

Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina – Phase II

ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2024

Programme Title & Project Number	Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results ²
• Programme Title: Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina – Phase II • Programme Number (if applicable) • MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ 00140534	Country/Region: Bosnia and Herzegovina Priority area/ strategic results <i>By the end of Phase II, the legislative and institutional frameworks for the establishment and functioning of DRR platforms at each level would be strengthened and state, entity, Brcko District, and at least 14 municipal DRR platforms established, and functioning based on a modality developed during Phase I.</i> <i>The Program will support development of vertical, horizontal, and inter-sectoral coordination and communication strategies, mechanisms, protocols and tools. Effective coordination of disaster risk reduction from state level to entity, and local platforms will ensure an all-of-government and all-of-society approach to reducing risk and building resilience.</i> <i>Through the established platforms, Programme will support DRR-mainstreamed strategic and action planning frameworks development for state, entity, Brcko District, and local level for all sectors and will ensure multi-stakeholder engagement in building resilience, by implementing DRR measures and mainstreaming risk reduction across relevant sectoral policies, programmes and instruments.</i>
Participating Organization(s)	Implementing Partners
• UNDP • UNICEF • UNESCO • FAO	• National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations <i>The main Programme partners are the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of Republika Srpska, the Ministry of Health of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Education of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Education and Culture of Republika Srpska, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Republika Srpska, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Civil Protection Directorate of Republika</i>

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;

³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

	<i>Srpska and the Civil Protection Directorate of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.</i>
Programme/Project Cost (US\$) Total approved budget as per project document: 3,974,665 MPTF /JP Contribution⁴: • UNDP 294,142 • UNICEF 162,379 • FAO 121,340 • UNESCO 65,639 Agency Contribution⁵ • UNDP 63,127.11 • UNICEF 194,908.55 • FAO 9,397.31 • UNESCO 31,304.00 Government Contribution: 0 Other Contributions (donors) Government of Switzerland 1,150,000 Government of the United Kingdom 3,093 TOTAL: 1,451,829.97⁸	Programme Duration Overall Duration (months) 46 Start Date⁶ 16 January 2024 Original End Date⁷ 31 October 2027
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval. Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> ☐ Yes ☒ No Date: dd.mm.yyyy Mid-Term Evaluation Report – if applicable <i>please attach</i> ☐ Yes ☒ No Date: dd.mm.yyyy	Report Submitted By ○ Name: Vedran Ibrulj ○ Title: Joint Programme Coordinator ○ Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP ○ Email address: vedran.ibrulj@undp.org

⁴ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁵ Agency Contribution for 2024 only

⁶ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁷ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁸ Total for agency contributions, government contributions and other contributions (donors)



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CC	Climate change
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSWs	Centres for Social Welfare
DRAS	Disaster Risk Analysis System
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
JP	Joint Programme
LDRRP	Local Disaster Risk Reduction Platforms
LG	Local Government
RS	Republika Srpska
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SRSP	Shock-Responsive Social Protection
ToT	Training of trainers
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the reporting period, the Programme focused on **building partnerships** and establishing collaboration mechanisms. Key achievements included the **formation of the Steering Committee**, with meetings in Sarajevo and Banja Luka in 2024, providing strategic oversight and promoting long-term sustainability through cross-sectoral coordination. An **Advisory Board was also established** to offer insights without decision-making authority.

Most of the activities planned for 2024 **were successfully implemented**. Progress was made in disaster risk reduction, aligning with the Sendai Framework, and preparations for DRR platforms at the state and entity levels were initiated. The **Ministry of Security BiH** organized a DRR Conference on 28 November 2024, with plans to reestablish a DRR platform at the state level in 2025. **Republika Srpska Government** accepted the establishment of a DRR platform, with a meeting held in December 2024. The Civil Protection Administration in **Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina** is gearing efforts toward establishing of a DRR platform based on a 2019 decision by the Government of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

With the joint work and support of all PUNOs, **DRR platforms** were established **in four new local governments** (Mostar, Tuzla, Brod and Laktasi) and the first meetings of local **DRR platforms** were held in **all partner local governments** (Bihać, Tuzla, Kalesija, Kakanj, Mostar, Banja Luka, Bijeljina, Brod, Laktasi, Trebinje). Local legal expert performed a **detailed analysis of the legal framework** in the protection and rescue sector and identified problems and shortcomings for the establishment and functioning of DRR platforms.

Feasibility studies on shock-responsive social protection systems were completed in Republika Srpska, with the Federation of BiH study set for 2025. These studies focus on delivering emergency cash benefits to vulnerable populations, with recommendations for integrating DRR into strategic frameworks. The draft study on costed-contingency actions and pre-arranged financing for shock-responsive social protection was also completed.

A notable achievement was the **City of Bihać's formal adoption of a contingency budget** for emergency cash transfers, marking a major step towards local-level disaster preparedness. Furthermore, a **DRR Risk Assessment Methodology for agriculture was developed in cooperation with local authorities**. Despite these successes, challenges remain, notably the **political instability** in BiH and **delays in sectoral coordination**, particularly within the education and cultural sectors. These setbacks were mitigated through proactive engagement by UNICEF/UNESCO, ensuring that activities proceeded once formal participation was secured.

INTRODUCTORY/BACKGROUND SECTION

The **“Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina – Phase II”** is a joint intervention supported and financed by the Government of Switzerland and the United Nations (UN), implemented by the UN agencies: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations



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Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in partnership with domestic authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH).

The long-term Programme vision entails functional Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) governance across various levels and sectors in Bosnia and Herzegovina, throughout three phases. The first Programme phase has been implemented in the period 2019-2023 and was focused on setting the ground for DRR through basic local institutional capacities, coordination mechanisms, and strategic frameworks, with a total budget amounting to USD 4,321,948. The first phase Program's goal was: *Local governments in Bosnia and Herzegovina have improved their risk reduction institutional capacities, frameworks, public services, and partnerships, and the population in risk-exposed localities is less vulnerable socially and economically to the effects of disasters and climate change.*

This second Programme phase consists of a four-year plan (2023-2027) and aims to support authorities in BiH to improve their DRR inter-institutional capacities, frameworks, public services and partnerships to reduce social and economic effects of disasters and climate change on population in risk-exposed localities, with a total budget amounting to **USD 3,974,665.**

- Main objective and focus of activities

The second phase Program's overall goal is to reduce social and economic effects of disasters and climate change for people in risk-prone areas thanks to more preventive disaster risk management system, better inter-institutional capacities, regulatory frameworks, public services and partnerships.

This Programme phase has two main outcomes, as follows:

- **Outcome 1: Institutions at all levels cooperate in multisectoral DRR mainstreaming based on improved country-wide DRR regulatory frameworks, including the increased focus/emphasis on gender equality and social inclusion.**
- **Outcome 2: People in risk prone localities are less vulnerable due to better capacitated institutions, improved response capacities and implemented priority measures.**

The **Programme places focus on the DRR system** and strengthens capacities of DRR actors across different government levels in BiH, improves strategic and regulatory frameworks, integrates multiple sectors into **inter-sectoral, horizontal and vertical coordination mechanism.** Effective **coordination** of disaster risk reduction from state level to entity, and local levels will ensure an **all-of-government and all-of-society approach** to reducing risk and building resilience.

The Programme will facilitate upgrading strategic frameworks and cross-sectoral dialogue, encouraging accountability, and voicing out the needs of hazard-exposed **vulnerable population groups** to achieve real progress in disaster risk reduction. Through the established **DRR platforms**, Programme will support DRR-mainstreamed strategic and action planning frameworks development for state, entity, Brcko District, and local level and will ensure **multi-stakeholder engagement** in building resilience, by implementing DRR measures and mainstreaming risk reduction across relevant sectoral policies, programmes and instruments.



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Furthermore, **concrete DRR measures** will be identified, prioritized and supported at different government levels, accompanied with increasing institutional knowledge and capacities. Capacity of **DRR platforms** will be strengthened in organizing and controlling operational activities, including implementing long-term programmes. In addition, **sectoral Institutions** will be strengthened to implement **risk reduction/prevention measures**.

Programme will support institutions in development of **DRR financing strategies and mechanisms** for all levels of DRR governance to enable effective implementation of DRR actions and ensure long-term sustainability of the system. In addition, the IT tool Disaster Risk Analysis System - **DRAS** will be established at entity levels and access will be given to each level (state, entity, local) to ensure data and knowledge transfer. **Disaster and emergency communication procedures** will be developed operational in all 10 partner local governments.

Due attention will be paid to **conflict-sensitive Programme management**, through constant monitoring of the overall political and socio-economic situation. This will be coupled with support to the **Steering Committee and Advisory Board** in recognizing the risks and design of **mitigation measures** related to possible negative effect to the Programme implementation. The Programme will support Steering Committee together with counterparts interested to join the Advisory Board to ensure Programme knowledge and best practices to be widely disseminated through constant networking even beyond Programme targets and planned interventions.

The positive momentum was noted especially toward a more complex understanding of the changing nature of the risk including **risk governance and management**. The disaster risk reduction **planning processes**, especially at the **entity levels**, gained momentum and evident progress was achieved with recognizing the necessity for development of **DRR Strategic documents**.

- Partnerships

The Programme identified **DRR actors and stakeholders committed to change** and will support them by introducing new DRR-coordination mechanisms, risk analysis and planning tools as well as DRR services, contributing to forming strong, resilient and sustainable DRR systems. The main partners include key institutions at all levels of government in Bosnia and Herzegovina: the Ministry of Security, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations, and Ministry of Civil Affairs at the state level; the Ministries of Labour and Social Policy, Health, Education, and Agriculture at the entity level in both the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska; as well as the Civil Protection Directorates of both entities.

The Programme's geographic concentration is throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina **focusing on state, entity and Brcko District levels**, while local level is included through a core group of **10 partner local governments**.

Six out of ten partner local governments (LGs) are selected from the first phase of the Programme applying performance-based approach, while remaining four LGs are selected based on a pre-identified longlist of highly disaster-prone LGs. The selection process also included willingness to actively participate and support the implementation of the Programme. Participating local government partners are **Banja Luka, Bijeljina,**



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Trebinje, Brod and Laktasi in the Republika Srpska (RS); Bihac, Kalesija, Kakanj, Tuzla and Mostar in the Federation of BiH (FBiH).

From a sustainability point of view, the Programme team, with the stakeholders at all government levels, **continues to promote, collaborate and seek** systemic solutions for integrating the Programme achievements toward local decision-makers and higher levels of authorities that are part of the Steering Committee and Advisory Board mechanisms. As experienced and stated by the partners, sustainability concerns are mainly related to **formalization, institutionalization, legal recognition, and acceptance** of DRR Platforms and DRR frameworks, making them widely accepted as effective tools for disaster risk governance in the country. The key risk factors that need to be addressed at this second phase of Programme implementation have been identified during the implementation of the Program's first phase and involve a) **absence of legal recognition of the DRR platform**, b) **no stable or guaranteed sources of finance for the DRR platform and disaster risk governance measures**; and c) **limited human and institutional capacities** of various sectors involved in DRR.

OUTCOMES ACHIEVED FOR 2024

DRR platforms are collaborative systems designed to support the identification, management, and reduction of disaster risks at local, sub-national, national and global levels. These platforms serve as hubs for sharing knowledge, coordinating efforts, and mobilizing resources among governments at all levels, organizations, and communities.

OUTCOME 1 – Institutions at all levels cooperate in multisectoral DRR mainstreaming based on improved country-wide DRR regulatory frameworks, including the increased focus/emphasis on gender equality and social inclusion.

Following a nine-year interval, the **RS DRR Platform** resumed its work in December 2024 with support from the Joint Programme. The key outcome of the meeting was a consensus on the need for an entity-level DRR strategic document. In response, the Civil Protection Administration RS submitted a request to the entity government for approval to begin drafting the document.

In FBiH, efforts are underway to establish a DRR Platform in line with a 2019 government decision, which tasks federal ministries, administrations, and agencies with implementing and monitoring the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 within their areas of responsibility. The appointment of platform members is currently in progress.

At the state level, the **Ministry of Security of BiH** (MoS BiH) hosted a DRR Conference in November 2024, bringing together key stakeholders from both entities and Brčko District, and preparatory activities for launching a state-level DRR Platform are ongoing. In Brčko District, the formation of the DRR Platform was delayed due to the government entering a technical mandate following the 2024 local elections. However, an agreement was reached with the newly elected mayor in December 2024, and the process of appointing platform members has now begun. Finally, and based on a highly collaborative efforts and support of all PUNOs, DRR platforms have been established in four new local governments - Mostar, Tuzla, Brod, and Laktasi. Additionally, meetings of local DRR platforms were held in all partners local governments, including



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Bihac, Tuzla, Kalesija, Kakanj, Mostar, Banja Luka, Bijeljina, Brod, Laktasi, and Trebinje. The MoS BiH has sent a letter to the Civil Protection Administrations in both entities and the Department for Public Safety in Brčko District to initiate the development of proposals for DRR strategies at the entity and district levels. These sub-national strategies will serve as a foundation for the development of a national DRR Strategy.

Additionally, entity-level Feasibility Assessments on **Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP)** and a study on costed contingency actions for climate and disaster-related social protection financing have been completed. These studies provide essential evidence to help social protection authorities develop policy guidance for integrating SRSP—particularly for emergency cash assistance—and offer policymakers valuable insights into the financial requirements for supporting children and vulnerable groups during emergencies. Both assessments emphasized the importance of strengthening anticipatory financing mechanisms to enable a timely and effective rollout of emergency cash transfers, ensuring that the most vulnerable are supported swiftly in times of crisis.

The assessments focused on the following key areas:

1. Mapping and analysis: Review of existing cash benefit schemes, evaluating their financial, targeting, and administrative potential for rapid scale-up during crises.
2. Financial projections: Development of financial projections for different scale-up scenarios, considering various emergency response needs.

The data collection for these assessments has been completed, drawing from the following sources:

- Primary data: Gathered through questionnaires and roundtable discussions with 52 Centers for Social Welfare and 12 local disaster management services.
- Scope: The assessments covered the entire SRSP cycle, including data collection, program design, implementation, monitoring, and feedback.

In addition to the necessary legal updates to introduce emergency provisions within social protection schemes, funding remains a critical element to accompany these reforms. These insights will inform the final recommendations for the country-wide DRR Strategies, ensuring that both financial and legal mechanisms are in place for an effective response during emergencies.

The **agricultural insurance sector in BiH** was strengthened to enhance risk management for farmers through improved access to insurance, increased awareness, and the advancement of government-backed subsidy mechanisms. A draft analysis of agricultural insurance was prepared, identifying key challenges and opportunities for expanding coverage, optimizing premium subsidies, and enhancing financial protection for farmers. The findings of the analysis were shared with relevant stakeholders to support evidence-based policy recommendations.

Furthermore, DRR Risk Assessment Template for Agriculture was developed as a standardized tool to systematically collect and assess risk data at local and state levels. This tool facilitates the integration of risk assessment results into decision-making processes and allows for better comparisons across regions. To ensure its effective implementation, a series of capacity-building trainings were conducted with local DRR platforms, equipping stakeholders with the necessary skills to assess agricultural risks and apply mitigation



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strategies. These efforts contribute to a more resilient agricultural sector by improving risk understanding, preparedness, and response mechanisms.

OUTCOME 2 – People in risk prone localities are less vulnerable due to better capacitated institutions, improved response capacities and implemented priority measures.

In October 2024, a workshop was organized with the support of the Joint Programme and NATO HQ Sarajevo, in cooperation with the MoS BiH, to **enhance collaboration with academia and civil society**. This initiative aligns with Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1956 on the establishment of the Union Civil Protection Knowledge Network, which promotes multidisciplinary cooperation among academic institutions, experts, and policymakers to apply scientific knowledge effectively in disaster risk management—particularly in prevention and preparedness. The MoS BiH plans to continue supporting similar initiatives going forward.

Significantly, in RS, a Handbook for Disaster Risk Assessment has been developed, and training on its use was delivered to five partner LGs, as well as to four additional municipalities: Srebrenica, Zvornik, Ugljevik, and Berkovici.

Furthermore, the cities and municipalities of Trebinje, Banja Luka, Bihać, and Kalesija have updated and re-adopted their risk assessments and DRR action plans within the social protection sector. This has led to the approval of four local projects implemented by Centres for Social Welfare. Key outcomes include cross-sectoral simulation exercises and the creation of mobile SRSP teams, which have been institutionalized within both the Centres and local Crisis Management Headquarters for sustainability. In Bihac, advocacy efforts contributed to the establishment of a dedicated budget line for emergency cash transfers to support vulnerable families during crises. In Kalesija, the Director of the Centre for Social Welfare was formally appointed to the Disaster Management HQ, ensuring the institution’s active role in decision-making and access to municipal resources—further embedding social vulnerability considerations into DRR efforts.

Experts in cultural heritage in BiH have begun developing **SOPs for risk reduction and preventive measures at UNESCO World Heritage-designated sites**. As part of this effort, a review of the existing institutional framework in the cultural sector is being conducted. Phase I focuses on the Stećci Medieval Tombstone Graveyard sites, with SOPs developed in alignment with UNESCO’s *Managing Disaster Risks for World Heritage manual*, providing a critical framework for safeguarding these cultural landmarks. In parallel, efforts are underway to strengthen disaster preparedness at cultural heritage sites by enhancing response mechanisms at all levels.

OUTPUTS AND PERFORMANCE ACCORDING TO YEARLY PLAN OF OPERATION 2024

In accordance with the approved 2024 Annual Work Plan, the Programme team focused on implementing planned activities in line with adopted timelines and activities.



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OUTCOME 1 – Institutions at all levels cooperate in multisectoral DRR mainstreaming based on improved country-wide DRR regulatory frameworks, including the increased focus/emphasis on gender equality and social inclusion.

- Output 1.1 Functional state, entity/Brcko District and 4 new municipality DRR platforms based on updated DRR legislative and institutional frameworks.

As noted previously, several preparatory steps for establishing DRR platforms at both the entity and state levels have been initiated. The RS Government accepted the proposal from its Civil Protection Administration to form a DRR platform, with its inaugural meeting held on 12 December 2024. In FBiH, the Civil Protection Administration is moving forward with platform establishment based on a 2019 government decision requiring implementation and monitoring of the Sendai DRR Framework for. The appointment of platform members is ongoing, and a meeting is planned for 2025. Brcko District, as reported, is currently in the process of appointing members to the DRR platform.

Furthermore, at the state level, the DRR platform meeting, originally planned for late 2024, was postponed due to a disaster event in November. Nonetheless, the MoS BiH organized a DRR Conference in November 2024 with support from the Joint Programme. The event served as a platform to announce the reestablishment of the state-level DRR platform in 2025. Conference topics included: a review of protection and rescue efforts in BiH; a mid-term review of Sendai Framework implementation (2015–2030); integrated DRR approaches covering camp coordination, psychological first aid, and youth involvement; education sector resilience; and DRR financing mechanisms. As a direct outcome, a Parliamentary initiative was launched urging the BiH Council of Ministers to allocate 0.01% of the national budget annually to support entities and Brcko District in disaster response.

With support from all PUNOs, **DRR platforms were established in four new municipalities** (Mostar, Tuzla, Brod, and Laktasi), with first meetings held in all 10 partner LGs. In line with these developments, sectoral subgroups in social and child protection, education, and agriculture were formed. Of the four newly engaged LGs, Laktaši and Tuzla have been integrated into the DRAS system. Additionally, the flood and landslide hazard mapping and land use data digitalization have been completed for Brod and Mostar, where DRAS system setup is underway.

Importantly, the implementation of the **VISUS methodology continued**, expanding to four new municipalities to enhance school safety through multi-hazard risk assessments. A success story from Kalesija—where VISUS findings led to primary school renovations in 2023—demonstrated the value of data-driven planning. This case was presented at the November 2024 DRR Conference organized by the Ministry of Security of BiH.

The **agricultural insurance sector** was assessed to improve risk management for farmers, where a draft analysis identified coverage gaps, affordability challenges, and options to enhance access to insurance products and government-backed subsidies. **Significantly**, findings were shared with policymakers, insurers, and agricultural stakeholders to support the development of more inclusive insurance solutions. Of note, simultaneous awareness-raising and capacity-building trainings were delivered in collaboration with DRR



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platforms, helping farmers and local authorities better understand agricultural risks and the role of insurance in strengthening resilience.

Some of the key partners in this sector are presented below, including some of the main expected/challenges observed:

<i>Key Partners</i>	<i>Expected Challenges</i>
Local and entity-level DRR platforms	Limited awareness and trust among farmers regarding agricultural insurance, leading to low adoption rates.
Relevant ministries at the state and entity levels (e.g., agriculture, finance, and disaster management authorities)	Administrative and regulatory complexities in expanding government-backed insurance subsidies.
Insurance companies and financial institutions	Financial constraints that may limit the ability of governments to provide adequate subsidies and incentives.
Farmers' associations and cooperatives	Variability in risk exposure across different regions, requiring tailored insurance solutions.
International organizations and technical experts supporting agricultural risk management	Coordination challenges between different levels of government and private insurers to ensure effective policy implementation.

Addressing these challenges will require sustained engagement with key stakeholders, policy adjustments, and continued investments in capacity-building to enhance the resilience of Bosnia and Herzegovina's agricultural sector.

Lastly, the DRR Risk Assessment Template for Agriculture sector has been developed and serves as a standardized tool for capturing risk data across both local and state levels. The template ensures consistency, facilitating comparisons and integration of results across different levels.

- Output 1.2 Strategic and Action Planning frameworks for state/entity and Brcko District and 4 new local DRR platforms enable mainstreaming vulnerability-sensitive and Gender-Responsive DRR.

In this implementation cycle, a series of consultations were held with the MoS BiH, entity Civil Protection Administrations, and the Brcko District's Department of Public Safety on developing strategic DRR documents. As a follow-up, the MoS BiH formally **requested a DRR strategy development to be initiated at the entity and Brcko District levels**. In response, the RS Civil Protection Administration issued recommendations following the December 2024 DRR platform meeting, urging the RS Government to begin drafting a DRR strategy. The FBiH Civil Protection Administration has already adopted the "Development Program for Protection and Rescue 2021–2028," which may be updated to serve as a DRR strategy.



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The developed **entity-level Feasibility Assessments on SRSP** provided key evidence for integrating emergency cash assistance into social protection systems. They assessed the systems' capacity for both vertical (increased benefits for existing recipients) and horizontal (inclusion of new recipients) expansion during emergencies and supported the design of new emergency cash programs linked to existing structures. The assessments underscored the importance of coordination between social and civil protection systems and produced recommendations for scalable, adaptable cash-based interventions.

Additionally, a study on costed contingency actions in climate and disaster financing was finalized, accompanied by an interactive simulation model. These tools help policymakers evaluate the financial impact of emergency cash assistance for vulnerable groups and identify viable disaster risk financing (DRF) mechanisms for timely, flexible crisis response.

- Output 1.3 DRR Financing strategy and mechanisms for all levels of DRR governance are in place.

Start of activities is planned for 2025.

OUTCOME 2 – People in risk prone localities are less vulnerable due to better capacitated institutions, improved response capacities and implemented priority measures.

- Output 2.1. DRR capacity development (training manuals, guidance), awareness raising and knowledge management improved at state, entity/BD level and at least 10 municipalities in BiH.

During the reporting period, a local DRR expert was engaged to develop a *Handbook for Risk Assessment of Natural Hazards and Other Accidents* in RS. The handbook was finalized, and training was delivered to five partner local governments (Banja Luka, Laktaši, Bijeljina, Brod, Trebinje) and four additional ones (Srebrenica, Zvornik, Ugljevik, Berkovići). During training preparations, an error was identified in the current RS risk assessment methodology. The RS Civil Protection Administration has prepared a correction, expected to be adopted in 2025. Once approved, the Joint Programme will support the development of local and entity-level disaster risk assessments in RS based on the revised methodology.

In October 2024, in collaboration with the MoS BiH, a workshop was held to **strengthen cooperation with academia and civil society**, in line with the EU Civil Protection Knowledge Network (EU Decision 2021/1956). The event brought together academic faculties from safety, engineering, political science, forestry, mining, and health disciplines, as well as organizations providing psychological support. Participants shared knowledge and capacities in disaster risk management and support to vulnerable groups. **Importantly**, the Ministry plans to continue facilitating such cross-sectoral engagement to enhance prevention and preparedness.

- Output 2.2. Disaster Risk and emergency communication capacities, resources and procedures operational in 10 municipalities.

During the implementation period, and in cooperation with the civil protection department from the city of Banja Luka, organization and preparation of trainings for the development of a **Crisis Communication Plan** and for communication in crisis situations is underway. These trainings are planned to be delivered during the first half of 2025.



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- Output 2.3. Disaster management capacities, resources, policies and procedures in CSW, child protection, World heritage and agriculture on state, entity level and disaster response plans at local level improved.

As part of ongoing activities, Trebinje, Banja Luka, Bihac, and Kalesija updated and re-adopted their risk assessments and DRR action plans in social protection. As a result, four local projects led by Centres for Social Welfare were implemented in 2024, focusing on institutionalizing shock-responsive social protection within local budgets and services. Support was also provided to the Expert Group drafting amendments to the Management Plan for the Old Town area around Mostar's Old Bridge. **Additionally**, work began on multi-hazard response plans and training procedures in the agriculture sector across four new local governments.

- Output 2.4. Specific sector-related disaster risk reduction measures identified, implemented, monitored and evaluated in targeted localities/authorities.

As highlighted already, in 2024, **four projects** led by Centres for Social Welfare (CSWs) were implemented, achieving key results such as cross-sectoral simulation exercises and the establishment of SRSP mobile teams integrated into CSW structures for sustainability. In Bihac, sustained advocacy led to the creation of a dedicated budget code for emergency cash transfers, enhancing the city's ability to deliver rapid financial assistance during crises. In Kalesija, the CSW was formally appointed to the Disaster Management HQ, securing its role in crisis decision-making and access to response funding—advancing the institutionalization of shock-responsive social protection at the local level.

Another milestone success in champion locations is that the Director of the Center for Social Welfare in Kalesija has now been formally appointed to the Disaster Management HQ. This ensures the formal involvement of the CSW in decision-making during crisis management, response, and early recovery stages, including access to municipal funding for response efforts. This position strengthens the integration of vulnerability dimensions into DRR within formal decision-making bodies, enhancing both its credibility and impact.

TRANSVERSAL THEMES

Gender equality

In BiH, women remain underrepresented in decision-making, with traditional roles increasing their caregiving burdens. These inequalities are exacerbated during crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which threatened progress in girls' education and broader gender equality goals. Economic disparities, low-wage jobs, and unpaid care work increase women's vulnerability to poverty and domestic violence. Barriers to women's participation in the labor market are driven by social stereotypes and limited access to childcare—especially for vulnerable families. The Programme addresses these challenges by **promoting gender equality in disaster risk reduction** through **inclusive governance and gender-responsive planning**. It focuses on the gendered impacts of disasters, strengthens social services like education and child protection, and promotes awareness of family-friendly policies and emergency childcare access for single-parent or caregiving households.



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In terms of implementation, these gender considerations informed the selection of partner local governments to ensure women's empowerment and equal participation in DRR planning. A vulnerability-sensitive model led to the establishment of local DRR platforms (135 members, 34% women) for inclusive discussion and planning. At the strategic level, the Programme Steering Committee includes 20 members from 16 institutions (35% women), alongside UN and Swiss Embassy representatives.

Social inclusion

Social inclusion is essential for resilience and risk-informed development. Disasters deepen existing inequalities, affecting those already marginalized. The Sendai Framework calls for age, gender, disability, and cultural perspectives in DRR—principles reflected in this Programme's design. The Programme prioritizes **vulnerable groups**—people with disabilities, single-parent households, Roma communities, children at risk, and rural populations—by **supporting localized risk assessments using disaggregated data**. This informs inclusive DRR planning and ensures that services in education and social protection meet the needs of those most at risk.

In terms of implementation, at both entity and state levels, DRR platforms include representatives from inclusion-focused sectors, recognizing vulnerable groups as active agents of change. A multi-sectoral approach influences local policy, ensuring that resources reach the most excluded—both in stability and emergencies.

Inclusive approaches are embedded in key activities:

- In Kalesija, crisis simulations in schools integrated disability-inclusive evacuation and psychosocial support for children, strengthening local preparedness.
- In Bihac, SRSP cash transfer scheme targets the most vulnerable, enhancing financial resilience and institutionalizing equitable crisis response.
- Updated risk assessments by social welfare centers now incorporate vulnerability analyses, aligning DRR and social protection planning with real community needs.

Finally, initiatives like VISUS methodology strengthen school safety, prioritizing inclusive infrastructure and learning environments. Capacity-building and policy advocacy further promote gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive DRR across the education sector.

Anticorruption

Integrity is embedded across Programme activities, especially in **financial and procurement processes**. All interventions follow UN integrity standards and Code of Conduct. In collaboration with civil protection bodies, **emergency procurement procedures** are being developed to ensure transparency without delays.

In terms of implementation, and to enhance resilience against corruption, the Programme also:

- Delivers training on crisis-time integrity management
- Runs public awareness campaigns on ethics and accountability



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- Embeds risk analysis into decision-making processes.

FINANCES AND MANAGEMENT

In terms of challenges which largely affected the **overall management** of the Programme, the team invested significant effort to ensure solid foundation for future implementation of activities. **Harmonized multi-agency** modality and approach displayed and ensured commitment to jointly and timely implement plans and mitigation measures to overcome different challenges.

A major challenge in the planning and implementation of activities regarding cultural and natural heritage, stemmed from the **delayed** nomination of a representative from the Ministry of Education and Culture of Republika Srpska to the Steering Committee. This appointment was not confirmed in the reporting period and, as a result, initial consultations were postponed which impacted both the project timeline and coordination with stakeholders. To address these delays, UNICEF and UNESCO took **proactive measures**, including outreach efforts, adapting work plans, and using temporary coordination mechanisms to maintain momentum. However, not all the activities originally planned by UNICEF and UNESCO were carried out, which had an impact on the expenditures. **Additionally**, the FAO faced challenges in securing the national counterpart's signature on an internal document, a requirement under FAO's procedures for accessing donor funds within the Joint Programme. This issue was resolved in the final quarter of 2024, which also had an impact on the expenditures.

In terms of **risk monitoring and management**, ongoing efforts in DRR knowledge sharing, promotion, and advocacy play a crucial role in fostering new concepts and areas of collaboration. Significant effort was dedicated to promoting the Programme's goal and concept as a long-term initiative aimed at establishing comprehensive, systemic DRR governance across all levels of government. This involved providing key information, ensuring a clear understanding, and uniting all stakeholders around the benefits of a multi-sector approach, as well as its future integration and strengthening within existing institutional frameworks and systems.

As of December 31, 2024, total Programme costs, including SDC and UN expenditures (there were no Gov BiH expenditures in reporting period), amounted to **USD 602,936.26⁹** or 15.17% of the overall Programme budget.

⁹ This includes funds provided through the Joint Programme Fund account as well as co-funding resources. Reporting on the amount transferred and expended through the Joint Programme Fund account will be shown in MPTF's Consolidated Annual Financial Report and found on: <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/jba20> .



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Designation	Budgeted, period 2023-2027	Cumulative realized, period 01 November 2023 - 31 December 2024	Realized, period 01 November 2023 - 31 December 2024	SDC ¹⁰	UN	GOV	%
Administrated Programme funds							
Outcome 1	1,202,310	246,472.98	246,472.98	100,222.67	146,250.31	0	20%
Output 1.1	692,690	91,659.14	91,659.14	78,342.61	13,316.53	0	13%
Output 1.2	432,420	152,352.56	152,352.56	19,418.78	132,933.78	0	35%
Output 1.3	77,200	2,461.28	2,461.28	2,461.28	0.00	0	3%
Outcome 2	1,432,380	75,506.99	75,506.99	44,058.55	31,448.44	0	5%
Output 2.1	54,600	11,113.24	11,113.24	11,113.24	0.00	0	20%
Output 2.2	41,000	16,408.51	16,408.51	16,408.51	0.00	0	40%
Output 2.3	218,180	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0%
Output 2.4	1,118,600	47,985.24	47,985.24	16,536.80	31,448.44	0	4%
Project Management and Operational Costs	968,468	197,926.99	197,926.99	76,888.77	121,038.22	0	20%
3.1. UNDP	339,968	123,164.88	123,164.88	60,037.77	63,127.11	0	36%
3.2. UNICEF	184,800	36,575.74	36,575.74	10,583.41	25,992.33	0	20%
3.3. UNESCO	143,700	37,571.59	37,571.59	6,267.59	31,304.00	0	26%
3.4. FAO	300,000	614.78	614.78	0.00	614.78	0	0%
UN Common Coordination Costs	163,200	39,290.42	39,290.42	39,290.42	0.00	0	24%
4.1. Staff	132,000	32,348.73	32,348.73	32,348.73	0.00	0	25%
4.2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	14,400	2,226.86	2,226.86	2,226.86	0.00	0	15%
4.3. Travel	16,800	4,714.83	4,714.83	4,714.83	0.00	0	28%
Other Joint Activities	60,747	13,040.13	13,040.13	13,040.13	0.00	0	21%
5.1. Evaluation and plans	5,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0%
5.2. Communication and visibility	33,947	8,489.12	8,489.12	8,489.12	0.00	0	25%
5.3. Miscellaneous	5,000	1,056.47	1,056.47	1,056.47	0.00	0	21%
5.4. Steering Committee and Advisory Board meetings	16,800	3,494.54	3,494.54	3,494.54	0.00	0	21%

¹⁰ These are tentative figures, and the final figures will be the ones in the official financial report produced by the MPTFO.



Indirect Programme Costs/AA fee	147,560	30,698.74	30,698.74	30,698.74	0.00	0	21%
<i>UNDP</i>	46,187	10,396.32	10,396.32	10,396.32	0.00	0	23%
<i>UNICEF</i>	36,714	4,669.55	4,669.55	4,669.55	0.00	0	13%
<i>UNESCO</i>	11,004	438.73	438.73	438.73	0.00	0	4%
<i>FAO</i>	18,914	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0%
<i>UN COMMON COORDINATION¹¹</i>	15,004	3,663.14	3,663.14	3,663.14	0.00	0	24%
<i>MPTF¹²</i>	19,736	11,531.00	11,531.00	11,531.00	0.00	0	58%
TOTAL USD	3,974,665	602,936.26	602,936.26	304,199.28¹³	298,736.97	0	15%

¹¹ Indirect costs for UN Common Coordination are calculated under all UNDP costs.

¹² This amount reflects the Administrative Agent fee per the Standard Administrative Arrangement and is not an indirect support cost.

¹³ These are tentative figures, and the final figures will be the ones in the official financial report produced by the MPTFO.



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LESSONS LEARNT

Since the Programme's second phase began in 2023, the focus has been on **building partnerships**, particularly with LGs, and through consultations, presentations, negotiations, and support. These efforts have strengthened **communication and collaboration** with relevant authorities, promoting an inclusive approach to the Programme's objectives.

Advocacy with ministries at national and sub-national levels is key to integrating DRR into legislation, policies, and government programs, being a **key to ensuring sustainability** and effectiveness of DRR interventions, embedding them into the system for long-term impact.

The experience in Bihac City demonstrates the importance of **continuous advocacy** in securing political commitment for sustainable solutions, such as the establishment of a dedicated budget code for emergency cash transfers. This initiative serves as a model for other municipalities, showing that locally driven solutions improve responses to vulnerable populations during and after emergencies

Updated risk assessments and action plans highlight the need to incorporate vulnerability analysis, including poverty and socio-economic factors, into social protection and DRR strategies. Data from these assessments reveals that emergencies disproportionately affect vulnerable populations, emphasizing the importance of tailored interventions. Effective DRR must address these vulnerabilities through inclusive planning, resource allocation, and cross-sectoral collaboration. Reliable, disaggregated data is crucial for identifying at-risk groups and ensuring responses meet their specific needs, fostering more resilient communities. This integrated approach, linking social protection to DRR frameworks, enhances long-term disaster preparedness and response.

ANNEXES

1. DRR JP 2024 Logical Framework.



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DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – PHASE 2 2023-2027	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Cumulative result 2024
Impact/project purpose: Social and economic effects of disasters and climate change for people in risk-prone areas are reduced thanks to more preventive disaster risk management system, better inter-institutional capacities, regulatory frameworks, public services and partnerships.	Number of citizens (sex and LNOB disaggregated) who benefit from improved disaster risk prevention and preparedness in partner localities.	Limited multi-hazard data available. 445,384 citizens are living in 6 partner localities which were included in the phase 1 of joint Programme (Banja Luka, Bihac, Bijeljina, Kakanj, Trebinje and Kalesija).	At least 700,000	In total 711,954 (F: 365,856) citizens are living in 10 partner local communities involved in phase 2 of the Joint Programme. All citizens will directly and indirectly benefit from updated DRR evidence-based and planning documentation using a multisectoral model through joint work of education, civil protection, agriculture and social/child protection sectors.
	% of local governments country-wide that apply an integrated and whole-of-government approach to DRR.	7% or 10 local DRR platforms established through Programme interventions in phase 1.	10 % or 14 risk-exposed local governments apply an integrated and whole-of-government approach to DRR	4 new local DRR platforms established and recognized by local management as future forum of professionals in analysing, planning and counselling DRR bodies. In total, 14 local governments (including 10LGs from the phase 1 of the JP) apply an integrated and whole-of-government approach to DRR through or 10% of local governments country-wide
Outcome 1 Institutions at all levels cooperate in multisectoral DRR mainstreaming based on improved country-wide DRR regulatory frameworks, including the increased focus/emphasis on gender equality and social inclusion.	Number of interventions, measures or programmes supported or influenced by the SDC that are based on comprehensive disaster risk assessment.	0	6 interventions, measures or programmes.	Activity has not started in 2024.
	Number of regional, national and local systems supported or influenced by the SDC that ensure that investments in disaster risk prevention and reduction enhance the resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment.	6	14	Activity has not started in 2024.
	Number of legal acts, strategies/action plans adopted that enables effective DRR mainstreaming across relevant sectors.	0	24	Local legal expert performed a detailed analysis of the legal framework in the protection and rescue sector and identified problems and shortcomings for the establishment and functioning of DRR platforms. The legal expert is working on preparation of recommendations and guidelines for updating laws/bylaws for the establishment and functioning of DRR platforms.



Output 1.1 Functional state, entity/Brcko District and 4 new municipality DRR platforms based on updated DRR legislative and institutional frameworks.	Number of functional DRR platforms.	6 multisectoral and participatory DRR platforms at local level.	At least 14 DRR platforms at local, entity/BD and state level bringing together representatives from public, social, economic and non-governmental sectors established and functioning	4 new local DRR platforms established and recognized by local management as future forum of professionals in analysing, planning and counselling DRR bodies. 6 existing local DRR Platforms and 1 existing entity level DRR Platform (Republika Srpska) revitalized to ensure sustainability of multi sectoral approach to DRR and holistic management in risk prevention and preparedness. Cumulative result for 2014 is 11 functional DRR platforms.	135 (F: 46) DRR professionals are involved in work through joint and specific engagement of local DRR platforms. Advocacy actions undertaken for establishment of DRR Platforms at FBiH level and revitalize the existing one at state level.
	Number of new municipalities applying DRAS system.	22	26	Two out of four new partner local governments have been already applying DRAS system through previous UNDP's projects (Tuzla and Laktasi). Therefore, target should be changed to 24 municipalities applying DRAS system. All necessary data for applying DRAS system in two new local governments (Brod and Mostar) are prepared and DRAS will be applied in these two local governments in 2025.	
	DRAS institutionalized at state/entity level.	No	Yes	DRAS is institutionalized at Republika Srpska entity level and administration of DRAS system is under Civil Protection Administration of Republika Srpska. The exchange of letters between UNDP and Civil Protection Administration of Federation of BH regarding administration of DRAS has been done. Institutionalization of DRAS at Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is expected in forthcoming period. Institutionalization of DRAS system at state level is yet to be agreed between the stakeholders.	
	Number of risk assessments at state level, entity/district and municipal levels.	0	8	4 out of 6 champion DRR locations covered in DRR Phase 1 (Bihac, Kalesija, Banja Luka and Trebinje) have updated their social protection risk assessments as a baseline for vulnerability-informed DRR contingency planning and budgeting. These will be utilized for knowledge transfer for the other local governments (2 existing and 4 new ones).	



				One new partner local government (Tuzla) has applied DRR model in social protection with UNICEF's support through previous projects, and relevant updates will be done through DRR Phase 2.
Output 1.2 Strategic and Action Planning frameworks for state/entity and Brcko District and 4 new local DRR platforms enable mainstreaming vulnerability-sensitive and Gender-Responsive DRR.	Number of DRR strategic/action planning frameworks developed considering all-of-government approach.	0	3	The completed entity-level Feasibility Assessments on Shock-Responsive Social Protection have resulted in the development of policy guidance for the integration of DRR into social protection systems. These assessments have provided critical evidence that will serve as a sectoral input to the DRR strategies once developed, ensuring that social protection policies and programs are better equipped to address vulnerabilities and enhance resilience. Additionally, Anticipatory Disaster Financing Studies in Social Protection in FBiH and RS have been completed and further strengthened policy guidance ensuring that financial mechanisms are in place for rapid SRSP integration in DRR strategies.
	% of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies and the Sendai Framework.	0%	At least 4%	Activity has not started in 2024.
Output 1.3 DRR Financing strategy and mechanisms for all levels of DRR governance are in place.	Number of risk financing strategies developed.	0	1	Activity has not started in 2024.
	Number of risk financing and transfer mechanisms and tools developed for the long-term financing of DRR activities and measures.	0	2	Activity has not started in 2024.
	Number of awareness raising campaigns developed and delivered.	0	6	Activity has not started in 2024.
	Number of people who thanks to insurance consider that they can more easily recover from shocks and adverse events.	0	100	Activity has not started in 2024.
Outcome 2 People in risk prone localities are less vulnerable due to better capacitated institutions, improved response capacities and implemented priority measures.	% of people at-risk covered by early warning systems or local preparedness.	TBD	TBD	Baseline and target will be defined upon completion of disaster risk assessments.
	# of vulnerable citizens (disaggregated by sex) in partner localities benefiting directly from DRR measures as a result of the Programme assistance.	0	TBD	Implementation of DRR measures have not started in 2024. Number of vulnerable citizens in partner localities will be known upon completion of disaster risk assessments.
	# of government representatives (sex disaggregated) benefiting from capacity building initiatives	0	At least 135 (F: 46) DRR professionals which are involved in work of local DRR platforms.	33 DRR professionals from social protection and civil protection sectors in five locations – Bihać, Banja Luka, Trebinje, Kalesija, and Brod – have benefited from capacity building on shock-responsive social protection as part of DRR initiatives. In addition to professionals



				from Centers for Social Welfare, professionals from the Federal and RS Civil Protection Administrations and the Ministry of Security also participated. Out of these 33 professionals, 11 were female.
Output 2.1. DRR capacity development (training manuals, guidance), awareness raising and knowledge management improved at state, entity/BD level and at least 10 municipalities in BiH.	Number of DRR capacity development/training packages delivered and institutionalized.	0	10	Based on request from Civil Protection Administrations in both entities, organization of Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) training is agreed and will be organized for all state/entity/BD partners in 2025. 33 DRR professionals from social protection and civil protection sectors in five locations – Bihać, Banja Luka, Trebinje, Kalesija, and Brod – have benefited from capacity building on shock-responsive social protection as part of DRR initiatives. In addition to professionals from Centers for Social Welfare and civil protection, professionals from the Federal and RS Civil Protection Administrations and the Ministry of Security also participated. Out of these 33 professionals, 11 were female.
	% of women participation in DRR Trainings.	0	At least 20%.	Out of 33 professionals who participated in DRR SRSP trainings, 11 were female.
	# of persons (sex and LNOB disaggregated) trained on climate change issues.	0	150 (members of DRR platforms at all levels)	Activity has not started in 2024.
Output 2.2. Disaster Risk and emergency communication capacities, resources and procedures operational in 10 municipalities.	Number of Communication strategies, protocols and SoPs developed for improved emergency communication capacities, resources and procedures.	0	10	1 – The city of Banja Luka adopted Crisis Communication Plan in March 2024.
	Number of cross-sectoral, multi-hazard response plans established or updated for improved capacities, resources and procedures in DRR response.	0	4	Social Protection DRR Actions Plans are updated in 4 out of six champion DRR locations (covered in DRR Phase 1) with reprioritized and newly budgeted/planned DRR interventions focused on the most vulnerable citizens.
Output 2.3. Disaster management capacities, resources, policies and procedures in CSW, child protection, World heritage and agriculture on state, entity level and disaster response plans at local level improved.	Number of updated Entity-level Manuals on the Role of CSWs in emergencies developed.	0	2	-
	Number of entity-level DRR Child Protection SoP Guidelines developed.	0	2	-
	Number of SoP protection mechanisms of World Heritage sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina, adopted and being implemented at four UNESCO designated sites.	0	4	-



	Number of Improved disaster response plans for agriculture based on updated risk assessments.	0	5	-
	Number of established/updated multi-hazard response plans.	0	5	Activity will start upon completion of disaster risk assessments.
Output 2.4. Specific sector-related disaster risk reduction measures identified, implemented, monitored and evaluated in targeted localities/authorities.	Number of persons benefiting from nationally or locally implemented DRR measures.	Social and child protection beneficiaries: 39,231 (16,947 F), including 10,483 children (5,032 F) from the 1st Phase of the Joint Programme.	45,231 SP beneficiaries, including 12,483 children.	In the four target locations (Bihać, Banja Luka, Kalesija, and Trebinje), a total of 28,000 registered social protection beneficiaries have benefitted from improved access to risk-informed social protection services, including 9,000 children. - Total female beneficiaries: Approximately 12,600 females (based on 45% female representation in social protection programs). - Female adults (18+ years): Approximately 8,600 females - Female children (under 18 years): Approximately 4,000 females This includes beneficiaries who have access to enhanced services through the implementation of DRR projects in collaboration with the Centers for Social Welfare and local civil protection services.
	Number of children in schools that have DRR Safe School Model in place.	6,219 (2,915 girls) from the 1st Phase.	7,419	-
	Number of teachers or educational personnel trained.	97 teachers (48 F)	129 (at least 65 F)	-