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IPA DRAM

DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT AND MAPPING
IN THE WESTERN BALKANS AND TURKEY

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Disaster Risk Assessment and Mapping in Western Balkans and Turkey

Progress Report (December 2017 - May 2018)

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IPA DRAM implementing consortium

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* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACPDR	Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief
CCG	Consortium Coordination Group
CIMA	International Centre on Environmental Monitoring
DLD	Disaster Loss Data
DG ECHO	Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
DG ENV	Directorate General for Environment
DPC	Italian Civil Protection Department
DPPI SEE	Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South Eastern Europe
DRMKC	Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Center
DRA	Disaster Risk Assessment
DRM	Disaster Risk Mapping
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EC	European Commission
ERRA	Electronic Regional Risk Atlas
IPA	Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance
JRC	Joint Research Center
KMS	Knowledge Management System
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSB	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency
NATECH	Natural Hazard Triggering Technological Disasters
NC	National Coordinator
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NPRD	National Protection and Rescue Directorate of the Republic of Croatia
PPRD East	Prevention, Preparedness and Response to Natural and Man-made Disasters in the Eastern Partnership Countries
TOR	Terms of Reference
UCPM	Union Civil Protection Mechanism
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

INTRODUCTION

The implementation of the Disaster Risk Assessment and Mapping in Western Balkans and Turkey programme (IPA DRAM) has been commissioned to a Consortium established by the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agencies (MSB), as lead agency, jointly with the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief (ACPDR), the National Protection and Rescue Directorate of the Republic of Croatia (NPRD), Italian Civil Protection Department (DPC) and CIMA Research Foundation (Italy) and started on the 1st December 2016.

During the reporting period (1 December 2017 – 31 May 2018) of IPA DRAM, the Team successfully implemented a number of activities through the commitment of national partners and national coordinators and with a strong support from Consortium members. Core activities have been the Technical workshops on Risk assessment and mapping and on Disaster Loss Data systems based on the need articulated in the Partner-specific Plans of action (PoA), but mainly focused on risk-scenarios and the use of the data loss system DesInventar. Here, IPA DRAM programme's holistic approach, harmonizing methodologies in all three components per Partner and potentially at regional level, is becoming more instrumental.

The strong Partnership approach and the consultative process have remained to be strategic orientation of the implementing consortium, which have been appreciated by Partners and provide for future sustainability of IPA DRAM programme results.

This approach has also resulted in Partners taking initiative and demonstrating an increasing engagement in the programme implementation. This has been particularly visible in the wish and interest to share good practices between partners and their commitment towards regional cooperation maintains high.

Further, the inter-institutional cooperation on national level, which has been a challenge expressed by partners, has been strengthened through the established inter-institutional working groups which in some countries are underway to develop an independency from the programme. Working group members have also participated in the IPA DRAM technical workshops to ensure successful implementation of the programme activities.



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1. PROGRAMME SYNOPSIS

Contracting authority	EC DG ECHO EuropeAid/137857/DH/SER/MULTI
Budget	2 999 250 EUR
Duration	1 December 2016 – 30 November 2019 (36 months)
Consortium	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) – Coordinator/ Technical secretariat Italian Civil Protection Department (DPC); Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief (ACPDR); National Protection, Rescue Directorate of the Republic of Croatia (NPRD); CIMA Foundation, Italy
Partners	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo*, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey
Target group	Civil protection agencies and disaster risk management institutions with responsibilities for disaster loss data, risk assessment and mapping
Technical components	1) Disaster loss data 2) Risk assessment 3) Risk mapping and Electronic Regional Risk Atlas
Overall objective / Purpose	To improve effective, coherent and EU oriented national systems for disaster loss data collection, risk assessment and mapping, and alignment and integration into the Union Civil Protection Mechanism
Expected results	<p><u>Result 1:</u> Further developed and improved national systems for disaster loss data collection based on the EU guidelines and good practices; modalities for regional data sharing and linkages to European or global disaster loss databases established.</p> <p><u>Result 2:</u> Further developed and improved national risk assessments following EU guidelines and good practices, in particular including identification of risks of cross-border and regional aspects. The accomplishment of national risk assessments should lay the foundations for improving the national risk management planning and risk management capabilities assessments.</p> <p><u>Result 3:</u> Further developed and improved national and regional risk mapping, and establishment Electronic Regional Risk Atlas (ERRA).</p>
Activities	<p><u>Activity 1.1:</u> Undertaking a fact finding mission and producing a report on the state of loss data collection in each of the beneficiary countries, linking to the EU loss data Guidance, in the first six months of the project</p> <p><u>Activity 2.1:</u> Undertaking fact-finding missions, studies and desk research on the state of risk assessments in each of the partner countries.</p> <p><u>Activity 3.1:</u> Collecting existing national and regional risk data and maps in the partner countries, identifying gaps and analysing the consistency of the applied methodologies for risk mapping and data; identifying at least 5 hazard types which are most relevant for the region and provide recommendations for improvement by ensuring common regional approach compatible with EU directives, guidelines and good practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre-study 2. Fact-finding missions 3. Desk research, fact-finding report and recommendations 4. Partner meetings on plan of Action 5. Country-specific plans of Action <p><u>Activity 1.2:</u> Organising at least one technical workshop per partner country and at least one regional workshop (based on the outcome of activity 1.1) as required</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2.1 – Technical workshops on regulatory/operational procedures and national indicators 1.2.2 – Regional workshop on disaster loss data collection and sharing <p><u>Activity 1.3:</u> Setting up at least seven advisory missions in the partner countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.3.1 Advisory missions on national indicators for disaster loss data



	<p>1.3.2 Technical missions on disaster loss data collection</p> <p><u>Activity 2.1:</u> Largely described in the integrated activity block. Additional sub-activities not to be jointly implemented:</p> <p>2.1.6 – Overview of risks in the region 2.1.7 Regional workshop: overview of risks in the region and regional roadmap 2.1.8 Regional roadmap</p> <p><u>Activity 2.2:</u> Organising at least one technical workshop per partner country and at least one regional workshop (based on the outcome of activity 2.1) as required</p> <p>2.2.1 – Regional workshop on risk assessment and mapping 2.2.2 – Technical workshops risk assessment and mapping 2.2.3 – Local technical workshops on risk assessment</p> <p><u>Activity 2.3:</u> Setting up at least seven advisory missions in the partner countries</p> <p>2.3.1 Advisory missions on risk assessment methodologies</p> <p><u>Activity 2.4</u> Gathering good practices, research projects and operational results relevant to risk assessments, to be made available via a dedicated online platform, closely linked to the DRMKC and the KMS</p> <p>2.4.1 Online platform 2.4.2 Online platform manual</p> <p><u>Activity 3.2:</u> Providing technical support for the further development of national risk maps to cover at least 5 hazard types which are most relevant for the region.</p> <p>3.2.1 Regional workshop on risk mapping and the ERRA. 3.2.2 Technical workshops on risk mapping methodology</p> <p><u>Activity 3.3:</u> Setting up at least seven advisory missions in the partner countries. The aim is to share good practices, experience, identify areas for improvements and key recommendations for the further development of national risk maps and the ERRA installation.</p> <p>3.3.1 Advisory missions on risk mapping and the ERRA</p> <p><u>Activity 3.4:</u> Establishing an Electronic Regional Risk Atlas (ERRA) as a combination of hazard maps with vulnerability and asset maps, linked to the national early warning systems and European monitoring tools, with the capacity to assess the potential impact of disaster and monitor the real time progression of disaster, and provide inputs to determine the most effective use of resources and funds.</p> <p>3.4.1 Further improved and developed the ERRA 3.4.2 The ERRA installments</p> <p><u>Activity 3.5:</u> Providing training for the duty officers of these two institutions and other relevant staff how to use the ERRA.</p> <p>3.5.1 The ERRA training 3.5.2 The ERRA manual</p> <p><u>Supporting package A:</u> Launching and promoting the project</p> <p>A.1: Country-visits to the partner countries A.2: Kick-off meeting with the European commission A.3: director Generals' meeting among partner and consortium countries A.4: Media and PR events A.5: Final conference</p> <p><u>Supporting package B:</u> Facilitating the exchange of expertise and networking</p> <p>B.1: Study visit to Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) B.2: Visit to European Working group on Disaster loss data/ Risk Assessment B.3: Exchange of Experts B.4: Cross-border meetings B.5: Triangular meeting: Academia, Civil society and governmental practitioners</p>
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2. PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

2.1 Programme overview

The programme is divided into four phases; inception, development, implementation and consolidation phases. The current reporting period was bridging the inception phase and the implementation phase with a strong focus on development. Based on the recommendations made in the baseline report established during the inception phase, partner-specific plans of action have been developed through a consultative process, which is guiding the implementation of the activities on national and regional level.

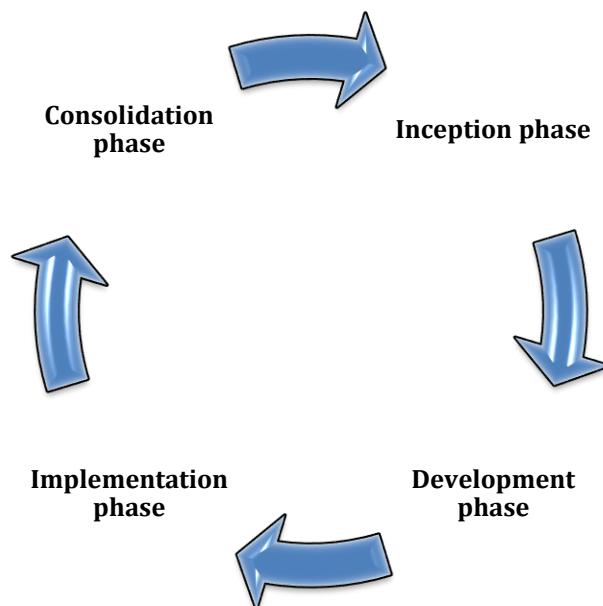


Figure 1

2.2 Programme approach

The overall programme approach is based on four pillars, which aim at increasing the effectiveness and the efficiency of the actions as well as enhancing the ownership of the service delivered and consequently the sustainability of the programme outcomes.

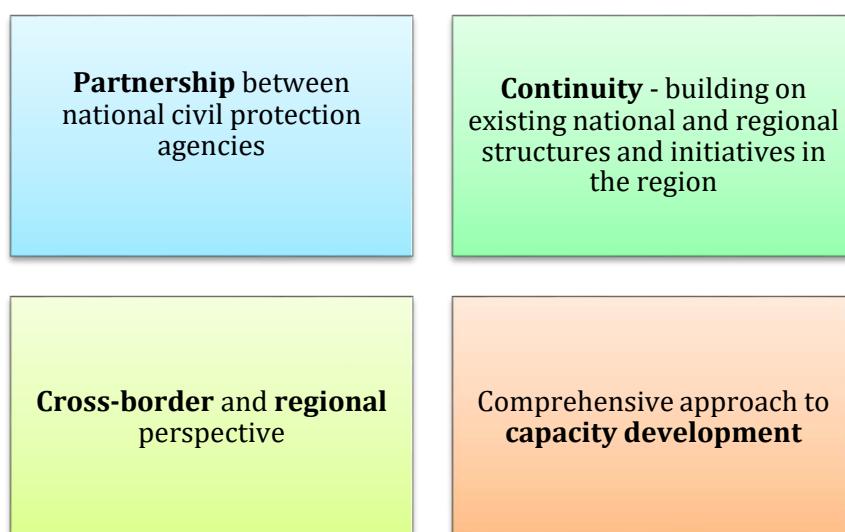


Figure 2

2.3 Operational considerations

The programme has made a number of operational considerations related to the activities, which all chosen to ensure effective and efficient programme implementation. They include a) **start-up activity**, ii) a **holistic approach** between the technical components, iii) **creating opportunities for regional networking and exchange**, iv) ensuring the **capitalisation on programme activities**, v) **creating mechanisms for strong partner participation** and vi) the **additional support beyond requirements** made in Terms of Reference.

During the reporting period, technical workshops on national level and based on contextual analysis have been carried out with a holistic perspective on the three technical components disaster loss data, risk assessment and mapping. The technical workshops have also contributed to bringing together representatives across sectors who are also part of the IPA DRAM working groups, an important cooperation mechanism, with the aim to work beyond the programme. IPA DRAM has also offered its partners several opportunities to exchange knowledge and experience between each other but also with EU members in the biannual Civil Protection Forum, the EU working group on Loss data and the Sendai monitoring system launch.

2.4 Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Progress in the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation approach and plan has continued as planned. Under the current reporting period, monitoring and evaluation activities have had a twofold focus: consolidation of the monitoring and evaluation framework, and analysing the programme's progress towards the expected results.

As a part of the consolidation of the monitoring and evaluation framework, the programme has established targets for all the indicators covered in the programme plan. This will provide a benchmark against which to measure actual progress in relation to the programme's objectives. In addition to this, the programme team has developed a set of progress markers for each individual programme country. The development of progress markers is justified by the complexity and scope of the changes that the programme aim to bring about at national and regional level. Progress markers focus on qualitative aspects of change. Monitoring of progress markers will enable monitoring of partners' processes and progress towards programme objectives.



Figure 3

IPA DRAM team self-review led by M&E expert Gonzalo

In terms of monitoring progress towards expected results, during the reporting period, the programme team has implemented a programme team self-review. Team self-review is a tool for formative assessment of project and programmes where team members actively engage in assessing the programme's internal validity, progress towards expected results, as well strategic relevance and learning. This assessment contributes to the programme steering by providing key information about these aspects of the programme. The reflections resulting from the self-review have been incorporated in this report.

Focus for the forthcoming period in terms of monitoring and evaluation will be monitoring process of change and progress towards the expected results. In order to enhance learning from monitoring activities, the programme aims at actively engaging programme partners in monitoring activities.

3 PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED RESULTS

Based on the IPA DRAM Team self-review process, it was concluded that overall, the IPA DRAM team and partners have implemented the programme as per plan with minimal deviations. Any deviations and changes to the original plan have been discussed and agreed with ECHO representatives and the IPA DRAM Team assesses that these deviations will not affect the overall performance of the programme in relation to the expected results. While it is still early to harvest results, due to the scope of the changes expected from the programme, the programme is progressing towards expected results.

From its inception, the IPA DRAM programme has worked closely with the appointed **National Coordinators (NC)** to build trust and establish partnership with Partners to ensure ownership and sustainable results. This has proved to be a successful approach and during the fall 2017, the IPA DRAM programme through a **consultative process** led by the NC:s, established **partner-specific plans of action** (PoA) which outline priorities and strategies for each partner to further develop or improve their respective disaster loss data systems, risk assessments and mapping. The PoA process invited a range of national stakeholders to take part, all relevant to the national disaster loss data, risk assessment and mapping processes and created a good opportunity for **strengthened inter-institutional cooperation**, a positive result in itself. Based on the programme proposal and included in the PoA was to establish an **IPA DRAM working group (WG)** per partner with key actors who are entry points to the implementation of the programme activities on national level. During this reporting period, most Partners have established the WG, coordinated by the NC, and in some successful cases the WG:s are already holding meetings with tangible outcomes related to their regular activities within disaster loss data collection and risk assessment and mapping. The need for a stronger inter-institutional cooperation has been identified by Partners themselves and the IPA DRAM WG:s are and will support this.

In all, the Partners have increased their **active involvement** in the programme implementation. They are also to a much higher extent looking at the programme activities as opportunities to make use of, in order to progress on national level. Partners, led by the NC:s, are showing **leadership** through their commitment to the Programme – but more importantly to make a change in their own work.

The benefits of the processes mentioned above based on the partnership approach have been fourfold:

- Enhancing the role and ownership of formal national counterparts in the localisation of IPA DRAM programme objectives at national level.
- Allowing countries to assess the validity of IPA DRAM programme objectives and the identification of relevant ongoing initiatives that could be strengthened and supported by the programme.
- Promoting high levels of inclusiveness in the programme's country mechanisms.
- Exploiting synergies with ongoing country reform initiatives as well as ongoing and planned cooperation initiatives.

There are several examples that illustrate this. The implementation of the programme has coincided with the rollout of a new version of Desinventar, which takes into account the Sendai Framework for DRR. IPA DRAM and UNISDR have agreed to cooperate in order to strengthen the quality of DLD in programme countries by providing a joint approach. This approach includes working jointly and simultaneously in the deployment of IT system, improvements in methodology and the adaptation of institutional arrangements for DLD. Countries like BiH and Montenegro have already adopted it in the programmes prioritisation and plan. Another example is the linkage of an ongoing initiative to improve the DRA methodology in Turkey and IPA DRAM, where IPA DRAM will be coaching this initiative to enhance its compliance with Sendai, the UCPM and EU frameworks and that will ultimately lead to the production of the NRA. The final example

refers to ownership. In this regard, Albania is considering using the revision of the DRA guidelines to revise their existing NRA, produced in the context of an OSCE cooperation programme.

Another salient feature of IPA DRAM has been the presentation of a strategic framework for strengthening national disaster risk management through the interlinked development of DLD, DRA and RM national systems. The departure point has been a holistic assessment of country DLD, DRA and RM systems followed by discussions with all relevant stakeholders within the context of the country national working groups. Finally, this has been reflected in the development of plans of action, which identify the critical path for the simultaneous development of the three components. On the one hand, this has increased country programme awareness of the required development process and offered an opportunity to articulate existing resources to increase their contribution to progress in the development of the national system. On the other hand, this has opened opportunities to re-evaluate existing inter-institutional cooperation as well as the scope of ongoing legislative and regulatory change initiatives. Programme countries like Albania have now included the inclusion of DLD and DRA in the ongoing revision of the Civil Protection Law. For BiH, increased understanding of the framework and the different organisational and implementation modalities in other countries have helped devising an internal institutional organisation that will support a more holistic management of disaster risk. In the case of Serbia, enhanced understanding of IPA DRAM's framework and its approach to risk mapping have opened opportunities to improve data sharing among ongoing projects and this is likely to enhance their risk mapping capability. Finally, the presentation of the ERRA and required datasets for its operationalisation have further helped countries understanding interconnectedness between DLD, DRA, RM.

IPA DRAM has become an open arena for countries to learn, explore, and seek solutions among peers or other countries within the union. Since its very start, IPA DRAM has promoted experience sharing between partner countries as well as from other countries in Europe towards partner countries. All regional IPA DRAM workshops and events have enjoyed the presence of representatives from other countries, e.g. Croatia, Italy, Sweden, whom have presented their countries' experiences and ways of doing. Furthermore, partner countries have been key presenters of their experiences. This has turned IPA DRAM events into an open arena where to learn and exchange. Ultimately, this opens additional possibilities for partner countries to exchange between them or with other European countries.

It was also assessed, that the IPA DRAM programme so far has placed more emphasis at the country level than at the regional level. This greater emphasis at national level responds to the fact that country systems among partner countries lack homogeneity, which is an important barrier to greater regional integration and cooperation. By initially focusing on the development at national level, the IPA DRAM programme seeks to achieve a greater degree of homogeneity among country national systems, through the adoption of compatible methodologies and systems, to seek, thereafter, greater regional cooperation and exchange. Nevertheless, also at regional level there are some positive developments. The IPA DRAM programme has during the reporting period facilitated a number of opportunities for Partners to share and exchange expertise among each other, the informal discussions shown to be as important as the formal ones. The recognised added value of learning from each other has resulted in initiatives coming from the Partners themselves.

Another promise made by the IPA DRAM programme is to treasure transparency and openness and through sharing information regarding the programme's objectives, approach and resources and through this inviting other international stakeholders to collaborate with the Programme. From the early beginning, the IPA DRAM programme has established collaborations with a number of international organisations in the region in order to harmonize the support as much as possible and create synergies.



During this reporting period, the Programme has in particular strengthened its partnership with UNISDR with the specific focus on providing partners with disaster loss data systems through joint efforts.

Finally, as a proof of being successfully visible, the IPA DRAM programme was invited to a number of events relevant to the programme implementation, such as the UNISDR global launch of the Sendai monitoring system, the UNISDR global consultation and last but not least to the Civil Protection Forum to attend as a panellist to share good practise and challenges in "Linking Risk Assessment with Emergency Planning".

The IPA DRAM programme so far remained aligned with its objectives and expected results. Deviations to the original plan have responded to localisation of the programme objectives at country level, harnessing of opportunities presented by ongoing and new initiatives at national and regional level, and developments in the DRM context brought by the ongoing implementation of Sendai. This shows a great degree of adaptability and alignment with aid effectiveness principles.



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4 TECHNICAL COMPONENTS

Overall strategies

National disaster risk management systems require development of all three technical components in order to be effective, in line with the programme results framework. As such, all activities are strongly connected on one side to the disaster loss data (DLD) activities in order to enhance the use of DLD in the definition of the risk scenarios at the basis of disaster risk assessment (DRA) and on the other to the development of a proper catalogue of maps that would present also visually the created scenarios and the risk conditions on the territory, ultimately contributing to the development of the Electronic Regional Risk Atlas (ERRA).

Based on the overall strategy, briefly described below, activities included in the Plans of action are drawn from the interactions with the partners and are therefore strongly country-specific in their elaboration.

Disaster Loss Data (DLD) collection, recording and sharing

Priorities for improving the disaster loss data collection and recording system and fulfilling the expected result of IPA DRAM, have been identified jointly with partners and are steered by IPA DRAM National Coordinators and Working Groups. Identified priorities:

1. Increase institutional awareness on Sendai Framework requirements and harmonisation of existing Disaster Loss Data collection and recording system and methodologies, with the requirements of Sendai targets and JRC- DLD Guidance;
2. Further development of regulatory and institutional framework for Disaster Loss Data collection and Recording;
3. Systematically include gender and diversity into DLD system, by promoting the collection of disaggregated data (sex, age, disability, income level in accordance with Sendai recommendations);
4. Further improvement and utilisation of IT solutions for DLD collection, recording and sharing starting from existing IT tools adopted by Partners (DesInventar: Albania, Kosovo*, Serbia; TABB-Turkey; ForestFires- Macedonia) and in MS (Aida-Slovenia, FloodCat-Italy) and by aligning DesInventar to the requirements of Sendai framework (DESINVENTAR/Sendai) & JRC DLD Guidance;
5. Improve the accessibility and sharing of DLD by integrating DLD system with ERRA system.

The Sendai Framework is in its implementation phase and there are multiple benefits for countries to embrace it and play an active role in this global initiative aiming at reducing the impact of disaster to human and economic activities. Four of the seven targets of Sendai are monitored through the collection of specific indicators (actually 38) related with disaster loss data.

The IPA DRAM approach is to recognise the high value of the Sendai Framework and the importance of reporting indicators to the Global Community to assess the global effects of disaster and implement global policy for DRR. However, the greater added value of the Sendai reporting is that it gives all Countries, hence to our Partners, the opportunity to reflect on their own systems for recording disaster loss data, to improve and to modernise both with new technologies and procedures.

IPA DRAM and UNISDR have developed a strong partnership and agreed to jointly promote the adoption of DesInventar-Sendai with Partners. Some Partners, Albania, Kosovo*, Serbia and - to some extent – Turkey, were already using the DesInventar system as a software and methodology for systematically



collected disaster damages and loss at national level. DesInventar has been recently adapted to the new requirement of Sendai and the updated software DesInventar Sendai has been released and is available free of charge for the Global Community.

IPA DRAM (and UNISDR) is supporting:

- Partners that already have DesInventar: to update to DesInventar-Sendai (training on the job has been conducted in Albania and Kosovo* and will be conducted in Serbia)
- Partners that do not have DesInventar: to install and use the system for building a national database.



Figure 4
Interface of the DesInventar-Sendai software installed for the countries in the region. The process of adaptation and customization of the system is part of IPA DRAM programme.

The knowledge and the sharing of other experiences and systems adopted by other nations, for example the Slovenian AJDA system, is however of interest to the programme also for the exchange among experts that will be carried forward in the next months.

As damages and impact of disaster are inherently multi-sectoral and to successfully collect and use disaster loss data, there is a need for strengthened inter-institutional cooperation on national level. Disaster loss databases must serve multiple sectors and be functional for the development of DRR strategies that are inclusive of all different sectors. The institutional cooperation is crucial at all steps of the DLD system.

Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA)

The focus of IPA DRAM is on the processes and methods of national risk assessments and mapping to support the countries in being compliant with the requirements of the UCPM. A specific objective is to ensure that methodologies and studies are in compliance with the EU Guidelines (and Sendai words into action guidelines on DRA). IPA DRAM shared practices from EU MS /consortium countries, neighbours and lessons learnt, where at technical level experts could and can openly discuss and anticipate possible



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obstacles and solutions. The programme experts make analyses of existing DRA and methodologies to identify gaps and are making recommendations on how to reach EU/ Sendai standards.

Another important part of the NDRA, which IPA DRAM is prioritising, are the scenarios. To meet the need of partners, practical sessions were organised in the national technical workshop in order to develop, revise or simply discuss the scenarios that need to be part of the NDRA depending on the status of each Partner Country. The working sessions exposed the IPA DRAM working groups to the expert elicitation process and this experience will further be exploited in the advisory mission to follow.

Further, in order to develop the most useful risk assessment for response and preparedness planning, it is important to ensure that national and local risk assessments, based on hazard data and vulnerability information, include sex- and age disaggregated data as a minimum, while it would be desirable to also include other factors such as disability, income level and marital status. Furthermore, assessments should include existing vulnerabilities and capacities specific to both women and men, and evaluate the risk faced by both groups considering differing social and economic roles and responsibilities. It is especially relevant when developing risk scenarios to include different vulnerability factors such as sex, age, disability and income level for the population in affected areas to better understand the impact of a disaster, for men, women, boys and girls.

Risk Mapping

The overall strategy for Risk Mapping and ERRA is based on the following specific priorities:

1. Definition of core geospatial information for DRA and Civil Protection purposes and institutional mapping of data providers;
2. Data management system implementation;
3. ERRA;
4. Improvement of hazard-related studies and risk maps.

A parallel action is to explore possibilities to build on results from international on-going initiatives. During the technical workshops, a list of core data sets was discussed and shared with Partners.

The foreseen further development of hazard-related studies and risk maps will be strongly supported by IPA DRAM providing regional workshops, and through sharing good practices examples plus, at least, one advisory mission and continuous remote assistance.

The risk mapping activity will be finalised through the operational usage of the ERRA national node, adapted for each Partner configuration, and of the ERRA at regional scale: ERRA will be deployed by IPA DRAM and tailored training in each partner country will be provided to develop the capacity of different kinds of users.



5 PARTNERS' PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

Disaster loss data (DLD) collection

- ALB, KOS*: have a system, DESINVENTAR: maintenance, transition and training of the new updated version of DesInventar Sendai system to proceed to the systematic registration of DLD and facilitate the implementation of Sendai Framework;
- BIH, MNE: The development of regulatory and institutional framework and DLD methodology in line with Sendai Framework and JRC DLD Guidelines; Development and implementation of DesInventar in cooperation with UNISDR Europe;
- MKD: IPA DRAM suggested to amend existing relevant legislation in order to be in line with Sendai framework and JRC guidance.
- SRB: IPA DRAM will support the revision of the disaster loss data collection system (based on a rulebook published in 1997), so that the data collection would be not only useful for the DLD pillar but could also help for validating and improving the scenarios definition for the NDRA;
- TUR: the establishment of a unique comprehensive DLD database that will consolidate existing databases with IPA DRAM support

Risk assessment (DRA) and mapping

- Technical guidelines for Disaster risk assessment (TG for DRA) to be developed in ALB, BIH, KOS*, MKD, MNE, TUR; IPA DRAM provided draft structure and IPA DRAM WGs lead the process that TG will be adopted (country-specific);
- ALB, KOS*: to re-evaluate the National Risk Assessment developed (in ALB with the support of OSCE and in KOS with UNDP) to be exposed again to the process that led to the scenarios definition where the adaptation of TG for DRA shall be in place as well as the proposed adaptation of existing legislation;
- SRB: will focus more on hazard specific methodologies and IPA DRAM will support particularly the capacity for GIS analysis, production of risk maps and damage scenarios, geospatial data management, mainly through the provision of study visits and training;
- MNE: IPA DRAM analysed legal provision for DRA and proposed amendments to the rulebooks (Adoption of a governmental by-law) and to jointly develop a roadmap to NDRA development;
- TUR: AFAD is beneficiary of IPA Capacity Building (IPA CB) project that supports AFAD in developing NDRA. AFAD, IPA DRAM and IPA CB cooperate closely with a final objective to obtain NDRA for Turkey as required by UCPM.

Table 1



Swedish Civil
Contingencies
Agency

ADMINISTRATION



FOR CIVIL PROTECTION
AND DISASTER RELIEF



RESEARCH
INSTITUTE
FOR CIVIL PROTECTION
AND DISASTER RELIEF
cima
OBSERVE TO PREDICT
PREDICT TO PREVENT
PROTEZIONE CIVILE
Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
Dipartimento della Protezione Civile



6 OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

4.1 Technical workshops and amended Partner's specific Plans of Action

As the three technical components are closely inter-linked and institutions are working interdependently, IPA DRAM decided to organise the technical workshops back-to-back to cover all three components, which will both strengthen the link between components, institutions and the results.

This has specially worked well when workshops have had two distinctive features:

- Workshops have enjoyed the presence of experts from the consortia's member countries. Experts from consortia members, especially from those that have recently completed accession to the UCPM Mechanism, are well equipped with experiences in national systems development for compliance with the EU framework and participation in the UCPM. In addition, their experience provides a range of options on how to best plan and carry out the process, as well as the consequences of choosing a certain development path.
- Practical sessions increase engagement and active participation from partner countries. While it is important and necessary to hold technical sessions in the form of lectures, participants' value, engage, and actively participate more in those more practical parts of the workshops. Group assignments have been highly valued by participants as this opens an opportunity to think in practical terms and connect with members from other partner countries in reflecting about a given question.

The overall aim of the technical workshops was to 1) *increase partner countries' shared understanding of risk assessment and mapping methodology based on guidelines and good practices, to agree on a common terminology* as well as to 2) *increase partner countries' shared understanding of disaster loss data collection methodology based on EU guidelines, member state good practices and towards the implementation of Sendai Framework for Action.*

The content of the technical workshops was based on partners' priorities expressed in the partner-specific plans of action, but the general objectives were:

- To identify/discuss the gaps in the enabling factors of the NDRA
- To mainstream among relevant institutions the principles of EU Guidelines on Risk Assessment and Mapping as well as National DRA as required by UCPM with the final aim to define and EU compliant methodology
- To consolidate the core and thematic WG IPA DRAM (Partner) for the scenarios development
- To familiarize with the NDRA process in particular with the Scenarios creation
- To clearly determine implementation plan for the missing NDRA steps
- To support adapting/deciding on DLD system Sendai compliant and in line with minimum standard of EU Guidelines on DLD
- To define core geospatial information for DRA and Civil Protection purposes
- To develop the adaptation of the ERRA concept
- To improve hazard-related studies and risk maps
- To initialize a common understanding in the management of geospatial data for DRA





Figure 5
Group work on scenario building in Technical workshop in Tirana, February 2018

In preparation of the technical workshops, the IPA DRAM programme translated existing national NDRA related methodologies/legal provisions, **prepared an analysis of compliance with the EU guidelines on NDRA and the UNISDR Words into Actions'** enabling factors and the subsequent proposed recommendations for improvements of such legislation through amendments (where needed).

(Annex 4: Example: Comparative analysis/ DRA tool Montenegro)

IPA DRAM key experts, with substantial support of consortium experts and based on good practices on NDRA in the EU member states (shared with Partners), developed **IPA DRAM Technical guidelines for NDRA** to support Partners to prepare their own guiding document in preparing NDRA. At the same time, this approach gears towards regional regionally comparable/ EU harmonised NDRA. (Annex 1: List of National Coordinators in partner countries)

Additionally, as a general result from the technical workshops was the strengthening of the inter-institutional cooperation on national level as all members in the IPA DRAM working group were invited to attend. Based on this, the number of participants in the workshops increased from the intended 8-10 participants to 20-30 participants. Another result was the amended plans of action based on the discussions taking place during the workshops to facilitate the process towards the programme goals.

In two of the technical workshops, representatives from the national gender equality agencies participated, which was very positive and works to strengthen the connection between civil protection and gender experts and in the longer run the gender mainstreaming in DRM. In Kosovo*, based on their request, the IPA DRAM environmental expert participated to continue raising the awareness of the environmental risks in Kosovo*.

<i>Two Technical Workshops - RA&M - DLD</i>	<i>PARTNER Nb. of particip.</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Civil Protection</i>	<i>Civil society</i>	<i>Other Gov. instit.</i>	<i>Gender equality agency</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>IPA DRAM experts</i>
ALB 26-27 Feb	22	14	8	2	4	16	N	1 GIZ/DE 1 CIMA	MSB - 1 DPC - 2 CIMA - 2
BIH 7-8 Feb	13	9	4	11	/	2	N	1 UNDP	MSB - 1 CIMA - 3 DUZS - 1
KOS* 1-2 Mar	16	15	1	6	/	10	N	1 CIMA local	MSB - 1 DPC - 1 CIMA - 3
MKD 27-28 Mar	27	21	6	9	4	14	N	1 EUD MKD	MSB - 1 CIMA - 2 DUZS - 1
MNE 22-23 Mar	16	2	14	6	/	10	Y	1 UNISDR 1 GIZ/DE	MSB - 1 DPC - 1 CIMA - 3
SRB 11-12 April	18	10	8	12	/	6	N		MSB - 1 DPC - 2 CIMA - 2
TUR 14-16 Feb	23	20	3	16	/	7	Y AFAD	3 DRR Bilat.proj EU-TK	MSB - 1 CIMA - 2 DUZS - 1
14 TWs	135	91	44	62	8	65			

Table 2

(Annexes 5.1-5.7.1: Technical workshop reports and (revised) Plans of Action)

4.2 Electronic Regional Risk Atlas (ERRA) (3.4.1) and Online Platform (2.4.1)

The concepts of the Electronic Regional Risk Atlas (ERRA) and the Online platform, both required according to the programme ToR, were approved by the IPA DRAM Steering committee during its second meeting in November 2017 and described in the IPA DRAM Progress report May – November 2017. Since then the team has continued to concretise the concepts and moved into the development phase.

In agreement with DPPI it was decided that, instead of building something new or duplicate existing system, IPA DRAM will, further upgrade and update the existing, seeKMS¹ (South East Europe - Knowledge management system), currently hosted by DPPI. Renewed discussions will be held with DPPI members and secretariat to better understand the needs of the users.

¹ <http://seekms.dppi.info/>

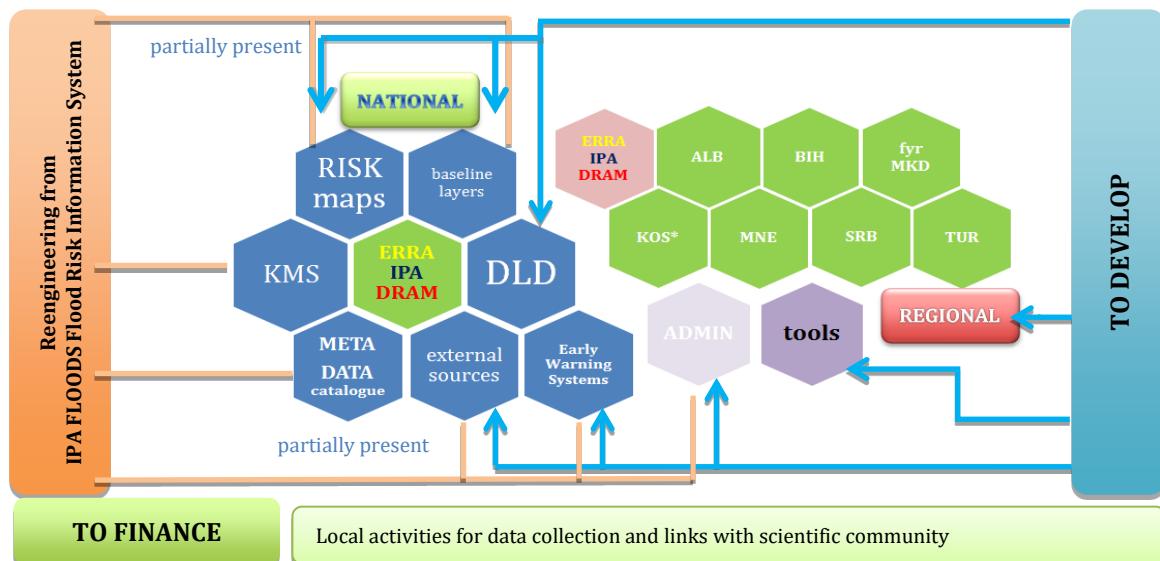


Figure 6

4.3 Activity B: Facilitating the exchange of expertise and networking

This activity is two-folded and builds on 1) that the consortium members, as national civil protection agencies, are involved in many different forums covering disaster risk management and will introduce the partner countries to EU-related expert groups, platforms and networks and 2) the expertise that the partner countries already holds and can be used to capacitate other partner countries through the enabling of exchanges and study trips. All participation is followed-up and reported upon.

During the reporting period, partners participated in the following events through the support of IPA DRAM:

EVENT	PLACE/ DATE	PARTNER
SENDAI MONITORING LAUNCH	Bonn, December 2018	Turkey (AFAD) Serbia (SEM)
CIVIL PROTECTION FORUM	Brussels, March 2018	All (NC)
EU WORKING GROUP ON LOSS DATA	Brussels, April 2018	BiH (MoS)
EXCHANGE OF EXPERTS	Belgrade, May 2018	Montenegro (DEM)/ Serbia (SEM)

4.3.1 Visits to European working groups and platforms (B2)

With the purpose to network and exchange knowledge on a European (and in certain cases on global) level, the programme can provide a unique opportunity for partner countries through the facilitation of visits to European working groups or platforms. This is made possible through the active participation of consortium members in different European civil protection forums.

Sendai Monitoring system launch, Bonn 5-7 December 2018

As the Sendai framework for action is a global framework, partners of the IPA DRAM programme are committed to integrate the recommendations relevant to both country- and regional level in their work. The programme is also supporting the efforts made by partners to report on the Sendai. In order to ensure

being updated on developments on the global arena, IPA DRAM supported partners to attend the global launch of the Sendai framework monitoring process. Among partners Serbia and Turkey were selected, the former was also invited to present their on-going work as a good practice. A strong link to IPA DRAM and the importance of the programme were also highlighted as important aspects.

Partners reported the activity to be very valuable for their understanding of the obligations to report but also valued the opportunity to exchange information and knowledge among the different organisations present.

Civil Protection Forum, Brussels 3-5 March 2018

As part of its purpose, the programme is intended to strengthen the “alignment and integration into the Union Civil Protection Mechanism” among the partners. Therefore, and as a lessons learned from previous IPA programmes, IPA DRAM invited all its National Coordinators to attend the CP Forum. The CP Forum is an important event to take part of the latest developments and discussions within the civil protection field and to offer a sense of belonging to the region and the mechanism. Partners expressed the main value to be the opportunity to hold informal conversations and discussions with representatives from other civil protection agencies from the member states to strengthen partnerships and cooperation. The participation also increased knowledge among partners on technical questions as well as on recent developments within the DRM field. It also gave partners an increased understanding of a membership of the Mechanism.



Figure 7

IPA DRAM Team Leader Cvetka Tomin during Civil Protection Forum 2018

EU Working Group on Loss data, Brussels 16-17 April 2018

The working group meetings provide a good opportunity for Partners to receive information about ongoing activities of the EU member states, the EU institutions and other relevant actors within the field of disaster loss data. From IPA DRAM, Bosnia and Herzegovina was invited to participate as they have showed great interest and commitment to introduce a disaster loss data system aligned to EU guidelines and the Sendai framework (DesInventar/ Sendai). It was therefore regarded valuable from their side to learn about good practices as well as challenges in the process to adopt a disaster loss data system. It was further described as an added value to have the opportunity to network and meet with EU member states experts as well as UNISDR and DG ECHO.

4.3.2 Exchange of experts (B3)

The aim is to encourage exchange between civil protection agencies, and to support the objective of the programme, partner countries will be offered the opportunity to take part in experts' exchange within the region.

Exchange of experts: Montenegro (Directorate for Emergency Management) to Serbia (Sector for Emergency Management), 7-9 May 2018

Based on the request from Montenegro (Directorate for Emergency Management MoI) to Serbia (Sector for Emergency Management MoI) and a jointly planned agenda, a three-day exchange of experts could take place. Montenegro was represented by four persons and among them the Director General of the Directorate for Emergency management.

The request was based on the processes currently taking place in Montenegro, where one of priorities is a harmonisation of national risk assessment (NRA) methodology with the EU guidelines on Disaster Risk Assessment, the EU MS and the IPA DRAM partners good practices. For this purpose and in view of Montenegro being in the preparatory phase for changing its core legislation, Law on Rescue and Protection, Montenegro, through the NC, initiated the EoE activity proposing experts' visit to Serbia which recently implemented a NRA harmonized with EU Guidelines.

The objectives of the activity were:

- Share of knowledge and examples of good practices in drafting and developing core legislative acts in Protection and Rescue System;
- Understanding the concept of developing National Risk Assessment in Serbia;
- Understanding the concept of drafting Law on DRR and Emergency Management;
- Understanding the concept of drafting the Law on fire protection and related bylaws.

According to the participating partners, the exchange of experts “*was a great opportunity to exchange knowledge and best practices, share experience in subjects of great importance for both nations. Knowing that Montenegro is in the preparatory phase of changing its core legislation documents related to rescue and protection this EoEs proved to be a good opportunity to share good practices and knowledge. On the other hand, this EoE has proved as good opportunity for Sector for Emergency Management MoI to further strengthen its regional cooperation with colleagues from Montenegro and better understand their procedures. These EoEs should be promoted and used as a tool in broadening understanding of relevant matters with nations who have developed some good practices applicable in national legislation and procedures.*”

(Annex 7: Exchange of Experts Montenegro to Serbia Report)

Global expert consultation on the zero draft of the Global Capacity Development Strategy in support of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

An IPA DRAM key expert was invited to the formulation of a Global Capacity Development Strategy to support the Implementation of the Sendai Framework that will allow partners to work together in a complementary way to ensure that capacity development programmes lead to sustainable capacities with the aim of reducing disaster losses and strengthening resilience. IPA DRAM will transfer these important developments to Partners and the programme received due attention and visibility.

(Annex 6: UNISDR Global expert consultation IPA DRAM report)



CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

In order to strengthen the results of the programme, IPA DRAM aims at ensuring that the perspectives of gender, environment and civil society involvement are considered throughout the planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the programme. During the reporting period, Gender- and Environmental experts have been involved in the programme activities to ensure these perspectives have been considered and to strengthen the capacity within the team of experts. Gender and environment have also been included in the development of the Plans of action and the M & E framework.

6.4.1 Gender

Policy framework (priorities, objectives in gender and diversity)

The programme integrates a gender and diversity perspective in order to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the programme and at the same time contribute to internationally and by the EU identified results and targets to achieve gender equality. On an overall level, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction recognises the importance of gender-dimensions in disaster risk reduction and calls for “inclusiveness and engagement of all society [...] to be integrated into all disaster risk management policies, plans and decision making processes, including those related to risk assessment, early warning, information management and education and training[...].” The programme will also be guided by the Gender Action plan 2016-2020 (Council of the European Union), which makes reference to the Sendai Framework for Action and highlights the need of systematic gender analysis in all new external actions as well as the use of sex-and age-disaggregated data. More specifically, the European Commission is in the Strategic engagement for gender equality (2016-2019) committed to continue its efforts to integrate a gender mainstreaming perspective into all relevant projects funded through the IPA, under the thematic priority areas to promote gender equality and women’s rights across the world.

Gender and diversity during the reporting period: actions and results

As part of the gender and diversity integration, the programme strives at strengthening the **participation of gender-aware stakeholders**. Therefore, Partners were encouraged to invite representatives from the national gender equality agencies in order to strengthen the cooperation between civil protection and gender experts, to increase the understanding of both fields and how it can be beneficial.

The programme also aims at continuing providing **equal opportunities** and striving towards gender balance in the selection of non-key experts, working group members, workshop participants as well as steering committee and consortia coordination group members.

May 2018	Female	Male
Key experts	2	1
Non key experts	9	4
Partner National Coordinators	1	7
Participants in national workshops	44	91
Consortium Coordination Group	2	2

The programme will continue to work on the priorities set up earlier:

- The strengthening of a regional network of agencies with gender expertise.



- The collection and sharing of **case studies and/ or good practices** from the region to raise awareness on the importance of applying a gender perspective in working with prevention of natural hazards.
- **Capacity strengthening and networking** through joint activity with representatives from civil protection agencies and gender equality agencies.
- **Awareness raising** through highlighting good practise on website, social media and through special events.

The M&E framework for the programme has been developed in a way that assesses to what extent the country complies with good practice in DRA, DLD and risk mapping. The establishment of **gender-sensitive indicators** during the inception phase and further localised to partners' conditions, forms the backbone of the long term programme.

6.4.2 Environment

Sendai Framework for Action, in its guiding principles, underlines the need of coherence between the development, strengthening and implementation of relevant policies, plans, practices and mechanisms on one hand and across to sustainable development and growth, food security, health and safety, climate change and variability, environmental management and disaster risk reduction agendas on the other hand. The aim is therefore to ensure this coherence all through the different parts of project implementation.

Environmental hazards, impacts and risks are all at the centrepieces of the Risk Assessment and Disaster loss frameworks within the UN and the European Union and have a prominent presence in existing, relevant legislation, working papers and guidance tools. According to the EU guidelines Risk Assessment and Mapping Guidelines for Disaster Management there are environmental components that should be included in the process of national risk assessments.

In IPA DRAM the environmental aspects as a cross cutting issue are included in all three components of the programme at the general level. In relevant parts of the project, where applicable, the nexus to other relevant EU legislation will be addressed. For example, the Floods directive, Seveso directive and the Convention on the transboundary effects of industrial accidents. More concretely, the environmental component has been included in the plan of action of Kosovo as per the expressed need of the Partner, based on its many former mineral extraction sites and tailings. To identify how and where the programme can best work to address environmental risks, IPA DRAM initiated a cooperation with UNDP office in Kosovo through the programme's Environmental expert. This aims at exchanging information and views, inform each organisation of possible synergies and nexuses between ongoing projects and activities. UNDP Kosovo activities are in close connection to the IPA DRAM (e.g. UNDP is supporting the construction and implementation of a Geoportal in Kosovo and this is an essential part for the implementation of ERRA part of IPA DRAM). The environmental impacts from former and ongoing industrial activities are severe and IPA DRAM has limited possibilities to engage in construction activities, however raising the awareness and making industrial remnants an integrated part of the national risk assessment as well as sharing of the information and providing other possible donors inputs could be IPA DRAM contribution.

6.4.3 Civil society involvement

Civil society plays an important role; in risk assessment and data collection non-governmental organisations (NGOs), with links to the communities, can be instrumental in providing both information and expertise and at the same time distribute information about the findings of the project. During the



meetings with Partners that approach was re-emphasised. IPA DRAM is convinced that it is beneficial to include existing platforms and networks, NGOs, universities and other relevant organisations in the process as it will contribute to sustainability of implemented activities and results of IPA DRAM. IPA DRAM will continue the commitment to include above mentioned where possible and acceptable by Partners as primarily responsible for risk assessment, mapping and disaster loss data collection but also share lessons learnt and good practises from consortium members (e.g. cooperation of DPC Italy and CIMA, MSB and Swedish universities).



Swedish Civil
Contingencies
Agency

ADMINISTRATION



FOR CIVIL PROTECTION
AND DISASTER RELIEF



OBSERVE TO PREDICT
PREDICT TO PREVENT



4. ORGANISATIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURE

4.1 Implementing consortium

The programme is jointly implemented by a consortium composed of four national civil protection agencies and one prominent research institute founded by a national civil protection agency. The IPA Disaster Risk Assessment and Mapping programme is characterised by cooperation between sister agencies on equal terms.

The implementing consortium members are: Swedish Civil Contingency Agency (MSB) which is the lead organisation, Italian Civil Protection Department (DPC), Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief (ACPDR), National Protection and Rescue Directorate of the Republic of Croatia (NPRD) and CIMA Research Foundation, Italy.

Overarching areas	Lead organisation
Programme management	MSB
Monitoring and evaluation	MSB
Cross-cutting issues	MSB
Capacity development	DPC with support of MSB
Visibility and communication/ IT	DPC and CIMA with support of MSB

Table 4

Technical components	Main backstopping organisation
1. Disaster loss data collection and databases	CIMA with support of DPC and ACPDR
2. Risk assessment	MSB with support of DUSZ, DPC and CIMA
3. Risk mapping and ERRA	CIMA with support of DPC and MSB

Table 5

Division of roles and responsibilities

Based on the need from partners expressed in the plans of action, the consortium has made a plan for respective agency's roles and responsibilities that will be further specified in accordance with the master activity plan.

Consortium member	Role/ responsibility
MSB	RA/support MNE; Gender&Env all Partners; participation in selected TWs, Advisory missions and RWs
CIMA	Concept DESINVENTAR, ERRA, On-line platform, participation in TWs, Advisory missions and RWs
DPC	RA, Rm & ERRA, participation in selected TWs, Advisory missions and RWs, lead in regional events e.g. Earthquake RA and post-disaster RA
ACPDR	Concept AJDA to share, participation in selected TWs, Advisory missions and RWs; EoE to Slovenia
DUSZ	RA/support fYR MAK and BIH, participation in selected TWs, Advisory missions and RWs

Table 6

4.2 Steering Committee

The Steering Committee (SC) has an overall role to support and supervise the implementation of the programme through giving general direction and concrete advice. The SC includes at least two representatives from each partner country, representatives from the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC), the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC), the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South Eastern Europe (DPPI SEE) and representatives from the consortium members. In addition, UNISDR has been invited to participate as an observing member.

The programme also intends to invite experts from a broader spectrum of countries in or outside EU, and representatives from organisations with documented experience in disaster risk management or in other way relevant in the region, as observers in the Steering Committee.

No Steering committee meetings were held during the reporting period. The next meeting is planned to take place 20-21 June in Antalya, Turkey.



Figure 8
First Steering committee meeting in Podgorica, Montenegro: 12-13 June 2017

4.3 National Coordinators

All partners have appointed a national coordinator who is the key entry point for IPA DRAM planning and implementation and who facilitates the programme multi-stakeholder participation and communication.

In this regard, IPA DRAM would like to praise the engagement, professionalism and motivation of the national coordinators. Their role and overall contribution to the progress of IPA DRAM cannot be underestimated. It also shows the importance of the partnership building from early on.

(Annex 1: List of National Coordinators in partner countries)

4.4 IPA DRAM Working Groups (WG)

As envisioned in the programme proposal, the IPA DRAM working groups were expected to be highly instrumental in the programme implementation and the key mechanism for the inter-institutional

commitment, which they now have become. Although not a two-tier arrangement as envisioned in the proposal, IPA DRAM initiated either establishment of **working groups** fitting into existing structures or “new” IPA DRAM core WG – both cases to be remained beyond the programme. The revised structure has managed to achieve the same results as the two-tier model in terms of spreading awareness and harnessing understanding of relevant stakeholders in partner countries. In addition, this structure allows for a more fluid dialogue between those making decisions and those with a technical understanding of the benefits and requirements for partners countries.

The working groups are established on the grounds of IPA DRAM draft Terms of Reference (TOR), adjusted to the national context in line with partner countries’ own structures and core organisations, to steer the implementation of IPA DRAM at national level and beyond. The IPA DRAM WG is led by IPA DRAM National Coordinator (NC) and consists of core experts (“core WG”; mainly from governmental agencies for disaster management) and experts from all three components, disaster risk assessment, disaster loss data and risk mapping and represent relevant organisations or agencies within these fields.

As a good example, the BiH WG has already carried out meetings, supported by IPA DRAM, to further elaborate on agreed PoA, focused on preparing BIH Technical guidelines for RA harmonised methodology and DLD system. In this short period of time the inter-institutional cooperation has been strengthened and visible progress with the PoA is shown. (Annex 8: IPA DRAM WG BIH Report)



5 PLANNING

Tentative work plan and timeline

Based on the work plan (Annex 10) which includes an estimated time schedule with milestones and specific outputs (also in Annex 11), the following core activities are planned for the next 6-month period:

An overview of risks in the region in line with the Commission Overview of Risks is being drafted after finalisation of the TWs and will be presented in the 3rd SC meeting. (Annex 2: Overview of risks in the region)

Pending the need to further assist there are **advisory missions** planned, to further support implementation on IPA DRAM PoAs:

Advisory missions	Disaster Loss Data	Risk Assessment &mapping
Albania	9/2018	9/2018
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7/2018	9/2018
the fYR of Macedonia	10/2018	10/2018
Kosovo*	9/2018	10/2018
Montenegro	10/2018	10/2018
Serbia	10/2018	10/2018
Turkey	10/2018	10/2018

Table 7

July – November 2018: On-line platform / see KMS: jointly with the DPPI a survey/review of the content of each Partner session on legal and institutional framework will be conducted to avoid challenges that lead seeKMS to be not fully utilised.

July – December 2018: Electronic Regional Risk Atlas: There is general acceptance of ERRA concept, presented in the 2nd IPA DRAM SC meeting (Nov 2017); Detailed planning of activities will be developed in July 2018. Sustainable solution for regional ERRA yet need to be agreed.

November (date tbc, location Slovenia) 2018: Third Regional workshop: DLD aimed at presentation of Partners on progress made in DLD systems, also in view of IPA DRAM – UNISDR cooperation in facilitating DESINVENTAR/Sendai updating in connection to RA/DLD hazard specific – wild fires, back to back with SC meeting. *Input: A draft regional discussion paper will be developed by mid October 2018.*

July- August 2018: Coordinated detailed plan for Partner's specific priorities for action with IPA DRAM support – holistic approach (all component). Review of all partner specific PoAs will result in detailed planning of IPA DRAM engagement with Partners.

October – December 2018: Facilitation of network of gender and diversity experts in the region in support of risk assessment, mapping and disaster loss data.

6 VISIBILITY AND COMMUNICATION

Based on the IPA DRAM Communication plan which was launched in March 2017 and based on the Communication strategy presented in the Programme proposal, the Programme has developed a number of information and communication products to ensure proper visibility of the programme activities. The objectives of the communication is to raise awareness of the programme and strengthen the knowledge of its content among national and international stakeholders, through a systematic dissemination of the programme activities and results.

The contribution of the European Union to IPA DRAM visibility and the visual identity of the Programme are ensured through the design of dedicated visibility materials and the development of communication tools in line with the EU visibility manual for external actions.

IPA DRAM has a dedicated Media and Press expert who is working to ensure proper visibility and communication around the programme. The following information and communication products have been developed;

Website: The IPA DRAM website was launched in June 2017 and contains detailed information on current activities including programme reports such as the Baseline report and the Inception report. The website will include links to the online platform and the ERRA portal, for a better and broader dissemination of the programme results. The website will also aim to include media contributions (i.e. video, interviews) and extras aiming at spreading programme's results and key messages while looking for innovative ways of interaction with the project stakeholders and beneficiaries.

IPA DRAM Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/ipadram/>): One of the first communications channels established was the IPA DRAM facebook account. The page displays information and photos from the on-going activities and updates on coming events.

IPA DRAM promotional material: A leaflet with basic information about the programme, its objectives and technical components together with main contacts was developed and disseminated during activities in June 2017. Based on the need, more print material will follow.

Press releases: Press releases are being published on the main events.

Newsletter no 3 (January 2018): Covered second IPA DRAM Steering Committee meeting in Sarajevo, BIH, the Study visit to the MSB headquarters in Sweden, Plans of Action of our Partners and Sendai framework monitoring process.

Communication network: A network with communication officers from all national authorities of the partner countries is still underway to be set up in order to better disseminate programme information to the local stakeholders and general public, to help streamline the awareness raising at institution level.

The development of a media contacts database especially including national authorities' press services, journalists and communications experts within the region will be created. National, regional and international stakeholders will be included. In order to maximise the impact of the programme, all planned activities are coordinated with the EU Delegations in the respective countries in a way that ensures the efficient use of the EU information products and materials designed to raise awareness about civil protection and disaster management issues among the target groups in the partner countries and beyond.

