk management/civil protection of one country is examined on an equal basis by experts from countries participating in the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, delivered credible and trusted recommendations and quality insights for further policy improvements in disaster risk management and civil protection. In that regard, the Action will contribute to the comprehensiveness and inclusiveness of the risk assessment process, disaster preparedness and contingency planning, strengthening of SEM's capacities and overall DRR system.

Synergies with COVID-19 Response Initiatives

On March 13 2020, the European Commission presented the European Coordinated Response to mitigate the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 outbreak, by using the all available instruments to ensure: 1) the necessary supplies to our health systems by preserving the integrity of the Single Market and of production and distribution of value chains, 2.) support people so that income and jobs are not affected disproportionately and to avoid the permanent effect of this crisis, 3) support firms and ensure that the liquidity of the financial sector can continue to support the economy and to allow Member States to act decisively in a coordinated way, through using the full flexibility of our State Aid and Stability and Growth Pact Frameworks.

To support immediate response and socio-economic recovery of the countries of Western Balkan, the EU allocated EUR 410 million, including the EUR 93 million for the urgent medical needs and economic recovery of the Republic of Serbia. As a part of the EU integrated response, the Action will provide immediate response to the most pressing needs of the Serbian public health system by decreasing the pressure on government operational capacities and overstretched public finances.

Building on the results of previous cooperation and proven operational efficiency, UNDP will organize EU funded airlift operations and ensure attainability of the lifesaving medical supplies. Being a part of the team of the GoS transport operation, UNDP will enable to synchronize dynamic of shipments based on the actual needs and arrival of the bilateral donors' frights provided by the governments of Norway, China, Hungary, the EUA, Russian Federation). Furthermore, the Action will create a platform for cooperation and logistical support to the other EU funded emergency procurement-based initiatives.

Global Humanitarian Response Plan. The United Nations COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund is a UN inter-agency fund mechanism established by the UN Secretary-General to help support low and middle-income program countries overcome the health and development crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and support those most vulnerable to economic hardship and social disruption. The Fund contributes to financing the three objectives of the UN Secretary General's Call for Solidarity: (1) Tackle the health emergency; (2) Focus on the social impact and the economic response and recovery; and (3) Help countries recover better.

Under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, the UN system has put together a rapidly evolving COVID 19 – SERBIA UN Country Preparedness and Response plan (CPRP). The UN system is supporting the suppression measures and reducing vulnerabilities during the crisis.

All the emergency-based activities of the Action will work in complementarity with UNDP COVID-19 Integrated Response directed towards helping countries to prepare for and protect people from the epidemic, to respond during the outbreak, and to recover from the economic and social impacts. The immediate global priorities of UNDP work are 1. Support to the health systems, 2. Inclusive and Integrated Crisis Management and Response, and 3. Social and economic needs impact assessment and response. UNDP Serbia already pledged for the UNDP COVID-19 Rapid Response Facility Resources in the overall amount of USD 20 million. Upon addressing the immediate public health and vulnerable groups' needs, UNDP will support the GoS in the economic recovery, trough the implementation of already defined sets of fiscal and monetary measures, development and execution of the Recovery Strategy.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<p>Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: 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;</p>										
<p>Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Output 5: The National Disaster Risk Management System is implemented at central and local levels Indicator: National legislation and policies aligned with 2015 successor document to the Hyogo Framework for Action and mainstream disaster risk reduction (Rating scale: 1-no, 2-to some extent, 3-to great extent, 4=yes) Baseline: 2 Target: 3</p>										
<p>Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Economic loss from natural hazards (geo-physical and climate-induced hazards) as a proportion of GDP.</p>										
<p>Project title and Project Number: EU for Civil Protection and Disaster Resilience Strengthening in the Republic of Serbia, Award no. 00126724, Output No. 00120703</p>										
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)					DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year 2020	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Final Year 5	
<p>Output 1.1 Firefighting vehicles procured, delivered and used by the beneficiary</p>	<p>Number of delivered equipment sets and vehicles</p>	<p>Implementation Progress Reports Handover Reports SEM Reports</p>	<p>0 0</p>	<p>0 0</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>27</p>	<p>27</p>	<p>27</p>	<p>34</p>	<p><i>Analyses of handover reports Written follow up with the final beneficiary</i></p>
<p>Output 1.2 Emergency medical vehicles procured, delivered and used by the final beneficiary</p>	<p>Number of vehicles</p>	<p>Implementation Progress Reports Handover Reports MoH Reports</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>/</p>	<p>/</p>	<p>/</p>	<p>12</p>	<p><i>Analyses of handover reports Written follow up with final beneficiaries'</i></p>

Output 1.3 Decontamination vehicles procured, delivered and used by the final beneficiary	Number of vehicles	Implementation Progress Reports Handover Reports MoH Reports	0	0	2	/	/	/	2	<i>Analyses of handover reports Written follow up with final beneficiaries'</i>
Output 1.4 Protective uniforms sets delivered to medical teams	Number of sets	Implementation Progress Reports Handover Reports MoH Reports	0	0	75	/	/	/	75	<i>Analyses of handover reports Written follow up with the final beneficiaries'</i>
Output 1.5 Transport operations supported	Number of flights	Implementation Progress Reports Cargo Handover Protocols Government Reports	0	0	15	/	/	/	15	<i>Analyses of handover protocols Compilation of data provided by the GoS</i>
Output 2.1 Education Centre reconstructed	Rehabilitation progress and operability status	Construction site monitoring Report Supervising Organ Reports Implementation Progress Reports	0	0	10%	15%	25%	50%	100%	<i>Monitoring progress over expected results Field visits Analysis of construction progress reports Analysis of supervision reports</i>
Output 2.1.1 Education Centre supplied with furniture and equipment	Number of delivered sets	Implementation Progress Reports Handover Reports MPI Reports	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	<i>Analyses of handover reports Field visits</i>
Output 2.2 Municipal servants and civil protection commissioners trained	Number of trained local servants	Implementation Progress Reports SEM and MPI Reports	500	500	530	750	1400	/	1400	<i>Analyses of training registries</i>

Output 2.3 Civil protection units equipped	Number of delivered items	Implementation Progress Reports SEM and MPI Reports Handover Reports	0	0	900	/	/	/	900	<i>Field visits Analyses of handover reports</i>
Output 2.4 Highly experienced MRSS staff trained	Number of staff trained to instructor level	Implementation Progress Reports MRSS Reports MPI Reports Training Register	0	0	0	5	8	11	11	<i>Analyses of training reports and arrangements</i>
Output 2.5 Trained floods' rescuers	No of trained flood rescuers (women/men)	Implementation Progress Reports MRSS Reports MPI Reports Training Register	0	0	0	0	10 (1/9)	30 (8/22)	30 (8/22)	<i>Analyses of training reports and arrangements</i>
Output 2.6 Delivered mobile dams	Number of delivered sets	Implementation Progress Reports Handover Reports SEM and MPI Reports	0	0	1	/	/	/	1	<i>Field visits Analyses of handover reports</i>
Output 2.7 Equipment and vehicles for Mountain rescue service of Serbia purchased, delivered and used by beneficiaries	Number of vehicles and sets of equipment delivered	Implementation Progress Reports Handover Reports MPI Reports	0 0	0 0	3 10	/	/	/	3 10	<i>Field visits Analyses of handover reports</i>
Output 2.8 Disaster Risk Register established and functional	% of coverage of the territory of the Republic of Serbia	Implementation Progress Reports Handover Reports SEM and MPI Reports RGA Reports	0	0	30%	40%	50%	/	50%	<i>Analyses of RGA, SEM and MPI Reports Written follow up with the final beneficiaries' Monitoring level of operability against defined targets and expected results</i>

Output 2.9 The most relevant awareness raising thematic areas identified and supported	Number of the most relevant awareness raising thematic areas identified and supported	Implementation Progress Reports SEM and MPI Reports	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	<i>Grant Award Documentation analyses Analyses of grantees' reports</i>
Output 3.1.1 Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management developed	Number of policy documents/knowledge products supported	Implementation Progress Reports Report on work of the GoS	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	<i>Written follow up with the final beneficiary Compilation of data provided by the GoS</i>
Output 3.1.2 Developed Methodology for Post-Disaster Risk Assessment	Number of policy documents/knowledge products supported	Implementation Progress Reports Report on work of the GoS	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	<i>Written follow up with the final beneficiary Compilation of data provided by the GoS</i>
Output 3.1.3 Organized International Scientific DRR Conference to inform development of the Faculty of Security Civil Protection learning curricula	Number of policy documents/knowledge products supported	Implementation Progress Reports Report on work of the GoS	0	0	0	0	1	/	1	<i>Written follow up with the final beneficiary Compilation of data provided by the GoS</i>
Output 3.1.4 Performed ex-post evaluation of the Action Plan (AP) for National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP) for 2017-2020	Number of policy documents/knowledge products supported	Implementation Progress Reports Report on work of the GoS	0	0	0	1	/	/	1	<i>Written follow up with the final beneficiary Compilation of data provided by the GoS</i>

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

UNDP will establish an internal system of monitoring and evaluation to regularly check the activities and results. The system will use the original benchmarks presented in this document as the basis. Each of the activities is related to specific outcome/outputs and equipped with quantified indicators. Throughout the implementation, the achieved results will be checked against original plans – time perspective/milestones will be taken into account. In case of discrepancies from plans, UNDP will introduce corrective measures. Normal procedure for elimination of discrepancies will be (a) identifying a discrepancy, (b) estimation of the level of discrepancy and potential impact (time, quality and quantity wise), (c) definition of reasons (internal, external), (d) preparation of the contingency plan (responsibilities, activities), (e) implementation of the contingency plan, (f) review. UNDP has clearly defined roles and responsibilities in the implementation phase. Each will contribute with their reports and inputs into the internal monitoring system.

Regular reporting will be established at the level of partnership. While monitoring will be a constant process, internal evaluation will be implemented at the key milestones of the project. Following this evaluation, reports will be prepared in line with the standard methodology. Effectiveness, efficiency, utility and sustainability will be among issues reviewed. The process will not only increase the impact of the project but will also provide valuable messages and lessons learned for the policy making level and participating stakeholders.

The project also anticipates the possibility of external evaluation by the EUD or nominated bodies as per contractual requirements. In this process, UNDP will ensure full cooperation and availability of project-related information. The scope and methodology of the evaluation must be planned, and procedural matters are to be agreed upon in advance by the donor and UNDP. UNDP should ensure that donor partners share the draft report for comment prior to final issuance and completion.

Recommendations, management responses and key actions which are specifically applicable to UNDP and the programme unit should be uploaded to the ERC within six weeks of completion of the evaluation report. Other non-UNDP related recommendations, etc., can be omitted from the ERC, though they remain in the evaluation report. The programme unit needs to monitor the implementation and report on the progress of the planned key actions until they have all been completed.

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	N/A	N/A
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	N/A	N/A
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	N/A	N/A
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	N/A	N/A

Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	N/A	N/A
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		N/A	N/A
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually)	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	N/A	N/A

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
EU outsourced evaluation	/	/	/	June 2025	MPI SEM MoH MRSS	N/A

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

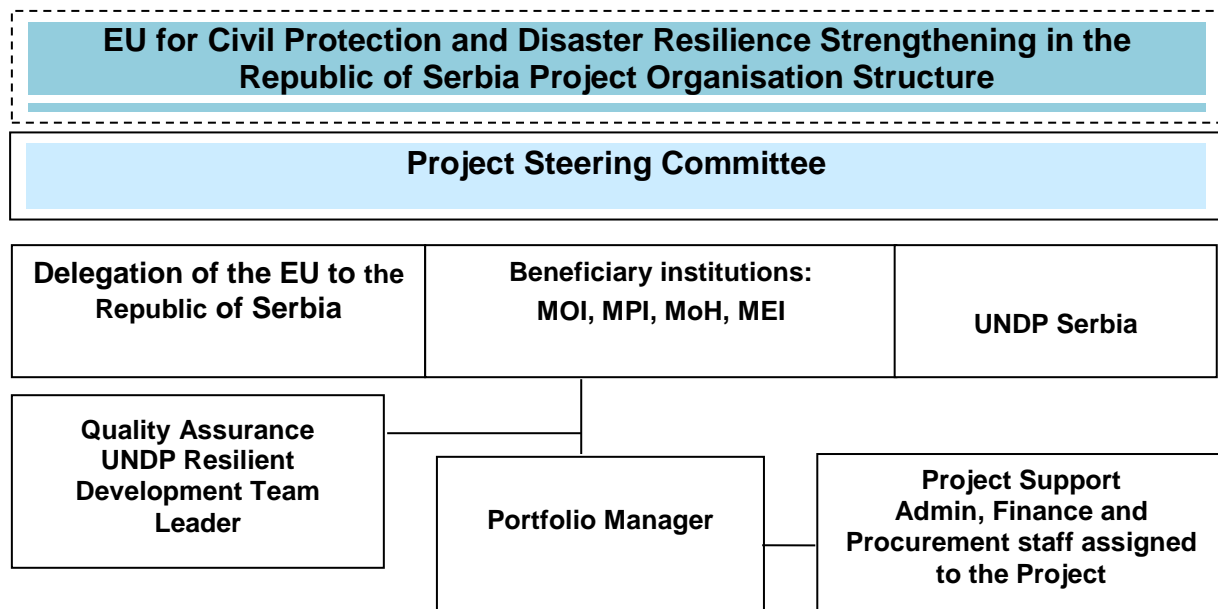
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount in USD	
Output 1: Established capacities for emergency management and disaster risk resilience at the national and local level Gender marker: GEN 1	Activity A.0.1 Establishment and coordination of Decision-Making Process (Project Management)	103,967.74	139,655.84	157,307.26	193,716.20	33,392.76	UNDP	EU	71400 Contractual services - Individuals	628,039.80	
		14,563.63	8,930.56	4,271.28	4,300.00	3,827.42	UNDP	EU	71600 Travel	35,892.89	
			9,941.69			1,400.46				72100 Company contracts	11,342.15
			950.74	22,948.52	5,808.57		UNDP	EU	64300 Staff Mgmt Costs	29,707.83	
		6,716.92	4,589.76	3,640.31	5,701.26	3,670.80	UNDP	EU	72500 Supplies	24,319.05	
						3,402.32	UNDP	EU	74100 Professional Services	3,402.32	
		7,176.34	14,908.53	2,823.88		10,614.02	UNDP	EU	74200 Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	35,522.77	
		1,884.34	1,867.05	3,547.00	2,738.46	3,038.46	UNDP	EU	71300 Local Consultants	13,075.31	
	<i>Cancelled Activity A.1.1 Reconstruction and equipping of the Sector for Emergency Management of the Ministry of Interior SEM building</i>	3,500.00	2,160.00				UNDP	EU	71300 Local Consultants	5,660.00	
	Activity A.1.1 Purchase of equipment and vehicles for fire protection and rescue teams and Central platform for real-time acquisition, processing, distribution of data from microcontroller stations				5,611.67		UNDP	EU	71300 Local Consultants	5,611.67	
		376,000.00	893,000.00			1,497,300.00	UNDP	EU	72200 Equipment and Furniture	2,766,300.00	
	Activity A.1.2 Purchase of equipment and specialised vehicles for Institutes of Emergency Medicine	11,353.34	1353.32				UNDP	EU	71300 Local Consultants	12,706.66	
		772,476.98					UNDP	EU	72200 Equipment and Furniture	772,476.98	

Activity A.1.4 Activation of the emergency clause and delivery of assistance	7,592,195.52						UNDP	EU	7000 Operating expenses	7,592,195.52
Activity A.2.1 Reconstruction and equipping of the Education Centre in Rudno		2,600.00	3,600.00				UNDP	EU	71300 Local Consultants	6,200.00
	1,255.14	8,234.68	26,455.00	32,000.00	549,870.63		UNDP	EU	72100 Company contracts	617,815.45
					59,932.37		UNDP	EU	72200 Equipment and Furniture	59,932.37
Activity A.2.2 Trainings for LSGs, civil protection units, NGOs and other stakeholders involved in civil protection	13,735.24	67,505.43	80,063.70				UNDP	EU	75700 Trainings and Workshops	161,304.37
	29,164.90	25,432.00	90,474.91				UNDP	EU	71300 Local Consultants	145,071.81
Activity A.2.3 Training of trainers for selected highly experienced MRSS staff		22,902.58	23,403.60	4,500.90			UNDP	EU	75700 Trainings and Workshops	50,807.08
Activity A.2.4 Grants to Civil Society Organisations					40,365.46		UNDP	EU	72600 Grants	40,365.46
Activity A.2.5 Procurement of equipment for civil protection units	874,876.38	71,215.92					UNDP	EU	72300 Materials and Goods	946,092.30
	15,466.28						UNDP	EU	71300 Local Consultants	15,466.28
Activity A.2.6 Procurement of equipment for MRSS	111,795.46	68,180.72					UNDP	EU	72300 Materials and Goods	179,976.18
Activity A.2.7 Establishment of the Disaster Risk Register	19,465.70	36,688.40	64,464.09				UNDP	EU	71300 Local Consultants	120,618.19
		238,190.73	204,267.87				UNDP	EU	72100 Company contracts	442,458.60
Activity A.3.1.1: Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management			10,098.00	5,000.00			UNDP	EU	71300 Local Consultants	15,098.00
Activity A.3.1.2: Development of Methodology for Post-Disaster Needs Assessment		6,168.60	4,173.83				UNDP	EU	71300 Local Consultants	10,342.43
Activity A.3.1.3: Organizing International Scientific DRR Conference to inform development of the Faculty of Security Civil Protection learning curricula			22,092.60				UNDP	EU	71300 Local Consultants	22,092.60
			14,742.70				UNDP	EU	72100 Company contracts	14,742.70

	Activity A.3.1.4: Conducting ex-post evaluation of the Action Plan (AP) for National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP) for 2017-2020	500.00	4,500.00				UNDP	EU	71300 Local Consultants	5,000.00
Sub-Total for Output 1										14,789,636.77
Evaluation <i>(as relevant)</i>	EVALUATION						UNDP	EU	74100	
General Management Support	GMS 7%	696,926.57	114,028.36	51,686.22	18,156.39	154,477.03	UNDP	EU	75100	1,035,274.57
TOTAL										15,824,911.34

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

UNDP will establish the Project Steering Committee (PSC) to ensure the national ownership and achievement of project objectives through the strategic level steering and informed decision-making process. Therefore, the overall progress, milestones and mitigation measures to potential difficulties and risks shall be agreed upon. The PSC will consist of representatives of the EU Delegation, Ministry of Interior – SEM, Ministry of Health, Ministry for Public Investment, Ministry of European Integration, and UNDP. The final composition of the PSC, in terms of appointed persons, will be discussed and agreed upon at the beginning of the implementation of the Action. The PSC will take strategic decisions and supervise the proper implementation of the Action. Steering Committee Members shall meet quarterly unless further ad hoc meetings are necessary. UNDP shall provide support to the PSC, including organising meetings and drafting/circulation of agendas (2 weeks before meetings), documentation for consideration (1 week before meetings) and taking minutes (1 week after meetings). Implementation/non-implementation of PSC decisions shall be noted in the subsequent report. The Visibility and Communication Plan shall be submitted to PSC for comments and approval.



IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (date). All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by UNDP (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

UNDP (DIM)

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds]³ [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]⁴ 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/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.
3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse (“SEA”) and sexual harassment (“SH”) allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.
6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:
 - a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA [*for the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document*], the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in such responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:

³ To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

⁴ To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

- i. 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;
 - ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
- b. 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 the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.
- c. In the performance of the activities under this Project, UNDP as the Implementing Partner shall ensure, with respect to the activities of any of its responsible parties, sub-recipients and other entities engaged under the Project, either as contractors or subcontractors, their personnel and any individuals performing services for them, that those entities have in place adequate and proper procedures, processes and policies to prevent and/or address SEA and SH.
- d. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
- e. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
- f. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.
- g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term “Project Document” as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

- h. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
- i. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
- j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled “Risk Management” are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled “Risk Management Standard Clauses” are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document

XI. ANNEXES

- 1. Project Quality Assurance Report for the Implementation Stage**
- 2. Social and Environmental Screening Template**, including additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant.