Bosnia and Herzegovina
Voluntary National Report

The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bosnia and Herzegovina is one of the member states of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030 that is engaged in its mid-term reviewing endeavour. Following an inclusive and participatory national consultation, the Voluntary National Report of the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework is prepared and submitted. This Report reflects national achievements, challenges, best practices and the ways forward in the achievement of the objectives and priorities of the Sendai Framework, as well as the overall resilience-building agenda. To offer a universal point of reference, this Report follows the structure of the four priorities for action of the Sendai Framework.

The overall finding is that there is progress in achieving the goals, priority actions and targets of the Sendai Framework, an that there are prospects for their full achievement by 2030. The overall approach to disaster risk management in Bosnia and Herzegovina is transitioning from a reactive to proactive one, with preparedness and response still being the main narrative, even though prevention and mitigation are becoming increasingly important. Some progress has been made in establishing an all-of-society approach and the comprehensive mainstreaming of risk reduction and resilience-building into the different development sectors, with most activities being implemented in the disaster management domain.

Out of the seven individual targets of the Sendai Framework, the most prominent progress is achieved in Target (e) on the national and local risk reduction strategies, though evident progress has been made considering reducing disaster mortality (Target a), affected population (Target b), reduction of the direct disaster economic losses (Target c) and reducing the disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services (Target d). Target (f) is substantially achieved through enhanced international cooperation and adequate and sustainable support to complement its national actions. Less evident progress is made in achieving the Target (g) on the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments mainly because of the complex and multi-tiered governance structure and especially difficulties in reaching everyone in the communities.

Considering the understanding of risk, the positive momentum was noted especially towards a more complex understanding of the changing nature of the risk. Harmonization of different risk and hazard assessment methodologies enabled the adoption of risk-informed policies and decisions across the different levels of government, as well as the design and application of geospatial tools. The application of risk and hazard mapping has significantly contributed to increased risk understanding and evidence-based disaster risk governance. Still, challenges exist linked to low awareness and knowledge of the systemic nature of risk, and the integration of the disaster’s root causes in the risk and hazard assessment process, alongside fragmented and insufficiently enforced data collection and exchange.

The overview of the risk governance and management in the retrospective period shows that the risk governance system has evolved during the recent period, allowing comprehensive risk reduction. The development planning process, especially on the local level, gained momentum and evident progress was achieved with understanding and further strengthening the incorporation of risk reduction into different developmental and planning frameworks, contributing to enhanced resilience-building. Considerable efforts are recognized in the area of a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approach to disaster risk reduction, frequently coordinated by the National DRR platforms, as well as the further localization of the DRR platforms to the cantonal level. The multi-disciplinary approach to managing disaster risks still suffers from insufficiently developed, regulated and enforced policy and normative frameworks, a lack of effective and efficient coordination and cooperation among sectors and insufficient capacities for risk
reduction at all government levels. There is a dossier of successfully implementing gender and inclusive risk reduction mainstreaming activities, but this process is not fully streamlined.

**Investments in disaster risk reduction** increased following the catastrophic floods of 2014 and the cycle continued throughout the reviewed period, though mainly for ex-post actions. These investments still are largely provided by external sources and predominantly are used for the implementation of structural measures, rather than non-structural. Financing of the risk reduction activities from domestic sources is still limited and mainly directed to the operation and functioning of the protection and rescue/civil protection forces. Risk transfer mechanisms are partially implemented and disaster risk insurance has a low penetration rate in the business community and the population. However, it can be noted that the investments by the public and private sectors are significantly more risk-informed than previously. With regards to the various DRR stakeholders included in the investments for risk reduction, it is important to point out that the private sector is lagging behind the public and it is not actively included in risk financing investments.

**Disaster preparedness and response** gained more momentum following the 2014 floods and the overall reactive profile of the DRM system began to change through the improvement of early warning systems, building the professional capacities and resources of the emergency responders, raising awareness of the broader population, and better preparedness for response. On the other side, challenges in the domains of provision of necessary resources and equipment, advancement of the multi-hazard early-warning systems to reach everyone in a community, specialization of the emergency responders, and inclusion of the vulnerable categories of citizens are not systematically mainstreamed in the preparedness and response activities. There is a record of application of Build Back Better principles ensuring resilient recovery of the society and communities.

**New risks and emerging issues** impacted resilience-building in the country from 2015 - 2022, but the existing policy and normative framework do not elaborate on them well in the multi-hazard, multi-risk context. There is insufficient information and data, and the existing risk assessment methodology is linear: not anticipating future uncertainties, but only analyzing past events. Insufficient human and institutional capacities of local stakeholders during the COVID-19 pandemic and similar complex disasters can result in shifting priorities and delayed engagement by relevant partners, especially in activities that require strong multi-sectoral coordination and consultations. Consequently, there is a need to “re-frame” disaster risk management by 2030 and beyond. This is needed to ensure a successful transition to the proactive system through stepped-up resilience-building efforts by all actors at all levels. This relies on a whole-of-government and all-of-society approach, converging disaster risk governance with all sectors while addressing existing, emerging and systemic risk. It is essential to use the momentum for the implementation of a palette of transformative actions by carrying the resilience agenda forward and interlinking existing knowledge and experience, achievements, good practices and lessons learned with increased political commitment and improved engagement frameworks and capacities for advancing the resilience-building agenda nationally, sub-nationally and locally. This can be achieved through:

- Embedding a holistic and proactive approach to risk reduction with a better understanding of the systemic nature of the risk and streamlined anticipation and mitigation of existing and emerging risks,
- Enhanced and enforced normative and regulatory framework for better risk governance with identified strategic objectives and integrated sector policies,
• Strengthened capacities of institutions with sufficient resources, gender-sensitive and inclusive risk reduction policies and actions,
• Provision of sustainable and innovative investments for resilience by entities from the public and private domains and effective and efficient partnerships for resilience-building.
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<td>BD</td>
<td>Brcko District BH</td>
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<td>BIH</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
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<td>BHAS</td>
<td>Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
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<td>DRM</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Management</td>
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<td>Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
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<td>EADRCC</td>
<td>Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre</td>
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<td>ECOSOC</td>
<td>United Nations Economic and Social Council</td>
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<td>EPR</td>
<td>Emergency Preparedness and Response</td>
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<td>EUCPM</td>
<td>EU Civil Protection Mechanism</td>
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<td>EWS</td>
<td>Early Warning System</td>
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<td>FB&amp;H</td>
<td>Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
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<td>FF</td>
<td>Firefighting</td>
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<td>FUCZ</td>
<td>Federalna uprava za civilnu zaštitu (Federal Civil Protection Administration)</td>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
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<td>GIS</td>
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<td>HQ</td>
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<td>ICTs</td>
<td>Information and Communication Technologies</td>
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<td>International Financial Institutions</td>
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<td>IPA</td>
<td>Instrument for pre-Accession</td>
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<td>IPA DRAM</td>
<td>Programme for Disaster Risk Assessment and Mapping in the Western Balkans and Turkey</td>
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<td>JICA</td>
<td>Japan International Cooperation Agency</td>
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<td>MAP</td>
<td>Membership Action Plan</td>
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<td>MCR2030</td>
<td>Make Cities Resilient 2030</td>
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<td>MoS BH</td>
<td>Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
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<td>NAP</td>
<td>National Adaptation Plan</td>
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<td>NATO</td>
<td>North Atlantic Treaty</td>
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<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Non-governmental Organizations</td>
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<td>NICS</td>
<td>Next-generation Incident Command System</td>
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<td>RS</td>
<td>Republika Srpska</td>
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<td>RUCZ</td>
<td>Republička uprava za civilnu zaštitu Republike Srpske (Republic Administration of Civil Protection of the Republika Srpska)</td>
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<td>Sendai Framework</td>
<td>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030</td>
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<td>SDC</td>
<td>Swiss Development Cooperation</td>
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<td>SECO</td>
<td>Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs</td>
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<td>SEE CRIF</td>
<td>Southeast Europe Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility</td>
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<td>SOPs</td>
<td>Standard Operating Procedures</td>
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<td>TICA</td>
<td>Turkish International Cooperation Agency</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<td>UNDRR</td>
<td>United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
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<td>UNGA</td>
<td>United Nations General Assembly</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund</td>
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<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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<td>USD</td>
<td>United States Dollar</td>
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<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
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<td>WVB&amp;BH</td>
<td>World Vision Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# TABLE OF CONTENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ........................................................................................................................................... 3
Abbreviations ............................................................................................................................................................ 6
I. INTRODUCTION .................................................................................................................................................... 8
II. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS .......................................................................................................................... 9
III. RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW .................................................................................................................................... 9
    A. Progress towards the Outcome and Goal ........................................................................................................ 9
    B. Progress in Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding ....................................................................... 12
    C. Progress in Risk Governance and Management ............................................................................................. 16
    D. Progress in Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience ............................................................................... 21
    E. Progress in Disaster Preparedness, Response and ‘Build Back Better’ ........................................................... 25
    F. Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation ..................................................................................................... 28
    G. Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework ......................................................................... 30
IV. CONTEXTUAL SHIFTS, NEW AND EMERGING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES .................................................. 31
    A. Context Shifts and New Issues – Retrospective 2015 – 2022 ......................................................................... 31
    B. Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond) .................................................... 33
V. PROSPECTIVE REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS ......................................................................................... 34
    A. Recommendations for realising the Outcome and Goal of the Sendai Framework ....................................... 34
    B. Progress in Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding .................................................................... 35
    C. Progress in Risk Governance and Management ............................................................................................ 37
    D. Progress in Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience ............................................................................ 39
    E. Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation ...................................................................................................... 40
VI. ANNEXES .............................................................................................................................................................. 42
I. INTRODUCTION

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030 was adopted at the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in March 2015 in Sendai, Japan and Bosnia and Herzegovina is one of the signatory countries. The Sendai Framework stipulates a transformational change in reducing the risks from disasters, shifting the main approach in disaster risk reduction from managing the consequences of natural hazards to the management of the underlying drivers of risk. Additionally, it has expanded the scope of action with consideration of environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks (including pandemics and health resilience), placed a new focus on the role of data for measurable outcomes and emphasized the local level governance structures for DRR interventions. The next year 2023 marks the midpoint in implementing the Sendai Framework and other related agreements (including the Sustainable Development Agenda), conventions, and agendas (the Addis Ababa Action Agenda for Financing for Development, the Paris Climate Agreement, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction). It also coincides with the review cycles and important milestones of the Global Compact of Migration, the New Urban Agenda, the International Decade for Action on Water, and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

UNGA in its Resolution 75/216 of 21 December 2021, reaffirmed its decision to “hold a midterm review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework in 2023 to assess progress on integrating disaster risk reduction into policies, programmes and investments at all levels, identify good practice, gaps and challenges and accelerate the path to achieving the goal of the Sendai Framework and its seven global targets by 2030” emphasizing “that the Sendai Framework provides guidance relevant to a sustainable recovery from COVID-19 and [...] to identify and address underlying drivers of disaster risk systemically”. Accordingly, the scope of the MTR is to take stock of the implementation of the Sendai Framework to date, assess progress made and challenges experienced in preventing and reducing disaster risk and identify new and emerging issues, as well as changes in context since 2015. In addition, it will provide critical analysis and assist countries and stakeholders to formulate recommendations for prioritized, accelerated and integrated cooperation and action for the period until 2030, as well as will initiate thinking and discussion on the risk-informed sustainable and resilient development modalities beyond 2030. The UN General Assembly decided that the high-level meeting (meeting of the General Assembly in New York on 18 and 19 May 2023) will adopt a concise and action-oriented political declaration to renew commitment and accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework, agreed in advance by consensus through intergovernmental negotiations led by two co-facilitators to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly. The political declaration will inform the quadrennial review of the SDGs at the ECOSOC High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in July of 2023, and the deliberations of the Member States and stakeholders at the SDGs Summit during the 78th Session of the UN General Assembly in September 2023.

Consequently, this Voluntary National Report of Bosnia and Herzegovina presents the findings of the voluntary national multi-stakeholder and multi-sector consultations and a retrospective review of the achievements and the rate of progress in realizing the Sendai Framework objectives and priorities as part of the MTR process, generating learning, identifying good practices and producing recommendations that are grounded in the country-level experience. These recommendations will assist the country in

1 https://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf
continuously making risk-informed and prevention-oriented policy decisions and establishing partnerships and mobilizing resources for disaster risk reduction.

II. MTR SF METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS

The Voluntary National Report of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the Mid-term review of the Sendai Framework addresses the scope and questions of the MTR SF Concept Note\(^3\), Guidance for Member States\(^4\) as well as related documents compiling the national key DRR actors thinking in the context of the MTR SF. The voluntary national review is based on evidence, informed by the country-led assessment and experts’ opinions, with multistakeholder participation. The Sendai Framework promotes the whole-of-government all-of-society approaches and accordingly a palette of DRR stakeholders were engaged in the consultation process including government institutions and authorities on all levels, emergency management organizations, the UN system and international organizations. In total key respondents from 16 institutions and 8 key stakeholders participated in the consultation survey, while the representatives from the institutions also participated in the consultation workshop\(^5\) which has been organized to discuss provided answers to the core and probing questions. The voluntary national review consultation process was coordinated by the Working Group consisting of representatives from the institutions and this approach maximized accessibility, inclusion and meaningful participation of competent entities for reducing risk and building resilience for all. This Voluntary National Report includes inputs from the open surveys with key institutions and development stakeholders received during the period July - August 2022, discussions and outputs from the consultation workshop held on 01 and 02 September 2022 and a literature review of identified and submitted documents and practices. The document has been written by the MTR SF consultant and has benefited greatly from the support of UNDP in Bosnia and Herzegovina and MoS BH focal points for the overall coordination of the mid-term review process.

III. RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW

A. Progress towards the Outcome and Goal

Progress since 2015 in realising the objectives and priorities of the Sendai Framework is initially marked by the huge consequences of the May 2014 floods which have seriously impacted the sustainable development of the country. The follow-up recovery coincided with the launching of the Sendai Framework and the establishment of its transformational and resilience-building trajectory. Accordingly, all related risk reduction interventions and resilience-building developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina were anchored in its foundations and enabled a step-by-step approach in its alignment. This transition process is further influenced by the unprecedented and long impact of the COVID-19 pandemic crisis and it is challenged recently by the uncertainties deriving from the ongoing energy and financial crises, as events that are impacting the resilience texture of the society and communities, as well as the coping capacities of the responding systems. So, the momentum was gained for transitioning from the point of a typical reactive DRM system with the main focus on response to a proactive one where the prevention and mitigation of the adverse effects from the existing and potential risks will prevail. As a result, DRR has

\(^3\) https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/key-documents-mtr

\(^4\) https://sendaiframework-mtr.undrr.org/media/77424/download

\(^5\) Contributions from the key respondents from the institutions and stakeholders are included as Annex I to this Report.
been partially mainstreamed into various sectors, norms, standards and regulations necessary to manage and reduce risk, while existing policies and legislation were still focused on protection and rescue activities. Disaster risk management in the country was associated with constructing flood defences, and reinforcing, or upgrading infrastructure, with most efforts being invested in strengthening capacities for disaster management.

Following the voluntary national review process, it can be emphasised that positive momentum is noted in the progress towards achieving the purpose, outcome and goals of the Sendai Framework. The country has initiated policies, measures and actions for the integration of the four priorities in its resilience-building domain. One of the major achievements has been the change of risk paradigm in BiH, in a sense of improved understanding of DRR as a multisectoral effort and universal accelerator for sustainable development. Supported by extensive capacity-building and many DRR initiatives in BiH, Government partners have shifted towards a preventive versus reactive approach in their analysis, planning and implementation of measures. Better information on risks also prevents the creation of potential new risks. For example: in the built environment, by avoiding construction in flood-prone areas, or by retrofitting buildings to make them more resilient to earthquakes. Within the priority on the understanding of risk, steps for its better understanding including its underlying factors were initiated, leading to the preparation of substantial risk and hazard assessments on national, subnational and local levels. In addition, actions for improving risk assessment methodologies as well as introducing geospatial tools for risk analysis and development of risk and hazard maps have contributed to increased risk understanding and evidence-based governance, as linked to the Sendai Framework objectives and priorities.

From the point of view of risk governance, policy and normative development contributed to the establishment of better normative and institutional frameworks. While the adopted DRR strategies (Republika Srpska and 77 local ones) are the essential enablers for improvement of the planning processes and mainstreaming of risk reduction and resilience building across the development sectors. The main achievements of the implementation of the Sendai Framework are reflected through the development and adoption of some of the national and subnational strategic documentation, such as the Action plan for flood risk defence and river management in B&H; the Framework for the realisation of sustainable development goals, the Program of development of protection and rescue from natural and other disasters in FBIH, the NAP and the Development Strategy of the FBiH 2021-2027. In addition, there have been continuous efforts for raising DRR awareness within the most vulnerable population living in prone hazard areas through numerous DRR awareness campaigns. Achievements have been made in positioning social sectors and piloting a multi-sectoral DRR approach (social and child protection, education, health, agriculture) in DRR coordination mechanisms and integrating social vulnerability aspects in risk analysis and contingency planning of social services, which complements traditional programmes focused on capacitating emergency responders (e.g. civil protection). Existing DRR platforms on national, subnational and local levels continued to be the multidisciplinary and multi-sector forums for advancing the risk reduction agenda. Making a systemic shift towards risk-informed, climate-smart human development planning, however, remains a challenge.

Some progress has been made in terms of building the resilience of communities and improving capacity, knowledge, skills and awareness, and connections with other cities and regions to exchange experiences. On the side of the preparedness for timely, effective and efficient response, it was pointed out that the key actors of the protection and rescue and civil protection systems are better equipped, both with necessary basic and specialized equipment and tools, as well as have gained specialised knowledge and
professional training. Response to the recent emergencies and disastrous events was marked as satisfactory with the timely deployment of resources and liquidation of their consequences. Quick intervention and timely reaction contribute to a higher percentage of saving people and material goods when responding to disasters, but more investment in mitigation and preparedness mechanisms brings significant savings that enable more sustainable investments in long-term development. Investments for disaster resilience still are mainly provided from external sources and predominantly are used for the implementation of structural measures, rather than non-structural. Financing of the risk reduction activities from domestic sources still is limited and mainly directed to the operation and functioning of the protection and rescue/civil protection forces.

There are many good practices and case studies from the resilience-building interventions and some of them were promoted globally. However, they are not systematically compiled alongside the irregular and insufficient codification of the lessons learned.

Still, some existing gaps and challenges are influencing the steady achievement of the Sendai Framework objectives and priorities such as the following:

- Missing legislative and strategic integrated DRR frameworks at all governance levels; limited involvement of sectoral stakeholders and lack of capacities for all-of-government and all-of-society DRR approach.
- Complex and multi-tiered governance structures and political contexts limit effective and efficient DRR coordination.
- Lack of effective and efficient cross-sectoral coordination may impede the integrated DRR approach, especially at the local level,
- Prevailing silos approach rather than the comprehensive DRM approach which derives from the reactive structure of the system i.e. protection and rescue/civil protection rather than the systematic DRM.
- Insufficient provision of financing and various resources i.e. human, material-technical.
- Predominantly ex-post approach to financing of the DRR domain with the low level of application of risk transfer and insurance.
- Still insufficient local level DRR-related capacities and strategic and operational frameworks challenge the building of the communities' resilience.
- Lack of DRR Financing strategy and mechanisms to ensure consistent, well-planned long-term DRR action, early action and risk transfer.
- The social protection systems still insufficiently address peoples' resilience.
- Insufficient inclusion of the needs and capacities of the people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups of citizens.
- Vulnerable communities and groups have limited access to early warning systems and assets for coping and early recovery.
- Brain drain affects the resources and capacities of the emergency responders and other DRR stakeholders.
• Collection of disaggregated data - information on disaster risk reduction is limited and fragmented by different sources, which limits the comprehensiveness and effectiveness of strategies. Without data, problems remain invisible and thus are not solved within the policy framework.

• Absence of an appropriate matrix for assessing and monitoring the exposure of different population groups to natural and other disasters (gender, disability, poverty, migrant status).

• The absence of official statistics, disaggregated and in a timely manner, which enables the measurement and understanding of people who live at risk of disasters.

• Geospatial information, big data and data analytics are not integrated into official statistics, with the aim of providing an in-depth understanding of spatially and temporally complex processes and informing about disaster risk reduction, management and mitigation.

Nevertheless, the comprehensive and elaborated information on the achieved progress concerning the priority areas is presented in the sections below.

B. Progress in Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding

The Sendai Framework in its Priority 1: Understanding Risk\(^6\) refers to the establishment of contemporary disaster risk management needs to be based upon a full understanding of disaster risk considering all its elements and dimensions. This includes hazard characteristics and the environment, exposure and vulnerabilities of the population and infrastructure assets and facilities, as well as the existing capacities and capabilities of the system. The importance of understanding existing and anticipating new risks is emphasized by the unprecedented magnitude of the COVID-19 pandemic crisis, the increasing climate emergency, and the rise of emerging risks resulting in amplified systemic, interconnected, interdependent and cascading consequences. Therefore, it is necessary to have a clear vision of the resilience-building of the society and communities, appropriate and adequate risk reduction approaches, sustainable resources and competent and empowered institutions. Accordingly, Bosnia and Herzegovina embarked on this resilience-building journey with a holistic approach to managing disaster risk emphasizing understanding and anticipating disaster risks. In that sense, the national consultation process displayed convergence on the view that there has been significant progress in the understanding of disaster risk. This has been sped up due to several events and experiences during the recent period (such as the May 2014 floods) and the need to better understand and mitigate flooding and other risks, including the significant consequences of climate risks and the recent unprecedented impacts of the pandemic crisis.

In general, there is progress in better understanding the changing nature of risk (e.g., climate risks, pandemic/biohazards, security risks, etc.) and its application in the various risk and hazard assessments, and other planning documents for risk reduction i.e., protection and rescue. However, there is still low awareness and knowledge of the systemic nature of risk which is characterized by high complexity, multiple uncertainties, and cascading impacts across various sectors and systems. Also, the disaster risk root causes are not fully understood in their complexity and interdependence, with the vulnerability not considered in their multidimensionality i.e., poverty, social aspects, etc. A reason for this might be the fact that the existing risk and hazard assessment methodological frameworks on the national and entity levels are pre-Sendai lacking the multidimensional aspects of the risk and its systemic nature. Therefore, based

\(^6\) https://www.preventionweb.net/sendai-framework/sendai-framework-at-a-glance
on the identified need and the recent interventions, the process of updating and harmonizing of these methodologies is ongoing which will result in a unified approach to assessing the existing risks and hazards. Within the IPA DRAM regional project, a preliminary draft of the new Methodology for risk assessment was prepared following European Union guidelines and good practices aiming to harmonize methodologies at the B&H level, laying the foundations for improving national risk assessment and planning. In terms of adoption of the relevant assessment documents, the practice is to adopt them on all levels, from the national one i.e. Assessment of the endangerment of Bosnia and Herzegovina from natural and other disasters (2020), through the entity level i.e. Assessment of the endangerment of FB&H from natural and other disasters (2014), Assessment of the endangerment of RS from emergencies and other accidents (2013), cantonal and to the local level. Nevertheless, the process of updating these assessments is being implemented with different dynamics. Good practice in this sense is the OSCE-supported activity for updating the national assessment document, as well as the UNDP implemented training for local governance staff on the understanding of the risk and risk and hazard assessments in 2015 in cooperation with entity administrations of civil protection. However, “risk assessments are conducted at most levels following current implementing acts. The collected data did not contain information or provide evidence on the quality of the existing assessments or the relevant methodologies and tools used for this purpose.”

On the other side, actions for improvement of the various aspects of the risk and hazard analysis and assessments, designing geospatial tools and application of risk and hazard mapping followed the Sendai Framework resilience-building pathway, and the global and regional good practices contributed to increased risk understanding and evidence-based disaster risk governance, as linked to Sendai Framework priorities. Most evident advancement is done considering the flood and landslide risks where the approach was comprehensive and resulted in the development of the necessary documents, maps and multi-hazard and multi-risk ICT tools and solutions. In that sense, there is evident progress in the understanding of the flood risk with the transposition of the EU Flood Directive, the development of the hydrological models for rivers the Drina, Sana, Vrbas and Una and the prognostic models for the Sava River through the Sava Commission, real-time forecasting for the Vrbas River Basin and Sava River Basin in FB&H, as well as the development of the preliminary flood risk assessments and flood hazard and risk maps (20/100/500 years) and finalization of the flood risk management plans for the whole country which is expected in 2023. With regards to the landslide risk, a Study on landslide risk management for Bosnia and Herzegovina was prepared in 2016, and forecast maps of landslide risk assessments were done for the following FB&H cantons (Tuzla, Zenica-Doboj and Central Bosnia cantons). The Disaster Risk Analysis System – DRAS is an innovative tool that enables uninterrupted access for decision-makers and citizens to scientific data on risks of floods, landslides, earthquakes, and mine-suspected areas, aiming at

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7 http://www.ipadram.eu/
14 https://drasinfo.org/
increasing awareness of disaster risks at specific localities” in 21 municipalities of FB&H (12) and RS (9) and Brcko District. DRAS makes disaster data available to increase risk awareness, and spatial risk assessments combine disaster, land use and area sensitivity data for decision-makers. These risk assessments are critical for disaster risk reduction, and for the climate change agenda to pursue sustainable development. *Vrbas GeoPortal* contains flood hazard and risk maps, flash flood sensitivity model, cadastre of landslides and torrential watercourses, real-time hydrometric measurement data and Participatory GIS intended for flood risk management in local communities. Within the IPA DRAM project, activities for future development and advancement of the national and regional risk mapping and establishment of the Electronic Regional Risk Atlas were initiated. Another segment that contributed to the improved risk understanding and information of the broader stakeholders including the population is the preparation and publication of the flood and landslide hazard and risk maps on the above-mentioned and other platforms and websites. Accordingly, the local government can improve their urban planning and the spatial development of the built environment, the businesses can plan their operations and potential expansions, and the citizens can review the construction zones and potential risks and hazards identifying the safe areas and implementing adequate mitigation measures.

The *risk and hazard assessments* have practical application not only for risk analysis and development of the operational planning documents i.e., for protection and rescue, but also for preparation of development planning strategies and documents, and the proofreading of the capital investments. There are some existing good practices of their practical application which are contributing not only to a better risk understanding and development of risk-informed policies but to the enhancement of the overall disaster risk governance in the country and the resilience-building process. With regards to the former, MoS BH with the support of the WB updated the Protection and Rescue Plan for the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina enhancing the overall coordination and cooperation while responding to natural and human-made hazards. Considering the latter, following the catastrophic floods, the Assessment of flood and landslide risk for the housing sector in BIH prioritised locations based on risk ranking and makes recommendations for risk reduction actions and measures. In RS, there is a Strategy for integrated water management from 2015 to 2024 and the Framework plan for the development of water management which includes disaster risk and stipulates that during the development of all spatial and urban plans, different risk levels need to be defined and to mainstream, the principle of urbanization supported hydro-technical analysis in the planning solutions which would prohibit the construction of these type of facilities in those areas. Also, the RS Law on Water stipulates the mandatory application of the results of flood hazard and risk maps in spatial planning. On the other side, in FB&H, the agencies for the Sava River Watershed and the Adriatic Sea Watershed during the preparation of the project documentation for investments in the regulation of riverbeds are including these assessments contributing to designing solutions for reducing the risks of new landslides, erosions or flooding. The above-mentioned Flood Risk Management Plans incorporate the measure “to live with the flood” for the zones where there is a flood hazard and no structural protection measures are planned. This Plan will define the guidance on how to live with the flood and will precise the measures to be implemented to mitigate the adverse effects of a

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15 https://reliefweb.int/report/bosnia-and-herzegovina/training-usage-disaster-risk-analysis-system-dras-was-held
16 http://vrb.pmfb.org/
17 http://www.ipadraram.eu/risk-mapping-and-area/
19 Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska, no. 50/06, 92/09, 121/12 and 74/17.
flood. Nevertheless, many underlying drivers of disaster risk (e.g. poverty, socio-economic inequality, etc.) have not been systematically applied across different development sectors.

The disaster damages and losses framework is following the overall DRM system in the country, with roles and responsibilities of all levels of government. The major advancement in the previous period is the establishment of the DesInventar Database through the IPA DRAM project\(^\text{20}\) and the process of collection of data on damages and losses on the local level for the past 15 years has started, alongside the training of key personnel and establishment of the procedures for data collection, analysis and sharing. Also, activities for building the national capacities for PDNA mainstreaming were implemented through participation in various regional training\(^\text{21}\) and implementing the Training of Trainers\(^\text{22}\) approach.

Considering the process of disaster data collection and sharing, with the support of UNDP a database in the protection and rescue domain was established and a Protocol for the exchange of data between the competent institutions for protection and rescue in Bosnia and Herzegovina was signed. Still, there is fragmentation in terms of data collection and sharing. There is no unified database on a national level or there is no interaction of existing databases of the various entities. Additionally, the capacities for statistical data collection and analysis are limited, not providing sufficient input to the disaster statistics and reporting to the Sendai Monitoring. This situation impedes the risk and hazard assessment and operational planning processes or implementation of timely, effective and efficient coordination, communication and cooperation among the key DRR stakeholders in the country.

On the local level\(^\text{23}\), through the participation of ten cantons from FB&H in the MCR2030 initiative, progress has been achieved in understanding the risks, exposure, vulnerability and capacities, as well as different risk reduction segments such as system vulnerabilities, infrastructure, scenario planning, investments, building codes, natural resources, blue and green infrastructure, natural capital, learning, training, critical and protective infrastructure, early warning, planning before, during and after disasters, recovery, etc., as well as in terms of readiness, capacity, vulnerability and risk in the health sector.

Improved understanding of the risk and consequent dissemination of the information contributed to enhanced resilience of the population. Disaggregated data on the population is included in the risk and hazard assessments and the representatives of the local communities were participating in some of the risks and hazard assessment endeavours and the overall DRR mainstreaming efforts e.g. public hearings for the adoption of development planning documents. A good practice is that child-related vulnerabilities and needs are integrated into assessments conducted in social and child protection, in cooperation with the Centers for Social Welfare as well as in school risk assessments in ten municipalities through the Joint Swiss-UN Programme „Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina“. The findings and priorities are fed into local-level DRR planning and decision-making through local DRR Platforms. However, there is still a lower level of awareness of understanding risks in most of the population i.e. young. For instance, in a U-Report poll, conducted by UNICEF and promoted on International DRR Day, which focused on the opinions of children and youth on disaster risks, prevention and emergency with a focus on the COVID-19 pandemic crisis, almost two-thirds of the respondents were not sufficiently engaged in DRR and ERP planning, one-third consider poverty and unemployment as the

\(^\text{20}\) http://www.ipadram.eu/disaster-loss-data/
\(^\text{21}\) http://www.ddpi.info/programmes-activities/dmtp/trainings-courses-2
\(^\text{22}\) http://www.ddpi.info/node/712
biggest impact from pandemic or disasters, poverty and inequality reduction are the priority investments to strengthen DRR and more than a half think that the communities are not prepared for disasters. Furthermore, given the existing vulnerabilities, the social factors are not sufficiently incorporated into the risk and hazard assessment framework, as well as in the country’s DRR and other crisis coordination mechanisms, which impedes opportunities for adequate positioning of child-specific needs and population vulnerabilities in general. Also, people with disabilities are insufficiently included in the risk assessment processes. Therefore it is necessary to increase their awareness and capacities and improve the risk information dissemination to the vulnerable groups of the population including their needs and capacities in the assessments and the planning documents.

Traditional, indigenous and local knowledge is applied given the specific national and local contexts. The local communities can participate in the process of discussions during the risk and assessment phase and the development of risk-informed documents and plans through engagement in local consultations or participation in the local DRR platforms in the local governments where they are established. The local population, through their experience and traditional knowledge, as well as additional training, makes an important contribution to the development and implementation of protection plans and mechanisms, including those for early warning. In this sense, most of the respondents pointed out that these processes need to be brought closer to the communities and to more extensively use their traditional knowledge and experiences. The main challenge is to ensure their regular and meaningful participation while representing all members of the communities and leaving no one behind.

C. Progress in Risk Governance and Management

The Sendai Framework includes the risk governance and management areas as core aspects of Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk\textsuperscript{24}. In that sense, disaster risk governance at all levels is vital to the management of disaster risk reduction in all sectors, and the key to ensuring coherence with all existing policy, normative and regulatory frameworks enabling the public and private sectors to take action and address existing and emerging risks from disasters. Besides the Sendai Framework, contemporary disaster risk governance follows the sustainable and resilient development frameworks and dynamics allowing it to continuously evolve reflecting a more advanced understanding of resilience-building of the societies and communities. For example, this was emphasized by the unprecedented impacts of the pandemic crisis, which brought the importance of having a robust risk governance structure to the forefront of the resilience-building agenda. Consequently, re-coding of disaster risk governance is needed for the designing of new models for mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery from complex disasters and high-consequence, low-probability events. The overall imperative is to strengthen disaster risk governance for long-term resilience goals, with a key focus on systemic and emerging risks. The overview of the risk governance and management in the retrospective period shows that the risk governance system in Bosnia and Herzegovina has evolved during the recent period to allow comprehensive risk reduction. The interactions with the respondents presented the view that the sustainable and resilient development agenda has positively influenced the setting of the risk governance agenda in the country. Nevertheless, the complexities of the current disaster risk
management architecture prevent meaningful engagement with new and emerging risks and hazards and challenge the transformation of risk governance.

The disaster risk management system in Bosnia and Herzegovina reflects the complex administrative structure of the country, the implications of which are felt in the institutional system and related disaster risk governance and coordination arrangements. Consequently, the approach to reduction of the disaster risk is decentralized with the main competencies of the two entities (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska) and Brčko District and MoS BH having the coordination role at the national level. The principle of subsidiarity is represented, which implies making decisions and their implementation at the lowest possible level with coordination at the highest necessary level. The essential normative framework for disaster risk reduction is established and provides a basis for the functioning of the system on the national, sub-national and local levels. There are certain improvements during the recent period but it is not fully harmonized with the Sendai Framework, especially at the level of main legislative acts which are protection and rescue/civil protection profiled. Other challenges from the normative point of view are the implementation of the legislative solutions i.e. enforcement of laws and by-laws and mandatory planning documents, various normative solutions at different levels are not harmonized even though they are regulating similar areas, other key legislative acts are not harmonized with the Sendai Framework, etc. This frequently results in weaker coordination and cooperation or interoperability of resources. The lack of a harmonized normative framework is one of the causes of the inefficiency and ineffectiveness of the whole disaster risk governance system in the country. Therefore the risk governance system needs to build capacities for fostering normative framework development, building the holistic approach to risk reduction and ensuring the effectiveness of the risk governance system.

National and local DRR strategies and action plans are not only part of the targets of the Sendai Framework, but also are the “cornerstone of formalised action for reducing natural hazard-related disaster risk and setting the strategic direction for a district, country or region to become more resilient to disasters.”\(^{25}\) In times of uncertainties and complex environments for disaster risk reduction, these strategies can have an important role in setting the country’s course to navigate the resilience-building of the society and the communities. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the process of preparation of the National DRR strategy, following Sendai Framework, has been initiated and it is pending approval at the state level. It shall define the strategic vision, objective and priorities of disaster risk reduction enabling DRR integration across the development sectors aimed at creating a resilient, safer and prosperous environment for all. On the other hand, while there are no strategic plans on the sub-national level, the strategic development planning process on the local level is more active with the adoption of the local level risk reduction strategic programmes and action plans. From the point of view of localization of DRR efforts and processes, this approach is an excellent opportunity for bringing the reduction of the risk higher on the agenda of local governments and within the local development portfolios. There are many positive examples, like the recent one supported by the international community i.e. through the Joint SWISS-UN DRR Programme where it is expected at least 10 local governments to have adopted DRR-featuring strategies, established partnerships for effective DRR interventions, and financed actions that build community resilience, and are thereby better equipped to prevent and respond to disasters.\(^{26}\) As it can be seen, an enabling environment for multi-sector and multi-disciplinary risk reduction is achieved

\(^{25}\) [https://tinyurl.com/mrp9textp](https://tinyurl.com/mrp9textp)

with the inclusion of various stakeholders and sectors. DRR strategies and plans are important for the alignment with SF priorities, but they are not fully implemented due to various reasons e.g., low awareness of DRR, existing political context, level of expertise of key personnel, lack of sufficient financial resources, etc. In FB&H local DRR strategies have been implemented through local development strategy and local risk assessments in 44 local communities (55%) and RS in 33 local communities (51%). The participatory and inclusive approach to risk identification and assessment, as well as assessment of the resilience of cities and health systems to disasters, has been noticeably advanced. Existing challenges in this context, besides the national DRR strategy, are the absence of legal obligation to develop the relevant DRR strategies of the entities and BD, the absence of a harmonized strategic vision for resilient society and communities, absence of potential for DRR mainstreaming in the development planning on the national, sub-national and local levels, insufficient financial resources for supporting the priority actions, relying mainly on donor funds, etc.

Considerable efforts are recognized in the area of a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approach to disaster risk reduction frequently coordinated by the National DRR platforms. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the National DRR Platform is hosted by MoS BH and was established on the national level in 2013 as a permanent forum for the exchange and provision of opinions, proposals and achievements contributing to disaster risk reduction in all areas of human activities. Until now seven conferences on the platform were held, out of which four were in the post-Sendai period, organized with the support of different international organizations and with various thematic areas e.g. fires, risk and hazard assessments and planning documents for protection and rescue, child-focused DRM, safe schools and updating of the protection and rescue plan of the B&H institutions and bodies following the pandemic crisis. In addition, a web platform (www.platformabh.ba) was established to promote the activities and inform the general public, as well as disseminate information on overall disaster risk reduction. On the entity level, Republika Srpska has stipulated the establishment of an entity DRR platform, which can also be applied at the local government levels, but this RS DRR platform is still not formalized and the FB&H and BD have not established DRR platforms. However, out of 34 bodies in FB&H (ministries, administrations and administrative organizations), 32 of them appointed their representatives who will be directly involved in disaster risk reduction, thus creating the prerequisites for establishing a platform for disaster risk reduction at the level of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, although it is necessary to provide training on the role and tasks of each of the representatives of federal bodies and institutions designated for disaster risk reduction activities. Also, in FB&H a process of localization of the DRR platforms is implemented through the establishment of this type of platform on the cantonal level e.g. Central Bosnia Canton DRR Platform and the local levels. Especially the Joint SWISS-UN Programme is active in further localization of the platforms and bringing them closer to the local level DRR stakeholders and citizens in 10 cities and municipalities across the country i.e. Banja Luka, Bijeljina, Prijedor, Srebrenica, Trebinje (RS) and Bihać, Kalesija, Kakanj, Gradacac, Sanski Most (FB&H). Accordingly, “10 local DRR platforms are established, bringing together 139 representatives of relevant sectors/institutions (civil protection, 27 https://tinyurl.com/2p8rcydv 28 https://tinyurl.com/5as66hdk
agriculture, education, social and child protection and health) and 10 workshops were held for DRR Platform members on the topic of climate change, the role of the social and child protection sectors in the preparation of vulnerability assessments and contingency planning in the social and child protection sectors in the DRR, risk assessments and preparedness plans in the education sector, exclusive breastfeeding pre-, during and post-disasters etc.”Nevertheless, there are still challenges and gaps identified in the functioning of the national, sub-national and local DRR platforms, mainly in the capacities of the existing participants/members, availability of resources for regular functioning.

Another important aspect of the risk governance and management in the country is the actual context and situation with the DRR mainstreaming into the national, sub-national and local development and sectoral planning ultimately contributing to the creation and adoption of risk-informed sectoral policies. In the context of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the development planning is not integrating DRR-sensitive development planning since DRR mainstreaming is not fully mainstreamed into these policies and sectors. There are good practices, especially with regards to the so-called “easiest development sectors for mainstreaming” i.e. development planning, environment/climate change, water management sector incl. flood protection. With regards to the former, the following can be mentioned: the Framework for the realization of Sustainable Development Goals in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Development Strategy of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2021-2028. Further, specific DRR programmes and projects in the amount of 26 million USD are identified for the implementation of structural and non-structural measures for resilience i.e. increasing crisis resilience, ensuring protection and functioning of the critical infrastructure and improving the functioning of the protection and rescue system. Within the development strategy of the Brcko District 2021-2027, it is envisaged within the portfolio of the Department for Public Safety and the Sub-Department for Protection and Rescue, relevant measures and actions for the protection and rescue of the population and material assets from disasters will be implemented. In most local self-government units, operational protection and rescue plans and development programs are based on risk and hazard assessment. Nevertheless, DRR mainstreaming in the local development planning is insufficient i.e. only 53% of the local communities adopted these types of plans and DRR can be found only in most of them, with the dominance of the bigger and more developed communities. In the NAP document, the DRR is not fully integrated but risk reduction is included in several vulnerable sectors e.g. water resources, agriculture, and tourism as part of the analysis and adaptation measures. And finally, water management/flood protection is the sector where the DRR mainstreaming and vice versa are implemented most, through the development of strategic documents, action plans and programmes. The most difficult sector for mainstreaming is spatial and urban planning. Also, the national, sub-national and local strategic documents have been integrated with the National framework for the realisation of sustainable development goals in B&H. This has resulted in the advancement of a country-wide and harmonized approach essential for quality implementation of the recommendations and indicators of the Sendai Framework. Existing challenges in the area can be identified in absence of the guidance on DRR mainstreaming into the development planning and sectors, lack of expertise, DRM is insufficiently identified as an enabler of sustainable and

29 https://www.undp.org/bosnia-herzegovina/projects/drr-project
30 https://tinyurl.com/5az97yve
resilient development, even though in some of the strategies there is an identification of their interlinkage, instead of an integrated approach for strategic streamlining and identification of the opportunities for the DRR mainstreaming in the development sectors and policies and vice-versa, existing inclusion is rather contributing to the stipulation of measures and actions for the fulfilment of the strategic goals only, understanding that DRR is the responsibility of the competent entities and not just of protection and rescue/civil protection, the whole-of-the-government approach is missing, lack of resources for supporting the mainstreaming efforts, etc.

In addition, during the consultation process, the areas of critical infrastructure, social affairs and gender were identified as important for resilience-building. Following the emerging importance of building the resilience of critical infrastructure, it can be noted that in B&H on the national level and in FB&H there isn’t a normative framework for critical infrastructure, either in RS there is a law, but real implementation is missing. Also, its resilience-building is not high on the agenda, the protection consists of essential measures aimed at ensuring the resistance of the facility/asset rather than its resilience, and cooperation with the private sector is insufficient. Therefore it is necessary to design and implement a set of measures and actions which will go beyond regular protection. Social sectors are not sufficiently represented in the country’s DRR and other crisis coordination mechanisms, which impedes opportunities for adequate positioning of child-specific needs and population vulnerabilities in general. Worryingly, today, nearly 280,000 children live in municipalities that are at high risk from floods and landslides which makes up 38% of the total number of children in BiH. Still, DRR is predominantly perceived as a disaster response agenda and responsibility of the disaster management sector (i.e. civil protection). There are examples of DRR mainstreaming in relevant strategic frameworks and action plans (ongoing work with entity-level Social Protection Strategies, as well as previous efforts with DRR integration in entity-level Social Inclusion strategies, FBiH Early Childhood Development Strategy, BiH country-wide DRR strategic framework, BiH Risk and Exposure Assessment etc.). Furthermore, the ongoing Joint SWISS-UN Programme implements practical actions for the enhancement of gender mainstreaming, social welfare and other cross-cutting areas, e.g. mapping of institutions, organizations and services in the field of sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence in selected communities, including developing the framework of actions of health institutions in the areas of sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence in crises situations in both entities, establishment of working groups in the social and child protection sectors linked to the 10 local DRR platforms, adoption of 10 Risk and Vulnerability Risk Assessments in the social protection sector and Shock-Responsive Social Protection Action Plans developed by Centers for Social Welfare. Finally, for the enhancement of gender mainstreaming through the integration of the gender aspects in the protection and rescue and DRR, an Analysis and a Checklist for gender mainstreaming into the portfolio of protection and rescue institutions in B&H was developed within the IPA DRAM project. Existing challenges are identified in the insufficient social aspects of integration in DRR, lack of disaggregated data sets and integrated databases, low awareness of the professionals from both sectors on the importance and the need and modalities for integration into the other sector, etc.

It is of crucial importance to work on improving inter-institutional coordination and cooperation with the active involvement of local communities with a high risk of disasters in the processes of planning and implementation of measures on the ground. The existing institutional framework provides a good foundation for coordination, cooperation and communication amongst the various DRR actors and different levels considering the complex DRM architecture in the country. The overall coordination on the

31 https://tinyurl.com/ybh8x4je
national level is done by MoS BH, and the responsible civil protection administrations in the entities and BD ensure this on the sub-national and local levels. This functional coordination and cooperation are confirmed throughout the daily interactions, as well as during emergencies and disastrous events. However, there are challenges also in this area e.g. enhancement of the SOPs, harmonization of processes and documents, etc.

D. Progress in Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience

Over the past two decades, Bosnia and Herzegovina has had a series of flooding, drought, wildfires, extreme temperatures and other disastrous events that significantly pressured the resilience of communities. The most impactful event was the major flooding in May 2014 that caused damages of 2.7 billion USD, equivalent to 15% of the country’s GDP for that year. Additionally, the smaller events and other hazards continuously pressure the budgets of the authorities and key sectors. With the expected climate change projection, the progressive degradation of the environment and the rate of urbanization, it is expected that these events will increase in the future. More specifically “according to the European Environment Agency, annual flood losses in BiH are expected to increase five-fold by 2050 and up to 17-fold by 2080.” \(^{32}\) This probable future requires maximized efforts for the development of sustainable financing for the resilience-building of society and communities.

The Sendai Framework in its Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience stipulates that public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential for enhancing economic, social, health and cultural resilience. Such measures are cost-effective and instrumental to save lives, prevent and reduce losses and ensure effective recovery and rehabilitation. \(^{33}\) Consequently, investments in disaster risk reduction in Bosnia and Herzegovina significantly increased during the past seven years, especially following the catastrophic floods of May 2014 and the launching of the Sendai Framework. The general characteristics of these investments are as follows. First, they were predominantly provided by external entities such as international organizations, multilateral and bilateral donors and IFIs. Second, the emphasis was on the provision of resilient recovery following the floods, and the focus was on implementing structural measures for disaster mitigation, largely flood protection, and the overall public investments were structured accordingly. The public investment in flood risk management is therefore scarce and is mainly focused on the ongoing maintenance of very old flood defence structures. The total annual budget for climate adaptation and resilience activities related to flood risk management averages 40 million USD comprising mainly donor grants (40%) and loans (60%). Climate-induced extreme events are estimated to result in 800 million USD in damages annually. \(^{34}\) Other characteristics of these investments are that they are commonly ex-post and are not comprehensively taking into consideration the integrated approach and climate change adaptation. “The shortfall in expenditure on climate change adaptation is due to the lack of financial capacity of the B&H Government to fund such activities without assistance.” \(^{35}\) In addition, there is a trend of a decrease in external funding for risk reduction activities,
with the potential funds being provided for more comprehensive disaster and climate resilience-building activities. Therefore, a greater emphasis on the provision of risk reduction investments needs to be placed upon the domestic authorities and institutions, as well as the private sector.

Following the decentralized system of disaster risk management, these financial investments are mainly done by the entities (FB&H and RS) and the Brcko District, as well as the local governments, whereas the national government institutions have only coordination roles and responsibilities. Nevertheless, the biggest portion of these financial allocations is aimed at the functioning and operation of the protection and rescue system, i.e., civil protection whilst the contingency financing and fiscal resilience across other key development sectors are limited, done on an ad-hoc basis through budget reallocations mostly ex-post, which result in shortages of funding for other critical investments. In FB&H the financing of the protection and rescue system is channelled through the cantonal and municipal budgets and is administered through the tax system, where the employer pays 0.5% tax on the calculated net salary as a contribution to the protection from disasters. At the municipal level, the financing is regulated by decisions of municipal councils with a considerable difference among municipalities considering their overall financial capacities. For example, during the consultation survey, respondents from Banja Luka replied that a budget of approx. 1.5 million USD annually is allocated for civil protection affairs, and in Srebrenica, contributions for the implementation of project activities reached 60,000 USD. In RS there is a financial mechanism known as a “solidarity fund” which is activated following disasters. “A clear arrangement for budget distribution across all government levels, and especially to the municipalities, is missing, and no shared investment priorities have been defined. Financial instruments for emergency response and early recovery are absent. There is no risk management strategy available to clarify contingent liability and to ensure short- and long-term response financing.” 36 In such situations, governments at all levels in Bosnia and Herzegovina are forced to reallocate budgets, which can have adverse effects on long-term fiscal stabilization and investment programs and prevent the realization of development goals. Despite the significant efforts for investing in the reduction of disaster risks at many levels, the local level often remains disconnected from the main investment processes. Nevertheless, there is a good example of supporting the increase in risk reduction investments on the local level following the implementation of the Join SWISS-UN DRR Programme 37 in 10 local governments across the country an average annual increase of 5% in investments for resilience is observed. These investments are predominantly utilized for the financing of structural measures, with the non-structural investments being directed in the resilience-building activities in the social and child protection, education and health sectors through multiple measures focused on strengthening social services targeting the most vulnerable citizens, including children, women, elderly, people with disabilities.

Catastrophe insurance protects the population and businesses against the adverse effects of natural and human-made hazards, at the same time increasing the resilience of society and communities to the financial impacts of disasters. Item 30 from the Priority 3 of the Sendai Framework refers to the promotion of the “mechanisms for disaster risk transfer and insurance, risk-sharing and retention and financial protection, as appropriate, for both public and private investment to reduce the financial impact of

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37 https://www.undp.org/bosnia-herzegovina/projects/drr-project
disasters on Governments and societies, in urban and rural areas.” Its importance can be seen through the example of the May 2014 floods. Namely, “due to the lack of a comprehensive mechanism for insurance against natural disasters, only 14.9 per cent of the total estimated losses from the 2014 floods were covered. Of these losses, less than one per cent was covered by budgetary reserves, and less than two per cent by insurance; the vast majority of losses were never recovered. In 2014, only six citizens in BiH were covered by flood insurance.”\(^{39}\) At present, “government authorities have no policies in place to support personal financial risk-transfer programs and insurance companies do offer products, but these tend not to be viable options because they are not affordable for the public.”\(^{40}\) The risk transfer is partially functioning and the reason for this situation can be identified in the lack of long-term historical databases for individual natural hazards which would help the actuaries in the insurance companies to develop insurance policies and premiums, insufficient mainstreaming of the risk and hazard assessment during development of these policies and premiums, absence of widely accessible maps for various risks and hazards, insufficient regulation, lack of disaster risk insurance tradition, low awareness of the citizens and the businesses, as well as the inability of many households to afford this type of insurance.

The issue of insurance against natural hazards or other emergencies is of vital importance for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it is very important to increase the awareness and culture of insurance and to develop a concept that will be sustainable. Therefore, during the recent period, several interventions for enhancing the overall disaster insurance in the country were implemented with the most prominent being the following. The project "Technology Transfer for Climate Resilient Flood Management in the Vrbas River Basin"\(^{41}\) implemented by the UNDP, and financed by the Global Environment Fund, supported the establishment of a system of insurance against natural disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina through inclusive and participatory consultations, preparation of a complete analysis of the insurance market, creation of the basis of insurance tariffs as per the risk zones based on available risk and hazard maps and identification of possible insurance models for the country. Accordingly, a model of mandatory insurance against natural hazards (floods, earthquakes, landslides and windstorms) for households i.e. residential buildings - were developed. Based on the established proposal, it would be necessary to pass the "Law on Compulsory Property Insurance against Damages Caused by Natural Disasters" in FB&H and RS (which, like other laws in the field of insurance, would also be applied in Brčko District). Accordingly, the Ministry of Security prepared the "Information on the possibility of insurance in case of natural disasters in B&H" with a proposal of conclusions which, after receiving a positive opinion from the competent institutions, was sent for consideration and adoption by the Council of Ministers of B&H. The SEE CRIF project\(^{42}\) addressed the problem of low private catastrophe risk insurance penetration in several countries in the Western Balkans and during its second phase contributed to the offering of innovative catastrophe insurance products developed under the project to Bosnia and Herzegovina. In particular, catastrophe risk insurance products are available to households, farms, enterprises, and governments in the country and the reinsurance capacities were expanded with Europa Re offering commercial reinsurance coverages to

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39 https://undp-climate.exposure.co/managing-risk


42 https://www.swissinbih.ba/en/project/30/see-catastrophe-risk-insurance-facility-phase-ii
six insurance companies that provide earthquake and flood insurance to homeowners since December 2018. Nevertheless, the uptake of the catastrophe risk insurance products would have been greater had the government adopted a mandatory risk insurance system. In that sense are the planned activities of the NAP project implemented by UNDP for defining bankable solutions for catastrophic insurance and supporting the initiatives to make risk-pooling compulsory to protect property in the face of increasing natural disasters. Consequently, a new risk mitigation insurance product is in preparation, to insure the property against damage from natural disasters correlated with climate change, including floods, landslides, earthquakes, and extreme weather events. The product includes the introduction of a form of compulsory insurance for individual residential buildings against these four common types of disasters. Improving BiH's preparedness for dealing with Nat Cat events is instrumental considering the expected increase in flood losses and the very low current insurance coverage.

Considering the risk-informed investments, it can be noted that the investments by the public and private sectors are significantly more risk-informed than in the pre-Sendai Framework period. All developed risk and hazard assessments, maps and other documents are publicly available and are mainly applied in investments for the resilience-building of the critical infrastructure. On the other side, disaster risk reduction is integrated into some of the development strategies and programmes. For example, in the Development Programme of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2021 – 2028, specific DRR programmes and projects in the amount of 26 million USD are identified for the implementation of structural and non-structural measures for resilience i.e. increasing crisis resilience, ensuring protection and functioning of the critical infrastructure and improving the functioning of the protection and rescue system. On the local level, in most of the local government units, the operational programmes and protection and rescue plans are based on the local risk and hazard assessment.

Following the establishment of a new sustainable and resilient development framework in 2015 with the launching of the Sustainable Development Agenda, and the adoption of the Sendai Framework and the Paris Climate Agreement, all investments in the resilience-building of the society and communities were comprehensively designed to incorporate relevant capacity-building and awareness raising activities for ensuring the sustainability and ownership of the interventions. Also, many of these investments included the transfer of technologies and innovative solutions for resilience-building components which provided effective and efficient mitigation, early warning, preparedness, response or recovery from disastrous events. During the recent period, it is worth mentioning the Disaster Risk Analysis System - DRAS, Vrbas GeoPortal where flood hazard and risk maps, flash flood sensitivity model, cadastre of landslides and torrential watercourses, real-time hydrometric measurement data and Participatory GIS intended for flood risk management in local communities are available, monitoring and forecasting of meteorological and hydrological events, flood risk management, etc.

44 https://tinyurl.com/y6rf2e2h
45 https://tinyurl.com/5az97yve
46 https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/
47 https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement
48 https://drasinfo.org/
49 http://vrb.pmfbl.org/
Finally, with regards to the various DRR stakeholders included in the investments for risk reduction, it is important to point out that the private sector is lagging behind the public and it is not actively included in risk financing investments.

E. Progress in Disaster Preparedness, Response and “Build Back Better”

The Sendai Framework Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to Build Back Better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction stipulate that “experience indicates that disaster preparedness needs to be strengthened for more effective response and ensure capacities are in place for effective recovery. Disasters have also demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of the disaster, is an opportunity to Build Back Better through integrating disaster risk reduction measures. Women and persons with disabilities should publicly lead and promote gender-equitable and universally accessible approaches during the response and reconstruction phases.”50 Even though preparedness, response and recovery are on the different sides of the disaster risk management cycle i.e. before, during and after disastrous events, they are equally important to the overall resilience-building of the society and communities. Preparedness measures, including early warning systems, are crucial for the prevention of disasters and mitigation of their consequences. In terms of the B&H context, disaster preparedness and response gained more momentum following the devastating May 2014 floods and the recognition of the overall reactive profile of the DRM system. The positive changes in terms of preparedness for response and resilient recovery are mainly manifested through the improvement of the early warning system, building professional capacities and resources of the emergency responders, raising awareness of the broader population, and application of lessons learned and good practices. One of the reasons for this is the significant number of related and complex multi-risk project interventions that were implemented following the adoption of the Sendai Framework on various aspects of preparedness and response improvement. These include the demining of watercourses51, capacity building and development of the mountain service52, fire risk management53, EU for better civil protection54, interlinking DRM including the establishment of databases of emergency responders and resources55, preparedness and DRR capacities of local governments56, implementation of Next-generation Incident Command System, building capacities for protection and rescue in the domain of rescue from inaccessible terrain and improvement of the response capacities (ResponSEE)57. In terms of assessing the existing disaster preparedness needs, the recent WB assessment of current emergency preparedness and response capacities identified that disaster preparedness is stronger on the side of the equipment and personnel, whilst the available information, facilities, legal and institutional accountabilities and financial preparedness are weaker and the price tag for their improvement has a total

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50 https://www.preventionweb.net/sendai-framework/sendai-framework-at-a-glance
51 https://xray-mag.com/content/clearing-mines-sava-river-bosnia
54 https://eu4bettercivilprotection.ba/en/home-2/
56 https://mptf.undp.org/fund/jba10
57 https://twitter.com/respon_see?lang=en
value of 98.742 million USD.\textsuperscript{58} However, there is still an identified gap and challenges in the preparedness and response capacities in terms of resources. The emergency response resources in the FB&H, RS and Brcko District have “basic general capacities for firefighting operations, urban search and rescue, mountain rescue, chemical, biological and radiological protection, water rescue and other flood response and protection. These capacities also include the resources from the Ministry of Defense – Armed Forces of B&H.”\textsuperscript{59} Nevertheless, specialized forces are needed both at the national level (by the establishment of mixed specialized protection and rescue unit for the event of a natural or other disaster) as well as at the entity levels. At the local levels, some of the local governance units have only emergency responding units that are capable of responding to a major disaster.

Disaster response activities on the national level were supported by the implementation of the NICS system as a system for improved communication and exchange of relevant information between different participants of the protection and rescue system in situations of disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the countries of the Western Balkans. Additionally, the NICS system was utilized as support in real situations of search and rescue, but also in response to emergencies and disasters. Practical application and improvement of the interoperability of entities for the use of NICS was practically tested in field exercises i.e. Brcko 2019\textsuperscript{59} and Mostar 2021\textsuperscript{60}.

Important tools in building the capacities of the emergency responders i.e. protection and rescue forces were conducting professional education training and various exercises, both tabletop and field ones on regional, national or local levels for an adequate response to various natural and human-made hazards. Most of the training and exercises were held with the participation of staff from MoS BH, other national institutions and emergency responders on the entity or local levels e.g. training organized by DPPI, neighbouring protection and rescue directorates from the SEE region, Serbian-Russian Humanitarian Centre, IPA funded projects, NATO, EU projects, etc.

Finally, two important aspects relating to better disaster response were developing during the recent period i.e. introduction of the European Emergency Number 112 and the enhancement of the commanding capacities and capabilities. For the support of enhanced crisis communication and the timely response to emergencies and disaster activities, the implementation of the European Emergency Number 112 was initiated in 2020 for the preparation of the Feasibility Study on 112 implementations in B&H. Better communication and coordination were enabled by the establishment and functioning of the emergency operations centres on the national, entity and local levels. MoS BH has established the Operational Communication Centre to improve coordination within the entity centres as well as for coordination and cooperation with the Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC) regarding the provision and receipt of all types of assistance.


\textsuperscript{60} https://sarajevotimes.com/nics-2021-nato-contributes-to-the-collective-security-of-bih-citizens/
The coordination body of Bosnia and Herzegovina for protection and rescue coordinates the protection and rescue activities of institutions and bodies at the level of BiH in the implementation of prevention and preparedness measures for natural and other disasters within the framework of prescribed competences and coordinates those activities with the both entities and Brcko District BH and is responsible for coordination with neighboring countries and international organizations.

On entity levels and lower levels of government, there are separate civil protection operational centers for crisis situations as well as civil protection headquarters. The main challenges concerning these centres are the lack of qualified and educated human resources, equipment and ICT tools.

Closely related to the disaster preparedness and response to disasters of the emergency responders is the awareness and education of the general population and the most affected communities and most vulnerable members of these communities. The all-of-society approach to reducing disaster risks includes the active participation and capacity building of the population through the various forms of citizen engagement. In parallel with the activities for building the capacities of the emergency responders, many project interventions were implemented for raising the awareness and knowledge of the population and the vulnerable groups i.e children. For example, establishing a safe school environment for a more effective response to emergencies in ten schools and 3,000 students, building resilience to disasters in education through the education and training of teaching staff and the students, preparation of protection and rescue plans, supply of equipment, creation of evacuation plans and conduct of training drills, etc. In parallel to MoS BH and the entity civil protection structures, an active role plays the Red Cross/Red Crescent Society, especially in the phases of the preparedness, response and immediate recovery by the provision of necessary humanitarian assistance and provision of services to the population in need. The inclusion of the vulnerable categories of citizens is not systematically mainstreamed in the preparedness and response activities. Nevertheless, there are good examples like the “Just In Case-Be Prepared” campaign that emphasizes care for vulnerable and high-risk population groups in BiH, such as persons with disabilities, children, women, including pregnant women, migrants and socially vulnerable groups, as well as on the importance of educating children and youth about disasters and strengthening local communities by preparing them for emergencies and response, with a focus on developing clear guidelines and making them accessible, and on improving coordination and management roadmap.

“There is an evident trend of increasing activities to strengthen the preparedness of schools for possible disasters. Research conducted by WVB&H in 2017/18 on a sample of 724 secondary and primary schools in FB&H and BD) shows that only 10% of schools can be considered safe. This data unequivocally points to a large space for a much stronger and faster involvement of competent institutions and DRR actors in solving this problem.”

Statement by World Vision B&H.

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A good example is the development of the Methodology for the creation of a Protection and Rescue Plan in educational institutions in the Republika Srpska with Guidelines for dealing with emergencies. The methodology was developed by the Republic Administration of Civil Protection of RS, the Ministry of Education and Culture of RS and World Vision.

The existing early warning system in the country has significantly improved resulting from the May 2014 flood impacts and the need for timely information on existing hazards. There are many good practices, for example: the flood forecast and early warning system in the Sava River Basin, the flood early warning and alerting systems in the Vrbas River Basin, the system for the Bosnia River Basin, the Una-Sana system, etc. as well as membership in the European Flood Awareness System. Nevertheless, the challenges are in bringing closer the early warning and alerting all members of the communities on the modality that can be understood by all.

The Build Back Better principle was introduced following the adoption of the Sendai Framework and played a significant role in supporting the resilient recovery from the May 2014 floods. Namely, rehabilitation of the damaged flood protection facilities and infrastructure, as well as the construction of the new ones followed this approach ensuring their robustness to future events. A positive example of scaling up the Build Back Better principle is with reconstruction and rehabilitation of public infrastructure and integration of energy efficiency retrofitting measures for resilient recovery. Accordingly, eight public facilities in three municipalities and 26,587 beneficiaries benefited from this novel approach to combining disaster recovery and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Following the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, a resilient recovery process is an excellent opportunity for further mainstreaming the Build Back Better principle beyond disasters. Considering this approach, it is necessary to develop standards for different facilities and assets, pre-designed solutions for resilience, as well as to better mainstream Eco-DRR and Nature-based Solutions.

F. Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation

The Sendai Framework opened new perspectives in the disaster resilience-building of society and communities, both globally and in B&H, stipulating that disaster risk reduction is not only a whole-of-government responsibility but a whole-of-society take as well. This approach was a milestone in the development of an effective and efficient system for disaster risk management in the country by providing

“Good practices in applying Build Back Better are visible, both in the implementation of structural and non-structural measures. When it comes to the former one, reconstruction was not only rehabilitation but also the introduction of permanent solutions for future resilience, including energy efficiency of buildings, renewable energy sources or enabling unhindered access and use of buildings and facilities for disabled citizens.”

Statement by a Key Respondent

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64 https://ruczrs.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Metodologija-za-izrjac-Planza%C5%A1te-i-spasavanja-u-
vaspitno-obrazovnim-ustanovama-u-Republici-Srpskoj-sa-Smjernicama-o-postupanju-u-slu%C4%8Daju-
opasnosti.pdf
66 https://www.efas.eu/en
a space and opportunities for various stakeholders to embark on the resilience-building journey. The major shift in cooperating, coordinating and partnering for reducing the disaster risks happened following the May 2014 floods and the launching of the Sendai Framework, when the immediate response and recovery process required broadening the scope of cooperation and collaboration with many traditional and non-traditional DRR actors. The main driver of coherence at the national level, though, is the specific DRM system which predetermines the essentials of the existing and new collaboration, partnerships and cooperation. Considering its complex architecture in Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is essential to have direct and satisfactory cooperation and coordination between the MoS BH, entity civil protection administrations and Brcko District, cantonal and local governance, as well as other institutions, government authorities, and DRR stakeholders. During the recent period, they were at a satisfactory level with efforts provided by all of them. However, cooperation between local self-government units is insufficient and there are no much signed agreements, although the Law has created prerequisites for cooperation and prescribed a chain of command. Durable partnerships are established between international organizations and national and sub-national institutions, especially the local government units to advance their sustainable and resilient development agenda. Different types of partnerships are established through different projects and programmes. In this sense, it was pointed out that cross-border and regional partnerships and collaboration, mainly in the implementation of joint projects and initiatives, sharing of knowledge and experience, as well as provision of response support during major disasters. For example, cooperation in the flood prevention activities for the Sava River Basin, Drina River Basin Management project, etc. As mentioned above, for the facilitation of coordination, communication and cooperation various tools and solutions are available i.e., DRR platforms, coordination and working groups, development programs, capacity-building programmes, SOPs, communication channels, social media, etc.

Nevertheless, it was noted that the partnerships with the private sector and commercial chambers/business associations and academia were insufficient. From the survey, only the example of the public-private partnership for anti-hail rocket protection in RS was pointed out. Despite the great potential for resilience-building, no other examples were identified.

Bosnia and Herzegovina have accepted and integrated into its policy and normative frameworks the most important international framework mechanisms for sustainable and resilient development and is a firm foundation for cooperation and collaboration with many partners in a traditional or non-traditional way i.e., innovative schemes for resilience-building, etc. This has been realized during the pandemic crisis or the current energy crisis.

The most important recent development in the international cooperation domain is the joining of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism as a fully participating member on 06.09.2022 as a recognition of the significant progress Bosnia and Herzegovina has made over the years in building a resilient civil protection.
Accordingly, it will contribute to strengthening the cooperation with participating members on civil protection in improving prevention, preparedness and response to disasters enhancing overall Europe’s regional emergency preparedness and rescue capacity. From a recipient of civil protection support, it will be able to actively dispatch assistance via the Mechanism wherever it is needed. On the regional level, Bosnia and Herzegovina is an active member of the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative which has an objective to foster regional cooperation across the region in disaster preparedness and prevention of natural and human-made disasters.

On a bilateral level, the Ministry of Security BH has signed agreements for cooperation in the protection of natural and other disasters alongside SOPs with all countries from the region i.e. Austria, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Croatia, Albania, Slovenia, Turkey and Serbia, as well as memorandums of understanding and agreements with many entities from the DRR system i.e. Ministry of Defense, Red Cross/Red Crescent, NGOs, academia, etc. or international organizations e.g. Save the Children, UNICEF, DPPI, Caritas, Catholic Relief Services. In addition, it has established working relations not only with the above-mentioned entities but also with UNDP, USAID, UNDRR, World Vision, Save the Children, Czech Development Agency, Swiss Development Cooperation, JICA, TICA and the Agency for Development of the Republic of Italia, WB, etc.

The Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHAS) has delegated a representative to the Interagency and Expert Group (IAEG) for Statistics Related to Disasters. The IAEG, as a formal mechanism for the advancement of a unified statistical framework on disasters, held the first expert forum in 2021, which was an important milestone to connect different professional communities including policy makers, analysts, disaster risk managers, researchers and statisticians who use or produce information related to disasters.

G. Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework

As mentioned above, there is evident progress in achieving the Sendai Framework objectives while contributing to the overall resilience building of society and communities. Reporting to the Sendai Monitor is ongoing and there is the absence of a systematic national monitoring system, which impedes quantifiable measurement of this advancement. For some of the targets, the progress is evident and data is available, whereas for others more complex data collection and analysis are needed.

- Out of the seven individual targets of the Sendai Framework, the most prominent progress is achieved in **Target (e): Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020** which is reflected in the initiation of the preparation of the National DRR Strategy, as well as the development of 77 local level strategic plans for the reduction of the disaster risks and predominantly supported by the UN-led programmes and project initiatives. For example, within the framework of the “Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina” joint

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69 Member States of the EUCPM are the 27 member states of EU, Iceland, Norway, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey and Bosnia and Herzegovina.
70 https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_5343
71 https://www.dppi.info/
73 https://sendaimonitor.undrr.org/analytics/country-global-targets/14?countries=22
74 https://www.preventionweb.net/sendai-framework/sendai-framework-indicators
75 https://tinyurl.com/ykac2jba
SWISS-UN programme, 10 local governments have adopted DRR-featuring strategies in line with the entity-level Framework Action Plans on sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence.

- Evident progress is made considering reducing disaster mortality (Target a), the number of the affected population (Target b), reduction of the direct disaster economic losses (Target c) and reducing the disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services (Target d). As it can be seen from the Desinventar Profile of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2014 – 2021 there is an evident reduction in the human casualties, damages and losses resulting from the series of emergencies and disastrous events. These achievements resulted from the implementation of a palette of risk reduction measures as presented in the sections above i.e. multi-hazard and multi-risk assessments and operational planning documents at all levels with the consequent implementation of structural and non-structural measures for prioritized risks, application of innovative ICT tools and solutions for resilience-building (e.g. DRAS system, web GIS browsers, etc.), enhanced education and professional training, improved risk communication and information sharing, etc.

- **Target (f)** is substantially achieved through enhanced international cooperation through adequate and sustainable support to complement its national actions for implementation of the Sendai Framework and overall resilience-building. As a result, total official development assistance was significantly increased through international cooperation and multilateral and bilateral donor support. In that sense, as a result of continuous progress in overall disaster risk management, on 06.09.2022 Bosnia and Herzegovina became the 34th member state of the European Civil Protection Mechanism aiming to strengthen cooperation with other member states on civil protection to improve prevention, preparedness and response to disasters.

- Less evident progress is made in achieving the **Target (g)** on the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments mainly because of the complex and multi-tiered governance structure and especially in reaching everyone in the communities.

**Major challenges** that are identified for systemic monitoring of the progress in the achievement of the targets can be summarized as the following: absence of identified national targets and indicators, lack of integrated and systematized collection and analysis of disaster-related disaggregated data, the inexistence of historical data sets, not finalized database on damages and losses i.e. Desinventar, lack of specific expertise and professional capacities, complex and multi-tiered risk governance structure affecting the overall coordination, existing political environment, missing strategic, policy and normative frameworks at all governance levels, limited inclusion and participation of the sectoral stakeholders, limited access to early warning systems for coping and early recovery, etc.

IV. **CONTEXTUAL SHIFTS, NEW AND EMERGING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**

A. **Context Shifts and New Issues – Retrospective 2015 – 2022**

The Sendai Framework broadened the scope of hazards and risks to be considered in reducing disaster risk and losses with the inclusion of environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks (incl. pandemics and health resilience). The significance of this comprehensive approach has most notably been revealed by the COVID-19 pandemic and consequent response. As a “crisis like no other”, the COVID-19 pandemic affects Bosnia and Herzegovina in an unprecedented way, leaving long-term consequences, impacting the society and economy at their core i.e., exacerbating the existing and creating new vulnerabilities and social inequalities. For example, its immediate impact contributed to the country

77 [https://drasinfo.org/](https://drasinfo.org/)
experiencing “severe [economic] contraction in 2020 (-4.3%), driven by reduced consumption and investment. The services sector was hit hardest by the pandemic, contracting by about -3.1 percentage points.” The pandemic affected foreign trade (a decrease of 8.5% by December 2020), reduced income generation and increased unemployment (33.9% in October 2020). Additionally, the pandemic resulted in a reduction in access to services, disrupted supply chains, strongly impacted women (worsened their economic situation, impacted their social welfare, protection needs and health, and led to increased violence against women), worsened the provision of risk reduction and emergency management services, slowed the implementation of projects and reduced and increased the prices for implementation of the ongoing activities.

Since the date of the first reported case (05.03.2020), there have been 396,696 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with a death toll of 16,083 deaths. Following the outbreak, authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina acted quickly to contain the spread of the deadly virus and to organize the response to the pandemic crisis by implementing a set of measures and actions. Given the gravity of the situation after the declaration of the state of natural or other disasters, on 17 March 2020, the Council of Ministers of BiH activated the Coordination Body for Protection and Rescue from Natural and Other Disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Ministry of Security BH provides necessary administrative and expert support to the Coordination Body which is composed of 21 representatives (Council of Ministers 9 members, RS Government 5 members, FB&H Government 5 members, Brcko District Government 2 members), and support to the entities level and Brcko District (civil protection administrations, key ministries and institutions). On the other hand at the sub-national levels, emergency headquarters were established in a timely manner. In Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina it was the Federal Headquarter of Civil protection (which also applies to the level of cantons and local self-government units) and crisis headquarters in the field of healthcare (at the level of the FB&H and cantons). In Republika Srpska, the Government of RS established the Republic Emergency Headquarter and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the RS managed the COVID-19 processes. Later, the command of the Headquarter was taken over by the Prime Minister of the RS. In Brcko District the Headquarter for Protection and Rescue was activated for management of the local level pandemic response.

Identified good practices following the pandemic crisis response can be summarised as the following:
- Good coordination and cooperation among the institutions on vertical and horizontal levels given the complexity of the situation and the national context,
- Effective, efficient and continuous preparedness and response by the emergency responders in the situation of cascading disasters;
- Assessment of the COVID-19 crisis response and the impacts on the civil protection system;
- Application of ICT solutions for information dissemination and awareness raising of the citizens;
- Conducting training drills for better response with the participation of key responders on all levels and identifying lessons learned for ongoing improvement of the system.

Identified challenges:
- “During crises of this magnitude, there is always political interference that sometimes hinders the decision-making process and implementation of regular emergency management activities.

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82 https://tinyurl.com/vcxz5km
83 https://covid19.who.int/region/euro/country/ba
- Vertical coordination sometimes was interrupted due to the different political establishments on state, entities, cantonal and local levels.
- Not all responsible institutions have a similar level of enthusiasm, expertise, and knowledgeability to the staff.
- For some institutions, this type of crisis was happening for the first time and they needed more time to adapt to it and to effectively respond.
- The normative framework needs to be modified aiming to provide a sustainable framework for efficient and effective protection and rescue systems in the state.
- Availability of human, material-technical, and financial resources.
- Essential operational planning documents exist, but not all institutions have implemented them. Some of the reasons for this are insufficient resources and a lack of institutional memory.¹⁸⁴
- Lagging in the adoption of planning documents and implementing mitigation measures due to the pandemic, different priorities and relocation of financial resources.
- Different risk prioritization. For example, landslide risk was not prioritised during the pandemic crisis response.

New risks and threats impact resilience-building efforts (COVID-19 pandemic, energy crisis, etc.), and climate change continuously weakens the resilience texture of the society and communities. The deepening climate crisis is reflected in the significantly more frequent occurrence of wildfires and flash floods, thus causing sub-national and local governments to spend a big part of their budgets on disaster response and recovery, leaving little space for investments in disaster prevention and mitigation. An existing policy and normative framework for DRR/protection and rescue/civil protection does not elaborate them well and in the multi-hazard, multi-risk context. There is insufficient information and data on the new and emerging risks, the existing risk assessment is linear: not anticipating the future uncertainties, but only analyzing past events. Existing human, material-technical and financial resources are insufficient. Accordingly, it is necessary to shift the risk reduction paradigm and embark on the all-risk reduction approach. Insufficient human and institutional capacities of local stakeholders during the COVID-19 pandemic and similar complex disasters can result in shifting priorities and delayed engagement by relevant partners, especially in activities that require strong multi-sectoral coordination and consultations. Existing uncertainties and complexities, disturbed supply chains, and increased energy prices will contribute to further weakening of the resilience texture of societies and communities, as well as worsening the situation in the protection and rescue domain with increased operational and maintenance costs. Accordingly, this situation will impact the fulfilment of the Sendai Framework targets, as well as SDGs and other priorities from global, regional, national, sub-national and local frameworks.

B. Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond)

Emerging risks and issues in the following period would be the increased number of biohazards, biodiversity loss, climate extremes, energy insecurity, and cyber threats which can affect the functioning of the critical infrastructure systems with cascading effects. These emerging risks and threats can build upon the existing risk and hazard profiles and underlying risk factors, such as rising poverty and inequality which, coupled with natural and man-made hazards, lead to large-scale disasters with long-term impacts.

Considering recent experiences with the response and immediate recovery from the pandemic crisis, it is necessary to mainstream anticipation of the new and emerging risks and threats, as well as to apply future-oriented methodologies and tools - e.g. foresight for development - for a better understanding of future uncertainties in a non-linear way. Lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic can represent a solid foundation in this sense: i.e. the establishment of foundations for building a DRM system that shall be ready to mitigate, respond and recover from complex disasters, including the high consequence, low probability events, adaptation of the normative framework for better mitigation, response and recovery of the crisis of this magnitude and the re-designing of the emergency services.

V. PROSPECTIVE REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Recommendations for realising the Outcome and Goal of the Sendai Framework

A variety of existing and new and emerging risks and threats, as well as the potential of future complex disasters and projected climate crisis, are challenging the resilience-building of society and communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, eroding the development gains, exacerbating existing and creating new vulnerabilities and social inequalities, undermining the realization of the sustainable and resilient development framework i.e. the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement amongst other agreements, frameworks and conventions. Therefore, there is a need to “re-frame” the disaster risk management in the period until 2030 and beyond ensuring further transition of the DRM system from a reactive one to a proactive one. This can be achieved through stepped-up resilience-building efforts by all DRR actors at all levels, ensuring a whole-of-government, all-of-the-sectors and all-of-the-society approach, converging disaster risk governance with all sectors while addressing existing, emerging and systemic risk and threats. In that sense, it is essential to use the momentum of these transformative actions by carrying forward and linking the existing knowledge and experience, achievements, good practices and lessons learned with increased political commitment and improved engagement frameworks and capacities for advancing the resilience-building agenda nationally, sub-nationally and locally. Consequently, the main pillars of this transformative resilience-building journey can be identified as the following:

- Embedding a holistic and proactive approach to risk reduction with a better understanding of the systemic nature of risk and its underlying factors, streamlined anticipation and mitigation of existing and emerging risks, ensuring systematic integration for better preparedness, timely, effective and effective response and resilient recovery leaving no one behind.

- Enhancement of policy, normative and regulatory frameworks resulting in enhanced risk reduction legislation, adoption of national, sub-national and local DRR strategies setting the strategic directions for the process of becoming more resilient to disasters, as well as operational procedures for enhanced cooperation, coordination and communication.

- Strengthen institutional capacities, including cooperation and coordination mechanisms at national, sub-national and local levels to support the objectives of the Sendai Framework and systematically contribute to building disaster resilience, with a focus on the needs and capacities of the vulnerable categories of citizens.

- Strengthen mechanisms and frameworks at national, sub-national and local levels for gender mainstreaming and implementation of inclusive DRM.
Strengthening continuity and integration between DRR and climate change mitigation and adaptation, ecosystem management, and other advancement imperatives to contribute to the implementation and achievement of sustainable development and resilience objectives and aspirations.

Further mainstreaming DRR into the national, sub-national and local development planning and across the key development policies and sectors.

Greater involvement of the National DRR Platform and establishment of sub-national platforms for localization of the risk reduction and resilience-building activities.

Better resilience-building of the critical infrastructure by its mainstreaming across the DRR domain integrating multi-hazard, multi-risk and multi-stakeholder perspectives and resulting in enhanced mitigation and protection.

Strengthening multi-hazard early warning systems and mechanisms for early action and response leaving no one behind.

Enhanced data collection and analysis of past events and greater functionality of the DesInventar platform.

Implementation of a common statistical framework related to disasters, fundraising for the improvement of statistics related to disasters and regular international reporting.

Improved disaster financing with the participation of the private sector, utilizing various risk reduction financing mechanisms and protecting a greater rate of the population and businesses.

Innovation and a transformative approach to building the resilience of society and communities is a modus operandi for increased alignment to the Sendai Framework in the next period until 2030.

B. Progress in Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding

The achieved advancement in the understanding, information and assessment of the risk needs to be maintained and hastened to integrate the systemic nature of risk and harmonize and standardize the methodological frameworks using procedures and tools based upon scientific evidence, holistic approaches and local and traditional knowledge of risk assessment, incorporating the needs of the vulnerable groups of citizens. Consequently, the multi-hazard, multi-risk and multi-sector assessments shall be institutionalized in the making of risk-informed decisions and policies in all sectors enabling wider generation and dissemination of risk knowledge and information to all. Accordingly, the following set of recommendations will support the achievement of these efforts.

Improving the policy and legal framework for disaster risk assessment through harmonization and integration of the risks and hazard assessment methodological frameworks.

Increased knowledge and understanding of disaster risk among key DRR stakeholders on national and entity levels.

Increase awareness, knowledge and capacities of the vulnerable groups of citizens on risk understanding and assessing risks, aiming to ensure inclusion and participation in the risk and hazard assessments and planning documents, ensuring their needs and capacities are integrated.
Setting the course towards a more complex understanding of the risk i.e., its systemic nature, local contexts, incorporating the emerging and imminent risks, through the development of policy, sensitization of the key policy and decision-makers and professional education and training of practitioners.

Continuous capacity building of practitioners and investments in resources for risk assessment, including innovative ICT and technology solutions, both existing and new e.g., upgrading and use of the DRAS system for the whole territory of the country.

Greater involvement of academia, research institutions and the private sector, based upon their specific expertise and knowledge for better understanding and assessment of risks.

Continuous update of state, entity and local risk and hazard assessments enabling risk-based planning and risk-informed decision-making, as well as DRR mainstreaming across the development strategies, programmes and sectors at all levels.

Systematize and prioritize data management to reduce risk ensuring a comprehensive collection and exchange of existing and new risk data and information.

Standardization of disaster-related data collection including the social, economic and other underlying risk factors.

Development of data management capabilities and GIS tools for risk mitigation, i.e., risk assessment/modelling/scenario development for sectors related to DRR.

Development of detailed cadastre of landslides and creation and dissemination of landslide hazard/susceptibility maps.

De-fragmentation of the existing data collection, analysis and sharing through the establishment of protocols and potentially a database on the national level for better risk and hazard assessment, operational planning or timely, effective and efficient coordination, communication and cooperation among the key DRR stakeholders in the country.

Improvement of the disaster statistics, both in terms of collection and analysis aimed at better reporting of the targets of the Sendai Framework.

Continuation of data collection, population and analysis on disaster damages and losses into the DesInventar platform.

Operationalize post-disaster assessment of damages, losses and needs enabling resilient recovery.

Preparation and dissemination of detailed GIS-based risk and hazard maps on the national, sub-national and local levels.

Establish or enhance protocols for sharing cross-border risk information and knowledge.

Implementation of awareness-raising campaigns and education for the population to better understand the existing risks and hazards.

Wider dissemination of final products, such as risk and hazard assessments, planning documents, and risk and hazard maps for better risk-informed decision-making and risk information generation.
- Ensure availability and access to early warning and alerting systems and information for multiple hazards to all.
- Connecting risk and hazard assessment with the creation of affordable risk transfer mechanisms i.e., disaster insurance policies.
- Generate disaster risk information packages for different cultural, gender and age groups.
- Increased use of traditional knowledge and experiences ensures regular and meaningful participation of the communities in risk reduction activities.

C. Progress in Risk Governance and Management

Further re-coding and advancement of the progress in risk governance and management shall continue at all levels of government with its increased relevance in line with the whole-of-government and all-of-society approach to responding to the evolving nature of disaster risk. This will include better governance mechanisms and frameworks aiming to catalyze risk reduction actions, enhanced effectiveness, risk efficiency and accountability, as well as a greater contribution by the local communities in a decentralized approach. The policy coherence of the disaster risk governance needs to be enhanced enabling the transition from preparedness and response to prevention and mitigation i.e., from reactive to a proactive DRM system aimed at fully harmonizing the Sendai Framework. This will include the review and enhancement of the policy, normative and regulatory frameworks, in inclusive and participatory manners and with clear roles and responsibilities of each decision-making level and DRR actors. Integration of women, youth, people with disabilities and other categories of vulnerable groups into the risk governance mechanisms and frameworks contributes to the development of policies and designing of measures and actions for resilience following their needs and capabilities. These objectives can be achieved through the fulfilment of the following recommendations.

- Expanding the scope of the existing disaster risk governance with a focus on systemic and emerging risk, as well as DRR and CCA mainstreaming into the legislative and regulatory solutions of key development sectors.
- Establishment of legal and regulatory frameworks for cooperation with the private sector in disaster and climate change resilience-building activities
- Ensuring better enforcement of the existing legislative solutions e.g. laws and by-laws and mandatory planning documents for risk reduction and competencies and responsibilities of DRR stakeholders.
- Adoption and implementation of new laws, as well as bylaws with DRR, are included in all relevant sectors (health, agriculture, water and forestry, education, social welfare, etc).
- Preparation and adoption of the National DRR Strategy and consequent development of entity and district level DRR strategies alongside continuous development of local level DRR strategic plans including defining practical and achievable DRR measures and activities in the related action plans.
➢ Development and enhancement of the methodological frameworks and guidance for systematic DRR mainstreaming incorporating the existing approaches and best practices in the development planning on all national, entity, cantonal, district and local levels.

➢ Further institutionalization of the disaster risk reduction in the country through strengthening the capacities and intensifying the activities of the National DRR Platform and the RS DRR Platform and establishment of FB&H and Brcko District DRR platforms as multi-stakeholder and multi-sector forums contributing to improved coordination and implementation of risk reduction and resilience-building activities.

➢ Comprehensive DRR capacity-building programme for DRR including sensitization of key policy- and decision-makers at national, entity, cantonal and local levels.

➢ Dissemination of applicable regulations and procedures for the multi-hazard, multi-risk and multi-sector risk reduction to a broader pallet of stakeholders.

➢ Supporting inclusive resilience through enhanced gender mainstreaming into DRR and inclusive disaster management i.e., development of gender mainstreaming strategy, creation of inclusive DRM.

➢ Relevant legislative and financing adjustments in each development sector as per the Sendai Framework, with one coordinating institutional authority/sector that will ensure systematic harmonization, monitoring and adequate resource distribution, as well as clarification of institutional roles.

➢ Creating an enabling environment for an all-to-society approach, especially with better inclusion of traditional i.e., broader population, vulnerable categories of citizens and non-traditional DRR actors e.g. volunteers, scouts, etc.

➢ Special attention due to underlying social risk factors should be placed on investing in sectoral DRR mechanisms e.g., social and child protection, education and health.

➢ Development of social safety nets for vulnerable categories of citizens e.g. children to improve their resilience to disaster, climate and environmental shocks and stresses, addressing their needs and identifying their capacities.

➢ Integration of ecosystem-based or Nature-based solutions approaches to risk reduction in the existing and potential risk reduction interventions.

➢ Building the resilience of the critical infrastructure through the adoption of the legislative and regulatory solutions on the state level and in FB&H and BD, operationalization of the existing law on critical infrastructure in RS, and implementation of a set of measures and action which will go beyond regular protection.

➢ Ensuring a whole-of-the-government approach to risk reduction by improving the institutional capacities for DRR, strengthened roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders, as well as enhanced inter-institutional coordination and cooperation on vertical and horizontal lines by enhancement of the SOPs, harmonization of processes and documents, etc.

➢ Continuous implementation of awareness-raising campaigns and education, especially on the local level reaching everyone in the communities.
Ø Improvement of emergency communication capacities, resources and procedures at all government levels enhancing vertical and horizontal communication.

Ø Improvement of disaster response plans based on updated risk assessments and disaster response capacity assessments.

Ø Continuous capacity building and professional education and training of the emergency responders at all levels i.e., the establishment of databases of resources, development of education and training curricula, training of the protection and rescue and civil protection forces, conducting multi-sector table-top and field exercises, provision of equipment and supplies, etc.

Ø Improvement of the early warning and alerting systems aimed at reaching everyone in the communities through customized information channels.

Ø Involve the private sector and grassroots organizations in disaster recovery planning and response.

Ø Actively dispatching assistance via the European Civil Protection Mechanism wherever it is needed.

D. Progress in Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience

To support the effective and efficient risk reduction and resilience-building of society and communities, it is necessary to realign and diversify the existing economic and financing frameworks. In that sense, progress can be made through steps that create an enabling environment to induce increased investments in resilience-building policies and activities, including risk reduction integration in fiscal and monetary policies and instruments, optimizing DRR contribution funds, variegating partnerships for resilience, empowering communities and integrating risk into the economic aspects of the resilience-building. It is especially important to step up the application of various risk transfer mechanisms, including the broader penetration of disaster risk insurance schemes. Finally, the country needs to embark on the innovative financing of the disaster resilience journey by increasing the partnership and investment contribution by the private sector and identifying and applying new and emerging financial mechanisms and solutions. The following recommendations can guide the development of policies and implementation of measures and actions in the period to come.

Ø Diversification of the sources of financial investments through expanded partnerships for resilience with financial institutions, streamlined budgeting for risk reduction on all government levels ensuring sustainability and stability of financing resilience.

Ø Develop and strengthen national policies, mechanisms and capacity for disaster risk financing, risk transfer and insurance, risk sharing and retention, and social protection.

Ø Preparation of the Strategy of financial investment in disaster risk management.

Ø Integration of the results from the state and entity risk and hazard assessments, as well as from local governments, into DRR planning, budgeting and financing at every government level to improve prioritization, budget allocations and investments for disaster resilience.

Ø Integration of the results from the state and entity risk and hazard assessments into the portfolio and business models of insurance companies, micro-finance and banking institutions ensuring a coherent approach to disaster and climate risk financing for the population businesses and, especially for the most
vulnerable sectors i.e., agriculture, water resource management, transport infrastructure, health, social protection, tourism, etc.

- Enhancement of the strategic approach to risk insurance i.e. partnership between the national, sub-national and local authorities with the insurers on the risk insurance aspects, the contribution of the actuaries in preparation of the integrated risk and hazard assessments, joint development of risk models for various hazards, the establishment of the National Insurance Pool aimed at limiting the ex-post risk insurance approach, professional education of the practitioners and personnel from the insurers, etc.

- Enforcement of risk-pooling through mandatory insurance in the face of increasing natural hazards correlated with climate change i.e., floods, landslides, wildfires, extreme weather events, and earthquakes, mandatory property insurance in disaster-prone areas, as well as the implementation of other risk transfer mechanisms e.g., CAT Bonds, Disaster-Linked Contingent Credits, etc.

- Ensuring that all financial instruments promote risk-resilient investments and the “Build Back Better” principle.

- Mainstreaming of disaster and climate proofing in the development and implementation of capital investments, especially for critical infrastructure.

- Capacity building of micro, small and medium enterprises on DRR mainstreaming into their operations enabling resilience and business continuity.

- Increased investment in risk reduction and resilience-building measures through enhanced cooperation and partnership with the private sector through public-private partnerships, provision of incentives and other modalities.

- Utilization of social-safety nets as risk reduction measures aimed at ensuring resilience to chronic stresses and acute shocks at the household and community levels.

- Introduction of alternative and anticipative financing for resilience such as forecast-based financing and crowdsourcing.

E. Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation

To effectively address all the challenges related to the reduction of the disaster risk and comprehensive resilience-building in times of evolving risks and increased uncertainties, it is essential to build stronger and diverse partnerships, as well as to establish coherent coordination and collaboration for the achievement of the Sendai Framework objectives and priorities. Partnerships addressing the increasing vulnerability of the population to intensified climate-induced disasters, national/subnational DRR legislative and strategic frameworks, DRR coordination mechanisms and institutional capacities at all levels of government will need to be developed or supported. Building upon the existing foundations of a palette of partnerships with entities from different domains, the following recommendations are tracing the development pathway for the next 8 years and beyond.

- Strengthening of the existing partnerships and establishing new ones, while diversifying the sectors and areas of collaboration and cooperation e.g., inclusive DRR, as well as extending the cooperation for risk reduction to new and non-traditional DRR actors.
Maintaining direct and satisfactory cooperation and coordination between the MoS BH, civil protection administrations from the entities and BD, cantonal and local governance, as well as other institutions, government authorities, and DRR stakeholders.

- A further provision of incentives/support for the promotion of responsible corporate behaviour for resilience, which is particularly important for the reduction of the overall disaster risks i.e., prevention and mitigation, insurance mechanisms, preparedness, business continuity,

- Networking with expert knowledge in the field of urban resilience, disaster risk reduction, and climate change should be facilitated and maintain the connection of cities with coherent global policies to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

- Increased participation of cantons/cities in the MCR2030 campaign.

- Active participation in EUCPM and other related regional mechanisms and organizations, e.g., DPPI.

- Increased cooperation with financial institutions, more comprehensive partnerships and collaboration with research institutions.

- Establishment of partnership with the private sector for risk reduction utilizing its resources and specialized knowledge.

- More public-private partnerships for the reduction of risks are to be established, especially for the implementation of structural and non-structural measures.

- Facilitate communication between producers and users of information related to disasters, help in understanding the needs of end users, demonstrate new possibilities in the advancement of official statistics and how different communities and existing networks can contribute to official statistics, identify synergies and gaps.
## VI. ANNEXES

### Annex I – List of key respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Title of the organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Institutions</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>BD JS</td>
<td>Vlada Brčko distrikta BiH - Odjel za javnu sigurnost (Government of the Brcko District – Department for Public Security)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>BHAS</td>
<td>Agencija za statistiku BiH (Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>FGZ</td>
<td>Federalni geološki zavod (Federal Geological Survey)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>FHMZ</td>
<td>Federalni hidrometeorološki zavod Federacije BiH (Federal Hydrometeorological Institute of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>FMPVS</td>
<td>Federalno ministarstvo poljoprivrede, vodoprivrede i šumarstva Federacije BiH (Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>FUCZ</td>
<td>Federalna uprava civilne zaštite Federacije BiH (Federal Civil Protection Administration of Federation of B&amp;H)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>GZ RS</td>
<td>Geološki zavod Republike Srpske (Geological Survey of the Republika Srpska)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>JPPGPRS</td>
<td>Javno preduzeće „Protivgradna preventiva” – Republika Srpska (Public enterprise &quot;Antihail Prevention&quot; - Republika Srpska)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>MCP BiH</td>
<td>Ministarstvo civilnih poslova BiH (Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>MHRR</td>
<td>Ministarstvo za ljudska prava i izbjeglice BiH (Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>MKT BiH</td>
<td>Ministarstvo komunikacija i transporta BiH (Ministry of Communication and Transport of Bosnia and Herzegovina)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>MOFTER</td>
<td>Ministarstvo vanjske trgovine i ekonomskih odnosa BiH (Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>MoS</td>
<td>Ministarstvo sigurnosti BiH (Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>MPSV RS</td>
<td>Ministarstvo poljoprivrede, vodoprivrede i šumarstva Republike Srpske (Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry of the Republic of Srpska)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>RHMZRS</td>
<td>Republički hidrometeorološki zavod Republike Srpske (Republic Hydrometeorological Institute of the Republic of Srpska)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>RUCZ</td>
<td>Republička uprava civilne zaštite Republike Srpske (Republic Civil Protection Administration of Republika Srpska)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Stakeholders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>City of Banja Luka</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>CRS</td>
<td>Catholic Relief Service in Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Municipality of Kakanj</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Municipality of Srebrenica</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>OSCE</td>
<td>Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Save the Children in North West Balkans</td>
<td></td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>UN</td>
<td>UN System in Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>WVBiH</td>
<td>World Vision Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
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</tbody>
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Annex II – Survey responses from the key respondents

Core and probing questions for National Consultations

The following are the recommended core and probing questions for States in conducting national consultations which can facilitate analysis of stocktaking on progress, identify changes in context, and develop recommendations for prioritized, accelerated, and integrated cooperation and action. The results of the consultations will constitute the basis for the preparation of the national voluntary report of the MTR SF (see Annex I).

The core questions are mainly drawn from the Appendices of the Concept Note of the MTR SF, and as stated in the Concept Note, utilise the structure of the Sendai Framework as the basis for the MTR SF. They have been organised by category in line with the recommended structure of the voluntary national report to assist in guiding consultations, review and reporting. Questions should examine the situation at the national level, except where specifically indicated. This does not preclude consultation and review at the sub-national and local levels.

Member States are strongly recommended to review and respond to all core questions, and to enrich and add value to the review are encouraged to utilise the probing questions provided.

Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MTR SF – Retrospective Review 2015 – 2022 [Section III.]</th>
<th>Outcome and Goal (Section III. A. of the voluntary national report of the MTR SF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Has there been a reduction of disaster risk and the impacts of natural- and man-made hazards on persons, businesses, communities, and ecosystems, as a result of actions taken and approaches adopted in your country in implementing the Sendai Framework since 2015?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Probing Question:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Identify at least one way in which actions and approaches adopted in implementing the Sendai Framework have resulted in a reduction in disaster risk.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at the 145th session held on 05.06. In 2018, it considered the Information on the start of implementation, reporting and monitoring of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. and concluded in this regard:

- the Information on the start of implementation, reporting and monitoring of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 is adopted;
- the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina is tasked with ensuring the implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in cooperation with the competent institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in coordination with the competent entity institutions. For this purpose, the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina will task all institutions to appoint one person from within their competences who will be directly involved in disaster risk reduction activities;
- the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina is tasked with coordinating all activities on the implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
- the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cooperation with the competent entity institutions and the Brčko District Bosnia and Herzegovina, is tasked with coordinating activities on the harmonization of damage assessment methodologies, the introduction of a Desinventar database and risk mapping through the regional atlas.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a country prone to natural or other disasters with a significant percentage of the vulnerable population exposed to the risks of disasters, which is why the Ministry of Security of
Bosnia and Herzegovina considers that reducing the risk and impact of natural or other disasters is one of the key issues of the security of the country and the region.

We can state that a lot has been improved, even though there are many problems in the system of protection and rescue in BiH. Today, the key actors of the protection and rescue system are better equipped, trained in accordance with the highest standards of response to disasters and aware of the importance of good coordination and timely warning during prevention and response to disasters. However, there is still a lot of room for improvement. Reducing the risk of disasters implies a comprehensive approach in this area, with the involvement of actors from different sectors, and the continuous adoption of new skills and knowledge, on which the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina is constantly working. Quick intervention and timely reaction contribute to a higher percentage of saving people and material goods when responding to disasters, but more investment in prevention and preparedness mechanisms through good risk assessments and strategic planning bring significant savings that enable more investment in long-term development.

Since 2015, there has been a reduction in the risk of disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a result of the implementation of the following measures:

**DEVELOPMENT OF THE EARLY WARNING AND ALERT SYSTEM AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVEL WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF STRENGTHENING PREVENTIVE ACTION IN THE PROTECTION AND RESCUE FIELD:**

**EFAS platform (European Flood Awareness System)**

By the decision of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina dated November 24, 2016, BiH became a member of the EFAS Platform (European Flood Awareness System), which includes the Federal Hydrometeorological Institute (FHMZ) and the Republic Hydrometeorological Institute of the RS, as well as the Sava River Watershed Agency (FBiH), the Adriatic Sea Watershed Agency (FBiH) and the Water Agency in RS.

The EFAS platform is the first operational European system for monitoring and predicting floods, through hydrological forecasting, in support of relevant state institutions throughout Europe. EFAS sends its forecast, information on possible flood waters only to its partners, exclusively as support in their activities on hydrological forecasting.

Through this platform, a forecast model was created for the entire Sava River basin, all existing forecast models from the project user countries are included in the platform, hardware equipment for the system is provided. The flood early warning and forecast system for the entire Sava River basin became operational and was put into operation at the end of October 2018.

**Establishing a hydrological forecasting system in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Based on the Action Plan for flood protection and river management in BiH 2014-2017, adopted at the session of the BiH Council of Ministers, held on January 21, 2015, which was then extended until 2021 at the session of the BiH Council of Ministers held on March 6, 2018, the measure to establish a hydrological forecasting system in Bosnia and Herzegovina was determined.

The Federal Hydrometeorological Institute of BiH and the Republic Hydrometeorological Institute of RS are beneficiaries of projects related to the establishment of a hydrological forecasting system, and they have access to the results of hydrological forecasting models that have already been developed. The establishment of a hydrological forecasting system in BiH is a key activity in the segment of flood prevention and early warning, which has proven to be very good and efficient and includes the right tributaries of the Sava River in the territory of BiH (Una, Vrbas, Bosna and Drina).

**DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF COORDINATION OF ACTION CARRIED OUT BY THE MINISTRY OF SECURITY OF BIH IN COOPERATION WITH THE INSTITUTIONS AND AUTHORITIES OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (Described under point 8.)**
DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF INTER-INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION DURING ACCIDENTS

The Ministry of Security of BiH continuously works on the development and improvement of inter-institutional cooperation at all levels in BiH with the aim of faster and more efficient action and cooperation between competent institutions in accidents. This refers to the period before, during and after the accident. It is reflected in the creation of documents that prescribe the procedures of action between institutions, standard operational procedures of action and the implementation of joint trainings and exercises through which training and verification of readiness to react in accidents is carried out.

An example of interinstitutional cooperation we present in the assessment of this cooperation during the COVID-19 pandemics:

The Covid-19 pandemic caused by coronavirus 2 (SARS-Cov-2) began in late 2019 in China and continued to spread throughout the world. The disease manifests itself as a severe and acute respiratory syndrome. Given that the virus has affected a large number of countries, the World Health Organization declared it a pandemic on March 11, 2020. As a large number of cases of infection and deaths caused by the disease Covid-19 have been recorded in Europe and throughout the world, and the fact that many countries have restricted travel, canceled classes in schools and holding sports, religious and cultural events, on 17 March 2020 the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, adopted the Decision on declaring a state of natural or other disasters caused by the coronavirus pandemic ("Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina", number 18/20).

In accordance with Article 2 of the aforementioned decision, and in order to protect and rescue people and material goods, the Coordination Body of Bosnia and Herzegovina for protection and rescue from natural or other disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina was activated, which is in accordance with Article 16, paragraph (1) of the Framework Law on Protection and Rescue for the protection and rescue of people and material goods from natural or other disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH", number: 50/08), formed by the Decision of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Article 17, paragraph (3) of the Framework Law on Protection and Rescue establishes the obligation of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina to perform professional and administrative tasks for the needs of the Coordination Body for Protection and Rescue.

In order to ensure support in the work of the Coordination Body for Protection and Rescue, the Minister of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina activated the Protection and Rescue Plan of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and asked other institutions to activate their plans, and undertook other activities necessary to support work of the Coordinating Body for Protection and Rescue. Bearing in mind that the Ministry of Security of BiH and other institutions and bodies in the past period have invested significant efforts in planning and implementing the activities of creating and applying planning documentation in the field of protection and rescue during natural or other disasters, the need to carry out an assessment of the work and actions has emerged institutions, bodies and international institutions and organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the Covid-19 pandemic. Article 11. Methodology for the development of a plan for protection and rescue from natural or other disasters of institutions and bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina", no. 74/12) stipulates conducting of evaluation/assessment after accidents and exercises in order to learn and improve.

The objective of the assessment was to examine the way of organization, action and response to the pandemic and to reach findings and conclusions about the need for improvement:
- organization of activities,
- removal of administrative obstacles,
- use of budget funds,
- accepts and distributes international aid, and
- generally raising the capacity of institutions and organizations and exchanging information.
BiH Ministry of Security prepared a questionnaire on the basis of which the assessment was carried out. The questionnaire was submitted in electronic form to the institutions and bodies in Bosnia and Herzegovina whose representatives form the BiH Coordination Body, and to other institutions that have a role in the field of protection and rescue:
- Service of Foreigners’ Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- To the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- To the Indirect taxation authority of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and
- To the Society of the Red Cross of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
A special form with adapted questions and in English was submitted to international institutions and governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to get an overall picture of inter-institutional cooperation in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The questionnaire consisted of 12 questions, which were divided into three groups:
- evaluation of the effectiveness of regulations and the capacity of institutions,
- assessment of work and cooperation,
- conclusion.

Through the questionnaire, respondents gave their answers, assessment of the situation, comments, positive examples and suggestions for improvement.
On the basis of the assessment carried out, the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina consolidated the answers to the questionnaire based on which the deficiencies and identified lessons were determined, as well as the measures that should be taken in order to raise the level of readiness of institutions and organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina to respond to possible future accidents and disasters.

- BUILDING AND STRENGTHENING OF CAPACITIES THROUGH SUPPLY OF FUNDS AND TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT FOR PROVIDING AN EFFICIENT RESPONSE IN DISASTERS (indicate what equipment was procured from other institutions as well)

On the proposal of the Management Board of the Indirect Taxation Authority in 2010, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, adopted the "Decision on the procedure for exercising the right to exemption from payment of import duty on equipment that is put into free circulation for civil protection and firefighting bodies".

Based on that decision, the civil protection and firefighting authorities at the entity, cantonal and local levels have, through long-term use of this privilege, managed to significantly restore, develop and improve equipment in this area. These are mainly different types of firefighting vehicles, such as technical firefighting vehicles, emergency firefighting vehicles, auxiliary vehicles with hydraulic baskets, but also other special vehicles - rescue vehicles from ruins, decontamination trucks with trailers, backhoe loaders, firefighting equipment, equipment for water rescue, lifeboats, demining and medical equipment, radio-communication equipment as well as equipment for the operation of operational-communication centers.

We are quoting two articles of this Decision that speak in favor of it.

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Based on Article 176, paragraph 7 of the Law on Customs Policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH", no. 57/04, 51/06 and 93/08) of Article 17 of the Law on the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette BiH", no. 30/03, 42/03, 81/06, 76/07, 81/07, 94/07 and 24/08), the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the proposal of the Management Board of the Indirect Taxation Authority, on the 128th session held on July 14, 2010, passed

THE DECISION
ON THE PROCEDURE FOR EXERCISING THE RIGHT TO EXEMPTION FROM THE PAYMENT OF IMPORT DUTY ON EQUIPMENT THAT IS PUT INTO FREE CIRCULATION FOR CIVIL PROTECTION AND FIRE FIGHTING BODIES

Article 1. (Subject)
This Decision prescribes more detailed provisions on the procedure for exercising the right to exemption from payment of import duty for equipment that, according to Article 176, paragraph 5 of the Law on Customs Policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, is put into free circulation for civil protection and firefighting bodies, for the protection and rescue of civilian population.

Article 2. (Definitions and Terms)
(1) Terms used in this Decision have the following meanings:
a) the term "equipment" means:
1) civil defense clothing and footwear,
2) means and equipment for radiological-chemical-biological protection,
3) quartermaster equipment,
4) construction and plumbing tools,
5) diving and rescue equipment and rescue equipment on and under water,
6) civil protection vehicles with associated equipment, except for passenger cars,
7) construction machinery with associated equipment,
8) radio communication and computer equipment with associated parts,
9) firefighting means and equipment,
10) means and equipment for first aid,
11) means and equipment for the work of the civil protection headquarters,
12) means and equipment for the work of operational communication centers,
13) means and equipment for supply,
14) means and equipment for the protection and rescue of animals and foodstuffs of animal origin,
15) means and equipment for saving plants and plant products,
16) means and equipment for rescue from heights,
17) means and equipment for rescue from ruins,
18) means and equipment for field rehabilitation,
19) means and equipment for anti-hail protection,
20) means and equipment for protection of civil protection units at work,
21) means and equipment for cutting and drilling,
22) means and equipment for finding and destroying unexploded ordnance,
23) aircraft for protection and rescue and fire fighting,
24) means and equipment for seismology, hydrometeorology,
25) means and equipment for the reception and accommodation of the vulnerable population.
b) The term "civil protection and firefighting bodies", as beneficiaries of customs privileges, shall include:
1) Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
2) FBIH Administration of Civil Protection,
3) Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Srpska - Civil Protection Directorate of Republika Srpska,
4) The Department for Public Safety of the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or another administrative body of the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina that is responsible for the protection and rescue of the civilian population,
5) Cantonal Administrations of Civil Protection,
6) Cities and municipalities (for firefighting and civil protection purposes).
(2) The equipment referred to in paragraph (1) point a) of this article may be exempted from payment of import duty:
a) if it is financed by donors,
b) in other cases - for which the Ministry of Finance and Treasury of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cooperation with the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, determines that it is necessary for the protection and rescue of the civilian population, by certifying the specification of the equipment in each specific case, and upon the proposal of the civil protection authority and fire department from paragraph (1) point b) of this article. ...("Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina", number: 77/10).

The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the proposal of the Management Board of the Indirect Taxation Authority, at the 131st session held on January 30, 2018 and the 136th session held on March 20, 2018, adopted the "Decision on the conditions and procedure for exercising the right to exemption from the payment of import and export duties" (Official Gazette of BiH, number: 24/18).

According to the new decision, the equipment in subject is not exempted from paying taxes as in the previous decision, but only from customs duties.

- Among the more significant activities was the installation and commissioning of the hardware of the ARGOS system (a system for the early detection and identification of radiological, nuclear and chemical agents in open space), and an international seminar on the functioning and operation of this system was organized.

In addition, the Operational Communication Center of Bosnia and Herzegovina - 112, within the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, has been on several occasions equipped with modern IT and communication equipment.

The mentioned activities are in the function of building an adequate protection and rescue system that includes reducing the risk of disasters, building institutional capacities, the necessary legal provisions, good training and training of all participants for a quick and adequate response in case of natural or other disasters.

This implies compliance with the regulations and documents of the European Union and then the United Nations and other important institutions in the world in this field.

- ORGANIZING REGULAR TRAININGS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PROGRAM AND PLAN OF TRAINING AND TRAINING IN THE FIELD OF PROTECTION AND RESCUE IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

OVERVIEW OF PROTECTION AND RESCUE TRAINING IN THE DOMAIN OF THE MINISTRY OF SECURITY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

In the subject Overview of trainings, some of the trainings and exercises planned and carried out in the organization of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina independently or in the organization of international partners (countries with concluded bilateral cooperation and international organizations and initiatives) are presented.

The real basis for planning, organizing and conducting trainings is contained in:
- Law on Ministries and Other Bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina (2003), Article 14, Paragraph 7;
- The Framework Law on the Protection and Rescue of People and Material Assets from Natural or Other Disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina (2008), Article 14, points g) and h), as well as
- Framework plan and training program in the field of protection and rescue, adopted on 03.12. 2014 (promulgated by a Decision of the Minister of Security),
- To the program of training and qualification of civil servants and employees in institutions and bodies at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the field of protection and rescue, adopted on 03.12. 2014 (promulgated by a Decision of the Minister of Security). This Review presents trainings and exercises in which civil servants, employees, employees and operational staff of the Ministry of Security of BiH, civil protection administration of FBiH and RS and the Department of Public Security of the Government of Brčko District of BiH participated.

- In cooperation with the Serbian-Russian Humanitarian Center, trainings were realized in the Russian Federation in Moscow and St. Petersburg in the period from 2017 to 2019. The trainings are organized on the following topics:
  - Rescue and work on the water in winter period
  - Fire safety
  - Providing and receiving international assistance in emergency situations
  - Basics of safety in contact with explosive objects
  - Response and rescue in case of floods
  - Application of fire protection measures during the design and construction of high-rise buildings and infrastructure facilities
  - Modern methods of determining the causes of forest fires and their extinguishing technologies
  - Basics of using isolation means of individual respiratory protection during rescue operations
  - Laboratory determination of fire characteristics of materials used in all types of buildings

- CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear) Protection and first response forces, 2017 and 2019 BiH
  - DPPI SEE trainings - organized during 2018 and 2019 in Belgrade, Bucharest and Ljubljana on the following topics:
    - Planning, preparation and coordination of emergency evacuation - experiences and practices
    - INSARAG Team Leaders Meeting
    - Intervention in the event of accidents and fires in tunnels, roads and railway traffic
    - Basic training for firefighters
  - Training of the Administration for Protection and Rescue of the Republic of Slovenia - organized in 2019 in Ljubljana on the topic Case study - floods in Colorado/USA.
  - RACVIAC - Center for Security Cooperation - Zagreb - training held in 2018 on the topic of Flood Protection and Prevention Project
  - In the organization of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina - training on the topic "Basic training in search and rescue in nature" held in 2019 in Foča and Advanced search and rescue training in nature, 2019 Mostar and Blagaj

- CMEP Workshops – held in 2014 and 2015 in Sarajevo
  - Crossing the border and HNS, 2017. Croatia
  - Host Nation Support – HNS – 2018 and 2019 Jahorina near Sarajevo
  - Management course in critical incident situations - 2014, Sarajevo
  - TMC 2 training – 2015. Sarajevo
  - Expert exchange program – 2014 – Italy and 2015 – Germany
  - Seminar "Skills of international aid coordination", 2014, Sarajevo
  - Operational Management Training- OMT – 2015. Turkey
  - Workshop "Communication and coordination of responses to mass evacuations", 2015, Sarajevo
  - System 112 in Southeast Europe MODULE 1 and 2 – 2009. Sarajevo
  - Seminar "Legal aspects of emergency management in Southeast Europe" - 2011, Sarajevo
  - JERU SWIFT training – 2017. Slovenia
  - IPA FLOODS - HCP Training, 2018. Germany
  - ADT – 2015. Turkey
- **Trainings under the Civil Protection Mechanism of the European Union:**
  - TMC-2, 2015. Sarajevo
  - OPM, 2016. Ireland
  - MBC, 2016. Slovenia
  - SME -2, 2019. Bulgaria
  - NICS – 2017-2019. Slovenia

- **RAISING THE LEVEL OF READINESS OF PROTECTION AND RESCUE FORCES FOR AN ADEQUATE RESPONSE IN VARIOUS TYPES OF NATURAL DISASTERS**
  (floods, fires, earthquakes, landslides, storms, snowdrifts, etc.) through participation in domestic and international exercises

An overview of some of the exercises organized by the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina or some other organizations and institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina and abroad with the participation of the protection and rescue forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- International civil-military exercise "Joint Resistance - 2012" - Bosnia and Herzegovina
- International field exercise of managing the consequences of disasters, which was realized in several countries, as follows:
  - Bosnia and Herzegovina (Tuzla) – 2017.
  (from 25-29 September 2017 in the joint organization of the NATO Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Center (EADRCC) of the NATO headquarters in Brussels and the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina)
  - Serbia (Mladenovac) – 2018.
  - North Macedonia (Ohrid) - 2022.

- International field exercise - Earthquake response (DG ECHO Field Exercise 2020) - Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Command and staff exercise within the EU project "ResponSEE", 06-07/07/2021. years
- Command and staff exercise within the EU project "ResponSEE", 01.12.2021. years
- International field and simulation exercise (EU DG ECHO) – TTX – tabletop simulation exercise, 2022 Slovenia
- Field exercise within the EU project "ResponSEE", from 26 to 30.04. 2022 in the wider area of Sarajevo
- BiH;

- **PREPARATION OF SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENTS IN THE FIELD OF PROTECTION AND RESCUE**

The risk assessment of Bosnia and Herzegovina to natural or other disasters, prepared in 2011, was updated in 2017 and 2019.

The BiH risk assessment is a document that determines the dangers and risks of all kinds that threaten BiH (people, property, critical infrastructure and others) and can cause natural or other disasters, both in Bosnia and Herzegovina and those with cross-border effects, and assesses needs and possibilities to prevent, reduce and eliminate the consequences of disasters and major accidents.
The interdepartmental working group worked on the risk assessment during 2010 and 2011, and produced this document, which includes the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina and all types of dangers that threaten people and material goods in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as those that can threaten neighboring and other countries, as well as those from neighboring and other countries that can negatively affect the inhabitants and material goods in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Therefore, the BiH Risk Assessment provides an objective picture of risks in Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as those that have cross-border effects. BiH Vulnerability Assessment identifies accidents and disasters and analyzes the likelihood as well as harmful consequences for people, property, environment and infrastructure/social community. There are three stages of analysis: identification of risks, assessment of the probability of risks and consequences and comparison of risks as well as recommendations in relation to the existing state of preventive measures. The vulnerability assessment process includes historical and scientific data and the professional assessment of experts who are competent to analyze risks in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The BiH Vulnerability Assessment was prepared on the basis of the Methodology for the preparation of the Risk Assessment for Bosnia and Herzegovina from natural or other disasters ("Official Gazette of BiH", number: 86/09) (hereinafter: Methodology). The methodology specifies the purpose, goals, scope, principles and defined terms relevant to the creation of the Risk Assessment for Bosnia and Herzegovina, the method of preparation, content and executors of the risk assessment, conclusions and recommendations for effective risk reduction from natural and other disasters.

Pursuant to Article 8 of the Methodology, the Risk Assessment for Bosnia and Herzegovina consists of a general part that contains an overview of the characteristics of the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a special part that includes hazard identification, hazard analysis and assessment of the capacity to respond to hazards that threaten Bosnia and Herzegovina, followed by conclusions and recommendations on the possibilities of reducing the risk of accidents and attachments that include maps, regulations, studies and other useful data.

In the preparation of the Risk Assessment for Bosnia and Herzegovina, in addition to the Methodology, the best international practices and principles of the Global Program for Risk Identification - GRIP and the Guidelines for Risk Assessment and Identification for Disaster Management of the European Commission were used. Respecting the basic principles: comprehensiveness and compatibility, guidelines were defined for the preparation of the Risk Assessment for Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to identify and analyze hazards, exposure to hazards and risk reduction measures in order to build and strengthen the safety and protection of people and material assets from natural or other disasters.

This is the first document that offers an analysis and assessment of threats and risks in the entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which contains consolidated data prescribed by the Methodology and which are necessary for a high-quality assessment of hazards, exposure of people and material goods, and response capacities.

It represents a detailed document that was the basis for the development of the Protection and Rescue Plan from natural or other disasters of institutions and bodies in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Program for the Development of the Protection and Rescue System at the level of institutions and bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Representatives of competent institutions at the level of Bosna and Herzegovina, entities and Brčko District, as well as the academic community and institutions of importance for protection and rescue at all levels participated in the preparation of the document.

Hazards and vulnerabilities from natural or other disasters are identified and analyzed in the Risk Assessment, as follows:

- **Hydrometeorological hazards** (floods, drought, stormy winds, hail, high snow cover, low temperatures and ice),
- **Geological hazards** (earthquakes, landslides, soil subsidence, soil erosion - landslides of rocks and earth),
- **Biological and ecological hazards** (epidemics of infectious diseases of anthropological, animal and plant origin, environmental pollution of air, soil, water, soil degradation, etc.),
- **Fires** (open spaces, on agricultural and forest lands, industrial, on residential buildings, etc.),
- **Hazards in transport and communications** (road, rail, air water traffic),
- **Industrial hazards** (industrial accidents, mining accidents, accidents in thermal power plants, gas pipelines, hydropower plants,
- **NCBR hazards**,
- **Other hazards** (terrorism, proliferation and use of weapons of mass destruction, armed conflict (products of armed conflicts - SALW, UXO, mines, DU ammunition).

The creation of this document, through its development programs and expert assistance, was supported by international organizations and agencies: UNDP in BiH, The Danish Emergency Management Agency (DEMA), NATO, OSCE and the International Non-Governmental Organization for Children in Southeast Europe - Save the Children Norway, South East Europe Regional Office.

The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Threat Assessment at the session held on April 18, 2012.

After the floods that occurred in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2014, it was necessary to make certain corrections in the Risk Assessment for Bosnia and Herzegovina, so the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina revised this document in 2017. The results, findings and recommendations of the Flood and Landslide Risk Assessment for the Residential Sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina (2015), the Landslide Risk Management Study in Bosnia and Herzegovina (2016) and the Maps of Hazards and Risks in Bosnia and Herzegovina (2016). All the mentioned sources are the result of scientific analyzes that use the latest information and data available after the floods of 2014, and were made in cooperation with the relevant institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the entities.

As part of the UNDP project "Flood and Landslide Risk Assessment for the Housing Sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina", the first landslide susceptibility map covering the entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina was created. Through the updating process, additional recommendations were given for floods and landslides, which include the implementation of the Action Plan for flood protection and river management in BiH for the period 2014-2017. which was adopted by the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the eventual amendment of legal solutions related to the institutional framework of landslide risk management and to strengthen the system of early warning against landslides at the level of local self-government units.

At the beginning of 2019, in cooperation with the OSCE mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, an initiative was launched to comprehensively update the Risk Assessment for Bosnia and Herzegovina with a focus on hydrometeorological hazards, geological hazards, fires and other hazards, including hazards from explosions, UXO and biohazards. The Risk Assessment for Bosnia and Herzegovina was updated by an interdepartmental working group through two workshops attended by representatives of institutions that had already participated in its preparation with the participation and cooperation of international organizations active in the field of protection and rescue in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The first workshop was held from 18-19 June 2019 and the second from 18-19 September 2019.

During the update, special attention was paid to changes and additions in the general part related to the number of inhabitants (density and spatial distribution - population distribution), households and apartments, age and gender structure, apartments, buildings and living conditions, disability of the population, economic and educational characteristics, and migration. The results of the update of the Risk Assessment for Bosnia and Herzegovina were presented to the public at a presentation held on November 22, 2019, in Sarajevo.

The Council of Ministers adopted the Information on updating the Risk Assessment for Bosnia and Herzegovina from natural or other disasters at the session held on January 30, 2020.
- Document Standard Operating Procedures for Communication and Informing the Public in the field of Protection and Rescue, which prescribes the method of communication between the institutions and authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the institutions and authorities of BiH with the entities and the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the event of natural or other disasters and the method of informing the public in for the purpose of organized and coordinated implementation of protection and rescue, was prepared by the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and was signed in 2017 by the Minister of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These procedures will significantly facilitate and speed up communication between institutions and bodies in Bosnia and Herzegovina and abroad and contribute to faster response and more efficient action in case of natural or other disasters.

- The analysis of gender integration in protection and rescue with a focus on floods in 2014 is a strategic document prepared in 2019 by the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Protection and Rescue Sector) in cooperation with the non-governmental organization CURE Foundation, the entity administrations of civil protection and The Department for Public Safety of the Brčko District, including the creation of a checklist for the integration of the gender perspective in protection and rescue. The subject document is significant for achieving gender equality and compliance with the provisions of the Law on Gender Equality in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- Program of development of protection and rescue systems at the level of institutions and bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina (2021-2025)

The creation of the Program of Development stems from the Framework Law on the Protection and Rescue of People and Material Assets from Natural or Other Disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina", No. 50/08) of the Law on Ministries and Other Administrative Bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH", No. 5/03, 42/03, 26/04, 42/04, 45/06, 88/07, 35/09, 59/09 and 103/09) and regulations of the European Union and international frameworks of the United Nations from the field of protection and rescue. The Program of Development was prepared for the five-year period from 2021-2025. with the aim of reviewing the state of the protection and rescue system of the institutions and bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina, determining weaknesses and shortcomings, as well as the tasks, activities and implementers who will contribute to overcoming the identified problems, improvement and raising protection and rescue in Bosnia and Herzegovina to a higher level of security.

Institutions and bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which have a role in protection and rescue in their competence, participated in the creation of the Program of Development and, based on established strategic goals and strategic programs, proposed activities that they plan to implement within the time frame provided by the Program of Development.

The Document contains an analysis of the state of the protection and rescue system in Bosnia and Herzegovina, established strategic programs and strategic goals that would be realized through certain activities for the next five-year period:

- Increase the capacities and equipment of protection and rescue structures in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Increase the level of training and training of protection and rescue structures in accordance with the adopted plans
- Improve international cooperation and realize international obligations
- Affirm the importance of the protection and rescue system in society and strengthen public awareness.

These goals derive from the guiding principles and action priorities of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

The program of development is based on the 2015 Sendai Declaration. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. envisages the integration of disaster risk reduction into development
policies, plans and programs at the level of governments, including sectoral and multi-sectoral policies and plans.\textsuperscript{86}

The Sendai Framework aims to: prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks through the implementation of integrated and comprehensive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disasters and increase readiness for response and recovery, thereby strengthening resilience.\textsuperscript{87}

In order to achieve this, the Document states the guiding principles and priorities of action for the signatory states, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, which are important for reducing the risk of disasters and refer to:

- coordination mechanism between sectors and national and local levels
- collection, analysis, distribution and exchange of data at all levels including information on risk, vulnerability, losses from disasters
- strengthening technical and scientific capacities and promoting investments in technological development
- improving the knowledge of civil servants at all levels
- conducting regular disaster preparedness, response and recovery exercises, including evacuation exercises
- developing a campaign as an instrument for educating and informing the public about the risks of disasters and promoting a culture of disaster prevention and resilience and dealing with disasters.

Part of the above-mentioned activities have been completed or are in the process of implementation, and other activities are planned to be implemented through this Program of Development, which would lead to the implementation of a significant part of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

In addition, the Development Program offers the possibility of improving the protection and rescue system, which is a necessity and a necessity in the current time of constant worsening of climatic conditions and increased risk of major disasters.

The document is in the adoption procedure. If it is adopted, the above activities will be implemented by the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina in cooperation with the competent institutions and bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina, entities and Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the competent protection and rescue institutions of neighboring and other countries and international organizations with a mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which encompass in their work the matters of protection and rescue.

- Feasibility study 112 for Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Delegation of the European Union in Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted information to the Ministry of Security of BiH that the adoption of the Decision of the European Commission, number: IPA/2020/042-265, enabled the initiation of the activities provided for in the Action Document "EU4Environment", including the activity "Feasibility Study 112 for BiH". The first step in the process of realizing the above-mentioned activities is the preparation of the "Terms of Reference" document (ToR), with the aim of creating a project assignment that will enable the engagement of appropriate experts who will work on the preparation of Feasibility Study 112 for Bosnia and Herzegovina. On the initiative of the Ministry of Security of BiH, a working group was formed consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Security of BiH, the Ministry of Communications and Transport of BiH, the entity administrations of civil protection and the Department of Public Security of the Brčko District of BiH with the aim of creating a project assignment. The mentioned activities are ongoing.

\textsuperscript{86} Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for the period 2015-2030, pg. 9 item 2 and pg. 10, item 7
\textsuperscript{87} Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for the period 2015-2030, pg. 12 item 17
The goal of Bosnia and Herzegovina is to, in accordance with the action priorities specified in the Disaster Risk Reduction Framework from Sendai:

- Understanding disaster risk
- Strengthening disaster risk management
- Investing in disaster risk reduction
- Strengthening disaster preparedness for effective response and improved rebuilding during recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

through the strategic approach of integrating disaster risk reduction into all relevant sectors, implement the Sendai framework in order to create a safer and more prosperous environment for all citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. To this end, in the work programs of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina for 2022 and 2023, it is planned to adopt the Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction of as well as other important documents in the field of assessment and planning.

In cooperation with competent institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina and international organizations activities started on the preparation of the document Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy. The very name of the Document clearly speaks of its importance and desired goals to achieve which is of great importance at a time when climate change brings every year to a steady increase in the number of accidents and major disasters and is a liability arising from Sendai declarations. The strategy for disaster risk reduction of Bosnia and Herzegovina will be determined, strategic goals for Bosnia and Herzegovina and given guidelines for developing risk reduction strategies from disasters at the entity and local government levels. At the state level, the Strategy will contain the activities and tasks of the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2021 – 2025.

An "Information on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 goal" was sent to the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina for consideration and adoption which in the proposed conclusions pursues the obligation of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina to form a working group that will work on the development of the Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy.

**Protocol on the exchange of data between competent institutions in protection and rescue in Bosnia and Herzegovina.**

After establishing a database in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the field of protection and rescue, in cooperation with UNDP and competent institutions in the field of protection and rescue, a Protocol on the exchange of data between competent institutions in protection and rescue in Bosnia and Herzegovina was signed. The implementation of this Protocol will achieve the goals in terms of:

a) records of the DesInventar Sendai database on damages and losses from accidents and disasters maintained by local self-government units;
b) data exchange in the field of protection and rescue with other countries and international organizations;
c) data required for the smooth implementation of joint project activities (eg IPA projects, UN projects) and other projects of regional and international character;
d) data required for reporting on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction;
e) data on the needs of institutions, local self-government units and the population in the case of accident and disaster;
f) data on training instructors and their specialties and licenses, as well as international ones standards of importance for protection and rescue;
g) data on capacities to respond to accidents and disasters (units, personnel, vehicles, equipment, search dogs and more) and information on planning and strategic documents on all levels of organization of the protection and rescue system;

COOPERATION OF THE MINISTRY OF SECURITY BIH WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR PROTECTION AND RESCUE

The Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina has continuous cooperation with many international organizations and institutions and has signed agreements and memoranda of cooperation with most of them. Most of those agreements and memoranda were signed by 2015, and the following cooperation documents were signed after 2015:

- Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the governments of the other members of the Initiative for Preparedness and Prevention of Disasters in Southeast Europe (DPPI) on arrangements of the host country for the Secretariat of the Initiative for Preparedness and Prevention of Disasters in Southeast Europe signed on November 19, 2018.
- Memorandum of understanding and cooperation in the field of protection and rescue between the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Caritas Bosnia and Herzegovina signed on May 16, 2018 in Sarajevo.
- Memorandum of understanding and cooperation in the field of prevention, protection and rescue from natural disasters between the BiH Ministry of Security and Catholic Relief Services – CRS, signed on April 11, 2022 in Sarajevo.

MS BiH achieved successful cooperation with international organizations: UNDP, USAID, UNICEF, UNDRR, World Vision, Save the Children, Czech Development Agency, Swiss Development Agency, Turkish Agency for Revenue and Coordination - TIKA, Japanese Agency for International Cooperation - JICA, World Bank, Development Agency of the Republic of Italy and others projects related to disaster risk reduction, action in disasters with the aim of strengthening preparedness and response capacity. The programs of the mentioned organizations are aligned with the plans and strategy of the Protection and Rescue Sector.

In cooperation with the World Bank, during 2021, the Plan for the Protection of Rescue from Natural or Other Disasters of the Institutions and Authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina was updated and amendments related to the improvement of the coordination of institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina in response to natural or other disasters were made. The amendments were proposed by the World Bank consultant. An analysis of the current situation on this issue and an analysis of the situation in the field of civil protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina with recommendations for measures and projects were also made. Two documents were also prepared: "Assessment of preparedness and response in emergency situations" and "Report on investments".

CONTRIBUTION OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- COOPERATION WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES, COUNTRIES FROM THE REGION AND BEYOND, ON THE BASIS OF SIGNED MEMORANDA AND COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

Bosnia and Herzegovina has signed agreements and memoranda of cooperation with a number of countries, including since 2015:

- Memorandum of Understanding between the Federal Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Austria and the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the promotion of bilateral cooperation in the field of prevention of disasters caused by natural disasters or human actions and the elimination of their consequences, signed in Vienna on June 12, 2015.
- In order to improve relations and cooperation with the Republic of Turkey in the field of protection and rescue, it was extended on November 23, 2020. Memorandum of Understanding signed earlier between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Turkey on disaster management for a period of three years.

- Agreement between the Council of Ministers of BiH and the governments of other member states of the Initiative for Preparedness and Prevention of Disasters in Southeast Europe (DPPI) on arrangements of the host country regarding the Secretariat of the Initiative for Preparedness and Prevention of Disasters in Southeast Europe.

Bearing in mind that the seat of the DPPI Secretariat is in Sarajevo, the Agreement with the DPPI aims to enable the Secretariat to perform operational tasks and duties effectively and establishes rights and obligations of the employees of the Secretariat and the host country.

The implementation of the agreements in question has a function of the realization of goals for improving the protection and safety of the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the event of natural or other disasters.

- RAISING AND DEVELOPING PUBLIC AWARENESS ABOUT POSSIBLE NATURAL AND OTHER HAZARDS DUE TO CLIMATE AND OTHER EFFECTS, AND FAMILIARITY WITH METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF ACTION FOR ADEQUATE PROTECTION

Celebrating March 1 - International Day of Civil Protection and Day of Protection and Rescue - Civil Protection of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Every year, the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina celebrates March 1 - the International Day of Civil Protection and the Day of Protection and Rescue - Civil Protection of Bosnia and Herzegovina, when a tribute is awarded to deserving citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina for help and courage in some rescue actions or other types of contribution in protection and rescue. This activity is also celebrated by other institutions at the entity and local level as well as in Brčko District, and everything is regularly covered by the media.

Celebrating October 13 - International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction

This important date is marked every year by the Ministry of the Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina with an appropriate event and a press release to the media, in which attention is drawn to the importance of disasters risk reduction, with a special emphasis on the role of citizens in that area. So far, the activities marking this day have included demonstration exercises of action in accidents by members of civil protection and protection and rescue, activities of elementary school children and giving their contribution in this domain, and the marking of the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the initials "DRR" on the night of October 13. On the occasion of the International Disaster Risk Reduction Day, in the premises of OKC BIH - 112, children's art works with motifs of natural and other disasters are exhibited. In strengthening awareness and protection from natural or other disasters, the greatest attention in working with vulnerable categories of the population is paid to children, including children with special needs.

In addition, a large part of the activities in the domain of building public awareness about natural and other disasters and actions in disasters were implemented in cooperation with primary and secondary schools, through projects with international organizations. Cooperation with primary and secondary schools is reflected in the production of textbooks for teachers and picture books, posters and other materials in the field of protection and rescue for students, as well as the organization of training and exercises for students (Implemented through projects in cooperation with international organizations).
ORGANIZING THE ANNUAL FORUM AS A PLATFORM FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN BIH

In accordance with the conclusions of the "World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction" of the UN, held in January 2005 in Kobe, Japan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a member of the UN, established the Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2013 in the form of a permanent forum for the exchange of opinions, with the aim of finding the best ways to reduce the risk of disasters in all areas of human activity. The forum includes all factors of society from different fields of activity that will offer the best solutions in their domain with the aim of prevention and better protection from disasters. This includes harmonizing views on the need for action in disaster risk reduction, assessing the risk of hazards, harmonizing activities, encouraging and achieving the best response to threats and risks from disasters, and developing the population’s awareness of the existence of disaster risks. The good practice of disaster risk reduction continued in BiH even after the adoption of the Sendai Declaration at the Third Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in March 2015 in Sendai, Japan. In 2016, the Web Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Bosnia and Herzegovina was established.

The first conference of the Disaster Risk Reduction Platform of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which started the implementation of this obligation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, was held in 2013 in Sarajevo.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is determined to make the disaster risk reduction policy a state priority and a priority of the local community, with a strong institutional basis for its implementation, thus fulfilling the main goal of the Platform. Disaster risk reduction should be part of the community development strategy, and include the knowledge and experience of individual sectors and ensure a multisectional approach.

Based on the state platform, it is necessary to evaluate the available sources and capacities for risk reduction, ensure political support at all levels, and involve all community factors, from politics, administration, science, economy, to civil society entities and citizens’ associations.

There is a common understanding that efforts to reduce disaster risk must be systematically integrated into policies, plans and programs for sustainable development and poverty reduction, and supported through bilateral, regional and wider international cooperation and partnership.

To this end, it is necessary to work on upgrading and improving existing legal legislation in institutions and bodies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, competent in the field of protection and rescue and in accordance with international documents in this area.

The objectives of the annual conference are as follows:
- Ensure coordination among all sectors in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the purpose of reducing risk, vulnerability and negative impact of accidents and disasters;
- Providing information and updating the knowledge of Platform members on certain topics;
- Jointly solving challenges in the implementation of domestic and international regulations in the field of disaster risk reduction.

The BiH Platform is recognized as an important mechanism for the coordination of various actors in the field of disaster risk reduction in BiH for all citizens. As part of the Disaster Risk Reduction Platform of Bosnia and Herzegovina, seven conferences have been held so far, which were dedicated to different types of risks of natural or other disasters (fires, earthquakes, building awareness of the importance of risk assessment, etc.). The conferences brought together a large number of representatives of protection structures and rescue in BiH, state and entity institutions, scientific and academic community, private companies and enterprises, non-governmental organizations, local communities, international organizations, as well as numerous media representatives.
The following conferences were held:

1. **The first conference of the Disaster Risk Reduction Platform of Bosnia and Herzegovina was held on 25-26 March 2013.** At the Conference, the following topics were covered in the first, second and third sessions: "Disasters Risk Management", "Reduction of the natural disasters risk" and "Sectors and reduction of the disasters risk". The conference was opened by the Minister of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Fahrudin Radončić, and in the introductory part, the advisor to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Marko Vujević, the Chairperson of the Joint Commission for Defense and Security of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Dušanka Majkić, and the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction, Margareta Wahlstrom, Assistant Minister of Security of BiH, Head of the Sector for Protection and Rescue Samir Agić and Director of the international organization Save the Children Andrea Žeravčić addressed the participants. During the sessions, the participants of the Conference were given presentations by the representatives of competent institutions and bodies in Bosnia and Herzegovina and representatives of competent institutions of the neighboring states of the Republic of Croatia and Serbia. The following topics were covered:

- Disaster Risk Reduction in the Southeast Europe
- Overview of national Disaster Risk Reduction Platforms in Europe
- BiH's vulnerability to natural and other disasters
- Modern concepts of disaster risk management
- Civil protection and firefighting and disaster risk reduction
- The role of hydrometeorological services in reducing the risk of disasters
- Early warning of dangerous meteorological phenomena
- Environmental protection and disaster risk reduction
- The role and importance of the rapid alert system for food and animal feed (RASFF) in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- The role of non-governmental organizations in disaster risk reduction
- Civil-military cooperation and disaster risk reduction
- The role of higher education in creating study programs necessary for disaster risk reduction
- Forest fires in BiH and their prevention
- Formation and role of specialized units for protection and rescue
- Agriculture and disaster risk reduction
- Water management and disaster risk reduction
- The role of protection and rescue teams on and under water
- Health sector and disaster risk reduction
- Rescuing victims from canyons and hard-to-reach terrains
- Social aspects of disaster defense
- Insurance and disaster risk reduction
- Reporting and public relations in crisis situations

The following conclusions were adopted at the Conference:

- Bosnia and Herzegovina is establishing the Bosnia and Herzegovina Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction as a permanent forum for the exchange of opinions, and the presentation of views and proposals that contribute to disaster risk reduction in all areas of human activity. This also fulfills the main goal of the Platform, that the policy of disaster risk reduction becomes a state priority and a priority of the local community, with a strong institutional basis for its application.
- The conference showed, through a large number of participants and thematic presentations, that there is a need for constant action to reduce the risk of disasters. At the same time, it is shown that various activities, institutions and bodies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, scientific institutions, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and business companies from different fields of activity,
they consider the reduction of the risk of disasters essential for their own progress and development, and should be expected to actively contribute to the reduction of the risk of disasters in the future.

- The laws in the field of protection and rescue that are in force are a good basis for the development of an efficient system of protection and rescue that should continue to be developed and improved in order to be able to successfully confront natural or other disasters and achieve full protection of people, material goods and the environment in all stages of action. Also, on the basis of international documents, it is necessary to work on drafting and passing other legal legislation in institutions and bodies, which refers to the segment of protection and rescue.

- The role of coordination in the protection and rescue system should be improved and intensified, which will contribute to faster and more efficient action in all situations of natural or other disasters. The need to strengthen mutual cooperation between the competent authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the entities and Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the harmonization of mutual actions in accordance with the competences arising from legal regulations in the field of protection and rescue was emphasized.

- The conference pointed to the need for more active involvement of the academic community in all aspects of disaster risk reduction, in terms of using scientific achievements, technological solutions, knowledge and capacities of scientific institutions.

- An important component of preventive action and early warning is the building of awareness of the existence of the risk of disasters among all citizens. This especially applies to children and other vulnerable categories of the population. Education and upbringing systems and processes should play a special role in this, from the family, preschool education to higher education. It is necessary to develop training plans in curricular and extracurricular programs, which develop a culture of self-help and solidarity with all who are threatened by the dangers of disasters. In addition to educational and educational institutions, the media should also play an important role in building awareness among citizens, with whom active and permanent cooperation should be established.

- Ensure the conditions for membership of hydrometeorological institutes in international organizations and the use of their products (EUMETSAT - European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites and ECMWF - European Center for Medium-Term Weather Forecasting. Also, it is necessary to establish a radar system in Bosnia and Herzegovina and exchange radar data between hydrometeorological institute, as well as the improvement of legal regulations related to hydrometeorological activity.

- Create assumptions and intensify activities on the adoption of laws and other regulations on forests, their development and protection.

- The participants of the conference indicated the necessity of raising awareness regarding property insurance against the consequences of natural or other disasters.

- A public-private partnership and cross-border cooperation in international projects aimed at disaster risk reduction is fully supported.

- Hold a thematic conference dedicated to the organization of protection and rescue from natural or other accidents and reducing the risk of disasters in the local community, as well as a conference on the creation and application of planning documents in the field of protection and rescue.

- The conference pointed out the need for associations that are registered as non-profit organizations and non-governmental organizations to be more integrated into the institutions of the system because they can play a significant role in raising the awareness of the population and implementing preventive training programs.

- The Board of the Disaster Risk Reduction Platform in Bosnia and Herzegovina will be formed, based on the decision of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which will be composed of representatives of institutions, bodies and organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina from the governmental and non-governmental sectors that can contribute to the improvement of the system through their activities. protection and rescue.
The Conference of the Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction of Bosnia and Herzegovina, i.e. the Forum, will be organized every year with the participation and active action of a wide range of institutions, bodies and organizations, governmental and non-governmental sectors from various fields of activity that can contribute to disaster risk reduction through their competence and improving the protection and rescue of people and material goods. Through the Forum, dialogue should be strengthened, and the exchange of opinions and information aimed at reducing the risk of disasters.

All presentations from the First Disaster Risk Reduction Platform Conference in Bosnia and Herzegovina will be published in the Collection of Works on Disaster Risk Reduction published by the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2. On December 17, 2014, the Second Conference of the Disaster Risk Reduction Platform in Bosnia and Herzegovina was held in Sarajevo, which gathered about one hundred participants and was organized with the cooperation of representatives of competent institutions in the field of protection and rescue in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The second Platform conference was dedicated to topics related to earthquakes and gathered a large number of representatives of protection and rescue structures in Bosnia and Herzegovina, state and entity institutions, hydrometeorology, seismology, construction, scientific and academic communities, private companies and enterprises, non-governmental organizations, local communities, international organizations, as well as numerous media representatives.

The conference was opened by the Deputy Minister of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Mladen Ćavar, pointing out that the Second Conference of the Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction represents a continuation of efforts to establish and systematically build responses to the challenges of natural and civilized disasters.

Mr. Pavo Šljivić, adviser to the chairman, expressed support for the Second Conference of the Platform on behalf of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, stressing that a special effort in the field of protection and rescue should be invested in strengthening coordination, cooperation and mutual compliance of all competent institutions and authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and building mechanisms for information exchange and raising of public awareness.

During the Second Platform Conference, presenters presented topics such as: earthquake as a natural phenomenon, seismic risk assessment, seismicity of the territory of BiH, assessment of seismic resistance of existing buildings, design and construction of seismically resistant structures, protection and rescue from earthquakes, role of police structures in emergency situations, the role and importance of standards and standardization in emergency situations, medical care in case of natural disasters, etc.

The discussions that followed the mentioned topics during the Second Conference of the Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction confirmed the readiness of all participants to actively contribute to improving the level of organization and efficiency of all subjects of society in order to reduce the risk of disasters - earthquakes and within the framework of valid legal regulations. Accordingly, the following recommendations were adopted and given:

- To the competent bodies of the entity and Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina to perform an analysis of the laws that regulate the field of earthquake protection and rescue and to take the necessary measures in order to improve the legal basis, which would result in a better organization and functioning of all subjects of society in earthquake protection and rescue;
- To subjects of importance for protection and rescue from earthquakes to look at the existing assessments of the danger from earthquakes and perform additional analysis of scenarios and capacities, and update planning and other documentation accordingly;

- To Entity governments and the Government of the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina to consider the need and possibility of forming, equipping and training teams for urban search and rescue - middle category USAR teams at the level of the entity, that is, the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

- To the competent authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to take additional measures to improve the coordination mechanism and strengthen mutual cooperation and trust, while fully complying with the provisions and competences arising from the laws regulating the field of protection and rescue;

- To take additional measures to raise citizens' awareness of the existence of the risk of earthquakes with special emphasis on the need and importance of preventive action, including the necessity of property insurance;

- Competent authorities and institutions to make an additional effort related to the adoption of Eurocodes that define the field of design and construction in seismically active areas;

- In order to prevent or mitigate the effects of earthquakes on buildings, in the design and construction phase of buildings, the competent authorities must ensure the application of all measures and activities of preventive protection against collapse, in accordance with the legal regulations, which are also established in the protection and rescue plans;

- With the aim of training citizens to implement self-protection measures and mutual aid in the event of an earthquake, it is necessary that all competent civil protection authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cooperation with competent authorities, institutions and scientific institutions in the field of spatial planning, construction, hydrometeorology and seismology, intensify activities on educating citizens about the dangers posed by earthquakes, as well as the measures they can take (production of brochures, leaflets, TV and radio broadcasting of informative content, etc.);

- In order to ensure the conditions for effective action on the protection and rescue of people and material goods in the event of an earthquake, in the phase of rescue and elimination of the consequences caused by the earthquake, it is necessary to continue activities on professional training, training and equipping of all established protection and rescue services and specialized civil protection units;

3. **On December 2, 2015, the Third Disaster Risk Reduction Platform Conference of Bosnia and Herzegovina was held in Sarajevo.** The conference was organized in cooperation with the UN and with the support of the Embassy of Switzerland in Bosnia and Herzegovina on the topic of fire protection.

The conference was opened by BiH Minister of Security Dragan Mektić, pointing out that the Third Disaster Risk Reduction Platform Conference represents the continuation of BiH’s efforts to establish and systematically build a response to the challenges of natural and civilized disasters.

Mrs. Doina Bologa, UN Representative for BiH, Serbia, Macedonia and Kosovo, expressed her support for the Third Conference of the Platform, stressing that fires are a constant challenge for civil protection and firefighters, as well as for local communities to which the element of fire causes enormous damage and poses a great danger to people’s lives and property.

During the Third Conference of the Platform, the following topics were discussed:
1. Fire protection and rescue and fire fighting
2. Fires with emphasis on early warning
3. Standards and standardization in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Through work in groups, four goals were discussed that derive from the Sendai Declaration adopted at the 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Sendai - Japan, and in relation to fires. Those goals are:

- Understanding disaster risk
- Strengthening disaster risk management
- Investing in disaster risk reduction to increase resilience
- Strengthening disaster preparedness for effective response and for improved rebuilding during recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

After the completion of the work of the working groups, the results and recommendations made between the competent institutions in the field of protection and rescue in Bosnia and Herzegovina were presented.

The discussions that accompanied the mentioned topics during the Third Conference of the Disaster Risk Reduction Platform confirmed the readiness of all participants to actively contribute to improving the degree of organization and efficiency of all entities of society in order to reduce the risk of disasters - fire, and within the framework of valid legal regulations.

4. Organized by the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cooperation with the United Nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and with the support of the Embassy of Switzerland in Bosnia and Herzegovina, on November 23, 2016, the IV Disaster Risk Reduction Platform Conference for Bosnia and Herzegovina was held in Sarajevo. The conference gathered around 120 experts from all levels of government, the international community and non-governmental organizations. The topic of the Conference was the preparation of planning documents in protection and rescue, with an emphasis on risk assessment from natural or other hazards, as a basic document for planning and making important decisions and major infrastructure investments at the local level, and on which other documents of importance for protection and rescue. In the period during and after the floods in 2014, the advantage of a new approach to risk assessment and the need to apply new tools, such as mapping and calculation of risk by vulnerability category, was seen. The Ministry of Security of Bosnia invited representatives from the Kingdom of Denmark and the Republic of Austria to present their experiences regarding risk assessment and the importance of that process in planning and strategic development programming. The representative of the United Nations Development Program, which implements a large number of projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina with an emphasis on the concept of disaster risk reduction, presented the software for calculating the risk of landslides and floods, which was developed in cooperation with the two pilot local communities of Doboj and Tuzla. The UNICEF consultant showed that disaster risk reduction is of great importance for vulnerable categories of the population by presenting the role of the social protection system in disaster risk reduction - risk assessment and action plans. During the Conference, the representatives of entity administrations of civil protection also had the opportunity to present the situation in the area of risk assessment at the entity level, as well as examples of good practice from the local level.

At the end of the Conference, the representative of the BiH Ministry of Security/Sector for Protection and Rescue presented the new concept of the Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, which is based on the conclusion from the First Conference which reads:

"Through a large number of participants and thematic presentations, the conference showed that there is a need for constant action to reduce the risk of disasters. At the same time, it is shown that various activities, institutions and bodies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, scientific institutions, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and business companies from various fields of activity consider disaster
risk reduction essential for their own progress and development, and should be expected to actively contribute in the future disasters risk reduction."

The website of the Platform, www.platformabh.ba, was also presented as a tool available to all citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, through which all relevant information on various segments of disaster risk reduction can be found in one place.

The Fifth Disaster Risk Reduction Platform Conference for Bosnia and Herzegovina was held in Sarajevo on November 21, 2017 in cooperation with the United Nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and with the support of the international organization "Save the Children" in Bosnia and Herzegovina on the topic "Building and integration of disaster risk reduction systems from natural and other disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina with a focus on children".

The conference is the result of the efforts of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which, as one of the priorities in its daily work, directs attention to the activities of reducing the risk of natural and other accidents in the education system. A Memorandum of Cooperation was signed with the organizations "Save the Children" and "World Vision", on the basis of which numerous activities were carried out that treat the aforementioned activities with children and students. Disaster preparedness education provides physical, psychosocial and cognitive protection that can save lives but also ensure dignity and sustain life by offering safe learning spaces where children and young people in need can be identified and supported. Continuing education during and after accidents and disasters, which includes pre-school education and education, primary, secondary, non-formal, technical, vocational and higher education, and adult education implies the possibility of uninterrupted learning for all ages and saves lives by providing relevant information adapted to age and age of the learner as well as physical protection from various dangers. The implementation of these activities significantly improved the resilience of schools, children, students and teachers in responding to cases of natural or other disasters, which was highlighted as one of the priorities in the Sendai Declaration.

The conference gathered around 105 participants, mostly children, students and teachers from several municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the Conference, it was stated that in the last three years, through various activities, eight municipalities, eight schools and two kindergartens were covered, and nearly 4,500 children participated in workshops and practical exercises. Also, 684 adults received training to improve disaster preparedness.

It was pointed out that through the past cooperation with municipalities, schools and pre-school institutions, great progress has been achieved in raising the readiness to respond to accidents, especially among students and teachers. This is reflected in the creation of various documents and guidelines in the area of disaster risk reduction, the training of students to act in the moments before and after a natural disaster, during evacuation, and the like. Recommendations were given for improving the disaster risk reduction system through further equipping schools and educating teachers and students in this area.

- The Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the international organization World Vision Bosnia and Herzegovina organized a regional conference in the field of disaster risk reduction called "Safe Schools for a Safe Childhood", which was held on August 30, 2018 in Sarajevo, which was part of the VI Disaster Risk Reduction Platform Conference for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The conference was dedicated to establishing and strengthening a safe school environment in relation to the risks of natural or other disasters and was realized as part of the project "Schools tailored for a safe childhood" implemented by World Vision Bosnia and Herzegovina and financed by Aktion Deutschland Hilft and World Vision Germany.

The Conference was attended by representatives of competent institutions for education and protection and rescue structures in Bosnia and Herzegovina, representatives of the embassies of Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Austria, international and humanitarian organizations, municipalities and schools where certain projects in the field of disaster risk reduction
were implemented, as well as representatives of protection and rescue services and educational institutions from Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia.

The goal of the Conference was to exchange experiences and good practices of the education sector and civil protection regarding the safety of children in schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region in the event of natural or other disasters.

At the Conference, the results of work and numerous activities in the field of disaster risk reduction were presented, with a special emphasis on the role and place of the school in the system of early warning and creating a safe environment. On this occasion, a collection of tools for establishing safe schools was presented, as well as a methodology for creating protection and rescue plans and minimum standards for the resilience of educational institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Representatives of countries from the region spoke in groups, through a panel discussion, on topics from the domain of disaster risk reduction and presented their experiences regarding the role of the local community, schools, protection and rescue structures and their mutual cooperation.

The importance of understanding disaster risk in the context of the SEDAI Framework for Action for the period 2015-2030 was particularly highlighted, as well as the realization of one of the priorities "Building for the better", which, in this case, refers to the safety of schools.

The emphasis of the Conference was on the protection of children in schools, especially if you take into account the data from the World Vision research, that only 10% of schools in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Brčko District meet the safety requirements.

At the Conference, it was pointed out that in terms of reducing the risk of accidents and creating a safe environment for children, much has been done and improved, but that much more needs to be done.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child mandates member states to ensure children's rights regardless of the circumstances, including natural disasters when children are most at risk. In such circumstances, it is tested how effective the system is for exercising children's rights before and after the disaster. Children's ability to cope with natural disasters will also depend on whether children's rights to education and information, which are crucial for saving lives and preserving health, were exercised before the disaster.

Our goal is to implement the Sendai Framework for the period 2015-2030. years through a strategic approach of integrating disaster risk reduction into all relevant sectors in order to create a safer and more prosperous environment for all citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina with a special emphasis on the protection of children, it was highlighted in the final discussions.

- On November 23, 2021, the online VII Disaster Risk Reduction Platform Conference of Bosnia and Herzegovina was held, during which changes and additions were identified that should improve the Plan for the Protection and Rescue of institutions and bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Representatives of the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina participated in the conference: or Indirect Taxation Authority, Civil Aviation Directorate, Food Safety Agency, Red Cross Society of BiH, Border Police, State Regulatory Agency for Radiation and Nuclear Safety, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Civil Affairs, Veterinary Office, Administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina for Plant Protection, Service for Foreigners’ Affairs.

At the beginning of the conference, the World Bank expert presented proposals for updating the Plan for the Protection and Rescue of institutions and bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
After the discussion, the following recommendations were defined:
- In order to improve the efficiency of the response to natural or other disasters, it is recommended to update the Protection and Rescue Plan of institutions and bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with the needs identified by an expert from the World Bank.
- It is recommended that the Plan for Protection and Rescue of Institutions and Bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina be improved through a functional approach of distributing response responsibilities through the following areas and functions:
  - rescue and safety: a) search and rescue at sea; b) search and rescue on land; c) law and order; d) fire department; e) evacuation of the affected population from risk areas; f) accidents and disasters and hazardous material.
  - healthcare: a) pre-hospital care; b) hospital care; c) epidemiological surveillance; d) dealing with bodies; e) mental health.
  - humanitarian services: a) registration; b) accommodation management; c) food aid; d) protection of vulnerable groups.
  - basic infrastructure and services: a) disaster risk assessment; b) restarting communication services; c) re-establishment of transport services; d) re-establishment of water and sanitation services; e) reestablishment of energy services.
  - protection and rescue: a) comprehensive planning and coordination in natural and other disasters; b) public information; c) legal and administrative affairs; d) coordination of damage assessment and needs; e) management of communications and information; f) coordination and international cooperation; g) coordination with entities and the private sector; h) resource/capacity management.
- It is recommended that institutions and bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina update their plans in accordance with the recommendations for updating the Protection and Rescue Plan of institutions and bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- It is recommended that a three-day workshop be held at the beginning of next year with the aim of checking and harmonizing the amendments to the Plan for the Protection and Rescue of Institutions and Authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In addition, a new work approach was established through the Disaster Risk Reduction Platform of Bosnia and Herzegovina and it was also established as a web platform (www.platformabh.ba). The Web Platform represents a form of promoting activities and informing the public that the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina in cooperation with the entity administrations of civil protection in this domain carries out.

The website of the Platform is, as a tool available to all citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, through which all relevant information on various segments of disaster risk reduction can be found in one place. On this platform, you can find documents on risk assessment of BiH, entities and certain cantons, various brochures and publications in the field of protection and rescue, and instructions for citizens regarding actions in different types of natural or other disasters.

**- DETERMINING THE INSURANCE MODEL IN CASE OF NATURAL OR OTHER ACCIDENTS**

This is an activity that is foreseen in the Work Program of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the year 2021.

The importance of this activity stems from the need to facilitate the repair of damage caused by natural or other disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is a problem due to the lack of financial resources. Climate change and accompanying natural or other disasters in the world every year cause great human casualties and material destruction, as well as economic and social consequences. Bosnia and Herzegovina is also exposed to the risks of natural or other disasters, especially floods and fires, which almost every year cause great material and other damage to the economy, economy and society as a whole.

Governments at all levels in Bosnia and Herzegovina in such situations are forced to reallocate budgets, which can have adverse effects on long-term fiscal stabilization and investment programs and prevent the realization of development goals.
The mentioned forecasts about the growing trend of natural or other disasters in Europe and the world, especially floods, warn and worry, but also lead to thinking about the need to take urgent measures in order to mitigate and minimize the consequences of these disasters. One of the possible measures for managing risks from natural disasters is insurance with a special focus on floods. The Global Disaster Risk Reduction Platform, of which Bosnia and Herzegovina is a member, also speaks about this. In the document "Sendai Disaster Risk Reduction Framework for the period 2015-2030. (chapter – Priority 3: investing in disaster risk reduction to build resilience, point 30 states: "To achieve this, it is important to: (b) Promote mechanisms for disaster risk transfer and insurance, risk sharing and retention and financial protection, as needed, for both public and private investments to reduce the financial impact of disasters on governments and society, in urban and rural areas”.

Encouraged by the experiences of the floods in 2014, as well as other natural or other disasters that are present in Bosnia and Herzegovina such as fires, landslides and earthquakes, the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina initiated activities to find the most favorable insurance model against natural disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to compensate the resulting damage as quickly and efficiently as possible. Cooperation was achieved with UNDP in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which with the support of GEF (Global Environment Facility) through the project "Integrating climate change in reducing the risk of floods" focused, among other things, on the possibility of reducing the risk of floods or other natural disasters through the establishment of an insurance system. Through this project, a complete analysis of the market was done, the basis of insurance tariffs was created in accordance with hazard maps and risk maps, and possible insurance models were listed. A model of mandatory insurance against natural disasters for households has been developed, which refers to the insurance of residential buildings and, in addition to floods, includes earthquakes, landslides and stormy winds. Based on the established proposal, it would be necessary to pass the "Law on Compulsory Property Insurance against Damages Caused by Natural Disasters" in FBiH and RS (which, like other laws in the field of insurance, would also be applied in Brčko District). The issue of insurance against natural or other accidents is of vital importance for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it is very important to spread the awareness and culture of insurance and to develop a concept that will be sustainable. Given the agreement of the relevant institutions in the field of insurance as well as competent institutions at all levels of government regarding the continuation of the started activities on the development of an adequate insurance model, the representative of UNDP announced the possibility of continuing these activities within the framework of a new project that will be financed by means of a grant from Green Climate Fund (GCF). Support in this sense is provided by the adopted EU directive on floods, from which comes the obligation to create a flood risk management plan, and one of the flood risk management measures is insurance. After carrying out preliminary activities in connection with determining the model of insurance in case of natural disasters, the Ministry of Security of BiH prepared "Information on the possibility of insurance in case of natural disasters in BiH" with a proposal of conclusions, which, after receiving a positive opinion from the competent institutions, was sent for consideration and adoption by the Ministry of Justice of BiH.

- ACCESS OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE EUROPEAN UNION CIVIL PROTECTION MECHANISM (UCPM)

Negotiations are underway between the delegations of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Union regarding the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union and Bosnia and Herzegovina on the participation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.
The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina is at its 70th extraordinary (telephone session) on 13.7.2022. determined the proposal of the basis for initiating the procedure for conducting negotiations for the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union and Bosnia and Herzegovina on the participation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the EU Civil Protection Mechanism, which was adopted by the Presidency at the 28th session held on 22.07. in 2022. Positive opinions of all relevant institutions were received. Based on that, the delegation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was appointed, which after the end of the negotiations should submit the report and the text of the Agreement for adoption to the Council of Ministers and the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The signing of the Agreement is scheduled for September 2022, which will automatically make Bosnia and Herzegovina a member of the European Union Civil Protection Mechanism.

We present the course of that journey.

Bosnia and Herzegovina initiated activities on the process of accession of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the membership of the European Union Civil Protection Mechanism. The first step was taken in July 2014, when the competent institutions, i.e. the Ministry of Security of BiH, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Republika Srpska, the FBIH Civil Protection Administration and the Department of Public Security of Brčko District of BiH signed the Protocol on Cooperation and the establishment of a point of contact for cooperation with the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. On the basis of that Protocol, a representative of the Ministry of Security of BiH was appointed, with an email address, who is in charge of receiving and distributing all information on activities that treat BiH’s path to membership of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.

The second planned step is the implementation of the EU project "Support to civil protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina", worth 2.5 million EUR in grant funds (1.5 million for training and documents and 1 million for equipment), which should be implemented in the next two years, for which a document was drawn up on the basis of which the EU Delegation in Bosnia and Herzegovina will announce an international tender, which is a condition for admission to the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. The EU delegation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is waiting to choose the agency that will implement the project.

The process has been going on for a long time, since 2015.

The EU delegation praised the cooperation with the BiH Ministry of Security in the field of civil protection and encouraged BiH to participate more actively in the EU Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) in the future through activities, early calls for prevention and project preparation, exercises, expert assessment missions and advisory missions. Bosnia and Herzegovina is invited to use the allocated quotas for training programs whose goal is to prepare experts in the field of civil protection to better coordinate the response to emergency situations and disasters. It is said that DG ECO is currently preparing a training information package to facilitate and support the nomination of experts in training programmes. BiH’s participation in two regional IPA programs was welcomed: IPA Floods and IPA DRAM. It was emphasized that BiH’s membership in this mechanism is welcome and that the activities that began two years ago with the appointment of a national contact point should be continued.

The EU delegation emphasized the importance of having a consistent and coherent approach throughout the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, because floods and disasters know no borders, and in this sense, access for the entire country would be greatly facilitated by UCPM membership.

During their participation in the Civil Protection Forum, representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina held a meeting with Mr. Johannes Lucher, Director of Emergency Management in the Directorate General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations of the European Commission (DGECHO) and his associates. The goal was to inform the director about the activities undertaken in Bosnia and Herzegovina in matters of civil protection and protection and rescue, and to convey the unique position of all competent institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina that Bosnia and Herzegovina should be a member of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.
Director Johannes praised the efforts being made for Bosnia and Herzegovina to be a partner to other countries and to build a protection and rescue system that will be established in accordance with EU rules, guidelines and standards.

It was concluded that Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue with the started activities, and the competent institutions of the European Commission will speed up activities on the admission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the membership of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.

Post-flood activities
After the floods of 2014 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, significant progress was made in the organization and improvement of the protection and rescue system for action in case of natural or other disasters, i.e. emergency situations: mutual cooperation between the competent institutions of BiH, entities and Brčko District of BiH was improved; specialized units and teams for rescue on water and under water were formed and equipped (2 teams), for action in the case of CBRN (2 teams), for rescue from ruins (2 teams), search and rescue (1 team), new protection and rescue services were formed within public and private institutions in the entities and Brcko district of BiH; initiated activities to harmonize legislation and other documents with EU documents and others. (harmonization of laws on protection and rescue, methodology for damage assessment and risk assessment; numerous projects are successfully implemented, with the full involvement of competent institutions in BiH; successfully prepared and executed civilian exercise NATO "BiH 2017", which was the most extensive and with the most of participants from exercises carried out so far; legal assumptions created at the level of BiH, entities and Brčko District of BiH for the introduction of a single European number for emergency situations 112 (amendments to the law on communications of BiH - in the adoption phase); the participation of teams from BiH in international and other exercises was realized; significant steps have been taken in terms of disaster risk reduction in education; flood risk mapping has been carried out in a significant number of municipalities and cities; new disaster action plans have been drawn up in over 30 municipalities and cities; the early warning system has been improved.

Projects in 2018
1. Project "Support to civil protection
2. Regional project "Disaster Risk Mapping (IPA-DRAM)"
3. Project "Interconnection for disaster risk management in Bosnia and Herzegovina"
4. Grant from the Government of Japan. Value $654,000. Purpose: Procurement of three purpose-built field intervention vehicles for entities and the Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina
5. Project: Improving the response to natural or other disasters in the countries of the Western Balkans
6. Project - DRR in education - Resilience Building to natural and other disasters in the field of education and local communities - Phase 2 (Resilience-building in Education and Local Communities - Phase 2)
7. Project "Environmental Protection in the Vrbas River Basin"

Activities regarding improving the response of local communities to the occurrence of floods began in November 2017 and include: 1. Creation (revision) of response plans to a flood event in 13 municipalities of the Vrbas basin, 2. Training of members of local forces/services that are the first to respond to an upcoming flood event, 3. Drill exercises in 13 municipalities, 4. Raising the level of knowledge and awareness of local administration and the population about flood phenomena. The planned activities will be carried out to the greatest extent in cooperation and with the active participation of local civil protection services and with consultations of competent civil protection services. The activities were implemented in the period from November 2017 to November 2018. So far, the review of the existing documentation has been carried out (vulnerability assessments and protection and rescue plans in 13 municipalities). The first consultative meeting with the municipalities is planned for the end of February.
The creation of a mobile application within the framework of the established Participatory GIS System is being considered, which will enable citizens to easily and directly contact and inform the competent structures of the local community about the occurrence of floods and all other phenomena on the ground (landslides, communal problems, waste locations, etc.)


Work program of the Council of Ministers of BiH and the Ministry of Security of BiH for 2018

Obligation to adopt: Strategy for disaster risk reduction in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Report to the UN on the implementation of the document - Disaster Risk Reduction Framework from Sendai for the period 2015-2030.

INFORMATION ABOUT ON THE CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TAIEX MISSION EXPERT ASSESSMENT OF THE CIVIL PROTECTION SYSTEM IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The TAIEX expert assessment mission of civil protection focused on the reconciliation of the situation and the assessment of the institutional, legislative and strategic framework in the field of civil protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The activities started before the mission, when the experts familiarized themselves with the relevant regulations and planning documents, while the mission itself was carried out in the period from September 10 to 14, 2018. The TAIEX expert assessment mission of civil protection was carried out by experts from the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Germany and of the Republic of Slovenia and submitted the report to the European Commission on June 14, 2019. The experts fully confirmed that the civil protection system always reflects the economic development, political and social status and cultural environment of the country and its society. In the expert assessment, the stated conditions were taken into account.

During the expert mission, EU experts visited the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Civil Protection Directorate of the Republika Srpska, the FBiH Administration of Civil Protection, the Department of Public Security Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, cantonal administrations of civil protection in Sarajevo Canton, Zenica- Doboj and Herzegovina Neretva Cantons, civil protection services of the city of East Sarajevo, municipalities of Konjic, Pale and Kakanj, as well as the fire department in Sarajevo.

The coordination of activities around the TAIEX expert mission was carried out by the Directorate for European Integration of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The conclusions and recommendations of the expert assessment were made with the aim of providing information for the implementation of changes, raising capacity and helping the Department for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection of the European Commission (eng. DG ECHO) in assessing the level of preparedness of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the way to becoming a member state of the Union Mechanism for civil protection.

As disasters know no borders, they can hit several European Union countries at once. Having a coordinated, coherent and joint response facilitates the pooling of knowledge and capacity of first responders, avoids duplication of effort and allows aid to truly respond to real needs. In addition to EU member states, 6 other countries are members of the Civil Protection Union Mechanism: Iceland, Norway, Serbia, North Macedonia, Montenegro and Turkey. From the area of the Western Balkans, only Bosnia and Herzegovina and Albania are not members of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.
The possibility of engaging international forces and helping other countries is not the only advantage of being a member of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. Membership also enables equal participation of member countries in applying for funds for the implementation of projects in the field of civil protection that are financed from DG ECHO, which is also the largest donor in the world. These are large funds that would be used in Bosnia and Herzegovina to invest in prevention and preparedness for accidents and disasters, and at the same time improve the capacity to help other members. The European Commission, with the intention of bringing Bosnia and Herzegovina closer to membership in the Civil Protection Union Mechanism, launched the "EU for Better Civil Protection" project, during the implementation of which EUR 2.5 million will be invested in equipping and training civil protection personnel throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Results of the TAIEX mission expert assessment of the civil protection system in Bosnia and Herzegovina

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, regulations governing the field of protection and rescue/civil protection are in force. Civil protection regulations define the role of administrative units at all levels of government and civil society, the private sector and citizens. In addition to the law, all levels of government adopt embeddedness assessments, protection and rescue plans, and programs for the development of protection and rescue systems. During the assessment carried out by EU experts, it was established that the mentioned documents are not fully implemented. Due to the unique administrative division of Bosnia and Herzegovina into entities and further into cantons and local self-government units, experts found that it is of crucial importance that the implementation of regulations and planning documents be better coordinated and harmonized in order to build an effective system of civil protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Local self-government units are the first to be hit when accidents or disasters occur, so they must have the capacity to properly recognize and assess the risks and needs of their local community to be more effective in preventing, preparing and responding to various events. The same should be applied at all levels of government, in order to prepare for accidents and disasters that exceed the capacities of local self-government units.

In order to ensure interoperability within civil protection and avoid deficiencies in capacity planning, the experts recommended the adoption of the Program for the Development of the Protection and Rescue System of Institutions and bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which includes increasing the capacity of all institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina relevant to the field of protection and rescue. The experts also established that the financial resources available to the rescue services working in the field are not sufficient, that there are not enough material and technical capacities, and that unstable operating procedures are evident in certain situations.

Cooperation between local self-government units is insufficient and there are no agreements that describe a clear chain of command and cooperation. Experts estimated that Bosnia and Herzegovina’s membership in the Civil Protection Union Mechanism would increase readiness and improve cooperation between different levels of government and competent institutions. The experts also stated that the civil protection system should be developed in the direction of increased efficiency and simplification so that it is better understood by professionals and the public, the relevant civil protection bodies should strengthen the capacities at the local level by improving the existing structures of first aid providers, especially fire and medical services, in order to provide assistance to citizens as quickly as possible where it is most needed. The rescue response should be better at all levels (organization, equipment and training).

A clear focus on joint standards, joint training and targeted financial assistance for harmonizing and strengthening existing capacities is listed as an activity that will contribute to the improvement of the entire system of civil protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was established that no training centers have been established, with the recommendation that their establishment is a necessity, to be realized
in the shortest possible time. The authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina should reorganize the operational centers and take further steps towards the implementation of the number 112 as a single number for emergencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina - for fire services, emergency medical services and civil protection services. One of the possibilities could be the establishment of operational dispatch centers for the number 112 at the level of cantons in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and administrative regions in the Republic of Srpska) and Brčko District, instead of administrative operational centers in each municipality. Experts noted that there is a need to develop joint operational procedures, which should be harmonized through coordination between civil protection bodies or the establishment of appropriate associations, in order to ensure coordinated procurement of equipment, training of personnel and standardization at all levels.

Specific conclusions and main recommendations can be found in the fourth and fifth chapters of the report. The conclusions are grouped into short-term, medium-term and long-term recommendations. The European Commission will consider supporting Bosnia and Herzegovina through available instruments within the EU Civil Protection Mechanism and the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance for the implementation of conclusions and recommendations. Future EU projects should take into account the recommendations of previous missions and focus on specific parts of the civil protection system in Bosnia and Herzegovina (e.g. financing, harmonization of training and equipment, raising public awareness, etc.).

Information from the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the conclusions and recommendations of the TAIEX expert assessment mission of the civil protection system in Bosnia and Herzegovina together with the proposed conclusions related to their implementation was adopted at the session of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina held on 07/23/2020.

In accordance with the adopted conclusion of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina from this session, the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cooperation with the competent entity institutions and the Brčko District, has prepared a proposal for an Action Plan for the implementation of the conclusions of the TAIEX expert assessment mission of the civil protection system in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Positive feedback on the Action Plan proposal were received from all competent institutions.

The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the session held on January 28, 2021 adopted the Action Plan for the implementation of the conclusions of the TAIEX expert assessment mission of the civil protection system in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2020-2025 and assigned the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina to coordinate activities on its implementation.

2 What does your government and national stakeholders consider to have been the major achievements, challenges and barriers to the implementation of the Sendai Framework since 2015?

Probing Questions:
In respect of:
- preventing the creation of new risk
- reducing the existing stock of risk
- strengthening resilience
- the Guiding Principles

Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section III.B.]

3 What progress has been made in approaches to better understand/assess disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure (persons and assets), hazard characteristics, capacity, and their inter-relationships?

Probing Questions:
a. Are the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk better understood?

b. How have vulnerability and/or exposure characteristics been addressed? (For example, in respect of gender or income inequalities, setting and applying of building codes or land zoning regulation, etc.)

c. Is the systemic nature of risk addressed across all sectors, administrative levels and disciplines?

d. In respect of people and assets in your country, what progress has been made in:
   i. reducing exposure to hazards?
   ii. reducing their vulnerability?
   iii. augmenting their capacity for risk reduction?

e. When developing your country’s national development plan (or equivalent), how are underlying disaster risks considered?

When it comes to the exposure of citizens and their property to dangers due to the possible occurrence of various natural disasters or when an accident occurs, the Ministry of Security of BiH sends citizens various instructions and instructions on the procedures for their protection with a special emphasis on vulnerable categories of the population - women, children and the elderly persons as well as persons with disabilities. Warnings are delivered through means of information, by publication on the website of the Ministry and through other different forms of informing the public.

The importance of disaster risk reduction is of great importance for vulnerable categories of the population. Thus, for example, in the preparedness plans of the institutions and bodies of BiH, which are an integral part of the Plan for protection and rescue from natural or other disasters of the institutions and bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina, measures and procedures are provided for the protection of vulnerable categories of the population, including persons with disabilities. Also, as part of evacuation plans, priority is given to children and people with disabilities. People with disabilities were also treated through various training projects that were realized in cooperation with international institutions such as UNDP, UNICEF, which also dealt with the role of the social protection system in reducing the risk of disasters.

Certain activities towards citizens are also carried out at the local level, but this is not enough. It is necessary to develop and supplement legal regulations in the field of spatial planning and construction for the purpose of protection, above all, from floods, landslides and earthquakes and compliance with regulations and safety measures.

4. How are traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and communities, in addition to scientific and technological insights, participating and guiding risk assessment and risk-informed decision making and investment?

Risk Governance and Management [Section III.C.]

5. How has national and local public policy, legislation, planning and organisation changed to align with the Sendai Framework?

   Probing Question:
   a. Is the national DRR strategy or plan being implemented? If not, what are the reasons?
   b. What percentage of local DRR strategies and plans are being implemented?
   c. What changes have been observed in diversity in DRR leadership since 2015, particularly in terms of inclusive and diverse decision-making?

6. How important has the establishment of regional, sub-regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans been to the realisation of the outcome, goal and targets of the Sendai Framework?
**Probing Questions:**

a. Has the establishment of national and/or local DRR strategies and plans resulted in expanded efforts in risk reduction?

b. How are national and local strategies being integrated within plans and actions supporting the realization of the goals and targets of inter alia the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement?

| 7. | Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what degree has understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment become a ‘due diligence’ requirement by law? |
| 8. | How has the Guiding Principle of shared responsibility between central Governments and local authorities, sectors and stakeholders been applied? Describe good practices |

**Probing Questions:**

a. What measures has your country taken to enable integrated management of disaster risk across institutions and sectors?

b. To what extent is the Sendai Framework known and being applied at sub-national and local levels?

c. What measures has your country taken to integrate disaster risk reduction and management with actions addressing climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity, public health risks and sustainable food systems?

The guiding principle of the shared responsibilities between central and local authorities is reflected in the division of responsibilities where the authorities at the national level, more precisely the Ministry of Security according to the Framework Law on the Protection and Rescue of People and Material Assets from Natural or Other Disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina", number: 08/50) includes the role of coordinating the activities of institutions and bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina, entities and Brčko District of BiH (Articles 11 and 12) and the role of international cooperation (Articles 5 and 6).

Local authorities have an operational role of acting on the ground. This area is regulated by entity laws and the law of Brčko District.

The principle of subsidiarity is represented, which implies making decisions and their implementation at the lowest possible level with coordination at the highest necessary level.

Coordination, above all, refers to the legislation and documents that define the precise procedures for action in certain situations caused by natural or other disasters. These documents are aligned with international standards and were used during the floods when coordinating the activities of international teams and delivering aid to the vulnerable population. Coordination mechanisms were also applied in the response to the COVID pandemic.

To improve work and activities, it is necessary to improve the coordinated action of institutions at all levels in the field of protection and rescue in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to achieve cooperation on the basis of laws, relevant documents and established international and other valid regulations exclusively on the basis of professional activity and professionalism and without the interference of politics in everyday work. It is of crucial importance to work on improving inter-institutional coordination and cooperation with the active involvement of local communities with a high risk of disasters in the processes of planning and implementation of measures on the ground. The Ministry of Security of BiH invests constant efforts to strengthen cooperation between institutions in the field of protection and rescue at all levels while respecting the coordinating role of the Ministry of Security of BiH prescribed by the Framework Law and based on mutual trust.

Cooperation with institutions at the state level is satisfactory, and progress has been achieved in the cooperation between the Ministry of Security of BiH and competent institutions at the entity and Brčko district levels.
Successful coordination examples of the BiH Ministry of Security during accidents:

**Epidemic (pandemic) disease caused by the corona virus**
- Due to the emergence of an epidemic of an infectious disease caused by the new corona virus (COVID-19), and in order to reduce the risk of an accelerated spread of infection in BiH and to enable the engagement of additional resources to this public health threat, several unplanned activities were initiated.
- Prepared and adopted Decision on declaring a state of natural or other disaster on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- The Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, through the Sector for Protection and Rescue, carried out vertical and horizontal coordination with the Ministry of Defense of BiH, the Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of BiH, the Administration for Indirect Taxation of BiH, the Border Police of BiH, the Federal Headquarters of Civil Protection of the FBiH, the Headquarters for emergency situations of Republika Srpska, the Headquarters for Protection and Rescue of Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Delegation of the European Union in Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNDP and other international organizations, embassies and diplomatic-consular missions in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Prepared and adopted Decision on requesting international assistance for protection and rescue. The request for international assistance was sent through the EU Civilian Protection Mechanism, to the Disaster Response and Coordination Center of the European Commission, the NATO EADRCC Center and on a bilateral basis. Aid was sent by the Republic of Austria and the Republic of Slovenia through the Civil Protection Mechanism of the European Union.
- Prepared and adopted the Decision on the principles of distribution of international aid for protection and rescue, which determined the manner and percentages of the distribution of this aid (61.5% FBIH and 37.5% RS and 1% BD).
- Prepared and approved operational plan for preparedness and response to the emergence of the corona virus in the Ministry of Security of BiH, which determined the measures and task bearers regarding the issue of COVID-19.
- Prepared Information on the assessment of inter-institutional cooperation regarding the issue of COVID-19. Information sent to the BiH Council of Ministers for consideration and adoption.
- Through the cooperation of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina and with the technical support of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), a website was established that provides consolidated information related to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- On the website https://covid19.msb.gov.ba, an interactive overview of the number of people infected, tested, recovered and dead from COVID-19, information on border crossings, travel instructions, decisions made at all levels of government and related current events is available for COVID-19.

**Fire season, August 2021**
During the fire season in August 2021, the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina coordinated activities related to extinguishing and preventing the spread of fires, in accordance with established competencies. Due to the impossibility of engaging the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as seeking international assistance for protection and rescue in extinguishing forest fires, the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the basis of signed bilateral agreements, communicated with neighboring countries and gave consent for the extinguishing of forest fires in the border area by the aircraft of neighboring state.
Additionally, the BiH Ministry of Security daily informed international institutions and organizations operating in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the European Union Disaster Response and Coordination Center and the NATO Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Center about the situation at the fire sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Ministry of Security of Bosnia and...
Herzegovina sent a request for the assistance of EUFOR for aerial reconnaissance of the terrain affected by the fires and possible medical evacuation in case of injuries to firefighters at the fire sites.

Floods, November 2021

Due to the large amount of rainfall that affected the area of Sarajevo and East Sarajevo, as well as certain areas of Herzegovina in November 2021, flash floods occurred. The Ministry of Security of BiH, in accordance with the prescribed competences, worked on the coordination of flood response activities as well as rehabilitation of the consequences of floods.

The improvement of the coordination of institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina in response to natural or other disasters is also reflected in the activities of updating the Plan of protection and rescue from natural or other disasters of institutions and bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was carried out during 2021. The amendments were proposed by the World Bank consultant.

Cooperation with development agencies was satisfactory and proceeded according to plan, with respect for the legal competence of coordination of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the field of protection and rescue.

### Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section III.D.]

9. To what extent have public investments in resilience (through structural and non-structural measures) increased since 2015?

   **Probing Question:**
   a. To what purposes have public investments been directed?
   i. to structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]
   ii. to non-structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]
   b. To what extent have public investments been quantified? If yes, provide values.

10. To what extent are investments by the public (including national and local governments) and private sectors increasingly risk-informed? Describe these measures, tools and mechanisms

   **Probing Questions:**
   a. What developments have been installed in fiscal instruments to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?
   b. What developments have been installed in financial regulatory mechanisms to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?
   c. What financial or regulatory incentives have been developed since 2015 to build the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk from natural and man-made hazards, and encourage private investment in disaster risk reduction? i. describe the impact of these measures where this has been assessed.

11. If applicable, have financial resources provided to your country for disaster risk reduction through international cooperation increased since 2015?

   **Probing Question:**
   a. How has technical cooperation, technology transfer and resources for capacity building increased?

### Disaster Preparedness, Response and ‘Build Back Better’ [Section III. E.]

12. How has preparedness for response, as well as for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, changed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite good practices

   **Probing Questions:**
   a. How has this manifested in terms of “Build Back Better”?
   b. How have women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups contributed to these efforts?

After the adoption of the Sendai Framework, the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina regarding readiness for efficient response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction has changed for the better thanks to numerous projects through which the Protection and Rescue system has been strengthened.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Implementation Period</th>
<th>Target Municipalities/Institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building resilience to natural and other disasters in the field of education and</td>
<td>EUR 103,650.00</td>
<td>Save the Children Italy</td>
<td>01.01.2015 – 31.12.2017</td>
<td>Municipality of Gradačac, Municipality of Šamac and Brčko District of BiH</td>
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<td>local communities RELOC (eng. Resilience-building in Education and Local</td>
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<td>Communities)</td>
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<td>Resilience-building in Primary Schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>EUR 23,100.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>May 2015 – Dec 2015</td>
<td>Elementary school &quot;Maglaj&quot; Maglaj and Elementary school &quot;Novi Šeher&quot; Maglaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demining of waterways in Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td></td>
<td>Government of the Czech Republic</td>
<td>2012-2021</td>
<td>Goražde, Bihać, Bosanska Krupa, Tuzla-Šiški Brod, Ođžak, Orašje, Višegrad (cleaning the riverbeds of the Drina, Una and Sava rivers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire risk management</td>
<td>EUR 100,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jablanica, Konjic, Bileća and Nevesinje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to civil protection</td>
<td>EUR 2.5 million</td>
<td>Czech Development Agency</td>
<td>March 1, 2019 – May 2021</td>
<td>State Administration for Protection and Rescue of the Republic of Croatia for part of the project worth EUR 1.5 million and several implementers for part of the project worth EUR 1 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building and preparation of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the Civil Protection Mechanism of the European Union</td>
<td>EUR 1,498,800 million</td>
<td>Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Croatia</td>
<td>March 2019 – May 2021</td>
<td>Association for Risk Management – AZUR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Objective: To reduce sensitivity and increase resistance to natural and technical-technological disasters at all levels in BiH by strengthening civil protection capacities in the field of prevention, preparedness, and response, taking into account EU best practices. Implementation of the Project is a condition for BiH's membership in the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.

- "Disaster Risk Mapping (IPA-DRAM)"
  Amount: EUR 2,999,250
  Countries included: - Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo and Turkey
  - Purpose: To improve efficient, coherent national systems for loss data collection, risk assessment and mapping, and harmonization and integration into UCPM.

During 2018 and 2019, significant results were achieved, of which we highlight the harmonization of methodologies for assessing the risk of natural or other disasters in BiH at all levels, which are forwarded for adoption by competent authorities and institutions, the establishment of methodologies and applications for reporting on implementation and monitoring Sendai Declaration, raising awareness of the importance of reducing the risk of disasters, developing a methodology for damage assessment, developing a regional seismological atlas, etc.

- "Interlinking disaster risk management in Bosnia and Herzegovina"
  Amount: $350,000
  Financier: Government of the Republic of Italy
  Purpose: Develop disaster response strategic capacity assessment and roadmap, Improve entity civil protection legislative framework, Improve local level disaster risk management through risk assessments and implementation of strategic DRR actions. Implementation of DRR measures in five municipalities: Brčko District BH, Laktasi, Maglaj, Lukavac and Zvornik.

- Grant from the Government of Japan
  Amount: EUR 600,000.
  Purpose: Procurement of dedicated specialized field intervention vehicles for the Ministry of Security of BiH, entities and Brčko District of BiH (9 vehicles in total)
  Realization period: first half of 2019

- Improving the response to natural or other disasters in the Western Balkans countries.
  Amount: approx. 2 million KM.
  Users: BiH, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro.
  Purpose: To develop and implement a system for improving communication and exchange of relevant information between different participants of the protection and rescue system in situations of natural or other disasters.
  The project is supported by the NATO Science for Peace and Security program and the Department of Homeland Security of the United States of America).

- "Disaster risk reduction for sustainable development in Bosnia and Herzegovina"
  (three phases lasting 10 years - 1st phase 4 years, 2nd phase 4 years and 3rd phase 2 years)
  The general goal is to increase the institutional capacities for disaster risk reduction, public services and partnerships in local self-government units in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the population in localities that are exposed to risks is less socially and economically vulnerable to the consequences of disasters and climate change.
  FIRST PHASE
  Duration: November 2018-October 2022.
  Donor: Swiss Development Agency
  The amount is 2.4 million USD
  Implementation partners: UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, FAO
Increasing Resilience of Livno, Mrkonjic Grad and Maglaj
Implementation period: August 1, 2018 - July 31, 2019 (12 months)
Donor: Humanitarian Aid of the Czech Republic
Amount: EUR 100,000.00
Implementation partner: United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
Activities: 1: Upgrading the Disaster Risk Analysis System (DRAS) software for the purposes of risk assessment at the local level; 2: Updating protection and rescue plans and creating manuals for the most common types of disasters; 3: Conception and implementation of disaster management training for mayors of municipalities and civil protection administrations and 4: Disaster simulation exercise

Procurement of equipment: vehicles and equipment for water rescue under Grant I of the JPN government
Amount: 2 million KM

Procurement of Equipment and training according to the JERU project for water rescue (equipment for 2 teams)
Amount: approx. 75,000 KM

Equipment and training according to the EU DEVCO project P-44/52 - for Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear Protection (equipment for two teams)
Amount: approx. 450,000 KM

Project IPA FLOODS - two LOTs of training and equipping the water rescue team and training and equipping the team with high capacity pumps

NATO NICS-SPS project –
The Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina in cooperation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Croatia, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Montenegro, the Center for Crisis Management of the Republic of North Macedonia and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Lincoln Laboratory - MIT LL (USA) implemented the project "Advanced Regional Coordination in Accidents in the Countries of the Western Balkans - NICS" (Advanced Regional Civil Emergency Coordination Pilot - ARCECP G4968), through which a system was developed and implemented to improve communication and exchange relevant information between various participants in the protection and rescue system in situations of natural or other disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina and countries of the Western Balkans.
The project is supported by the NATO Science for Peace and Security Program (SPS) and the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The technology used in this project relies heavily on an incident response software platform called the Next Generation Incident Command System (NICS). The NICS system in Bosnia and Herzegovina has so far been used several times as support in real situations of search and rescue, as well as responding to natural disasters.
The Ministry of Security of BiH procured from the project funds the server infrastructure as well as the computer and supporting equipment necessary for equipping the premises intended for the training of NICS users within the framework of the Ministry of Security of BiH.
The field exercise "NICS Brčko 2019" was organized in which about 150 rescuers from Bosnia and Herzegovina participated, as well as observers from Bosnia and Herzegovina, the United States of America, Croatia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and representatives of international institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Co-organization and participation in the international field exercise "NICS Montenegro 2019", where the team from Bosnia and Herzegovina consisted of representatives of the Federal Administration of Civil Protection of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Department of Public Security of the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Also, for the needs of the rescue teams of institutions participating in the project, technical equipment with a total value of approx. 100,000.00 euros was purchased. As a result of these and other project activities, the NICS system is recognized and accepted as a means of supporting civil protection administrations and is used by various specialized teams (water rescue, diving teams, rubble rescue teams, CBRN teams, mountain rescue services) in real search and rescue operations.
In September 2021, the Ministry of Security of BiH organized the field exercise "NICS Mostar 2021" where, through the activities of participants from the Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces of BiH, Federal Administration of Civil Protection of FBiH, Republic Administration of Civil Protection RS, the Department for Public Security of the Government of Brčko District of BiH, the Administration for civil protection and firefighting of Hercegovina-Neretva Canton, the Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other non-governmental organizations tested the functionality of the NICS system.

- Building capacity for protection and rescue in the domain of rescue from inaccessible terrain". (through the TAIEX mechanism - application accepted in 2020 by the European Commission)

Realization period: 2020 to 2022

The bearers of the project implementation are:
Government of France: procurement of equipment worth approx. 15,000 euros and hosting of a study visit for the team from Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Government of Austria: engagement of instructors for the training of participants from Bosnia and Herzegovina, a team of 12 rescuers.
Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina: coordination of all activities

The main goals of this project: exchange of experts from representatives of mountain rescue services, theoretical knowledge - the basis of search and rescue, exercises in search and rescue of lost persons, rescue of victims in summer and winter conditions on inaccessible terrain, specialization of rescue techniques. Procurement of technical and medical equipment, training of members of the mountain rescue services, study visit - training at the French Rescue Training Center in Chamonix. All activities successfully implemented.

- Regional program "Risk assessment and mapping in the countries of the Western Balkans and Turkey - IPA DRAM"

Realization period: June - November 2019

Achieved results:

The methodological approach for risk assessment in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is harmonized with the EU Guidelines, UN guidelines, as well as with the methodological approach applied by the countries in the region of Southeast Europe and our neighboring countries, is harmonized between the state level, entity administrations of civil protection and Brčko District.

8 workshops were held for the training of DesInventar Sendai database operators and other staff in local self-government units. The training covered 103 out of a total of 143 local self-government units in BiH (or 72% in BiH), as well as BD BiH. A total of 99 operators were produced in Bosnia and Herzegovina (58 in the Federation of BiH, 40 in the Republika Srpska and 1 operator in the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina) who were awarded certificates for independent work.

Obligation was agreed between the entity administrations of civil protection that the maintenance of database on damages and losses should be included in the new laws on protection and rescue, which are in the drafting stage. In this way, local self-government units will undertake to enter data into the DesInventar Sendai database.

In order to ensure the functionality and use of the Electronic Regional Risk Atlas (ERRA), the entity administrations of civil protection have appointed their representatives who are trained as operators of this platform. In the coming period, activities to unify spatial data in the entity administrations of civil protection will continue, which will ensure a better way of analysis and risk assessment on the basis of which planning documentation will be prepared and made and key decisions made in case of accidents or disasters.

Collected data at the entity level will be consolidated in the Operational and Communication Center of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which, based on agreed protocols, will be forwarded to the regional level and entered into the ERRA platform.

- DRR in education – Building resilience to natural and other disasters in the field of education and local communities
Partners: Save the Children and World Vision
- **The second phase of the Flood Recovery Program**  
  Implementation period: From 2018 onwards  
  Amount: EUR 12.5 million  
  Funder: EU  
  Goal: Providing support for self-sustaining recovery through housing for 2,895 socially vulnerable persons whose homes were damaged or destroyed in floods and landslides in 2014, and economic empowerment of 555 households through assistance in the field of agricultural production, starting small businesses and employment in the private sector.  
  Implemented in cooperation with the Government of the Federation of BiH, the Government of the Republika Srpska, local authorities of partner municipalities and cities, and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in BiH.  
  The flood recovery program is implemented by UNDP in BiH, together with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund (ASB), Hilfswerk International Austria (HWA) and partner municipalities and cities. The program is implemented in the area of 44 municipalities/cities: Banja Luka, Bijeljina, Bratunac, Brod, Cazin, Doboj, Doboj Istok, Domaljevac-Šamac, Donji Žabar, Goražde, Gračanica, Gradiška, Jezero, Kakanj, Kalesija, Kostajnica, Laktaši, Lopare, Zvornik and Žepče.

- **"Environmental Protection in the Vrbas River Basin"**  
  Implementers: United Nations Development Program in Bosnia and Herzegovina - UNDP in cooperation with competent institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the field of environment, water and protection and rescue.  
  The program includes: creation (revision) of flood response plans, training of members of local forces/services that are the first to respond to an event, establishment of a system for forecasting and early warning of floods for the Vrbas basin, procurement of radio relay devices for unifying the radio connection in the Vrbas basin, establishing Early warning systems at the level of the local community, setting up additional measuring stations and establishing an efficient communication and notification system for establishing early warnings, carrying out exercises and raising the level of knowledge and awareness of the local administration and the population about floods.

- **DRR in education – Building resilience to natural and other disasters in the field of education and local communities**  
  The activities are carried out in cooperation with "Save the Children" and "World Vision".  
  Amount: EUR 34,920 (for 2018) and EUR 35,000 (2019)  
  Goal: strengthening the capacity of the competent municipal services and educational institutions in the target municipalities through the improvement of activities and knowledge regarding the preparation, prevention and mitigation of the risk of natural and other disasters.  
  The project was successfully implemented and included: providing support for the creation of important documents such as the Assessment of School Vulnerability to Disasters, the Methodology for Creating an Action Plan in the Case of Emergency Situations in Schools and the Action Plan in the Case of Emergency Situations, the creation of a multihazard analysis for schools and self-assessments of exposure and vulnerability to natural and other disasters, DRR education for teachers and students in primary schools, exercises in dealing with emergency situations, implementing measures to reduce the risk of disasters, organizing the first International Conference on the topic: "Safe Schools for a Safe Childhood" with participation of surroundi countries (Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia).

**ECO DRR**  
Based on the application of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Government of Japan approved the project - Eco system based on disaster risk reduction ECO DRR, which will include the municipalities: Konjic, Jablanica, Žepče, Trebinje, Bileća, Ljubinje and Berkovići.  
The project is based on two components: forest fire information systems and forest soil consolidation and landslide prevention. The implementation of the Project would, among other things, enable early detection of fire and its timely extinguishing.
The project is an opportunity to learn the new Eco-DRR concept, which will help us protect our forests and prevent landslides in Bosnia and Herzegovina through early fire detection.
Realization period: October 2022-October 2027
The coordinator of the project is the Ministry of Security of BiH, and the project will be realized in cooperation with the entity administrations of civil protection in BiH.

- "ResponSEE"

Sponsor: European Commission - Directorate for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO)
Partners: Ministry of the Interior of Romania, the company DMAT Austria and Prepared International Germany under the leadership of the Government of the province of Styria from Austria
Participants: Montenegro, Albania and BiH.

The following events are organized:
- The first planning conference of the EU project "ResponSEE", 04/07/2021;
- Command and staff exercise within the framework of the EU project "ResponSEE", July 6-7, 2021;
- Second planning conference of the EU project "ResponSEE", October 27-28, 2021;
- Command and staff exercise within the framework of the EU project "ResponSEE", 01.12.2021;
- At the invitation of the EU DG ECHO, BiH reported participation in the exercises of the module - MODEX (simulation and field) in 2022 and 2023. In February 2022, Federal Administration for Civil Protection FBiH participated in the simulation exercise TTX (table-top simulation exercise) in Slovenia, module FRB (rescue by boats in floods), and Republic Administration for Civil Protection RS was registered for the field exercise in September 2023 in the Czech Republic, module HCP (flood protection with high-capacity pumps).

Progress has been made in the following:
- Establishing a database in the protection and rescue field
- In the field of responding to natural or other disasters by establishing, equipping and training teams for protection and rescue
- In the domain of disaster risk reduction
- In the field of international and regional cooperation
- In the domain of internal coordination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section III.F.]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13. What partnerships and initiatives have been most successful in reducing disaster risk?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consider relevant partnerships that may be (non-exhaustive) – local, sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional, transboundary and/or multistakeholder, civil society, public-private, south-south and triangular cooperation, or combinations thereof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. How have genuine and durable partnerships been established?</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. How were they established and developed?</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. How are such partnerships governed?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. How are they funded or resourced?</td>
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<tr>
<td>e. What are the leadership roles and partnership evaluation methods?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 14. How has cooperation and collaboration in risk reduction across national mechanisms and institutions in the implementation of relevant international agendas, frameworks and conventions evolved since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite examples |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework [Section III.G.]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15. What progress has been made in achieving the seven global Targets of the Sendai Framework?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. What have been some of the major challenges?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Context Shifts, New and Emerging Issues [Section IV.]

#### Context Shifts and New Issues – Retrospective (2015 – 2022) [Section IV.A.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16</th>
<th>What have been the major changes to the contexts within which your government has been implementing the Framework since 2015? Including emerging issues and topics of concern.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. How have existing risk governance and risk management mechanisms and approaches fared in the COVID-19 pandemic?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>b. What impact is the deepening climate crisis having on the implementation of the Sendai Framework?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. How has the implementation of the Sendai Framework been affected by shifts in biological diversity and the ecosystems health?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Due to the emergence of an epidemic of an infectious disease caused by the new corona virus (Covid-19), and in order to reduce the risk of an accelerated spread of infection in Bosnia and Herzegovina and enable the engagement of additional resources to this public health threat, several activities were initiated:

- Prepared and adopted Decision on declaring a state of natural or other disaster on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- The Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, through the Sector for Protection and Rescue, carried out vertical and horizontal coordination with the Ministry of Defense of BiH, the Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of BiH, the Administration for Indirect Taxation of BiH, the Border Police of BiH, the Federal Headquarters of Civil Protection of the FBiH, the Headquarters for emergency situations of Republika Srpska, the Headquarters for Protection and Rescue of the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Delegation of the European Union in Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNDP and other international organizations, embassies and diplomatic and consular missions in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Prepared and adopted Decision on requesting international assistance for protection and rescue. The request for international assistance was sent through the EU Civilian Protection Mechanism, to the Disaster Response and Coordination Center of the European Commission, the NATO EADRCC Center and on a bilateral basis.
- Aid was sent by the Republic of Austria and the Republic of Slovenia through the Civil Protection Mechanism of the European Union.
- Prepared and passed the Decision on the principles of distribution of international aid for protection and rescue, which determined the manner and percentages of the distribution of this aid. (61.5% FBiH and 37.5% RS and 1% BD).
- Prepared and approved operational plan for preparedness and response to the emergence of the corona virus in the Ministry of Security of BiH, which determined the measures and task bearers regarding the issue of COVID-19.
- Prepared Information on the assessment of inter-institutional cooperation regarding the issue of COVID-19. Information sent to the BiH Council of Ministers for consideration and adoption.
- Through the cooperation of the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina and with the technical support of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), a website was established that provides consolidated information related to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- On the website https://covid19.msb.gov.ba, an interactive overview of the number of people infected, tested, recovered and dead from COVID-19, information on border crossings, travel instructions, decisions made at all levels of government and related current events is available for COVID-19.

#### Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond) [Section IV.B.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17</th>
<th>What major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern are anticipated in the period to 2030 and beyond, and which will need to be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying action?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|    | a. The COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis are two of the most obvious recent exemplars of the
<table>
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<tr>
<th>MTR SF – Prospective Review (to 2030 and beyond) [Section V.]</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome and Goal [Section V.A.]</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 What 5 deliverables, innovations, processes, or transformations, etc. would bring the greatest reduction in disaster risk and the greatest increase in the resilience of people, assets and ecosystems in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework and beyond 2030?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probing Questions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. What are the key measures that must be taken to build the resilience of critical infrastructure and basic services?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. health systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>ii. food systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>iii. water and sanitation systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>iv. energy systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>v. financial systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section V.B.]</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 How can risk knowledge and insight be improved? – including in improving understanding of the systemic and interconnected nature of risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. What measures can be taken to ensure that this is systematically integrated in all decision-making?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Risk Governance and Management [Section V.C.]</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, organisation and investment, epistemology, and strategy, to be able to capitalise on opportunities, or to mitigate new / emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Probing Questions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. at the national level?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. at the local level?</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. at the regional level?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. at the international level?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Sendai Framework states that responsibilities for disaster risk reduction are shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders. What must be prioritised to ensure that responsibilities are shared in risk identification and reduction?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probing Questions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. What is required to promote women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no ecosystem is left behind’?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What priority actions can be taken to empower local authorities and local partnerships to strengthen risk reducing action at the subnational and local levels?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What are the adjustments or key measures that must be taken to ensure that disaster risk management is no longer treated as a ‘sector’ in itself, but is a practice systematically applied across all sectors?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section V.D.]</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 What measures can public institutions take at national and international levels to ensure risk is priced more accurately within all financial transactions, and not treated as an externality and discounted in public and private investment?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 What further actions are required through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section V.E.]</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 In accelerating and amplifying action pursuing the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework: What new or emerging initiatives and partnerships will need to be developed to support governments in the period to 2030?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. In which priority areas are more partnerships required for risk-informed sustainable development to be possible?

c. How can development partners and the international community provide better support?

The activities of the development partners so far aimed to improve the protection and rescue system, which has mostly been achieved. Although in the last few years, equipment for protection and rescue has been continuously procured at all levels, both through donations and through purchase, the level of equipment and training of civil protection and protection and rescue structures as a whole at all levels is still not satisfactory, which may result in the absence of a quick and efficient response and the insecurity of citizens in accidents. Therefore, in the future, cooperation with development partners who have the capacity to be involved in the development of the protection and rescue system in Bosnia and Herzegovina should be continued. This remains a need and a task for the next period as well.

In addition, it is necessary to introduce a single European number for emergency situations 112 in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in connection with this, to amend the Law on Communications of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which would contribute to the faster implementation of all activities. The introduction of a unique European number stems from EU documents and is an obligation of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the way to membership in the European Union.

The support of development agencies is also needed for the implementation of various projects in the field of disaster risk reduction in terms of educating teachers and students in schools, as well as animating the population and raising their awareness of the risks of accidents and actions in accidents.
### Outcome and Goal [Section III. A.]

**Has there been a reduction of disaster risk and the impacts of natural- and man-made hazards on persons, businesses, communities, and ecosystems, as a result of actions taken and approaches adopted in your country/context/community in implementing the Sendai Framework since 2015?**

**Probing Question:** Yes

1. Incited by the floods that hit Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2014, entity ministries with departmental competence in the field of social protection, with the help of the OSCE and UNICEF mission, and with the participation of representatives of the Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH, the academic community, etc., made in 2015 *Manual for the operation of centers for social work in emergency situations caused by natural disasters.*

   In the aforementioned document, the experiences of authorities and institutions in the field of social protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina are sublimated, and concrete recommendations are given for the work of centers for social welfare in situations of natural disasters, which is also a contribution to the implementation of the Sendai Framework.

   - Readiness for adequate action in case of accidents and disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina, before the floods of 2014, was at a low level. The organization Save the Children, in cooperation with local communities and competent institutions, implemented DRR actions through the project *Building resilience to natural and other disasters in the field of education in local communities.* The project dealt with building the capacity of local communities with a focus on schools and kindergartens, with the aim of improving their readiness to act in the event of accidents and disasters, through providing support in the development of accident risk assessments and action plans for the levels of municipalities, schools and preschool institutions.

   The Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cooperation with the Ministry of Security, the Federal Ministry of Education and Science, the Department of Education in the Government of the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the entity administrations of civil protection, and with the support of "Save the Children", created a non-binding document *Minimum standards for the resilience of educational institution in disasters.*

   This document promotes the inclusion of disaster risk knowledge, including disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation in education, as well as through civic education at all levels, and through professional education and training.

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### Probing Questions:

In respect of:

- preventing the creation of new risk
- reducing the existing stock of risk
- strengthening resilience
- the Guiding Principles

### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section III.B.]

**What progress has been made in approaches to better understand/assess disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure (persons and assets), hazard characteristics, capacity, and their inter-relationships?**
### Probing Questions:

F. Are the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk better understood?

G. How have vulnerability and/or exposure characteristics been addressed? (For example, in respect of gender or income inequalities, setting and applying of building codes or land zoning regulation, etc.)

H. Is the systemic nature of risk\(^8\) addressed across all sectors, administrative levels and disciplines?

I. In respect of people and assets in your country, what progress has been made in:
   i. reducing exposure to hazards?
   ii. reducing their vulnerability?
   iii. augmenting their capacity for risk reduction?

J. When developing your constituency’s plan (or equivalent), how are underlying disaster risks considered?

The issue of education in accidents and disasters is not directly covered by the Framework Law in the field of education in BiH, as well as by relevant strategic documents adopted at the level of BiH.

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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>How are traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and communities, in addition to scientific and technological insights, participating and guiding risk assessment and risk-informed decision making and investment?</td>
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### Risk Governance and Management [Section III.C.]

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| 5 | How has national and local public policy, legislation, planning and organisation changed to align with the Sendai Framework?  
**Probing Question:**  
- Is the national DRR strategy or plan being implemented? If not, what are the reasons?  
- What percentage of local DRR strategies and plans are being implemented?  
- What changes have been observed in diversity in DRR leadership since 2015, particularly in terms of inclusive and diverse decision-making? |

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| 6 | How important has the establishment of regional, sub-regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans been to the realisation of the outcome, goal and targets of the Sendai Framework?  
**Probing Questions:**  
C. Has the establishment of national and/or local DRR strategies and plans resulted in expanded efforts in risk reduction?  
D. How are national and local strategies being integrated within plans and actions supporting the realization of the goals and targets of inter alia the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement? |

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what degree has understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment become a ‘due diligence’ requirement by law?</td>
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</table>
| 8 | How has the Guiding Principle of shared responsibility between central Governments and local authorities, sectors and stakeholders been applied? Describe good practices  
**Probing Questions:**  
  a. What measures has the country / countries in which you operate taken to enable integrated management of disaster risk across institutions and sectors?  
  b. To what extent is the Sendai Framework known and being applied at sub-national and local levels? |

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\(^8\) The systemic nature of risk is based on the notion that the risk [for instance arising from a policy, action or a hazard event], depends on how the elements of the affected systems* interact with each other, either aggravating or mitigating the overall effect of the constituent parts. [adapted from, UNDRR and the International Council for Science (forthcoming 2022)]

* These could be inter alia social, natural, economic, political and governance systems, and/or food systems, energy systems, climate systems (non-exhaustive)
c. What measures has your constituency taken to integrate disaster risk reduction and management with actions addressing climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity, public health risks and sustainable food systems?

Answer c):

The emergence of the pandemic of the infectious disease COVID-19 in Bosnia and Herzegovina represented the greatest threat to public health in recent times. The Health Sector of the Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH, in cooperation with the Ministry of Security of BiH, was the proposer of the Decision on the declaration of a state of natural or other disaster on the territory of BiH, which was adopted by the Council of Ministers in March 2020.

In the new situation, caused by the emergence of cases of the infectious disease COVID-19 in Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as the declaration of a global pandemic, the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina deemed that the priority of all institutions and individuals in Bosnia and Herzegovina is to take measures in the area of protecting the population from infectious diseases adopted by the Coordination Body of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the protection and rescue of people and material goods from natural and other disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Coordination Body of the Republic of Srpska for the planning, implementation and monitoring of activities related to the emergence of the new corona virus, the Crisis Staff of the Federal Ministry of Health, Federal headquarters of civil protection of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Crisis headquarters for emergency situations of the Republic of Srpska.

The Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH coordinated the acceptance of the first donations in the form of vaccines, protective equipment, diagnostics and treatment. With the aim of procuring vaccines against the infectious disease COVID-19 as quickly as possible, the Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH joined the COVAX Instrument for global access to vaccines against the disease COVID-19 in September 2020, and on March 27, 2021 joined the EU for health program (EU for health: Contribution to availability and access to vaccines/vaccines against COVID-19 in Bosnia and Herzegovina).

Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section III.D.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9</th>
<th>To what extent have investments by your constituency in resilience (through structural and non-structural measures) increased since 2015?</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Question:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. To what purposes have such investments been directed?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>i. to structural measures [as described <em>inter alia</em> in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]</td>
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<tr>
<td>ii. to non-structural measures [as described <em>inter alia</em> in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. To what extent have such investments been quantified? If yes, provide values.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10</th>
<th>To what extent are investments by the public (including national and local governments) and private sectors increasingly risk-informed? Describe these measures, tools and mechanisms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. What developments have been installed in fiscal instruments to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. What developments have been installed in financial regulatory mechanisms to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. What financial or regulatory incentives have been developed since 2015 to build the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk from natural and man-made hazards, and encourage private investment in disaster risk reduction?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. describe the impact of these measures where this has been assessed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11</th>
<th>If applicable, have financial resources provided to your constituency for disaster risk reduction through international cooperation increased since 2015?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Question:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. How has technical cooperation, technology transfer and resources for capacity building increased?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Disaster Preparedness, Response and ‘Build Back Better’ [Section III. E.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12</th>
<th>How has preparedness for response, as well as for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, changed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite good practices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>How has this manifested in terms of “Build Back Better”?</td>
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<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>How have women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups contributed to these efforts?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section III.F.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13</th>
<th>What partnerships and initiatives have been most successful in reducing disaster risk? Consider relevant partnerships that may be (non-exhaustive) – local, sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional, transboundary and/or multistakeholder, civil society, public-private, south-south and triangular cooperation, or combinations thereof.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>How have genuine and durable partnerships been established?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>How were they developed?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>How are such partnerships governed?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>How are they funded or resourced?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.</td>
<td>What are the leadership roles and partnership evaluation methods?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 14 | How has cooperation and collaboration in risk reduction across national, regional or international mechanisms and institutions in the implementation of relevant international agendas, frameworks and conventions evolved since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite examples |

### Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework [Section III.G.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15</th>
<th>What progress has been made by your stakeholder constituency in achieving the seven global Targets of the Sendai Framework?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>What have been some of the major challenges?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Context Shifts, New and Emerging Issues [Section IV.]

### Context Shifts and New Issues – Retrospective (2015 – 2022) [Section IV.A.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16</th>
<th>What have been the major changes to the contexts within which your constituency has been implementing the Framework since 2015? Including emerging issues and topics of concern.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>How have existing risk governance and risk management mechanisms and approaches fared in the COVID-19 pandemic?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>What impact is the deepening climate crisis having on the implementation of the Sendai Framework?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>How has the implementation of the Sendai Framework been affected by shifts in biological diversity and health of ecosystems?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer a):**

In order to strengthen the public health response to the possible emergence of a new corona virus in Bosnia and Herzegovina, cooperation with the competent entity ministries of health as well as the Department of Health and other services of the Brčko District, the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo International Airport has been activated.
### Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond) [Section IV.B.]

What major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern are anticipated in the period to 2030 and beyond, and which will need to be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying action?

**Probing Questions:**

1. The COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis are two of the most obvious recent exemplars of the systemic nature of risk, what else is on the radar?

**Answer:**
Representatives of the Health Sector of the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in February 2022, attended a workshop in Neum on the topic of Preparation of Emergency Preparedness Plans. They were also participants in the International Field Protection and Rescue Exercise "ResponSEE" on the topic of the readiness of rescue services in case of natural disasters, organized by the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina. As part of this exercise was the simulation of the occurrence of an infectious disease in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Health Sector coordinated the process of appointing and carrying out the activities of appointed representatives of the Institute for Public Health of the Republic of Srpska and the Institute of Public Health of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this regard, the Health Sector, in cooperation with the appointed persons in front of entity health institutions, organized Bosnia and Herzegovina's response to the emergence of infectious diseases, and a meeting was held with representatives of EMT Romania, where the measures taken by BiH's response measures were presented.

### MTR SF – Prospective Review (to 2030 and beyond) [Section V.]

**Outcome and Goal [Section V.A.]**

What 5 deliverables, innovations, processes, or transformations, etc. would bring the greatest reduction in disaster risk and the greatest increase in the resilience of people, assets and ecosystems in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework and beyond 2030?

**Probing Questions:**

1. What are the key measures that must be taken to build the resilience of critical infrastructure and basic services?
   - i. health systems
   - ii. food systems
   - iii. water and sanitation systems
   - iv. energy systems
   - v. financial systems

**Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section V.B.]**

How can risk knowledge and insight be improved? – including in improving understanding of the systemic and interconnected nature of risk

**Probing Question:**

1. What measures can be taken to ensure that this is systematically integrated in all decision-making?
2. How can indigenous wisdom and traditional / local knowledge be more systematically included in generating risk knowledge?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Governance and Management [Section V.C.]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20. Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, organisation and investment, epistemology, and strategy, to be able to capitalise on opportunities, or to mitigate new / emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probing Questions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. at the national level?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. at the local level?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. at the regional level?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. at the international level?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. within specific systems or domains?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 21. The Sendai Framework states that responsibilities for disaster risk reduction are shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders. What must be prioritised to ensure that responsibilities are shared in risk identification and reduction? |
| Probing Questions: |
| a. What is required to promote women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction? |
| b. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’? |
| c. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no ecosystem is left behind’? |

| 22. What priority actions can be taken to empower local authorities and local partnerships to strengthen risk reducing action at the subnational and local levels? |

| 23. What are the adjustments or key measures that must be taken to ensure that disaster risk management is no longer treated as a ‘sector’ in itself, but is a practice systematically applied across all sectors? |
| We think that it would be very good, and it would be implemented through the development of the Strategy of Financial Investment in Disaster Risk Management. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section V.D.]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24. What measures can non-State stakeholders and public institutions take at national and international levels to ensure risk is priced more accurately within all financial transactions, and not treated as an externality and discounted in public and private investment?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. What further actions are required through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. What further actions are required within your constituency through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of your domain(s) of work to disaster risk?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section V.E.]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27. In accelerating and amplifying action pursuing the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. What new or emerging initiatives and partnerships will need to be developed to support governments in the period to 2030?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. In which priority areas are more partnerships required for risk-informed sustainable development to be possible?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. How can development partners and the international community provide better support?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Outcome and Goal [Section III. A.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Has there been a reduction of disaster risk and the impacts of natural- and man-made hazards on persons, businesses, communities, and ecosystems, as a result of actions taken and approaches adopted in your country/context/community in implementing the Sendai Framework since 2015?</th>
<th>YES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Question:</strong></td>
<td>a. Identify at least one way in which actions and approaches adopted in implementing the Sendai Framework have resulted in a reduction in disaster risk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. What does your constituency consider to have been the major achievements, challenges and barriers to the implementation of the Sendai Framework since 2015?

The Action Plan for flood protection and river management in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2014-2017 was adopted and adopted at the 119th session of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, held on January 21, 2015. The action plan defines 6 key measures, i.e. 22 sub-measures, which need to be implemented in the water sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1. Remediation of damages caused by floods, erosion and torrents in 2014 on existing protective water facilities, riverbeds and canals in the affected areas (Measure 1 of the Action Plan)
2. By adopting the Action Plan, the European Commission approved EUR 25 million in grants from IPA 2014, namely:
   - 15 million Euros through the so-called national component
   - 10 million Euros through the so-called regional component Bosnia and Herzegovina - Serbia.
3. Alignment of the flood protection system in Bosnia and Herzegovina with the EU Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks (Measure 2 of the Action Plan)
4. Development of technical solutions for protection against floods, erosion and torrents for settlements and cities that did not have protective water facilities built and construction of new facilities (Measure 3 of the Action Plan)
5. Establishing a hydrological forecasting system in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Measure 4 of the Action Plan)
6. Strengthening the capacity of institutions responsible for water management and flood protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina, ensuring an appropriate level of coordination and cooperation with other institutions in BiH and ensuring appropriate participation in the work of international bodies (Measure 5 of the Action Plan)
7. Water management (Measure 6 of the Action Plan)

**Probing Questions:**

In respect of:

- a. preventing the creation of new risk
- b. reducing the existing stock of risk
- c. strengthening resilience
- d. the Guiding Principles

### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section III.B.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3</th>
<th>What progress has been made in approaches to better understand/assess disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure (persons and assets), hazard characteristics, capacity, and their inter-relationships?</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COVID-19 and the climate emergency tell us that we need clear vision, plans and competent, empowered institutions that act on the basis of scientific evidence for the public good. We don't see any progress on that.</td>
<td></td>
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### Probing Questions:

<p>| | |</p>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>a.</strong></td>
<td>Are the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk better understood?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>b.</strong></td>
<td>How have vulnerability and/or exposure characteristics been addressed? (For example, in respect of gender or income inequalities, setting and applying of building codes or land zoning regulation, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>c.</strong></td>
<td>Is the systemic nature of risk addressed across all sectors, administrative levels and disciplines?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **d.** | In respect of people and assets in your country, what progress has been made in:  
  iv. reducing exposure to hazards?  
  v. reducing their vulnerability?  
  vi. augmenting their capacity for risk reduction? |
| **e.** | When developing your constituency’s plan (or equivalent), how are underlying disaster risks considered? |

### Risk Governance and Management [Section III.C.]

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td>How are traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and communities, in addition to scientific and technological insights, participating and guiding risk assessment and risk-informed decision making and investment?</td>
</tr>
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</table>
| **5** | How has national and local public policy, legislation, planning and organisation changed to align with the Sendai Framework?  
This requires the existence of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies as agreed by UN member states when they adopted the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015. We need to see strategies that address not only individual hazards such as floods and storms, but those that respond to the systemic risk caused by zoonoses, climate shocks and ecological breakdown. There are no such changes yet at any of the listed levels. |
| **Probing Question:** |   |
| **a.** | Is the national DRR strategy or plan being implemented? If not, what are the reasons? |
| **b.** | What percentage of local DRR strategies and plans are being implemented? |
| **c.** | What changes have been observed in diversity in DRR leadership since 2015, particularly in terms of inclusive and diverse decision-making? |

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td>How important has the establishment of regional, sub-regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans been to the realisation of the outcome, goal and targets of the Sendai Framework?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>a.</strong></td>
<td>Has the establishment of national and/or local DRR strategies and plans resulted in expanded efforts in risk reduction?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>b.</strong></td>
<td>How are national and local strategies being integrated within plans and actions supporting the realization of the goals and targets of inter alia the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
<td>Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what degree has understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment become a ‘due diligence’ requirement by law?</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td>How has the Guiding Principle of shared responsibility between central Governments and local authorities, sectors and stakeholders been applied? Describe good practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>a.</strong></td>
<td>What measures has the country / countries in which you operate taken to enable integrated management of disaster risk across institutions and sectors?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>b.</strong></td>
<td>To what extent is the Sendai Framework known and being applied at sub-national and local levels?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>c.</strong></td>
<td>What measures has your constituency taken to integrate disaster risk reduction and management with actions addressing climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity, public health risks and sustainable food systems?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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89 The systemic nature of risk is based on the notion that the risk [for instance arising from a policy, action or a hazard event], depends on how the elements of the affected systems* interact with each other, either aggravating or mitigating the overall effect of the constituent parts. [adapted from, UNDRR and the International Council for Science (forthcoming 2022)]

* These could be inter alia social, natural, economic, political and governance systems, and/or food systems, energy systems, climate systems (non-exhaustive)
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Question</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 9    | To what extent have investments by your constituency in resilience (through structural and non-structural measures) increased since 2015?  
**Probing Question:**  
a. To what purposes have such investments been directed?  
i. to structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]  
ii. to non-structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]  
b. To what extent have such investments been quantified? If yes, provide values.  
| 10   | To what extent are investments by the public (including national and local governments) and private sectors increasingly risk-informed? Describe these measures, tools and mechanisms  
**Probing Questions:**  
a. What developments have been installed in fiscal instruments to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?  
b. What developments have been installed in financial regulatory mechanisms to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?  
c. What financial or regulatory incentives have been developed since 2015 to build the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk from natural and man-made hazards, and encourage private investment in disaster risk reduction?  
i. describe the impact of these measures where this has been assessed.  
| 11   | If applicable, have financial resources provided to your constituency for disaster risk reduction through international cooperation increased since 2015?  
**Probing Question:**  
a. How has technical cooperation, technology transfer and resources for capacity building increased?  
| 12   | How has preparedness for response, as well as for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, changed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite good practices  
**Probing Questions:**  
a. How has this manifested in terms of “Build Back Better”?  
b. How have women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups contributed to these efforts?  
| 13   | What partnerships and initiatives have been most successful in reducing disaster risk?  
Consider relevant partnerships that may be (non-exhaustive) – local, sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional, transboundary and/or multistakeholder, civil society, public-private, south-south and triangular cooperation, or combinations thereof.  
**Probing Questions:**  
a. How have genuine and durable partnerships been established?  
b. How were they developed?  
c. How are such partnerships governed?  
d. How are they funded or resourced?  
e. What are the leadership roles and partnership evaluation methods?  
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<th>How has cooperation and collaboration in risk reduction across national, regional or international mechanisms and institutions in the implementation of relevant international agendas, frameworks and conventions evolved since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite examples</th>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework [Section III.G.]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 15 | What progress has been made by your stakeholder constituency in achieving the seven global Targets of the Sendai Framework?  
*Probing Questions:*  
a. What have been some of the major challenges? |

### Context Shifts, New and Emerging Issues [Section IV.]

#### Context Shifts and New Issues – Retrospective (2015 – 2022) [Section IV.A.]

|   | What have been the major changes to the contexts within which your constituency has been implementing the Framework since 2015? Including emerging issues and topics of concern.  
*Probing Questions:*  
a. How have existing risk governance and risk management mechanisms and approaches fared in the COVID-19 pandemic?  
b. What impact is the deepening climate crisis having on the implementation of the Sendai Framework?  
c. How has the implementation of the Sendai Framework been affected by shifts in biological diversity and health of ecosystems? |
|---|---|
| 16 | Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond) [Section IV.B.]

|   | What major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern are anticipated in the period to 2030 and beyond, and which will need to be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying action?  
*Probing Questions:*  
a. The COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis are two of the most obvious recent exemplars of the systemic nature of risk, what else is on the radar? |
|---|---|

### MTR SF – Prospective Review (to 2030 and beyond) [Section V.]

#### Outcome and Goal [Section V.A.]

|   | What 5 deliverables, innovations, processes, or transformations, etc. would bring the greatest reduction in disaster risk and the greatest increase in the resilience of people, assets and ecosystems in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework and beyond 2030?  
*Probing Questions:*  
a. What are the key measures that must be taken to build the resilience of critical infrastructure and basic services?  
   vi. health systems  
   vii. food systems  
   viii. water and sanitation systems  
   ix. energy systems  
   x. financial systems |
|---|---|
### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section V.B.]

| 19 | How can risk knowledge and insight be improved? – including in improving understanding of the systemic and interconnected nature of risk  
*Probing Question:*  
   a. What measures can be taken to ensure that this is systematically integrated in all decision-making?  
   b. How can indigenous wisdom and traditional/local knowledge be more systematically included in generating risk knowledge? |

### Risk Governance and Management [Section V.C.]

| 20 | Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, organisation and investment, epistemology, and strategy, to be able to capitalise on opportunities, or to mitigate new/emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?  
*Probing Questions:*  
   a. at the national level?  
   b. at the local level?  
   c. at the regional level?  
   d. at the international level?  
   e. within specific systems or domains? |

| 21 | The Sendai Framework states that responsibilities for disaster risk reduction are shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders. What must be prioritised to ensure that responsibilities are shared in risk identification and reduction?  
*Probing Questions:*  
   a. What is required to promote women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction?  
   b. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’?  
   c. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no ecosystem is left behind’? |

| 22 | What priority actions can be taken to empower local authorities and local partnerships to strengthen risk reducing action at the subnational and local levels? |

| 23 | What are the adjustments or key measures that must be taken to ensure that disaster risk management is no longer treated as a ‘sector’ in itself, but is a practice systematically applied across all sectors? |

### Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section V.D.]

| 24 | What measures can non-State stakeholders and public institutions take at national and international levels to ensure risk is priced more accurately within all financial transactions, and not treated as an externality and discounted in public and private investment? |

| 25 | What further actions are required through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk? |

| 26 | What further actions are required within your constituency through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of your domain(s) of work to disaster risk? |

### Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section V.E.]

| 27 | In accelerating and amplifying action pursuing the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework:  
   a. What new or emerging initiatives and partnerships will need to be developed to support governments in the period to 2030?  
   b. In which priority areas are more partnerships required for risk-informed sustainable development to be possible?  
   c. How can development partners and the international community provide better support? |
### Ministry of Communication and Transport of Bosnia and Herzegovina

#### MTR SF – Retrospective Review 2015 – 2022 [Section III. of the voluntary national report of the MTR SF]

#### Outcome and Goal [Section III. A.]

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Has there been a reduction of disaster risk and the impacts of natural- and man-made hazards on persons, businesses, communities, and ecosystems, as a result of actions taken and approaches adopted in your country/context/community in implementing the Sendai Framework since 2015?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In the competence of entity level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Probing Question:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Identify at least one way in which actions and approaches adopted in implementing the Sendai Framework have resulted in a reduction in disaster risk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increased informing of the public about these risks and their characteristics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2 | What does your constituency consider to have been the major achievements, challenges and barriers to the implementation of the Sendai Framework since 2015? |
|   | In the competence of entity level. |
|   | **Probing Questions:** |
|   | In respect of: |
|   | a. preventing the creation of new risk |
|   | b. reducing the existing stock of risk |
|   | c. strengthening resilience |
|   | d. the Guiding Principles |

#### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section III.B.]

| 3 | What progress has been made in approaches to better understand/assess disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure (persons and assets), hazard characteristics, capacity, and their inter-relationships? |
|   | In 2014, flood damage assessments were carried out on railways (the entire railway line) and highways. |
|   | **Probing Questions:** |
|   | a. Are the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk better understood? |
|   | b. How have vulnerability and/or exposure characteristics been addressed? (For example, in respect of gender or income inequalities, setting and applying of building codes or land zoning regulation, etc.) |
|   | Is the systemic nature of risk addressed across all sectors, administrative levels and disciplines? In the competence of entity level. |
|   | c. In respect of people and assets in your country, what progress has been made in: |
|   | vii. reducing exposure to hazards? |
|   | viii. reducing their vulnerability? |
|   | ix. augmenting their capacity for risk reduction? |
|   | When developing your constituency’s plan (or equivalent), how are underlying disaster risks considered? In the competence of entity level. |

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50 The systemic nature of risk is based on the notion that the risk [for instance arising from a policy, action or a hazard event], depends on how the elements of the affected systems* interact with each other, either aggravating or mitigating the overall effect of the constituent parts. [adapted from, UNDRR and the International Council for Science (forthcoming 2022)]

* these could be inter alia social, natural, economic, political and governance systems, and/or food systems, energy systems, climate systems (non-exhaustive)
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Question</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>How are traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and communities, in addition to scientific and technological insights, participating and guiding risk assessment and risk-informed decision making and investment? <em>In the competence of entity level.</em></td>
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<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Risk Governance and Management [Section III.C.]</strong>&lt;br&gt;How has national and local public policy, legislation, planning and organisation changed to align with the Sendai Framework? <em>Not harmonized</em>&lt;br&gt;<em>Probing Question:</em>&lt;br&gt;a. Is the national DRR strategy or plan being implemented? If not, what are the reasons?&lt;br&gt;b. What percentage of local DRR strategies and plans are being implemented?&lt;br&gt;c. What changes have been observed in diversity in DRR leadership since 2015, particularly in terms of inclusive and diverse decision-making?</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>How important has the establishment of regional, sub-regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans been to the realisation of the outcome, goal and targets of the Sendai Framework? <em>A plan for protection and rescue from accidents in transport and communications, natural or other accidents was made. Has the establishment of national and/or local DRR strategies and plans resulted in expanded efforts in risk reduction?</em>&lt;br&gt;a. How are national and local strategies being integrated within plans and actions supporting the realization of the goals and targets of inter alia the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement?</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td><strong>Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section III.D.]</strong>&lt;br&gt;Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what degree has understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment become a ‘due diligence’ requirement by law? <em>It has not.</em></td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>How has the Guiding Principle of shared responsibility between central Governments and local authorities, sectors and stakeholders been applied? Describe good practices&lt;br&gt;The Ministry of Communications and Transport was the coordinator between the two entities and other ministries, when it comes to infrastructure in the period of the half of 2014.&lt;br&gt;<em>Probing Questions:</em>&lt;br&gt;a. What measures has the country / countries in which you operate taken to enable integrated management of disaster risk across institutions and sectors?&lt;br&gt;b. To what extent is the Sendai Framework known and being applied at sub-national and local levels? <em>Not in charge</em>&lt;br&gt;c. What measures has your constituency taken to integrate disaster risk reduction and management with actions addressing climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity, public health risks and sustainable food systems?</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>To what extent have investments by your constituency in resilience (through structural and non-structural measures) increased since 2015?&lt;br&gt;<em>Probing Question:</em>&lt;br&gt;To what purposes have such investments been directed? <em>In the competence of entity level.</em>&lt;br&gt;i. to structural measures [as described <em>inter alia</em> in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]&lt;br&gt;ii. to non-structural measures [as described <em>inter alia</em> in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]&lt;br&gt;To what extent have such investments been quantified? If yes, provide values. <em>In the competence of entity level.</em></td>
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To what extent are investments by the public (including national and local governments) and private sectors increasingly risk-informed? Describe these measures, tools and mechanisms

Probing Questions:

a. What developments have been installed in fiscal instruments to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?

b. What developments have been installed in financial regulatory mechanisms to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?

c. What financial or regulatory incentives have been developed since 2015 to build the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk from natural and man-made hazards, and encourage private investment in disaster risk reduction?
   i. describe the impact of these measures where this has been assessed.

If applicable, have financial resources provided to your constituency for disaster risk reduction through international cooperation increased since 2015?

Probing Question:

a. How has technical cooperation, technology transfer and resources for capacity building increased?

Disaster Preparedness, Response and ‘Build Back Better’ [Section III. E.]

How has preparedness for response, as well as for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, changed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite good practices

Probing Questions:

a. How has this manifested in terms of “Build Back Better”?
   Damage assessments caused by the floods in 2014 are being made, on the basis of which it is possible to retain to “Build Back Better”. Entities.

b. How have women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups contributed to these efforts?

Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section III.F.]

What partnerships and initiatives have been most successful in reducing disaster risk?
Consider relevant partnerships that may be (non-exhaustive) – local, sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional, transboundary and/or multistakeholder, civil society, public-private, south-south and triangular cooperation, or combinations thereof.

The most important partnerships in disaster risk reduction are partnerships between entities and Ministry of Communications and Transport of BiH.

Probing Questions:

a. How have genuine and durable partnerships been established?

b. How were they developed?

c. How are such partnerships governed?

d. How are they funded or resourced?

e. What are the leadership roles and partnership evaluation methods?

How has cooperation and collaboration in risk reduction across national, regional or international mechanisms and institutions in the implementation of relevant international agendas, frameworks and conventions evolved since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite examples Has not.
### Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework [Section III.G.]

| 15 | What progress has been made by your stakeholder constituency in achieving the seven global Targets of the Sendai Framework? |
|    | In the competence of entity level. |
|    | **Probing Questions:** |
|    | a. What have been some of the major challenges? |

### Context Shifts, New and Emerging Issues [Section IV.]

#### Context Shifts and New Issues – Retrospective (2015 – 2022) [Section IV.A.]

| 16 | What have been the major changes to the contexts within which your constituency has been implementing the Framework since 2015? Including emerging issues and topics of concern. |
|    | **Probing Questions:** |
|    | a. How have existing risk governance and risk management mechanisms and approaches fared in the COVID-19 pandemic? It affected the extension of deadlines during the development of projects, construction, more expensive. |
|    | b. What impact is the deepening climate crisis having on the implementation of the Sendai Framework? |
|    | c. How has the implementation of the Sendai Framework been affected by shifts in biological diversity and health of ecosystems? |

#### Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond) [Section IV.B.]

| 17 | What major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern are anticipated in the period to 2030 and beyond, and which will need to be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying action? |
|    | **Probing Questions:** |
|    | a. The COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis are two of the most obvious recent exemplars of the systemic nature of risk, what else is on the radar? In addition to the above, the sudden increase in fuel prices and the price of construction materials affect further development. |

### MTR SF – Prospective Review (to 2030 and beyond) [Section V.]

#### Outcome and Goal [Section V.A.]

<p>| 18 | What 5 deliverables, innovations, processes, or transformations, etc. would bring the greatest reduction in disaster risk and the greatest increase in the resilience of people, assets and ecosystems in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework and beyond 2030? |
|    | Through the budget, constant financing of these projects, involvement of all levels. |
|    | <strong>Probing Questions:</strong> |
|    | a. What are the key measures that must be taken to build the resilience of critical infrastructure and basic services? |
|    | xi. health systems |
|    | xii. food systems |
|    | xiii. water and sanitation systems |
|    | xiv. energy systems |
|    | xv. financial systems |</p>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section V.B.]</strong></th>
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| 19 | How can risk knowledge and insight be improved? – including in improving understanding of the systemic and interconnected nature of risk  
They can be improved by constantly working on risk assessments in a certain period of time, reporting on them and working on preventive elimination.  
**Probing Question:**  
a. What measures can be taken to ensure that this is systematically integrated in all decision-making?  
b. How can indigenous wisdom and traditional / local knowledge be more systematically included in generating risk knowledge? |

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<th><strong>Risk Governance and Management [Section V.C.]</strong></th>
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| 20 | Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, organisation and investment, epistemology, and strategy, to be able to capitalise on opportunities, or to mitigate new / emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?  
Introduce a special rulebook on behavior during the Pandemic, as it was done. It needs to be done at all levels.  
**Probing Questions:**  
a. at the national level?  
b. at the local level?  
c. at the regional level?  
d. at the international level?  
e. within specific systems or domains? |
| 21 | The Sendai Framework states that responsibilities for disaster risk reduction are shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders. What must be prioritised to ensure that responsibilities are shared in risk identification and reduction?  
Identification and reduction of risks would be dealt with by the local community, then with reporting by the entities, and at the state level by the Ministry, which would carry out the assessment and further action based on the given reports.  
**Probing Questions:**  
a. What is required to promote women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction?  
Seek an equal number of men and women in working groups.  
b. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’? Voluntary registration for public discussions on the topic of risk and voluntary involvement in the work.  
c. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no ecosystem is left behind’? If the competent local community is well organized in all fields, then all ecosystems would be included in the assessment. |
| 22 | What priority actions can be taken to empower local authorities and local partnerships to strengthen risk reducing action at the subnational and local levels? First, education at the local level, and then asking them to report on the situation at the level of the local community, on different levels of risk, training, demonstration exercises, informing the population through the media at a certain period of time. |
| 23 | What are the adjustments or key measures that must be taken to ensure that disaster risk management is no longer treated as a ‘sector’ in itself, but is a practice systematically applied across all sectors? **Introducing a special sector at all levels that would only deal with risks.** |

**Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section V.D.]**

| 24 | What measures can non-State stakeholders and public institutions take at national and international levels to ensure risk is priced more accurately within all financial transactions, and not treated as an externality and discounted in public and private investment? **Formation of a special budget for the financing of buildings and infrastructure that suffered the consequences of disasters, in addition to the formation of working groups, which would deal with issues of prevention and detection of risk areas and their preventive rehabilitation, both at the state, entity and local level.** |

| 25 | What further actions are required through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk? **Education of the population in the event of a disasters, ways of behavior, at the local level the formation of groups in charge of inspecting "vulnerable" places, and then the way of manpower management in the event of a disaster, insurance against disasters.** |

| 26 | What further actions are required within your constituency through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of your domain(s) of work to disaster risk? |

**Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section V.E.]**

| 27 | In accelerating and amplifying action pursuing the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework:

   a. What new or emerging initiatives and partnerships will need to be developed to support governments in the period to 2030? **At the entity and local self-government level. Ministries with other ministries and international donors.**

   b. In which priority areas are more partnerships required for risk-informed sustainable development to be possible? **Infrastructure and transport**

   c. How can development partners and the international community provide better support? **Through advising, financing, education, aid.** |
### Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina

#### MTR SF – Retrospective Review 2015 – 2022 [Section III. of the voluntary national report of the MTR SF]

#### Outcome and Goal [Section III. A.]

1. Has there been a reduction of disaster risk and the impacts of natural- and man-made hazards on persons, businesses, communities, and ecosystems, as a result of actions taken and approaches adopted in your country/context/community in implementing the Sendai Framework since 2015?
   
   Yes, but much more could have been done, primarily by adopting the Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which would identify the goals and activities that should be undertaken by institutions and bodies at all levels of government in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

   **Probing Question:**
   
   a. Identify at least one way in which actions and approaches adopted in implementing the Sendai Framework have resulted in a reduction in disaster risk.

2. What does your constituency consider to have been the major achievements, challenges and barriers to the implementation of the Sendai Framework since 2015?

   **The main challenges and obstacles for the implementation of the Sendai Framework are climate changes.**

   **Probing Questions:**

   a. preventing the creation of new risk
   b. reducing the existing stock of risk
   c. strengthening resilience
   d. the Guiding Principles

#### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section III.B.]

3. What progress has been made in approaches to better understand/assess disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure (persons and assets), hazard characteristics, capacity, and their inter-relationships?

   Significant progress has been made in better understanding disaster risk.

   **Probing Questions:**

   a. Are the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk better understood?
   b. How have vulnerability and/or exposure characteristics been addressed? (For example, in respect of gender or income inequalities, setting and applying of building codes or land zoning regulation, etc.)
   c. Is the systemic nature of risk\(^{91}\) addressed across all sectors, administrative levels and disciplines?
   d. In respect of people and assets in your country, what progress has been made in:
      
      x. reducing exposure to hazards?
      xi. reducing their vulnerability?
      xii. augmenting their capacity for risk reduction?
   e. When developing your constituency’s plan (or equivalent), how are underlying disaster risks considered?

4. How are traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and communities, in addition to scientific and technological insights, participating and guiding risk assessment and risk-informed decision making and investment?

   **It is necessary to make considerable use of the knowledge and experience of local communities when preparing a risk assessment.**

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\(^{91}\) The systemic nature of risk is based on the notion that the risk [for instance arising from a policy, action or a hazard event], depends on how the elements of the affected systems* interact with each other, either aggravating or mitigating the overall effect of the constituent parts. [adapted from, UNDRR and the International Council for Science (forthcoming 2022)]

* these could be inter alia social, natural, economic, political and governance systems, and/or food systems, energy systems, climate systems (non-exhaustive)
## Risk Governance and Management [Section III.C.]

|   | How has national and local public policy, legislation, planning and organisation changed to align with the Sendai Framework? **Probing Question:**  
|   |  
|   | a. Is the national DRR strategy or plan being implemented? If not, what are the reasons?  
|   | b. What percentage of local DRR strategies and plans are being implemented?  
|   | c. What changes have been observed in diversity in DRR leadership since 2015, particularly in terms of inclusive and diverse decision-making?  
|   | How important has the establishment of regional, sub-regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans been to the realisation of the outcome, goal and targets of the Sendai Framework? **Probing Questions:**  
|   | a. Has the establishment of national and/or local DRR strategies and plans resulted in expanded efforts in risk reduction?  
|   | b. How are national and local strategies being integrated within plans and actions supporting the realization of the goals and targets of inter alia the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement?  
|   | Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what degree has understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment become a ‘due diligence’ requirement by law?  
|   | How has the Guiding Principle of shared responsibility between central Governments and local authorities, sectors and stakeholders been applied? Describe good practices **Probing Questions:**  
|   | a. What measures has the country / countries in which you operate taken to enable integrated management of disaster risk across institutions and sectors?  
|   | b. To what extent is the Sendai Framework known and being applied at sub-national and local levels?  
|   | c. What measures has your constituency taken to integrate disaster risk reduction and management with actions addressing climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity, public health risks and sustainable food systems?  

## Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section III.D.]

|   | To what extent have investments by your constituency in resilience (through structural and non-structural measures) increased since 2015? **Probing Question:**  
|   | a. To what purposes have such investments been directed?  
|   | i. to structural measures [as described inter alia in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]  
|   | ii. to non-structural measures [as described inter alia in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]  
|   | b. To what extent have such investments been quantified? If yes, provide values.  
|   | To what extent are investments by the public (including national and local governments) and private sectors increasingly risk-informed? Describe these measures, tools and mechanisms **Probing Questions:**  
|   | a. What developments have been installed in fiscal instruments to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?  
|   | b. What developments have been installed in financial regulatory mechanisms to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?  
|   | c. What financial or regulatory incentives have been developed since 2015 to build the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk from natural and man-made hazards, and encourage private investment in disaster risk reduction?  
|   | i. describe the impact of these measures where this has been assessed.  

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**UNDRR**

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
| 11 | If applicable, have financial resources provided to your constituency for disaster risk reduction through international cooperation increased since 2015?  
*Probing Question:*  
a. How has technical cooperation, technology transfer and resources for capacity building increased? |
| --- | --- |

**Disaster Preparedness, Response and ‘Build Back Better’ [Section III. E.]**

| 12 | How has preparedness for response, as well as for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, changed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite good practices  
*Probing Questions:*  
a. How has this manifested in terms of “Build Back Better”?  
b. How have women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups contributed to these efforts? |

**Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section III.F.]**

| 13 | What partnerships and initiatives have been most successful in reducing disaster risk?  
Consider relevant partnerships that may be (non-exhaustive) – local, sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional, transboundary and/or multistakeholder, civil society, public-private, south-south and triangular cooperation, or combinations thereof.  
The most successful partnerships in disaster risk reduction are those that state institutions recognize as primary stakeholders, who then share their responsibility with local government, the private and non-governmental sectors.  
*Probing Questions:*  
a. How have genuine and durable partnerships been established?  
b. How were they developed?  
c. How are such partnerships governed?  
d. How are they funded or resourced?  
e. What are the leadership roles and partnership evaluation methods? |

| 14 | How has cooperation and collaboration in risk reduction across national, regional or international mechanisms and institutions in the implementation of relevant international agendas, frameworks and conventions evolved since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite examples |

**Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework [Section III.G.]**

| 15 | What progress has been made by your stakeholder constituency in achieving the seven global Targets of the Sendai Framework?  
*Probing Questions:*  
a. What have been some of the major challenges? |

**Context Shifts, New and Emerging Issues [Section IV.]**

**Context Shifts and New Issues – Retrospective (2015 – 2022) [Section IV.A.]**

| 16 | What have been the major changes to the contexts within which your constituency has been implementing the Framework since 2015? Including emerging issues and topics of concern.  
*Probing Questions:*  
a. How have existing risk governance and risk management mechanisms and approaches fared in the COVID-19 pandemic?  
b. What impact is the deepening climate crisis having on the implementation of the Sendai Framework?  
c. How has the implementation of the Sendai Framework been affected by shifts in biological diversity and health of ecosystems? |
## Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond) [Section IV.B.]

### 17

What major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern are anticipated in the period to 2030 and beyond, and which will need to be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying action?

In addition to the Covid-19 pandemic and the climate crisis, there are also economic crises and inequality in society.

**Probing Questions:**

a. The COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis are two of the most obvious recent exemplars of the systemic nature of risk, what else is on the radar?

## MTR SF – Prospective Review (to 2030 and beyond) [Section V.]

### Outcome and Goal [Section V.A.]

### 18

What 5 deliverables, innovations, processes, or transformations, etc. would bring the greatest reduction in disaster risk and the greatest increase in the resilience of people, assets and ecosystems in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework and beyond 2030?

**Probing Questions:**

a. What are the key measures that must be taken to build the resilience of critical infrastructure and basic services?
   - xvi. health systems
   - xvii. food systems
   - xviii. water and sanitation systems
   - xix. energy systems
   - xx. financial systems

## Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section V.B.]

### 19

How can risk knowledge and insight be improved? – including in improving understanding of the systemic and interconnected nature of risk

**Probing Question:**

a. What measures can be taken to ensure that this is systematically integrated in all decision-making?
   b. How can indigenous wisdom and traditional / local knowledge be more systematically included in generating risk knowledge?

## Risk Governance and Management [Section V.C.]

### 20

Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, organisation and investment, epistemology, and strategy, to be able to capitalise on opportunities, or to mitigate new / emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?

**Probing Questions:**

a. at the national level?
b. at the local level?
c. at the regional level?
d. at the international level?
e. within specific systems or domains?
The Sendai Framework states that responsibilities for disaster risk reduction are shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders. What must be prioritised to ensure that responsibilities are shared in risk identification and reduction?

**Probing Questions:**
- d. What is required to promote women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction?
- e. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’?
- f. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no ecosystem is left behind’?

| 21 | What priority actions can be taken to empower local authorities and local partnerships to strengthen risk reducing action at the subnational and local levels? |

**Financial assistance and education**

| 22 | What are the adjustments or key measures that must be taken to ensure that disaster risk management is no longer treated as a ‘sector’ in itself, but is a practice systematically applied across all sectors? |

**Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section V.D.]**

| 23 | What measures can non-State stakeholders and public institutions take at national and international levels to ensure risk is priced more accurately within all financial transactions, and not treated as an externality and discounted in public and private investment? |

| 24 | What further actions are required through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk? |

| 25 | What further actions are required within your constituency through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of your domain(s) of work to disaster risk? |

**Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section V.E.]**

| 26 | In accelerating and amplifying action pursuing the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework: |
- d. What new or emerging initiatives and partnerships will need to be developed to support governments in the period to 2030? |
- e. In which priority areas are more partnerships required for risk-informed sustainable development to be possible? |
- f. How can development partners and the international community provide better support? |
### Outcome and Goal [Section III. A.]

1. **Has there been a reduction of disaster risk and the impacts of natural- and man-made hazards on persons, businesses, communities, and ecosystems, as a result of actions taken and approaches adopted in your country/context/community in implementing the Sendai Framework since 2015?**
   **Probing Question:**
   a. Identify at least one way in which actions and approaches adopted in implementing the Sendai Framework have resulted in a reduction in disaster risk.

2. **What does your constituency consider to have been the major achievements, challenges and barriers to the implementation of the Sendai Framework since 2015?**
   **Probing Questions:**
   In respect of:
   a. preventing the creation of new risk
   b. reducing the existing stock of risk
   c. strengthening resilience
   d. the Guiding Principles

### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section III.B.]

3. **What progress has been made in approaches to better understand/assess disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure (persons and assets), hazard characteristics, capacity, and their inter-relationships?**
   **Probing Questions:**
   a. Are the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk better understood?
   b. How have vulnerability and/or exposure characteristics been addressed? (For example, in respect of gender or income inequalities, setting and applying of building codes or land zoning regulation, etc.)
   c. Is the systemic nature of risk\(^9\) addressed across all sectors, administrative levels and disciplines?
   d. In respect of people and assets in your country, what progress has been made in:
      - reducing exposure to hazards?
      - reducing their vulnerability?
      - augmenting their capacity for risk reduction?
   e. When developing your constituency’s plan (or equivalent), how are underlying disaster risks considered?

4. **How are traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and communities, in addition to scientific and technological insights, participating and guiding risk assessment and risk-informed decision making and investment?**

### Risk Governance and Management [Section III.C.]

5. **How has national and local public policy, legislation, planning and organisation changed to align with the Sendai Framework?**
   **Probing Question:**
   a. Is the national DRR strategy or plan being implemented? If not, what are the reasons?
   b. What percentage of local DRR strategies and plans are being implemented?
   c. What changes have been observed in diversity in DRR leadership since 2015, particularly in terms of inclusive and diverse decision-making?

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\(^9\) The systemic nature of risk is based on the notion that the risk [for instance arising from a policy, action or a hazard event], depends on how the elements of the affected systems* interact with each other, either aggravating or mitigating the overall effect of the constituent parts. [adapted from, UNDRR and the International Council for Science (forthcoming 2022)]

* these could be inter alia social, natural, economic, political and governance systems, and/or food systems, energy systems, climate systems (non-exhaustive)
How important has the establishment of regional, sub-regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans been to the realisation of the outcome, goal and targets of the Sendai Framework?

**Probing Questions:**

a. Has the establishment of national and/or local DRR strategies and plans resulted in expanded efforts in risk reduction?

b. How are national and local strategies being integrated within plans and actions supporting the realization of the goals and targets of inter alia the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement?

In effort to harmonize the legal and institutional framework of the country with the acquis of the EU in the field of the environment, BiH initiated the process of drafting the Environmental Protection Strategy (ESAP 2030+). The document was developed for the period 2022-2032, and includes a document for FBiH, RS and BD BiH as an integral part of the BiH Strategy, resulting in a coherent document that includes comprehensive strategic goals for environmental protection and concrete action plans to achieve those goals.

The content of the Strategy includes a wider area of environmental protection policies, which are in accordance with the seven thematic areas of the EU acquis and the specified set of strategic activities, and include: water resources; Waste management; biodiversity and nature protection; air quality, climate change and energy; chemical safety and noise; sustainable management of resources (including agriculture, forestry, fisheries and mining activities); and environmental management (as a horizontal policy).

An additional component related to the interconnectedness of the environment and issues of gender equality, social equality and poverty is also included. In order to provide additional guidelines for future decisions in environmental protection, a set of key principles was used during the development of the Strategy. This includes the principles contained in the existing Environmental Laws, while two additional principles (*) have been proposed in order to further align with the principles of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy and the 2030 Agenda (inclusiveness, leaving no one behind). The guiding principles of the Strategy are as follows:

- **the principle of sustainable development;**
- **the principle of caution and prevention –** careful management and economical use of the environmental component;
- **principle of substitution –** any activity that may have harmful effects on the environment/environment should be replaced by another activity that presents a significantly lower risk;
- **the principle of an integral approach -** protection of the environment and improvement of the quality of the environment should be an integral part of all public policies aimed at the development of the environment;
- **the principle of cooperation and sharing of responsibilities –** cooperation and joint action of all interested parties in order to protect the environment;
- **the principle of public participation and access to information –** participation of all interested citizens, every individual and organization must have adequate access to information about the environment;
- **the principle of promotion and protection of basic rights* -** through the perspective of gender equality, social equality and poverty;

Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what degree has understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment become a ‘due diligence’ requirement by law?

How has the Guiding Principle of shared responsibility between central Governments and local authorities, sectors and stakeholders been applied? Describe good practices

**Probing Questions:**

a. What measures has the country / countries in which you operate taken to enable integrated management of disaster risk across institutions and sectors?

b. To what extent is the Sendai Framework known and being applied at sub-national and local levels?
c. What measures has your constituency taken to integrate disaster risk reduction and management with actions addressing climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity, public health risks and sustainable food systems?

In addition to the key principles of the ESAP 2030+ Strategy, a set of strategic goals was also developed, which provided a platform for cooperation and gave a broad direction for the creators and holders of the document. The strategic goals of this Strategy are:

- protection of water quality and ensuring the availability of water resources and their sustainability;
- reducing the amount of waste and increasing the amount of reused materials;
- maintenance and improvement of biological diversity and ecosystem protection;
- mitigating and adapting to climate change and improving air quality;
- preservation of human health, improvement of well-being and quality of life for all;
- ensuring sustainable use of natural resources;
- improvement of environmental management.

### Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section III.D.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>To what extent have investments by your constituency in resilience (through structural and non-structural measures) increased since 2015?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Question:</strong></td>
<td>To what purposes have such investments been directed?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>To structural measures [as described <em>inter alia</em> in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>To non-structural measures [as described <em>inter alia</em> in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>To what extent are investments by the public (including national and local governments) and private sectors increasingly risk-informed? Describe these measures, tools and mechanisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>What developments have been installed in fiscal instruments to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>What developments have been installed in financial regulatory mechanisms to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>What financial or regulatory incentives have been developed since 2015 to build the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk from natural and man-made hazards, and encourage private investment in disaster risk reduction?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>describe the impact of these measures where this has been assessed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>If applicable, have financial resources provided to your constituency for disaster risk reduction through international cooperation increased since 2015?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Question:</strong></td>
<td>How has technical cooperation, technology transfer and resources for capacity building increased?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Disaster Preparedness, Response and ‘Build Back Better’ [Section III. E.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>How has preparedness for response, as well as for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, changed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite good practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>How has this manifested in terms of “Build Back Better”?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>How have women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups contributed to these efforts?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section III.F.]

| 13 | What partnerships and initiatives have been most successful in reducing disaster risk?  
Consider relevant partnerships that may be (non-exhaustive) – local, sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional, transboundary and/or multistakeholder, civil society, public-private, south-south and triangular cooperation, or combinations thereof.  
**Probing Questions:**  
- a. How have genuine and durable partnerships been established?  
- b. How were they developed?  
- c. How are such partnerships governed?  
- d. How are they funded or resourced?  
- e. What are the leadership roles and partnership evaluation methods? |

| 14 | How has cooperation and collaboration in risk reduction across national, regional or international mechanisms and institutions in the implementation of relevant international agendas, frameworks and conventions evolved since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite examples |

### Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework [Section III.G.]

| 15 | What progress has been made by your stakeholder constituency in achieving the seven global Targets of the Sendai Framework?  
**Probing Questions:**  
- a. What have been some of the major challenges? |

### Context Shifts, New and Emerging Issues [Section IV.]

### Context Shifts and New Issues – Retrospective (2015 – 2022) [Section IV.A.]

| 16 | What have been the major changes to the contexts within which your constituency has been implementing the Framework since 2015? Including emerging issues and topics of concern.  
**Probing Questions:**  
- a. How have existing risk governance and risk management mechanisms and approaches fared in the COVID-19 pandemic?  
- b. What impact is the deepening climate crisis having on the implementation of the Sendai Framework?  
- c. How has the implementation of the Sendai Framework been affected by shifts in biological diversity and health of ecosystems?  
Within ESAP 2030+ and the Strategic Goal Biodiversity and Nature Protection, 10 priorities have been defined, namely:  
- Improve the legal framework for biodiversity and nature conservation at all administrative levels through harmonization of legislation with the acquis of the EU and international agreements  
- Improve the institutional framework for nature protection in BiH through strengthening the system of coordination of activities at all administrative levels, which will be achieved by strengthening the human and material capacities of all institutions in BiH in the field of nature protection  
- Coordinate the inventory of BiH biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level  
- Protect specific biodiversity and increase the area of protected areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with global goals for biodiversity and spatial planning documents at all administrative levels  
- Improve intersectoral cooperation and political support for the integration of biodiversity protection into sectoral policies and legislation  
- Strengthen the process of scientific-political dialogue and base decision-making on biodiversity and nature protection on scientifically based information and facts  
- Present knowledge about material, non-material and regulatory benefits from forest, water, high mountain, relict, karst, agricultural and urban ecosystems of BiH and make them available to other sectoral policies |
- Develop environmental awareness of biodiversity, nature conservation and ecosystem services
- Mobilize domestic and international financial resources for the biodiversity of BiH

The following shortcomings were identified: Insufficient compliance of legal and by-law regulations, Existing Strategy is not harmonized with the UN global framework for biodiversity, Systemic reporting of BiH according to international obligations has not been established, Systemic data flow and coordination of all institutions involved in data collection has not been established, Data on flora, fauna and fungi of BiH are not systematized, Areas under other effective protection measures (hunting and fishing areas, water protection zones, etc.) are not identified as biodiversity protection areas, Protection, sustainable use of biological diversity and fair distribution of profits from the use of genetic resources, are not (sufficiently) integrated in other sectoral policies, Existing funds are not sufficient for nature protection and the protection of benefits from nature for the population of BiH.

Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond) [Section IV.B.]

17 What major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern are anticipated in the period to 2030 and beyond, and which will need to be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying action?

Probing Questions:
- a. The COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis are two of the most obvious recent exemplars of the systemic nature of risk, what else is on the radar?

MTR SF – Prospective Review (to 2030 and beyond) [Section V.]

Outcome and Goal [Section V.A.]

18 What 5 deliverables, innovations, processes, or transformations, etc. would bring the greatest reduction in disaster risk and the greatest increase in the resilience of people, assets and ecosystems in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework and beyond 2030?

Probing Questions:
- a. What are the key measures that must be taken to build the resilience of critical infrastructure and basic services?
  - xxii. health systems
  - xxii. food systems
  - xxiii. water and sanitation systems
  - xxiv. energy systems

By ratifying the Treaty on the Establishment of the Energy Community and the Paris Agreement, and by signing the Sofia Declaration on the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans, Bosnia and Herzegovina expressed its determination to align with the EU’s goals regarding energy transition and climate neutrality.

The guidelines for the implementation of the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans are adapted to the Western Balkans, not to individual countries, and they define activities in five key areas, which are the same as in the European Green Plan, including the area: Climate action, energy and mobility.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has committed to work towards the goal of making Europe a climate-neutral continent by 2050, by introducing a strict climate policy and reforming the energy and transport sectors through the following measures:
- Harmonization with the EU climate law after its adoption, whose goal is to make the EU climate neutral by 2050;
- Defining energy and climate goals until 2030 in accordance with the legal framework of the Energy Community and the EU acquis, as well as the development and implementation of National Energy and Climate Plans with clear measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
- Continuation of alignment with the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), as well as the introduction of other models for taxation of emissions, in order to promote decarbonization in the region;
- Analysis and revision of all regulations that support the progressive decarbonization of the energy sector and their full implementation, primarily through the Energy Community;
- Cooperation in the preparation of an assessment of the socio-economic impact of decarbonization on each country and at the level of the region with the aim of a just transition;
- Giving priority to energy efficiency and its improvement in all sectors;
- Increasing the share of renewable energy sources and providing the necessary conditions for investment;

The most significant initiative undertaken by Bosnia and Herzegovina to implement the guidelines of the Green Agenda is the preparation of the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP). The creation of the NECP for Bosnia and Herzegovina is based on five dimensions of the Energy Union:
- decarbonization (renewable energy sources and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions),
- energy efficiency,
- energy security,
- internal energy market i
- research, innovation and competitiveness

Program of Economic Reforms of Bosnia and Herzegovina (PER BiH 2021-2023)
The activity plan for the development of the Program of Economic Reforms is the basic document that regulates the process of developing the Program of Economic Reforms and cooperation between the various levels of government, the Council of Ministers of BiH, the Government of the Federation of BiH and the Government of the Republic of Srpska and Brčko District. Program of economic reforms 2019-2021 was prepared on the basis of attachments submitted by competent institutions according to the adopted Activity Plan by deadlines and activity holders.

The impact of the reform measures will be reflected in an increase in the share of energy from renewable energy sources, an increase in energy efficiency and a contribution to energy savings (and thus a reduction in negative impacts on the environment).

### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section V.B.]

**Probing Question:**

- c. What measures can be taken to ensure that this is systematically integrated in all decision-making?
- d. How can indigenous wisdom and traditional / local knowledge be more systematically included in generating risk knowledge?

### Risk Governance and Management [Section V.C.]

Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, organisation and investment, epistemology, and strategy, to be able to capitalise on opportunities, or to mitigate new / emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?

**Probing Questions:**

- f. at the national level?
- g. at the local level?
- h. at the regional level?
- i. at the international level?
- j. within specific systems or domains?
The Sendai Framework states that responsibilities for disaster risk reduction are shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders. What must be prioritised to ensure that responsibilities are shared in risk identification and reduction?

**Probing Questions:**

- **g.** What is required to promote women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction?

The integration of the perspectives of gender equality, social equality and poverty is a response to the UN 2030 Agenda, which emphasizes the importance of respecting all social units and providing equal opportunities for all. Gender inequality and social inequality, viewed from the point of view of access to resources, decision-making and participation as well as information and their control, should be the drivers and results of changes in the area of disaster risk reduction. Special attention should be paid to isolated population groups that are most threatened by the problems of lack of gender equality (where men, women and children do not have equal rights and opportunities), limited social equality (which includes unfair outcomes for people from different social groups) and the problem of multidimensional poverty (due to lack of funds, authority, voting rights and human security).

It is necessary to involve interest groups and relevant institutions in the process of developing the Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy, through regular communication, exchange of information and holding of events and round tables.

The basis of the simple analysis and accompanying checklist for the introduction of the principle of gender equality in the scope of work of protection and rescue institutions was the identification of actions that must be taken to integrate the gender perspective in protection and rescue and reduce the risk of disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the positioning of non-governmental of the sector for future work with competent protection and rescue institutions with the aim of eliminating existing inequality, promoting equality and protecting gender equality in accordance with regulations and best practice.

- **h.** What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’?
- **i.** What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no ecosystem is left behind’?

**22** What priority actions can be taken to empower local authorities and local partnerships to strengthen risk reducing action at the subnational and local levels?

**23** What are the adjustments or key measures that must be taken to ensure that disaster risk management is no longer treated as a ‘sector’ in itself, but is a practice systematically applied across all sectors?

The key measure to be undertaken is the building of a partnership for disaster risk management based on climate knowledge, and the key role of the Ministry of Security of BiH and Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of BiH is recognized here. Within ESAP 2030+ and the Strategic Objective: Mitigation and adaptation to climate change and improvement of air quality, six priorities have been defined, namely:

- Reduced air pollution by key pollutants to levels that are safe for human health, which will be achieved by reducing emissions from large combustion plants, aligning industrial plants with best available techniques and reducing emissions from transport.
- Establishment of a comprehensive air quality management system that supports strategic decision-making and informs citizens about air quality, which will be achieved through the coordination of improving the existing system of informing citizens about air quality and developing a reporting system to international institutions about emissions and air quality.
- Reducing the impact of Bosnia and Herzegovina on climate change, which will be achieved by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing the carbon sink.
- Strengthening resistance to the effects of climate change, which will be achieved through the coordination of increasing the capacity of institutions and infrastructure, as well as the strategic and legislative framework.
- Increasing energy efficiency in final consumption in all sectors, which will be achieved through the coordination of the improvement of the legislative framework, which will result in a decrease in energy consumption in residential
and non-residential buildings, an increase in energy efficiency in industry and a decrease in primary energy consumption.

- Increasing the share of renewable energy sources with the reform of the incentive system, which will be achieved through the coordination of the improvement of the incentive system, which will result in an increase in the share of RES in the final energy consumption, in the production of electricity and in transport.

In order to effectively manage disaster risks, it is necessary to:

1. Develop capacity for national policy development and implementation that promotes coherence and synergy between climate change adaptation, DRR, and Health EDRM.
2. Build a coherent risk management system that takes an all-hazards approach.
3. Understand how climate change, natural, biological and technological hazards affect each other.
4. Develop risk-informed climate finance and disaster investment strategies.
5. Coordinate data collection, assessment, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section V.D.]</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 What measures can non-State stakeholders and public institutions take at national and international levels to ensure risk is priced more accurately within all financial transactions, and not treated as an externality and discounted in public and private investment?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 What further actions are required through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 What further actions are required within your constituency through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of your domain(s) of work to disaster risk?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section V.E.]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27 In accelerating and amplifying action pursuing the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. What new or emerging initiatives and partnerships will need to be developed to support governments in the period to 2030?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. In which priority areas are more partnerships required for risk-informed sustainable development to be possible?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Sendai Framework recognizes state institutions as the primary actors responsible for disaster risk reduction and mandates that this responsibility be shared with other actors. There is a growing demand for statistics related to hazardous events and disasters to respond to international requirements and for all phases of disaster risk management (risk assessment, prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery).

It is necessary to clearly define the role of the Agency for Statistics of BiH, the Ministry of Security of BiH and other institutions of the system in providing information related to dangerous events and disasters.

The role of statistics in the production of information related to HED (Hazardous Events and Disasters) is emphasized, however their roles in DRM (Disaster risk management) are often not clear.

Official statistics are generally easy to access and use data in aggregate form, however this is not the case with microdata, for reasons of confidentiality and data protection of respondents: users outside the statistics cannot access microdata that could improve the quality of analyses useful for HED. Statistics uses uniform methods and standards to ensure comparability of all statistical data, but there is still a need for a common terminology and classification of disaster risk statistics. More partnerships are needed to:

- Improved awareness of existing information in statistics and how it can be used to measure hazardous events and disasters.
d) Clarified the main national purposes and developed a strong database and geospatial information

e) Improved statistical literacy on the use of official statistics for DRM and climate change policies.

f) identified statistics related to HED information needs through engagement with users. This will also help clarify
the role of statistics in providing information related to HED and increase potential users' knowledge of the
official statistics available for their purposes.

g) identified data and statistics needs related to HED before developing a Strategy for improving relevant
information and a Plan to reduce gaps in information related to HED.

h) Reviewed existing national classifications, definitions, products and services for their coherence with the DRSF
and the Sendai Framework

i) Improved the system for the national report on the implementation of the Sendai Framework and Sustainable
Development Goals 2015-2030 and defined the needs for international reporting.

j) promoted official statistics on dangerous events and disasters.

i. **How can development partners and the international community provide better support?**
Federal Civil Protection Administration of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

MTR SF – Retrospective Review 2015 – 2022 [Section III. of the voluntary national report of the MTR SF]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome and Goal [Section III. A.]</th>
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</table>
| 1 | Has there been a reduction of disaster risk and the impacts of natural- and man-made hazards on persons, businesses, communities, and ecosystems, as a result of actions taken and approaches adopted in your country/context/community in implementing the Sendai Framework since 2015?  
**Probing Question:**  
a. Identify at least one way in which actions and approaches adopted in implementing the Sendai Framework have resulted in a reduction in disaster risk. |
| 2 | What does your constituency consider to have been the major achievements, challenges and barriers to the implementation of the Sendai Framework since 2015?  
**Probing Questions:**  
In respect of:  
a. preventing the creation of new risk  
b. reducing the existing stock of risk  
c. strengthening resilience  
d. the Guiding Principles |

**Major Achievements:**

The following documents were adopted:

1) Development Strategy of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2021-2027,  
2) Framework for the realization of sustainable development goals in Bosnia and Herzegovina,  
3) Development program for protection and rescue from natural and other disasters in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2021 to 2028  

In addition to the above:

4) In 2020, the World Bank hired Prepared International to support the Disaster Risk Management Program in the Western Balkans for the preparation of the document "Assessment of preparedness and response in emergency situations in Bosnia and Herzegovina", which includes recommendations for improving the capacity of preparedness and response to emergency situations system in Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the preparation of the mentioned document, among others, representatives of the Civil Protection Administration of FBiH were also interviewed.  
5) TAIEX (EU Technical Assistance Instrument and Exchange of Information) – Expert mission (experts from Austria, Germany and Slovenia) in cooperation with the Ministry of Defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina, entity administrations of civil protection and the Department of Public Security of BD developed an "Action plan for the implementation of the conclusions of the TAIEX expert mission assessment of the civil protection system in BiH for the period 2020-2025".  
6) TAIEX (EU Instrument of technical assistance and exchange of information) – Expert mission (experts from Austria and Slovenia) in 2022 provided a review of the preliminary draft of the "Law on the Emergency and Rescue System and Civil Protection of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina", with an emphasis on harmonization with the EU and best practices.  

**Challenges and obstacles:** Implementation of the mentioned documents (coordination and implementation of activities within the stipulated deadlines). 1) Development Strategy of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2021-2027  

The Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, based on the Decision on the development of the Development Strategy of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2021-2027, initiated the process of developing the aforementioned strategic document that defines public policies, directs the development of the territories of the
Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the areas of cantons and local self-government units, and represents the outlined strategic goals and priorities a roadmap for overall social development.

During 2021, the Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Parliament of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Development Strategy of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2021-2027 (hereinafter the Development Strategy).

One of the four strategic goals of the Development Strategy is the goal "Resource-efficient and sustainable development", within which the priority "Increase resistance to crises" is highlighted with defined measures:

- Improve crisis management;
- Ensure protection and functioning of critical infrastructure;
- Improve the functioning of the protection and rescue system against natural and other disasters.

2) Framework for the realization of sustainable development goals in Bosnia and Herzegovina

In 2021, the Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Framework for the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Sustainable Development Goals are a blueprint for creating a better and more sustainable future for the whole world, and address global challenges facing the whole world, including poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, prosperity, peace and justice.

The document is based on three key principles:

a) the first principle is universality, which implies the obligation and readiness of all countries for their application, respecting internal arrangements and the level of development that contribute to the overall effort for sustainable development in all contexts and times.

b) The second principle is the integration of all aspects of sustainable development, which implies balanced economic growth with the protection of the environment and natural resources, while simultaneously creating a just society and reducing inequality.

c) The third principle is that no one should be excluded, and it strives to eliminate the causes of poverty and inequality, as well as all forms of discrimination. Putting this principle into practice requires governance and accountability mechanisms at all levels, from local to international.

3) Development Program for Protection and Rescue from Natural and Other Disasters in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2021 to 2028

The Parliament of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina made a decision on the adoption of the Program for the Development of Protection and Rescue from Natural and Other Disasters in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2021 to 2028 (hereinafter: Development Program of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina). The Development Program of FBiH is a planning/strategic document prepared by FUCZ in cooperation and with the participation of federal ministries and other bodies of the Federation of BiH through an interdepartmental working group formed by the Government of the Federation of BiH.

The development program of the FBiH was created on the basis of the "Assessment of the vulnerability of the Federation of BiH to natural and other disasters" (adopted in 2005/updated in 2014), taking into account:

1) general conclusions which determined and described the key dangers from natural and other disasters in FBiH, as well as
2) the state of the protection and rescue system that exists at the time when the FBiH Development Program is adopted.

The development program of FBiH established:

- the policy and strategic directions of the development of protection and rescue of people and material goods from natural and other disasters in FBiH, as well as
- specific programs, projects and initiatives/activities that are in line with established policies and strategic directions.
The development program of the FBiH also determined issues related to the programming of the development of fire protection and firefighting, given that fire protection and firefighting activities in the territory of the Federation of BiH are organized and function within the framework of a single system of protection and rescue, which is regulated by the Law on Protection and rescue.

The development policy defines the vision, mission, development goals, basic principles and commitments and areas of development of the protection and rescue system in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina:

**Vision:** Build an efficient system of protection and rescue against fire and fire fighting

**Mission:** Organization of administrative and operational-professional capacities (civil protection headquarters, protection and rescue services, civil protection units, commissioners and firefighting units) of all levels of government in FBiH into an integrated and efficient system of protection and rescue, in order to adequately and timely manage disaster risks, that is, develop capacities to achieve preparedness/readiness for a timely and efficient response to natural and other disasters that were determined in the Assessment of the vulnerability of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to natural and other disasters.

**Vision of development:** Establish a system of protection and rescue that will protect and save lives and health of people and material goods from natural and other disasters.

**Development goals:** Reduce human mortality, the number of people affected by disasters, direct economic losses, damage to critical infrastructure and increase the availability of early warning systems.

Based on the development policy, the strategic directions/goals of development were determined:

- Strategic goal 1: Building and strengthening the protection and rescue system in accordance with EU recommendations and directives,
- Strategic objective 2: Development of capacity for disaster risk management
- Strategic goal 3: Strengthening fire protection and fire fighting as a part of unity.

The strategic directions/goals of development are elaborated in the Action Plan/Implementation Plan, which includes a total of 15 Programs and 59 projects and initiatives/activities that will be implemented by various protection and rescue entities, related to the various sectorial areas that make up the system of protection and rescue from natural and other accidents in FBiH.

The Action Plan of the FBiH Development Program contains a tabular overview:

1) Programs/Projects,
2) Name and purpose of the activity
3) Measurable performance indicator,
4) Carrier activities,
5) Deadlines for implementation,
6) Responsible entities/bodies for implementation,
7) Expected costs and sources of financing,
8) Target groups/users.

The development program of the FBiH was adopted for a period of 7 years and aims to ensure a continuous process of development of a complete and unique system of protection and rescue in the territory of the FBiH.

The concept of strategic programming and planning for the development of the protection and rescue system, fire protection and firefighting takes place within two phases and four interconnected areas of development, namely:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phases</th>
<th>Development areas</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Phase of disaster risk reduction</td>
<td>1) Prevention of natural and other disasters and mitigation as part of the area of prevention</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Phase of recovery after disasters</td>
<td>2) Readiness for response to natural and other disasters</td>
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<td>3) Response/aid</td>
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<td>4) Recovery</td>
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</table>

The concept of strategic programming and planning for the development of the protection and rescue system, fire protection and firefighting takes place within two phases and four interconnected areas of development, namely:
What progress has been made in approaches to better understand/assess disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure (persons and assets), hazard characteristics, capacity, and their inter-relationships?

Probing Questions:

a. Are the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk better understood?

Yes. The training that took place in BiH in the period September - December 2015 after the UNDP Training of Trainers for the training program "Disaster Risk Management for Local Self-Government in BiH" contributed to a better understanding of the fundamental causes and drivers of disaster risk.

The training program "Disaster Risk Management in LGUs in Bosnia and Herzegovina" as part of the "Training System for Local Self-Government Units in BiH" project was developed by the international expert Mr. Stephen Webster in cooperation with the entity administrations of civil protection: the Administration of Civil Protection of FIBIH and the Directorate of Civil Protection of the Republic of Srpska.

- Training duration: three days.
- Training implementers for municipalities/cities in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina: 4 UNDP trainers
- The training was intended for: Municipal heads/mayors (one day of training - 1st day) and chairpersons of municipal/city councils and representatives of municipal/city administration services - for strategic planning, development, urban planning, economic development, civil protection and others services (three days of training).

The overall learning/training objectives were as follows:

- Recognize and apply modern UNISDR terminology and disaster risk management concepts;
- Define the roles and responsibilities of the actors related to disaster risk management as determined in the legal framework of Bosnia and Herzegovina, that is, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Identify possible dangers in LGUs;
- Identify personal and social property, as well as property of business entities that could be affected by the hazard;
- Describe the most commonly used risk mitigation measures, including structural and non-structural measures;
- Describe the obstacles to the adoption of risk reduction measures in LGUs;
- Identify risk reduction measures that, if adopted in LGUs, would make LGUs safer;
- Determine existing capacities and capacity needs for short-term, medium-term and long-term disaster risk reduction in LGUs.

In total, 9 three-day trainings for 49 LGUs (out of a total of 79 LGUs) were held in the territory of the Federation. Training locations: Sarajevo, Mostar, Vlašić, Lukavac, Zenica, Srebrenik and Bihać.

Total training participants in FBiH: 170 from 49 LGUs and three participants from the non-governmental sector: CRS and Caritas.

In addition to representatives of municipal/city administration services, the trainings were attended by: 11 municipal mayors, 15 chairpersons and members of municipal/city councils, 2 municipal secretaries and 1 municipal council secretary.

Subsequently, a training was held for representatives of cantonal administrations of civil protection in FBiH.

Most participants:

- understood UNISDR terminology and concepts in the field of disaster risk management,
- showed willingness to apply UNISDR terminology and concepts in the area of disaster risk management,
- supports amendments to regulations in the field of protection and rescue, but also in other fields, with the aim of applying UNISDR terminology and concepts.

The aforementioned UNDP training from 2015 was the basis for the adoption of the necessary knowledge and skills regarding the new concept in the area of disaster risk management for employees of competent civil protection authorities, with the aim of improving the existing legal regulations in the area of protection and rescue, and especially the Methodology for vulnerability assessment from natural and other disasters in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
DesInventar Sendai Database

The introduction of the DesInventar database in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a process that began as part of the implementation of the IPA DRAM project "Risk assessment and mapping in the countries of the Western Balkans and Turkey" and included activities to collect data on damages and losses from the LGU level, conducting training for DesInventar Sendai operators, establishing procedures for entering relevant data into the DesInventar Sendai database for a period of at least 15 years, ...

b. How have vulnerability and/or exposure characteristics been addressed? (For example, in respect of gender or income inequalities, setting and applying of building codes or land zoning regulation, etc.)

- In the drafts of legal regulations and methodology for assessing vulnerability/risk in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (from questions no. 7 and 8 of this questionnaire), among other things, the necessary legal and other solutions are foreseen with the aim of an appropriate approach to solving risk components - vulnerability and exposure. In addition, the obligation to issue documents regarding the protection of critical infrastructure was established in the Development Strategy of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2021-2027.

- In 2019, with the participation of representatives of FUCZ, the "Integration of the gender perspective in protection and rescue and disaster risk reduction - Analysis and Checklist for the introduction of the principle of gender equality in the scope of work of protection and rescue institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina" was prepared.

b. Is the systemic nature of risk addressed across all sectors, administrative levels and disciplines?

c. In respect of people and assets in your country, what progress has been made in:
   xvi. reducing exposure to hazards?
   xvii. reducing their vulnerability?
   xviii. augmenting their capacity for risk reduction?

d. When developing your constituency’s plan (or equivalent), how are underlying disaster risks considered?

4 How are traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and communities, in addition to scientific and technological insights, participating and guiding risk assessment and risk-informed decision making and investment?

Risk Governance and Management [Section III.C.]

5 How has national and local public policy, legislation, planning and organisation changed to align with the Sendai Framework?

Probing Question:

   a. Is the national DRR strategy or plan being implemented? If not, what are the reasons?
   b. What percentage of local DRR strategies and plans are being implemented?
   c. What changes have been observed in diversity in DRR leadership since 2015, particularly in terms of inclusive and diverse decision-making?

6 How important has the establishment of regional, sub-regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans been to the realisation of the outcome, goal and targets of the Sendai Framework?

Probing Questions:

   a. Has the establishment of national and/or local DRR strategies and plans resulted in expanded efforts in risk reduction?
   b. How are national and local strategies being integrated within plans and actions supporting the realization of the goals and targets of inter alia the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement?

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93 The systemic nature of risk is based on the notion that the risk [for instance arising from a policy, action or a hazard event], depends on how the elements of the affected systems* interact with each other, either aggravating or mitigating the overall effect of the constituent parts. [adapted from, UNDRR and the International Council for Science (forthcoming 2022)]

* these could be inter alia social, natural, economic, political and governance systems, and/or food systems, energy systems, climate systems (non-exhaustive)
| 7 | Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what degree has understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment become a ‘due diligence’ requirement by law?  
In the draft text of the Law on the Protection and Rescue System and Civil Protection of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, individual legal solutions related to the above-mentioned issues were proposed.  
In this regard, we note the following:  
- In 2016, the FBiH Government appointed a working group that drafted the Law on the Protection and Rescue System and Civil Protection of the Federation of BiH,  
- In 2018 and 2019, FUCZ received the help of an international expert for regulations in the field of civil protection during the implementation of the UNDP project "Interconnection in disaster risk management", when it upgraded the draft of the aforementioned law in terms of harmonization with EU legislation,  
- In 2020, the head of the FUCZ appointed a working group that prepared the final text of the draft of the aforementioned law,  
- in March 2022, FUCZ, through the TAIEX expert mission, received a review of the draft of the aforementioned law with an emphasis on harmonization with EU legislation and best practice. |
| 8 | How has the Guiding Principle of shared responsibility between central Governments and local authorities, sectors and stakeholders been applied? Describe good practices  
**Probing Questions:**  
a. What measures has the country / countries in which you operate taken to enable integrated management of disaster risk across institutions and sectors?  
b. To what extent is the Sendai Framework known and being applied at sub-national and local levels?  
c. What measures has your constituency taken to integrate disaster risk reduction and management with actions addressing climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity, public health risks and sustainable food systems?  
Information on the start of the process of implementation, reporting and monitoring of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030  
In 2019, the Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted a Conclusion by which:  
7) Adopted the Information on the beginning of the process of implementation, reporting and monitoring of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030,  
8) Charged the ministries, administrations and administrative organizations of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to ensure the implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 within their competence, in cooperation with the institutions and bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to appoint one person each which will be directly involved in disaster risk reduction activities and to submit information about the appointment to the Federal Administration of Civil Protection. Based on that conclusion, 32 out of a total of 34 bodies in FBiH (ministries, administrations and administrative organizations) appointed their representatives who will be directly involved in disaster risk reduction, thus creating the prerequisites for the establishment of a platform for disaster risk reduction at the level of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Training is needed, which would clearly define the role and tasks of the mentioned representatives.  
9) Ordered the Federal Administration of Civil Protection to, in accordance with its competences, participate in the activities coordinated by the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the harmonization of methodologies for assessing the risk of accidents and disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the methodology for assessing damages from accidents and disasters, the introduction of the DesInventar database data and risk mapping through the regional atlas.  
In this regard, the Administration of Civil Protection of FBiH:  
- at the end of 2021, it prepared a draft of the "Methodology for preparing the risk assessment from natural and other disasters" (prepared for public discussion in December 2021). This material was submitted to the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina) in order to harmonize it with the methodology adopted at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The start of activities on the harmonization of methodologies in BiH began with the holding of a workshop on May 10 and 11, 2018, organized by the IPA DRAM Working Group in BiH. After that, a second workshop was held from May 15 to 19, 2021. years. |
- In 2019, in cooperation with the Ministry of BiH, she conducted training for the introduction of the DesInventar Sendai database in BiH and established procedures for entering data on damages and losses into the DesInventar Sendai database from the LGU level in the Federation of BiH, after which the LGUs began the process of collecting and entering the above data for a period of 5 years (2014-2018),

- In 2019, it collected aggregate data on deceased persons, manner of death and missing persons in natural and other accidents for the period 2014-2018. from the Federal Ministries of the Interior and the cantonal Ministries of the Interior, in order to report on the issue of the global goal A of the Sendai Framework and enter that data into the Sendai Framework Monitoring

- In 2018, the brochure "Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030" was delivered to all LGUs in FBiH (79 in total), which is also available on the website www.fucz.gov.ba

### Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section III.D.]

| 9 | To what extent have investments by your constituency in resilience (through structural and non-structural measures) increased since 2015?

**Probing Question:**

a. To what purposes have such investments been directed?
   i. to structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]
   ii. to non-structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]

b. To what extent have such investments been quantified? If yes, provide values.

In the Development Program of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2021-2028, specific programs and projects, as well as amounts of financial resources, activity holders and sources of financing, among other things aimed at the implementation of structural and non-structural measures, are determined.

| 10 | To what extent are investments by the public (including national and local governments) and private sectors increasingly risk-informed? Describe these measures, tools and mechanisms

**Probing Questions:**

a. What developments have been installed in fiscal instruments to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?

b. What developments have been installed in financial regulatory mechanisms to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?

c. What financial or regulatory incentives have been developed since 2015 to build the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk from natural and man-made hazards, and encourage private investment in disaster risk reduction?
   i. describe the impact of these measures where this has been assessed.

| 11 | If applicable, have financial resources provided to your constituency for disaster risk reduction through international cooperation increased since 2015?

**Probing Question:**

a. How has technical cooperation, technology transfer and resources for capacity building increased?

Yes, through the direct participation of the Federal Administration of Civil Protection in the implementation of the following programs and projects (UNDP in BiH, EU, NATO, embassies in BiH and other entities):

1. Interconnection in disaster risk management in Bosnia and Herzegovina - IDRM,
2. Strengthening resilience in the municipalities of Livno, Mrkonjić Grad and Maglaj,
3. Interconnection in disaster risk management in Bosnia and Herzegovina - IDRM 2
4. Regional IPA DRAM program: Risk assessment and mapping in the countries of the Western Balkans and Turkey,
5. Network of civil protection volunteers
6. Management of emergency situations in the Sava river basin (floods and incident pollution) WACOM,
7. Fire risk assessment,
8. NATO - Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Program: Advanced Regional Coordination in Accidents – NICS,
9. NATO - Science for Peace and Security (SPS) "ALIS Introducing a New and Economical Dual Sensor Mine Detector"
10. Strengthening CBRN incident response capacity and regional cooperation in South East Europe,
11. Civil-military emergency preparedness – CMEP,
12th regional URBAN SEE project "Building urban resilience in Southeast Europe",...
13. EU for better civil protection - Capacity building and preparation of BiH for the Civil Protection Mechanism of the European Union
14. EU DG ECHO: EU "SEE Response",
15. IPA program "EU support for flood prevention and forest fire risk management in the countries of the Western Balkans and Turkey" (ongoing);
16. Other programs and projects
Note:
Attached to this questionnaire are tabular overviews of realized programs and projects, as well as of those still in progress (tables no. 1 and 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disaster Preparedness, Response and ‘Build Back Better’ [Section III. E.]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How has preparedness for response, as well as for recovery, rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and reconstruction, changed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cite good practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. How has this manifested in terms of “Build Back Better”?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. How have women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups contributed to these efforts?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improved understanding of the concept of &quot;preparedness&quot; in the cycle of disaster</td>
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<tr>
<td>risk reduction, which was achieved through UNDP training on the topic of disaster</td>
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<tr>
<td>risk reduction, which is why there is increased interest in:</td>
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<tr>
<td>- building an early warning system,</td>
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<tr>
<td>- the adoption of a new concept in the area of disaster risk reduction, as well as the application of the DRAS tool in the risk assessment process, which has an impact on raising awareness (of decision-makers and citizens) of the existing dangers to which they are exposed,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- the application of the NICS system, which is based on a geospatial database of incidents, which enables more efficient decisions to be made on the allocation of material and human resources in emergency situations. In addition, the NICS system enables the integration of a number of institutions into one system for the purpose of mutual cooperation, action and coordination in the response to natural disasters and other accidents,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- procurement of the AIR BAND system for improving communication between the crew in the aircraft and the personnel on the ground during the activity of firefighting aircrafts or other aircraft in protection and rescue actions in which aircrafts are engaged.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The AIR BAND system has already achieved results in extinguishing fires, when the commanders of the firefighting units in communication with the aircraft crews made a huge contribution by directing the aircraft to expel water in the focus of the fire, thus contributing to more effective fire extinguishing. Radio devices owned by civil protection structures as well as firefighters were not compatible with radio devices installed in aircraft, which is why FUCZ procured radio devices intended for operation in the aviation range, namely: hand-held radio devices (intended for operational units on the ground, mobile devices intended for ad hoc field command centers; a higher-power control console with remote access and control for communication with aircraft that is installed in the Operational Center of Civil Protection Administration of FBIH, which covers the entire area of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as stationary transceivers that are installed in facilities owned by BH TELECOM - in eight locations that were chosen according to the largest number of engaged aircraft of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina in previous years.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- improvement and development of the capacity of response units, especially when it comes to priority hazards,</td>
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<tr>
<td>- training and enabling civil protection staffs to manage in crisis situations based on risk scenarios, through the improvement of protection and rescue plans and their implementation,</td>
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<tr>
<td>- identifying the need for the inclusion of social protection institutions in the protection and rescue system and defining their role and tasks in risk assessment activities and in the work of civil protection headquarters,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
upgrading of protection and rescue plans from the aspect of crisis communication. In addition, the "Assessment of capacity for response to disasters and road map for Bosnia and Herzegovina" was prepared, which contributed to directing activities on adaptation and harmonization (transformation) of existing units for response to accidents and disasters in FBiH with EU modules.

Training and qualification of operational protection and rescue forces in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

In the period 2015-2022, with the aim of developing the capacity to prepare for and respond to natural and other disasters, numerous professional trainings and trainings for members of civil protection staffs, operational protection and rescue forces and other protection and rescue/civil protection structures were carried out through various forms of training and training (workshops, seminars, TTX, field exercises, study visits, etc.) at all levels of government in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a result of the activities of the Training Center for Protection and Rescue Structures of the Federal Administration of Civil Protection, the Civil Service Agency of the Federation of BiH, the Ministry of Security of BiH, and on the basis of international agreements and cooperation, during the implementation of regional and other programs and projects, etc.

Of particular importance were NATO field exercises and other field exercises under the auspices of the European Commission, i.e. the Directorate for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection - DG ECHO, in which protection and rescue/civil protection structures and other protection and rescue entities at all levels of government participated. in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, i.e. Bosnia and Herzegovina in cooperation with the protection and rescue structures of neighboring countries, as well as at the regional level. The aim of the aforementioned exercises was to exchange knowledge, experience and lessons learned in response to natural or other disasters, to demonstrate the effectiveness of the host nation support system (Host Nation Support - HNS) in the case of receiving and providing international aid, coordination and communication, and joint action in protection and rescue, including cross-border cooperation.

### Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section III.F.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13</th>
<th>What partnerships and initiatives have been most successful in reducing disaster risk?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consider relevant partnerships that may be (non-exhaustive) – local, sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional, transboundary and/or multistakeholder, civil society, public-private, south-south and triangular cooperation, or combinations thereof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. How have genuine and durable partnerships been established?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. How were they developed?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Through the successful implementation of regional and other projects, the signing and implementation of agreements on mutual cooperation in protection and rescue, through a platform for reducing the risk of disasters when holding conferences, etc.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>c. How are such partnerships governed?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>d. How are they funded or resourced?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. What are the leadership roles and partnership evaluation methods?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 14 | How has cooperation and collaboration in risk reduction across national, regional or international mechanisms and institutions in the implementation of relevant international agendas, frameworks and conventions evolved since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite examples  |

### Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework [Section III.G.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15</th>
<th>What progress has been made by your stakeholder constituency in achieving the seven global Targets of the Sendai Framework?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. What have been some of the major challenges?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Context Shifts, New and Emerging Issues [Section IV.]

#### Context Shifts and New Issues – Retrospective (2015 – 2022) [Section IV.A.]

What have been the major changes to the contexts within which your constituency has been implementing the Framework since 2015? Including emerging issues and topics of concern.

**Probing Questions:**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. How have existing risk governance and risk management mechanisms and approaches fared in the COVID-19 pandemic?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. What impact is the deepening climate crisis having on the implementation of the Sendai Framework?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. How has the implementation of the Sendai Framework been affected by shifts in biological diversity and health of ecosystems?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond) [Section IV.B.]

What major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern are anticipated in the period to 2030 and beyond, and which will need to be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying action?

**Increasingly frequent and intense natural disasters caused by climate change - floods, landslides, wildfires, etc., which cause catastrophic consequences for people and material goods, as well as biological hazards caused by pandemics (e.g. COVID-19).**

**Probing Questions:**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. The COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis are two of the most obvious recent exemplars</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MTR SF – Prospective Review (to 2030 and beyond) [Section V.]

#### Outcome and Goal [Section V.A.]

What 5 deliverables, innovations, processes, or transformations, etc. would bring the greatest reduction in disaster risk and the greatest increase in the resilience of people, assets and ecosystems in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework and beyond 2030?

**Probing Questions:**

<p>| | |</p>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. What are the key measures that must be taken to build the resilience of critical infrastructure and basic services?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xxvi. health systems</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xxvii. food systems</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xxviii. water and sanitation systems</td>
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<td></td>
<td>xxix. energy systems</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>xxx. financial systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>Adoption and implementation of new legal solutions (Law on the Protection and Rescue System and Civil Protection of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina), as well as by-laws regulating risk assessment, content of protection and rescue plans, assessment of losses and damages in accidents and disasters,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii.</td>
<td>Drafting and adoption of documents related to the protection of critical infrastructure,</td>
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<tr>
<td>iii.</td>
<td>Entered all relevant and available data on damages and losses in accidents and disasters for a period of at least 15 years in the DesInventar Sendai database,</td>
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<tr>
<td>iv.</td>
<td>Established Platform for disaster risk reduction in FBiH, with the fact that it is necessary to provide training on the role and tasks of each of the representatives of federal bodies and institutions designated for disaster risk reduction activities,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v.</td>
<td>Established Central database on natural and other disasters in the territory of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the Federal Administration of Civil Protection, which will cover the staffing and equipment of civil protection authorities, civil protection headquarters, protection and rescue services, units and commissioners of civil protection and other protection structures and rescue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section V.B.]

How can risk knowledge and insight be improved? – including in improving understanding of the systemic and interconnected nature of risk

**Probing Question:**

a. What measures can be taken to ensure that this is systematically integrated in all decision-making?

b. How can indigenous wisdom and traditional/local knowledge be more systematically included in generating risk knowledge?

Adopting and implementing a new methodology for risk assessment and, in this connection, ensuring the continuation of activities for the application of DRAS tools in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (creating hazard maps and risk maps for priority hazards).

- Continuation of activities on entering relevant and available data on damages and losses in accidents and disasters for a period of at least 15 years in the DesInventar Sendai database,
- Based on relevant data on exposure to hazards and consequences (losses and damages), conduct activities aimed at raising awareness of hazards, as well as the importance of property insurance against disasters.

### Risk Governance and Management [Section V.C.]

Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, organisation and investment, epistemology, and strategy, to be able to capitalise on opportunities, or to mitigate new/emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?

**Probing Questions:**

a. at the national level?

b. at the local level?

c. at the regional level?

d. at the international level?

e. within specific systems or domains?

Adaptation through the adoption of new legal solutions, in addition to the Law on the Protection and Rescue System and Civil Protection of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as by-laws (methodology for risk assessment, etc.)

### The Sendai Framework

The Sendai Framework states that responsibilities for disaster risk reduction are shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders. What must be prioritised to ensure that responsibilities are shared in risk identification and reduction?

**Probing Questions:**

a. What is required to promote women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction?

During education in the area of disaster risk reduction, present examples of communities/organizations that are successful in disaster risk reduction, and whose leaders are women. Continue the activities started with the creation and publication of "Integration of the gender perspective in protection and rescue and disaster risk reduction - Analysis and Checklist for the introduction of the principle of gender equality in the scope of work of protection and rescue institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina”.

b. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’?

Through the activities of the Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Federation of BiH (promotion of the platform and expansion/inclusion of interested subjects), as well as through protection and rescue plans, which will determine the place and role of all subjects in the protection and rescue system, including citizens from the aspect of implementation personal and mutual protection.

c. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no ecosystem is left behind’?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What priority actions can be taken to empower local authorities and local partnerships to strengthen risk reducing action at the subnational and local levels?</td>
<td>1. Implementation of a new methodology for risk assessment (after adoption) which is based on risk scenarios and in this connection ensure the continuation of activities for the application of DRAS tools in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (creating hazard maps and risk maps for priority hazards, participation of all relevant entities in the preparation of the assessment risk by hazard,..), 2. Continuation of activities on entering data on damages and losses in accidents and disasters in LGUs in the territory of FBiH, 3. Continuation of activities on the development of a unique database on civil protection structures, occupancy, equipment with material and technical means, training) and the development of the early warning system in the Federation of BiH, 4. Continuation of activities on the construction/development of preparedness and response capacities (operational forces of protection and rescue) with a focus on priority hazards that have been determined in risk assessments, as well as risks that may occur under the influence of climate change. In this regard, it is necessary to harmonize the existing operational forces of protection and rescue with EU modules, as well as the continuation of activities on the establishment and equipping of air forces (units) for extinguishing fires in open spaces and other tasks of protection and rescue in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. 5. Continuation of activities on building/developing the capacities of civil protection headquarters - bodies responsible for disaster management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the adjustments or key measures that must be taken to ensure that disaster risk management is no longer treated as a ‘sector’ in itself, but is a practice systematically applied across all sectors?</td>
<td>- Adoption and implementation of new legal regulations as well as bylaws in the field of protection and rescue, - Operation of the Risk Reduction Platform in FBiH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section V.D.]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What measures can non-State stakeholders and public institutions take at national and international levels to ensure risk is priced more accurately within all financial transactions, and not treated as an externality and discounted in public and private investment?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What further actions are required through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What further actions are required within your constituency through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of your domain(s) of work to disaster risk?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section V.E.]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In accelerating and amplifying action pursuing the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework:</td>
<td>j. What new or emerging initiatives and partnerships will need to be developed to support governments in the period to 2030? k. In which priority areas are more partnerships required for risk-informed sustainable development to be possible? l. How can development partners and the international community provide better support?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Republic Civil Protection Administration of Republika Srpska

MTR SF – Retrospective Review 2015 – 2022 [Section III. of the voluntary national report of the MTR SF]

### Outcome and Goal [Section III. A.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome and Goal</th>
<th>Description</th>
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| Has there been a reduction of disaster risk and the impacts of natural- and man-made hazards on persons, businesses, communities, and ecosystems, as a result of actions taken and approaches adopted in your country/context/community in implementing the Sendai Framework since 2015? | **Probing Question:**

- Identify at least one way in which actions and approaches adopted in implementing the Sendai Framework have resulted in a reduction in disaster risk.

Yes, we believe that since 2015 there has been some progress when it comes to reducing the risk of disasters, in terms of undertaking structural measures, as well as non-structural ones. The Government of Republika Srpska has taken measures in the form of construction of water protection facilities, river embankments and similar non-structural measures. The Civil Protection Directorate has undertaken certain structural measures in the form of changes to legislation, by-laws, regulations, methodologies for preparing the Risk Assessment, as well as other planning documents. |

| What does your constituency consider to have been the major achievements, challenges and barriers to the implementation of the Sendai Framework since 2015? | **Probing Questions:**

In respect of:

- preventing the creation of new risk
- reducing the existing stock of risk
- strengthening resilience
- the Guiding Principles

Currently, we can say that the RS Government is working intensively to reduce existing risks, especially when it comes to flood hazards and risks, and in this segment of flood defense, significant financial resources have been allocated for prevention and preventive response. By doing so, we strengthen the resilience primarily of local self-government units.

In any case, the challenges are financial resources and their availability, as well as raising the level of awareness among citizens, all sectoral services of local self-government units, and implementing the principles of sustainable development of local communities.

In the implementation of this, a significant obstacle is the outflow of trained young personnel and the inability to retain them and the lack of financial resources both at the entity level and at the level of local self-government units. |

### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section III.B.]

| What progress has been made in approaches to better understand/assess disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure (persons and assets), hazard characteristics, capacity, and their inter-relationships? | **Probing Questions:**

- Are the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk better understood?

Yes, we know what the main drivers of the process are

- How have vulnerability and/or exposure characteristics been addressed? (For example, in respect of gender or income inequalities, setting and applying of building codes or land zoning regulation, etc.)

A Holistic approach is needed, not only the civil protection service is able to carry out protection and rescue tasks, it is necessary for all sectors, all institutions, ministries to work on the implementation of DRR, especially the spatial planning sectors. |
c. Is the systemic nature of risk\textsuperscript{44} addressed across all sectors, administrative levels and disciplines?

This is in process, through knowledge sharing, practices and experiences, but it is still insufficiently accepted as significant.

d. In respect of people and assets in your country, what progress has been made in:
   xix. reducing exposure to hazards?
   xx. reducing their vulnerability?
   xxi. augmenting their capacity for risk reduction?

RUCZ RS is working on all three mentioned elements, both through education and brochures, and through concrete measures and activities, but it is certainly not yet at a satisfactory level, additional work and effort is needed in order to reach a satisfactory level for all three mentioned elements.

e. When developing your constituency’s plan (or equivalent), how are underlying disaster risks considered?

A selection and prioritisation of risks is undertaken.

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\textsuperscript{44} The systemic nature of risk is based on the notion that the risk [for instance arising from a policy, action or a hazard event], depends on how the elements of the affected systems* interact with each other, either aggravating or mitigating the overall effect of the constituent parts. [adapted from, UNDRR and the International Council for Science (forthcoming 2022)]

* these could be inter alia social, natural, economic, political and governance systems, and/or food systems, energy systems, climate systems (non-exhaustive)
Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what degree has understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment become a ‘due diligence’ requirement by law?

The Republican Administration of Civil Protection of the RS has incorporated the DRR platform into its law, which should automatically be an obligation of the local communities in the RS, but due to the financial crisis and numerous problems in which the RS and the whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina are, their decision-making in the process has not yet become a lawful obligation, in terms of implementation.

How has the Guiding Principle of shared responsibility between central Governments and local authorities, sectors and stakeholders been applied? Describe good practices

Probing Questions:

a. What measures has the country / countries in which you operate taken to enable integrated management of disaster risk across institutions and sectors?
   In accordance with the governing system of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the risk of disasters is managed in all institutions and sectors, which includes entity-level disaster risk management.

b. To what extent is the Sendai Framework known and being applied at sub-national and local levels?
   We believe that the SENDAI framework is known in local communities, but is little or not applied at all.

c. What measures has your constituency taken to integrate disaster risk reduction and management with actions addressing climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity, public health risks and sustainable food systems?

Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section III.D.]

To what extent have investments by your constituency in resilience (through structural and non-structural measures) increased since 2015?

They have increased, but not to a sufficient extent. In principle, the problem is relevant only after the occurrence of some disaster, and after that it is mostly put aside.

Probing Question:

a. To what purposes have such investments been directed?
   i. to structural measures [as described inter alia in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]
   ii. to non-structural measures [as described inter alia in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]

b. To what extent have such investments been quantified? If yes, provide values.

To what extent are investments by the public (including national and local governments) and private sectors increasingly risk-informed? Describe these measures, tools and mechanisms

Probing Questions:

a. What developments have been installed in fiscal instruments to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?

b. What developments have been installed in financial regulatory mechanisms to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?

c. What financial or regulatory incentives have been developed since 2015 to build the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk from natural and man-made hazards, and encourage private investment in disaster risk reduction?

The institute of risk transfer to insurance companies is partially functioning, but this has not come to life in its full capacity because there are no databases - a historical picture of hazards for individual hazards, as well as a high-quality hazard and risk map.

   i. describe the impact of these measures where this has been assessed.

If applicable, have financial resources provided to your constituency for disaster risk reduction through international cooperation increased since 2015?

Yes, to a significant extent, considering the floods that took place in 2014.

Probing Question:

a. How has technical cooperation, technology transfer and resources for capacity building increased?
### Disaster Preparedness, Response and ‘Build Back Better’ [Section III. E.]

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| 12 | How has preparedness for response, as well as for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, changed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite good practices  
**Probing Questions:**  
a. How has this manifested in terms of “Build Back Better”?  
We believe that this principle is respected, but again not in all sectors, in all local communities, due to corruption and insufficient and poor quality monitoring.  
b. How have women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups contributed to these efforts? |

### Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section III.F.]

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| 13 | What partnerships and initiatives have been most successful in reducing disaster risk?  
Consider relevant partnerships that may be (non-exhaustive) – local, sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional, transboundary and/or multistakeholder, civil society, public-private, south-south and triangular cooperation, or combinations thereof.  
Cooperation between local communities, the Republic Administration of Civil Protection of the RS and the Geological Institute, the Republic Hydrometerological Institute of the RS, the Institute of Public Health of the RS, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, the Federal Administration of Civil Protection and the Ministry of Security of BiH.  
Cooperation with neighboring countries, primarily cooperation with the Republic of Serbia and Croatia.  
Cooperation with UNDP as a key organization for civil protection affairs, and other international NGOs and governmental institutions of EU countries and Turkey.  
**Probing Questions:**  
a. How have genuine and durable partnerships been established?  
b. How were they developed?  
c. How are such partnerships governed?  
d. How are they funded or resourced?  
e. What are the leadership roles and partnership evaluation methods? |

### Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework [Section III.G.]

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| 14 | How has cooperation and collaboration in risk reduction across national, regional or international mechanisms and institutions in the implementation of relevant international agendas, frameworks and conventions evolved since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite examples  
There has been significant progress in the cooperation between all national mechanisms and institutions, but we believe that after the end of the project, the majority of activities and measures do not come to life, and there are numerous reasons for such approach. |

### Probing Questions:

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| a. | What have been some of the major challenges?  
The challenges are numerous, for example, lack of previous data on the mentioned categories, knowledge and experience, financial aspect, political environment, etc. |
## Context Shifts, New and Emerging Issues [Section IV.]

### Context Shifts and New Issues – Retrospective (2015 – 2022) [Section IV.A.]

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| 16 | What have been the major changes to the contexts within which your constituency has been implementing the Framework since 2015? Including emerging issues and topics of concern.  
**Probing Questions:**
  a. How have existing risk governance and risk management mechanisms and approaches fared in the COVID-19 pandemic?  
  Due to a lack of understanding of its importance, the DRR platform was put in the second plan.
  b. What impact is the deepening climate crisis having on the implementation of the Sendai Framework?  
  In our region, we do not yet feel significant climate crises, which would affect the Sendai Framework.
  c. How has the implementation of the Sendai Framework been affected by shifts in biological diversity and health of ecosystems? |

### Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond) [Section IV.B.]

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| 17 | What major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern are anticipated in the period to 2030 and beyond, and which will need to be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying action?  
**Probing Questions:**
  a. The COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis are two of the most obvious recent exemplars of the systemic nature of risk, what else is on the radar? |

## MTR SF – Prospective Review (to 2030 and beyond) [Section V.]

### Outcome and Goal [Section V.A.]

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| 18 | What 5 deliverables, innovations, processes, or transformations, etc. would bring the greatest reduction in disaster risk and the greatest increase in the resilience of people, assets and ecosystems in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework and beyond 2030?  
**Probing Questions:**
  a. What are the key measures that must be taken to build the resilience of critical infrastructure and basic services?  
  xxxi. health systems  
  xxxii. food systems  
  xxxiii. water and sanitation systems  
  xxxiv. energy systems  
  xxxv. financial systems  
  We believe that a certain innovation and partial transformation of all 5 mentioned results is needed, which would lead to the greatest disaster risk reduction and the greatest increase of people’s resilience. |

### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section V.B.]

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| 19 | How can risk knowledge and insight be improved? – including in improving understanding of the systemic and interconnected nature of risk  
**Probing Question:**
  a. What measures can be taken to ensure that this is systematically integrated in all decision-making?  
  A detailed risk map for the entire area of the Republika Srpska and BiH, as well as an adequate risk analysis that would result in an equally detailed risk map for the entire area of the RS and BiH.  
  Introduction of the GIS system.  
  b. How can indigenous wisdom and traditional / local knowledge be more systematically included in generating risk knowledge? |
### Risk Governance and Management [Section V.C.]

| 20 | Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, organisation and investment, epistemology, and strategy, to be able to capitalise on opportunities, or to mitigate new / emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?

We consider it necessary to make the adjustment at all the mentioned levels, taking into account the regulatory and legislative framework.

**Probing Questions:**
- a. at the national level?
- b. at the local level?
- c. at the regional level?
- d. at the international level?
- e. within specific systems or domains?

| 21 | The Sendai Framework states that responsibilities for disaster risk reduction are shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders. What must be prioritised to ensure that responsibilities are shared in risk identification and reduction?

Full implementation of inclusive and participatory decision-making, and education of citizens and decision-makers at all levels.

**Probing Questions:**
- a. What is required to promote women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction?
- b. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’?
- c. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no ecosystem is left behind’?

| 22 | What priority actions can be taken to empower local authorities and local partnerships to strengthen risk reducing action at the subnational and local levels?

**Implementation of DRR in the development strategies of all local communities, as well as relevant institutions.**

| 23 | What are the adjustments or key measures that must be taken to ensure that disaster risk management is no longer treated as a ‘sector’ in itself, but is a practice systematically applied across all sectors?

| Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section V.D.] |

| 24 | What measures can non-State stakeholders and public institutions take at national and international levels to ensure risk is priced more accurately within all financial transactions, and not treated as an externality and discounted in public and private investment?

| 25 | What further actions are required through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk?

**Establish insurance system - transfer of risk.**

| 26 | What further actions are required within your constituency through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of your domain(s) of work to disaster risk?

**Primarily for Republika Srpska and the whole of BiH, the priority would be entry into the EU Civil Protection Mechanism, easier access to European funds.**

| Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section V.E.] |

| 27 | In accelerating and amplifying action pursuing the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework:

- a. What new or emerging initiatives and partnerships will need to be developed to support governments in the period to 2030?
- b. In which priority areas are more partnerships required for risk-informed sustainable development to be possible?
- c. How can development partners and the international community provide better support?
Has there been a reduction of disaster risk and the impacts of natural- and man-made hazards on persons, businesses, communities, and ecosystems, as a result of actions taken and approaches adopted in your country/context/community in implementing the Sendai Framework since 2015?

Probing Question:

a. Identify at least one way in which actions and approaches adopted in implementing the Sendai Framework have resulted in a reduction in disaster risk.

System of hydrological forecasts (FHMZ Esena Kupusović):
Yes, improved early warning system, improved monitoring with more real time data, data management (processing, control, exchange), risk assessments, modeling and forecasting

After the floods of 2014, an Action Plan for flood protection and river management in Bosnia and Herzegovina was drawn up, where Measure 5 refers to strengthening and building the capacity of competent institutions in BiH in the field of training for making reliable forecasts of future flood events. Certain funds necessary for financing the activities within this measure of the Action Plan were provided from different sources, and the activities were carried out in different projects. A platform has been established

The report on the activities carried out on the implementation of the Action Plan for flood protection and river management in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period January 2020 - April 2021 provides an overview of the activities as follows:

5.1. Integrating climate change into flood risk reduction in the Vrbas river basin"

Through the project "Integrating climate change into reducing the risk of flooding in the Vrbas river basin", 7 automatic hydrological stations, 2 meteorological stations, 10 precipitation stations, 30 measuring rods and Hydras Software 3 were acquired and installed. The equipment was handed over to entity hydrometeorological institutes, and the financing of the regular annual maintenance of this equipment for a duration of 4 years is ensured. The total value of the acquired equipment and its maintenance is 731,000 KM.

In addition to the above, the project procured equipment for civil protection units (8 alarm stations and 8 siren towers, 14 base radio stations/antennas, 140 portable radio stations, 28 mobile radio stations) in local communities in the Vrbas river basin with a total value of 250,000 KM.

Through this project, hydrological and hydraulic forecast models for the Vrbas watershed in Bosnia and Herzegovina were created, which were combined into a joint platform (Mike operation) together with earlier forecast models for the Una and Sana watersheds in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Also as part of the project, a protocol was developed and signed (between AVP Sava, JU Voda Srpska, FHMZ and RHMZ) for informing competent institutions for the safety and protection of people and material goods about the possibility of floods based on the obtained results of forecast models for the rivers Vrbas, Una and Sana in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The subject of this Protocol is the determination of mutually agreed procedures and actions for the effective functioning of the established operational flood forecasting system in real time, with the aim of informing and warning the competent institutions about the possibility of floods for the safety and protection of people and material goods. The protocol regulates mutual relations and roles in the notification procedure, as well as ensuring the regular maintenance of the established system of forecasting and warning about the occurrence of floods in the Sava river basin for the rivers Vrbas, Una and Sana in BiH, as well as regular professional development and training of personnel involved in the work and use Forecasting systems.
5.2. IPA 2014

With grants from the pre-accession aid package IPA 2014, in the amount of 2 million Euros, the following were financed:

- procurement of a software package for collecting, processing and managing meteorological and hydrological data,
- procurement of IT equipment and servers,
- procurement of automatic hydrological stations, precipitation and meteorological stations, stations for measuring the level of underground water and equipment for field work,
- development of a hydrological system for flood forecasting in the Bosna river basin, including the Ukrina, Brka and Tinja river basins.

In 2019, the WISKI program package was delivered to the Federal Hydro-Meteorological Institute. This software package serves for the systematic collection, processing and management of meteorological and hydrological data. In addition to the above, the competent institutions were supplied with IT equipment, as well as equipment for field work (off-road vehicles, trailers, rubber boats, ultrasonic flow meters).

A total of 33 measuring stations for hydrometeorological monitoring in the Bosna river basin were purchased and installed from the IPA 2014 funds. The total value of the aforementioned program packages and equipment for strengthening hydrometeorological activity in the Bosnia river basin amounts to 944,759.40 Euros.

Activities on the development of a hydrological system for flood forecasting in the Bosna river basin, including the Ukrina, Brka and Tinja river basins, are financed from the IPA 2014 funds. The activities started in January 2019 and are proceeding according to plan. The system, as in the case of the Vrbas river basin and the previously developed forecasting system for the Una and Sana basins, is based on the MIKE program package. Activities on this project are proceeding according to plan, with maximum engagement and support from all institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The end of the activity is planned for January 2021. Due to the Covid 19 pandemic, the consultant requested an extension of the deadline for the completion of the planned activities by 2 months, which was approved. The final activities are underway to adjust the forecast model and early warning system for the Bosna river basin and the tributaries of the Sava river Tinja, Brka and Ukrina.

Also, the forecast models for the Bosnia basin, including the basins of the Ukrina, Brka and Tinja rivers, in BiH, will be combined into a joint platform (Mike operation) together with the earlier forecast models for the Una, Sana and Vrbas basins in BiH. (What is the activity status)

5.3. Grant assistance from the Government of Japan

On the basis of the Memorandum of Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of Japan on the realization of grant aid from the Government of Japan to Bosnia and Herzegovina for the delivery of products of Japanese small and medium-sized enterprises for the year 2013, with a total value of 1.3 million KM, equipment for establishing an automatic system for monitoring agrometeorological parameters in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Through the project, a total of 10 agrometeorological stations were delivered for the territory of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Srpska, and one each for spare parts. The value of each individual station is about 98,000 KM, while with spare parts and equipment the total value is about 1.2 million KM. In addition to measuring stations, both institutes also received a software package for data processing and an accompanying computer. The stations are set up in areas with intensive agricultural and fruit-growing and viticulture production. The stations are equipped with sensors for measuring wind speed and direction, air temperature, humidity, a rain gauge, a pressure sensor, a pyranometer, a sensor for measuring the height of snow, a precipitation detector, a visibility sensor, and a set of sensors for measuring soil temperature and humidity at different depths.

Installation of the acquired equipment and commissioning is underway. The locations where the stations are set up are: Sarajevo, Čapljina, Odžak, Kalesija and Bosanski Petrovac in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Slatina, Prnjavor, Šamac, Trebinje and Ljubinje in the Republic of Srpska.

5.4. Management of the Drina River basin in the Western Balkans

The project "Management of the Drina River Basin in the Western Balkans" financed:

- procurement of a software package for collecting, processing and managing meteorological and hydrological data,
- procurement of IT equipment,
development of a system for forecasting floods in the Drina river basin, including optimization of the operation of hydropower plants.

According to information from the Project Management Team, 5 meteorological stations, 12 precipitation stations, 1 agrometeorological station, 2 mobile dopplers, 30 measuring rods and 12 hydrological stations were acquired through this project. The program package for the management of meteorological and hydrological data was acquired and delivered to the Agency for the Sava River Water Area and the Republic Hydro-Meteorological Institute of the Republic of Srpska.

In addition to the above, this project finances activities on the preparation of a study of water resources in the Drina river basin, the creation of a hydrological and hydraulic model of the Drina river basin, including the optimization of the operation of hydro accumulations in the basin. The contract for these activities was concluded in October 2019, while the deadline for implementation is October 2020. Bearing in mind the volume of contracted activities, the current dynamics and delays in project implementation and the very short deadline for the implementation of the contract, it was necessary for the project implementation units to further accelerate their activities. The dynamics of the implementation of this project had some delays due to the situation with the COVID 19 pandemic, but the World Bank approved the extension of the deadline for the implementation of the project until the end of April 2021, by which time all activities within this activity have been implemented.

The publicly available software package developed by the US Army Corps of Engineers (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Hydrologic Engineering Center (HEC)) will be used for the creation of the hydrological and hydraulic model of the Drina river basin within this project. This technical solution is somewhat different from the solution that has been applied in other sub-basins in BiH (Una-Sana, Vrbas and Bosna), which will require additional capacities of competent institutions in terms of ensuring compatibility. Until the end of the project, it was necessary to ensure the necessary level of cooperation and legal obligation between the institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Serbia and Montenegro regarding the exchange of data, regular functioning and maintenance of the system.

This is of particular importance for Bosnia and Herzegovina, taking into account the configuration of the Drina river basin, as well as the damage to infrastructure and facilities in local communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, caused by the predicted flood events in previous years.

For this purpose, as part of the project, it was agreed and signed by the end users of the Project ("Federal Hydrometeorological Institute of Bosnia and Herzegovina" Sarajevo, "Hydrometeorological Institute of Republika Srpska" Banja Luka, "Agency for the Sava River Water Area" Sarajevo, Public Institution "Vode Srpske" Bijeljina, "Hydrometeorological Institute of Serbia", Belgrade, JVP "Srbijavode", Belgrade, Institute for Hydrometeorology and Seismology of Montenegro, Podgorica and Water Administration of Montenegro, Podgorica) Protocol on the exchange of hydrological and meteorological data in the Drina river basin. This Protocol establishes the technical and conceptual principles that are necessary for the exchange and interoperability of data within the Drina river basin. By establishing data exchange with this Protocol, freedom in access and distribution of hydrological and meteorological data is ensured necessary for the operation of the integral hydrological-hydraulic model with the model of the reservoirs of the Drina river basin. This Protocol aims to provide a framework in which the signatories of the document will exchange the necessary data and information. The Protocol includes a minimum level of data and information exchange, with the fact that the signatories of the Protocol are left with the possibility that in further work with the integral hydrological-hydraulic model and the Drina river basin accumulation model, they can further develop and expand the scope of data and information exchange in accordance with needs. Hydrologic-hydraulic models for the following watersheds have been installed on the BiH Forecasting Platform:

- Una-Sana (Drvar, Kulen Vakuf, Martin Brod, Sanski most, Krupa, Kostela, Bihac and Ripac - flood maps, hydraulic model results, available depth data)
- Vrbas (Banja Luka1, Banja Luka2, Bugojno, Čelinac, Donji Vakuf, Gornji Vakuf, Karanovac and Klašnice - flood maps, hydraulic model results, available depth data)
- Bosnia (Doboj, Maglaj, Modriča, Sarajevo, Spreča downstream., Spreča upstream., Usora upstream., Visoko and Žepče - flood maps, result of the hydraulic model, available data on flow directions, depths and water levels)
- Ukra (Ukra - flood maps, available data on depths, water levels and flow directions)
- Tinja
· Brka

All models are calibrated through MIKE software. Hydrological forecast is currently available 3 days ahead for 2 numerical weather models Aladin (Croatia) and ECMWF.

Data on water levels and flows are available at the forecast points (hydrological model), and data on air temperatures, precipitation, snow cover (water content in the snow cover) and soil moisture are available on the associated catchment areas. On the models for the basin of the rivers Bosna, Tinja, Ukrina and Brka, all parameters are also available in tabular form, for other models only as a display on the map.

The forecasting platforms, i.e. the models listed above, are installed on 2 servers, one in AVP Sava, Sarajevo and the other in Voda Srpske, Bijeljina.

EWS (Sabina Hodžić, Ibrahim Hadžismajlović):

NMHSs play an important role in the entire DRR process and thus in achieving all seven Sendai goals. With its operational measurement and observation capabilities (often 24/7), information delivery mechanisms and expertise in forecasting weather, climate and water related hazards, FHMZ is, among other things, responsible for delivering early warnings of complex hazards.

In addition, FHMZ provides hazard information for risk assessment that is used in the design, planning and implementation of preventive measures and for mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities. An increasing number of actors are seeking access to timely warnings of complex hazards and information, on different time and climate scales, for making strategic decisions.

The early warning system for dangerous meteorological phenomena was created in order to inform the public as precisely and timely as possible that a dangerous weather phenomenon is approaching, so that communities and individuals can act to minimize its consequences. The threshold values used for meteorological phenomena are the same as for Metoalarm. The time interval for which a warning can be issued is up to five days in advance, compared to the Meteoalarm which is issued for the next two days. Meteoalarm is issued by two entity institutes for the respective area, and the early warning system covers the whole of Bosnia and Herzegovina, without entity restrictions. Warnings are issued for the following meteorological phenomena: heavy precipitation, high and low air temperatures, wind gusts, snow, fog, hail, thunder.

Civil protection at all levels of government, relevant ministries, the media, and the web portal participate in the notification process.

Since March 2017, the Federal Hydrometeorological Institute and the Republican Hydrometeorological Institute of the Republic of Srpska have become partner institutions in the European Flood Early Warning System /EFAS/, along with the Sava River Water Area Agency and the Adriatic Sea Water Area Agency.

We are part of the WMO Project: SEE-MHEWS-A Advisory System for Early Warning of Complex Disasters in Southeast Europe, which WMO launched in 2016 with the aim of supporting and strengthening the hydrometeorological services of WMO members from the region in fulfilling their basic mission, which is to provide timely and accurate warnings of dangerous weather phenomena with the aim of preserving human lives, property, infrastructure and industry. The second phase of the project (2019-2020) has been completed, which is the establishment of a pilot hydrological model system together with a numerical weather forecast system, which will serve as the basis for a fully operational regional early warning advisory system.

Through this project, forecasters will operationally use tools to predict weather events and their possible impacts in order to improve the accuracy of warnings and their relevance to decision makers.

What does your constituency consider to have been the major achievements, challenges and barriers to the implementation of the Sendai Framework since 2015?

**Probing Questions:**

In respect of:

a. preventing the creation of new risk

b. reducing the existing stock of risk
c. strengthening resilience  
d. the Guiding Principles

**FHMZ Esena Kupusović:**

Ad c. In addition to the traditional approach to managing extreme weather through robust defense and infrastructure, it is now recognized that early warnings can play a significant role in disaster management. We described the activities of FHMZ related to the establishment of a system for hydrological forecasting in more detail in the answer to question 1.

### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section III.B.]

What progress has been made in approaches to better understand/assess disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure (persons and assets), hazard characteristics, capacity, and their inter-relationships?

**FHMZ Sabina Hodžić:**

There is progress, e.g. creating risk maps for decision-makers, the general public and communities at risk of exposure to disasters using geospatial information technology significantly contributes to a better understanding / assessment of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability and exposure. Vulnerability assessments were made in several local communities, which identified threats, dimensions of exposure, response capacities, etc.

**Probing Questions:**

a. Are the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk better understood?

There is, the issue of climate change as one of the drivers of the risk of disasters in BiH is very current, the Low Carbon Development Strategy and the Climate Change Adaptation Plan and a number of other documents that talk about the impact of climate change in BiH have been prepared.

b. How have vulnerability and/or exposure characteristics been addressed? (For example, in respect of gender or income inequalities, setting and applying of building codes or land zoning regulation, etc.) Lack or inaccessibility of information when it comes to women with disabilities. As a consequence, in the context of disasters, the lives of these people are at risk: inaccessibility makes it difficult or impossible to make informed decisions and take timely and quick steps to prepare and respond appropriately to disasters. Protection and rescue plans, disaster risk reduction strategies, vulnerability and risk assessments, and early warning systems rarely include disability and gender perspectives. The global pandemic caused by the coronavirus has revealed the need for a more comprehensive understanding of the consequences of disasters, including gender-based violence, discrimination and inequalities.

c. Is the systemic nature of risk addressed across all sectors, administrative levels and disciplines?

d. In respect of people and assets in your country, what progress has been made in:
   
   xxii. reducing exposure to hazards?
   xxiii. reducing their vulnerability?
   xxiv. augmenting their capacity for risk reduction?

e. When developing your constituency’s plan (or equivalent), how are underlying disaster risks considered?

How are traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and communities, in addition to scientific and technological insights, participating and guiding risk assessment and risk-informed decision making and investment?

**FHMZ Sabina Hodžić:**

By collaborating among people at the local level to deliver disaster risk information through the engagement of community organizations and non-governmental organizations. The local population, through their experience and traditional knowledge, makes an important contribution to the development and implementation of plans and mechanisms, including those for early warning;

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95 The systemic nature of risk is based on the notion that the risk [for instance arising from a policy, action or a hazard event], depends on how the elements of the affected systems interact with each other, either aggravating or mitigating the overall effect of the constituent parts. [adapted from, UNDRR and the International Council for Science (forthcoming 2022)]

* these could be inter alia social, natural, economic, political and governance systems, and/or food systems, energy systems, climate systems (non-exhaustive)
### Risk Governance and Management [Section III.C.]

| 5 | How has national and local public policy, legislation, planning and organisation changed to align with the Sendai Framework?  
**Probing Question:**  
- a. Is the national DRR strategy or plan being implemented? If not, what are the reasons?  
- b. What percentage of local DRR strategies and plans are being implemented?  
- c. What changes have been observed in diversity in DRR leadership since 2015, particularly in terms of inclusive and diverse decision-making? |
|---|---|
| 6 | How important has the establishment of regional, sub-regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans been to the realisation of the outcome, goal and targets of the Sendai Framework?  
**Probing Questions:**  
- a. Has the establishment of national and/or local DRR strategies and plans resulted in expanded efforts in risk reduction?  
- b. How are national and local strategies being integrated within plans and actions supporting the realization of the goals and targets of inter alia the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement?  
**FHMZ Esena Kupusović:**  
Ad a.: Yes, the Action Plan for flood protection and river management in BiH 2014-2017 (hereinafter: Action Plan) was adopted at the 119th session of the Council of Ministers of BiH, held on January 21, 2015. The action plan defines 6 key measures, i.e. 22 sub-measures, which need to be implemented in the water sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The action plan related to the time period 2014-2017, however, the funds provided for its implementation were not spent until the end of 2017, which is why the Council of Ministers of BiH, in March 2018, extended the validity of this document until the end of 2021. When it is planned to adopt Plans for the management of water areas/regional river basins in BiH in the second planning cycle and to adopt Flood Risk Management Plans throughout BiH. The plan included six measures, structural and non-structural. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations was in charge of reporting to the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the activities carried out in the implementation of the Action Plan.  
| 7 | Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what degree has understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment become a ‘due diligence’ requirement by law?  
**Probing Questions:**  
- a. What measures has the country / countries in which you operate taken to enable integrated management of disaster risk across institutions and sectors?  
- b. To what extent is the Sendai Framework known and being applied at sub-national and local levels?  
- c. What measures has your constituency taken to integrate disaster risk reduction and management with actions addressing climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity, public health risks and sustainable food systems? |
| 8 | How has the Guiding Principle of shared responsibility between central Governments and local authorities, sectors and stakeholders been applied? Describe good practices  
**Probing Questions:**  
- a. What measures has the country / countries in which you operate taken to enable integrated management of disaster risk across institutions and sectors?  
- b. To what extent is the Sendai Framework known and being applied at sub-national and local levels?  
- c. What measures has your constituency taken to integrate disaster risk reduction and management with actions addressing climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity, public health risks and sustainable food systems? |
| 9 | Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section III.D.]  
To what extent have investments by your constituency in resilience (through structural and non-structural measures) increased since 2015?  
**Probing Question:**  
- a. To what purposes have such investments been directed?  
  i. to structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]  
  ii. to non-structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]  
- b. To what extent have such investments been quantified? If yes, provide values. |
To what extent are investments by the public (including national and local governments) and private sectors increasingly risk-informed? Describe these measures, tools and mechanisms

**Probing Questions:**

a. What developments have been installed in fiscal instruments to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?

b. What developments have been installed in financial regulatory mechanisms to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?

c. What financial or regulatory incentives have been developed since 2015 to build the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk from natural and man-made hazards, and encourage private investment in disaster risk reduction?

i. describe the impact of these measures where this has been assessed.

If applicable, have financial resources provided to your constituency for disaster risk reduction through international cooperation increased since 2015?

**Probing Question:**

a. How has technical cooperation, technology transfer and resources for capacity building increased?

**Disaster Preparedness, Response and ‘Build Back Better’ [Section III. E.]**

How has preparedness for response, as well as for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, changed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite good practices

**Probing Questions:**

a. How has this manifested in terms of “Build Back Better”?

b. How have women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups contributed to these efforts?

**Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section III.F.]**

What partnerships and initiatives have been most successful in reducing disaster risk?

Consider relevant partnerships that may be (non-exhaustive) – local, sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional, transboundary and/or multistakeholder, civil society, public-private, south-south and triangular cooperation, or combinations thereof.

**Probing Questions:**

a. How have genuine and durable partnerships been established?

b. How were they developed?

c. How are such partnerships governed?

d. How are they funded or resourced?

e. What are the leadership roles and partnership evaluation methods?

FHMZ Esena Kupusović:

By signing the Technical conditions for access to the European Flood Awareness System - EFAS system by the Federal Hydro-Meteorological Institute and the Republican Hydro-Meteorological Institute of Republika Srpska, BiH fulfilled the conditions for access to the EFAS system on January 25, 2017. The Federal Hydrometeorological Institute and the Hydrometeorological Institute of Republika Srpska BiH received the status of partner institutions of EFAS, and the Sava River Water Area Agency and the Adriatic Sea Water Area Agency are included in the EFAS system as third parties. The aforementioned institutions receive information about forecasted flood events from EFAS, including flash floods.

Cooperation of FHMZ with EFAS: regular flow of realtime data from automatic hydrological stations owned by FHMZ, AVP Sava and AVP Jadran, a total of 22 stations, established in 2018; regular flow of realtime data from automatic meteorological stations owned by FHMZ, through the WISKI system (35 stations in total) established in July 2020.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>How has cooperation and collaboration in risk reduction across national, regional or international mechanisms and institutions in the implementation of relevant international agendas, frameworks and conventions evolved since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework [Section III.G.]** | What progress has been made by your stakeholder constituency in achieving the seven global Targets of the Sendai Framework?  
*Probing Questions:*  
a. What have been some of the major challenges? |
| **Context Shifts, New and Emerging Issues [Section IV.]** | Context Shifts and New Issues – Retrospective (2015 – 2022) [Section IV.A.]  
What have been the major changes to the contexts within which your constituency has been implementing the Framework since 2015? Including emerging issues and topics of concern.  
*Probing Questions:*  
a. How have existing risk governance and risk management mechanisms and approaches fared in the COVID-19 pandemic?  
b. What impact is the deepening climate crisis having on the implementation of the Sendai Framework?  
c. How has the implementation of the Sendai Framework been affected by shifts in biological diversity and health of ecosystems? |
| **Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond) [Section IV.B.]** | What major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern are anticipated in the period to 2030 and beyond, and which will need to be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying action?  
*Probing Questions:*  
a. The COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis are two of the most obvious recent exemplars of the systemic nature of risk, what else is on the radar? |
| **MTR SF – Prospective Review (to 2030 and beyond) [Section V.]** | Outcome and Goal [Section V.A.]  
What 5 deliverables, innovations, processes, or transformations, etc. would bring the greatest reduction in disaster risk and the greatest increase in the resilience of people, assets and ecosystems in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework and beyond 2030?  
*Probing Questions:*  
a. What are the key measures that must be taken to build the resilience of critical infrastructure and basic services?  
   xxxvi. health systems  
   xxxvii. food systems  
   xxxviii. water and sanitation systems  
   xxxix. energy systems  
   xl. financial systems |
FHMZ Sabina Hodžić:  
making a risk assessment  
- early warning systems  
- changes in behavior (recycling, land use,...)  
- spatial planning,  
- raising awareness  
- risk transfer (insurance)  
- school curricula, etc.

Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section V.B.]

How can risk knowledge and insight be improved? – including in improving understanding of the systemic and interconnected nature of risk

FHMZ Sabina Hodžić:  
It is crucial that NMHS and their partners continue to increase their technical and research capacity and their engagement with national actors and relevant actors for disaster risk reduction with the aim of preventing the creation of new risks, reducing existing risks and strengthening societal resilience.

Probing Question:

a. What measures can be taken to ensure that this is systematically integrated in all decision-making?

FHMZ Sabina Hodžić:

Risk knowledge and understanding can be improved by promoting investment in innovation and technological development, by promoting the inclusion of risk knowledge and disaster prevention, formal and informal education, professional education and training, changing school curricula;  
By promoting awareness of disaster risk reduction, through campaigns, social media and community mobilization, taking into account specific groups and their needs.

b. How can indigenous wisdom and traditional/local knowledge be more systematically included in generating risk knowledge?

Risk Governance and Management [Section V.C.]

Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, organisation and investment, epistemology, and strategy, to be able to capitalise on opportunities, or to mitigate new/emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?

Probing Questions:

a. at the national level?  
b. at the local level?  
c. at the regional level?  
d. at the international level?  
e. within specific systems or domains?

The Sendai Framework states that responsibilities for disaster risk reduction are shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders. What must be prioritised to ensure that responsibilities are shared in risk identification and reduction?

FHMZ Sabina Hodžić:  
Adopt and strengthen good policies and legislation where certain institutions are identified as bearers of responsibility
### Probing Questions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>d. What is required to promote women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction?</td>
<td><strong>FHMZ Sabina Hodžić:</strong> Developing a risk assessment is a prerequisite for the disaster risk reduction process and determines the nature and extent of past, existing and potential future risks. It involves the quantitative identification, analysis and assessment of hazards in terms of their location, intensity, frequency, duration and probability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no ecosystem is left behind’?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What priority actions can be taken to empower local authorities and local partnerships to strengthen risk reducing action at the subnational and local levels?

**FHMZ Sabina Hodžić:**

What are the adjustments or key measures that must be taken to ensure that disaster risk management is no longer treated as a ‘sector’ in itself, but is a practice systematically applied across all sectors?

**FHMZ Sabina Hodžić:**

We need a risk assessment and more data. We must then communicate and disseminate that information in a user-friendly format and help this risk information be used effectively in development planning and decision-making. Incorporating risk information into the development agenda will help reduce vulnerability, link current, mid-term and long-term development needs, while ensuring sustainability of development investments and resilient livelihoods.

### Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section V.D.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22 What priority actions can be taken to empower local authorities and local partnerships to strengthen risk reducing action at the subnational and local levels?</td>
<td><strong>FHMZ Sabina Hodžić:</strong> Developing a risk assessment is a prerequisite for the disaster risk reduction process and determines the nature and extent of past, existing and potential future risks. It involves the quantitative identification, analysis and assessment of hazards in terms of their location, intensity, frequency, duration and probability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 What are the adjustments or key measures that must be taken to ensure that disaster risk management is no longer treated as a ‘sector’ in itself, but is a practice systematically applied across all sectors?</td>
<td><strong>FHMZ Sabina Hodžić:</strong> We need a risk assessment and more data. We must then communicate and disseminate that information in a user-friendly format and help this risk information be used effectively in development planning and decision-making. Incorporating risk information into the development agenda will help reduce vulnerability, link current, mid-term and long-term development needs, while ensuring sustainability of development investments and resilient livelihoods.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section V.E.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 What measures can non-State stakeholders and public institutions take at national and international levels to ensure risk is priced more accurately within all financial transactions, and not treated as an externality and discounted in public and private investment?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 What further actions are required through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 What further actions are required within your constituency through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of your domain(s) of work to disaster risk?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 In accelerating and amplifying action pursuing the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework:</td>
<td><strong>d.</strong> What new or emerging initiatives and partnerships will need to be developed to support governments in the period to 2030? <strong>e.</strong> In which priority areas are more partnerships required for risk-informed sustainable development to be possible? <strong>f.</strong> How can development partners and the international community provide better support?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Republic Hydrometeorological Institute of the Republika Srpska**

### MTR SF – Retrospective Review 2015 – 2022 [Section III. of the voluntary national report of the MTR SF]

#### Outcome and Goal [Section III. A.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Has there been a reduction of disaster risk and the impacts of natural- and man-made hazards on persons, businesses, communities, and ecosystems, as a result of actions taken and approaches adopted in your country/context/community in implementing the Sendai Framework since 2015?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Probing Question:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Identify at least one way in which actions and approaches adopted in implementing the Sendai Framework have resulted in a reduction in disaster risk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Through the improvement of existing capacities and the establishment of new systems for monitoring and forecasting meteorological and hydrological events as well as flood risk management.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>What does your constituency consider to have been the major achievements, challenges and barriers to the implementation of the Sendai Framework since 2015?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In respect of:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. preventing the creation of new risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. reducing the existing stock of risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. strengthening resilience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. the Guiding Principles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section III.B.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>What progress has been made in approaches to better understand/assess disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure (persons and assets), hazard characteristics, capacity, and their inter-relationships?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The development of forecast models in the field of hydrology (for the Drina, Vrbas, Sana and Una rivers), a forecast model for the Sava Basin through the Sava Commission, and the results achieved through the project SEE MHEWS (multi-hazard early warning system of disasters in South-Eastern Europe) (a platform for meteorological forecasting from several models of numerical forecasting, pilot project of flood forecasting in the Vrbas river basin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Are the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk better understood? Yes. Assessments of risk from natural disasters were made for the Republika Srpska and then for local communities (cities and municipalities) where the risk assessment was considered at the local level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. How have vulnerability and/or exposure characteristics been addressed? (For example, in respect of gender or income inequalities, setting and applying of building codes or land zoning regulation, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Is the systemic nature of risk addressed across all sectors, administrative levels and disciplines?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. In respect of people and assets in your country, what progress has been made in:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xxv. reducing exposure to hazards?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xxvi. reducing their vulnerability?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xxvii. augmenting their capacity for risk reduction?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. When developing your constituency’s plan (or equivalent), how are underlying disaster risks considered?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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96 The systemic nature of risk is based on the notion that the risk [for instance arising from a policy, action or a hazard event], depends on how the elements of the affected systems interact with each other, either aggravating or mitigating the overall effect of the constituent parts. [adapted from, UNDRR and the International Council for Science (forthcoming 2022)]

* these could be inter alia social, natural, economic, political and governance systems, and/or food systems, energy systems, climate systems (non-exhaustive)
### Risk Governance and Management [Section III.C.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4 | How are traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and communities, in addition to scientific and technological insights, participating and guiding risk assessment and risk-informed decision making and investment?  
People from local communities (civil protection...) participate in the preparation of the Risk Assessment, who take into account local knowledge and experience from the field and from the community where they live and work. |
| 5 | How has national and local public policy, legislation, planning and organisation changed to align with the Sendai Framework?  
**Probing Question:**  
a. Is the national DRR strategy or plan being implemented? If not, what are the reasons?  
b. What percentage of local DRR strategies and plans are being implemented?  
Each municipality has the obligation to assess the risk of natural disasters, and annual defense plans against various natural disasters (fires, snow...) are adopted.  
c. What changes have been observed in diversity in DRR leadership since 2015, particularly in terms of inclusive and diverse decision-making? |
| 6 | How important has the establishment of regional, sub-regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans been to the realisation of the outcome, goal and targets of the Sendai Framework?  
**Probing Questions:**  
a. Has the establishment of national and/or local DRR strategies and plans resulted in expanded efforts in risk reduction?  
b. How are national and local strategies being integrated within plans and actions supporting the realization of the goals and targets of inter alia the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement? |
| 7 | Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what degree has understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment become a ‘due diligence’ requirement by law? |
| 8 | How has the Guiding Principle of shared responsibility between central Governments and local authorities, sectors and stakeholders been applied? Describe good practices  
**Probing Questions:**  
a. What measures has the country / countries in which you operate taken to enable integrated management of disaster risk across institutions and sectors?  
b. To what extent is the Sendai Framework known and being applied at sub-national and local levels?  
c. What measures has your constituency taken to integrate disaster risk reduction and management with actions addressing climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity, public health risks and sustainable food systems?  
Cooperation between all levels of government in the implementation of early warning systems: from monitoring and forecasting systems to warning systems (Flood forecasting and management system in the basin of the Vrbas, Bosna, Drina, Una and Sana rivers) |
| 9 | To what extent have investments by your constituency in resilience (through structural and non-structural measures) increased since 2015?  
Through the improvement of existing capacities and the establishment of new systems for monitoring and forecasting meteorological and hydrological events as well as flood risk management.  
**Probing Question:**  
a. To what purposes have such investments been directed?  
   i. to structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]  
   ii. to non-structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]  
b. To what extent have such investments been quantified? If yes, provide values. |
To what extent are investments by the public (including national and local governments) and private sectors increasingly risk-informed? Describe these measures, tools and mechanisms

**Probing Questions:**

- a. What developments have been installed in fiscal instruments to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?
- b. What developments have been installed in financial regulatory mechanisms to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?
- c. What financial or regulatory incentives have been developed since 2015 to build the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk from natural and man-made hazards, and encourage private investment in disaster risk reduction?
  - i. describe the impact of these measures where this has been assessed.

If applicable, have financial resources provided to your constituency for disaster risk reduction through international cooperation increased since 2015?

Yes, through numerous projects and agreements

**Probing Question:**

- a. How has technical cooperation, technology transfer and resources for capacity building increased?

---

### Disaster Preparedness, Response and 'Build Back Better' [Section III. E.]

How has preparedness for response, as well as for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, changed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite good practices

**Probing Questions:**

- a. How has this manifested in terms of “Build Back Better”?
- b. How have women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups contributed to these efforts?

### Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section III.F.]

What partnerships and initiatives have been most successful in reducing disaster risk?

Consider relevant partnerships that may be (non-exhaustive) – local, sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional, transboundary and/or multistakeholder, civil society, public-private, south-south and triangular cooperation, or combinations thereof.

**Regional cooperation in the exchange of data, knowledge and experience in risk reduction.**

**Cooperation with national institutions and certain local communities in understanding the needs for investing and maintaining systems that affect risk reduction.**

**Probing Questions:**

- a. How have genuine and durable partnerships been established? Good practice and successful joint efforts
- b. How were they developed? Stipulated by law; through cooperation agreements
- c. How are such partnerships governed?
- d. How are they funded or resourced? Stipulated by law; thorough projects (national and international)
- e. What are the leadership roles and partnership evaluation methods?

How has cooperation and collaboration in risk reduction across national, regional or international mechanisms and institutions in the implementation of relevant international agendas, frameworks and conventions evolved since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite examples

### Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework [Section III.G.]

What progress has been made by your stakeholder constituency in achieving the seven global Targets of the Sendai Framework?

**Probing Questions:**

- a. What have been some of the major challenges?
## Context Shifts, New and Emerging Issues [Section IV.]

### Context Shifts and New Issues – Retrospective (2015 – 2022) [Section IV.A.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16</th>
<th>What have been the major changes to the contexts within which your constituency has been implementing the Framework since 2015? Including emerging issues and topics of concern.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|    | a. How have existing risk governance and risk management mechanisms and approaches fared in the COVID-19 pandemic?  
  Slowed down and stopped the implementation of certain activities                        |
|    | b. What impact is the deepening climate crisis having on the implementation of the Sendai Framework?  
  Learning about the climate crisis and seeing the consequences (through the disasters that are happening) influenced the willingness to pay more attention and invest in disaster risk reduction systems. |
|    | c. How has the implementation of the Sendai Framework been affected by shifts in biological diversity and health of ecosystems?                                                              |

### Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond) [Section IV.B.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17</th>
<th>What major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern are anticipated in the period to 2030 and beyond, and which will need to be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying action?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|    | a. The COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis are two of the most obvious recent exemplars of the systemic nature of risk, what else is on the radar?  
  The climate crisis and the alignment of activities and actions with the consequences it brings |

## MTR SF – Prospective Review (to 2030 and beyond) [Section V.]

### Outcome and Goal [Section V.A.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18</th>
<th>What 5 deliverables, innovations, processes, or transformations, etc. would bring the greatest reduction in disaster risk and the greatest increase in the resilience of people, assets and ecosystems in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework and beyond 2030?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|    | a. What are the key measures that must be taken to build the resilience of critical infrastructure and basic services?  
  xli. health systems  
  xlii. food systems  
  xliii. water and sanitation systems  
  xliv. energy systems  
  xlv. financial systems |

### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section V.B.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>19</th>
<th>How can risk knowledge and insight be improved? – including in improving understanding of the systemic and interconnected nature of risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Probing Question:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|    | a. What measures can be taken to ensure that this is systematically integrated in all decision-making?  
  By including all sectors that deal with risk management and the implementation of activities and measures at the local level with local institutions and citizens. |
|    | b. How can indigenous wisdom and traditional / local knowledge be more systematically included in generating risk knowledge?  
  Definition by law, implementation of measures as well as provision of regular/systemic funding |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Governance and Management [Section V.C.]</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 20 | Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, organisation and investment, epistemology, and strategy, to be able to capitalise on opportunities, or to mitigate new / emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework? Investments in new systems and maintenance of existing early warning systems (monitoring, forecasting, warning), connecting users at the local level through joint trainings and practical exercises... Define legal frameworks and budgets that would enable this so that it would not depend a project.  
*Probing Questions:*  
a. at the national level?  
b. at the local level?  
c. at the regional level?  
d. at the international level?  
e. within specific systems or domains? |

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</table>
| 21 | The Sendai Framework states that responsibilities for disaster risk reduction are shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders. What must be prioritised to ensure that responsibilities are shared in risk identification and reduction?  
*Clear responsibilities of each decision-making level, effective coordination and prevention.*  
*Probing Questions:*  
a. What is required to promote women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction?  
More women in management positions and among employees in this type of work (our institution RHMZ RS leads the way in the gender structure of employees)  
b. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’?  
c. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no ecosystem is left behind’? |

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>What priority actions can be taken to empower local authorities and local partnerships to strengthen risk reducing action at the subnational and local levels? Through good examples, joint demonstration exercises/trainings, promote the need to strengthen risk reduction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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</table>
| 23 | What are the adjustments or key measures that must be taken to ensure that disaster risk management is no longer treated as a ‘sector’ in itself, but is a practice systematically applied across all sectors?  
*Legal solutions in all sectors, raising awareness and regular control of the implementation of response plans for risks of any nature. Also, implementation of spatial planning and familiarizing the wider community with procedures in case of disasters.* |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section V.D.]</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>What measures can non-State stakeholders and public institutions take at national and international levels to ensure risk is priced more accurately within all financial transactions, and not treated as an externality and discounted in public and private investment?</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>What further actions are required through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk?</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>What further actions are required within your constituency through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of your domain(s) of work to disaster risk?</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section V.E.]</th>
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</table>
| 27 | In accelerating and amplifying action pursuing the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework:  
a. What new or emerging initiatives and partnerships will need to be developed to support governments in the period to 2030?  
b. In which priority areas are more partnerships required for risk-informed sustainable development to be possible?  
c. How can development partners and the international community provide better support? Through supporting sustainable projects for early warning systems; raising awareness and helping to plan and include risk assessment in regular plans in all sectors and legal frameworks that would define this area. |
Has there been a reduction of disaster risk and the impacts of natural- and man-made hazards on persons, businesses, communities, and ecosystems, as a result of actions taken and approaches adopted in your country/context/community in implementing the Sendai Framework since 2015?

Probing Question:
Identify at least one way in which actions and approaches adopted in implementing the Sendai Framework have resulted in a reduction in disaster risk.

It can be said that there has been a reduction in the risk of floods. The question is to what extent.

The floods of 2014 were one of the biggest and most significant disasters that befell the region, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The situation at that time “forced” competent institutions and governments to take a more sober look at this problem and to take a more active approach to the already started protection activities against the harmful effects of water.

The transposition of the Flood Risk Management Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council) in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has already been carried out in the bylaw Regulation on types and content of protection plans against the harmful effects of water FBIH ("Official Gazette of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina" number 26/09) in 2009.

The Decree on the types and content of protection plans against the harmful effects of water of the FBIH determined the types, content and method of preparation, the procedure for harmonizing, adopting, updating and keeping the plans for protection against the harmful effects of water in the FBIH. Protection against the harmful effects of water is understood as the implementation of activities and measures aimed at reducing or preventing the endangerment of people and material goods from the harmful effects of water and eliminating the consequences of their effects. Protection against the harmful effects of water refers to defense against floods and ice on watercourses, protection against erosion and flash floods, and measures to protect and eliminate the consequences of sudden water pollution caused by floods.

The established Plans from this Regulation are divided into:
1. flood risk management plans
2. active flood and ice defense plans

1. After the transposition, the implementation of the three steps of this Directive began. In 2013, the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment in FBIH was completed, in 2020 Hazard Maps and Risk Maps were completed, and in 2020, the preparation of Flood Risk Management Plans for the entire territory of BiH began, and it is expected that it will be completed and adopted by the Government FBIH at the end of 2023. Flood Risk Management Plans (PURPs) deal with all aspects of flood risk management, focusing on prevention, protection and preparedness and taking into account the characteristics of the particular river basins in which the floodplain is located. PURPs set out how institutions, stakeholders and local communities will collaborate and work together to manage flood risk. According to Article 7(2) of Directive 2007/60/EC, Member States shall establish appropriate flood risk management objectives for the APSFR set out in Article 5(1) and areas covered by Article 13(1)(b), focusing on reducing the potential harmful effects of floods on human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity, as well as on non-structural initiatives and on reducing the probability of floods

2. On the basis of Article 92, paragraph 4 of the Law on Water and the provisions of Article 41, paragraph 2 of the Regulation on types and content of protection plans against the harmful effects of water, in 2015, the Federal Minister of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry adopted an innovative Federal Operational Defense Plan from floods, which established the measures of active defense against floods and ice, during the immediate danger of the appearance of large flood waters, during the duration of floods and elimination of the consequences of floods.
The aforementioned plan also determines the holders and organizers of flood defense, flood defense managers, data on legal and natural persons in charge of implementing active flood defense, and measures and activities that must be undertaken during the duration of floods. An integral part of the Plan are technical attachments that contain data on water measuring stations, types and quantities of defense equipment, water protection facilities, a list of settlements subject to flooding, etc.

In addition to the measures and activities of individual institutions determined by the Plan, it is prescribed that the necessary measures are implemented in flood areas in accordance with the Law on Protection and Rescue, where the role, actions, and measures those authorities and structures are obliged to implement are clearly defined. Civil protection, i.e. the procedures by which the civil protection staffs of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, cantons or municipalities are activated, for the purpose of managing actions to protect and rescue people and material goods in areas threatened by floods, implementing protection measures and rescue on and under water, etc.

In addition to the Federal Flood Defense Operational Plan for the canton level, Cantonal Flood Defense Operational Plans were adopted, which determine the implementation of active flood and ice defense measures, during the immediate danger of large (flood) waters, during the duration of floods and elimination of the consequences flood on watercourses of category II.

In parallel with these activities, drafts of the Plan for the implementation of the directive for the assessment and management of flood risks in BiH (Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and the Council) and the Action Plan for the implementation of the directive for the assessment and management of flood risks in FBiH were prepared.

Adoption of these documents by competent institutions will create a unique framework for the implementation of regulation on flood risk management, which will contain goals with concrete measures to achieve those goals, financial needs for those measures, and their prioritization for a set of flood areas where there are significant risks for the occurrence of floods, which were determined in the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment. At the same time, planning cycles of implementation will be defined.

In parallel with these activities, significant activities were conducted in this area, which include flood forecasting and early warning. In this sense, a series of activities on the upgrade and development of meteorological-hydrological information systems were carried out through various projects.

A good example of regional cooperation in this field is the start of the joint system for forecasting and warning of the occurrence of floods in the Sava River basin, which has been in operation since October 2018. The system covers the geographical area of the entire Sava River basin on the territory of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro. The development of the system was preceded by a series of activities carried out within the Sava Commission, for the implementation of which grants were secured from various sources, and in which the competent institutions from BiH had full participation: conclusion of the Protocol on flood protection, signing of the policy of exchange of hydrological and meteorological data and information in the Sava river basin, the development of a joint platform for the exchange of hydrological and meteorological data in real time (SavaHIS), within which about 500 measuring stations are currently included in the data exchange, the development of the hydrological model of the Sava river basin, with 17 models for the most important sub-basins, the development of hydraulic model of the Sava River, and procurement of IT equipment for competent institutions, which represents the backbone of the flood forecasting system.

Likewise, by signing the technical conditions for access to the European Flood Awareness System - EFAS system by the Federal Hydro-Meteorological Institute and the Republican Hydro-Meteorological Institute of the Republika Srpska, BiH has fulfilled the conditions for access to the EFAS system since January 25, 2017. The Sava River Water Area Agency, the Adriatic Sea Water Area Agency are included in the EFAS system as third parties. The aforementioned institutions receive information about forecasted flood events from EFAS, including flash floods.

What does your constituency consider to have been the major achievements, challenges and barriers to the implementation of the Sendai Framework since 2015?

**Probing Questions:**

In respect of:

a. preventing the creation of new risk

b. reducing the existing stock of risk
During the consideration of the goals from the aforementioned Flood Risk Management Plan, it was decided to set the goals at the "national" level, i.e. to be the same for all "administrative watersheds" provided for in the project assignment. The goals are aligned with domestic legislation, planning and strategic acts, as well as with the PURP goals for Sava and Danube. For all administrative water areas provided for in the project, the four objectives of flood risk management are adopted:

1. Avoiding new flood risks
2. Reduction of existing flood risks during and after floods
3. Strengthening resilience
4. Increasing awareness of flood risks

It is noticeable that the adopted goals follow the Sendai framework in part referring to Expected outcome and goals. The main challenge will be how to provide funds for the implementation of measures from the Flood Risk Management Plan, that is, how Priority 3 from the Sendai Framework will be achieved: Investing in disaster risk reduction to increase resilience.

Given that the Flood Risk Management Plan, the first implementation cycle of the Flood Risk Management Directive will probably end in 2030, it is expected that at least the priority measures will be implemented in that period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section III.B.]</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>What progress has been made in approaches to better understand/assess disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure (persons and assets), hazard characteristics, capacity, and their inter-relationships?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **a.** Are the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk better understood?  
Yes, especially after the aforementioned catastrophic floods, in this area |
| **b.** How have vulnerability and/or exposure characteristics been addressed? (For example, in respect of gender or income inequalities, setting and applying of building codes or land zoning regulation, etc.) |
| **c.** Is the systemic nature of risk addressed across all sectors, administrative levels and disciplines? |
| **d.** In respect of people and assets in your country, what progress has been made in:  
   xxviii. reducing exposure to hazards? Measurable progress has been made in the field of flood protection, but it is still insufficient.  
   xxix. reducing their vulnerability?  
   xxx. augmenting their capacity for risk reduction? Progress has been made, but it is insufficient  
**e.** When developing your constituency’s plan (or equivalent), how are underlying disaster risks considered?  
They are considered in all documents where the goals and measures for reaching those goals are given. Take for example:  
Development Strategy of the Federation of BiH 2021-2027. year where defined priority:  
Increase resilience to crises, where among other things it says:  
Every society, including FBiH, faces threats, risks and accidents that pose a risk to it. Therefore, it is necessary to develop the abilities to prevent, protect, mitigate, react to them and recover from them. Therefore, appropriate strategies should be adopted as well as plans for managing crises, risks and accidents should be developed. |

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97 The systemic nature of risk is based on the notion that the risk [for instance arising from a policy, action or a hazard event], depends on how the elements of the affected systems interact with each other, either aggravating or mitigating the overall effect of the constituent parts. [adapted from, UNDRR and the International Council for Science (forthcoming 2022)]

* these could be inter alia social, natural, economic, political and governance systems, and/or food systems, energy systems, climate systems (non-exhaustive)
The following MEASURES have also been established:

- Improve crisis management,
- Ensure the protection and functioning of critical infrastructure,
- Improve the functioning of the protection and rescue system against natural and other disasters.

(The establishment of an efficient system of protection and rescue from natural and other disasters implies the improvement of infrastructure, especially transport and land (agricultural) infrastructure (early warning systems, anti-hail protection, flood protection, etc.), improvement of technical and human capacities, and the establishment of an efficient system coordination at all levels of government in order to ensure a higher degree of preparedness and the possibility of a quick and effective response for the needs of rescue, rehabilitation and reconstruction of the area.

It is necessary to enact and improve regulations on procedures and procedures applied in the event of natural and other disasters, improve methodologies for damage assessment, as well as enact gender-sensitive action plans to support the population in affected areas.

It is also necessary to improve the level of expertise in understanding and managing risks from natural and other disasters, and to invest in the development and implementation of preventive measures to mitigate these risks. This includes the periodic preparation of the FBiH Vulnerability Assessment from natural and other disasters and a comprehensive risk map, the development of a framework for planning an emergency response to natural and other disasters, including the mapping of safe zones (locations and shelters), the development of an evacuation plan, the definition of direct assistance measures for vulnerable persons and management of endangered property, detailed elaboration of spatial plans of vulnerable areas, adoption and implementation of safety standards, technologies and techniques in construction in order to increase the resistance of buildings to natural disasters, development of an early warning system, and informing and raising the awareness of the population about the importance of preventive risk management measures, protection, rescue, rehabilitation and reconstruction. It is necessary to adopt and implement disaster risk reduction strategies at the local level that would be coherent with the FBiH level strategy.

Note: these are statements from the Strategy.

| 4 | How are traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and communities, in addition to scientific and technological insights, participating and guiding risk assessment and risk-informed decision making and investment? Experiences, procedures and lessons learned from previous disasters are used, followed by statistical and other data. The local population, through their experience and traditional knowledge, as well as additional training, makes an important contribution to the development and implementation of protection plans and mechanisms, including those for early warning; |

**Risk Governance and Management [Section III.C.]**

| 5 | How has national and local public policy, legislation, planning and organisation changed to align with the Sendai Framework? The legislation is adapted to the transposition of the DIRECTIVE on flood risk management at all levels. |

**Probing Question:**

- a. Is the national DRR strategy or plan being implemented? If not, what are the reasons?
- b. What percentage of local DRR strategies and plans are being implemented?
- c. What changes have been observed in diversity in DRR leadership since 2015, particularly in terms of inclusive and diverse decision-making?

| 6 | How important has the establishment of regional, sub-regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans been to the realisation of the outcome, goal and targets of the Sendai Framework? |

**Probing Questions:**

- a. Has the establishment of national and/or local DRR strategies and plans resulted in expanded efforts in risk reduction?
- b. How are national and local strategies being integrated within plans and actions supporting the realization of the goals and targets of inter alia the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7</th>
<th>Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what degree has understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment become a ‘due diligence’ requirement by law?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 8 | How has the Guiding Principle of shared responsibility between central Governments and local authorities, sectors and stakeholders been applied? Describe good practices

**Probing Questions:**

a. What measures has the country / countries in which you operate taken to enable integrated management of disaster risk across institutions and sectors?
b. To what extent is the Sendai Framework known and being applied at sub-national and local levels?
c. What measures has your constituency taken to integrate disaster risk reduction and management with actions addressing climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity, public health risks and sustainable food systems?

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**Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section III.D.]**

| 9 | To what extent have investments by your constituency in resilience (through structural and non-structural measures) increased since 2015?

**Probing Question:**

a. To what purposes have such investments been directed?
   i. to structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]
   ii. to non-structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]
b. To what extent have such investments been quantified? If yes, provide values.

Public investment in flood resilience has increased. Through international projects, considerable investments were made in non-structural measures, while a part of public investments through credit debt also invested in structural measures.

---

| 10 | To what extent are investments by the public (including national and local governments) and private sectors increasingly risk-informed? Describe these measures, tools and mechanisms

**Probing Questions:**

a. What developments have been installed in fiscal instruments to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?
b. What developments have been installed in financial regulatory mechanisms to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?
c. What financial or regulatory incentives have been developed since 2015 to build the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk from natural and man-made hazards, and encourage private investment in disaster risk reduction?
   i. describe the impact of these measures where this has been assessed.

---

| 11 | If applicable, have financial resources provided to your constituency for disaster risk reduction through international cooperation increased since 2015?

**Probing Question:**

a. How has technical cooperation, technology transfer and resources for capacity building increased?

The increase in funds was seen through the allocation of funds for the implementation of flood protection projects, which were allocated by international institutions at the end of 2014.

---

**Disaster Preparedness, Response and ‘Build Back Better’ [Section III. E.]**

| 12 | How has preparedness for response, as well as for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, changed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite good practices

**Probing Questions:**

a. How has this manifested in terms of “Build Back Better”?
b. How have women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups contributed to these efforts?
### Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section III.F.]

What partnerships and initiatives have been most successful in reducing disaster risk?

Consider relevant partnerships that may be (non-exhaustive) – local, sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional, transboundary and/or multistakeholder, civil society, public-private, south-south and triangular cooperation, or combinations thereof.

In the field of flood protection, the most successful was local cooperation, for example between affected municipalities, then regional and cross-border cooperation. Cross-border cooperation is very effective considering that all flood protection activities are conducted within the Sava Commission. In this sense, the Flood Forecasting and Early Warning Project for the Sava River Basin, which includes 4 countries in the region, was implemented.

**Probing Questions:**

1. How have genuine and durable partnerships been established?
2. How were they developed?
3. How are such partnerships governed?
4. How are they funded or resourced?
5. What are the leadership roles and partnership evaluation methods?

Perhaps one example of a permanent partnership is the Sava River Commission. The Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin (FASRB), the first development-oriented multilateral agreement concluded in the region in the 21st century, was signed by the Parties on December 3, 2002, in Kranjska Gora in Slovenia and ratified it in 2004. The FASRB represents the basis for cross-border cooperation between governments, institutions and individuals towards the sustainable development of the Sava River basin. The FASRB defines three main goals of cooperation: establishing an international navigation regime on the Sava River and its navigable tributaries, establishing sustainable water management, taking measures to prevent or limit hazards, and to reduce and eliminate negative consequences, including the consequences of floods, ice, droughts and accidents discharge of substances harmful to water.

The basic principles of cooperation in the Sava River basin foreseen by the FASRB and agreed upon by all Parties are sovereign equality, territorial integrity and the achievement of common welfare, cooperation in "good faith" with mutual respect for national legislation, institutions and organizations.

The Parties have nominated the competent national institutions for the implementation of the FASRB. The International Commission for the Sava River Basin was established to coordinate the implementation of the FASRB.

The Protocol on Flood Protection is one of the protocols of the Sava Commission. Objective: regulating issues related to sustainable flood protection by preventing and/or reducing the risk of floods, by undertaking appropriate measures and activities, together with appropriate measures for environmental protection, by preparing a joint Flood Risk Management Plan, which defines goals of common interest at the basin level, measures to achieve those goals, coordination mechanisms and ways of joint cooperation in emergency situations caused by floods.

### Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework [Section III.G.]

How has cooperation and collaboration in risk reduction across national, regional or international mechanisms and institutions in the implementation of relevant international agendas, frameworks and conventions evolved since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite examples

#### Probing Questions:

b. What have been some of the major challenges?
### Context Shifts, New and Emerging Issues [Section IV.]

#### Context Shifts and New Issues – Retrospective (2015 – 2022) [Section IV.A.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16</th>
<th>What have been the major changes to the contexts within which your constituency has been implementing the Framework since 2015? Including emerging issues and topics of concern.</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>d. How have existing risk governance and risk management mechanisms and approaches fared in the COVID-19 pandemic?</td>
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<td>e. What impact is the deepening climate crisis having on the implementation of the Sendai Framework?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>f. How has the implementation of the Sendai Framework been affected by shifts in biological diversity and health of ecosystems?</td>
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</table>

#### Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond) [Section IV.B.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17</th>
<th>What major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern are anticipated in the period to 2030 and beyond, and which will need to be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying action?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. The COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis are two of the most obvious recent exemplars of the systemic nature of risk, what else is on the radar?</td>
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</table>

### MTR SF – Prospective Review (to 2030 and beyond) [Section V.]

#### Outcome and Goal [Section V.A.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18</th>
<th>What 5 deliverables, innovations, processes, or transformations, etc. would bring the greatest reduction in disaster risk and the greatest increase in the resilience of people, assets and ecosystems in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework and beyond 2030?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. What are the key measures that must be taken to build the resilience of critical infrastructure and basic services?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xlvi. health systems</td>
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<td>xlvii. food systems</td>
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<td>xlviii. water and sanitation systems</td>
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<td>xl ix. energy systems</td>
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<td>l. financial systems</td>
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#### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section V.B.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>19</th>
<th>How can risk knowledge and insight be improved? – including in improving understanding of the systemic and interconnected nature of risk</th>
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<td><strong>Probing Question:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>c. What measures can be taken to ensure that this is systematically integrated in all decision-making?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>d. How can indigenous wisdom and traditional / local knowledge be more systematically included in generating risk knowledge?</td>
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</table>

#### Risk Governance and Management [Section V.C.]

| 20 | Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, organisation and |
investment, epistemology, and strategy, to be able to capitalise on opportunities, or to mitigate new / emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?

**Probing Questions:**

f. at the national level?

g. at the local level?

h. at the regional level?

i. at the international level?

j. within specific systems or domains?

---

The Sendai Framework states that responsibilities for disaster risk reduction are shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders. What must be prioritised to ensure that responsibilities are shared in risk identification and reduction?

**Probing Questions:**

d. What is required to promote women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction?

e. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’?

f. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no ecosystem is left behind’?

---

What priority actions can be taken to empower local authorities and local partnerships to strengthen risk reducing action at the subnational and local levels?

---

What are the adjustments or key measures that must be taken to ensure that disaster risk management is no longer treated as a ‘sector’ in itself, but is a practice systematically applied across all sectors?

Perhaps it would not be bad, if there is none, to create a strategy for financial investment in disaster risk management.

---

**Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section V.D.]**

| 24 | What measures can non-State stakeholders and public institutions take at national and international levels to ensure risk is priced more accurately within all financial transactions, and not treated as an externality and discounted in public and private investment? |

| 25 | What further actions are required through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk? |

| 26 | What further actions are required within your constituency through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of your domain(s) of work to disaster risk? |

---

**Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section V.E.]**

In accelerating and amplifying action pursuing the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework:

d. What new or emerging initiatives and partnerships will need to be developed to support governments in the period to 2030?

e. In which priority areas are more partnerships required for risk-informed sustainable development to be possible?

f. How can development partners and the international community provide better support?
Has there been a reduction of disaster risk and the impacts of natural- and man-made hazards on persons, businesses, communities, and ecosystems, as a result of actions taken and approaches adopted in your country/context/community in implementing the Sendai Framework since 2015?

In the mentioned period, there was a reduction in the risk of floods.

The transposition of the Flood Risk Management Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council) was carried out through the Amendments to the Law on Water ("SG RS" No. 74/17) and the adoption of the Decree on the content and basic elements of risk assessment and management of flood ("SG RS" number 115/17).

The Regulation on the Content and Basic Elements of Flood Risk Assessment and Management governs the content and procedure for creating Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments, the creation, content and appearance of flood risk maps and flood risk maps, flood risk management goals and measures to achieve the established goals, content of the program of activities for the preparation of the Plan, content of the first Flood Risk Management Plan and elements for its update and other issues of importance for the assessment and management of flood risks.

Already in 2012, on the basis of the Flood Defense Action Plan in BiH, the preparation of the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment in the RS was started, in 2020 Hazard Maps and Risk Maps were completed, and in 2020 the preparation of Flood Risk Management Plans for the entire area of BiH began, and it is expected to be completed at the end of 2023. A flood risk management plan has been prepared for the Vrbas river basin area in the territory of the Republic of Srpska, which will be included in the flood risk management plan for the Sava river basin in the RS. Flood Risk Management Plans (PURPs) deal with all aspects of flood risk management, focusing on prevention, protection and preparedness and taking into account the characteristics of the particular river basins in which the floodplain is located. PURPs set out how institutions, stakeholders and local communities will collaborate and work together to manage flood risk. According to Article 7(2) of Directive 2007/60/EC, Member States shall establish appropriate flood risk management objectives for the APSFR set out in Article 5(1) and areas covered by Article 13(1)(b), focusing on reducing the potential harmful effects of floods on human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity, as well as non-structural initiatives and reducing the likelihood of floods.

On the basis of the Law on Water, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management issues the Main Operational Plan for Flood Defense every year, which lists data on water levels and the persons and institutions responsible for flood defense.

In addition to the measures and activities of individual institutions determined by the GOP, it is prescribed that the necessary measures are implemented in flood areas in accordance with the Law on Protection and Rescue, where the role, procedures, and measures that authorities and structures are obliged to implement are clearly defined. Civil protection, i.e. the procedures by which the headquarters of the civil protection of the RS, or municipalities, are activated for the purpose of managing actions to protect and rescue people and material goods in areas threatened by floods, implementing protection measures and rescue on and under water, etc.

In parallel with these activities, drafts of the Plan for the implementation of the directive for the assessment and management of flood risks in BiH (Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and the Council) and the Action Plan for the implementation of the directive for the assessment and management of flood risks in the RS were prepared.

Adoption of these documents by the competent institutions will create a unique framework for the implementation of the Directive on flood risk management, which will contain goals with concrete measures to achieve those goals, financial needs for those measures, and their prioritization for a set of flood areas where there are significant risks for the occurrence of floods, and which were determined in the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment. At the same time, planning cycles of implementation will be defined.

In parallel with these activities, significant activities have been conducted in this area, which include systems for flood forecasting and early warning. In this sense, through various projects, flood forecasting systems were developed in...
the Sava, Una and Sana, Vrbas, Bosna, Ukrina and Drina river basins, that is, in all significant watercourses in the Sava river basin.

A good example of regional cooperation in this field is the start of the joint system for forecasting and warning of the occurrence of floods in the Sava river basin, which has been in operation since October 2018. The system covers the geographical area of the entire Sava river basin on the territory of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro. The development of the system was preceded by a series of activities carried out within the Sava Commission, for the realization of which grants were secured from various sources, and in which competent institutions from BiH had full participation. The result of this project is: the conclusion of the Protocol on flood protection, the signing of the policy for the exchange of hydrological and meteorological data and information in the Sava river basin, the development of a joint platform for the exchange of hydrological and meteorological data in real time (Sava HIS) within which around 500 measuring stations are currently included in the data exchange, the development of the hydrological model of the Sava river basin, with 17 models for the most important sub-basins, the development of the hydraulic model of the Sava river, and the procurement of IT equipment for the competent institutions, which is the backbone of the flood forecasting system.

Likewise, by signing the Technical Conditions for Access to the European Flood Awareness System - EFAS System by the Federal Hydro-Meteorological Institute and the Republican Hydro-Meteorological Institute of Republika Srpska, BiH fulfilled the conditions for access to the EFAS system on January 25, 2017. JU Vode Srpske, the Sava River Water Area Agency and the Adriatic Sea Water Area Agency are included in the EFAS system as third parties. The aforementioned institutions receive information about forecasted flood events from EFAS, including flash floods.

Probing Question:

a. Identify at least one way in which actions and approaches adopted in implementing the Sendai Framework have resulted in a reduction in disaster risk.

With the help of the existing forecasting system, it is possible to predict a flood event at least 3 days in advance, and in this way, the possibility of timely notification of all relevant institutions in the process of flood defense, the economy and the population, as well as the possibility of monitoring the further dynamics of the flood event and accordingly taking the necessary actions.

2

What does your constituency consider to have been the major achievements, challenges and barriers to the implementation of the Sendai Framework since 2015?

As achievements, we can list a number of implemented structural and non-structural measures, which include the reconstruction of existing and the construction of new flood defense systems, as well as the creation of a system for early warning and forecasting of floods.

CHALLENGES

In the coming period, we expect the full implementation of the flood directive, including the development of flood risk management plans.

Education of the population is one of the challenges.

Obstacles

Obstacles that accompanied us in the previous period and will accompany us in the future are certainly the availability of financial resources for the maintenance of existing systems, maintenance of newly built systems and all future investments.

The big obstacles we encountered in the previous period were the resolution of property relations, and because of such problems, the implementation of a series of measures for which all the necessary financial resources and documentation were provided was cancelled.

Probing Questions:

In respect of:

a. preventing the creation of new risk
b. reducing the existing stock of risk
c. strengthening resilience
d. the Guiding Principles
During the review of the goals from the aforementioned Flood Risk Management Plan, it was decided to set common goals for all "administrative watersheds" provided for in the project assignment. The goals are aligned with domestic legislation, planning and strategic acts, as well as with the PURP goals for Sava and Danube. Four flood risk management objectives were adopted for all administrative water areas envisaged by the project:

1. Avoiding new flood risks
2. Reduction of existing flood risks during and after floods
3. Strengthening resilience
4. Increasing awareness of flood risks

It is noticeable that the adopted goals follow the expected outcome as well as the goal of the Sendai Framework.

The main challenge will be how to provide funds for the implementation of measures from the Flood Risk Management Plan, that is, how Priority 3 from the Sendai Framework will be achieved: Investing in disaster risk reduction to increase resilience.

Given that the Flood Risk Management Plan, the first cycle of the implementation of the Flood Risk Management Directive will probably end in 2030, it is expected that at least the priority measures will be implemented in that period.

Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section III.B.]

What progress has been made in approaches to better understand/assess disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure (persons and assets), hazard characteristics, capacity, and their inter-relationships?

After the preparation of the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, as well as the preparation of the Hazard Map and the Flood Risk Map, a clear idea of the reach of the flood event that occurs once in 20, once in 100 and once in 500 years was obtained.

The Law on Water ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska", no. 50/06, 92/09, 121/12 and 74/17) stipulates the mandatory application of the results of hazard maps and flood risk maps in spatial planning, and that physical and These maps are available to public persons free of charge. In this way, interested parties can get an insight into the zones that are affected by floods and in this way take all the necessary steps in order to reduce the risk.

Probing Questions:

a. Are the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk better understood?

There is a better understanding on the part of the population because education was carried out at the held public hearings, but we need to continue working on it.

b. How have vulnerability and/or exposure characteristics been addressed? (For example, in respect of gender or income inequalities, setting and applying of building codes or land zoning regulation, etc.)

c. Is the systemic nature of risk addressed across all sectors, administrative levels and disciplines?

d. In respect of people and assets in your country, what progress has been made in:

   xxxi. reducing exposure to hazards?

   xxxii. reducing their vulnerability?

   xxxiii. augmenting their capacity for risk reduction?

---

98 The systemic nature of risk is based on the notion that the risk [for instance arising from a policy, action or a hazard event], depends on how the elements of the affected systems interact with each other, either aggravating or mitigating the overall effect of the constituent parts. [adapted from, UNDRR and the International Council for Science (forthcoming 2022)]

* these could be inter alia social, natural, economic, political and governance systems, and/or food systems, energy systems, climate systems (non-exhaustive)
Citizens have a higher awareness of the dangers of floods, so they treat them accordingly.

e. When developing your constituency’s plan (or equivalent), how are underlying disaster risks considered?

There is a 2015-2024 integrated water management strategy, as well as a framework plan for the development of the water industry that addresses disaster risks. Both documents define that when creating all spatial and urban plans, zones of various risk levels must be defined and the principles of hydrotechnical directed urbanization must be incorporated into planning solutions, which prevent the planning and construction of sensitive contents in these zones.

How are traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and communities, in addition to scientific and technological insights, participating and guiding risk assessment and risk-informed decision making and investment? The great contribution of the local community is reflected in the preparation of the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, which would not have been possible without the knowledge and previous experiences of the local population.

### Risk Governance and Management [Section III.C.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How has national and local public policy, legislation, planning and organisation changed to align with the Sendai Framework?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Question:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Is the national DRR strategy or plan being implemented? If not, what are the reasons?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal conditions have been created to adopt a flood risk reduction plan that is currently being developed, which will be implemented after adoption, which is defined by the Law on Water and amendments to the law, as well as adapted to the transposition of the Flood Risk Management Directive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. What percentage of local DRR strategies and plans are being implemented?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. What changes have been observed in diversity in DRR leadership since 2015, particularly in terms of inclusive and diverse decision-making?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How important has the establishment of regional, sub-regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans been to the realisation of the outcome, goal and targets of the Sendai Framework?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Has the establishment of national and/or local DRR strategies and plans resulted in expanded efforts in risk reduction?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. How are national and local strategies being integrated within plans and actions supporting the realization of the goals and targets of inter alia the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what degree has understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment become a ‘due diligence’ requirement by law? The law defined the mandatory use of the results of hazard and flood risk maps and flood risk management plans in spatial planning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How has the Guiding Principle of shared responsibility between central Governments and local authorities, sectors and stakeholders been applied? Describe good practices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. What measures has the country / countries in which you operate taken to enable integrated management of disaster risk across institutions and sectors?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By making:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Preliminary flood risk assessments,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Hazard map and flood risk map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Flood risk management plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- By creating forecast models for floods and early warning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. To what extent is the Sendai Framework known and being applied at sub-national and local levels?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. What measures has your constituency taken to integrate disaster risk reduction and management with actions addressing climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity, public health risks and sustainable food systems?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To what extent have investments by your constituency in resilience (through structural and non-structural measures) increased since 2015?

In the field of water management, projects have been established that, in the broadest sense of the word, represent the needs of the population and the development of rural areas, which means the development of RS as a whole. It is about the revitalization and reconstruction and construction of protective embankments, peripheral canals, arrangement of watercourses, protection of ruined banks, reconstruction of pumping stations, hydromelioration systems and water supply. In the last 4 years, more investments were implemented than in the previous 20 years:
- a total of about 215 million KM was provided from loans from the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, and grant funds from IPA, GEF and the RS Solidarity Fund.

So far, works have been carried out on:
- protective embankments (rehabilitation and construction of new ones) .... 90 km
- peripheral canal network....................... 150 km
- water flow regulation........... 50 km
- ruined banks ..................................... 10 km
- creation of forecast models for the Sava, Una, Sana, Vrbas, Bosna, Ukrina, Tinja, Brka and Drina river basins.

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<td>1</td>
<td>Emergency aid and flood protection&quot; (EIB)</td>
<td>107,570,650.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Solidarity Fund</td>
<td>24,549,217.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Emergency flood protection measures in the wider area of Semberija – The World Bank</td>
<td>24,401,463.00</td>
</tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>&quot;Urgent flood reconstruction project&quot; – The World Bank</td>
<td>3,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>IPA 2014</td>
<td>20,421,610.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Emergency aid and flood protection&quot; (EIB)</td>
<td>37,160,770.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>215,947,512,00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Probing Question:**

- a. To what purposes have such investments been directed?
  i. to structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]
  ii. to non-structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]
- b. To what extent have such investments been quantified? If yes, provide values.

To what extent are investments by the public (including national and local governments) and private sectors increasingly risk-informed? Describe these measures, tools and mechanisms

**Probing Questions:**

- a. What developments have been installed in fiscal instruments to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?
- b. What developments have been installed in financial regulatory mechanisms to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?
- c. What financial or regulatory incentives have been developed since 2015 to build the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk from natural and man-made hazards, and encourage private investment in disaster risk reduction?
  i. describe the impact of these measures where this has been assessed.

If applicable, have financial resources provided to your constituency for disaster risk reduction through international cooperation increased since 2015?

In the field of water management, projects have been established that, in the broadest sense of the word, represent the needs of the population and the development of rural areas, which means the development of RS as a whole. It
is about the revitalization and reconstruction and construction of protective embankments, peripheral canals, arrangement of watercourses, protection of ruined banks, reconstruction of pumping stations, hydromelioration systems and water supply. In the last 4 years, more investments were implemented than in the previous 20 years:

- a total of about 215 million KM was provided from loans from the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, and grant funds from IPA, GEF and the RS Solidarity Fund.

So far, works have been carried out on:

- protective embankments (rehabilitation and construction of new ones) .... 90 km
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<td>TOTAL</td>
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</table>

Probing Question:

a. How has technical cooperation, technology transfer and resources for capacity building increased?

As part of the development of the Flood Forecasting and early warning system (FFWS) project for the Sava river basin, cooperation was achieved with all relevant institutions from the Republic of Slovenia, the Republic of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Serbia and Montenegro. The development of the system was preceded by a series of activities carried out within the Sava Commission, for the realization of which grants were secured from various sources, and in which competent institutions from BiH had full participation. The result of this project is: the conclusion of the Protocol on flood protection, the signing of the policy for the exchange of hydrological and meteorological data and information in the Sava river basin, the development of a joint platform for the exchange of hydrological and meteorological data in real time (SavaHIS), within which the data exchange is currently included around 500 measuring stations, the development of the hydrological model of the Sava river basin, with 17 models for the most important sub-basins, the development of the hydraulic model of the Sava river, and the procurement of IT equipment for the competent institutions, which is the backbone of the flood forecasting system, and the strengthening of training capacities for officials who will deal with system development, maintenance and forecasting.

Similar cooperation was achieved in the framework of the "Regional GEF-SCCF Drina River Basin Management Project", which was financed by a grant from the special fund for climate change.

Disaster Preparedness, Response and ‘Build Back Better’ [Section III. E.]

12 How has preparedness for response, as well as for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, changed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite good practices

With the help of the existing forecasting system, we can now predict a flood event at least 3 days in advance, and in this way, the possibility of timely notification of all competent institutions in the process of flood defense, the economy and the population, as well as the possibility of monitoring the further dynamics of the flood event and accordingly taking the necessary actions.

Probing Questions:

a. How has this manifested in terms of “Build Back Better”?

b. How have women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups contributed to these efforts?
### Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section III.F.]

| 13 | What partnerships and initiatives have been most successful in reducing disaster risk? Consider relevant partnerships that may be (non-exhaustive) – local, sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional, transboundary and/or multistakeholder, civil society, public-private, south-south and triangular cooperation, or combinations thereof. 

As part of the development of the Flood Forecasting and early warning system (FFWS) project for the Sava river basin, cooperation was achieved with all relevant institutions from the Republic of Slovenia, the Republic of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Serbia and Montenegro. Similar cooperation between Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Serbia and Montenegro was achieved within the framework of the "Regional GEF-SCCF Drina River Basin Management Project", which was financed by a grant from the special fund for climate change. As part of the development of the forecast model project for the Vrbas river basin, the "Protocol for informing the competent institutions for the safety and protection of people and material goods about the possibility of floods based on the results of the forecast systems for the rivers Vrbas, Una and Sana in BiH" was signed. All competent institutions in BiH, i.e. AVP Sava, JU "Vode Srpske", RHMZ and FHMZ.

**Probing Questions:**
- a. How have genuine and durable partnerships been established?
- b. How were they developed?
- c. How are such partnerships governed?
- d. How are they funded or resourced?
- e. What are the leadership roles and partnership evaluation methods?

### Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework [Section III.G.]

| 14 | How has cooperation and collaboration in risk reduction across national, regional or international mechanisms and institutions in the implementation of relevant international agendas, frameworks and conventions evolved since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite examples

### Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework [Section III.G.]

| 15 | What progress has been made by your stakeholder constituency in achieving the seven global Targets of the Sendai Framework? 
1. Substantially reduce global mortality from disasters by 2030, to reduce the average global death rate by 100,000 in the decade 2020-2030. compared to the period 2005-2015. In the period from 2014, no resident in BiH was killed by floods, although there were flood events in BiH. 
2. Significantly reduce the number of people affected by disasters globally by 2030, to reduce the average by 100,000 in the decade 2020-2030. compared to the period 2005-2015. A number of structural and non-structural measures have been implemented to reduce the risk of flooding compared to 2014. With the reduction of risk, possible losses are also reduced. 
3. Reduce direct economic losses caused by disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030. A number of structural and non-structural measures have been implemented to reduce the risk of flooding compared to 2014. With the reduction of risk, possible losses are also reduced. 
4. Significantly reduce the damage from disasters on key infrastructure and the disruption of the provision of basic services, among them health and educational institutions, among other things, by developing their resilience by 2030. A number of structural and non-structural measures have been implemented to reduce the risk of flooding compared to 2014. With the reduction of risk, possible damages are also reduced. 
5. Significantly increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020. 
6. Significantly improve the international cooperation of developing countries through adequate and sustainable support for the improvement of their national activities on the implementation of this framework until 2030. A number of flood forecasting and early warning systems have been developed 
7. Significantly increase people’s availability and access to early warning systems for multiple hazards and information on disaster risk and assessments by 2030. All hazard maps and flood risk maps are publicly available on the website of the "Vode Srpske" PU in the form of a simple web gis browser.

**Probing Questions:**
- a. What have been some of the major challenges?
## Context Shifts, New and Emerging Issues [Section IV.]

### Context Shifts and New Issues – Retrospective (2015 – 2022) [Section IV.A.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>What have been the major changes to the contexts within which your constituency has been implementing the Framework since 2015? Including emerging issues and topics of concern.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|   | **Probing Questions:**  
   | a. How have existing risk governance and risk management mechanisms and approaches fared in the COVID-19 pandemic?  
   | b. What impact is the deepening climate crisis having on the implementation of the Sendai Framework? Climate changes affect hydrological phenomena, and in this regard it is difficult to predict the occurrence and intensity of large floods in the future, and therefore hundred-year waters, which are the legal basis for dimensioning flood defense facilities.  
   | c. How has the implementation of the Sendai Framework been affected by shifts in biological diversity and health of ecosystems? |

### Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond) [Section IV.B.]

|   | What major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern are anticipated in the period to 2030 and beyond, and which will need to be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying action?  
In the coming period, we expect the full implementation of the flood directive, including the development of flood risk management plans. Education of the population is one of the challenges.  
Obstacles that accompanied us in the previous period and will accompany us in the future are certainly the provision of financial resources for the maintenance of existing systems, maintenance of newly built systems and all future investments.  
The big obstacles we encountered in the previous period were the resolution of property relations, and because of such problems, the implementation of a series of measures for which all the necessary financial resources and documentation were provided was cancelled.  
**Probing Questions:**  
a. The COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis are two of the most obvious recent exemplars of the systemic nature of risk, what else is on the radar? |

## MTR SF – Prospective Review (to 2030 and beyond) [Section V.]

### Outcome and Goal [Section V.A.]

|   | What 5 deliverables, innovations, processes, or transformations, etc. would bring the greatest reduction in disaster risk and the greatest increase in the resilience of people, assets and ecosystems in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework and beyond 2030?  
**Probing Questions:**  
a. What are the key measures that must be taken to build the resilience of critical infrastructure and basic services?  
   | li. health systems  
   | lii. food systems  
   | liii. water and sanitation systems  
   | liv. energy systems  
   | lv. financial systems  
It is necessary to provide continuous funding for the maintenance of existing and newly built flood defense facilities, as well as for future investments. |
### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section V.B.]

| 19 | How can risk knowledge and insight be improved? – including in improving understanding of the systemic and interconnected nature of risk  
   |   | By creating more accurate models, as well as through better cooperation of various institutions in which the risk of disasters occurs and the understanding that their work can also influence the increase or decrease of risk.  
   |   | **Probing Question:**  
   |   | e. What measures can be taken to ensure that this is systematically integrated in all decision-making?  
   |   | f. How can indigenous wisdom and traditional / local knowledge be more systematically included in generating risk knowledge? |

### Risk Governance and Management [Section V.C.]

| 20 | Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, organisation and investment, epistemology, and strategy, to be able to capitalise on opportunities, or to mitigate new / emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?  
   |   | **Probing Questions:**  
   |   | k. at the national level?  
   |   | l. at the local level?  
   |   | m. at the regional level?  
   |   | n. at the international level?  
   |   | o. within specific systems or domains? |

| 21 | The Sendai Framework states that responsibilities for disaster risk reduction are shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders. What must be prioritised to ensure that responsibilities are shared in risk identification and reduction?  
   |   | The Law on Water ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska", no. 50/06, 92/09, 121/12 and 74/17) defines that the assessment management and flood risk management is carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, and that operational tasks and activities for the realization of flood risk assessment and flood risk management in the area of the regional river basin (district) are carried out by the Public Institution "Vode Srpske".  
   |   | **Probing Questions:**  
   |   | g. What is required to promote women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction?  
   |   | h. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’?  
   |   | i. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no ecosystem is left behind’? |

| 22 | What priority actions can be taken to empower local authorities and local partnerships to strengthen risk reducing action at the subnational and local levels?  
   |   | **Knowledge sharing and capacity building**  
   |   |  

| 23 | What are the adjustments or key measures that must be taken to ensure that disaster risk management is no longer treated as a ‘sector’ in itself, but is a practice systematically applied across all sectors?  
   |   | **Increasing knowledge and education of the population about the risks of disasters.**  
   |   |  

### Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section V.D.]

| 24 | What measures can non-State stakeholders and public institutions take at national and international levels to ensure risk is priced more accurately within all financial transactions, and not treated as an externality and discounted in public and private investment? |
| 25 | What further actions are required through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk?  
Knowledge transfer, education, as well as appropriate disaster insurance. |
| 26 | What further actions are required within your constituency through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of your domain(s) of work to disaster risk?  
Strive to increase cooperation with financial institutions that finance disaster risk reduction.  
Maintain and form new partnerships with other scientific institutions in the field of disaster risk management, in terms of exchanging experience and knowledge and applying that knowledge when drafting regulations and implementing activities. |
| **Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section V.E.]** | In accelerating and amplifying action pursuing the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework:  
g. What new or emerging initiatives and partnerships will need to be developed to support governments in the period to 2030?  
h. In which priority areas are more partnerships required for risk-informed sustainable development to be possible?  
i. How can development partners and the international community provide better support?  
By transferring knowledge and technologies and financial cooperation to reduce the risk of disasters. |
### Federal Geological Survey

**MTR SF – Retrospective Review 2015 – 2022 [Section III. of the voluntary national report of the MTR SF]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome and Goal [Section III. A.]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Has there been a reduction of disaster risk and the impacts of natural- and man-made hazards on persons, businesses, communities, and ecosystems, as a result of actions taken and approaches adopted in your country/context/community in implementing the Sendai Framework since 2015?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analyzing from the period of 2015 until the day of drafting the answers to the questions, we believe that sufficient and adequate measures have not been taken by the competent authorities, in terms of reducing the impact of the risk of natural disasters for the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the aspect of engineering geological processes (landslides, landslides, mudslides streams, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The reason for this is the influence of global climate changes, the development of urbanization in large urban settlements for the need for space as building land. Insufficient provision of funds at all levels of government in terms of fundamental and detailed research from the aspect of taking measures to mitigate the impact of natural processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As part of its regular activities, the Federal Institute of Geology produces forecast maps of risk assessment from the aspect of the impact of landslides. They are currently in the process of creating maps of Tuzla, ZD-o and Central Bosnia cantons. In the following period until 2030, it is estimated that the area of the entire Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina will be covered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures taken:</td>
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<tr>
<td>- regulation of water flow within the boundaries of their beds, which stabilized the slopes and mitigated or completely reduced the activity of soil movement on the slopes in question, as well as erosion processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Development of advanced software and timely information through electronic and printed media about climate changes for micro and macro space, on the basis of which preventive measures can be taken to reduce the risk of natural accidents and disasters of various origins, especially from the aspect of engineering geological processes in terms of slope stability which are marked on maps as high risk zones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Increased level of education of authorized persons in competent institutions as well as the population itself from the aspect of rules of conduct during early warning related to the occurrence of natural disasters and disasters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Probing Question:**

- Identify at least one way in which actions and approaches adopted in implementing the Sendai Framework have resulted in a reduction in disaster risk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Probing Question:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What does your constituency consider to have been the major achievements, challenges and barriers to the implementation of the Sendai Framework since 2015?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The above question requires a political answer rather than a technical one. I am of the opinion that attention is paid in terms of planning and adoption of legal legislation to reduce the mortality rate of the population due to natural accidents and catastrophes, which should be answered decisively by the Statistics Institute at the entity level as well as the Institute at the state level of BiH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, within the framework of the Development Strategy of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, has defined a framework plan for action in conditions of natural disasters and disasters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The creation of regulatory plans defines the zoning of the development of certain areas as well as the conditions for adjusting the development of the infrastructure, which prevents the occurrence of natural disasters that can be caused by the human factor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am of the opinion that the current government of dependence of the level of observation mainly prefers the reduction of existing risks, ie. Investments in the preparation of project documentation and remediation of existing risks from natural disasters from the aspect of engineering geological processes, especially landslides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>However, when it comes to activities related to fires, I am of the opinion that certain equipment has been invested in - the purchase of canisters for extinguishing during fire activities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Probing Questions:**

In respect of:

- a. preventing the creation of new risk
- b. reducing the existing stock of risk
- c. strengthening resilience
- d. the Guiding Principles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section III.B.]</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What progress has been made in approaches to better understand/assess disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure (persons and assets), hazard characteristics, capacity, and their inter-relationships? The answer to the question number 3 can be given and derived from the above two answers to the questions. The initiative is somewhat more dedicated in the sense of suppressing activities in the event of a fire incident, and somewhat less in terms of the planning policy of development and use of construction land. Namely, rehabilitation of existing incident situations from previously activated landslides is being realized step by step, but it is not enough. Especially in extremely complex landslides from 2014. I am of the opinion that all levels of government did not equally and synchronously take certain steps to understand - risk assessment of natural disasters and catastrophes. The Federal Institute of Geology, within its jurisdiction, using its resources, provided a unique database of landslides for three cantons, namely: Tuzla Canton, ZDO - Canton and Central Bosnia Canton, and in due course will continue processing the data of other cantons in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Basic risks of natural disasters, we believe that higher levels of government have developed their policy through institutions that are responsible for the activity in question, such as the Sava River Basin Agency and the Adriatic Sea Basin Agency in terms of drafting project documentation and investing in regulation. riverbeds that are prone to flooding of micro and macro areas, and at the same time, the risk of new landslides, landslides, etc. is also reduced in this way. Engineering geological processes. Cantonal levels mainly implement their policy in terms of reducing risks and dangers from natural accidents and disasters mainly through their cantonal construction institutes and planning institutes, as well as inspection bodies through administrative procedures and the like.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Probing Questions:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Are the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk better understood?</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. How have vulnerability and/or exposure characteristics been addressed? (For example, in respect of gender or income inequalities, setting and applying of building codes or land zoning regulation, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Is the systemic nature of risk addressed across all sectors, administrative levels and disciplines?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. In respect of people and assets in your country, what progress has been made in:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxiv. reducing exposure to hazards?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxv. reducing their vulnerability?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxvi. augmenting their capacity for risk reduction?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. When developing your constituency’s plan (or equivalent), how are underlying disaster risks considered?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How are traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and communities, in addition to scientific and technological insights, participating and guiding risk assessment and risk-informed decision making and investment? On the basis of available existing data viewed from the aspect of engineering geological processes and other origins of natural accidents and disasters, I am of the opinion that local communities are generally not qualified in terms of personnel for the preparation of documents, as well as the use of existing documents from the aspect of risk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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99 The systemic nature of risk is based on the notion that the risk [for instance arising from a policy, action or a hazard event], depends on how the elements of the affected systems interact with each other, either aggravating or mitigating the overall effect of the constituent parts. [adapted from, UNDRR and the International Council for Science (forthcoming 2022)]

* these could be inter alia social, natural, economic, political and governance systems, and/or food systems, energy systems, climate systems (non-exhaustive)
assessment of the danger of natural accidents and disasters, especially it refers to the aspect of engineering geological processes (occurrences of landslides, landslides, etc.). Most local communities plan very little or almost no resources in terms of supporting the development of natural disaster risk assessment services. Mostly local communities prefer support in terms of saving human lives and material goods in the conditions when the process occurs. Also, I am of the opinion that higher levels of government should use the existing institutions that are competent in their scope of activity and the same instructions to local communities to help them in the education of personnel in the field of risk assessment of the dangers of natural disasters and disasters. Local communities should use the dedicated funds they collect in their budgets to prevent and reduce the risk of natural accidents and disasters.

Risk Governance and Management [Section III.C.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5</th>
<th>How has national and local public policy, legislation, planning and organisation changed to align with the Sendai Framework? I am of the opinion that the national disaster risk reduction strategy is partly being implemented, the reasons in my opinion are: insufficiently planned funds in the budgets for investing in research and creating documents on the risk assessment of natural accidents and disasters, lack of training of personnel at certain levels and insufficient propaganda to strengthen the awareness of responsible power holders, as well as the citizens themselves. At the local level, mostly partially (in my opinion), about 30% is implemented at the Canton levels, and at the City and Municipality levels, in my opinion, about 10%. Probing Question:</th>
<th>How has national and local public policy, legislation, planning and organisation changed to align with the Sendai Framework? I am of the opinion that the national disaster risk reduction strategy is partly being implemented, the reasons in my opinion are: insufficiently planned funds in the budgets for investing in research and creating documents on the risk assessment of natural accidents and disasters, lack of training of personnel at certain levels and insufficient propaganda to strengthen the awareness of responsible power holders, as well as the citizens themselves. At the local level, mostly partially (in my opinion), about 30% is implemented at the Canton levels, and at the City and Municipality levels, in my opinion, about 10%. Probing Question:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>How important has the establishment of regional, sub-regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans been to the realisation of the outcome, goal and targets of the Sendai Framework? The regional and subregional national local strategies are certainly important to influence the awareness of authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina at all levels, and recently it has been understood that global changes are accelerated and require a significant level of planning at the level of the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as smaller level of government. Probing Questions:</td>
<td>How important has the establishment of regional, sub-regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans been to the realisation of the outcome, goal and targets of the Sendai Framework? The regional and subregional national local strategies are certainly important to influence the awareness of authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina at all levels, and recently it has been understood that global changes are accelerated and require a significant level of planning at the level of the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as smaller level of government. Probing Questions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what degree has understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment become a ‘due diligence’ requirement by law? We are of the opinion that all actors in the process of planning and development of infrastructure as a prerequisite for investments in other areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina are all carried out in accordance with existing legal regulations. On a local level, I am of the opinion that conscience has not been awakened to the right extent in terms of the construction of individual facilities, and certain facilities are still being built illegally, regardless of the actions of the competent inspection bodies. How has the Guiding Principle of shared responsibility between central Governments and local authorities, sectors and stakeholders been applied? Describe good practices Probing Questions:</td>
<td>Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what degree has understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment become a ‘due diligence’ requirement by law? We are of the opinion that all actors in the process of planning and development of infrastructure as a prerequisite for investments in other areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina are all carried out in accordance with existing legal regulations. On a local level, I am of the opinion that conscience has not been awakened to the right extent in terms of the construction of individual facilities, and certain facilities are still being built illegally, regardless of the actions of the competent inspection bodies. How has the Guiding Principle of shared responsibility between central Governments and local authorities, sectors and stakeholders been applied? Describe good practices Probing Questions:</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section III.D.]

| 9 | To what extent have investments by your constituency in resilience (through structural and non-structural measures) increased since 2015?  
Probing Question:  
   a. To what purposes have such investments been directed?  
      i. to structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]  
      ii. to non-structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]  
   b. To what extent have such investments been quantified? If yes, provide values. |

| 10 | To what extent are investments by the public (including national and local governments) and private sectors increasingly risk-informed? Describe these measures, tools and mechanisms  
Probing Questions:  
   a. What developments have been installed in fiscal instruments to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?  
   b. What developments have been installed in financial regulatory mechanisms to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?  
   c. What financial or regulatory incentives have been developed since 2015 to build the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk from natural and man-made hazards, and encourage private investment in disaster risk reduction?  
      i. describe the impact of these measures where this has been assessed. |

| 11 | If applicable, have financial resources provided to your constituency for disaster risk reduction through international cooperation increased since 2015?  
Probing Question:  
   b. How has technical cooperation, technology transfer and resources for capacity building increased? |

### Disaster Preparedness, Response and ‘Build Back Better’ [Section III. E.]

| 12 | How has preparedness for response, as well as for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, changed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite good practices  
From the aspect of response efficiency as well as in terms of recovery and rehabilitation, I am of the opinion that more effort and funds were invested in the rehabilitation of damages caused by floods, landslides and earthquakes, than in defense mechanisms in the sense of prevention and risk assessment of natural accidents and disasters.  
Probing Questions:  
   c. How has this manifested in terms of “Build Back Better”?  
   d. How have women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups contributed to these efforts? |

### Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section III.F.]

| 13 | What partnerships and initiatives have been most successful in reducing disaster risk?  
Consider relevant partnerships that may be (non-exhaustive) – local, sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional, transboundary and/or multistakeholder, civil society, public-private, south-south and triangular cooperation, or combinations thereof.  
In my opinion, the answer to the question should be sought from other institutions, and not from the Federal Institute of Geology.  
Probing Questions:  
   f. How have genuine and durable partnerships been established?  
   g. How were they developed?  
   h. How are such partnerships governed?  
   i. How are they funded or resourced?  
   j. What are the leadership roles and partnership evaluation methods? |
How has cooperation and collaboration in risk reduction across national, regional or international mechanisms and institutions in the implementation of relevant international agendas, frameworks and conventions evolved since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite examples

Evaluation - a new evaluation of the degree of cooperation in risk reduction between national mechanisms in the implementation of relevant international agendas, frameworks and conventions since the adoption of the Sendai framework, in my opinion, is not at a satisfactory level due to the complex system of governance of the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina, regardless of common interests. These are natural accidents and disasters that threaten human lives and material goods. A higher level of cooperation was established with non-governmental organizations than within the system of government within Bosnia and Herzegovina. UNDP itself invested more funds in the development of strategic documents in terms of risk assessment of natural accidents and disasters than government institutions or they were coordinators with government institutions in the development of strategic documents derived from international documents.

Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework [Section III.G.]

What progress has been made by your stakeholder constituency in achieving the seven global Targets of the Sendai Framework?

I am of the opinion that considerable progress has been achieved in the context of increasing the availability of early warning systems for multiple hazards and information on the risk of disasters and assessments until 2030 to the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Namely, the Federal Institute for Hydrometeorology permanently warns about the level of precipitation in a certain micro and macro area, thereby warning citizens about flood risk zones, and thus mutually related to engineering geological processes from the aspect of activating fossil landslides and potentially new landslides or landslides. Of course, this also reduces the number of deaths, and also reduces economic losses through material goods.

Probing Questions:

b. What have been some of the major challenges?

Context Shifts, New and Emerging Issues [Section IV.]

Context Shifts and New Issues – Retrospective (2015 – 2022) [Section IV.A.]

What have been the major changes to the contexts within which your constituency has been implementing the Framework since 2015? Including emerging issues and topics of concern.

Certainly, the phenomenon of the pandemic had an impact on the development of strategic documents and the implementation of projects aimed at preventing the impact of natural disasters and disasters, because on the one hand, there are less planned dedicated funds for other natural disasters and disasters with the aim of mitigating them, and on the other hand, the lack of live communication between the actors who are authorized and responsible for projecting plans in terms of providing prevention and reducing the risk of natural accidents and disasters.

Global warming certainly, in my opinion, inexorably and rapidly affects the sustainable natural balance system in all spheres of life, and therefore the national interests of many countries in the world are not recognizable in this regard, and joint financing of the project in the fight against the above is not approached. Many countries in the world do not allocate enough or minimal, or even no means at all, for the joint worldwide struggle to reduce the effects of global warming.

Probing Questions:

d. How have existing risk governance and risk management mechanisms and approaches fared in the COVID-19 pandemic?

e. What impact is the deepening climate crisis having on the implementation of the Sendai Framework?

f. How has the implementation of the Sendai Framework been affected by shifts in biological diversity and health of ecosystems?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17</th>
<th><strong>Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond) [Section IV.B.]</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>What major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern are anticipated in the period to 2030 and beyond, and which will need to be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying action?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Major changes and dangers in my opinion are insufficiently defined legislation at the national level, which would clearly protect and sanction all sources that emit various harmful inputs into the atmosphere, soil, water, etc. The energy crisis that is heating up and developing throughout the world, in my opinion, will certainly contribute to the impact of natural disasters on the environment in the coming period until 2030.</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. The COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis are two of the most obvious recent exemplars of the systemic nature of risk, what else is on the radar?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18</th>
<th><strong>MTR SF – Prospective Review (to 2030 and beyond) [Section V.]</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Outcome and Goal [Section V.A.]</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>What 5 deliverables, innovations, processes, or transformations, etc. would bring the greatest reduction in disaster risk and the greatest increase in the resilience of people, assets and ecosystems in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework and beyond 2030?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Engagement of the entire society in order to reduce the risk of natural accidents and disasters.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. What are the key measures that must be taken to build the resilience of critical infrastructure and basic services?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>l.i. health systems</td>
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<td></td>
<td>l.ii. food systems</td>
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<td></td>
<td>l.iii. water and sanitation systems</td>
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<td>l.iv. energy systems</td>
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<td>l.v. financial systems</td>
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<tr>
<th>19</th>
<th><strong>Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section V.B.]</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>How can risk knowledge and insight be improved? – including in improving understanding of the systemic and interconnected nature of risk</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I am of the opinion that knowledge and cognition about the risks of natural disasters can be learned through several factors in different steps. First of all, through education from primary and secondary schools and even colleges about the causes and consequences of natural disasters, either through regular or optional classes. Constant education of professionals employed in the state administration, increasing propaganda and promotion about the causes and consequences of natural disasters and disasters both in the national media and in private media of all kinds. Allocating a larger volume of funds and allocating them and committing them to the intended purpose. Strengthen and equip specialized institutions with new software packages and field equipment in terms of data collection and analysis and forecasting of various scenarios of the impact of natural disasters and disasters on human lives and material goods. Educate specialists - experts for certain areas that deal with the issue of risk assessment and consequences of natural accidents and disasters. <strong>Probing Question:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>g. What measures can be taken to ensure that this is systematically integrated in all decision-making?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>h. How can indigenous wisdom and traditional / local knowledge be more systematically included in generating risk knowledge?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, organisation and investment, epistemology, and strategy, to be able to capitalise on opportunities, or to mitigate new / emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework? At all levels

**Probing Questions:**

- p. at the national level?
- q. at the local level?
- r. at the regional level?
- s. at the international level?
- t. within specific systems or domains?

a) I am of the opinion that it is necessary to give importance to women in the sense that the levels of government appoint them to responsible work positions and entrust them with responsible work in terms of assessing the dangers and risks of natural accidents and disasters. (in crisis management in the form of pandemics, floods, landslides, landslides, fires, etc.).

b) It is necessary to define all conditions in the assessment of the risk of natural accidents and disasters through legal legislation, which would cover all factors and actors.

c) In order to preventively protect each eco system, it is necessary to undertake and define preventive measures in a timely manner, and after the mentioned stage, use all available documentation if it exists, and if it does not exist, create the same.

The Sendai Framework states that responsibilities for disaster risk reduction are shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders. What must be prioritised to ensure that responsibilities are shared in risk identification and reduction?

**Probing Questions:**

- j. What is required to promote women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction?
- k. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’?
- l. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no ecosystem is left behind’?

What priority actions can be taken to empower local authorities and local partnerships to strengthen risk reducing action at the subnational and local levels?

- Train staff in local communities in areas that concern the mitigation and assessment of natural disasters and disasters.
- Strengthen the personnel and technologically equip specialized institutions that are responsible for helping local communities in extreme situations from natural disasters and accidents.
- Inform the public - citizens in a timely manner in terms of assessing scenarios from natural disasters and disasters.
- Create an action plan in the conditions of natural and other disasters, etc.

What are the adjustments or key measures that must be taken to ensure that disaster risk management is no longer treated as a ‘sector’ in itself, but is a practice systematically applied across all sectors?

- I am of the opinion that it is necessary to adapt to world technological and IT standards in the framework of risk assessment of the danger of natural accidents and disasters.
- It is necessary to invest more money and other resources in the promotion and propaganda of the causes and consequences of natural accidents and disasters.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section V.D.]</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td>What measures can non-State stakeholders and public institutions take at national and international levels to ensure risk is priced more accurately within all financial transactions, and not treated as an externality and discounted in public and private investment?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td>What further actions are required through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>26</strong></td>
<td>What further actions are required within your constituency through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of your domain(s) of work to disaster risk?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section V.E.]</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **27** | In accelerating and amplifying action pursuing the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework:  
  j. What new or emerging initiatives and partnerships will need to be developed to support governments in the period to 2030?  
  k. In which priority areas are more partnerships required for risk-informed sustainable development to be possible?  
  l. How can development partners and the international community provide better support? |
### Geological Survey of the Republika Srpska

#### MTR SF – Retrospective Review 2015 – 2022 [Section III. of the voluntary national report of the MTR SF]

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<tr>
<th>Outcome and Goal [Section III. A.]</th>
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<tr>
<td>Has there been a reduction of disaster risk and the impacts of natural- and man-made hazards on persons, businesses, communities, and ecosystems, as a result of actions taken and approaches adopted in your country/context/community in implementing the Sendai Framework since 2015?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, it is difficult to determine the level of progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Question:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify at least one way in which actions and approaches adopted in implementing the Sendai Framework have resulted in a reduction in disaster risk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater understanding of the issue of landslides, both by decision makers and the population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We do not have exact data on the reduction of the risk of disasters in the area of geological research in the past period, but the Geological Institute of the Republic of Srpska, as an institution within the Ministry of Energy and Mines, i.e. the Government of the RS, carried out several important activities in the said period with the aim of reducing the risk from accidents. This refers first of all to the preparation and implementation of the Landslide Cadastre in the territory of the Republic of Srpska, the preparation of the Seismotectonic Map of the territory of the Republic of Srpska. Srp. and a large number of maps of susceptibility/danger to landslides in the territory of the Republic of Serbia, for the entity area and a large number of local communities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| What does your constituency consider to have been the major achievements, challenges and barriers to the implementation of the Sendai Framework since 2015? |
| **Probing Questions:** |
| In respect of: |
| a. preventing the creation of new risk |
| b. reducing the existing stock of risk |
| c. strengthening resilience |
| d. the Guiding Principles |
| The establishment of a legal framework in terms of the adoption of the "Regulations on the Establishment of the Landslide Cadastre", which is crucial for preventive action as well as the rational fight against landslides. |
| Preparation of hazard/susceptibility maps by the Geological Survey, but establishment of the DRAS platform by UNDP with prepared landslide maps. |
| Awareness is still not fully developed to think about natural disasters in advance and act preventively, rather problems are postponed for another occasion. Events from 2014 when large floods occurred, they somewhat improved the awareness of the need for preventive action. The most common problems are lack of coordination and lack of funds that should be allocated in the budgets. |

#### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section III.B.]

| What progress has been made in approaches to better understand/assess disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure (persons and assets), hazard characteristics, capacity, and their inter-relationships? |
| **Probing Questions:** |
| a. Are the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk better understood? |
| Yes, we know what are the main drivers of the process |
| b. How have vulnerability and/or exposure characteristics been addressed? (For example, in respect of gender or income inequalities, setting and applying of building codes or land zoning regulation, etc.) |
| It is necessary to have stricter conditions with the obligation to carry out geotechnical investigations and tests during planning and construction |
c. Is the systemic nature of risk addressed across all sectors, administrative levels and disciplines?

d. In respect of people and assets in your country, what progress has been made in:
   xxxvii. reducing exposure to hazards?
   xxxviii. reducing their vulnerability?
   xxxix. augmenting their capacity for risk reduction?

Through numerous workshops, the Geological Institute of the Republic of Srpska introduced the population to how to deal with the problem of landslides, how to react but also act preventively.

e. When developing your constituency’s plan (or equivalent), how are underlying disaster risks considered?

4 How are traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and communities, in addition to scientific and technological insights, participating and guiding risk assessment and risk-informed decision making and investment?

Risk Governance and Management [Section III.C.]

5 How has national and local public policy, legislation, planning and organisation changed to align with the Sendai Framework?

Probing Question:

a. Is the national DRR strategy or plan being implemented? If not, what are the reasons?

b. What percentage of local DRR strategies and plans are being implemented?

c. What changes have been observed in diversity in DRR leadership since 2015, particularly in terms of inclusive and diverse decision-making?

6 How important has the establishment of regional, sub-regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans been to the realisation of the outcome, goal and targets of the Sendai Framework?

Probing Questions:

a. Has the establishment of national and/or local DRR strategies and plans resulted in expanded efforts in risk reduction?

b. How are national and local strategies being integrated within plans and actions supporting the realization of the goals and targets of inter alia the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement?

7 Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what degree has understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment become a ‘due diligence’ requirement by law?

8 How has the Guiding Principle of shared responsibility between central Governments and local authorities, sectors and stakeholders been applied? Describe good practices

Probing Questions:

a. What measures has the country / countries in which you operate taken to enable integrated management of disaster risk across institutions and sectors?

b. To what extent is the Sendai Framework known and being applied at sub-national and local levels?

c. What measures has your constituency taken to integrate disaster risk reduction and management with actions addressing climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity, public health risks and sustainable food systems?

---

100 The systemic nature of risk is based on the notion that the risk [for instance arising from a policy, action or a hazard event], depends on how the elements of the affected systems interact with each other, either aggravating or mitigating the overall effect of the constituent parts. [adapted from, UNDRR and the International Council for Science (forthcoming 2022)]

* these could be inter alia social, natural, economic, political and governance systems, and/or food systems, energy systems, climate systems (non-exhaustive)
## Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section III.D.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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</table>
| To what extent have investments by your constituency in resilience (through structural and non-structural measures) increased since 2015? | They have increased, but not to a sufficient extent. In principle, the problem is relevant only after the occurrence of some phenomenon, and after that it is mostly put aside.  
Probing Question:  
  a. To what purposes have such investments been directed?  
     i. to structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]  
     ii. to non-structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]  
  b. To what extent have such investments been quantified? If yes, provide values. |
| To what extent are investments by the public (including national and local governments) and private sectors increasingly risk-informed? Describe these measures, tools and mechanisms | Probing Questions:  
  a. What developments have been installed in fiscal instruments to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?  
  b. What developments have been installed in financial regulatory mechanisms to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?  
  c. What financial or regulatory incentives have been developed since 2015 to build the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk from natural and man-made hazards, and encourage private investment in disaster risk reduction?  
     i. describe the impact of these measures where this has been assessed. |
| If applicable, have financial resources provided to your constituency for disaster risk reduction through international cooperation increased since 2015? | Probing Question:  
  a. How has technical cooperation, technology transfer and resources for capacity building increased? |

## Disaster Preparedness, Response and ‘Build Back Better’ [Section III. E.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| How has preparedness for response, as well as for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, changed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite good practices | Probing Questions:  
  a. How has this manifested in terms of “Build Back Better”?  
  b. How have women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups contributed to these efforts? |

## Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section III.F.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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</table>
| What partnerships and initiatives have been most successful in reducing disaster risk? Consider relevant partnerships that may be (non-exhaustive) – local, sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional, transboundary and/or multistakeholder, civil society, public-private, south-south and triangular cooperation, or combinations thereof. | Cooperation between local communities, civil protection and Geological Institute.  
Probing Questions:  
  a. How have genuine and durable partnerships been established?  
  b. How were they developed?  
  c. How are such partnerships governed?  
  d. How are they funded or resourced?  
  e. What are the leadership roles and partnership evaluation methods? |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework [Section III.G.]</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>How has cooperation and collaboration in risk reduction across national, regional or international mechanisms and institutions in the implementation of relevant international agendas, frameworks and conventions evolved since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite examples</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 15 | What progress has been made by your stakeholder constituency in achieving the seven global Targets of the Sendai Framework?  
*Probing Questions:*  
c. What have been some of the major challenges? |

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Context Shifts, New and Emerging Issues [Section IV.]</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Context Shifts and New Issues – Retrospective (2015 – 2022) [Section IV.A.]</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 16 | What have been the major changes to the contexts within which your constituency has been implementing the Framework since 2015? Including emerging issues and topics of concern.  
*Landslide management was put aside.*  
*Probing Questions:*  
g. How have existing risk governance and risk management mechanisms and approaches fared in the COVID-19 pandemic?  
h. What impact is the deepening climate crisis having on the implementation of the Sendai Framework?  
i. How has the implementation of the Sendai Framework been affected by shifts in biological diversity and health of ecosystems? |

|   | **Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond) [Section IV.B.]** |
|   | What major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern are anticipated in the period to 2030 and beyond, and which will need to be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying action?  
*Probing Questions:*  
c. The COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis are two of the most obvious recent exemplars of the systemic nature of risk, what else is on the radar? |

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<th><strong>MTR SF – Prospective Review (to 2030 and beyond) [Section V.]</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Outcome and Goal [Section V.A.]</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 18 | What 5 deliverables, innovations, processes, or transformations, etc. would bring the greatest reduction in disaster risk and the greatest increase in the resilience of people, assets and ecosystems in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework and beyond 2030?  
*Probing Questions:*  
c. What are the key measures that must be taken to build the resilience of critical infrastructure and basic services?  
lxi. health systems  
lxii. food systems  
lxiii. water and sanitation systems  
lxiv. energy systems  
lxv. financial systems |
### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section V.B.]

| 19 | How can risk knowledge and insight be improved? – including in improving understanding of the systemic and interconnected nature of risk
|    | **Probing Question:**
|    | a. What measures can be taken to ensure that this is systematically integrated in all decision-making?
|    | b. How can indigenous wisdom and traditional / local knowledge be more systematically included in generating risk knowledge? |

### Risk Governance and Management [Section V.C.]

| 20 | Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, organisation and investment, epistemology, and strategy, to be able to capitalise on opportunities, or to mitigate new / emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?
|    | **Probing Questions:**
|    | a. at the national level?
|    | b. at the local level?
|    | c. at the regional level?
|    | d. at the international level?
|    | e. within specific systems or domains? |

### Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section V.D.]

| 24 | What measures can non-State stakeholders and public institutions take at national and international levels to ensure risk is priced more accurately within all financial transactions, and not treated as an externality and discounted in public and private investment? |
| 25 | What further actions are required through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk? |
| 26 | What further actions are required within your constituency through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of your domain(s) of work to disaster risk? |

### Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section V.E.]

| 27 | In accelerating and amplifying action pursuing the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework:
|    | a. What new or emerging initiatives and partnerships will need to be developed to support governments in the period to 2030?
|    | b. In which priority areas are more partnerships required for risk-informed sustainable development to be possible?
|    | c. How can development partners and the international community provide better support? |
**Outcome and Goal [Section III. A.]**

Has there been a reduction of disaster risk and the impacts of natural- and man-made hazards on persons, businesses, communities, and ecosystems, as a result of actions taken and approaches adopted in your country/context/community in implementing the Sendai Framework since 2015?

**Probing Question:**

a. Identify at least one way in which actions and approaches adopted in implementing the Sendai Framework have resulted in a reduction in disaster risk.

**Answer:** Since 2015, there has been a reduction in the risk of disasters and the impact of natural and man-made hazards through undertaking measures to prevent and reduce the risk of disasters by implementing strategies to reduce the risk of disasters in all relevant sectors; identification of disaster-prone areas and effort to prevent them while preserving the ecosystem that helps reduce risk.

---

**Probing Question:**

In respect of:

a. preventing the creation of new risk
b. reducing the existing stock of risk
c. strengthening resilience
d. the Guiding Principles

**Answer:** As the biggest achievement of our government, we emphasize the utmost engagement of the competent institutions during and after the natural disaster that befell our city in 2014, the construction of embankments in riverbeds to prevent their overflow, cleaning and digging of canals. However, the constant growth of the risk of new natural disasters represented the biggest challenge that the local population could face. What is an obstacle when it comes to natural disasters is the inability to influence individuals and their environmental awareness.

---

**Probing Question:**

a. Are the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk better understood?
b. How have vulnerability and/or exposure characteristics been addressed? (For example, in respect of gender or income inequalities, setting and applying of building codes or land zoning regulation, etc.)
c. Is the systemic nature of risk\(^{101}\) addressed across all sectors, administrative levels and disciplines?
d. In respect of people and assets in your country, what progress has been made in:
   xl. reducing exposure to hazards?
   xli. reducing their vulnerability?
   xlii. augmenting their capacity for risk reduction?
e. When developing your constituency’s plan (or equivalent), how are underlying disaster risks considered?

---

\(^{101}\) The systemic nature of risk is based on the notion that the risk [for instance arising from a policy, action or a hazard event], depends on how the elements of the affected systems* interact with each other, either aggravating or mitigating the overall effect of the constituent parts. [adapted from, UNDRR and the International Council for Science (forthcoming 2022)]

* these could be inter alia social, natural, economic, political and governance systems, and/or food systems, energy systems, climate systems (non-exhaustive)
**Answer:** Advances in the approach to better understanding of disaster risk including increasing exposure of people and property shows the need to strengthen preparedness for disaster response as well as taking measures in anticipated events.

**A better understanding of the root causes of disaster risk is a key factor in preventing them.**

| 4 | How are traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and communities, in addition to scientific and technological insights, participating and guiding risk assessment and risk-informed decision making and investment?  
**Answer:** Natural disasters are becoming more frequent, resulting in both human losses and material damage. We can say that developing awareness and knowledge about natural disasters has a decisive role in reducing the severity of the consequences caused by natural disasters. Based on previous experiences, individuals develop the ability to recognize the characteristics of possible disasters and act preventively to protect themselves, their families and property. |
|---|---|
| 5 | **Risk Governance and Management [Section III.C.]**  
**Probing Question:**  
a. Is the national DRR strategy or plan being implemented? If not, what are the reasons?  
b. What percentage of local DRR strategies and plans are being implemented?  
c. What changes have been observed in diversity in DRR leadership since 2015, particularly in terms of inclusive and diverse decision-making?  
**Answer:** Within the framework of the development strategy of Brčko District BiH 2021-2027, it is foreseen that work in the field of protection and rescue of the population and material assets from natural and other disasters will be carried out through the Department for Public Safety, Sub-Department for Protection and Rescue. |
| 6 | How has national and local public policy, legislation, planning and organisation changed to align with the Sendai Framework?  
**Probing Questions:**  
a. Has the establishment of national and/or local DRR strategies and plans resulted in expanded efforts in risk reduction?  
b. How are national and local strategies being integrated within plans and actions supporting the realization of the goals and targets of inter alia the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement? |
| 7 | Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what degree has understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment become a ‘due diligence’ requirement by law? |
| 8 | How has the Guiding Principle of shared responsibility between central Governments and local authorities, sectors and stakeholders been applied? Describe good practices  
**Probing Questions:**  
a. What measures has the country / countries in which you operate taken to enable integrated management of disaster risk across institutions and sectors?  
b. To what extent is the Sendai Framework known and being applied at sub-national and local levels?  
c. What measures has your constituency taken to integrate disaster risk reduction and management with actions addressing climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity, public health risks and sustainable food systems? |
| 9 | **Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section III.D.]**  
To what extent have investments by your constituency in resilience (through structural and non-structural measures) increased since 2015?  
**Investments have increased, but not sufficiently. In principle, the problem is relevant only after the occurrence of some disaster, and after that, it is generally put “aside”.** |
### Probing Question:

a. To what purposes have such investments been directed?
   i. to structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]
   ii. to non-structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]

b. To what extent have such investments been quantified? If yes, provide values.

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<th>Probing Questions:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To what extent are investments by the public (including national and local governments) and private sectors increasingly risk-informed? Describe these measures, tools and mechanisms</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. What developments have been installed in fiscal instruments to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. What developments have been installed in financial regulatory mechanisms to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. What financial or regulatory incentives have been developed since 2015 to build the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk from natural and man-made hazards, and encourage private investment in disaster risk reduction?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. describe the impact of these measures where this has been assessed.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Probing Question: |
| If applicable, have financial resources provided to your constituency for disaster risk reduction through international cooperation increased since 2015? |
| 11 |
| a. How has technical cooperation, technology transfer and resources for capacity building increased? |

### Disaster Preparedness, Response and ‘Build Back Better’ [Section III. E.]

| Probing Questions: |
| How has preparedness for response, as well as for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, changed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite good practices |
| 12 |
| a. How has this manifested in terms of “Build Back Better”? |
| b. How have women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups contributed to these efforts? |

### Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section III.F.]

| Probing Questions: |
| What partnerships and initiatives have been most successful in reducing disaster risk? |
| 13 |
| Consider relevant partnerships that may be (non-exhaustive) – local, sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional, transboundary and/or multistakeholder, civil society, public-private, south-south and triangular cooperation, or combinations thereof. |
| Answer: |
| In our local community, we highlight the initiative or partnership with the NGO sector in reducing the risk of disasters |
| Probing Questions: |
| a. How have genuine and durable partnerships been established? |
| Answer: Based on the Memorandum on Cooperation in the Field of Protection and Rescue |
| b. How were they developed? |
| Answer: Institutionally established (Government – NGO) developed through practice and cooperation |
| c. How are such partnerships governed? |
| Answer: It is managed on the basis of the provisions of the Memorandum on Cooperation. The Government, that is, the relevant Department manages processes and activities |
d. How are they funded or resourced?  

**Answer:** Financing of activities is done through the allocation of specially dedicated grants and through donations and participation in regional projects  

e. What are the leadership roles and partnership evaluation methods?  

**Answer:** The leadership role is played by the Department of the Government of the Brčko District of BiH, and the evaluation methods are implemented through continuous cooperation during the year, monitoring and control of activities and financial control of spending. Grant funds

<table>
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<tr>
<th>14</th>
<th>How has cooperation and collaboration in risk reduction across national, regional or international mechanisms and institutions in the implementation of relevant international agendas, frameworks and conventions evolved since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite examples</th>
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</table>

**Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework [Section III.G.]**

| 15 | What progress has been made by your stakeholder constituency in achieving the seven global Targets of the Sendai Framework?  

**Probing Questions:**  

a. What have been some of the major challenges? |

|---|---|

| 16 | What have been the major changes to the contexts within which your constituency has been implementing the Framework since 2015? Including emerging issues and topics of concern.  

**Probing Questions:**  

a. How have existing risk governance and risk management mechanisms and approaches fared in the COVID-19 pandemic?  

**Answer:** The pandemic has slowed down all processes in society  

b. What impact is the deepening climate crisis having on the implementation of the Sendai Framework?  

**Answer:** The climate crisis has a negative impact in the sense that we have the feeling that we are lagging behind nature, that is, that climate change is ahead of us.  

c. How has the implementation of the Sendai Framework been affected by shifts in biological diversity and health of ecosystems? |

| Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond) [Section IV.B.] |---|
| 17 | What major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern are anticipated in the period to 2030 and beyond, and which will need to be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying action?  

**Probing Questions:**  

a. The COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis are two of the most obvious recent exemplars of the systemic nature of risk, what else is on the radar? |
### Outcome and Goal [Section V.A.]

What 5 deliverables, innovations, processes, or transformations, etc. would bring the greatest reduction in disaster risk and the greatest increase in the resilience of people, assets and ecosystems in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework and beyond 2030?

**Probing Questions:**

- a. What are the key measures that must be taken to build the resilience of critical infrastructure and basic services?
  - lxvi. health systems
- b. What is required to promote women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction?
  
- c. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’?

**Answer:** 

- Increasing capacity and efficiency, system flexibility in crisis situations
- Increasing security through control
- Ensuring functionality and constant investment in renewing the system
- Investments and self-sufficiency
- Financial systems

### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section V.B.]

How can risk knowledge and insight be improved? – including in improving understanding of the systemic and interconnected nature of risk

**Probing Question:**

- a. What measures can be taken to ensure that this is systematically integrated in all decision-making?
- b. How can indigenous wisdom and traditional/local knowledge be more systematically included in generating risk knowledge?

**Answer:** 

- Through the educational system, improve the education of the population about risks and dangers

### Risk Governance and Management [Section V.C.]

Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, organisation and investment, epistemology, and strategy, to be able to capitalise on opportunities, or to mitigate new/emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?

**Probing Questions:**

- a. at the national level?
- b. at the local level?
- c. at the regional level?
- d. at the international level?
- e. within specific systems or domains?
- d. What is required to promote women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction?
- e. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’?
- f. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no ecosystem is left behind’?
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<th>Question</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>What priority actions can be taken to empower local authorities and local partnerships to strengthen risk reducing action at the subnational and local levels?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>What are the adjustments or key measures that must be taken to ensure that disaster risk management is no longer treated as a ‘sector’ in itself, but is a practice systematically applied across all sectors?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section V.D.]</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>What measures can non-State stakeholders and public institutions take at national and international levels to ensure risk is priced more accurately within all financial transactions, and not treated as an externality and discounted in public and private investment?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|25 | What further actions are required through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk?  
**Answer:** - Planned construction  
- Greater role of property and personal insurance against natural and other accidents |
|26 | What further actions are required within your constituency through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of your domain(s) of work to disaster risk? |
|   | **Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section V.E.]**                                      |
|27 | In accelerating and amplifying action pursuing the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework:      |
|   |   d. What new or emerging initiatives and partnerships will need to be developed to support governments in the period to 2030? |
|   |   e. In which priority areas are more partnerships required for risk-informed sustainable development to be possible? |
|   |   f. How can development partners and the international community provide better support? |
### Outcome and Goal [Section III. A.]

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</table>
| 1 | Has there been a reduction of disaster risk and the impacts of natural- and man-made hazards on persons, businesses, communities, and ecosystems, as a result of actions taken and approaches adopted in your country/context/community in implementing the Sendai Framework since 2015?  

**Probing Question:**  

a. Identify at least one way in which actions and approaches adopted in implementing the Sendai Framework have resulted in a reduction in disaster risk. |
| 2 | What does your constituency consider to have been the major achievements, challenges and barriers to the implementation of the Sendai Framework since 2015?  

As achievements, we can mention a number of implemented structural projects that include the construction of new systems for defense against hail, as well as the introduction of modern meteorological radars into the system.  

**Challenges**  

In the coming period, we expect expanded anti-hail protection to undefended territories so that the system represents a whole and is more effective in preventing this phenomenon.  

**Obstacles**  

Obstacles that accompanied us in the previous period and that will accompany us in the future are certainly reflected in the lack of financial resources for the maintenance of existing systems, maintenance of newly built systems and all future investments.  

One of the obstacles we encountered in the previous period was the resolution of property relations.  

**Probing Questions:**  

In respect of:  

a. preventing the creation of new risk  

b. reducing the existing stock of risk  

c. strengthening resilience  

d. the Guiding Principles  

As we stated above, the measures implemented by the Government of the RS to protect against the occurrence of this natural disaster are based on reducing the existing risk and strengthening resilience through the introduction and use of new modern techniques (procurement of modern meteorological radars, automation of anti-hail stations, introduction of ground generators into the system) in preventing the emergence of the city and the expansion of the defended territory. |
| 3 | What progress has been made in approaches to better understand/assess disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure (persons and assets), hazard characteristics, capacity, and their inter-relationships?  

**Probing Questions:**  

a. Are the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk better understood?
b. How have vulnerability and/or exposure characteristics been addressed? (For example, in respect of gender or income inequalities, setting and applying of building codes or land zoning regulation, etc.)

c. Is the systemic nature of risk \(^{102}\) addressed across all sectors, administrative levels and disciplines?

d. In respect of people and assets in your country, what progress has been made in:
   xliii. reducing exposure to hazards?
   xlv. reducing their vulnerability?
   xlv. augmenting their capacity for risk reduction?

e. When developing your constituency’s plan (or equivalent), how are underlying disaster risks considered?

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<th>4</th>
<th>How are traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and communities, in addition to scientific and technological insights, participating and guiding risk assessment and risk-informed decision making and investment?</th>
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Risk Governance and Management [Section III.C.]

| 5 | How has national and local public policy, legislation, planning and organisation changed to align with the Sendai Framework?
|---|---|

**Probing Question:**

- a. Is the national DRR strategy or plan being implemented? If not, what are the reasons?
- b. What percentage of local DRR strategies and plans are being implemented?
- c. What changes have been observed in diversity in DRR leadership since 2015, particularly in terms of inclusive and diverse decision-making?

| 6 | How important has the establishment of regional, sub-regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans been to the realisation of the outcome, goal and targets of the Sendai Framework?
|---|---|

**Probing Questions:**

- a. Has the establishment of national and/or local DRR strategies and plans resulted in expanded efforts in risk reduction?
- b. How are national and local strategies being integrated within plans and actions supporting the realization of the goals and targets of inter alia the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement?

<table>
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<tr>
<th>7</th>
<th>Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what degree has understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment become a ‘due diligence’ requirement by law?</th>
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| 8 | How has the Guiding Principle of shared responsibility between central Governments and local authorities, sectors and stakeholders been applied? Describe good practices
|---|---|

**Probing Questions:**

- a. What measures has the country / countries in which you operate taken to enable integrated management of disaster risk across institutions and sectors?
- b. To what extent is the Sendai Framework known and being applied at sub-national and local levels?
- c. What measures has your constituency taken to integrate disaster risk reduction and management with actions addressing climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity, public health risks and sustainable food systems?

Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section III.D.]

| 9 | To what extent have investments by your constituency in resilience (through structural and non-structural measures) increased since 2015?
|---|---|

**Probing Question:**

---

\(^{102}\) The systemic nature of risk is based on the notion that the risk [for instance arising from a policy, action or a hazard event], depends on how the elements of the affected systems* interact with each other, either aggravating or mitigating the overall effect of the constituent parts. [adapted from, UNDRR and the International Council for Science (forthcoming 2022)]

* these could be inter alia social, natural, economic, political and governance systems, and/or food systems, energy systems, climate systems (non-exhaustive)
a. To what purposes have such investments been directed?
   i. to structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]
   ii. to non-structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]

b. To what extent have such investments been quantified? If yes, provide values.

The Government of the RS has invested over 10,000,000.00 KM in the project "Modernization of anti-hail protection", which includes the procurement of two state-of-the-art meteorological radars of American manufacture and the automation of anti-hail launchers with the construction of an independent communication system in the entity of the RS.

To what extent are investments by the public (including national and local governments) and private sectors increasingly risk-informed? Describe these measures, tools and mechanisms

**Probing Questions:**

a. What developments have been installed in fiscal instruments to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?

b. What developments have been installed in financial regulatory mechanisms to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?

c. What financial or regulatory incentives have been developed since 2015 to build the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk from natural and man-made hazards, and encourage private investment in disaster risk reduction?
   i. describe the impact of these measures where this has been assessed.

If applicable, have financial resources provided to your constituency for disaster risk reduction through international cooperation increased since 2015?

**Probing Question:**

a. How has technical cooperation, technology transfer and resources for capacity building increased?

**Disaster Preparedness, Response and ‘Build Back Better’ [Section III. E.]**

How has preparedness for response, as well as for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, changed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite good practices

**Probing Questions:**

a. How has this manifested in terms of “Build Back Better”?

b. How have women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups contributed to these efforts?

**Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section III.F.]**

What partnerships and initiatives have been most successful in reducing disaster risk?
Consider relevant partnerships that may be (non-exhaustive) – local, sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional, transboundary and/or multistakeholder, civil society, public-private, south-south and triangular cooperation, or combinations thereof.

In the implementation of the Modernization of hail protection project, a public-private partnership model was applied, which proved to be a successful model. Also significant is the application of the model of regional and cross-border cooperation, i.e. a combination of the above models for successful work in reducing the occurrence of this natural disaster.

**Probing Questions:**

a. How have genuine and durable partnerships been established?

b. How were they developed?

c. How are such partnerships governed?

d. How are they funded or resourced?

e. What are the leadership roles and partnership evaluation methods?
How has cooperation and collaboration in risk reduction across national, regional or international mechanisms and institutions in the implementation of relevant international agendas, frameworks and conventions evolved since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite examples

Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework [Section III.G.]

What progress has been made by your stakeholder constituency in achieving the seven global Targets of the Sendai Framework?

Probing Questions:

a. What have been some of the major challenges?

Context Shifts, New and Emerging Issues [Section IV.]

Context Shifts and New Issues – Retrospective (2015 – 2022) [Section IV.A.]

What have been the major changes to the contexts within which your constituency has been implementing the Framework since 2015? Including emerging issues and topics of concern.

Probing Questions:

a. How have existing risk governance and risk management mechanisms and approaches fared in the COVID-19 pandemic?

COVID-19 has slowed down work on current activities and equipment installation (deadlines extended, etc...)

b. What impact is the deepening climate crisis having on the implementation of the Sendai Framework?

c. How has the implementation of the Sendai Framework been affected by shifts in biological diversity and health of ecosystems?

Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond) [Section IV.B.]

What major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern are anticipated in the period to 2030 and beyond, and which will need to be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying action?

Probing Questions:

a. The COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis are two of the most obvious recent exemplars of the systemic nature of risk, what else is on the radar?

MTR SF – Prospective Review (to 2030 and beyond) [Section V.]

Outcome and Goal [Section V.A.]

What 5 deliverables, innovations, processes, or transformations, etc. would bring the greatest reduction in disaster risk and the greatest increase in the resilience of people, assets and ecosystems in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework and beyond 2030?

Probing Questions:

a. What are the key measures that must be taken to build the resilience of critical infrastructure and basic services?

lxxi. health systems
lxxii. food systems
lxxiii. water and sanitation systems
lxxiv. energy systems
| 19 | How can risk knowledge and insight be improved? – including in improving understanding of the systemic and interconnected nature of risk  
   It is necessary to create a national document assessing the city's natural disaster risk, which will clearly define the measures for their mitigation.  
   **Probing Question:**  
   a. What measures can be taken to ensure that this is systematically integrated in all decision-making?  
   b. How can indigenous wisdom and traditional/local knowledge be more systematically included in generating risk knowledge? |
| 20 | Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, organisation and investment, epistemology, and strategy, to be able to capitalise on opportunities, or to mitigate new/emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?  
   **Probing Questions:**  
   a. at the national level?  
   b. at the local level?  
   c. at the regional level?  
   d. at the international level?  
   e. within specific systems or domains? |
| 21 | The Sendai Framework states that responsibilities for disaster risk reduction are shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders. What must be prioritised to ensure that responsibilities are shared in risk identification and reduction?  
   **Probing Questions:**  
   a. What is required to promote women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction?  
   b. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’?  
   c. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no ecosystem is left behind’? |
| 22 | Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, organisation and investment, epistemology, and strategy, to be able to capitalise on opportunities, or to mitigate new/emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?  
   **Probing Questions:**  
   a. at the national level?  
   b. at the local level?  
   c. at the regional level?  
   d. at the international level?  
   e. within specific systems or domains? |
| 23 | What priority actions can be taken to empower local authorities and local partnerships to strengthen risk reducing action at the subnational and local levels?  
   **Knowledge sharing and capacity building** |
| 24 | What measures can non-State stakeholders and public institutions take at national and international levels to ensure risk is priced more accurately within all financial transactions, and not treated as an externality and discounted in public and private investment?  
   **Recognizing the need for the importance of financing measures to prevent or mitigate the risk of natural disasters** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>What further actions are required through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Transfer of knowledge, education, application of prescribed measures as well as application of appropriate disaster insurance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What further actions are required within your constituency through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of your domain(s) of work to disaster risk?</td>
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</table>

**Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section V.E.]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>In accelerating and amplifying action pursuing the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>g. What new or emerging initiatives and partnerships will need to be developed to support governments in the period to 2030?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>h. In which priority areas are more partnerships required for risk-informed sustainable development to be possible? Strive to increase cooperation with financial institutions that finance natural disaster risk reduction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maintain and form new partnerships with other scientific institutions in the field of disaster risk management, in terms of exchanging experience and knowledge and applying that knowledge when drafting regulations and implementing measures and activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. How can development partners and the international community provide better support? By transferring knowledge and technologies and financial support to reduce the risk of natural disasters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Core and probing questions for Stakeholder Consultations

The following are the recommended core and probing questions for stakeholders which can facilitate analysis of stocktaking on progress, identify changes in context, and develop recommendations for prioritized, accelerated, and integrated cooperation and action. The results of the consultations will constitute the basis for the preparation of the stakeholder component of the MTR SF.

The core questions are mainly drawn from the Appendices of the Concept Note of the MTR SF, and as stated in the Concept Note, utilise the structure of the Sendai Framework as the basis for the MTR SF. They have been organised by category to assist in guiding consultations, review and stocktaking.

Stakeholders are strongly recommended to review and respond to as many core questions as possible, and to enrich and add value to the review are encouraged to utilise the probing questions provided.

City of Banja Luka

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MTR SF – Retrospective Review 2015 – 2022 [Section III. of the voluntary national report of the MTR SF]</th>
<th>Outcome and Goal [Section III. A.]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Has there been a reduction of disaster risk and the impacts of natural- and man-made hazards on persons, businesses, communities, and ecosystems, as a result of actions taken and approaches adopted in your country/context/community in implementing the Sendai Framework since 2015?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probing Question:</td>
<td>a. Identify at least one way in which actions and approaches adopted in implementing the Sendai Framework have resulted in a reduction in disaster risk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through the development of strategic documents, regulatory plans, urban plans, operational and other plans, the risk of natural disasters and other accidents was taken into account, primarily with the aim of reducing exposure, but also the implementation of measures aimed at reducing risk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>What does your constituency consider to have been the major achievements, challenges and barriers to the implementation of the Sendai Framework since 2015?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The biggest achievements are focused on a multi-sector approach and raised awareness when it comes to reducing the risk of natural disasters and other accidents. The challenges can be interpreted in different ways, but the basic question should be asked to the decision makers who should be ready to invest in risk prevention. Obstacles can be certain regulations that need to be refined through further harmonization.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probing Questions:</td>
<td>In respect of:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. preventing the creation of new risk</td>
<td>Spatial and other plans take into account exposure to natural disasters and other accidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. reducing the existing stock of risk</td>
<td>Preparation of the conceptual solution and the main project of the Vrbas River through the urban part of the city of Banja Luka. These technical solutions also take into account the activities that must be implemented in order to reduce the level of large waters. There are certainly conceptual solutions for reducing the risk of floodplain streams.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

103 In line with the structure recommended to Member States for the voluntary national report of the MTR SF
c. strengthening resilience

Through the application of the new regulation for the preparation of protection and rescue plans, it is possible to include other entities that should deal with the issue of the risk of natural disasters and other accidents. Information and readiness certainly come to the fore here.

d. the Guiding Principles

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<tr>
<th>Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section III.B.]</th>
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<tr>
<td>What progress has been made in approaches to better understand/assess disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure (persons and assets), hazard characteristics, capacity, and their inter-relationships?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Government of the Republika Srpska adopted a new Decree on the content and method of drafting the R&amp;P Plan. The regulation provides for the appointment of coordinators for emerging risks who are obliged to prepare assessments and plans in the part of the risk for which they are in charge. In this context, the Directorate of Civil Protection of RS conducts training for the implementation of the regulation for all local communities, which will certainly be useful, all with the aim of understanding both the risk and the elements that make it up, which are listed in the question.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Are the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk better understood? Yes, certainly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. How have vulnerability and/or exposure characteristics been addressed? (For example, in respect of gender or income inequalities, setting and applying of building codes or land zoning regulation, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Is the systemic nature of risk(^\text{104}) addressed across all sectors, administrative levels and disciplines? Yes, this issue is resolved through the development of a protocol on cooperation between the subjects of the system, but also through the development of by-laws by the RS authorities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>d. In respect of people and assets in your country, what progress has been made in:</td>
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<tr>
<td>xlvi. reducing exposure to hazards? Through regular information via the website of the city, local communities and information leaflets about the dangers they are exposed to and how to protect themselves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlvii. reducing their vulnerability? Through the education of target vulnerable groups (schools, nursing homes, social welfare center workers), awareness is raised about risks and how to protect yourself from them. By keeping records of these target groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlviii. augmenting their capacity for risk reduction? Providing information to citizens about hazard and risk maps (promoting the city’s website, DRAS system, VRB GEOPORTAL) to which they are exposed so that they can undertake certain activities so as not to create new risks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. When developing your constituency’s plan (or equivalent), how are underlying disaster risks considered? The new regulation mentioned above presents representative risks in the Republic of Srpska that should be taken into account in the planning process. Of course, when creating a plan, one tries to identify each risk, perform an assessment, and through scenario analysis, see which capacities are sufficient to master such a risk. Through the further course of planning, intention is to plan preventively first of all, and through the allocation of certain responsibilities, respond to the hazard.</td>
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\(^{104}\) The systemic nature of risk is based on the notion that the risk [for instance arising from a policy, action or a hazard event], depends on how the elements of the affected systems* interact with each other, either aggravating or mitigating the overall effect of the constituent parts. [adapted from, UNDRR and the International Council for Science (forthcoming 2022)]

* these could be inter alia social, natural, economic, political and governance systems, and/or food systems, energy systems, climate systems (non-exhaustive)
### Risk Governance and Management [Section III.C.]

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</table>
| 5 | How has national and local public policy, legislation, planning and organisation changed to align with the Sendai Framework? Through the development of the social policy program of the city of Banja Luka, an effort is made to reduce the number of persons who are in a state of social need, but also through the development and implementation of certain preventive plans, an effort is made to reduce the potential number of persons who could be in a state of social need. This is also visible in the 2017-2027 city development strategy, which is largely aimed at reducing the risk of various adverse events.  

**Probing Question:**  
- a. Is the national DRR strategy or plan being implemented? If not, what are the reasons?  
- b. What percentage of local DRR strategies and plans are being implemented? 80%  
- c. What changes have been observed in diversity in DRR leadership since 2015, particularly in terms of inclusive and diverse decision-making?  
  What could be noticed after 2015 are issues of dealing with risk, both on a strategic and tactical level. Is it a consequence of the catastrophic floods of 2014? Or are there indications of the implementation of guidelines from the level of the Republic in order to implement the Sendai framework, I do not know. |
| 6 | How important has the establishment of regional, sub-regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans been to the realisation of the outcome, goal and targets of the Sendai Framework? Until recently, there were modest thoughts that dealing with disaster risk reduction was somewhere in the responsibility of the civil protection services, and not the subjects of the protection and rescue system. Through the adoption of strategies and local development strategies, it is evident that other subjects and authorities are also dealing with issues of risk reduction. Certainly, this approach will ensure the realization of the target indicators of the Sendai Framework to a large extent.  

**Probing Questions:**  
- a. Has the establishment of national and/or local DRR strategies and plans resulted in expanded efforts in risk reduction?  
- b. How are national and local strategies being integrated within plans and actions supporting the realization of the goals and targets of inter alia the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement? |
| 7 | Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what degree has understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment become a ‘due diligence’ requirement by law? Certainly, a certain part of the law underwent changes after the adoption of the Sendaji Framework. Some legal solutions that I am aware of are focused on the obligation of certain entities for the purpose of sustainable development in the decision-making process. |
| 8 | How has the Guiding Principle of shared responsibility between central Governments and local authorities, sectors and stakeholders been applied? Describe good practices  

**Probing Questions:**  
- a. What measures has the country / countries in which you operate taken to enable integrated management of disaster risk across institutions and sectors?  
- b. To what extent is the Sendai Framework known and being applied at sub-national and local levels?  
- c. What measures has your constituency taken to integrate disaster risk reduction and management with actions addressing climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity, public health risks and sustainable food systems? |
### Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section III.D.]

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<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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<tr>
<td>To what extent have investments by your constituency in resilience (through structural and non-structural measures) increased since 2015?</td>
<td>Since 2015 larger investments aimed at increasing resilience are noticeable. First of all, I’m thinking of raising personnel capacities. At the city level, through the drafting of the Rulebook on the systematization of workplaces, it is evident that in each sector a position was systematized, which included the description of various risk prevention tasks. Financial resources have been allocated for training and equipping the forces of the system in order to raise the level of their readiness. Cooperation with scientific institutions is ensured in order to develop strategies, but also some technical solutions. The population and target risk groups are continuously trained.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Probing Question: | **a.** To what purposes have such investments been directed?  
   i. to structural measures [as described inter alia in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]  
   ii. to non-structural measures [as described inter alia in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]  
  
  **b.** To what extent have such investments been quantified? If yes, provide values.  
  Funds are directed to both structural and non-structural measures, but at the moment it is difficult to assess which funds are involved. I would just like to point out that the budget in the civil protection sector is about 3,00,000.00 KM per year. |
| To what extent are investments by the public (including national and local governments) and private sectors increasingly risk-informed? Describe these measures, tools and mechanisms | All operating annual plans that are adopted and implemented, as well as the communal consumption plan, are based on the risk assessment and the decision on the proposal of preventive measures proposed by the mayor. Therefore, the assessment is the basis for the adoption of implementation plans, which are largely followed. |
| Probing Questions: | **a.** What developments have been installed in fiscal instruments to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?  
  **b.** What developments have been installed in financial regulatory mechanisms to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?  
  **c.** What financial or regulatory incentives have been developed since 2015 to build the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk from natural and man-made hazards, and encourage private investment in disaster risk reduction?  
   i. describe the impact of these measures where this has been assessed. |
| If applicable, have financial resources provided to your constituency for disaster risk reduction through international cooperation increased since 2015? | Certainly yes. Since 2015, the city of Banja Luka has been participating in numerous international projects that are coordinated and directed by UN agencies, primarily to reduce the risk of disasters for sustainable development. As I mentioned, the cooperation is at a high level, but it is also coordinated from the level of the Republic. According to my knowledge, the direct financial resources that have been allocated to the city of Banja Luka through various projects amount to several million BAM. |
| Probing Question: | **a.** How has technical cooperation, technology transfer and resources for capacity building increased?  
  Through the so-called project Vrbas is an excellent software tool that provides a number of features. Also, through the DRR project in BiH, the DRAS software tool was developed, which can serve all categories of the population as well as system entities. As part of all projects, human resources went through a dynamic triage process of trainings and workshops, which certainly contributed to raising human capacities. |
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<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Question</th>
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| 12      | How has preparedness for response, as well as for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, changed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite good practices  
**Probing Questions:**  
a. How has this manifested in terms of “Build Back Better”?  
b. How have women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups contributed to these efforts? |
| 13      | What partnerships and initiatives have been most successful in reducing disaster risk? Consider relevant partnerships that may be (non-exhaustive) – local, sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional, transboundary and/or multistakeholder, civil society, public-private, south-south and triangular cooperation, or combinations thereof.  
**Probing Questions:**  
a. How have genuine and durable partnerships been established?  
b. How were they developed?  
c. How are such partnerships governed?  
d. How are they funded or resourced?  
e. What are the leadership roles and partnership evaluation methods? |
| 14      | How has cooperation and collaboration in risk reduction across national, regional or international mechanisms and institutions in the implementation of relevant international agendas, frameworks and conventions evolved since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite examples |
| 15      | What progress has been made by your stakeholder constituency in achieving the seven global Targets of the Sendai Framework?  
**Probing Questions:**  
a. What have been some of the major challenges? |
| 16      | What have been the major changes to the contexts within which your constituency has been implementing the Framework since 2015? Including emerging issues and topics of concern.  
**Probing Questions:**  
a. How have existing risk governance and risk management mechanisms and approaches fared in the COVID-19 pandemic?  

The pandemic will certainly show the need for additional preventive action when it comes to all risks, but also the need to decide on preventive action at all levels of government, not only at the level of the local community. The pandemic has shown that the problem of communication and coordination is still pronounced both at the level of entities and at the level of BiH.  
b. What impact is the deepening climate crisis having on the implementation of the Sendai Framework?  
In my opinion and guided by the goals of the Sendai Framework "reduce exposure, reduce mortality, reduce new risks, etc.", are not issues that we can deal with. Here, we are currently dealing with the fact that this curve, which is in an upward trajectory, is not only exponentially upright. Therefore, based on the frequency and intensity of natural and other disasters, we cannot claim that anyone in the world can ensure the implementation of the Sendai Framework. In this regard, the struggle is to slow down these losses, not reduce them.  
c. How has the implementation of the Sendai Framework been affected by shifts in biological diversity and health of ecosystems? |
### Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond) [Section IV.B.]

#### 17
What major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern are anticipated in the period to 2030 and beyond, and which will need to be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying action?

The development of technology, and therefore cybercrime, is certainly something that could pose a problem in the functioning of modern societies. Perhaps some guidelines should be examined first of all regarding the storage of data necessary for the management of societies in a state of disorder, but also the way of keeping or storing certain data.

**Probing Questions:**
- The COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis are two of the most obvious recent exemplars of the systemic nature of risk, what else is on the radar?

### MTR SF – Prospective Review (to 2030 and beyond) [Section V.]

#### Outcome and Goal [Section V.A.]

#### 18
What 5 deliverables, innovations, processes, or transformations, etc. would bring the greatest reduction in disaster risk and the greatest increase in the resilience of people, assets and ecosystems in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework and beyond 2030?

The academic community, that is, scientific institutions, should be more involved in the identification, analysis, and proposal of preventive measures aimed at reducing risk, but also in the process of risk management. It is evident that risk issues are dealt with at the strategic level by personnel employed in administrations, and that is ok. However, such personnel are buried by too many bureaucratic rules and become hostages of ignorance and modern scientific achievements. Therefore, experts from the academic community must be more than useful to society when it comes to the overall process of risk management.

**Probing Questions:**
- What are the key measures that must be taken to build the resilience of critical infrastructure and basic services?
  - health systems
  - food systems
  - water and sanitation systems
  - energy systems
  - financial systems

### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section V.B.]

#### 19
How can risk knowledge and insight be improved? – including in improving understanding of the systemic and interconnected nature of risk

**Probing Question:**
- What measures can be taken to ensure that this is systematically integrated in all decision-making?
- How can indigenous wisdom and traditional / local knowledge be more systematically included in generating risk knowledge?

### Risk Governance and Management [Section V.C.]

#### 20
Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, organisation and
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Question</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment, epistemology, and strategy, to be able to capitalise on opportunities, or to mitigate new / emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?</td>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. at the national level?</td>
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<tr>
<td>g. at the local level?</td>
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<td>h. at the regional level?</td>
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<tr>
<td>i. at the international level?</td>
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<td>j. within specific systems or domains?</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Sendai Framework states that responsibilities for disaster risk reduction are shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders. What must be prioritised to ensure that responsibilities are shared in risk identification and reduction?</td>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. What is required to promote women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no ecosystem is left behind’?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What priority actions can be taken to empower local authorities and local partnerships to strengthen risk reducing action at the subnational and local levels?</td>
<td><strong>Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section V.D.]</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the adjustments or key measures that must be taken to ensure that disaster risk management is no longer treated as a ‘sector’ in itself, but is a practice systematically applied across all sectors?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>What measures can non-State stakeholders and public institutions take at national and international levels to ensure risk is priced more accurately within all financial transactions, and not treated as an externality and discounted in public and private investment?</td>
<td><strong>Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section V.E.]</strong></td>
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<td>What further actions are required through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk?</td>
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<td>What further actions are required within your constituency through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of your domain(s) of work to disaster risk?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>In accelerating and amplifying action pursuing the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. What new or emerging initiatives and partnerships will need to be developed to support governments in the period to 2030?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. In which priority areas are more partnerships required for risk-informed sustainable development to be possible?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. How can development partners and the international community provide better support?</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

I think I gave in all the previous answers the context, which would also mean an agreement on the last 7 questions.
## Catholic Relief Service in Bosnia and Herzegovina

**MTR SF – Retrospective Review 2015 – 2022 [Section III. of the voluntary national report of the MTR SF]**

### Outcome and Goal [Section III. A.]

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<tr>
<td><strong>Has there been a reduction of disaster risk and the impacts of natural- and man-made hazards on persons, businesses, communities, and ecosystems, as a result of actions taken and approaches adopted in your country/context/community in implementing the Sendai Framework since 2015?</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Certain steps have been taken to reduce the risk of disasters in the country since 2015, but much needs to be improved and implemented in order to implement the measures from the Sendai Framework. A lot has been done in the context of planning, i.e. planning documentation for disaster risk reduction at all levels. It is necessary to improve disaster risk reduction activities as well as responsibility at all levels. At all levels, the focus is still on responding to and recovering from natural disasters, and very little on the preventive approach to risk. In certain local communities, very little has been done about poor management of land and resources, etc. Disaster risk reduction practices are very often misunderstood, in such a way that only Civil Protection should deal with them, and they should be multisectoral.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Question:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Identify at least one way in which actions and approaches adopted in implementing the Sendai Framework have resulted in a reduction in disaster risk. Certain engineering approaches and measures were taken when it comes to structural measures for reduced disaster risks applying the principle of &quot;Building Back better&quot;, especially during the reconstruction of infrastructure in local communities that were affected by floods in May 2014.</td>
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</table>

### What does your constituency consider to have been the major achievements, challenges and barriers to the implementation of the Sendai Framework since 2015?

- The biggest achievements are certainly that certain steps have been taken regarding the preparation of Planning documentation (Development Programs, Threat Assessments, Protection and Rescue Plans) and that certain structural measures have been taken to reduce the risk of disasters, education and training and equipping protection and rescue services. Also, in some local communities, coordination mechanisms in the area of disaster risk reduction have been improved, disaster risk reduction has been incorporated into strategic documents.
- The highly complex and decentralized political and administrative structure of BiH with overlapping interpretations of roles and responsibilities often hinders effective disaster risk reduction and management in emergency situations, and creates an obstacle to the implementation of the Sendai Framework.
- According to the Sendai Framework, disaster risk reduction requires the engagement and partnership of the entire society. Enhanced activities and responsibility for disaster risk generation are needed at all levels to reduce exposure and vulnerability, thereby preventing the creation of new disaster risks.
- At the level of local communities where there are Civil Protection commissioners, very little has been done. Education, increasing awareness of the population, understanding of risks, organized voluntary work of citizens is almost non-existent, and a large number of municipalities and LCs are faced with the outflow of young and able-bodied population.
- In most cases, local communities are not organized and face a lack of human, material, technical and other capacities. They are often unaware and do not understand the risks of disasters. Due to all of the above, the residents of the MH are often not involved in any preventive activities in their LCs, and due to the lack of capacity and the outflow of young people, the elderly population mainly relies on the Municipal Services and higher levels, which themselves, in certain cases, do not have developed human and material-technical capacities.

**Probing Questions:**

In respect of:

- a. preventing the creation of new risk
- b. reducing the existing stock of risk
- c. strengthening resilience
- d. the Guiding Principles
### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section III.B.]

What progress has been made in approaches to better understand/assess disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure (persons and assets), hazard characteristics, capacity, and their inter-relationships?

When it comes to understanding/assessing risks, significant progress has been made. There is a better understanding of the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk in local communities, but mostly this relates to professional services at all levels. Lower levels, above all the residents of the Ministry of Health/citizens in most cases still do not understand the risks and their drivers. In the majority of local communities in BIH, the systemic nature of risks in all sectors has not been addressed. In general, there is an insufficiently developed awareness and understanding of disaster risk among government officials and the public.

When it comes to citizens and property, certain advances have been made to reduce their exposure to hazards and reduce their vulnerability. However, little has been done in terms of increasing risk reduction capabilities.

**Probing Questions:**

- a. Are the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk better understood?
- b. How have vulnerability and/or exposure characteristics been addressed? (For example, in respect of gender or income inequalities, setting and applying of building codes or land zoning regulation, etc.)
- c. Is the systemic nature of risk addressed across all sectors, administrative levels and disciplines?
- d. In respect of people and assets in your country, what progress has been made in:
  - xlix. reducing exposure to hazards?
  - l. reducing their vulnerability?
  - li. augmenting their capacity for risk reduction?
- e. When developing your constituency’s plan (or equivalent), how are underlying disaster risks considered?

### Risk Governance and Management [Section III.C.]

How has national and local public policy, legislation, planning and organisation changed to align with the Sendai Framework?

Unfortunately, the absence of a disaster risk reduction strategy with an action plan that would cover all areas related to natural and other disaster risk reduction at the state level creates a major obstacle. When it comes to local strategies and plans for disaster risk reduction, the subjective assessment based on previous work with local communities is that they are implemented 40-50%. Development strategies often lack a disaster risk reduction strategy as well as specific action plans, although this is provided for in the Sendai framework.

**Probing Question:**

- a. Is the national DRR strategy or plan being implemented? If not, what are the reasons?
- b. What percentage of local DRR strategies and plans are being implemented?
- c. What changes have been observed in diversity in DRR leadership since 2015, particularly in terms of inclusive and diverse decision-making?

### How important has the establishment of regional, sub-regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans been to the realisation of the outcome, goal and targets of the Sendai Framework? BIH has not yet adopted a national strategy for disaster risk reduction, which represents a unique approach to disaster risk management. The assumption is that the action plan that would emerge from the Strategy would result in increased efforts to reduce risks at all levels of government.

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105 The systemic nature of risk is based on the notion that the risk [for instance arising from a policy, action or a hazard event], depends on how the elements of the affected systems interact with each other, either aggravating or mitigating the overall effect of the constituent parts. [adapted from, UNDRR and the International Council for Science (forthcoming 2022)]

* these could be inter alia social, natural, economic, political and governance systems, and/or food systems, energy systems, climate systems (non-exhaustive)
Probing Questions:

a. Has the establishment of national and/or local DRR strategies and plans resulted in expanded efforts in risk reduction?

b. How are national and local strategies being integrated within plans and actions supporting the realization of the goals and targets of inter alia the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement?

Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what degree has understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment become a ‘due diligence’ requirement by law? The opinion is that it has become a legal obligation to a very small extent. We continue to witness that risks and their underlying causes are often ignored when making decisions and investing.

How has the Guiding Principle of shared responsibility between central Governments and local authorities, sectors and stakeholders been applied? Describe good practices

BIH has taken certain measures to enable integrated disaster risk management, especially through cooperation with international agencies. However, much effort is still needed to introduce and operationalize an integrated disaster risk management model at the local level. In view of climate change and the increase in the frequency and number of disasters, additional action and an integrated approach to disaster risk management are needed, which links risk prevention, preparedness and response measures.

Probing Questions:

a. What measures has the country / countries in which you operate taken to enable integrated management of disaster risk across institutions and sectors?

b. To what extent is the Sendai Framework known and being applied at sub-national and local levels?

c. What measures has your constituency taken to integrate disaster risk reduction and management with actions addressing climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity, public health risks and sustainable food systems?

Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section III.D.]

To what extent have investments by your constituency in resilience (through structural and non-structural measures) increased since 2015?

Since 2015, investment in CRS resilience globally through structural and non-structural measures has increased greatly.

Probing Question:

a. To what purposes have such investments been directed?

   i. to structural measures [as described inter alia in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]

   ii. to non-structural measures [as described inter alia in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]

b. To what extent have such investments been quantified? If yes, provide values.

To what extent are investments by the public (including national and local governments) and private sectors increasingly risk-informed? Describe these measures, tools and mechanisms

Probing Questions:

a. What developments have been installed in fiscal instruments to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?

b. What developments have been installed in financial regulatory mechanisms to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?

c. What financial or regulatory incentives have been developed since 2015 to build the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk from natural and man-made hazards, and encourage private investment in disaster risk reduction?

   i. describe the impact of these measures where this has been assessed.
If applicable, have financial resources provided to your constituency for disaster risk reduction through international cooperation increased since 2015?

**Probing Question:**

a. How has technical cooperation, technology transfer and resources for capacity building increased?

Disaster Preparedness, Response and 'Build Back Better' [Section III. E.]

How has preparedness for response, as well as for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, changed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite good practices

The good practices that are visible are certainly through structural measures and non-structural measures, where the activities of various programs were carried out according to the principle of “returning to a better state”. When it comes to structural measures, renovation was not only rehabilitation, but also the introduction of more permanent solutions for the future, including increasing the energy efficiency of buildings, sustainable energy sources and enabling unhindered access and use of buildings for people with disabilities.

**Probing Questions:**

a. How has this manifested in terms of “Build Back Better”?

b. How have women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups contributed to these efforts?

Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section III.F.]

What partnerships and initiatives have been most successful in reducing disaster risk?

Consider relevant partnerships that may be (non-exhaustive) – local, sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional, transboundary and/or multistakeholder, civil society, public-private, south-south and triangular cooperation, or combinations thereof.

A good example is the establishment of the Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the form of a form for the exchange of opinions that includes all factors of society from different areas. Mutual cooperation between non-governmental organizations and agencies with state and entity institutions can be very useful in terms of increasing these organizations on similar projects.

**Probing Questions:**

a. How have genuine and durable partnerships been established?

b. How were they developed?

c. How are such partnerships governed?

d. How are they funded or resourced?

e. What are the leadership roles and partnership evaluation methods?

How has cooperation and collaboration in risk reduction across national, regional or international mechanisms and institutions in the implementation of relevant international agendas, frameworks and conventions evolved since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite examples

Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework [Section III.G.]

What progress has been made by your stakeholder constituency in achieving the seven global Targets of the Sendai Framework?

**Probing Questions:**

a. What have been some of the major challenges?
# Context Shifts, New and Emerging Issues [Section IV.]

## Context Shifts and New Issues – Retrospective (2015 – 2022) [Section IV.A.]

What have been the major changes to the contexts within which your constituency has been implementing the Framework since 2015? Including emerging issues and topics of concern.

The main changes were certainly caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine. Existing risk assessments had to be adapted to current conditions and take into account the COVID 19 pandemic. The COVID 19 pandemic, restrictions, increased market prices and the war in Ukraine certainly had an impact on existing risk management and risk management approaches. All focus and capacities were mainly aimed at the fight against COVID-19. The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic produced difficulties in the implementation of health care and pointed to the weaknesses of the established system in the form of the absence of precisely established action plans in health crises, the lack of connection between different levels of government, the lack of equipment and protective means, etc.

We witness frequent natural disasters in the form of floods, fires and droughts every year as a result of global warming. The deepening climate crisis necessitates the need for the fastest and most urgent implementation of the Sendai Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**Probing Questions:**

a. How have existing risk governance and risk management mechanisms and approaches fared in the COVID-19 pandemic?

b. What impact is the deepening climate crisis having on the implementation of the Sendai Framework?

c. How has the implementation of the Sendai Framework been affected by shifts in biological diversity and health of ecosystems?

## Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond) [Section IV.B.]

What major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern are anticipated in the period to 2030 and beyond, and which will need to be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying action?

COVID 19 and climate change that will cause disasters are the biggest concern. In Central and Eastern Europe, the main effect of climate change is predicted to be extreme temperatures, which, together with a decrease in summer precipitation, may increase the risk of droughts. Due to higher precipitation during winter, the intensity and frequency of river floods during winter and spring (in various regions) are predicted to increase. In addition, climate change is predicted to result in greater variability in crop yields and more frequent forest fires. All this, along with the increase in market prices due to the war in Ukraine, will have consequences, especially on marginalized groups.

**Probing Questions:**

a. The COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis are two of the most obvious recent exemplars of the systemic nature of risk, what else is on the radar?

## MTR SF – Prospective Review (to 2030 and beyond) [Section V.]

### Outcome and Goal [Section V.A.]

What 5 deliverables, innovations, processes, or transformations, etc. would bring the greatest reduction in disaster risk and the greatest increase in the resilience of people, assets and ecosystems in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework and beyond 2030?

**Probing Questions:**

b. What are the key measures that must be taken to build the resilience of critical infrastructure and basic services?

lxxi. health systems

lxxii. food systems

lxxiii. water and sanitation systems

lxxiv. energy systems

lxxv. financial systems
### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section V.B.]

| 19 | How can risk knowledge and insight be improved? – including in improving understanding of the systemic and interconnected nature of risk  
   | **Probing Question:**  
   | c. What measures can be taken to ensure that this is systematically integrated in all decision-making?  
   | d. How can indigenous wisdom and traditional/local knowledge be more systematically included in generating risk knowledge? |

### Risk Governance and Management [Section V.C.]

| 20 | Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, organisation and investment, epistemology, and strategy, to be able to capitalise on opportunities, or to mitigate new/emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?  
   | **Probing Questions:**  
   | k. at the national level?  
   | l. at the local level?  
   | m. at the regional level?  
   | n. at the international level?  
   | o. within specific systems or domains? |

| 21 | The Sendai Framework states that responsibilities for disaster risk reduction are shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders. What must be prioritised to ensure that responsibilities are shared in risk identification and reduction?  
   | **Probing Questions:**  
   | g. What is required to promote women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction?  
   | h. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’?  
   | i. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no ecosystem is left behind’? |

<p>| 22 | What priority actions can be taken to empower local authorities and local partnerships to strengthen risk reducing action at the subnational and local levels? |</p>
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<tr>
<td><strong>23</strong></td>
<td>What are the adjustments or key measures that must be taken to ensure that disaster risk management is no longer treated as a ‘sector’ in itself, but is a practice systematically applied across all sectors?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section V.D.]</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td>What measures can non-State stakeholders and public institutions take at national and international levels to ensure risk is priced more accurately within all financial transactions, and not treated as an externality and discounted in public and private investment?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td>What further actions are required through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>26</strong></td>
<td>What further actions are required within your constituency through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of your domain(s) of work to disaster risk?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section V.E.]</strong></td>
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</table>
| **27** | In accelerating and amplifying action pursuing the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework:  
   l. What new or emerging initiatives and partnerships will need to be developed to support governments in the period to 2030?  
   m. In which priority areas are more partnerships required for risk-informed sustainable development to be possible?  
   n. How can development partners and the international community provide better support? |
### Municipality of Kakanj

#### MTR SF – Retrospective Review 2015 – 2022 [Section III. of the voluntary national report of the MTR SF]

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<tr>
<th>Outcome and Goal [Section III. A.]</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Has there been a reduction of disaster risk and the impacts of natural- and man-made hazards on persons, businesses, communities, and ecosystems, as a result of actions taken and approaches adopted in your country/context/community in implementing the Sendai Framework since 2015? NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Question:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Identify at least one way in which actions and approaches adopted in implementing the Sendai Framework have resulted in a reduction in disaster risk.</td>
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| What does your constituency consider to have been the major achievements, challenges and barriers to the implementation of the Sendai Framework since 2015? The biggest achievement is the formation of a relevant database and useful information related to the identification of risks in a certain area and locality within the LSGU. Challenges and obstacles are of a technical-technological nature regarding the completion of all details and the use of the software database and data correspondence through the operator and the completion of all protocols from a higher level, i.e. the shortening of all procedures and protocols in connection with the fastest possible automation of the process itself and obtaining the fastest and most accurate data possible for the fastest and most adequate response of the protection and rescue system. In addition to the above, there are certain obstacles in the implementation of all of the above and full application in the field. |
| **Probing Questions:** |
| In respect of: Faster response and measures of the existing capacities and resources of the protection and rescue system in relation to all the mentioned challenges. |
| a. preventing the creation of new risk |
| b. reducing the existing stock of risk |
| c. strengthening resilience |
| d. the Guiding Principles |

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<tr>
<th>Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section III.B.]</th>
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<tr>
<td>3. What progress has been made in approaches to better understand/assess disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure (persons and assets), hazard characteristics, capacity, and their inter-relationships? By adopting new terminologies and by analyzing and defining individual segments related to risk and disaster management, important terminological differences were observed compared to older terminology and practice. In this sense, I believe that by adopting new knowledge, good practice and new methodologies, the protection and rescue system itself will provide a more efficient, concrete and comprehensive response to disasters.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Are the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk better understood? Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. How have vulnerability and/or exposure characteristics been addressed? (For example, in respect of gender or income inequalities, setting and applying of building codes or land zoning regulation, etc.) Don’t have information</td>
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<td>c. Is the systemic nature of risk addressed across all sectors, administrative levels and disciplines? No, as far as I know</td>
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106 The systemic nature of risk is based on the notion that the risk [for instance arising from a policy, action or a hazard event], depends on how the elements of the affected systems interact with each other, either aggravating or mitigating the overall effect of the constituent parts. [adapted from, UNDRR and the International Council for Science (forthcoming 2022)]
In respect of people and assets in your country, what progress has been made in:

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<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>In respect of people and assets in your country, what progress has been made in:</td>
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<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>reducing exposure to hazards? A better understanding of the essence of the exposure and a more specific response</td>
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<td>ii.</td>
<td>reducing their vulnerability? A better understanding of the essence of the exposure and a more specific response</td>
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<tr>
<td>iii.</td>
<td>augmenting their capacity for risk reduction? Strengthening of LSGU capacities</td>
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<td>e.</td>
<td>When developing your constituency’s plan (or equivalent), how are underlying disaster risks considered?</td>
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4 | How are traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and communities, in addition to scientific and technological insights, participating and guiding risk assessment and risk-informed decision making and investment? Efforts are being made to adopt new knowledge and good practices as much as possible, as well as new methodological approaches to the understanding of this issue, for a better and more efficient response in all phases. |

Risk Governance and Management [Section III.C.]

5 | How has national and local public policy, legislation, planning and organisation changed to align with the Sendai Framework? **Probing Question:**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Is the national DRR strategy or plan being implemented? If not, what are the reasons?</td>
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<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>What percentage of local DRR strategies and plans are being implemented? Currently, the activities of DRR groups, adaptation of plans and strategies in LGUs, approx. 40-50%, are being implemented.</td>
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<td>c.</td>
<td>What changes have been observed in diversity in DRR leadership since 2015, particularly in terms of inclusive and diverse decision-making? Inclusion of a certain number of people and groups from various fields essential for the protection and rescue system</td>
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</table>

6 | How important has the establishment of regional, sub-regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans been to the realisation of the outcome, goal and targets of the Sendai Framework? This is the basis of the Sendai project itself and the availability of experiences and information from various parts of the world and their practices, as well as the use of data and experiences of others in order to choose the most favorable model and approach from this area in LGUs. **Probing Questions:**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Has the establishment of national and/or local DRR strategies and plans resulted in expanded efforts in risk reduction? Yes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>How are national and local strategies being integrated within plans and actions supporting the realization of the goals and targets of inter alia the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement? By using certain patterns and models for plans and strategies.</td>
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</table>

7 | Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what degree has understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment become a ‘due diligence’ requirement by law? In theory, it influenced the understanding of risks and other dangers, occurrences as well as a specific response in that direction, but new documentation, guidelines, etc. are being sought and awaited. legal solutions adapted to the new methodology and approach in that direction, but from higher levels that should specifically regulate this area and coordinate its implementation at lower levels, which will speed up and increase its implementation at lower levels as well as in the entire social community. |

8 | How has the Guiding Principle of shared responsibility between central Governments and local authorities, sectors and stakeholders been applied? Describe good practices Theory is one thing, practice is another in a nutshell. I believe that there can and must be a much better and more specific approach and relationship between central and local authorities. |

* these could be inter alia social, natural, economic, political and governance systems, and/or food systems, energy systems, climate systems (non-exhaustive)
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<tr>
<th><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. What measures has the country / countries in which you operate taken to enable integrated management of disaster risk across institutions and sectors? <strong>Not familiar with.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b. To what extent is the Sendai Framework known and being applied at sub-national and local levels? <strong>It is known and being implemented.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>c. What measures has your constituency taken to integrate disaster risk reduction and management with actions addressing climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity, public health risks and sustainable food systems?</td>
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**Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section III.D.]**

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<th><strong>Probing Question:</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. To what purposes have such investments been directed?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>i. to structural measures [as described <em>inter alia</em> in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ii. to non-structural measures [as described <em>inter alia</em> in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Probing Question:</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. To what extent have investments by your constituency in resilience (through structural and non-structural measures) increased since 2015? <strong>In line with possibilities, investments are made in capacities and resources.</strong></td>
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**Probing Questions:**

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<tr>
<th><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. What developments have been installed in fiscal instruments to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures? <strong>By forming certain new items, i.e. financing positions according to the possibilities of LSGUs.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>b. What developments have been installed in financial regulatory mechanisms to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. What financial or regulatory incentives have been developed since 2015 to build the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk from natural and man-made hazards, and encourage private investment in disaster risk reduction?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>i. describe the impact of these measures where this has been assessed. <strong>Preventing and reducing the consequences of harmful accidents by using certain measures through prevention projects, emergency measures, rehabilitation measures, etc.</strong></td>
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<th><strong>Probing Question:</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. How has technical cooperation, technology transfer and resources for capacity building increased? <strong>Through investments of LSGUs.</strong></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Disaster Preparedness, Response and ‘Build Back Better’ [Section III. E.]</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How has preparedness for response, as well as for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, changed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? <strong>Cite good practices Through appropriate non-governmental sector projects, support from higher levels as well as own capacities.</strong></td>
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<td>a. How has this manifested in terms of “Build Back Better”? <strong>Satisfaction of citizens.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. How have women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups contributed to these efforts? <strong>By involvement in different projects.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section III.F.]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><strong>What partnerships and initiatives have been most successful in reducing disaster risk?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consider relevant partnerships that may be (non-exhaustive) – local, sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional, transboundary and/or multistakeholder, civil society, public-private, south-south and triangular cooperation, or combinations thereof. <strong>Combination of mentioned partnerships.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. How have genuine and durable partnerships been established? Through cooperation and joint projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. How were they developed?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. How are such partnerships governed? Coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. How are they funded or resourced? Depends on type of projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. What are the leadership roles and partnership evaluation methods? Joint agreement and cooperation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><strong>How has cooperation and collaboration in risk reduction across national, regional or international mechanisms and institutions in the implementation of relevant international agendas, frameworks and conventions evolved since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite examples</strong> Not familiar with</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework [Section III.G.]**

| 15  | **What progress has been made by your stakeholder constituency in achieving the seven global Targets of the Sendai Framework?** |
|     | **Probing Questions:** |
|     | a. What have been some of the major challenges? The very completion and finalization of the project implementation procedures and the establishment of the system itself in the LSGU and the unification of all protocols from a higher level for a unified approach of different LSGUs and protocols towards higher levels. |

**Context Shifts, New and Emerging Issues [Section IV.]**

**Context Shifts and New Issues – Retrospective (2015 – 2022) [Section IV.A.]**

| 16  | **What have been the major changes to the contexts within which your constituency has been implementing the Framework since 2015? Including emerging issues and topics of concern. Adoption of new methodology and approach.** |
|     | **Probing Questions:** |
|     | a. How have existing risk governance and risk management mechanisms and approaches fared in the COVID-19 pandemic? By changing the priorities of actions as well as the planned goals. |
|     | b. What impact is the deepening climate crisis having on the implementation of the Sendai Framework? The importance of the Sendai principle is gaining ground. |
|     | c. How has the implementation of the Sendai Framework been affected by shifts in biological diversity and health of ecosystems? I am not familiar. |

**Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond) [Section IV.B.]**

| 17  | **What major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern are anticipated in the period to 2030 and beyond, and which will need to be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying action? All recognized risks in planning documents on climate and environment, as well as potential demographic problems, workforce, access to drinking** |
Water, crops, etc. All accompanying problems of the climate issue, previously mentioned including potentially new diseases and others. Unexpected accidents for which society must be prepared.

**Probing Questions:**

a. The COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis are two of the most obvious recent exemplars of the systemic nature of risk, what else is on the radar?

All accompanying problems of the climate issue previously mentioned including potentially new diseases and others. Unexpected accidents for which society must be prepared.

### MTR SF – Prospective Review (to 2030 and beyond) [Section V.]

#### Outcome and Goal [Section V.A.]

What 5 deliverables, innovations, processes, or transformations, etc. would bring the greatest reduction in disaster risk and the greatest increase in the resilience of people, assets and ecosystems in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework and beyond 2030? Common world policy and efforts towards issues that are common to the world’s population and society, the development of scientific achievements in various areas, the transformation of inefficient social systems and turning in the direction of new and adopted methodologies and adopted practices, etc.

**Probing Questions:**

What are the key measures that must be taken to build the resilience of critical infrastructure and basic services? Progress and transformation of inefficient systems in all the aforementioned departmental areas.

a. lxxxvi. health systems  
    lxxxvii. food systems  
    lxxxviii. water and sanitation systems  
    lxxxix. energy systems  
    xc. financial systems

#### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section V.B.]

How can risk knowledge and insight be improved? – including in improving understanding of the systemic and interconnected nature of risk

**Probing Question:**

a. What measures can be taken to ensure that this is systematically integrated in all decision-making?

b. How can indigenous wisdom and traditional/local knowledge be more systematically included in generating risk knowledge? A combination of previous good practice and new knowledge, as well as the application of new methodological approaches.

#### Risk Governance and Management [Section V.C.]

Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, organisation and investment, epistemology, and strategy, to be able to capitalise on opportunities, or to mitigate new/emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?

It is necessary to strengthen the resilience of LGUs and all others. Level of society in the direction of raising the level of readiness and elasticity of society, as well as raising the capacity and all other social resources in that direction. Make adjustments in all spheres of society in the political, economic, regulatory and legislative framework in order to achieve the expected effects of community readiness as a whole.
### Probing Questions:
- a. at the national level?
- b. at the local level?
- c. at the regional level?
- d. at the international level?
- e. within specific systems or domains?

The Sendai Framework states that responsibilities for disaster risk reduction are shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders. What must be prioritised to ensure that responsibilities are shared in risk identification and reduction? There must be a unique attitude and perception of the problem in society, the adoption of effective legal solutions in that direction that will be applicable and binding in all segments, taking into account certain specificities of individual sectors, state bodies, administrative barriers, etc. but which must be correlated with the aim of the easiest and most effective solution to the problem of identification and risk reduction in society as a whole.

### Probing Questions:
- a. What is required to promote women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction? Greater promotion of women’s rights and giving opportunities and support to capable women
- b. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’? Comprehensive and unique criteria
- c. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no ecosystem is left behind’? Comprehensive approach and criteria.

### Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section V.D.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>What measures can non-State stakeholders and public institutions take at national and international levels to ensure risk is priced more accurately within all financial transactions, and not treated as an externality and discounted in public and private investment?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section V.E.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 27 | In accelerating and amplifying action pursuing the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework:  
   a. What new or emerging initiatives and partnerships will need to be developed to support governments in the period to 2030?  
   b. In which priority areas are more partnerships required for risk-informed sustainable development to be possible?  
   c. How can development partners and the international community provide better support? | |
## Municipality of Srebrenica

### MTR SF – Retrospective Review 2015 – 2022 [Section III. of the voluntary national report of the MTR SF]

#### Outcome and Goal [Section III. A.]

| 1 | Has there been a reduction of disaster risk and the impacts of natural- and man-made hazards on persons, businesses, communities, and ecosystems, as a result of actions taken and approaches adopted in your country/context/community in implementing the Sendai Framework since 2015?  
**Probing Question:**  
a. Identify at least one way in which actions and approaches adopted in implementing the Sendai Framework have resulted in a reduction in disaster risk.  
By regulating the bed of the Križevica river, i.e. the construction of a concrete river bed that passes through the settlements of Žuti and Plavi most in a length of about 400m, the risk of flooding in the said settlements was reduced to a minimum. |
|---|---|
| 2 | What does your constituency consider to have been the major achievements, challenges and barriers to the implementation of the Sendai Framework since 2015?  
**Probing Questions:**  
In respect of:  
a. preventing the creation of new risk  
**Achievements:** DRAS system  
**Challenges:** Climate change-global warming  
**Obstacles:**  
b. reducing the existing stock of risk  
**Achievements:** strengthening the infrastructure in order to protect against natural disasters and other disasters -systematic setting of problems and a safe way of financing protection and rescue operations  
**Obstacles:** irresponsible government at all levels  
c. strengthening resilience  
**Achievements:** education of all subjects of protection and rescue, development of protection and rescue plans  
**Challenges:** application of lessons learned  
**Obstacles:** lack of financial resources for the implementation of protection and rescue measures  
d. the Guiding Principles  
**Achievements:** understanding of the seriousness of all subjects about the risks that may occur  
**Challenges:** sustainability in efforts to constantly deal with risk assessment  
**Obstacles:** lack of investments to address the causes that lead to the creation of risks. |

#### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section III.B.]

| 3 | What progress has been made in approaches to better understand/assess disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure (persons and assets), hazard characteristics, capacity, and their inter-relationships?  
**Probing Questions:**  
a. Are the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk better understood?  
A large number of entities in the field of education, health and social protection, public institutions and companies, companies in the field of agriculture.  
b. How have vulnerability and/or exposure characteristics been addressed? (For example, in respect of gender or income inequalities, setting and applying of building codes or land zoning regulation, etc.)  
The sensitivity regarding gender inequality of social equality is significant, while the progress in terms of building regulations and spatial planing is negligible. |

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213
### Risk Governance and Management [Section III.C.]

| 4 | How are traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and communities, in addition to scientific and technological insights, participating and guiding risk assessment and risk-informed decision making and investment? All relevant data are taken from various accredited institutions, both from the local community and higher levels of government and organization. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5</th>
<th>How has national and local public policy, legislation, planning and organisation changed to align with the Sendai Framework?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Probing Question:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Is the national DRR strategy or plan being implemented? If not, what are the reasons?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A question for higher levels of government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>What percentage of local DRR strategies and plans are being implemented?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The decision on the creation of the document “Municipal Development Strategy 22-27” was made, which will be based on development respecting the Risk Assessment in the area of the municipality, while respecting all the risks defined in the Assessment. planning documents.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>What changes have been observed in diversity in DRR leadership since 2015, particularly in terms of inclusive and diverse decision-making?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant changes have been observed, because the opinions of institutions and organizations that work with vulnerable categories of the population were not taken into account in the earlier documents.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6</th>
<th>How important has the establishment of regional, sub-regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans been to the realisation of the outcome, goal and targets of the Sendai Framework?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Probing Questions:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Has the establishment of national and/or local DRR strategies and plans resulted in expanded efforts in risk reduction?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The level of knowledge and seriousness of taking into account the risk of natural hazards when adopting planning documents has been raised to a higher level.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>How are national and local strategies being integrated within plans and actions supporting the realization of the goals and targets of inter alia the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement? Through Action Plans, through projects aimed at reducing risk.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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107 The systemic nature of risk is based on the notion that the risk [for instance arising from a policy, action or a hazard event], depends on how the elements of the affected systems* interact with each other, either aggravating or mitigating the overall effect of the constituent parts. [adapted from, UNDRR and the International Council for Science (forthcoming 2022)]

* these could be inter alia social, natural, economic, political and governance systems, and/or food systems, energy systems, climate systems (non-exhaustive)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7</th>
<th>Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what degree has understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment become a ‘due diligence’ requirement by law?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 8 | How has the Guiding Principle of shared responsibility between central Governments and local authorities, sectors and stakeholders been applied? Describe good practices  
*Probing Questions:*  
  a. What measures has the country / countries in which you operate taken to enable integrated management of disaster risk across institutions and sectors?  
  Amendments to legal and by-laws also regulate the area of protection and rescue from natural and other disasters, i.e. determination of the methodology that respects the risks of disasters and, in accordance with this, prepares the Planning documentation.  
  b. To what extent is the Sendai Framework known and being applied at sub-national and local levels?  
  Actors in the adoption of Protection Plans are familiar with the Sendai framework, while the general public is not sufficiently familiar  
  c. What measures has your constituency taken to integrate disaster risk reduction and management with actions addressing climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity, public health risks and sustainable food systems?  
  In addition to the broad participation of all protection and rescue entities in the adoption of the Plans, concrete small steps are also taken in order to reduce risks, such as: irrigation of smaller and larger areas in terms of drought resistance in agriculture, as well as the strengthening of anti-hail protection capacities, strengthening of unit capacities for fire protection in terms of equipment and training, establishment of the DRAS system, implementation of cross-border cooperation projects in the field of flood protection and rescue. |
| 9 | To what extent have investments by your constituency in resilience (through structural and non-structural measures) increased since 2015?  
*Probing Question:*  
  a. To what purposes have such investments been directed?  
    i. to structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]  
    Participation in the DRR program and settlement of obligations under the Agreement in the amount of 20,000.00 KM, participation in the procurement of material and technical means, vehicles, motor boats, trailers and other equipment for CZ about 100,000.00 KM.  
    ii. to non-structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]  
  b. To what extent have such investments been quantified? If yes, provide values. |
| 10 | To what extent are investments by the public (including national and local governments) and private sectors increasingly risk-informed? Describe these measures, tools and mechanisms  
*Probing Questions:*  
  a. What developments have been installed in fiscal instruments to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?  
  b. What developments have been installed in financial regulatory mechanisms to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?  
  c. What financial or regulatory incentives have been developed since 2015 to build the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk from natural and man-made hazards, and encourage private investment in disaster risk reduction?  
    i. describe the impact of these measures where this has been assessed.  
  Very little, almost no investment is made in the public sector from the point of view of risk reduction |
11. If applicable, have financial resources provided to your constituency for disaster risk reduction through international cooperation increased since 2015?

*Probing Question:*

a. How has technical cooperation, technology transfer and resources for capacity building increased?

**Disaster Preparedness, Response and 'Build Back Better' [Section III. E.]**

12. How has preparedness for response, as well as for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, changed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite good practices

*Probing Questions:*

a. How has this manifested in terms of “Build Back Better”? Part of the work involved restoring the infrastructure, i.e. restoring damaged buildings to a better condition.

b. How have women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups contributed to these efforts? Directly less, but indirectly more, especially through the organizations they belong to

**Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section III.F.]**

13. What partnerships and initiatives have been most successful in reducing disaster risk?

Consider relevant partnerships that may be (non-exhaustive) – local, sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional, transboundary and/or multistakeholder, civil society, public-private, south-south and triangular cooperation, or combinations thereof.

*Probing Questions:*

a. How have genuine and durable partnerships been established?

Through the implementation of cross-border cooperation projects, through the initiation of initiatives, joint meetings in the field of disaster risk reduction

b. How were they developed?

c. How are such partnerships governed?

d. How are they funded or resourced?

e. What are the leadership roles and partnership evaluation methods?

14. How has cooperation and collaboration in risk reduction across national, regional or international mechanisms and institutions in the implementation of relevant international agendas, frameworks and conventions evolved since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite examples

**Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework [Section III.G.]**

15. What progress has been made by your stakeholder constituency in achieving the seven global Targets of the Sendai Framework?

*Probing Questions:*

a. What have been some of the major challenges?

The biggest challenge is to convince the authorities-decision-makers at the local and state level about the importance of investing in preventive measures to protect against hazards in all segments.
### Context Shifts, New and Emerging Issues [Section IV.]

#### Context Shifts and New Issues – Retrospective (2015 – 2022) [Section IV.A.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16</th>
<th>What have been the major changes to the contexts within which your constituency has been implementing the Framework since 2015? Including emerging issues and topics of concern.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. How have existing risk governance and risk management mechanisms and approaches fared in the COVID-19 pandemic?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Impact on people responsible for implementing risk reduction mechanisms due to pandemic restrictions. Fear of infection in all staff in protection and rescue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. What impact is the deepening climate crisis having on the implementation of the Sendai Framework?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It is difficult to predict and even more difficult to prepare effectively for a global climate crisis or a crisis in general.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. How has the implementation of the Sendai Framework been affected by shifts in biological diversity and health of ecosystems?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond) [Section IV.B.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17</th>
<th>What major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern are anticipated in the period to 2030 and beyond, and which will need to be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying action?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. The COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis are two of the most obvious recent exemplars of the systemic nature of risk, what else is on the radar?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The global economic crisis caused by war conflicts, food and energy shortages will influence attention to be diverted from actions aimed at reducing the risk of disasters to other burning topics that will affect the world globally.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### MTR SF – Prospective Review (to 2030 and beyond) [Section V.]

#### Outcome and Goal [Section V.A.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18</th>
<th>What 5 deliverables, innovations, processes, or transformations, etc. would bring the greatest reduction in disaster risk and the greatest increase in the resilience of people, assets and ecosystems in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework and beyond 2030?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. What are the key measures that must be taken to build the resilience of critical infrastructure and basic services?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xci. health systems</td>
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<td></td>
<td>xcii. food systems</td>
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<td></td>
<td>xciii. water and sanitation systems</td>
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<td>xciv. energy systems</td>
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<td>xcv. financial systems</td>
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### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section V.B.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **How can risk knowledge and insight be improved?** – including in improving understanding of the systemic and interconnected nature of risk  
**Probing Question:**  
**c.** What measures can be taken to ensure that this is systematically integrated in all decision-making?  
Through the educational system, plan to increase knowledge about dangers and risks, ways of responding to dangers and the role and importance of protection and rescue in the life of all citizens.  
**d.** How can indigenous wisdom and traditional/local knowledge be more systematically included in generating risk knowledge?  
Through educating citizens, talking with citizens about dangers and ways of protection, presenting to the population the importance of planning and taking risks from dangers as a basis for building a better future. |

### Risk Governance and Management [Section V.C.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, organisation and investment, epistemology, and strategy, to be able to capitalise on opportunities, or to mitigate new/emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?**  
**Probing Questions:**  
**f.** at the national level?  
*Strengthening the health sector, strengthening health education*  
**g.** at the local level?  
**h.** at the regional level?  
**i.** at the international level?  
**j.** within specific systems or domains? |
| **The Sendai Framework states that responsibilities for disaster risk reduction are shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders. What must be prioritised to ensure that responsibilities are shared in risk identification and reduction?**  
**Probing Questions:**  
**d.** What is required to promote women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction?  
*Women’s participation in decision-making is essential for disaster risk reduction*  
**e.** What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’?  
**f.** What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no ecosystem is left behind’? |
| **What priority actions can be taken to empower local authorities and local partnerships to strengthen risk reducing action at the subnational and local levels?**  
*Greater investment in the construction of protection and rescue systems* |
| **What are the adjustments or key measures that must be taken to ensure that disaster risk management is no longer treated as a ‘sector’ in itself, but is a practice systematically applied across all sectors?**  
*Through the legal provisions, during the preparation of planning documents, it is obligatory to indicate that spatial and economic planning must be based on the estimated risks of danger.* |
### Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section V.D.]

| 24 | What measures can non-State stakeholders and public institutions take at national and international levels to ensure risk is priced more accurately within all financial transactions, and not treated as an externality and discounted in public and private investment? When preparing the final account, each legal entity must set aside a certain percentage on an annual basis for the needs of protection and rescue, according to the principle of payment of funds for fire protection. |
| 25 | What further actions are required through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk? Mandatory monitoring of Spatial-planning documentation and Appraisal documents during the construction of a factory or other facility for the needs of industry. |
| 26 | What further actions are required within your constituency through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of your domain(s) of work to disaster risk? Support from the European Union and EU funds to strengthen the resilience of local communities to hazards |

### Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section V.E.]

| 27 | In accelerating and amplifying action pursuing the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework: |
|     | d. What new or emerging initiatives and partnerships will need to be developed to support governments in the period to 2030? Financing of projects in the field of protection and rescue, as well as their supervision and monitoring. |
|     | e. In which priority areas are more partnerships required for risk-informed sustainable development to be possible? In the field of flood protection and strengthening of agricultural protection. |
|     | f. How can development partners and the international community provide better support? Through financial support to projects in the field of protection and rescue, projects to support agricultural production with an emphasis on respecting the risk of danger, i.e. protection from natural disasters. |
### Outcome and Goal [Section III. A.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Has there been a reduction of disaster risk and the impacts of natural- and man-made hazards on persons, businesses, communities, and ecosystems, as a result of actions taken and approaches adopted in your country/context/community in implementing the Sendai Framework since 2015?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Question:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Identify at least one way in which actions and approaches adopted in implementing the Sendai Framework have resulted in a reduction in disaster risk.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Regional Conference on Water Management and Flood Prevention

With the aim of promoting regional co-operation in water management and flood prevention, the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina organized a regional conference on lessons learned from the May 2014 natural disaster. This gathered representatives from across Southeast Europe to discuss topics including flood mitigation, climate change, disaster response and civil protection. The conference adopted a set of conclusions and recommendations that called on the countries of the region, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, to build capacities in line with the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. Participants concluded that the aforementioned should be a key focus of intrastate and regional co-operation.

At the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the following prevention and readiness measures were agreed upon:

**Measure 1:** Strengthen the professional inspection authorities and their inspection activities as well as oversight of inspection activities in all relevant areas in which non-implementation of regulations and inadequate regulations lead to flooding (e.g. urban and spatial planning, water supply management and other areas defined by law).

The largest issue in BiH that causes flooding disasters lies in illegal construction and inadequate infrastructure maintenance. This causes the mentioned disasters in 90% of the cases.

**Institutions Involved:** relevant ministries, inspectorates and Entity and Brčko District governments.

**Expected Co-ordination:** relevant ministries and other relevant Entity and Brčko District authorities.

**Expected Implementation Deadline:** continually, with at least one annual report on inspections conducted and measures taken and with adequate public participation.

**Proponent:** Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH

**Measure 2:** Ensure funds for developing hydrogeological and engineering geological maps of the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These would contain data on soil stratification and its hydrological components in order to adequately prevent and reduce disasters in BiH.

**Institutions Involved:** relevant ministries, inspectorates and Entity and Brčko District governments.

**Expected Co-ordination:** relevant ministries and other relevant Entity and Brčko District authorities.

**Expected Implementation Deadline:** continually, with at least one annual report on inspections conducted and measures taken and with adequate public participation.

**Proponent:** Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH

**Measure 3:** Set up an operational structure (water rescue teams) which will represent mixed protection and rescue units at the level of BiH, in line with the Framework Law on Protection and Rescue. Equipping and training the teams shall be conducted as per civil protection intervention module standards set forth in the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.
Should also consider the option that these teams, currently being equipped via international grants, become professionally operational across BiH, not only when providing assistance to other countries.

Institutions Involved: relevant civil protection authorities of Entities and Brčko District of BiH, Ministry of Security of BiH, Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces of BiH and other relevant authorities of importance to protection and rescue.

Expected Co-ordination: Ministry of Security of BiH.

Expected Implementation Deadline: by the end of 2015.

Proponent: Ministry of Security of BiH

**Measure 4:** Set up water rescue centres, water rescue and underwater search and rescue units in larger centres in Entities and Brčko District of BiH, in line with a flood vulnerability assessment, gravitating towards larger rivers’ sub-basins.

Structure of this unit should comprise mostly professional protection and rescue personnel in Entities and Brčko District of BiH (firefighters and rescuers), professionally committed to respond immediately, along with strengthened diving, kayaking and other associations and civic organisations involved in immediate response actions.

Equipping and specialised training shall be conducted as per civil protection intervention modules standards set forth in the EU Civil Protection Mechanism (BiH is scheduled to join in mid-2015).

Institutions Involved: relevant civil protection authorities of Entities and Brčko District of BiH, Ministry of Security of BiH and other relevant authorities in Entities and Brčko District of BiH.

Expected Co-ordination: Ministry of Security of BiH and relevant civil protection authorities of Entities and Brčko District of BiH.


Proponent: Ministry of Security of BiH

**Measure 5:** Strengthen the role, importance and executive function of co-ordinating the flood protection and rescue measures in BiH through equipping, training and developing the skills of the Protection and Rescue Co-ordination Body of BiH, an expert team of the Council of Ministers of BiH, in line with its scope of competence defined by the Framework Law on Protection and Rescue.

Within the ongoing activities related to the post-electoral modifications to governmental compositions, it is necessary to ensure the implementation of the Framework Law on Protection and Rescue supervised by the Protection and Rescue Co-ordination Body of BiH, in accordance with the legal interpretation thereof.

Institutions Involved: Council of Ministers of BiH, governments of the Entities and Brčko District, ministries involved and other authorities involved in the work of the Body.

Expected Co-ordination: Ministry of Security of BiH.


Proponent: Ministry of Security of BiH

**Measure 6:** Set up a centre for protection and rescue staff training in Bosnia and Herzegovina to acquire skills in more specialised protection and rescue measures per international standards and best practices. It is hereby recommended that the Council of Ministers of BiH and governments of the Entities and Brčko District of BiH find solutions to set up and manage this centre as Joint Venture, with the support of international funding.

Facilities for training under the highest standards do not exist in BiH and the existing capacities do not meet the required criteria.

Running multiple centres is too expensive for the BiH economy. The proposed water rescue centres in the Entities and Brčko District of BiH would serve for continual tactical training; therefore, it would be
recommendable to consider the option of joint funding with the donor support and with the development of an exit strategy for running the centre upon the expiration of international assistance. An option of attending certain specialised training courses in the region and beyond is not excluded.

Institutions Involved: Council of Ministers of BiH, governments of the Entities and Brčko District, Ministry of Defence of BiH and relevant civil protection authorities of Entities and Brčko District of BiH.

Expected Co-ordination: The BiH Ministry of Security and relevant Civil Protection bodies of the Entities and of the Brčko District.


Proponent: Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Measure 7: Strengthen inter-institutional co-ordination of the implementation of actions from the EU Floods Directive, at all the requested levels in BiH, both in the procurement domain (installation and networking of the mapping software and disaster risk assessment in the aftermath of floods) and in the domain of the planning and implementation of plans and of the trans-border information exchange on flood risks and measures from plans.

Institutions Involved: Relevant ministries and other bodies of BiH, Entities and of the Brčko District (water management agencies, water management ministries, civil protection bodies, etc.).

Expected Co-ordination: The BiH Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations and the BiH Ministry of Security. Information to be provided regularly to governments in BiH and to the public.

Expected Implementation Deadline: Depending on the available budgetary resources and international resources, integration of plans, co-ordination of planning and the development of software for risk analysis and mapping in 2015 – 2016

Proponent: Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Measure 8: Exert maximum effort to develop the Action Plan to implement climate change adaptation measures in BiH, in accordance with the global document of CFFAP and with the EU strategy on adaptation to climate change.

The measure is recommended having in mind the marked harmful effects of climate change and global warming, through manifested changes in the atmosphere and the hydrosphere and more frequent rains and floods, stormy winds followed by hail, as well as other phenomena which are not typical for this area.

Institutions Involved: Inter-Ministerial Working Group consisting of key ministries and other administrative bodies and experts from the levels of BiH and of the Entities.

Expected Co-ordination: The BiH Ministry of Civil Affairs, with the participation of other key ministries

Expected Implementation Deadline: During 2015 – 2016

Proponent: BiH Ministry of Security.

Measure 9: In light of the global campaign “Making cities resilient: my city is getting ready!” increase the number of local self-government units in this campaign, and introduce the practice of local self-government units marking the campaign once a year, under the same or similar title, with increased public communication about risks, for the purpose of developing and raising public awareness about disasters (floods, etc.).

Actions:
- Interested local self-government units participate the above-mentioned global campaign and actively monitor campaign activities,
- Introducing the practice of local self-government units organising public events and activities concerning risk reduction of floods and other disasters (disaster risk reduction days, seminars on risk reduction, local RTV shows raising awareness of disaster risks, promotion of Civil Defence commissioners, etc.),
Foster availability of risk assessments, as well as protection-and-rescue plans to the public; making it possible for the public to influence those issues (through inter-institutional communication, mass communication – authorities speaking to the public, through the organisation of thematic citizen forums, through the media...).

Institutions Involved: Local self-government units in Entities, the Brčko District, relevant ministries and other administrative bodies in the Entities, non-governmental sector, international organisations and the media.

Expected Co-ordination: The BiH Ministry of Security, the BiH Ministry of Civil Affairs (in their approach to schools) and relevant Civil Protection bodies of the Entities and of the Brčko District.

Expected Implementation Deadline: During 2015 – 2016

Proponent: BiH Ministry of Security.

**Measure 10**: Development of the cadastre of landslides, rockslides and potential danger zones and the adoption of the Unified Methodology for the Stabilisation of Hillsides, with the aim of implementation of urgent measures (infiltration of precipitation waters into fissures, controlled drain of the water from the landslide area and other measures).

**Actions:**
- Relevant administrative bodies and local communities to assess the situation regarding landslides and rockslides in their respective areas,
- In accordance with the previously developed and adopted “Unified Methodology for the Stabilisation of Hillsides”, prepare and adopt the “Program of Protection from Landslides and Rockslides” (taking into account the specificities of BiH, the programs in the Entities may have certain differences in content, but they have to be developed in accordance with the same methodology and to be compatible),
- Implementation of general measures for protection from landslides and rockslides (e.g. legislative measures, development of the cadastre of the status of landslides and rockslides, monitoring of the process of landslides and rockslides development, trainings provided to the population, integration of the issue of the protection from landslides and rockslides into urban planning, basic forestry management documentation and, of course, into planning documentation of the relevant body. Landslides and rockslides may be significantly decreased through proper cultivation of land and preservation of vegetation),
- Development and application of tailor-made software – database of landslides, rockslides, soil subsidence of the potential landslide danger zone with supporting land survey maps, geological maps, hydro-geological maps, photo documentation and a description of geological units for each individual location, with the aim of implementing urgent recovery measures, as well as permanent recovery measures.
- Recovery of damage sustained from landslides and rockslides, without disturbing the environmental balance and with clear criteria (inter alia, importance and priority of the facility, degree of danger from landslides and rockslides, justifiability of work – degree of cost-effectiveness, etc.).

Institutions Involved: Relevant ministries of agriculture, water management, environment, tourism and urban planning.

Expected Co-ordination: Relevant bodies at the lower levels of government in charge of agriculture, water management, geology, environment, tourism and urban planning.

Expected Implementation Deadline: During 2015

Proponent: FBiH Civil Protection Administration

**Measure 11**: Amendments to the Unified Methodology for Damage Assessment from Natural and Other Disasters with special emphasis on the simplification of procedures in the damage assessment process and the consistent implementation of the chain of institutional authority.
**Measure 12:** Update and amend the flood defence plan in the Brčko District.
(A measure for the Brčko District, but also recommended to all the local self-government units).

**Actions:**
- Determine shortcomings of the existing flood defence plan, as well as which preventive measures need to be included and implemented in order to lessen the consequences of floods;
- Send the plan to the Government of the District for approval;
- Formation of a mixed unit for Surface Water Rescue and Underwater Rescue, consisting of approximately 80 members.

**Institutions Involved – main actors:** the Department of Public Safety – Section for Protection and Rescue and the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management.

**Expected Co-ordination:** Departments of the Government of the Brčko District

**Expected Implementation Deadline:** First three months of 2015

**Proponent:** Brčko District Department of Public Safety.

**Measure 13:** Hold a conference once a year, with regional participation, in the cluster format recommended in the EU Water Framework Directive

The conference would have to be organised in three segments: 1. Civil Protection - importance, role and measures, 2. Protection of hydro-technical facilities – flood management (control and risks), 3. Landslides.

The measure should be implemented through actions which cover the following: inclusion of the conclusions and recommendations from this conference into the agenda of the next one, and the implementation of the conclusions with appropriate monitoring of the key institutions and support from the international organisations.

**Institutions Involved - Main actors:** the organisers.

**Expected Co-ordination:** Organisational body – stakeholder institutions per component.

**Expected Implementation Deadline:** Once a year

**Proponent:** Inspectorate for Water Management of the Government of the Republika Srpska

**Measure 14:** Institutional provision of targeted financial resources – for abatement of dangerous matters harmful to the sources of potable water and to agriculture (coal waste disposal sites – Sase mine, bauxite mine in Zvornik and others in the region, e.g. antimony mine in the Republic of Serbia, etc.), with intergovernmental co-ordination (as this is a regional problem).

The measure should be implemented through actions mentioned below, in BiH and in the region, through the Sava River Commission and/or other intergovernmental agreements and initiatives:

**Action 1:** Formation of an expert team to review the current state of coal waste disposal sites of dangerous matters, as well as an interstate exchange of relevant information on dangerous matters.
### Action 2: Proposal of measures and the endorsement of the financial implementation plan.  
**Action 3: Abatement and recovery of the coal waste disposal sites.**

**Institutions Involved:** Main actors: governments in BiH and governments of SEE countries.

**Expected Co-ordination:** Sava River Commission, or through another regional organisation, to form a team consisting of inspectorates of Member States.

**Expected Implementation Deadline:** Three (3) years.

**Proponent:** Inspectorate for Water Management of the Government of the Republika Srpska

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**Measure 15:** Apart from monitoring the quantities of water, one must monitor its quality, plus ensure regional co-operation through relevant institutions (example: toxic concentration of cyanide in the Bosna River in the area of the city of Doboj during the floods in May 2014 the consequence: contamination of soil and water).

The measure should be implemented in BiH and in the region, through the Sava River Commission and/or other intergovernmental agreements and initiatives.

- **Action 1:** Designation of monitoring points.
- **Action 2:** Collection of results.
- **Action 3:** Processing of results.

**Institutions Involved:** Relevant ministries or water management institutions.

**Expected Co-ordination:** Through the relevant BiH ministry and the Sava River Commission or by establishing commissions per sub-basins, involving inspectorates of Member States (districts, e.g. district of the Drina River).

**Expected Implementation Deadline:** Two (2) years

**Proponent:** Inspectorate for Water Management of the Government of the Republika Srpska

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**Measure 16:** Planned, coordinated across sectors and controlled recultivation of big open-pit mining areas (recultivation is currently not done adequately) and prohibition of unplanned / uncontrolled deforestation as one of the causes of soil erosion, landslides and flash floods.

This measure requires revision, harmonization and implementation of legislation as well as inter-institutional systemic management and supervision in the area of: spatial planning, forest management, energy, mining, geology, rescue and protection etc.

**Action 1:** establishment of cooperation between the relevant institutions.

**Action 2:** harmonisation of legislation at the level of SEE.

**Action 3:** monitoring of implementation of the agreed activities.

**Institutions Involved – principal stakeholders:** relevant ministries.

**Expected Coordination:** establishment of a joint coordinating body to include inspection authorities of member states.

**Expected Implementation Deadline:** one to two years.

**Proponent:** Water Management Inspectorate of Republika Srpska Government.

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**Measure 17:** Develop methodology for surveying and stabilization of landslides. The methodology would include a wide array of measures aiming at protecting human lives and assets in landslide areas. Coordination of several institutions is recommended in the process of development of the methodology.

**Institutions Involved:** relevant ministries, academic community and non-governmental sector.

**Expected Coordination:** establishment of inter-ministerial working group – team of experts from different institutions involved.

**Expected Implementation Deadline:** one to two years.

**Proponent:** Faculty of Mining, Geology and Civil Engineering in Tuzla
Measure 18: Strengthening of hydro-meteorological forecasting and early warning (monitoring, measuring and development of meteorological and hydrological forecasting models).

Actions:
- Set up as many automatic weather stations as possible, enabling collection of „real-time“ data for the purpose of hydro-meteorological forecasting.
- Strengthen forecasting capacities, including membership in ECMWF, EUMETSAT and ALADIN.
- Train staff in hydro-meteorological forecasting.

Institutions Involved – at the level of the FBiH: Federal Hydro-Meteorological Institute, Federal Ministry of Water Management, Agriculture and Forestry, agencies for river basin areas, Federal Civil Protection Administration etc., relevant state level ministries.

Expected Coordination: Federal Hydro-Meteorological Institute in the FBiH and Republic Hydro-Meteorological Institute in the RS.

Expected Implementation Deadline: development of the above listed capacities should take place between 2015 and 2017, while training activities should be implemented continuously and should start as soon as possible.

Proponent: Federal Hydro-Meteorological Institute.

Measure 19: Introduction of radar measuring for the purpose of strengthening forecasting capacities.

Actions:
- Nowcasting (strengthening of immediate and short-term forecasting capacities covering the period of 0 to 6 hours ahead),
- Provision of necessary technical and human resources for radar measuring.

Institutions Involved: Federal Hydro-Meteorological Institute in the FBiH, Republic Hydro-Meteorological Institute in the RS, BiH Ministry of Security and BiH Ministry of Civil Affairs.

Expected Coordination: Federal Hydro-Meteorological Institute in the FBiH and Republic Hydro-Meteorological Institute in the RS

Expected Implementation Deadline: development of the above listed capacities should take place between 2015 and 2017, while training activities should be implemented continuously and should start as soon as possible.

Proponent: Federal Hydro-Meteorological Institute.

Measures Recommended by the Republic Civil Protection Administration of the RS:

- The relevant bodies should undertake additional measures to improve mechanisms of coordination and strengthen mutual cooperation and trust in BiH, in compliance with the provisions and competences mandated under the laws in effect in the area of protection and rescue.
- Provide additional support in provision of equipment and training for protection and rescue institutions in local communities at risk of flooding;

Relevant bodies should undertake additional efforts to implement preventive measures of flood protection.

- Relevant entity and Brčko District institutions should analyse legislation and implementation of legislation of relevance to rescue and flood protection and undertake necessary measures to improve implementation of regulations which could result in better organisation and functioning of all legal entities in the society in the area of rescue and flood protection;
- Legal entities of importance to flood related rescue and protection activities should analyse the existing flood risk assessments and conduct additional analyses of scenarios and capacities and update plans and other documents accordingly.
Entity and Brčko District governments should consider the need and possibility for establishment of and provision of equipment and training for a special team for flood related rescue and protection activities to operate at the level of entities and Brčko District of BiH;  
In communication with the media, entities responsible for rescue and protection operations should restrict their statements to matters within their scope of competence and refer the media to other relevant bodies and institutions for questions outside their scope of competence;  
Additional measures should be undertaken to raise awareness of citizens of flood risk with particular emphasis on need and importance of preventive action and necessity of property insurance.

Measures recommended by other conference participants from academic and non-governmental sectors:  
Ideal approach would be to combine structural with non-structural measures.  
Steps identified:  
– Integrate flood risk assessments in sectorial plans (spatial planning, energy, agriculture…);  
– New monitoring stations to facilitate functioning of the early warning system and development of forecasting models;  
– Prepare municipal preparedness and response plans in the event of occurrence of flood;  
– Construction in inundation areas to be adapted to the anticipated flood events (e.g. construction on pillars, waterproof floor materials, position of walls and electrical switches, cables and devices to be at higher than usual level).  
– Raise awareness of the community of risks of construction in inundation areas.  
Proponent: Water Engineering Institute of the Civil Engineering Faculty in Sarajevo.

Additional support to mitigation of flood risks  
Since the 2014 flooding, the Mission also supported local municipal administrations in the area of Maglaj, Zepce and Doboj to invest efforts toward mitigating flood risks. Municipalities of Maglaj and Doboj have built temporary barriers - concrete walls and frame barriers along the Bosnia river as a permanent flood defence, and also used machinery to raise embankments, increasing the level of protection. The riverbed of the Bosna River has also been cleaned of debris, garbage, clay and sand in order to increase its capacity to carry water downstream.  
The municipalities have also revised their flood emergency protocols and early warning systems in order to improve coordination between different institutions with relevant assets and responsibilities dealing with a flooding event. The towns have also improved the flood response actions to be triggered by an alert following the 2014 flooding and during several flooding events that took place after the 2014 flooding, the town administrations have reacted much better. Since 2014, cooperation mechanisms between the town governments, Cantonal and Federal authorities’ meteorological agencies, emergency departments and the media have improved in comparison with the 2014 flooding response. Alerts about possible flooding events are now better communicated to the local population using radio, online and media alerts. High risk areas area also identified and citizens located in high-risk areas now have a better understanding of flood risks.  
With a view of supporting the Maglaj Municipality in improving its flood risk management capabilities and developing a flooding scenario-based community flood risk assessment, the Mission in 2015 supported the Maglaj Municipality in drafting a case study of the 2014 flooding of the Maglaj Municipality (“Studija slučaja: Maglaj – poplave, maj 2014. godine”). The document was developed in cooperation with the
institutions of the Maglaj Municipality that were the first responders during the 2014 flooding. Using the analysis of the impacts of the flood disaster on the Maglaj Municipality as the key player of disaster risk reduction, the document put forward a methodology for flood risk assessment at the community level is put forward including flood hazard assessment, exposure analysis, vulnerability assessment, loss estimation and risk profiling at the local level.

The flood disaster recovery projects funded by the international organizations and state authorities were mainly directed towards housing interventions, critical infrastructure reconstruction, and agriculture and SME sector recovery. Strategic projects to reduce the likelihood of urban flooding and massive landslides by implementing strategies to reduce and slow water runoff across the city in case of a repeated catastrophic flooding by the Bosnia River have not been developed. Projects that would significantly improve the towns’ flood resilience such as improving water flow of the river passing by the town, increasing water infiltration and retention, relieving pressure on drains and sewers and helping prevent water from collecting in flood-prone areas, securing safe escape routes for the population have not been implemented by any of the towns in the area. Accordingly, all three downs of Maglaj, Doboj and Zepce are still flood-prone, and in case of another natural event similar to the 2014 heavy rains can easily again flood all the towns located on the Bosnia River banks north of Zenica.

Support to Establishment of Unified 112 European Emergency Number in BiH

In December 2015 the Mission organized the Workshop on Establishment of Unified 112 European Emergency Number in BiH that resulted in the set of conclusions and recommendations to be implemented by authorities at all levels of government. Recommendations centred on necessity of the competent authorities of the entities and the Brčko District of BiH to prepare a document that would contain a functional model for establishing the 112 European Emergency Number with an implementation plan to be used to apply for donor funds. The Ministry of Communications and Transport of BiH was called upon to initiate procedures to amend the current Law on Electronic Communications to create the necessary legal preconditions for the introduction of the 112 System.

Again in March 2022, together with the EU Delegation to BiH, the Mission supported renewed efforts on the long-overdue development of a unified European 112 emergency number system in the country. This is a commitment which derives from the 2008 Framework Law on Protection and Rescue of People and Property in the event of Natural and other Disasters in BiH. The Mission organized a workshop for drafting a feasibility study Terms of Reference (ToR) on introduction of a common emergency number system (112) in BiH. Participants included representatives of the BiH Ministry of Security, the BiH Ministry of Communications and Transport, the RS Ministry of Scientific and Technological Development, Higher Education and Information Society, entities’ civil protection administrations, the BD BiH Public Safety Department, the Mission, and the EU Delegation to BiH. Discussion focused on the baseline and the key requirements for introduction of such a unified system across BiH. The ToR is to be finalized by 9 March, taking on board comments of relevant institutions. Subsequently it will be submitted for the consideration of the EU Delegation to BiH - the sponsor of the feasibility study. Development of the ToR is an activity that relevant institutions in BiH need to conduct as part of the process of introduction of a common 112 European emergency number in BiH. The workshop also contributed to the Mission’s overall efforts in strengthening protection and rescue system in BiH, including as relates to the strategic policy framework and co-operation.

Strengthening environmental democracy and supporting implementation of the Aarhus Convention

- Building the capacities of the BiH network of Aarhus Centres and other environmental CSOs by strengthening their financial sustainability, visibility and outreach.
Recognizing their vital role in protecting the environment, strengthening the rule of law and promoting democratic values, the Mission works closely with the four Aarhus Centers in BiH. The Mission assists the Aarhus Centers in Sarajevo, Tuzla, Banja Luka and Zenica in providing an important bridge between the authorities and the public and in enabling citizens to access information and justice.

The Mission continuously supports the BiH Network of Aarhus Centres and supports activities aimed at strengthening the network, thus (indirectly) helping the Centres to achieve a number of important legal victories and make progress in changing key legislation, including the new RS Law on Renewable Energy Sources and Law on Electricity in FBiH.

Through the organization of the Annual Meeting of Aarhus Centres in 2022, which featured presentations on the OCEEA-developed Strategic Framework of the Aarhus Centres (2022-2027) and new Guidelines on Gender Mainstreaming in Aarhus Activities, the Mission helped to focus the Aarhus Centres’ priorities moving forward: securing core funding (rather than relying on projects), attracting more young people and reaching new audiences through the media.

The Mission also helped to reinforce the position of the Aarhus Centres in other civil society networks and ensure the continued support of the Aarhus Centres to smaller NGOs by supporting a meeting of the Coordination Board of the Eko-BiH Network, the largest network of environmental associations in the country.

- Strengthening dialogue between the authorities and civil society towards improved implementation of the Aarhus Convention.

On 29 June 2022, the Mission, together with Czech NGO Arnika, the Coalition for Rivers Protection in BiH and Center for Environment (Aarhus Centre Banja Luka), co-organized the conference “Environmental Democracy in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Implementation of the Aarhus Convention in legislation and practice”. Featuring presentations of the latest Aarhus Convention National Implementation and Shadow reports for BiH, the event provided a space for discussion on progress and ongoing challenges faced by citizens in realizing the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters. Participants included representatives of authorities and public institutions competent in the area of environmental protection, representatives of judiciary, prosecutors’ offices and relevant inspection bodies, civil society organizations dealing with environmental and human rights protection, academia and the international community. The need to strengthen awareness on access to information procedures amongst both civil servants and citizens as well as ensure citizen involvement in spatial planning and other early-stage processes were amongst the main conclusions. Participants also emphasized the need for more regular and formalized information sharing between the authorities and civil society, recognizing the environmental CSOs’ expertise and experience at the local level.

- Supporting selected activities of the Aarhus Centres

“Re:Creativa” Project

In 2019, the Mission partnered with Aarhus Centre Sarajevo in implementing the “Re:Creativa” project which trained secondary school students on methods of upcycling and the production of handicrafts. The overall project objective was to support national and global efforts in sustainable waste management and consumption by seeking to reduce waste generation through promotion of upcycling and recycling. Two schools in Sarajevo (Secondary School of Electrical Engineering and the Secondary School of Applied Arts) participated in the project. Through a series of hands-on workshops, students learned about upcycling as a new method of reducing waste and practiced producing new and innovative items from old and discarded materials. On the occasion of Earth Day, a sales exhibition was organized where students exhibited and sold items made during the project.
- Assisting the BiH Aarhus Convention National Focal Point

The Mission continues to co-operate closely with entity environment ministries. In helping to enable BiH to meet one of its main commitments as a party to the Aarhus Convention, the Mission has supported the drafting and finalization of the country’s Aarhus Convention National Implementation Report (NIR) on four occasions, most recently in 2017 and 2021. In supporting the submission of the NIR, the Mission organized public consultation events across BiH and provided translation of the report into English.

By organizing a questionnaire and an online conference on co-operation between environmental CSOs and the authorities in Republika Srpska, the Mission supported the RS Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology and other RS institutions in building partnerships for implementing the Aarhus Convention.

Building expertise on environmental law

- Environmental Legal Clinics

In order to build the next generation of environmental lawyers, the Mission, together with the Aarhus Centres, has implemented three editions of its Environmental Legal Clinics Programme for university law students, starting in 2019. Through a combination of interactive lectures and practical workshops, the Programme has trained 80 students from four universities on the following topics: international environmental conventions and relevant domestic legislation, human rights law and environmental protection and environmental crime. By practicing drafting information requests, administrative complaints and criminal charges, the Programme has also helped participants develop their research, case preparation and advocacy skills.

- Trainings for judges and prosecutors on access to justice in environmental matters

In co-operation with the entity centres for judicial and prosecutorial training and Aarhus Centre Sarajevo, the Mission supported the organization of seminars for judges and prosecutors on "Access to Justice in Environmental Matters" in 2020 and 2021. These events allowed justice sector professionals to hear firsthand information and experience on the Aarhus Convention and its application in the local judicial practice as well as on the other international agreements and legal instruments important for justice in environmental matters.

Fostering environmental awareness and action at the local level

- Supporting the introduction of a system of waste separation in Majevica area

Starting in late 2021, the Mission has been providing support to five municipalities (Čelić, Teočak and Sapna in FBiH and Lopare and Ugljevik in RS) from the Majevica area in taking the initial steps towards establishing an integrated, “separation at source” waste management system. This has included the organization of study trips to waste management/utility companies in Žepče and Zenica as well as introductions with potential donors. In 2022, the Mission engaged two experts from the Center for Energy, Environment and Resources (CENER 21), a Sarajevo-based NGO that promotes resource efficiency, to conduct a comprehensive baseline assessment of the waste management capacity of each municipality. The resulting analysis shows the differing waste management practices in place in the neighbouring municipalities and estimates the establishment of an integrated system to cost approximately BAM 5 million. The Mission plans to provide further support to this initiative during the rest of 2022 and into 2023, toward eventual development of project documentation and the drafting of funding applications.
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<tr>
<th>- Tree planting in selected locations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In marking its 25th Anniversary, the Mission supported the planting of trees in ten municipalities throughout BiH in 2021. On 6 April 2022, the Mission supported the planting of trees at the location of a recently removed illegal waste dump in the municipality of Petrovo. The action helped to make the area greener, more pleasant and healthier, but also prevent the reoccurrence of dumping at the site. For its part, the Municipality promised to place surveillance cameras at the site for additional security and deterrence of littering and vandalizing.</td>
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<th>- Marking Earth Day 2022</th>
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<td>The Mission supported a race “Trči, uživaj, recikliraj” (Run, Enjoy, Recycle), organized in Sarajevo by Sport Association “Dečki u plavom”, on the occasion of Earth Day on 23 April 2022. The planned mini campaign drew attention to the damaging effects of plastic in our environment, harming nature and human health, entering rivers and littering landscapes — and helped to empower people, especially youth to make a difference. Entry fee to the race could be paid by bringing a certain number of PET bottles. According to estimates, more than 16,000 PET bottles were collected and all were sent for recycling.</td>
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<th>- Outdoor Classroom in Gradiska with FO Banja Luka</th>
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<td>In 2022, and following its support to the establishment of extracurricular ecology club at Primary School Sveti Sava in Dubrave (Gradiska Municipality), the Mission supported the school in constructing an outdoor classroom. Comprising a covered wooden table and benches, the outdoor classroom provides a space for teachers to hold classes in an open space, talk about ecology and encourage pupils to respect and protect environment. It also functions as a meeting point for members of the local community.</td>
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<tr>
<th>- Raising Environmental Awareness in Novi Grad with FO Banja Luka</th>
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<tr>
<td>On the occasion of Earth Day 2022, the Mission supported Green Team NGO in organizing public clean-up activities in Novi Grad and repairing damaged benches and garbage cans. The activity gathered municipal authorities, civil society, the local utility company and secondary school pupils with an established ecological section, thus enabling a variety of local stakeholders to demonstrate their seriousness in taking care of the environment.</td>
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<th>- Bosanski Petrovac clean-up activity</th>
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<td>On 19 May 2022, the Youth Council of Bosanski Petrovac in coordination with Bosanski Petrovac municipality and Primary School “Ahmet Hromadzic”, with support of the OSCE Mission to BiH, conducted a cleaning activity of Bosanski Petrovac city center. During the activity, participants cleaned was central park and surrounding areas. The Youth Council appealed to all citizens to take care of the environment and be more mindful about waste disposal. The activity was carried out to support marking of the 2022 Earth Day.</td>
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<th>- Environmental activities with Let’s do it, Tuzla</th>
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<tr>
<td>The Mission provides regular support to the BiH branch of the global “Let’s Do It” movement by assisting the organization of an annual clean-up campaign in Tuzla. The events gather hundreds of participants and</td>
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result in the collection of tonnes of trash from around the city. The Mission intends to continue supporting these activities in 2022 by funding printing of the T-shirts and accreditation for 80 “Let’s Do It” volunteers, who will coordinate four environmental activities in the Tuzla city area in the period September – November 2022. These activities will include: “Family day” – event particularly focused on raising environmental awareness among children, environmental action in Tuzla, which will be organized within global “clean-up day”, tree planting activity in Tuzla and Small Environmental School, during which Let’s Do It volunteers will hold educational workshops in seven primary schools, aiming at raising awareness about environmental issues among students.

- **Support to Hiking Trail “Path of Health” Construction in Bratunac**

In 2021, the Mission supported construction of Hiking Trail “Path of Health” in Bratunac by funding the procurement of 10 wooden signposts, 7 wooden benches, one wooden table at the start of the trail and an information board with the orientation details of the path. The trail is 22.6 km long with the highest elevation Skaradovica at an altitude of 680 m, connects the hilly part of the Municipality of Bratunac with the River Drina - from Repovac, through Kik, along Glogova and Slapašnica to the famous resort Paradise Beach on the banks of the River Drina. The final goal is to establish center for the development of rural tourism, but also a place for better presentation and selling of products created through women’s agribusiness (souvenirs, processed fruits and vegetables, and other products made by women).

- **Environmental legislation in the municipalities of Kozarska Dubica, Kostajnica, and Krupa na Uni**

In 2021, the Mission engaged in the activity of raising awareness on environmental protection and supporting the local authorities and civil society in drafting environmental legislation in the municipalities of Kozarska Dubica, Kostajnica, and Krupa na Uni. The municipality of Novi Grad became the first municipality in the area of the Una Nature Park to formally adopt a Resolution on Environmental Protection. On 6 July in Novi Grad, the Mission supported the round table with the municipal authorities- Mayors and Municipal Assembly (MA) Speakers- from Novi Grad, Kostajnica and Krupa na Uni, on share of the experience in drafting and adopting the environmental legislation. The round table was led by the engaged consultant from the Green Team NGO, which initiated the process in Novi Grad last year, resulting in adoption of the Resolution on environmental protection in February 2021. The Mayors and Speakers welcomed the initiative for environmental legislation and agreed to adopt the same in their municipalities. Apart of the municipal authorities, the consultant identified interested civil society actors- Fishermen Association in Krupa na Uni and Youth organization Fenix in Kostajnica- that will support environmental legislation drafting.

- **Cross-entity activity promoting sustainable energy resources – solar panels**

Since 2019, the Mission has been supporting cooperation of five Majevica municipalities (Čelić, Sapna and Teočak in FBiH and Lopare and Ugljevik in RS) in creating conditions for local tourism development. In cooperation with local NGOs (“Korijeni”, Lopare/Ugljevik and “Preporod”, Teočak) the Mission supported the installation of solar lighting systems at two picnic locations – one at Lake Sniježnica, Teočak and one on the banks of River Janja in Ugljevik. The idea behind this initiative is both to upgrade local tourism potentials and to raise awareness of citizens and decision makers on the necessity of turning towards sustainable energy solutions when creating and maintaining public spaces.
### Installation of a generator on Mountain Klekovača

The Mission’s support to the Mountaineers without Prejudice (involving mountaineers associations from Bosansko Grahovo, Drvar, Livno, Bosanski Petrovac and Sanski Most) has been successful in strengthening environmental protection and promoting tourism in the west of the country, bringing together women and men, girls and boys irrespective of age, ability and ethnicity. In order to strengthen the sustainability of the group, the Mission donated a generator, thus enabling the group to continue using its mountain house on Mt. Klekovača and conduct its environmental awareness-raising activities all through the year.

### Provision of greenhouses to Sekovici municipality

In 2020, following a request received by the Mayor for assistance in mitigating the economic consequences of COVID-19, the Mission donated three hobby-type greenhouses to Šekovići Municipality and provided training for beneficiaries on environmentally friendly agricultural practices.

### Support to the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Since 2020, the Mission has been supporting the National Museum of BiH in completely modernizing and revamping its natural sciences exhibition. Assistance has included the procurement of materials necessary for completing display cases, support to field trips for collecting new plant and animal specimens and the donation of audio-visual equipment. Once completed, the exhibition will serve as an important resource for citizens, and particularly young people, for learning about the country’s rich biodiversity and the related need to strengthen environmental protection. It will also help the Museum to improve its educational offering to the thousands of school and university students that visit it annually, providing visitors with a more modern and interactive experience.

### Mission Earth Day activities in 2019

In 2019, the Mission supported numerous activities in marking the international Earth Day. Activities included a clean-up of wild dumpsites in the village of Kotorsko (Doboj) in co-operation with the local community, followed by a public discussion/roundtable on illegal dumping and how to tackle it as well as a public tree planting event together with Fondacija Tuzlanske Zajednice, Tuzla City administration, and Let’s Do It (NGO).

### Upcoming River Drina “Citizen Scientist” Project

In co-operation with the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics of the University of Sarajevo, the Mission has begun preparing the project "Citizen Scientist – Assessing the Impact of Water Pollution in the Drina River Basin". By conducting water sampling exercises together with local communities along the Drina, the project aims to raise public awareness on environmental issues and prompt action in protecting an important transboundary water resource. Sampling exercises are planned to commence in September 2022. The project should result in the first micro plastics analysis in a river in BiH and the first comprehensive ecological analysis of the River Drina since the 1970s.

### Justice and remedy in environmental protection

In 2021, OSCE supported development of the Handbook on Environmental Protection with an emphasis on the legal framework and the work of several judicial institutions across BiH, access to justice in environmental matters, building expertise on environmental law and supporting actors that offer legal aid
to citizens and communities in protecting the environment. In 2022, an in-person event gathered more than 15 participants from the RS and FBiH (Canton 10) coming from academia, CSO or respective RS agencies working on environment protection. Legal practitioners, members of civil society and institutions from BiH and also Serbia are the main target audience. Due to its language of instruction and human rights perspective and focus on environment, the Handbook is a useful tool in the Western Balkan region.

Priručnik za pravnu zaštitu životne sredine u BiH | Banjalučki centar za ljudska prava (blchr.org)

- Academic institution engaged in environmental awareness and risk reduction

In 2021, the OSCE FO Banja Luka supported purchase of a special burner analysis device that is essential for a more efficient analysis of chemical composition of samples in the Department of Chemistry of the Banja Luka University. Several members of the academic staff and students took part on a radio show that aimed at popularization of chemistry by focusing on benefits of chemical analysis in the environmental field. The Department has engaged in other promotion events to make public audience familiar with advantages of the research in chemistry and its linkage to better environment such as water and air quality control.

- Regional Conferences of Water Quality Control

In May 2016, Banja Luka Field Office organized a two day Regional conference of water quality control bodies. The event gathered representatives of water inspectorates, ministries, water agencies, and public institutions in charge of water management from Bosnia and Herzegovina, representatives of competent ministries and inspectorates from Austria, Serbia, and Croatia, representatives of the International Commission for Danube River Protection (ICPDR) and International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC), Office of the Coordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities Office of Coordinator (OCEEA), representative of the OSCE Mission to Montenegro, and Aarhus Centre in Banja Luka. The Conference served for presentation, exchange of experiences, and discussion on water quality control, potential reactions of competent bodies in cases of incidental and accidental water pollution, and trans-boundary water resources management, pollution and its impact. The key conclusions and recommendations from the Conference were: (i) it is necessary to keep the current status of water streams and work on further improvements; (ii) municipalities/cities should prepare project for urban waste water treatment; (iii) it is necessary to operationally define manner of cooperation of control bodies for water quality control at regional level; (iv) regional sharing of experiences in relation to water management, especially in emergency situations is necessary; (v) it is necessary to define cooperation of control bodies in emergency situations; i.e. to create a concept of regional cooperation of control bodies (a certain number of participants agreed to be a part of team which would create the concept); (vi) it is necessary to consider manner of cooperation of control bodies with the International Commissions for Sava River and Danube River Basins. In Eco-Centre Bočac near Banja Luka, participants agreed that there is a need to permanently work on raising awareness of citizens in relation to water protection and pollution. In addition, they agreed that current method of collection of waste from the Vrbas River is not good and it is necessary that RS and FBiH jointly find better and more efficient solution for it. The participants to the Conference expressed an opinion that this type of events should become a regular practice and those should be organized by competent ministries from the countries in the region. Participants expressed satisfaction with the event organized finding it a useful mechanism for strengthening regional cooperation on the issues of water management and water quality control.
The initiative on the regional cooperation in the field of water management continued in April 2018. Republic of Serbia’s Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management organized another regional meeting. Water inspectors of the Republic of Serbia, representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, representative of Republic of Macedonia and representative of Montenegro took part in the meeting. Issues of exchange of information between the countries in the region on inspection measures and activities undertaken in the field of water, and the possibility of future joint education, exchange of information and experiences with the aim of improving inspection supervision were discussed.

- Support to associations of mountaineers

The Mission supported the associations of mountaineers from two different Cantons/Entities (Sanski Most, Cazin, Bosanska Krupa, Bosanski Petrovac, Prijedor, Bosansko Grahovo, Drvar) to implement different initiatives including professional development but also the search and rescue component. Mountain Rescue Service provided the search and rescue training for the aforementioned associations. In order to prevent the creation of new risks, the various groups, in this case, mountaineers should be included in the creation of the policies but this way would be strengthen the early warning mechanisms.

- Environmental protection awareness raising

In 2021 the Mission conducted activities to raise awareness among youth and citizens on environment protection. Activities were designed and implemented, in cooperation of Upper Drina CSOs Eko-centar Višegrad and Eko-habitat Goražde; mainly youth driven, as also aimed to youth participation in the decision-making, and support their ability to influence local policies on environmental protection. They included street campaigns in Višegrad, Foča and Goražde on environmental protection, latter followed by workshops for citizens discussing environment consequences with construction of small hydropower plants, solely organized by the CSOs.

During the time period of 2020-2022, the Mission intensified its efforts in increasing collaboration, partnership and cooperation between local, cantonal stakeholders and local NGOs on protection of the environment in the area of responsibility of its Field Office Mostar. While the information shared with the population has been assessed as low, there is a big gap on environmental awareness, governance and preparedness. NGOs has been working on preserving environment as part of their tradition and long cultural heritage, while institutions have been using the environment as part of their development strategy, maintaining extremely low protection standards. The Mission financed a study on protection and participatory standards on environment in 2021 that could be used as a tool from the authorities to further outreach and plan their local Environmental action plans in an inclusive manner. The tool is planned to serve as a baseline study for the establishment of the Aarhus Centre that should take this role, creating the preconditions for cooperation between municipalities, cantons and civil society on creating a platform for cooperation, collaboration and information for the citizens. The project is still in the inception phase, because OSCE FO Mostar is still working to identify a suitable NGO to take over and further develop this endeavour.
What does your constituency consider to have been the major achievements, challenges and barriers to the implementation of the Sendai Framework since 2015?

**Probing Questions:**

In respect of:

a. preventing the creation of new risk  
b. reducing the existing stock of risk  
c. strengthening resilience  
d. the Guiding Principles

The complex and decentralized administrative and political structure in BiH, with at times conflicting or overlapping constitutionally prescribed competencies and jurisdictions, remains a central challenge to adequate disaster risk preparedness/reduction as well as to effective emergency readiness and response. The absence of an integrated risk management structure in BiH translates to significant shortcomings in co-operation, co-ordination and information sharing between relevant agencies prior to, during, and in the aftermath of crises. At the same time, the BiH MoS lacks essential responsibility in a number of areas of protection and rescue, particularly in terms of establishing and coordinating the operational response. Furthermore, the DRR and P&R strategic framework and relevant legislation require harmonization. In addition to these problems, due to longstanding political disagreements the BiH Co-ordination Body for Protection and Rescue is not operational and thus not in a position to exercise its legally stipulated prerogatives and duties. This mainly relates to the co-ordination of protection and rescue activities of institutions and bodies at the State level.

**Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section III.B.]**

What progress has been made in approaches to better understand/assess disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure (persons and assets), hazard characteristics, capacity, and their inter-relationships?

**Probing Questions:**

a. Are the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk better understood?  
b. How have vulnerability and/or exposure characteristics been addressed? (For example, in respect of gender or income inequalities, setting and applying of building codes or land zoning regulation, etc.)  
c. Is the systemic nature of risk addressed across all sectors, administrative levels and disciplines?  
d. In respect of people and assets in your country, what progress has been made in:  
   lviii. reducing exposure to hazards?  
   lix. reducing their vulnerability?  
   lx. augmenting their capacity for risk reduction?  
e. When developing your constituency’s plan (or equivalent), how are underlying disaster risks considered?

**Support to Update of the Document on Disaster Risk Assessment from Natural and Other Disasters in BiH**

On 18-19 June and 18-19 September 2019, OSCE Mission to BiH supported BiH MoS to organize two workshops during which the Document on Disaster Risk Assessment from Natural and Other Disasters in BiH was updated/improved. The workshops gathered approximately 55 subject-matter experts (of which approximately 20 women) from relevant State-level, entities’ and Brčko District BiH ministries and other...

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108 The systemic nature of risk is based on the notion that the risk [for instance arising from a policy, action or a hazard event], depends on how the elements of the affected systems interact with each other, either aggravating or mitigating the overall effect of the constituent parts. [adapted from, UNDRR and the International Council for Science (forthcoming 2022)]

* these could be inter alia social, natural, economic, political and governance systems, and/or food systems, energy systems, climate systems (non-exhaustive)
Institutions. Based on introductory presentations by BiH MoS, UNDP and the NGO AZUR - Association for Risk Management, participants jointly analysed the Document based on experiences and lessons learned from devastating floods in 2014, as well as from the aspects of risks from other hazards such as terrorism, proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), unexploded ordnance, surplus of ammunition and its destruction, including environmental impact of the destruction process. HoM and the BiH Minister of Security opened the inaugural workshop and addressed the media emphasizing the importance of the Document, and outlining that an updated version will form the basis for updating and developing other documents in this field, including at the local level. During the second workshop, participants finalized the draft of the updated Assessment which was then presented to representatives of all relevant institutions in BiH at a Presentation Event organized by the Mission on 22 November. In January 2020 the Document was adopted by the BiH CoM and now forms the basis for development/improvement of DRR and sustainable development documents at different levels of authority as well as of disaster prevention and management plans.

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<tr>
<th>Risk Governance and Management [Section III.C.]</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Probing Question:</td>
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<td>Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section III.D.]</td>
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To what purposes have such investments been directed?
   a. To structural measures [as described inter alia in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]
   b. To non-structural measures [as described inter alia in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]

To what extent have such investments been quantified? If yes, provide values.

10

Probing Questions:
   a. What developments have been installed in fiscal instruments to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?
   b. What developments have been installed in financial regulatory mechanisms to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?
   c. What financial or regulatory incentives have been developed since 2015 to build the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk from natural and man-made hazards, and encourage private investment in disaster risk reduction?
      i. describe the impact of these measures where this has been assessed.

If applicable, have financial resources provided to your constituency for disaster risk reduction through international cooperation increased since 2015?

Probing Question:
   a. How has technical cooperation, technology transfer and resources for capacity building increased?

Disaster Preparedness, Response and ‘Build Back Better’ [Section III. E.]

How has preparedness for response, as well as for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, changed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite good practices

Probing Questions:
   a. How has this manifested in terms of “Build Back Better”?
   b. How have women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups contributed to these efforts?

Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section III.F.]

What partnerships and initiatives have been most successful in reducing disaster risk?
Consider relevant partnerships that may be (non-exhaustive) – local, sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional, transboundary and/or multistakeholder, civil society, public-private, south-south and triangular cooperation, or combinations thereof.


From August 2015 until September 2017, the OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina took part in a regional project “Disaster Risk Reduction and Security in the OSCE Area” in South-East Europe (SEE) region: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, Serbia and Montenegro.

The project aimed to strengthen capacities on disaster risk reduction (DRR) within the OSCE and its partners at national and local levels in SEE by reinforcing transboundary co-operation through increased capacities of local governments and civil society organizations in SEE so that communities become more resilient to disasters.
In BiH, the project was implemented by Aarhus Centres as implementing partners. The project responded to the global call for action outlined in the agreed Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, more specifically by establishing and strengthening local government co-ordination forums of relevant stakeholders at local levels to enable DRR-compliant policies and plans, and promoting transboundary co-operation to enable mutual learning and exchange of good practices and experiences among the OSCE participating States.

Owing to the expertise provided by the Ministry of Security of BiH / Protection and Rescue Sector, a new protection and rescue plan was prepared for Gorazde Municipality, with the involvement of all stakeholders dealing with DRR issues, including representatives of the civil society in Gorazde. An information pack focusing on disaster risk reduction was prepared and published on the municipal website.

The project beneficiaries identified local community councils, fire fighters, school children and the media as target groups for capacity building workshops.

New Municipal Protection and Rescue Plan for Gorazde Municipality was developed, and 12 DRR awareness-raising workshops were organized with participation of 243 students and 58 professionals from various departments.

**Project “Climate Change and Security in South-Eastern Europe”, 2020 – present**

Since 2020, the Mission has been supporting the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) in implementing the project “Climate Change and Security in South-Eastern Europe”. The project facilitates the identification and mapping of potential security risks stemming from climate change, and helps in addressing these risks through participatory approaches. One of the outputs of the project is a regional assessment outlining potential climate-related security risks, shared hotspots, regional challenges, and co-operation opportunities. The assessment was the result of a regional consultation process that engaged representatives of governmental bodies, civil society organizations and academia from BiH and other countries of the region. Four of the climate security hotspots mapped through the project are in the territory or on the border of BiH:

**Sava River Basin**
- Includes Drina and Lim river basins as sub-hotspots.
- Main risks include flooding, hydropower disruption, navigational issues, water and groundwater pollution and illegal activities such as sand excavation as well as presence of landmines.

**Drina Valley – Tara Mountain area**
- Main risks include deforestation, wildfires, biodiversity loss, water, soil and groundwater pollution, waste dumping, illegal construction and livelihood insecurity. The local economy is heavily reliant on agriculture and tourism and is therefore particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

**Sutjeska - Durmitor – Tara River Basin area**
- Area contains a number of threatened flora and fauna species.
Main risks include erosion, water pollution and soil pollution due to lack of waste water treatment and illegal logging.

Mining areas in eastern BiH/western Serbia (Zajača, Zvornik, Krupanj, Veliki Majdan and Srebrenica lead and zinc mines)

- Main risks include land degradation and soil pollution, water pollution due to the discharge of untreated industrial waste and associated health risks

The Project also identified two major challenges which will be exacerbated by climate change and affect the region as a whole:

**Air pollution**
- Mainly caused by reliance on fossil fuels/coal power plants, traffic and heating.
- Air pollution both contributes to climate change and is exacerbated by climate change (e.g. by increasing ground level ozone and particulate matter pollution).
- Negative implications for health, agriculture and regional energy security.

**Mixed movements and migration**
- Region located along route towards EU. Mixed movements expected to increase as a result of climate change.
- Negative economic impacts of climate change will likely further accelerate emigration of regions’ young and educated population to EU.

Participants prioritized the following co-operation opportunities:

- Transforming regional energy systems to address air pollution, including through phasing out coal power plants and increasing renewable energy, increasing energy efficiency, etc.
- Fostering transboundary co-operation on environmental and climate-related challenges in the Drina Valley – Tara Mountain area. Need to prepare for increased flood risks, improve biodiversity conservation and forest management and foster sustainable tourism.

Phase II of the Project will support the development of concrete initiatives and activities based on the consultation process and the hotspots identified.

**Probing Questions:**

a. How have genuine and durable partnerships been established?

b. How were they developed?

c. How are such partnerships governed?

d. How are they funded or resourced?

e. What are the leadership roles and partnership evaluation methods?
| 14 | How has cooperation and collaboration in risk reduction across national, regional or international mechanisms and institutions in the implementation of relevant international agendas, frameworks and conventions evolved since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite examples |
| 15 | Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework [Section III.G.] |
| What progress has been made by your stakeholder constituency in achieving the seven global Targets of the Sendai Framework? |
| Probing Questions: |
| a. What have been some of the major challenges? |

| 16 | Context Shifts, New and Emerging Issues [Section IV.] |
| Context Shifts and New Issues – Retrospective (2015 – 2022) [Section IV.A.] |
| What have been the major changes to the contexts within which your constituency has been implementing the Framework since 2015? Including emerging issues and topics of concern. |
| Probing Questions: |
| a. How have existing risk governance and risk management mechanisms and approaches fared in the COVID-19 pandemic? |
| b. What impact is the deepening climate crisis having on the implementation of the Sendai Framework? |
| c. How has the implementation of the Sendai Framework been affected by shifts in biological diversity and health of ecosystems? |

| 17 | Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond) [Section IV.B.] |
| What major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern are anticipated in the period to 2030 and beyond, and which will need to be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying action? |
| Probing Questions: |
| a. The COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis are two of the most obvious recent exemplars of the systemic nature of risk, what else is on the radar? |

| 18 | MTR SF – Prospective Review (to 2030 and beyond) [Section V.] |
| Outcome and Goal [Section V.A.] |
| What 5 deliverables, innovations, processes, or transformations, etc. would bring the greatest reduction in disaster risk and the greatest increase in the resilience of people, assets and ecosystems in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework and beyond 2030? |
| Probing Questions: |
| a. What are the key measures that must be taken to build the resilience of critical infrastructure and basic services? |
  | xcvi. health systems |
  | xcvii. food systems |
  | xcviii. water and sanitation systems |
  | xcix. energy systems |
### Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section V.B.]

| 19 | How can risk knowledge and insight be improved? – including in improving understanding of the systemic and interconnected nature of risk  
**Probing Question:**  
- a. What measures can be taken to ensure that this is systematically integrated in all decision-making?  
- b. How can indigenous wisdom and traditional/local knowledge be more systematically included in generating risk knowledge? |

### Risk Governance and Management [Section V.C.]

| 20 | Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, organisation and investment, epistemology, and strategy, to be able to capitalise on opportunities, or to mitigate new/emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?  
**Probing Questions:**  
- a. at the national level?  
- b. at the local level?  
- c. at the regional level?  
- d. at the international level?  
- e. within specific systems or domains? |

| 21 | The Sendai Framework states that responsibilities for disaster risk reduction are shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders. What must be prioritised to ensure that responsibilities are shared in risk identification and reduction?  
**Probing Questions:**  
- a. What is required to promote women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction?  
- b. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’?  
- c. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no ecosystem is left behind’?  
**Training of relevant civil society organisations’ (CSOs) representatives on DRR**  
In June 2021, the Mission successfully increased civil society expertise and participation in the development of national DRR-related documents. On 23 June, in partnership with Aarhus Centre Sarajevo and with the support of the BiH Ministry of Security (MoS), DSC organized a national capacity-building workshop for Aarhus Centres and other CSO partners in disaster risk reduction (DRR). Proposals and suggestions from relevant Non-Governmental Organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Draft Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction in Bosnia and Herzegovina, stemming from the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. OSCE Mission to BiH, in cooperation with Aarhus Center Sarajevo (which provided technical and expert support), organized the National Workshop on capacity building of Aarhus Centers and partners in the area of Disaster Risk Reduction. During the workshop representatives of relevant civil society organizations in BiH were introduced with basic principles, international standards, international and domestic experiences in the area of DRR as well as with obligations of Bosnia and Herzegovina stemming from the Sendai Framework for DRR. This enabled the aforementioned NGOs to participate in the planned processes of drafting the Strategy for DRR in BiH for the period of 2021-2025, as well as the strategies at lower levels of the government. One of the main conclusions from the event was necessity to include the NGO sector in the process of drafting the DRR-related strategic documents, as those documents are essential for everyday life and wellbeing of BiH citizens, and aims to enhance...
protection. It was also concluded that DRR Strategy in BiH will be implemented in a decentralized manner, where the State level institutions would provide the framework for lower levels of government, thereby allowing the Entities, Cantons and local government units to draft their own strategies or to integrate into the existing sustainable development strategies.

Following elaborated suggestion from the NGOs submitted to the Ministry of Security of BiH as the lead institution, were based on 4 priorities of the Sendai Framework for DRR, and in accordance with the structure proposed by the Ministry, which is harmonized with international practice and instructions by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR):

**Sendai priority 1: Understanding disaster risk**

With regards to the Sendai Priority 1, relevant NGOs suggested to include the following in the BiH DRR Strategy:

- Participation of competent NGOs in the drafting processes of operational and strategic documents through inclusion of professionals from various areas of civil society and academia.
- Education on protection and rescue should be implemented by NGOs, through organizing the beginner and specialized courses for different social groups (children, youth, working class, elderly and other vulnerable groups). Everyone enjoys own rights and play a role in the society, therefore also must meet the obligations in the protection and rescue mechanisms, within their capabilities.
- Permanent promotion of healthy and safe living (right and obligation) through appropriate media, adjusted to specific groups (e.g. cartoons for children, social networks for youth, web portals for working population, TV and printed media for elderly, etc.)
- All levels of the government should consider using a single DRR terminology to enhance understanding of terms covering protection and rescue activities.
- Enhance operational and promotional activities in local communities, as basic government units, starting from households to residential units, which would serve as points of formal and informal gatherings.

Summary: relevant NGOs are prepared to support the following activities (also included in the Action Plan for implementation of DRR Strategy) within Sendai Priority 1:

- Education on mechanisms of protection and rescue, promotion of healthy and safe living, enhancement of local communities and adoption of single DRR terminology throughout BiH.

**Sendai priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk**

Regarding the Sendai Priority 2, relevant NGOs forwarded the following important suggestions to be included into the contents of DRR Strategy:

- Independent and professional review of adopted documents, including operational and strategic documents of local communities.
- Research and pinpoint the requirements with immediate users by carrying out a survey among residents of local communities.
- Professional assistance to public institutions upon adoption of strategic and operational decisions. NGOs gather significant number of professionals, also from the area of DRR or crisis management.
- Crisis management personnel training focused on crisis communication within DRR mechanisms and risks (as signals of large catastrophes that could lead to serious casualties)
Summary: relevant NGOs would support the following activities and measures within Sendai Priority 2: review of adopted/existing documents, surveys, professional assistance to governmental institutions and training.

Sendai priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Regarding the Sendai Priority 3, relevant NGOs recommended to include the following:

- Specific programs and projects serving the goals of DRR
- Procurement of equipment and other necessities for protection and rescue activities in each eligible local community.
- Lobbying governmental units to plan and budget the resources for DRR and activities of enhancing resilience, all within the budgets of local communities, public and private companies.

Summary: relevant NGOs would support the following activities within Sendai Priority 3:

Draft DRR project proposals and programs, initiate procurement of equipment, lobbying the government to include DRR in annual budgets.

Sendai Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to «Build Back Better» in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

With regards to the Build Back Better aspect of Priority 4, relevant NGOs proposed to include the following:

- Identify and include competent NGOs, with the focus on academia
- Create ambient to animate the population to assist the protection and rescue mechanisms (for their own security) through implementation of DRR measures in building and planning of social activities.
- Organize thematic conferences quarterly to present most often risks in BiH (winter-downpours, pollution; spring-floods, landslides; summer-fires, drains; autumn-environmental protection, diseases).
- Build and reconstruct infrastructure through lessons learned (e.g. issues/mistakes identified, will not occur again).
- Regularly review and update the strategic and operational documents from DRR area.
- Educate, train and demonstrate adopted knowledge.
- Keep public aware of all natural and other disasters and the significance of prevention, early planning and operational activities.

Summary: relevant NGOs would support the following activities within Sendai Priority 4: inclusion of NGOs and academia, animation of public, organization of thematic conferences, review of DRR documents, training and public awareness. The activity helped increase knowledge, skills and awareness of CSOs on DRR-related issues in general as well as on obligations of BiH under the Sendai Framework for DRR, and so to participate in development of DRR strategies at different levels of authority. Such an inclusive approach to development of the DRR strategic framework helps BiH progress toward achieving the global SDGs 11 and 13 i.e. to make human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable and to combat climate change and its impacts. With Mission support, a well-articulated and comprehensive document with civil society proposals for a future draft DRR strategy for BiH was developed by representatives of the Network of Aarhus Centres in BiH and other NGOs and submitted to the BiH Ministry of Security (MoS). With this, the Mission supported BiH in fulfilling its obligation deriving from Target E of the 2015-2030 Sendai Framework for DRR which calls for the inclusive and co-operative development of DRR strategies.
<table>
<thead>
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<td>What further actions are required through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk?</td>
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<td>What further actions are required within your constituency through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of your domain(s) of work to disaster risk?</td>
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| 27 | In accelerating and amplifying action pursuing the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework:  
   g. What new or emerging initiatives and partnerships will need to be developed to support governments in the period to 2030?  
   h. In which priority areas are more partnerships required for risk-informed sustainable development to be possible?  
   i. How can development partners and the international community provide better support? |
Has there been a reduction of disaster risk and the impacts of natural- and man-made hazards on persons, businesses, communities, and ecosystems, as a result of actions taken and approaches adopted in your country/context/community in implementing the Sendai Framework since 2015?

From 2015 until today, the organization Save the Children has implemented and is implementing a number of projects and activities in the field of reducing the risk of disasters and building the resilience of local communities to disasters and climate change, with a special focus on children through work with educational institutions and schools. Various activity projects were aimed at strengthening the knowledge and capacity of the population and children through education, evacuation exercises, equipping local Civil Protection/Firefighting units, organizing various educational events, conferences and webinars, and producing various documents, guidelines, methodologies, posters and other educational material. for practitioners in the field of education and on the topics of disaster risk reduction. All the work of these projects is based on the guidelines and recommendations of the Sendai Framework as well as the Sustainable Development Goals such as sustainable and resilient local communities

Probing Question:

1. Identify at least one way in which actions and approaches adopted in implementing the Sendai Framework have resulted in a reduction in disaster risk.

Through strengthening the capacities of local actors in the field of disaster risk reduction and support for the preparation of Threat, Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments in local communities, the strengthening of resilience, capacity and knowledge in the direction of building disaster resilience through the application of the methodology for the preparation of the same, which was recommended by EU countries, and through the preparation of other planning documents and strategies at the local community level. Regarding work with educational institutions (schools and preschool institutions), enormous results have been achieved, both in strengthening knowledge and awareness through education and workshops with school management, teaching and non-teaching staff on topics such as making risk assessments and disaster protection plans on at the level of institutions, conducting classes for children on hazard topics, strengthening the equipment and capacity of institutions through the acquisition of certain necessary equipment (PP apparatus, hydrants, hoses and other material and technical means, etc.). By creating risk assessments and protection and rescue plans, as well as the creation of evacuation plans at the level of a certain number of schools, for the first time such a document was prepared, which is prescribed by law, and which was tested by organizations of evacuation drills and responses in cases of various hazards, in cooperation with local services for protection to rescue, fire brigades, police, emergency medical services, Red Cross, etc.

Creation of various educational materials and documents such as:

1. Guidelines for the implementation of programs in the field of protection and rescue in primary schools, 2016.
2. Methodology for creating a plan and protection and rescue from accidents and disasters and assessment of risk, vulnerability and capacity of educational institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2017
3. Integrating the reduction of the risk of natural disasters and other accidents in curricular and extracurricular activities - manual for teachers, 2017
4. Minimum standards for the resilience of educational institutions to accidents and disasters, 2017
5. Guidelines for teachers for the implementation of programs in the field of protection and rescue in elementary schools - supplement for working with children with developmental disabilities, 2018.
6. Various educational posters, flyers, picture books, videos and other material
7. Creation and updating of the database / material where all materials are available for use and download www.otporninakatastrofe.ba
The preparation and use of all these documents was done by experts and professionals in the fields they deal with and supported by the Ministry of Security of BiH and recommended and made available for wider use to all actors, organizations, institutions and practitioners in the field of education and disaster risk reduction and building the resilience of local communities to disasters and hazards.

2 What does your constituency consider to have been the major achievements, challenges and barriers to the implementation of the Sendai Framework since 2015?

A decentralized and fragmented protection and rescue system and a political system that is obliged to implement measures and recommendations from the Sendai framework through the adoption of legal acts and guidelines as well as a methodology that would facilitate its implementation.

**Probing Questions:**
In respect of:
- preventing the creation of new risk
- reducing the existing stock of risk
- strengthening resilience
- the Guiding Principles

3 What progress has been made in approaches to better understand/assess disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure (persons and assets), hazard characteristics, capacity, and their inter-relationships?

In the targeted cities/municipalities, through the projects implemented by Save the Children since 2015, great progress has been achieved in understanding the risks, exposure, vulnerability and capacities of both people and property as well as other relevant things, both at the level of municipalities and schools/educational institutions. Given that the work used a methodology adapted to EU standards and best practice, the knowledge of all involved was improved, such as system vulnerabilities, infrastructure, scenario planning, natural resources, critical and protective infrastructure, early warning, planning before, during and after disaster, recovery, etc. this was verified through Save the Children's methodological approach within the monitoring and evaluation of the project through research and a survey of all participants in the project on the level of understanding and acquired knowledge.

**Probing Questions:**
- Are the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk better understood?
- How have vulnerability and/or exposure characteristics been addressed? (For example, in respect of gender or income inequalities, setting and applying of building codes or land zoning regulation, etc.)
- Is the systemic nature of risk\(^\text{109}\) addressed across all sectors, administrative levels and disciplines?
- In respect of people and assets in your country, what progress has been made in:
  - lx. reducing exposure to hazards?
  - lxii. reducing their vulnerability?
  - lxiii. augmenting their capacity for risk reduction?
- When developing your constituency’s plan (or equivalent), how are underlying disaster risks considered?

4 How are traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and communities, in addition to scientific and technological insights, participating and guiding risk assessment and risk-informed decision making and investment?

Traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and communities, in addition to scientific and technological insights, are used very rarely or not at all in the processes of risk identification and assessment and decision-making for investments based on risk data. Only knowledge of the history of hazards and disasters that occurred in previous periods could be used to plan future risk scenarios.

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\(^{109}\) The systemic nature of risk is based on the notion that the risk [for instance arising from a policy, action or a hazard event], depends on how the elements of the affected systems\(^*\) interact with each other, either aggravating or mitigating the overall effect of the constituent parts. [adapted from, UNDRR and the International Council for Science (forthcoming 2022)]

\(^*\) these could be inter alia social, natural, economic, political and governance systems, and/or food systems, energy systems, climate systems (non-exhaustive)
### Risk Governance and Management [Section III.C.]

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<tr>
<th>Question</th>
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| **5** How has national and local public policy, legislation, planning and organisation changed to align with the Sendai Framework?  
National policies and responsible persons have done a lot to promote and implement the Sendai Framework, but due to the aforementioned complexity of the state system, there are certain problems in its full implementation. The adoption of a common methodology for risk assessment as well as the development of strategies has advanced the development of local risk assessments to be in line with the Sendai Framework. Local strategies for disaster risk reduction are adopted in a small number of municipalities and cities due to the lack of capacity and guidelines for their development, and their implementation is often difficult due to insufficient financial resources. Through projects, Save the Children has worked a lot on the participatory participation of all stakeholders at the local level in decision-making processes, as well as through the participation of children.  
**Probing Question:**  
a. Is the national DRR strategy or plan being implemented? If not, what are the reasons?  
b. What percentage of local DRR strategies and plans are being implemented?  
c. What changes have been observed in diversity in DRR leadership since 2015, particularly in terms of inclusive and diverse decision-making?  |
| **6** How important has the establishment of regional, sub-regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans been to the realisation of the outcome, goal and targets of the Sendai Framework?  
Very important, especially when we are talking about a unique approach to the creation of the same throughout the entire country, i.e. both entities, district, cantons and municipalities/cities. Only a unified approach and equal methodology can enable the quality implementation of the recommendations and indicators of the Sendai Framework through the use of various tools prescribed by the UNDRR and thus integrated comprehensive planning.  
**Probing Questions:**  
a. Has the establishment of national and/or local DRR strategies and plans resulted in expanded efforts in risk reduction?  
b. How are national and local strategies being integrated within plans and actions supporting the realization of the goals and targets of inter alia the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement?  |
| **7** Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what degree has understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment become a ‘due diligence’ requirement by law?  
Although the Sendai framework was adopted by the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina, great progress has been made in terms of its promotion as well as raising awareness of understanding disaster risk, vulnerability, capacity and risk scenario planning both at the local and higher levels, however in terms of investment in disaster risk reduction is still not legally prescribed or mandatory and it is left to local communities to decide on investment. A particularly aggravating circumstance is the limited budget and insufficient financial resources for building resilience and capacity building in the field of DRR.  |
| **8** How has the Guiding Principle of shared responsibility between central Governments and local authorities, sectors and stakeholders been applied? Describe good practices  
A certain number of local communities, through the establishment of cross-sectoral bodies and platforms for DRR, managed to initiate certain processes regarding the improvement of knowledge, capacities, decision-making and the division of responsibilities, especially when it comes to updating the existing ones, i.e. making new comprehensive assessments of risks, vulnerabilities and capacities on levels of local communities and regions, with the support of higher levels of government such as entity and national governments. All levels of government are generally familiar with the Sendai framework and its priorities, which are mainly represented in their assessments and plans for DRR, which mainly include risks caused by climate change, but their implementation is often insufficient due to a lack of capacity and funds as well as knowledge at the local level.  
**Probing Questions:**  
a. What measures has the country / countries in which you operate taken to enable integrated management of disaster risk across institutions and sectors?  |
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<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Question</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>b.</strong></td>
<td>To what extent is the Sendai Framework known and being applied at sub-national and local levels?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>c. What measures has your constituency taken to integrate disaster risk reduction and management with actions addressing climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity, public health risks and sustainable food systems?</td>
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**Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section III.D.]**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Number</th>
<th>Question</th>
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| 9     | To what extent have investments by your constituency in resilience (through structural and non-structural measures) increased since 2015?  
*Probing Question:*  
- To what purposes have such investments been directed?  
  i. to structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]  
  ii. to non-structural measures [as described *inter alia* in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]  
- To what extent have such investments been quantified? If yes, provide values. |

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| 10    | To what extent are investments by the public (including national and local governments) and private sectors increasingly risk-informed? Describe these measures, tools and mechanisms  
*Probing Questions:*  
- What developments have been installed in fiscal instruments to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?  
- What developments have been installed in financial regulatory mechanisms to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?  
- What financial or regulatory incentives have been developed since 2015 to build the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk from natural and man-made hazards, and encourage private investment in disaster risk reduction?  
  i. describe the impact of these measures where this has been assessed. |

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<tr>
<th>Number</th>
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| 11    | If applicable, have financial resources provided to your constituency for disaster risk reduction through international cooperation increased since 2015?  
Investments through the implementation of projects have mostly decreased since 2015, due to global events and the redirection of funds to other areas affected by crises.  
*Probing Question:*  
- How has technical cooperation, technology transfer and resources for capacity building increased? |

**Disaster Preparedness, Response and ‘Build Back Better’ [Section III. E.]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Question</th>
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| 12    | How has preparedness for response, as well as for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, changed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite good practices  
The change in terms of readiness for an effective response, as well as for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, i.e. BBB, mainly manifested itself through raising awareness, building capacity and sharing lessons learned from other states and local communities, as well as through the adoption of local regulations for construction, creating databases and introduction of information (GIS) systems at local levels, but mostly in a smaller number of local communities. The inclusion of various marginalized groups is still not at the level it should be when it comes to the consultation and decision-making process.  
*Probing Questions:*  
- How has this manifested in terms of “Build Back Better”?  
- How have women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups contributed to these efforts? |
### Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section III.F.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13</th>
<th>What partnerships and initiatives have been most successful in reducing disaster risk?</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consider relevant partnerships that may be (non-exhaustive) – local, sub-national, national, sub-regional, regional, transboundary and/or multistakeholder, civil society, public-private, south-south and triangular cooperation, or combinations thereof.</td>
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<td>Different partnerships with different levels of government, different stakeholders and organizations have been established through different initiatives and projects, at more or less all levels of decision-making - from local, entity, national, regional, etc., especially when it comes to exchanging good practices and building capacities for understanding, planning and risk management, however their long-term maintenance is questionable and depends on a smaller number of interested parties and the efforts of a smaller number of stakeholders to maintain them, especially if the interest is not mutual/multilateral. The financing of these partnerships mainly depends on investments in various development and other projects, which usually have a short-term character.</td>
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**Probing Questions:**
- a. How have genuine and durable partnerships been established?
- b. How were they developed?
- c. How are such partnerships governed?
- d. How are they funded or resourced?
- e. What are the leadership roles and partnership evaluation methods?

| 14 | How has cooperation and collaboration in risk reduction across national, regional or international mechanisms and institutions in the implementation of relevant international agendas, frameworks and conventions evolved since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite examples |

### Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework [Section III.G.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15</th>
<th>What progress has been made by your stakeholder constituency in achieving the seven global Targets of the Sendai Framework?</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>These and similar projects and initiatives have directly contributed to the implementation of certain conditions, e.g. for bringing BiH closer to the EU mechanism of civil protection, and other conventions for reducing the risk of disasters and building the resilience of local communities (New Urban Agenda, SDG’s, Paris Agreement, etc.)</td>
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**Probing Questions:**
- a. What have been some of the major challenges?

### Context Shifts, New and Emerging Issues [Section IV.]

### Context Shifts and New Issues – Retrospective (2015 – 2022) [Section IV.A.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16</th>
<th>What have been the major changes to the contexts within which your constituency has been implementing the Framework since 2015? Including emerging issues and topics of concern.</th>
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<td>As one of the constant risks that are present in the implementation of the program is the unstable and uncertain political situation that often blocks certain processes. Also Key challenges relate to the difficulties of transferring the inclusive priorities of global, regional and national strategies and frameworks to the local level and the development of practical solutions at the service of individuals and communities to build their preparedness and resilience, such as e.g. gender-responsive and inclusive disaster risk reduction, recovery and resilience building of all social, vulnerable and other gender-based groups through adequate and adapted measures. The Covid-19 pandemic made it even more difficult to build resilience, given that there was a lack of preparation for this type of hazard, which further halted further processes towards the implementation of already existing frameworks and strategies. Also, climate change,</td>
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</table>
the impact of which we are seeing more and more in our area, is becoming the next big problem, considering that at the national level very little is invested in various measures to reduce the impact of climate change.

**Probing Questions:**

d. How have existing risk governance and risk management mechanisms and approaches fared in the COVID-19 pandemic?

e. What impact is the deepening climate crisis having on the implementation of the Sendai Framework?

f. How has the implementation of the Sendai Framework been affected by shifts in biological diversity and health of ecosystems?

**Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond) [Section IV.B.]

17

What major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern are anticipated in the period to 2030 and beyond, and which will need to be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying action? In addition to the continuation of the pandemic and the increasing impact of climate change, the economic crisis caused by global influences represents an increasing challenge in the coming period, which will affect the determination of priorities, the acceleration and strengthening of activities in certain spheres of life, considering that BiH is mainly dependent on foreign investments and imports as well as regional relations and changes in the market.

**Probing Questions:**

b. The COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis are two of the most obvious recent exemplars of the systemic nature of risk, what else is on the radar?

**MTR SF – Prospective Review (to 2030 and beyond) [Section V.]

Outcome and Goal [Section V.A.]

18

What 5 deliverables, innovations, processes, or transformations, etc. would bring the greatest reduction in disaster risk and the greatest increase in the resilience of people, assets and ecosystems in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework and beyond 2030?

General improvement of the protection and rescue system and DRR through:

- Further strengthening of the capacities of both national and local stakeholders in the field of DRR,
- strengthening capacities and investments related to assessments, taking proactive measures to understand and plan risk prevention, as well as response and recovery from them,
- planning and allocation of funds for the protection of both critical and infrastructure protection,
- strengthening the monitoring and early warning system,
- improvement of coordination for response to disasters at all levels
- establishment of necessary legal acts, laws, codes or integration of resilience features into existing policies intended to prevent the creation of risks and reduce existing risks of all systems.

**Probing Questions:**

a. What are the key measures that must be taken to build the resilience of critical infrastructure and basic services?

   ci. health systems
   cii. food systems
   ciii. water and sanitation systems
   cv. energy systems
   cv. financial systems
| 19 | How can risk knowledge and insight be improved? – including in improving understanding of the systemic and interconnected nature of risk  
Understanding and information about risks could be improved through certain activities and measures such as:  
- Significantly increase the availability and access of individuals to early warning systems for multiple hazards, information on disaster risks and assessments through the creation of databases, information systems and platforms for DRR that would be accessible to all  
- Continuously educate and improve knowledge about risks of both national and local actors and stakeholders in the field of DRR, as well as other citizens and all categories of the population,  
- Engaging and building alliances with all relevant groups of actors, including government at all levels (e.g. state, federal, cantonal, city, municipal or some other division level, as well as the level of neighboring cities or countries if applicable), civil society organizations, social organizations and the private sector.  
- Establishing reporting mechanisms for all citizens that cover key resilience information and improve transparency, accountability and better data collection over time  
- To improve the identification and understanding of risks through the development of risk scenarios, understanding the cascading effects of risks and maps of risks and hazards.  
**Probing Question:**  
| a. | What measures can be taken to ensure that this is systematically integrated in all decision-making?  
<table>
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<th>b.</th>
<th>How can indigenous wisdom and traditional / local knowledge be more systematically included in generating risk knowledge?</th>
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| 20 | Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, organisation and investment, epistemology, and strategy, to be able to capitalise on opportunities, or to mitigate new / emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?  
**Probing Questions:**  
| f. | at the national level?  
| g. | at the local level?  
| h. | at the regional level?  
| i. | at the international level?  
| j. | within specific systems or domains? |
| 21 | The Sendai Framework states that responsibilities for disaster risk reduction are shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders. What must be prioritised to ensure that responsibilities are shared in risk identification and reduction?  
The general coordination and division of responsibilities of national, entity and other actors in the system of protection and rescue and DRR needs to be qualitatively improved in terms of various measures such as:  
- Establish clear coordination of all relevant disaster response activities, with clear roles and responsibilities of all relevant organizations.  
- Ensure that all key actors in the system of protection and rescue and DRR teams are well established, have appropriate funds/resources and appropriate authority to deal with all phases of disaster risk reduction – pre-disaster measures, disaster response and post-disaster measures.  
- Enable clear identification and coordination of the roles of all actors before and after the disaster with support and training.  
- Ensure interoperability of emergency response systems with neighboring cities or countries and between agencies.  
- Create an enabling environment in order to increase the participation of women, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable categories and minorities in all phases of the emergency management cycle and their representation in |
bodies that make decisions and manage emergency situations at the international, regional, national and local levels through targeted capacity building activity.

**Probing Questions:**

- **d.** What is required to promote women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction?
- **e.** What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’?
- **f.** What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no ecosystem is left behind’?

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<td>- Strengthen the capacities and independence (material-technical, professional, etc.) of local teams for first response (first-responders) in order to be able to respond to all risks and upcoming dangers</td>
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<td>- Involve the private sector and NGO organizations in planning, responding to disaster recovery</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Establish a clear base of all local first response teams with a clear division and overview of their capacities, material-technical resources and knowledge/expertise</td>
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<td>- Make periodic (or as needed) updates and/or revisions of strategic plans for DRR and risk assessments at all levels including learning from previous experiences</td>
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<td>The formation of national, entity, cantonal and local coordination and consultative bodies / platforms for DRR at all levels of management, which would also enable an intersectoral and inclusive consultative approach with the participation of several actors in the adoption of strategic documents and plans</td>
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<td>- Adoption of disaster risk reduction strategies at all levels and their harmonization with the best world / European practices, guidelines and directives.</td>
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<td>- Adopting a methodology for creating risk assessments through the use of tools and questionnaires recommended by the EU, UNDRR and other global organizations</td>
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**Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section V.D.]**

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<th>24</th>
<th>What measures can non-State stakeholders and public institutions take at national and international levels to ensure risk is priced more accurately within all financial transactions, and not treated as an externality and discounted in public and private investment?</th>
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<td>At all levels, it is necessary to enable the planning and inclusion of funds for risk management in operational budgets on an annual level and as necessary in order to maintain the necessary state of resilience over time</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Provide separate disaster risk reduction budgets in budgets at all levels of government that can be accessed by sectors and local governments in relation to all aspects of disaster risk reduction, including prevention of the creation of new risks, reduction of existing risks, increasing preparedness for response and recovery, response and recovery and rebuilding</td>
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<td>- ensure that all financial instruments promote investments based on risk resilience and emphasize support for early warning systems and the &quot;build back better” approach after disasters</td>
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<th>What further actions are required through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk?</th>
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<td></td>
<td>- To deepen the general understanding of the risks and challenges facing the SME sector and to strengthen its capacity to build resilience and improve disaster preparedness. - To raise the awareness of managers of small and medium-sized enterprises about the importance of building resilience to disasters and unwanted events that can significantly threaten their business by adopting business continuity plans - Allocate funds for business insurance taking into account the most favorable insurance models, where it is mandatory to consider insurance against</td>
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<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td>Raise awareness of the need to carry out a risk assessment before each new investment. - Promote efforts to develop new or improve existing initiatives and projects that can help small and medium-sized enterprises to protect their business from disasters. - Improve information sources that can provide more relevant disaster risk analysis and potential hazards for specific sectors (e.g., agriculture, transport, tourism, etc.).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>26</strong></td>
<td>What further actions are required within your constituency through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of your domain(s) of work to disaster risk? Finding financial resources for the further implementation of projects in the field of disaster risk reduction, resilience and climate change would be the most necessary measure, given that the Save the Children organization has quite a large expertise, knowledge, experience and network of partners that it has acquired through many years of work in this field. areas.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
| **27** | In accelerating and amplifying action pursuing the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework:  
- Provide incentives/support for promoting responsible corporate behavior and public-private sector partnership, which is particularly important for the development of (possible) disaster insurance mechanisms.  
- Inclusion of the country in various regional partnership mechanisms for disaster risk reduction  
- Get involved in and form different regional networks of partners with experience in connecting cities into a movement that can transform endangered places and spaces  
- Ensure networking with expert knowledge in the field of urban resilience, disaster risk reduction, climate change and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and maintaining the connection of cities with coherent global policies to achieve the 2030 Agenda  
  j. What new or emerging initiatives and partnerships will need to be developed to support governments in the period to 2030?  
  k. In which priority areas are more partnerships required for risk-informed sustainable development to be possible?  
  l. How can development partners and the international community provide better support? |
### Outcome and Goal [Section III. A.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Has there been a reduction of disaster risk and the impacts of natural- and man-made hazards on persons, businesses, communities, and ecosystems, as a result of actions taken and approaches adopted in your country/context/community in implementing the Sendai Framework since 2015?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Question:</strong></td>
<td>b. Identify at least one way in which actions and approaches adopted in implementing the Sendai Framework have resulted in a reduction in disaster risk.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Within Sendai Priority 1: understanding disaster risk and Priority 2: strengthening disaster risk governance, B&H has improved reduction of disaster risks through establishment of DRR platforms on national and partially on subnational and local level. Furthermore, understanding disaster risk is partially embedded in relevant sectors, however, social sectors remain underrepresented (e.g., agriculture, ...) through engagement of national DRR platform. Some progress has been made in terms of building the resilience of communities and improving capacity, knowledge, skills and awareness, and connections with other cities and regions in order to exchange experiences.

There is no substantial evidence to claim reduction of natural- and man-made hazard impacts since the country has yet to establish a functional database on disaster losses, covering country-wide data. BiH remains highly exposed to various hazards, especially climate-induced, such as floods, wildfires as well as landslides. Also, earthquakes are increasingly worrying risk in BiH context.

At this point, only anecdotal assumption can be made that non-structural investments in setting up DRR coordination mechanisms (DRR Platforms, especially at local level) have led to a more streamlined DRR analysis, planning and implementation which contributed to more effective response (especially smaller-scale, seasonal hazards). In addition, actions for improving risk assessment methodologies as well as introducing geospatial tools for risk analysis and development of risk maps have contributed to increased risk understanding and evidence-based governance, as linked to SF priorities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2</th>
<th>What does your constituency consider to have been the major achievements, challenges and barriers to the implementation of the Sendai Framework since 2015?</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
<td>In respect of:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. preventing the creation of new risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. reducing the existing stock of risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. strengthening resilience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. the Guiding Principles</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Main achievements to the implementation of the Sendai Framework are reflected through development and adoption of national and subnational strategic documentation (such as Action plan for flood risk defence and river management in B&H; Framework for realisation of sustainable development goals, Program of development of protection and rescue from natural and other disasters in FBIH ... ) and raising risk awareness of and risk understanding within most vulnerable population living in prone hazard areas through numerous risk awareness campaigns.

One of the major achievements have been the change of risk paradigm in BiH, in a sense of improved understanding of DRR as a multisectoral effort and universal accelerator for sustainable development. Supported by extensive capacity-building and many DRR initiatives in BiH, Government partners have shifted towards preventive versus reactive approach in their analysis, planning and implementation of measures. Better information on risks also prevents the creation of new risks. For example: in the built environment, by avoiding construction in flood-prone areas, or by retrofitting buildings to make them more resilient to earthquakes.
Considerable achievements have been made in positioning social sectors and piloting child-centered DRR approach (social and child protection, education, health) in DRR coordination mechanisms and integrating social vulnerability aspects in risk analysis and contingency planning of social services, which complements traditional programmes focused on capacitating emergency responders (e.g. civil protection).

Challenges and barriers reflected through following:

- Missing legislative and strategic integrated DRR frameworks at all governance levels; limited involvement of sectoral stakeholders and lack of capacities for all-of-government and all-of-society DRR approach.
- Complex and multi-tiered governance structure and political rivalries severely limits effective DRR coordination.
- Lack of DRR Financing strategy and mechanisms to ensure consistent, well-planned long-term DRR action, early action and risk transfer
- Vulnerable communities and groups have limited access to early warning systems and assets for coping and early recovery.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding [Section III.B.]</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What progress has been made in approaches to better understand/assess disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, exposure (persons and assets), hazard characteristics, capacity, and their inter-relationships?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Probing Questions:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Are the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk better understood?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They are better understood in terms of DRR practitioners’ community, however, wider population is still not fully aware on all aspects of DRR and its practical application in local communities and household levels. For instance, in a U-Report poll, conducted by UNICEF and promoted on International DRR Day, focused on Opinions of children and youth on disaster risks, prevention and emergency with a focus on the COVID-19 pandemic crisis, out of the total 2,209 children and young people who responded to the poll: i) 71%, considers young people are not sufficiently engaged in DRR &amp; EPR planning, ii) 28% considers poverty and unemployment as the most disturbing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and other emergencies (followed by health and safety, schools closure, isolation, the lack of trust in public system, stress and anxiety, stigma and discrimination), iii) 21% considers poverty and inequality reduction should be priority investment to strengthen DRR, including COVID-19 recovery, followed by strengthening public services (19%), formal education on emergencies and DRR (11%), support to vulnerable groups in preparedness and response (7%), environment and sustainable development (5%), youth participation in DRR &amp; EPR (2%), scientific research (3%), emergency drills and simulations (1%). Worryingly, 60% considers their communities are not prepared to effectively respond to future emergencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Also, underlying drivers of disaster risk such as poverty and socio-economic inequality, including age and gender-based disaggregated approach in DRR analysis and planning have not been systematically applied across different sectors and institutions. Small-scale improvements are taking place at the level of local communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. How have vulnerability and/or exposure characteristics been addressed? (For example, in respect of gender or income inequalities, setting and applying of building codes or land zoning regulation, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfortunately, there are preserving gaps and bottlenecks in understanding, addressing, and investing in reducing social vulnerability factors in BiH. Social sectors are not sufficiently represented in country’s DRR and other crisis coordination mechanisms, which impedes opportunities for adequate positioning of child-specific needs and population vulnerabilities in general. Worryingly, today, nearly 280,000 children live in municipalities that are under high risk from floods and landslides which makes 38% out of the total number of children in BiH. Still, DRR is predominantly perceived as disaster response agenda and responsibility of disaster management sector (i.e. civil protection).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child-centered DRR approach is implemented through addressing child-specific vulnerabilities in social and child protection, education and heath sectors through a compressive intervention package focused on (supported by UNICEF):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • Strengthening capacities of Centres for Social Welfare to support vulnerable groups in disaster preparedness, response and recovery. A Manual on the Role of the Social Protection Systems in Emergency
Preparedness and Response was developed and piloted in four local governments (Doboj, Domaljevac Šamac, Maglaj, and Šamac) in 2016. Efforts included conducting vulnerability assessments, developing and implementing local Social Protection Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) plans. Moreover, integration of DRR in the education system was initiated by applying the Comprehensive School Safety Framework, through DRR mapping and gap analysis of the education sector in BiH.

- The ongoing efforts are focused on a holistic positioning of social sectors (education, social and child protection and health) in DRR analysis, preparedness planning and risk prevention measures implementation in 10 high-risk communities in BiH (through developing and testing of Emergency SoPs, simulation drills, preparedness grants, DRR-informed breastfeeding, immunization continuity in emergencies, DRR capacity-building of social sector service providers, DRR awareness raising, strengthening safe school environments through DRR education programme etc.).
- Mainstreaming DRR in relevant strategic frameworks and action plans (ongoing work with entity-level Social Protection Strategies, as well as previous efforts with DRR integration in entity-level Social Inclusion strategies, FBiH Early Childhood Development strategy, BiH country-wide DRR strategic framework, BiH Risk and Exposure Assessment etc.)

  c. Is the systemic nature of risk\(^{110}\) addressed across all sectors, administrative levels and disciplines?
  d. In respect of people and assets in your country, what progress has been made in:
     - lxiv. reducing exposure to hazards?
     - lxv. reducing their vulnerability? Please review the above response.
     - lxvi. augmenting their capacity for risk reduction? Please review the above response.
  e. When developing your constituency’s plan (or equivalent), how are underlying disaster risks considered?

Trough active work of established DRR Platforms, B&H government institutions have been actively involved in disaster risk understanding and assessment. Disaster risk understanding is improved trough training program "Disaster Risk Management in LGUs in Bosnia and Herzegovina" as part of the "Training System for Local Self-Government Units in BiH", in cooperation with entity administrations of civil protection. Furthermore, In 2019, with the participation of FUCZ representatives, the "Integration of the gender perspective in protection and rescue and disaster risk reduction - Analysis and Checklist for the introduction of the principle of gender equality in the scope of work of protection and rescue institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina" was prepared. In addition, the Law on Critical Infrastructure was adopted in the RS, and the obligation to issue documents regarding the protection of critical infrastructure was established in the FBiH.

In the target cities/municipalities, through the MCR2030 initiative, considerable progress has been achieved in understanding the risks, exposure, vulnerability and capacity of both people and property, as well as other relevant matters, given that questionnaires that have been translated into local languages have been used to provide concrete answers to the question different segments such as system vulnerabilities, infrastructure, scenario planning, investments, building codes, natural resources, blue and green infrastructure, natural capital, learning, training, critical and protective infrastructure, early warning, planning before, during and after disasters, recovery, etc., as well as in terms of readiness, capacity, vulnerability and risk in the health sector.

How are traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and communities, in addition to scientific and technological insights, participating and guiding risk assessment and risk-informed decision making and investment?

Traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and communities can participate in risk assessment and risk-informed decision making through engagement in local DRR platforms which are held at least once per year (in local governments with established DRR platforms). Challenges remain in ensuring their participation is regular and comprehensive.

\(^{110}\) The systemic nature of risk is based on the notion that the risk [for instance arising from a policy, action or a hazard event], depends on how the elements of the affected systems* interact with each other, either aggravating or mitigating the overall effect of the constituent parts. [adapted from, UNDRR and the International Council for Science (forthcoming 2022)]

* these could be inter alia social, natural, economic, political and governance systems, and/or food systems, energy systems, climate systems (non-exhaustive)
Children and families are key target group whose participation and knowledge are considered crucial in shaping up DRR vision and measures. In terms of risk assessments, child-related vulnerabilities and needs are integrated in assessments conducted in social and child protection, in cooperation with Centers for Social Welfare as well as in school risk assessments in several target locations (10). The findings and priorities are fed into local-level DRR planning and decision making through DRR Platforms. In addition, child and adolescent participation is ensured through conducting DRR-focused U-report polls\(^{111}\) and as well as awareness training campaigns with child-specific DRR content.

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**Risk Governance and Management [Section III.C.]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How has national and local public policy, legislation, planning and organisation changed to align with the Sendai Framework? Probing Question:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Is the national DRR strategy or plan being implemented? If not, what are the reasons?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. What percentage of local DRR strategies and plans are being implemented?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. What changes have been observed in diversity in DRR leadership since 2015, particularly in terms of inclusive and diverse decision-making?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

5 National DRR strategy, in accordance with Sendai Framework, has been prepared pending its adoption on state level. Despite the noted challenges in terms of available financial and other capacities, local DRR strategies have been implemented through local development strategy and local risk assessments in 77 local communities (or 53%). Participatory and inclusive approach in the risk identification and assessment as well as assessment of the resilience of cities and health systems to disasters has been noticeably advanced.

c. Considerable efforts are observed in the area of multi-sectoral representation in local DRR Platforms as well as Emergency HQs, altering the archaic approach of civil protection/disaster response sector dominating the DRR agenda and decision-making.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How important has the establishment of regional, sub-regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans been to the realisation of the outcome, goal and targets of the Sendai Framework? Probing Questions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Has the establishment of national and/or local DRR strategies and plans resulted in expanded efforts in risk reduction?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. How are national and local strategies being integrated within plans and actions supporting the realization of the goals and targets of inter alia the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement?</td>
</tr>
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6 Establishment of regional, sub-regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies is of great importance to realisation of outcomes and goals of the Sendai Framework. Establishment of regional, sub-regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies has resulted in involvement of other sectors beside Civil Protection (agriculture, health ...). National and local strategies have been integrated with National framework for realisation of sustainable development goals in B&H. This has resulted in advancement of a country-wide and harmonized approach essential for quality implementation of the recommendations and indicators of the Sendai Framework.

However, whilst DRR strategies and plans are developed more regularly in multiple sectors, the are often not coupled with adequate public financing to support actual implementation. The financing part is supported through donor-funded projects, whilst Government-led investments remain limited or mainly focused on disaster response capacities and emergency response equipment (in addition to structural investments).

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7 Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what degree has understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment become a ‘due diligence’ requirement by law?

Understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment been requirement by both subnational laws. However, DRR investments, although obligatory, are still not

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\(^{111}\) U-Report is a messaging tool developed by UNICEF that empowers young people around the world to engage with and speak out on issues that matter to them. It works by gathering opinions and information from young people on topics they care about.
“due diligence” requirement by laws. A particularly challenging circumstance is the limited budget and insufficient financial resources for building resilience and capacity building in the field of DRR.

Sendai Framework provisions are not yet adequately translated in DRR legal frameworks in BiH. The primary set of DRR – related legislation rests in the protection and rescue set of Laws, which require amendments to ensure a holistic DRR model is adequately defined, and investments are ensured. Similarly, the SF needs to be incorporated in other sectoral Laws and By-Laws (social and economic). In addition, improving clarity about institutions’ risk reduction, preparedness and response roles is a very important priority to improve resilience at various levels of government in BiH.

How has the Guiding Principle of shared responsibility between central Governments and local authorities, sectors and stakeholders been applied? Describe good practices

Probing Questions:

a. What measures has the country / countries in which you operate taken to enable integrated management of disaster risk across institutions and sectors?

b. To what extent is the Sendai Framework known and being applied at sub-national and local levels?

c. What measures has your constituency taken to integrate disaster risk reduction and management with actions addressing climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity, public health risks and sustainable food systems?

Guiding Principle of shared responsibility is defined in national and subnational laws. E.g. Government of Federation BiH has charged the ministries, administrations and administrative organizations of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to, in cooperation with the institutions and bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina, ensure the implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030. Out of a total of 34 bodies in FBiH (ministries, administrations and administrative organizations), 32 of them appointed their representatives who will be directly involved in disaster risk reduction, thus creating the prerequisites for establishing a platform for disaster risk reduction at the level of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

a) Broadly grouped, and mostly through support of international and donor-funded initiatives, BiH improved:
   i) DRR coordination frameworks (through DRR Platforms), ii) risk assessment methodologies and tools, iii) early warning and response equipment, iv) structural investments in flood and landslide protection and response, including some efforts in fire protection and response capacities. Small-scale improvements are observed in improving contingency capacities of social service providers, which was accelerating following the Covid-19 crisis

Sendai Framework is well known and being applied at sub-national levels. At local levels familiarity of SF is more expressed in larger and more developed local communities, while smaller and less developed local communities are lacking behind with applying Sendai Framework. Based on the experience of working with Government partners suggests that the overall awareness and knowledge is present, whilst implementation and monitoring on the SF is generally limited (especially in non-emergency sectors).

Both the Sendai Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) outcomes are a product of interconnected social and economic processes. As such, there is a lot of synergy between the two policy instruments. Therefore, all UN agencies are taking measures to integrate disaster risk reduction and disaster management with actions addressing climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity, public health risks and sustainable food systems.

A certain number of local communities, through the establishment of cross-sectoral bodies and platforms for DRR, managed to initiate certain processes regarding the improvement of knowledge, capacities, decision-making and the division of responsibilities, especially when it comes to updating the existing ones, i.e. making new comprehensive assessments of risks, vulnerabilities and capacities on levels of local communities and regions such as cantons and entities, with the support of higher levels of government. All levels of government are generally familiar with the Sendai framework and its priorities, which are mainly represented in their assessments and plans for DRR, which mainly include risks caused by climate change, but their implementation is often insufficient due to a lack of capacity and funds at the local level.
To what extent have investments by your constituency in resilience (through structural and non-structural measures) increased since 2015?

Probing Question:

a. To what purposes have such investments been directed?
   i. to structural measures [as described inter alia in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]
   ii. to non-structural measures [as described inter alia in Paragraph 30 of the Sendai Framework]

b. To what extent have such investments been quantified? If yes, provide values.

UN agencies are continuously implementing projects with Sustainable Developing Goals and Resilience included in outcomes. Investments are always directed in both, structural and non-structural measures.

Through the Joint UN Swiss DRR Programme implemented by 5 UN agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, UNFPA and UNESCO) in 10 local governments in Bosnia and Herzegovina, average annually increase of 5% regarding investments in resilience is observed in partner local governments. These investments are mainly being directed to structural measures. Non-structural investments are mostly observed in social and child protection, education and health sectors provided directly through support under the Joint UN Swiss DRR Programme, through multiple measures focused on strengthening social services targeting the most vulnerable citizens, including children, women, elderly, people with disabilities.

To what extent are investments by the public (including national and local governments) and private sectors increasingly risk-informed? Describe these measures, tools and mechanisms

Probing Questions:

a. What developments have been installed in fiscal instruments to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?

b. What developments have been installed in financial regulatory mechanisms to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations and measures?

c. What financial or regulatory incentives have been developed since 2015 to build the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk from natural and man-made hazards, and encourage private investment in disaster risk reduction?
   i. describe the impact of these measures where this has been assessed.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina investments are mainly done through subnational (cantonal and Brcko District) and local governments. National government institutions usually have only coordination role.

After devastating floods in 2014, investments by public and private sectors are significantly more risk informed. All available scientific hazard and risk data are now publicly available. Risk awareness campaigns are constantly implemented but there is still a lot of work to be done in this field.

The risk transfer to insurance companies is partially functioning, mostly because there are no official long-term historical databases for individual hazards which would help insurance companies in defining insurance premiums as well because the lack of insurance tradition in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Also, risk insurance and risk transfer mechanisms are not yet fully regulated or applied, also due to often not being affordable to citizens and households.

In the Development Program of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2021-2028, specific DRR programs and projects, as well as amounts of financial resources, activity holders and sources of financing, aimed at the implementation of DRR structural and non-structural measures are defined.

However, DRR financing is dominantly administered through protection and rescue system, i.e. civil protection, whilst contingency financing and fiscal resilience across other sectors is limited, done on an ad-hoc basis through budget re-allocations mostly following a disaster, which result in shortages of funding for other critical investments. In FBiH, the financing of protection and rescue is administered through the tax system, the employer pays 0.5% of contribution for protection from natural and other disasters, calculated on net salary. At the municipal level, the financing is regulated by decisions of municipal councils with considerable difference among municipalities considering their overall financial capacities. Financial frameworks for emergency response and early recovery are lacking. In RS, ‘the solidarity fund’ budget is activated in case of disasters.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Probing Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 11 | If applicable, have financial resources provided to your constituency for disaster risk reduction through international cooperation increased since 2015? | **Probing Question:**
  a. How has technical cooperation, technology transfer and resources for capacity building increased? |
  UN agencies are continuously implementing projects with Sustainable Developing Goals, Resilience and DRR included in outcomes. All projects are tackling capacity building and transfer of new technologies. |
| 12 | How has preparedness for response, as well as for recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, changed since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite good practices | **Probing Questions:**
  a. How has this manifested in terms of “Build Back Better”?  
  b. How have women, persons with disability, youth and other marginalised groups contributed to these efforts?  
  The understanding of the concepts "preparedness", “recovery”, “rehabilitation”, “reconstruction” and “build back better” in the disaster risk management cycle has been improved. This is achieved through numerous trainings on disaster risk management and disaster risk reduction. This has also been achieved through raising awareness, building capacities and sharing lessons learned from other states and local communities, as well as through the adoption of local regulations for construction, creation of databases and introduction of information (GIS) systems at local levels. Not substantial evidence to assess manifestation of BBB, however, since the 2014 flood recovery onwards, the BBB principle is mostly integrated in disaster recovery efforts as well as prevention and preparedness planning.  
  As a result, increased interest is detected in developing early warning systems, improving protection and rescue plans, raising risk awareness (of decision-makers and citizens), improving and developing the capacity of response units, including of other sectors (such social welfare, health, agricultural, education etc.) in the protection and rescue system.  
  The inclusion of various marginalized groups is however still not at the level it should be when it comes to the consultation and decision-making process. Specifically, clear evidence is still lacking at the country-wide level. UN BiH focuses on implementing DRR programmes that are informed by risk assessments for children and families in the near term and delivering them at scale, with a priority on the most vulnerable children, including children with disabilities. |
| 13 | What partnerships and initiatives have been most successful in reducing disaster risk? | **Probing Questions:**
  a. How have genuine and durable partnerships been established?  
  b. How were they developed?  
  c. How are such partnerships governed?  
  d. How are they funded or resourced?  
  e. What are the leadership roles and partnership evaluation methods?  
  Partnerships with Ministry of Security of BH at national level and with Civil Protection Administrations at sub-national level are most successful in reducing disaster risk. However, partnerships with Water Agencies, Hydrometeorological and Geological Surveys, Health and Social Welfares, Educational and Agricultural ministries |
and institutions at sub-national (entity) level have been also successful in reducing disaster risk in the past three years. However, the participation and roles of social sectors in DRR partnerships remains limited.

Major shift in DRR partnership-building took place following the 2014 floods since risk reduction started to be integrated as part of wider recovery efforts. This coincided with adoption of SFA which resulted in a positive ‘push’ to institutionalize much-needed holistic DRR coordination through establishment of multi-sectoral DRR Platforms. However, the sustainability of these bodies is not yet ensured (country, entity and local level) since relevant legal provisions on their role, structure and responsibilities are lacking and they are often considered as overlapping with emergency HQs which have a substantial role in disaster response and not so prominent one in risk prevention and preparedness.

Genuine and durable partnerships have been established with most of the hazard and risk prone local governments. These partnerships are governed by local DRR platforms or local DRR focal points in coordination with UN agencies. Partnerships themselves are funded through in-kind engagement of local governance representatives and DRR initiatives are co-financed by local governments and UN agencies through donors funds.

Properly sharing and communicating risk information among stakeholders allows multi-institutional, multi-stakeholders cooperation, among different ministries and authorities, with the donor community, the private sector and other stakeholders, which is of great importance for reducing disaster risk. However, maintenance of long-term partnerships will require further efforts in broadening the stakeholders platform as well as increase of longer-term financing opportunities.

### How has cooperation and collaboration in risk reduction across national, regional or international mechanisms and institutions in the implementation of relevant international agendas, frameworks and conventions evolved since the adoption of the Sendai Framework? Cite examples

Cooperation and collaboration among civil society, business, government, NGOs, foundations, academia and others in risk reduction and management evolved in a way that national DRR platform has been established and some of the relevant DRR documents and agendas have been created through multidisciplinary working groups coordinated by Ministry of Security of BH.

### Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework [Section III.G.]

What progress has been made by your stakeholder constituency in achieving the seven global Targets of the Sendai Framework?

**Probing Questions:**

a. What have been some of the major challenges?

The most prominent progress is achieved in the Target (e): Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020., which is mostly supported through UN-led programmes and initiatives,

The progress in reducing disaster mortality, the number of affected people, direct disaster economic loss, disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services and in increasing of the number of local disaster risk reduction strategies is achieved through support in creating multisectoral risk assessments and disaster response plans at national, sub-national and local levels and through implementation of great number of structural and non-structural DRR measures which were identified during development of risk assessments.

Increased availability of and access to disaster risk information and assessments to people is achieved making risk assessments and response plans publicly available. Progress has also been made in using innovative IT solutions such as DRAS system ([www.drasinfo.org](http://www.drasinfo.org)) for providing risk information to general public.

International cooperation is enhanced through adequate support to complement national actions for implementation of Sendai Framework. As a result of continuous progress in disaster risk reduction implementation, especially in disaster response field, Bosnia and Herzegovina should became a member of EUCPM in third quartal of 2022.
Unfortunately, small progress has been achieved regarding availability of and access to multihazard early warning systems, mainly because of complex and multi-tiered governance structure.

Major challenges are: Missing legislative and strategic integrated DRR frameworks at all governance levels; limited involvement of sectoral stakeholders and lack of capacities for all-of government and all-of society DRR approach; Complex and multi-tiered governance structure and political rivalries severely limits effective DRR coordination; Lack of DRR Financing strategy and mechanisms to ensure consistent, well-planned long-term DRR action, early action and risk transfer; Vulnerable communities and groups have limited access to early warning systems and assets for coping and early recovery.

Also, limited awareness of the multisectoral nature of DRR among Government and general public which undermines systemic efforts in positioning DRR in policy, strategic, legal and financial terms.

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**Context Shifts, New and Emerging Issues [Section IV.]**

**Context Shifts and New Issues – Retrospective (2015 – 2022) [Section IV.A.]**

What have been the major changes to the contexts within which your constituency has been implementing the Framework since 2015? Including emerging issues and topics of concern.

**Probing Questions:**

a. How have existing risk governance and risk management mechanisms and approaches fared in the COVID-19 pandemic? As per relevant legal provisions, they were activated in practice (Emergency HQs), whoever, given the decentralized BiH governance system, many variations in terms of their structure, functionality and effectiveness were observed. At local level, various impact and risk assessments revealed that social sectors (social protection, education) were not formally taking part in Emergency HQs, including decision making.

b. 

c. What impact is the deepening climate crisis having on the implementation of the Sendai Framework?
   
   Huge, given that the climate crisis increases disaster losses, mortality and longer-term socioeconomic impacts which makes it more challenging, especially for developing countries, to meet the SFA targets. This also results in shifting more funding needs towards disaster response, whilst prevention is not prioritized.

d. How has the implementation of the Sendai Framework been affected by shifts in biological diversity and health of ecosystems?

Major changes to the contexts have been shifting focus from disasters response to disaster prevention and mitigation and general acceptance of the fact that civil protection administrations cannot and should not be the only actor in DRR. Instead, multisectoral approach is adopted at all government levels.

Insufficient human and institutional capacities of local stakeholders during COVID-19 pandemic resulted in shifting priorities and delayed engagement by relevant partners, especially in activities that require strong multi-sectoral coordination and consultations. It should also be noted that general capacities of the civil protection, health, social welfare, education and agricultural sectors among others, have been stretched to the limit at local level due to the COVID-19 pandemic

Deepening climate crisis is reflected in significantly more frequent occurrence of forest fires and flush floods, thus causing sub-national and local governments to spend big part of their budgets on disaster response and recovery leaving a little space for investments in disaster prevention and mitigation.

Growing political instability and frequent institutional deadlocks in the country have created further contextual challenges slowing down and/or halting certain processes related to implementation of the Framework.
Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond) [Section IV.B.]

What major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern are anticipated in the period to 2030 and beyond, and which will need to be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying action?

Probing Questions:

a. The COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis are two of the most obvious recent exemplars of the systemic nature of risk, what else is on the radar?

Increase in frequency and intensity of natural disasters caused by climate change - floods, landslides, wildfires, etc., which can cause catastrophic consequences for people and infrastructure, as well as biological hazards caused by pandemics (e.g. COVID-19).

In addition, the economic crisis caused by global influences represents an increasing challenge in the coming period, which will affect the determination of priorities, the acceleration and strengthening of activities in certain spheres of life, given that BiH is mainly dependent on foreign investments and imports, as well as regional relations and changes in the market.

Underlying risk factors, such as rising poverty and inequality which, coupled with natural and man-made hazards, leads to large-scale disasters with long-term impacts.

MTR SF – Prospective Review (to 2030 and beyond) [Section V.]

Outcome and Goal [Section V.A.]

What 5 deliverables, innovations, processes, or transformations, etc. would bring the greatest reduction in disaster risk and the greatest increase in the resilience of people, assets and ecosystems in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework and beyond 2030?

Probing Questions:

a. What are the key measures that must be taken to build the resilience of critical infrastructure and basic services?
   cvi. health systems
cvii. food systems
cviii. water and sanitation systems
cix. energy systems
cx. financial systems

vi. Data collection and risk analysis systems

vii. Social services (all above, with the last two measures added).

Adoption and implementation of new laws as well as by-laws regulating DRR frameworks and strategies, risk assessment, protection and rescue plans, assessment of losses and damages in disasters.

Preparation and adoption of legal documents related to the protection of critical infrastructure.

All relevant and available data on disasters damages and losses should be entered in the DesInventar Sendai database.

Establishment of multisectoral local DRR platforms in all local governments in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Implementing a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to prepare for and adapt to disaster risks and shocks.

Further strengthening of the capacities of the relevant stakeholders at national and sub-national levels, including the monitoring and early warning system, assessments, prevention and responding.
How can risk knowledge and insight be improved? – including in improving understanding of the systemic and interconnected nature of risk

Probing Question:

- What measures can be taken to ensure that this is systematically integrated in all decision-making?
- How can indigenous wisdom and traditional/local knowledge be more systematically included in generating risk knowledge?

Disaster risk knowledge can be defined as comprehensive information on all the dimensions of disaster risk, including hazards, exposure, vulnerability and capacity, related to persons, communities, organizations and countries and their assets. Assessment of risk require systematic collection and analysis of data and should consider the dynamics and compounding impacts of hazards coupled with vulnerabilities resulting from unplanned urbanization, changes in rural land use, environmental degradation and climate change. Risk assessments should be used to identify the location of vulnerable groups, critical infrastructure and assets, to design evacuation strategies including evacuation routes and safe areas, and to expand warning messages to include possible impacts. For example, maps based on risk assessments help to motivate people, prioritize needs and interventions and guide preparations for disaster risk management measures, including prevention, preparedness and response. Although risk assessments and protection and rescue plans are legally mandatory requirement for legal entities, incl. public institutions of interest for protection and rescue, these are not universally developed countrywide and methodological approaches and quality of these documents varies. Also, there is no centralized database or monitoring of these documents which also impedes assessment of their quality in disaster response or recovery stages. Also, the translation of risk information from various risk assessments into actionable risk knowledge understandable to wider public is a huge need. Hence, investing in systematic risk data collection and analysis, with an adequate attention to social vulnerability factors, and translating these into practical knowledge products should bring improvements in overall risk understanding in BiH.

To improve risk knowledge, the following actions should be conducted:

- Key actors identified
- Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders identified
- Key hazards and related threats identified
- Exposure, vulnerabilities, capacities and risks assessed
- Risk information consolidated
- Risk information properly incorporated into the early warning system

Risk management can be improved through detailed mapping of risks and hazards at all government levels (national, sub-national and local). With help of knowledge from local communities, risk mapping can be more accurate. Furthermore, inclusion of risk mapping in all sectors, mainly spatial planning, can significantly reduce risk in local communities. Integrating population, especially vulnerable groups and children, into local level risk assessments and DRR measures formulation to ensure inclusion and needs-based approach
Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, organisation and investment, epistemology, and strategy, to be able to capitalise on opportunities, or to mitigate new / emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?

**Probing Questions:**

a. **at the national level?** Given the complex BiH governance set-up, a comprehensive, country-wide DRR strategy aligned with SF priorities and targets requires adoption as a basis for further adjustments of policy, regulatory and financing framework across different sectors, based on their roles and legal mandates. DRR Platforms as a key multi-sectoral coordination mechanism should be institutionalized at different governance levels to provide a formal platform for cross-sectoral cooperation, mentoring and evaluation of relevant DRR Strategy (ies) and plans. This should be coupled with standardization of DRR data collection, with attention to socio-economic underlying risk factors, and establishment of harmonized databases on disaster losses.

b. 

c. **at the local level?** Invest in local capacities for risk assessments (including social and economic factors, with focus on vulnerable groups and local services), development of DRR Action Plans at municipal/city level as well as of individual service providers, adequate early warning systems, DRR budget allocations – financial planning, extensive capacity building in terms of structural and non-structural measures, coupled with simulation drills and risk awareness interventions.

d. **at the regional level?** Investing in the capacity of regional DRR Platforms, knowledge exchange and good practices sharing, regional DRR data compilation and studies to support country-level planning, with adequate focus on multisectoral nature of DRR. Support monitoring of SFA progress and monitoring.

e. **at the international level?**

e. **within specific systems or domains?** Special attention due to underlying social risk factors should be placed on investing in sectoral DRR mechanisms in social and child protection, education and health. This can be guided by a proven models and tested practices in the areas of: shock-responsive social protection through social safety nets for children to make them responsive to climate and environmental shocks and stresses, addressing service continuity and child-specific risks in emergencies, such as: violence, neglect, abuse and exploitation, DRR safe schools model through strengthening the capacity of education systems and services to continue to deliver in the face of climate and environmental shocks, coupled by education and skills building on sustainability, energy, and disaster risk reduction. Furthermore, risk-proofing immunization systems and exclusive breastfeeding prior to, during and after emergencies. Overall, providing climate and environmentally smart social services, including in healthcare, education, nutrition, child protection, and social protection.

In sum the existing legislative, policy and institutional frameworks for DRR are incomplete or inadequate, with existing policies and legislation still focused on rescue and relief activities. Although the country has established DRR Platforms for coordination and policy guidance on DRR at state and one entity (Republika Srpska) level, and for a certain number of local communities, many of these multi-stakeholder mechanisms are lacking capacities to fully support effective coordination of comprehensive disaster-risk reduction initiatives country-wide.

National DRR policy is needed to mainstream DRR into all sectors and all institutions based on a broad goal and objectives for mainstreaming DRR within B&H Institutions, and providing a framework for addressing mainstreaming issues, and mandating decision makers, managers and planners to undertake essential DRR actions.
The Sendai Framework states that responsibilities for disaster risk reduction are shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders. What must be prioritised to ensure that responsibilities are shared in risk identification and reduction?

**Probing Questions:**

- g. What is required to promote women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction?
- h. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no one is left behind’?
- i. What measures can be taken to ensure that ‘no ecosystem is left behind’?

Although the country started implementing a multisectoral approach in managing disaster risks, due to complex government system effective and time-efficient coordination and information sharing systems among sectors including specific and in-place procedures, protocols and standards are missing.

- Development of gender mainstreaming strategy and guidelines for DRR to cover all sectors to ensure that sector specific gender mainstreaming issues are addressed and included.
- The most vulnerable groups including children and youth and their families, elderly, pregnant women, and victims of gender-based violence, are most likely to seek support from local communities, although service continuity in crisis is not yet fully ensured. Strengthening government capacities for preparedness and/or early/anticipatory action to be child-responsive and risk-informed at all government levels in BiH, especially local levels, including local solutions that recognize the value of biodiversity and nature-based solutions. Namely, social safety nets for children and families, boys and girls, should be responsive to climate and environmental shocks and stresses, i.e., sudden and slow-onset disasters through implementing the shock-responsive social protection models, strengthen the capacity of education systems and services to continue to deliver in the face of climate and environmental shocks, reduce the health impact of climate and environmental degradation on children by addressing related risks in primary health care and strengthening climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable healthcare facilities. In addition, it should be ensured that the voices, perspectives and ideas of children and young people are heard at the highest levels, and that they have the education and skills necessary to be agents of change in their communities.
- Even though the country was distinguished by a unique and high biodiversity level, the percentage of a territory under official designation is still very low (around 2.8%), far below the European Union level. The management of existing protected areas is also a matter of considerable concern, lacking proper monitoring and management. Inappropriate integration of land, water and biodiversity concerns into development planning is one of the main causes of the biodiversity losses in the country and the nature conservation efforts remained insufficient.

What priority actions can be taken to empower local authorities and local partnerships to strengthen risk reducing action at the subnational and local levels?

To build long-term resilience, local authorities must understand their future risk — and have the resources and capacity to reduce that risk. Currently, a local government’s disaster risk is typically based on past disaster activity. Due to the changing climate, this historical data might no longer be indicative of future conditions. The availability of, access to, and understanding of future conditions data and modelling must be expanded. This will mean leveraging the climate forecasting capabilities of national and sub-national agencies to inform the local government’s understanding of risk.

All risk reduction initiatives should be supported by awareness raising campaigns at all levels including community and individuals.

- **Strengthen the capacities and independence (material-technical, professional, etc.) of local first-responders in order to be able to respond to all risks and upcoming dangers**
- **Involve the private sector and grass-roots organizations in disaster recovery planning and response**
- **Establish a clear database of all first-responders with a clear division and overview of their capacities, material-technical resources and knowledge/expertise**
- **Make periodic (or as needed) updates and/or revisions of strategic plans for DRR and risk assessments at all levels including learning from previous experiences**

Investing in the primacy of tailored solutions that best serve local communities given their risk context. Empowering and institutionalizing multi-sectoral DRR Platforms to enable systemic planning and risk reduction measures on the ground. Investing in DRR planning and service continuity across sectors, including social services which have a tremendous importance in risk prevention, strengthening coping mechanism of children and families, as well as response and recovery stages.
What are the adjustments or key measures that must be taken to ensure that disaster risk management is no longer treated as a ‘sector’ in itself, but is a practice systematically applied across all sectors?

Affirming a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach in disaster risk management should be the key adjustment. The UN is supporting governments at all levels in Bosnia and Herzegovina translate strategic priorities into actions through customized DRR capacity development and investments.

Adoption and implementation of new laws as well as bylaws with DRR included in all relevant sectors (health, agricultural, water and forestry, education, social welfare, etc).

Adoption of disaster risk reduction strategies at all levels and their harmonization with the best world / European practices, guidelines and directives

Fully operational DRR Platforms at all government levels

Relevant legislative and financing adjustments in each sector as per the SFA, with one coordinating institutional authority/sector that will ensure systematic harmonization, monitoring and adequate resource distribution, as well as clarification of institutional roles.

Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience [Section V.D.]

What measures can non-State stakeholders and public institutions take at national and international levels to ensure risk is priced more accurately within all financial transactions, and not treated as an externality and discounted in public and private investment?

DRR platforms could provide relevant risk information to financial institutions such as insurance, micro-finance and banking institutions, to mainstream disaster risk financing into their business models to ensure a consistent approach to disaster risk financing for the most climate-vulnerable sectors, such as agriculture, water resource management, infrastructure, health and social protection.

Investing in Resilience should be treated as an opportunity. Business and private investors may be scared away from governments with a perceived indifference to acting to reduce disaster risk. To overcome the perception that the disaster risk management budget competes for resources with other priorities, risk reduction must be an integral part of development strategies. In general, the incentives are stronger when disaster risk management visibly contributes to improved economic and social well-being.

At all levels, it is necessary to enable the planning and inclusion of funds for risk management in operational budgets on an annual basis and, if necessary, more often, in order to maintain the necessary state and continuity in resilience over time

Provide separate (ring fenced) budgets for disaster risk reduction in fund allocations at all levels of government that can be accessed by sectors and local governments in relation to all aspects of disaster risk reduction, including prevention of the creation of new risks, reduction of existing risks, increasing preparedness for response and recovery, response and recovery and rebuilding

Ensure that all financial instruments promote investments based on risk resilience and emphasize support for early warning systems and the "build back better" approach after disasters;

What further actions are required through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk?

Disaster risk reduction must be an integral part of development strategies at all government levels.

Sustainable financing for necessary prevention, preparedness and response DRR actions at entity and local levels must be ensured.

The risk transfer to insurance companies should be required for business and industries located in risk prone areas.

General understanding of the risks and challenges facing the SME sector need to be deepened as well as strengthening of capacities to build resilience and improve disaster preparedness.

Raise the awareness of managers of small and medium-sized enterprises about the importance of building resilience to disasters and unwanted events that can significantly threaten their business by adopting business continuity plans

Allocate funds for business insurance taking into account the most favorable insurance models, where it is mandatory to consider insurance against business interruptions resulting from disasters and other risks. This also applies to the
mandated minimum insurance to cover damage to equipment and other immovable property, as well as raw materials and goods.

Raise awareness of the need to carry out a risk assessment before each new investment.

Promote efforts to develop new or improve existing initiatives and projects that can help small and medium-sized enterprises to protect their business from disasters.

Improve information sources that can provide more relevant disaster risk analysis and potential hazards for specific sectors (e.g. agriculture, transport, tourism, etc.).

What further actions are required within your constituency through to 2030 to strengthen the resilience of your domain(s) of work to disaster risk?

The DRR systems in BiH are still in need for further reforms and harmonization of legislation between different levels of governments in BiH and with EU DRR legislation, which requires the UN’s further targeted assistance in this field.

Horizontal and vertical communication and transfer of information between all government levels, including procedures, protocols and standards should be established.

In line with best EU practice on the implementation of the early warning system, UN will support institutional partners in identifying options to establish a well-coordinated, decentralized early warning-as-a-service system based on mobile technology services.

Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation [Section V.E.]

In accelerating and amplifying action pursuing the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework:

a. What new or emerging initiatives and partnerships will need to be developed to support governments in the period to 2030?

b. In which priority areas are more partnerships required for risk-informed sustainable development to be possible?

c. How can development partners and the international community provide better support?

Partnerships addressing increasing vulnerability of population to intensified climate-induced disasters, national/subnational DRR legislative and strategic frameworks, DRR coordination mechanisms and institutional capacities at all levels of government will need to be developed or supported.

More partnerships are required between donors, public and private investors in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures. These partnerships are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of citizens, local governments, countries and their assets, as well as the environment. Innovative partnerships, including public-private ones, involving variety of sectors and domains to ensure systemic risk reduction and adequate resource mobilization for DRR. Social sectors have an important role to perform to ensure 'leave no one behind' principle is applied in DRR planning and implementation, especially in multiple and often complex partnerships.

Development partners must support steps to reinforce a whole-of-society approach to DRR and development. To that, development partners and the international community should strengthen global partnerships that bring together all parts of society, including national governments, civil society organisations, the private sector, the international community and other actors.

Further incentives/support should be provided for promoting responsible corporate behaviour, which is particularly important for the development of (possible) disaster insurance mechanisms.

In terms of key areas, shock-responsive social protection, DRR in education and health sectors should be prioritized. Special attention on building risk awareness and knowledge through targeted reach to wider population, especially vulnerable groups in marginalized and risk-exposed communities.

Networking with expert knowledge in the field of urban resilience, disaster risk reduction, climate change and sustainable development goals (SDGs) should be facilitated and maintain the connection of cities with coherent global policies to achieve the 2030 Agenda.
World Vision Bosnia and Herzegovina

1. The catastrophic floods that hit Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2014 were certainly a reason to take more serious approach to preventive measures in reducing the risk of disasters caused by natural disasters and human activities.

According to the information available to the WVBiH (reports of governmental and non-governmental organizations), and based on the involvement of the WVBiH in DRR activities in BiH through regular program activities and project implementation, it can be considered that there is progress, that is, that there has been a certain reduction in the risk of disasters in BiH.

During the reporting period, serious work was done on the creation of city/municipal planning DRR documents (disaster risk assessment, protection and rescue plans), which represents the basis for planning all other disaster risk reduction measures. Progress in the implementation of preventive measures to reduce the risk of floods and landslides is particularly noticeable.

There is an evident trend of increasing activities to strengthen the preparedness of schools for possible disasters. Research conducted by WVBiH in 2017/18 on a sample of 724 secondary and primary schools in FBiH and Brcko District) shows that only 10% of schools can be considered safe. This data unequivocally points to a large space for a much stronger and faster involvement of competent institutions and DRR actors in solving this problem.

2. In WVBiH, we believe that the **awareness of the need for the inclusion and cooperation of all** (competent governmental and non-governmental institutions, organizations, companies, individuals) in DRR activities in BiH is one of the key factors for reducing the risk of disasters, and that as such it is increasing in BiH.

The cooperation between entity administrations of civil protection is increasingly stronger, both with each other and with the Ministry of Security of BiH, local and international organizations that have DRR in their agendas. However, there is still much room for improvement in inclusion and cooperation.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has fulfilled the requirements for membership in the EU Civil Protection Mechanism, so a formal confirmation of membership is expected soon. This is an important achievement that will also contribute to the implementation of the Sendai Framework from 2015.

3. n/a

4. n/a

5. n/a

6. n/a

7. n/a

8. n/a
9. WVBiH has been working in the field of DRR for many years through its regular program activities as well as through the implementation of projects that directly or indirectly deal with DRR issues. Financial investments by WVBiH, i.e. the value of implemented activities in terms of structural and non-structural measures to reduce the risk of disasters were significantly higher in the period after 2015 until today compared to the period before 2015.

When it comes to **structural measures**, WVBiH with its partners (Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Civil Protection Directorate of Republika Srpska; UNICEF) worked on updating and creating planning DRR documents in 13 municipalities and 40 schools (secondary and primary) in 35 municipalities; development of standard operating procedures (SOP) for 5 centers for social work (5 municipalities) for dealing with children in emergency situations; education of Red Cross volunteers, teachers and students on DRR; the organization of school evacuation drills; designing dedicated brochures and leaflets and distributing them to the population; organizing a session to raise awareness on DRR. In order to reduce the risk of the Covid 19 pandemic (risk of infectious diseases), WVBiH with its partners (UNICEF; Interreligious BiH - 4 churches and religious communities) works in 15 municipalities to promote preventive measures, including vaccination.

Within the framework of **non-structural measures**, activities were mainly focused on schools, so various structural measures were implemented in this regard, such as improvement of building infrastructure at school facilities (roofs, carpentry, floors, electrical installations, heating systems, water installations, construction of platforms for disabled people, installation of fire alarm systems, video surveillance, external security lighting); procurement of fire equipment (fire extinguishers; hydrant equipment); first aid kits; tools, etc. When we talk further about non-structural measures in the areas of 13 municipalities, work was done on the construction and strengthening of river banks, cleaning of stream beds and drainage of channels in areas that are at risk of flooding; afforestation of areas at risk of landslides; equipment for protection and rescue services and other services (civil protection, firefighting units, red cross, police, health centers) with equipment and tools. Since the Covid 19 pandemic, WVBiH cooperated with entity ministries of health and social protection, institute for public health, health centers and other services, schools, and one of the activities was the procurement and distribution of means for protection and disinfection for implementation of epidemiological measures.

10. n/a

11. n/a

12. n/a

13. There are great possibilities and combinations of partnerships when talking about DRR. Due to the complex structure of our country, and bearing in mind the competencies in protection and rescue, partnership relations between the two entities of civil protection are very important, as well as the partnership with the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, observing higher levels of socio-political organization. Partnerships between cantonal civil protection administrations, and partnerships between local (city/municipal) civil protections are also very important.
City/municipal civil protection partnerships of the two entities are extremely important. Furthermore, cross-border partnerships, at the state level, but also partnerships of entities dealing with DRR and others whose activities can be brought into the context of DRR, are extremely important, up to regional and wider partnerships.

WVBiH, as an organization that has DRR on its agenda, has nurtures and develops partnerships. Very successful partnerships were established with the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federal Administration of Civil Protection, the Civil Protection Directorate of the Republika Srpska and the municipal/city civil protection of the municipalities and cities where WVBiH conducts activities, UNDP, UNICEF, Save the Children, the Inter-Religious Council in Bosnia and Herzegovina, entity institute/institute for public health and other institutions, agencies and organizations.

14. n/a

15. n/a

16. n/a

17. The escalation of existing war hotspots in the world, as well as the potential opening of new war hotspots, would certainly have a negative impact on the implementation of the Sendai framework in full and within the planned deadlines at the global level, bearing in mind above all spatial / territorial availability, and the financial situation of the countries that are involved in war events.

18. Personnel and logistic strengthening of the health system and strengthening of cooperation and coordinated action with other services and services of the protection and rescue system (civil protection, firefighters, red cross, police) will certainly contribute to strengthening people's resilience. The food system, above all primary food production within agricultural production (plant and animal production) needs to be adapted to climate changes (production in protected areas, irrigation systems, anti-hail networks, anti-hail defenses, plant varieties and hybrids, breeds and livestock resistant to high temperature and other negative impacts of climate change), so that there are as few losses as possible during the production process.

It is necessary to organize a system of commodity reserves. Water supply and sewage systems must be organized in such a way as to prevent biological, chemical and physical contamination of the drinking water supply system, and to ensure that sewage systems do not become a source of infectious diseases. In rural settlements, work should be done on digging family wells for household water supply where possible, and work on installing septic tanks for households. Work on awareness raising about proper water management/consumption. Continue with the transformation of the energy system in terms of organizing the production of "green energy" in accordance with international agreements and assumed obligations. The current events in Ukraine and the negative consequences could stop the process of transformation of energy production from fossil to renewable energy sources, and even worsen the current situation. The financial system should provide stable and adequate financing of the protection and rescue system, i.e. dedicated spending of funds intended to strengthen the protection and rescue system.
19. **Improving knowledge and understanding of risks** can be improved by the maximum consultations with academic and professional institutions, specialized agencies, taking into account indigenous wisdom and local knowledge. Furthermore, knowledge, positive practices and lessons learned from neighboring countries and beyond must also be taken into account. Bosnia and Herzegovina shares some of the representative risks with neighboring countries, so the knowledge and understanding of neighboring countries should be taken into account in this regard.

20. n/a

21. **The division of responsibility** in risk identification and risk reduction should be regulated by law, in order to ensure the implementation of legal provisions in practice. **Women’s empowerment and leadership** in disaster risk reduction needs to be addressed systemically. It is necessary to increase the employment of women in the authorities and services of the protection and rescue system. WVBiH is maximally committed to gender equality in all spheres of social/economic/political and every other aspect of activity.

22. n/a

23. It is necessary to appoint **DRR coordinators (persons)** in all legal entities who will be in charge of organizing and monitoring activities in the field of DRR (drafting of planning DRR documents; training of employees to deal with crisis situations, etc.) and cooperation with other coordinators.

24. Potrebno je u svim pravnim subjektima obezbijediti **DRR koordinatore (osobe)** koji će biti zaduženi za organizovanje i praćenje aktivnosti na polju DRR (izrada planskih DRR dokumenata; obuka zaposlenih za postupanje u kriznim situacijama i dr.) i saradnje sa drugim koordinatorima.

25. n/a

26. n/a

27. n/a

28. n/a