United Nations Development Programme
Kosovo
Project Document

Project Title
Confidence Building through Disaster Risk Reduction in Northern Kosovo Region

UNDAF Outcome(s): By 2015, central and local level authorities better address the health, social and economic impact of environmental degradation and climate change in a gender sensitive manner.

Expected KPAP Outcome(s): (Those linked to the project and extracted from the CP)

1. Legislation, policies and institutional structures to reduce the risk of disasters are developed, with a special focus on vulnerable groups.

Expected Output(s): 2. Capacities for identifying, assessing, monitoring and communicating disaster risks are developed.

3. Capacities of local communities and governments to design and implement local level DRR plans enhanced.

Executing Entity: UNDP
Implementing Agencies: UNDP

Brief Description
This intervention is a two-year project addressing fragile communities in conflict sensitive areas of Northern Kosovo. Its overall long-term objective is to improve disaster and emergency prevention and response structures in Northern Kosovo so as to reduce the potential for conflict in the area. This initiative follows on from the earlier disaster-conflict study and further builds on a new phase of work. The activities aimed at the objective include assisting recovery from flood damages and building DRR capacity in Northern Kosovo by facilitating cooperation between central government sectors and the municipalities in Northern Kosovo.

Key Result Area (Strategic Plan) Inclusive Growth
Atlas Award ID: 00066266
Start date: 11 November 2014
End Date 09 November 2016
PAC Meeting Date 10.11.2014
Management Arrangements DIM

1 All references to Kosovo shall be understood in the context of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)
Project Title: Confidence Building through Disaster Risk Reduction in Northern Kosovo¹ Region

Proposed Duration: October 2014 – September 2016

Proposing UN Agency: UNDP Kosovo

Donors: BCPR

Project Partners: Local CSOs; Municipalities of Leposaviq/Leposavić, Mitrovica/a North, Zvečan/Zvečan, UN Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), EU Office in North Mitrovica, OSCE,

Mitrovica North Administrative Office (MNAO)

Estimated total budget: 300,000 USD

Geographical Location: Leposaviq/Leposavić, Mitrovica/a North, Zvečan/Zvečan municipalities.

Contact: Shigehiro Shibata
Programme Officer for Disaster Risk Reduction
shigehiro.shibata@undp.org
+381 38 240 010

Implementing partners: Municipalities of Leposaviq/Leposavić, Mitrovica/a North, Zvečan/Zvečan, relevant civil society organizations (CSOs) active in Northern Kosovo, Emergency Management Agency (EMA)/Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA), Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)/Situation Center (Sitcen), Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP), Line ministries of affected sectors, local authorities and communities, Research institutions, Bilateral and multilateral donor organizations, and UN Agencies as well as international development organizations active in Northern Kosovo.

¹ All references to Kosovo shall be understood in the context of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).
INTRODUCTION

The proposed intervention is a two-year project addressing fragile communities in conflict sensitive areas of Northern Kosovo. The overall long-term objective of the intervention is to improve disaster and emergency prevention and response structures in Northern Kosovo, thus also reducing the potential for conflict in the area. This initiative follows on from the earlier disaster-conflict study and which further builds on a new phase of work supported by RBEC and BCPR namely the Strengthening Integrated Risk Management project. Activities aimed at this objective include assisting recovery from flood damages and building DRR capacity in Northern Kosovo by facilitating cooperation between central government sectors and the four Northern Municipalities.

An exceptionally mild winter with hardly any snow triggered extremely heavy rainfalls during April and May 2014 in the Western Balkans. Northern Kosovo, defined in this context as comprising Mitrovica North, Leposavic/Leposavić, Zubin Potok and Zvecan/Zvečan municipalities, was heavily affected by floods and remains vulnerable due to the lack of local resources, including finances. This part of Kosovo is also more conflict sensitive than the rest of the country due to an unstable political, socio-economical and security situation for the last 15 years. UNDP immediately responded to the unusual meteorological events in spring 2014 and initiated the project Kosovo floods Recovery Support, funded by UNDP Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR), in June 2014. As part of the project, UNDP conducted a post-disaster needs assessment in the flood-affected areas of Northern Kosovo. A PDNA Advisor who was contracted from the BCPR roster of expert interviewed relevant stakeholders on the central and local levels, as well as flood victims, and representatives of the local and international communities, to assess the level of the damages as well as the level of disaster preparedness. The advisor also conducted a field observation of the affected roads, bridges, Ibar/Bar river and its streams and riverbeds, and housing in Northern Kosovo. This project proposal is fully based on the local post-disaster needs assessment report (Annex 1) and its recommendations for short and medium term actions that can be supported by UNDP.

The proposed intervention is designed around four central components: recovery from, prevention of, preparation for, and response to natural disaster.

Project Objective

The project will directly assist in dissipating inter-community tensions and reducing potential for conflict in Kosovo by promoting and facilitating cooperation between central and local authorities on the development of Disaster Risk Reduction capacities in Northern Kosovo. The post-disaster situation caused by flooding creates an entry-point for UNDP to facilitate relations building between the local population and the central authorities residing in Prishtina. Hence, the provision of practical assistance to the municipalities will contribute to legitimacy and acceptance of Prishtina-based institutions in Northern Kosovo. The project will support the local level authorities to address recovery from the damage of flooding in Northern Kosovo as well as build local capacities to prevent and prepare for the risk of disasters.

As a long-term objective to prevent conflict in Kosovo, the communication between the central level authorities such as Kosovo Emergency Management Agency (EMA) and the local level authorities such as the municipalities in Northern Kosovo will be facilitated through designed actions.

Project Results

After successful completion of the designed activities, the project will have accomplished the following results:
1. Development of flood prevention maps and river basin management plans with highlighting of potentially damage-prone spots in villages;
2. Repair and maintenance plan of damaged roads finalized in cooperation with local and international actors;
3. Increased public awareness of and preparation for disaster prevention;
4. Maps of risk factors in damage of floods developed;
5. Coordination and practical cooperation between EMA and local emergency actors in Northern Kosovo in form of trainings and workshops facilitated.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

An exceptionally mild winter with hardly any snow has triggered extremely heavy rainfalls during April 2014. The rains have caused floods leading to significant infrastructure damages, with several communities in Kosovo affected. According to the Hydrometeorological Institute of Kosovo (HMIK) April 2014 was the wettest month in recorded history, with 19 days of heavy rainfalls causing flash floods in a number of areas throughout Kosovo.

As a result of the extremely heavy rainfalls, Northern Kosovo, especially the municipalities of Leposavić/Leposaviq and Zvečan/Zvečan, was heavily affected by floods. Luckily, the floods did not cause human losses; however, dozens of agricultural plots were affected, thus hindering the normal planting process and resulting in the loss of income of several rural families already vulnerable due to the normal low level of income from cultivating land. The local infrastructure was seriously damaged; especially bridges and roads that were in a fragile state even before the flooding. In Zubin Potok municipality rainfalls caused a landslide that is currently blocking a significant local road, thus restricting the local population’s freedom of movement.

Scarcce technical and financial resources have increased the vulnerability of these municipalities. The municipal authorities undertook all efforts to provide assistance to the people in need, to ensure communication and traffic between the banks of the Ibar/Ibar river, and to clean, where possible, the riverbed of the Ibar/Ibar and its tributaries. By the time the post-disaster needs assessment expert produced the report in June 2014, normal population activity was restored. Further efforts of the municipalities and international organizations were aimed at restoring the infrastructure and taking measures to protect the population and their property from floods in the future.

Political Content

This initiative is proposed to the UNDP Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery at a critical time in terms of an extremely delicate process of transition and new political developments, including further negotiations on the normalization of relations between Serbia and Kosovo. A significant milestone was achieved with the joint agreement by Belgrade and Pristina/Priština governments on April 19th, 2013, however the implementation of the agreement is ongoing and many significant questions remain unsolved in Northern Kosovo. The 19-point agreement is widely considered a reasonable and workable compromise position between the parties, and an important step towards the development of good neighborly relations. Whereas the members of the Serb community residing in municipalities south from Ibar/Ibar river, Serb community in Northern Kosovo has only recently started to communicate and cooperate with authorities based in Pristina. Despite the agreement, the overall environment in Northern Kosovo still remains challenging and unstable. Many members of the Serb community residing in Northern Kosovo continue to feel excluded from the dialogue between the Belgrade and Pristina/Priština authorities. This perception of exclusion is in fact a potential conflict driver that needs to be
addressed by UNDP. Uncertainties about the future and the electoral mandates in the Northern municipalities further contribute to the sense of exclusion and isolation felt by the Northern Kosovo community. The Government of Kosovo opened the Mitrovica North Administration Office (MNACO) in July 2012, and considers any permits or permissions issued by UN Administration in Mitrovica (UAM) after May 2012 to be illegal. In November 2013, local elections were for the first time organized Kosovo-wide, including in the four northern municipalities, and the municipality of Mitrovica North was established under the leadership of an elected mayor. A series of firearms and incendiary incidents have occurred since July 2012, the latest in June 2014 when the removal of the barricade from the main bridge connecting Mitrovica North and South, and subsequent replacement by a park, prompted a violent mass protest in Mitrovica South, resulting in human injuries and burned vehicles. The potential for an incident to provoke escalation to wider armed conflict is real.

Relations between North and South communities have not normalized as envisaged by the agreement in April 2013. EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) has implemented its mandate in Northern Kosovo by putting into action several arrests of leading figures among the Northern Serb community, resulting in an increased level of fear and contributing to the increasing willingness of the Serbs to migrate from Kosovo either to Serbia or further afield. Aggressive policing actions by the Kosovo Police since 2012 have further undermined the potential for inter-ethnic rapprochement, despite the transfer of the police officers employed by the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs (MUP) under the payroll of Kosovo Police during 2013-2014. In fact, as a consequence of this transfer, the state of Rule of Law and trust in police in Northern Kosovo has diminished because of general demotivation of the police officers, who now receive a significantly lower salary level in comparison to the old MUP salaries. In September 2013 one EULEX international police staff member died in a shooting incident in Zveçan/Zvečan municipality, and in spring 2014 there were several incidents involving local population against Kosovo Police and EULEX in Zubin Potok, following EULEX action in Northern Kosovo.

UNDP, which, in co-operation with other UN agencies, has been working to support Area-Based Development, local socio-economic development and community stabilization in Northern Kosovo, is well experienced in linking development activities to confidence-building and community stabilization measures that can diffuse tensions, unite communities, build better livelihoods for local inhabitants, promote better access to services, and encourage political leaders to refrain from political grandstanding and inflammatory rhetoric, thereby minimizing the risk of conflict. The devastating scale of damages caused by flooding in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia has made it impossible for the government in Belgrade to assist Northern Kosovo to help repair the flood damages to infrastructure and agricultural land, as it has been able to do previously. In light of this new situation, the engagement of the international community to assist Northern Kosovo has become urgently important, in order to change the common perception among Northern Kosovo ethnic-Serb community of being abandoned and neglected by all sides for the past 25 years.

In light of the implementation of the landmark agreement signed on 19th April 2013, UNDP Kosovo advocates for efficient, low-key support to the parties to assist them in their improving relationship, while also engaging directly with the community to assist in the delicate process of transition, and in doing so to ensure that progress at political level has the best chance of gaining traction, acceptance and positive impact at community level. Facilitating dialogue and technical cooperation between authorities in Pristina/Pristina and local communities is a key area of expertise of UNDP Kosovo, practiced effectively since the very establishment of the office.

In particular, past studies have illustrated the strong influence that events affecting Southern Kosovo Serb communities have upon the shaping of opinions towards inter-ethnic relations within the Northern Kosovo community. Kosovo Institutions have developed a number of policies and strategies to support minorities and
remittees in their reintegration process. The existing safer community approach supported by BCPR in Northern Kosovo (Conflict Prevention, Community Stabilization and support to Local Economic Development in North Kosovo region) has maintained the strong presence of UNDP in the area, resulting in increased cooperation between northern and southern communities, a more strategic approach and increased local capacities to support economic development and better environmental awareness in the area. However, due to the continuously insecure environment, local capacities continue to be very low, especially in response to any unexpected or even forecasted disaster.

Although, as a result of the local elections in November 2013, all four municipalities in Northern Kosovo now have elected municipal representatives recognized by the international community, the contested institutions in Northern Kosovo (including the Belgrade-supported interim municipal administrations and the Pristina/Priština supported MNAO) continue de facto existence and even function in all four municipalities. Concrete assistance by UNDP to the elected municipal structures de jure would strengthen their position and increase their capacities to act for the benefit of the local population, earning legitimacy, respect and acceptance from the local population, thus leading towards increased integration of Northern Kosovo. The alternative scenario - lack of financial and other support to the legally recognized municipal structures and local population in Northern Kosovo - will perpetuate the current stalemate, contribute to the increasing isolation of the Northern Kosovo community, advance the de facto partition of Kosovo and undermine the prospects for peace and stability at regional level.

In this context, the current proposal can be regarded as an essential action to respond to the urgent need of disaster risk reduction capacities in order to prevent possible major damages in the future, maintain UNDP’s physical presence (and credibility) in Northern Kosovo, and to increase confidence within the international donor community by demonstrating commitment to a development approach to conflict-sensitivity in Northern Kosovo.

Basic Statistical Data
Leposaviq/Leposavić municipality

The municipality of Leposaviq/Leposavić is the northern-most municipality in Kosovo. It covers an area of approximately 750 km² and includes Leposaviq/Leposavić town and 72 villages. According to the municipal administration the total population is estimated at 18,900 persons. The whole territory of Leposaviq/Leposavić municipality is predominantly mountainous, with most of the settlements lying along the Ibar/IBar river and its tributaries in the valley and on the lower slopes.

Zveçan/Zvečan municipality

The municipality of Zveçan/Zvečan is located in northern Kosovo. It covers an area of approximately 122 km² and includes Zveçan/Zvečan town and 35 villages. According to the municipal website, the total population is estimated at 17,000. Zveçan/Zvečan municipality borders with Zubin Potok, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica and Leposaviq/Leposavić municipalities and with Serbia in the west.

Zubin Potok municipality

The municipality of Zubin Potok is located in northern Kosovo. It covers an area of approximately 333 km² and includes Zubin Potok town and 63 villages. According to the head of the general administration, the total population is estimated at 14,900. Zubin Potok municipality borders with Istog/Istok, Skënderaj/Sërbe, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica and Zveçan/Zvečan municipalities and with Serbia in the north-west.
Ibër/bar river basin

The Ibër/bar river that flows through eastern Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo, with a total length of 276 km. The river begins in the Hajla Mountain, in Rožaje/Rozhajë, eastern Montenegro, passes through Kosovo and flows into the West Morava river, Central Serbia, near Kraljevo/Kralevë. It belongs to the Black Sea drainage basin. Its own drainage area is 8,059 km², the average discharge at the mouth 60 m³/s. The river is not navigable. In the middle of its course, the river passes through Ujman/Gazivoda reservoir and Zubin Potok municipality, before reaching the city of Mitrovicë/Mitrovica. There it makes a sharp, elbow turn to the north flowing through Zvečan/Zvečan and Leposavići/Leposavić municipalities, entering Serbia at the village of Donje Jaranje/Jarinhë.
Picture 2. Map of River Ibar/Ibar

Picture 3. A tree trunk flown by the river
Overview of the Disaster and its Consequences

Heavy rainfalls in April 2014 caused floods with lead to significant infrastructure damage to several communities in Kosovo. As a result of the heavy rainfalls the region of northern Kosovo, especially the municipalities of Leposavić/Leposaviq and Zvečan/Zvečan, was heavily affected by floods. Luckily, the floods did not cause any loss of human life; however, dozens of agricultural plots were affected, hindering normal planting process. The infrastructure, especially bridges and roads, was seriously damaged. Their state has been significantly worsened during floods. In Zubin Potok municipality rainfalls caused a landslide, which blocked a significant local road.

Leposaviq/Leposavić municipality

The damage was mainly caused by overflowing of the rivers and the flooding of fields, gardens, orchards, meadows, as well as the surrounding buildings. In several cases, rainfall caused landslides, blocking roads and damaging property. Due to the effects of torrential rains, some parts of the roads were washed away, which resulted in the creation of gullies. Water hollowed out road bases so that some sections of road surface collapsed. Five out of the seven bridges over the Ibar/Ibar river were, to varied extents, affected by floods in April 2014. It is also necessary to mention that Kutinë/Kutinje bridge in Leposaviq/Leposavić town was destroyed by floods in spring 2013. The character of and reasons for the collapse of the bridge are similar to those of this year’s damages. According to the municipal damage evaluation commission, the public and private sectors suffered following damage from floods:

Table 1. Assessed damage from floods in Leposaviq/Leposavić municipality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Damage Type</th>
<th>Cost (€)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural facilities (incl crops and plants)</td>
<td>90,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair of bridges</td>
<td>132,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair of road infrastructure</td>
<td>64,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>287,937</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Zvečan/Zvečan municipality

In Zvečan/Zvečan municipality private agricultural lands were damaged in villages of Srbovac, Žitkovac, Valač, Grabovac, Ložiste and Rudare. Altogether ca 150 ha of arable land was under the water. According to the municipal damage evaluation commission report, plots of at least 109 land owners were flooded, although the number could be bigger, because not all of them were reported to the municipality. In Banjska village water destroyed a 50 m long sustaining wall, which prevented banks from erosion and overflowing. Also the surface of many local roads was covered by water. It affected local traffic and contributed to further worsening of the road surface. According to the municipal damage evaluation commission, the public and private sectors suffered following damage:

Table 2. Assessed damage from floods in Zvečan/Zvečan municipality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Damage Type</th>
<th>Cost (€)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural facilities (incl crops and plants)</td>
<td>24,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustaining wall and other water management objects</td>
<td>4,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair of road infrastructure</td>
<td>141,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>171,379</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Zubin Potok municipality

The main damage in Zubin Potok was caused by a landslide, which buried 80 m of the paved road passing through the rural areas between Velji Breg village and Zubin Potok old town. The road became impassable and is closed to
traffic; however pedestrians made paths on the roadside and use it at their own risk, because it is shorter than using the main way.

Local (municipal) response

Since the first days of rainfall, affected municipalities took emergency actions to stop water spreading, protect infrastructure and agricultural lands. In Leposavić/Leposavić and Zvečan/Zvečan municipalities the crisis commissions chaired by Mayors were established. The main work on sites was done by members of firefighting and civil protection units with vast involvement of population. One of the main activities was the cleaning of solid waste and timber from riverbeds, which clogged up the narrow spaces, including between bridge pillars. Due to the urgency of the situation, instability of bridge constructions and lack of protective equipment, in many cases the safety of rescue workers was compromised.

Picture 4. A rescue worker cleaning the Ibër/îbar riverbed standing on rubber boat.
Lessons learnt from previous disasters

Floods, along with earthquakes and forest fires, are regarded as one of three main natural hazards to which Kosovo is exposed [1]. Although there are neither historical records nor precise data about Northern Kosovo, all interviewees mentioned that a water level rise of greater or lesser intensity is observed every year, in March-April caused by snow melting in the mountains and by rainfalls — and sometimes in November due to excessive rainfalls. Pursuant to the “Administrative Instruction on the Methodology of Compiling Risk Assessment and Plans for Protection and Rescue” the municipalities have an obligation to complete a risk assessment that can then be used to prioritize the threats to society and to make emergency plans accordingly. Once the risk assessment is accomplished, it must be approved centrally before planning can begin.

In the assessed municipalities there are no risk assessment plans. Most of protective measures, if any, date back to the Yugoslavian period, i.e. to 1980s. Knowing about the general character of flood occurrence and of its main causes, municipal authorities do very little to reduce risk factors, prevent consequences, and protect people and infrastructure. It also seems that people are aware of floods through historical memory, although no systematic awareness raising activity is carried out to prepare households to flood seasons.

There has been no specific risk assessment conducted in Northern Kosovo over the last 15 years. Although the main causes of disasters and areas potentially at risk are generally known from historical experience, the modern approach to risk assessment and its management through evaluation and subsequent reduction of hazards, exposure and vulnerability has not been employed. Political complications left their trace on DRR process, and now the issue has to be addressed in light of the Brussels Agreement of 29 April 2013.

In many situations people tend to expect more from local (municipal) authorities than they are obliged to do, for example cleaning private river banks or protecting private agricultural lands. A proper risk assessment, once completed, will lead to the drafting of a municipal disaster management plan, where obligations of public authorities and private entities will be clearly explained, agreed upon and fixed... It will also incentivize private preparation for disaster. Obviously, during this process the authorities and the population should express more willingness to understand each other's needs before and during an emergency in order to better cope with it.

Overall impacts and recovery needs

Livelihoods

How most of the families in Northern Kosovo affected by the spring floods deal with agriculture and their wellbeing depends very much on crops. The main cultivated crops in the area are corn, potatoes, wheat, vegetables, and fruit. In many places agricultural plots are located in proximity of rivers and creeks, which poses a certain threat in spring season. In some houses water rose above the basements or even penetrated the house and caused damage to home utensils. However, in places visited there were no signs observed of protective measures undertaken by landowners before flooding season. As agricultural plots belong to individuals, they must be most interested in protecting their land from overflowing water. Spring overflows are not unusual and occur almost every year, though varying in scale. Therefore people are more or less accustomed to the fact that every year spring water overflows on their plots. There is no insurance system in place to help farmers decrease damage in case of sudden emergency.
Bridges

The worst impact of the floods was on the bridges and roads of Leposavić/Leposavić and Zvečan/Zvečan municipalities. Bridges play an essential role in communication and traffic between settlements. Due to the relatively sparse road network and mountainous terrain in certain cases, it is very complicated to use another bridge if the main one is broken or damaged. Most of the bridges over the Ibarska River were constructed around 40 years ago and several of them appear to be of the same design so generic faults may exist, affecting them all. The bridges were designed as a medium term measure with approximately 10 years lifespan. The bridges do not have main foundations below supporting each series of pillars. If the pillars are founded on the rock base a few meters below the riverbed gravel, then they are in effect "floating" due to scour and movement of the riverbed locally, and are subject to sideways force. In a heavy rainfall or snow melting situation, the high and quick water flow carrying a lot of solid waste and wood represent an even bigger risk to the unprotected and rather unstable pillars. Due to a lack of monitoring, it is not known if and how they are anchored to riverbed; how corroded they are; in what state are their joints. In most of the cases the actual bridge load-carrying capacity is not known and/or observed. Excessive weight load adds to the wear of the bridge surface and supporting constructions. The combination of all these factors (poor monitoring and maintenance; high and quick water flow with huge quantity of solid and heavy items; excessive weight load) resulted in the bridge collapsing in Kutinë/Kutinje in Leposavić/Leposavić town in March 2013 and in one of the bridge's pillars in Lešak/Leshak (Leposavić/Leposavić municipality) in April 2014.

Roads and other facilities

According to the abovementioned assessments flooding damaged several roads and some other infrastructural objects. In Zvečan/Zvečan municipality 24 km of roads were damaged, an exact figure from Leposavić/Leposavić
municipality was not available. Most of the roads are local ones, unpaved, constructed without consideration of possible flooding. They have not been maintained for years, which resulted in clogging of gullies and drainage pipes. Many roads pass along riverbeds and due to poor road construction and soil erosion the river just "bites away" a part of the road. For many villages these roads are only the connecting ways to other places, therefore road repair is an urgent issue.

Landslide
The first, smaller landslide occurred on the road between Velji Breg village and Zubin Potok town in Zubin Potok municipality yet in March 2013. It did not have severe consequences. The road was diverted as bypass around the landslide and its use was continued. In April 2014, due to heavy rainfalls, larger amounts of soil slid down and buried nearly 80 metres metres of the paved road. The road was finally closed for traffic in May 2014. That road went parallel to the main road (E80/M2) and was used mainly for local traffic between Velji Breg and older part of Zubin Potok town.

Governance
Due to the specific situation of Northern Kosovo, only the municipal authority level was involved in response and relief activities. In all municipalities establishment of a municipal Crisis Commission for Emergencies is envisaged; they actually convened during the April floods. According to representatives of the municipalities, the Crisis Commission is chaired by the Mayor; operational staff is chaired by Director of Civil Protection Department. Unfortunately, municipalities could not provide written procedures on the Crisis Commission work or coordination plans. Representatives of the municipalities orally confirmed that there were coordination plans for emergencies in place. However, even if these plans exist, obviously they are not based on the respective laws of Kosovo, National Response Plan (NRP) and the Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS). Although the Brussels Agreement from 19 April 2013 (First Agreement of Principles Governing the Normalization of Relations) does not specifically address civil protection and disaster risk reduction issues, certain activities of the Government of Kosovo and Northern Kosovo municipalities in this field should be harmonized, at least on the operational level as a first step.

Institutional arrangements
In recent years, a civil protection system in Northern Kosovo municipalities has existed on its own, without any serious development. It was solely oriented towards response, without paying due attention to disaster prevention and risk reduction. This attitude is considered nowadays inappropriate, especially in regions prone to different types of disasters: earthquakes, floods, forest fires, drought, and environmental emergencies. Kosovo’s disaster management system, although being quite response-oriented, has started to consider proper risk assessment and emergency planning as cornerstones of the overall disaster management strategy.

Risk assessment, monitoring and early warning
According to the central policy and "Administrative Instruction on the Methodology of the Compiling Risk Assessment and Plans for Protection and Rescue", municipalities have to conduct risk assessments and renew them on yearly basis. However, this is not a compulsory procedure and there is no mechanism to check and evaluate these risk assessments at central level. In the reviewed municipalities, neither risk assessments nor even hazard assessments have been ever compiled. As risk assessment is the fundamental component of proper disaster management planning, work on its drafting should start as soon as possible. The Kosovo methodology should be taken as a basis, with possible use of the methodology proposed by the European Commission Staff Working Paper "Risk Assessment and Mapping Guidelines for Disaster Management".
Cross-cutting issues

Gender

While women’s vulnerability to disasters is often highlighted, their role in fostering a culture of resilience and their active contribution to building disaster resilience has often been overlooked and has not been adequately recognized. Women are largely marginalized in the development of DRR policy and decision-making processes and their voices go unheard. The protection of houses and plots is a hard physical job, and not everyone can cope with it. Moreover, the gender dynamic in place drives men into a role where in situations of disaster they are expected to save, protect and respond to the needs of their communities, thus putting their lives at risk.

It is recognized that disaster risk and crisis impacts can have varied implications for men, women, boys and girls, depending upon their roles in society. In Kosovo a gendered approach is not taken for specific hazard emergency plans. None of the municipal authorities interviewed during the data collection process for Local Post-Disaster Needs Assessment mentioned the particular vulnerability of women and children during floods. However, even the April emergency, which was not of a very large scale, certain aspects of women’s vulnerability were apparent.

Damages on infrastructure as a consequence of flooding increases the vulnerability of the local population. Specifically, the contaminated water in wells may have impacted on hygiene and health of families, but women and children in particular. The lack of marking and illumination on the bridges presents more risks to women and children as they are more frequently in a pedestrian role. In most of the cases they, unlike men, they don’t even have matches to provide lighting even for a short time.

In Northern Kosovo the livelihood system is largely based on agriculture and due to the nature of seasonal work in villages women, children and the elderly are often assigned with a role of taking care of the households. Mobility in the area is reduced or limited to a few means of transportation, for example, the number of roads is limited and the use of motor vehicles is mostly reserved for men to provide income. Thus in situations of crisis and disasters, people taking care of the households in remote rural villages are in bigger risk of remaining isolated, without access to relief and assistance by external actors. Women should be equally consulted in disaster risk reduction planning and post disaster recovery planning. They should be proactively targeted when awareness raising activities on disaster risk reduction are organized, whereas any disaster risk reduction strategy should build upon women’s knowledge of the local conditions, their community, the existing resources and their resilience. Based on the UNDP 8 Point Agenda on Crisis Prevention and Recovery for Women Empowerment and Gender Equality, all project activities will address women’s unique needs and strengthen women’s networks and organizations on both local and central level to facilitate women’s active engagement.

The Hyogo Framework for Action states that a gender perspective should be integrated into all DRR policies, plans and decision-making processes, including those related to risk assessment, early warning, information management, and education and training. In this project, gender inequalities will be addressed as part of awareness raising campaigns for vulnerable groups to increase their preparedness and coping capacities.
STRATEGY

International Framework
The activity result of the project is anchored in an international DRR framework, namely Hyogo framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HFA 1</th>
<th>HFA 2</th>
<th>HFA 3</th>
<th>HFA 4</th>
<th>HFA 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.</td>
<td>Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.</td>
<td>Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.</td>
<td>Reduce the underlying factors.</td>
<td>Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Activity result 3

Activity result 2

Activity result 2

Activity result 1

Activity result 3

UN frameworks
In Kosovo, two overarching UN frameworks contain elements related to Disaster Risk Reduction: the UN Common Development Plan (CDP) 2011-2015 and the Kosovo Program Action Plan (KPAP) 2011-2015. The UN Common Development Plan (CDP) 2011-2015 focuses and harmonizes the work of the UN Kosovo Team (UNKT), which comprises the different UN agencies, funds and programs, around four Strategic Themes – I Legislative and Policy Frameworks for Social Inclusion; II Accountability for Delivering on Social Inclusion; III Local Participation and Empowerment; and IV Environmental Health and Protection. These represent the UN Agencies’ common priorities and accountability in Kosovo, intersecting closely with other major development efforts. They are the primary areas under which the UNKT will aim to leverage its comparative advantage as a catalyst for development energy, to mobilize wider and more powerful partnerships towards results for Kosovo’s people.

UNDP Kosovo framework
At the UNDP level, the framework for five years (2011-2015) comprises the UNDP Kosovo Programme Action Plan 2011-2015 (KPAP), a major document that positions Disaster Risk Reduction as one of its primary components, under the area of Democratic Governance. In the framework of DRR activities, an evaluation mission report for Kosovo was completed by OCHA in February 2008. The mission provided recommendations for strengthening the mechanisms for humanitarian information management and humanitarian coordination within the United Nations Kosovo Team. The mission also concluded that the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into development and post-disaster recovery is an essential component of sustainable human development.
National Response Plan (NRP)
A National Response Plan (NRP) published in December 2010 provides a framework for a general approach to incident management, although this document is yet to be fully implemented. Within this plan, clear roles and responsibilities are assigned to various government institutions at central and regional levels. Roles and responsibilities are also well defined for local governments (municipalities), as well as for the private sector and non-government organizations. The National Response Plan updating and management is the responsibility of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It is structured in compliance with the Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS) formalized in May 2010. The IEMS organizes the management of emergency incidents at all levels. Both these documents encompass preparedness for response and were developed in participation with key stakeholders. EMA organized trainings on implementation for relevant officials in each municipality in Kosovo. Due to numerous factors, Northern Kosovo municipalities and emergency services are not familiar with NPR and IEMS. The project will encourage EMA and Northern Municipalities to make efforts to get these documents introduced to responsible officials in each municipality.

Collaboration with Kosovo Disaster Risk Reduction initiative (KDRRI)
The project will be implemented in collaboration with an ongoing UNDP project, Kosovo Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative (KDRRI) in order to take advantage of sharing genuine knowledge, previous experience, ongoing partnerships with governmental sectors related to DRR in Kosovo. It is important to highlight that KDRRI cooperates with the Emergency Management Agency (EMA) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) as the primary partner. It has also established relationships with local public administrations, the Kosovo Hydro-meteorological Institute, the Seismological Institute, the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP), local Red Cross societies and international organizations such as UNISDR. Thus, the project will take a great deal of advantage of common resources and be able to avoid duplication of efforts.

Approach from three dimensions (Recovery, Prevention, and Preparedness)
The project will approach the development of DRR in Northern Kosovo from three dimensions: recovery, prevention, and preparedness. All actions, under three activities results, are divided into these dimensions and will be fully implemented with clear understanding of their different ultimate aims, targets and priorities. Thus, the implementations of actions under the same activity result will be synchronized each other to achieve the same goal of a targeted dimension.
OBJECTIVE AND OUTPUTS

Project Objective
The project will directly assist in dissipating inter-community tensions and reducing potential for conflict in Kosovo by promoting and facilitating cooperation between central and local authorities on the development of Disaster Risk Reduction capacities in Northern Kosovo. The post-disaster situation caused by flooding creates an entry-point for UNDP to facilitate relations building between the local population and the central authorities residing in Pristina. Hence, the provision of practical assistance to the municipalities will contribute to legitimacy and acceptance of Pristina-based institutions in Northern Kosovo. The project will support the local level authorities to address recovery from the damage of flooding in Northern Kosovo as well as build local capacities to prevent and prepare for the risk of disasters.

As a long-term objective to prevent conflict in Kosovo, the communication between the central level authorities such as Kosovo Emergency Management Agency (EMA) and the local level authorities such as the municipalities in Northern Kosovo will be facilitated through designed actions.

Thus, the proactive role assigned to the municipalities will leave an institutional legacy that will remain as the major achievement of the project after the finalization of the activities.

Project Results
Development of flood prevention maps and river basin management plans with highlighting of potentially damage-prone spots in villages; repair and proper maintenance of damaged roads carried out; public awareness campaigns organized; maps of risk factors in damage of floods developed; coordination and meetings between EMA and municipalities in Northern Kosovo for trainings and workshops facilitated.

Partnership Strategy
This project will be implemented in partnership with Municipalities of Leposavic/Leposavić, Mitrovica/ia North, Zubin Potok and Zvecan/Zvečan, relevant civil society organizations (CSOs) active in Northern Kosovo, Emergency Management Agency (EMA)/Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA), Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)/Situation Center (Siton), Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP), line ministries of affected sectors, local authorities and communities, research institutions, bilateral and multilateral donor organizations, the NATO mission in Kosovo (KFOR) and UN Agencies as well as International development organizations active in Northern Kosovo.

Project Output
The municipalities in the North of Kosovo have the capacity for prevention of, preparation to and response to natural disaster in an equitable manner.

Activity Result 1: The municipal capacity of floods prevention was improved by developing DRR plans in the municipalities.

According to LPDNA, due to the nature of seasonal work in Kosovo, vulnerable groups, including women, children and elderly, who inevitably suffer more than others in crisis situations, are often left alone in the villages. Potential
disasters reinforce, perpetuate and increase gender inequality, making bad situations worse for women because of their roles and responsibilities at home and in society. Differences in socially assigned roles of men and women result in different skills, which can increase women’s disaster vulnerability. In Kosovo, women’s traditional role is to look after and protect children and the elderly, as well as their family’s domestic property. During seasonal disasters, women’s intensive domestic roles mean they have to demonstrate excellent risk management and coping skills. However, limits on women’s social roles can also often mean that they lack skills needed to survive major catastrophes, such as responding to warning signals or participating in disaster prevention. Unfortunately, the potential contributions that women can offer to the disaster risk reduction are often overlooked and female leadership in building community resilience to disasters is frequently disregarded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prev9</td>
<td>Awareness raising campaigns for vulnerable groups should increase their preparedness and coping capacity, e.g.: -elementary measures of emergency prevention and protection of households and property against most typical disasters -rules of safe behavior in emergency situations -first aid skills -urgent actions in case of emergency. Such campaigns shall be developed and conducted together with Red Cross</td>
<td>short-medium (for start of activities)</td>
<td>municipal authorities; EMA; Red Cross (with possible support from UNDP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The awareness level of disaster risk is very low among the general public and decision makers. The main types of hazards in the area either have a recurring nature, such as floods and forest fires that occur almost every year with different degrees of intensity, or higher than average probability, such as landslides. Nevertheless, people tend to ignore basics of safe behavior, which in many cases leads to triggering of a disaster or amplifying its scale and consequences.

Congesting of narrow riverbeds by solid waste was one of the causes of overflowing. As other examples of irresponsible behavior, smoking and making fires in woods during hot summer were mentioned. According to interviewed commanders of Fire Units, these are the most frequent causes of forest fires.

Municipal officials mentioned that law enforcement measures for irresponsible behavior either do not exist or are not applied. There are no legal mechanisms to influence people’s behavior; therefore they continue acting with perfect impunity.

In many cases people believe that the municipality have to ensure such basic services as food supplies, protection of their plots from floods or cleaning of private roads. This misbelief leads to the lack of self-preparedness at households - people do not stock enough food, fuel, medicines or undertake timely efforts to ensure protection of their property. A general level of people’s resilience should be increased through awareness raising and explanation of responsibilities of central and municipal levels and those of individuals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prev10</td>
<td>Publication of leaflets/flyers explaining principles of responsible behaviour and containing instructions on</td>
<td>short-medium</td>
<td>EMA; municipal authorities; Red Cross</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
safe behaviour and prevention of injuries and damages can be an effective tool in increasing population resilience; such leaflets should be disseminated systematically and free of charge in schools, as an enclosure to most popular newspapers, at the community meetings, through media and social media channels

(with possible support from UNDP)

According to the Law on Spatial Planning and its later amendment, each municipality shall be responsible for preparing a Municipal Development Plan (MDP) covering its entire territory. This is a multi-sector plan that determines the long-term goals of economic, social and spatial development. The Municipal Development Plan shall include a plan for development of urban and rural areas within the municipality.

There is no information on the existence of such plans in reviewed municipalities. As floods in Northern Kosovo recur almost every year, it is essential to have such spatial plans or, if they still exist, to review them from DRR perspective. During field trip it was observed that some houses and agricultural plots were located in the potential flood area. Obviously, they can't be moved, hence protective measures should be undertaken in due time by landowners together with municipal authorities. These measures may include diverting potential high water flows by making channels and drainage ditches, cleaning and deepening riverbeds as well as measures to protect a specific house or plot: making dikes, adding soil to raise the terrain, installing a sandbag wall.

Mapping of the villages and highlighting potentially damage-prone spots will definitely assist in proper spatial planning, including future development of municipalities and women's perspective.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prev13</td>
<td>As an interim measure, before drafting full-scale Municipal Development Plans, mapping of the villages with highlighting of potentially damage-prone spots should be executed</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>MESG; Kosovo Cadastral Agency; municipal authorities (with possible support from UNDP or other donors)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Actions
1. Raise the public awareness of DRR in communities with municipal administrations and international actors.
2. Publish, disseminate leaflets/flyers by using participatory methodology to explain instructions on safe and responsible behavior in emergency situations based on the previous experience of UNDP working with other municipalities in Kosovo.
3. Develop floods prevention maps with highlighting of potentially damage-prone spots in villages.

Indicators
1. % of women and men with increased awareness of DRR due to awareness campaigns (determined through surveys).
2. % of women and men reached by participatory events on emergency situations.
3. # of floods prevention maps developed.
Baseline
1. Absence of adequate public awareness campaigns organized in North Kosovo addressing Disaster Risk Reduction.
2. None or few leaflets/flyers of instructions on emergency situations were disseminated.
3. There is no map of floods prevention in villages.

Deliverable
1. At least one public awareness campaign for each municipality
2. Over 100 leaflets/flyers of instructions on emergency situations for each municipality. Leaflets/flyers reach women, men, children and other vulnerable groups according to UNDP CO previous experiences.
3. A flood prevention map for each municipality.

Targets (Year 1)
1. At least one public awareness campaign organized in each municipality by July 2015.

Targets (Year 2)
1. At least a public awareness campaign organized in each municipality by the end of the project.
2. Over 100 leaflets/flyers of instructions disseminated by the end of the project.
3. # of prevention maps developed by the end of the project.

Activity Result 2: Successful recovery for communities affected by the damage of floods in Northern Kosovo.

According to the Local Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (LPDNA), flooding damaged several roads and some other infrastructural objects. In Zvečan/Zvečan municipality, 24 km of roads were damaged; an exact figure from Leposavić/Leposavic municipality was not available. Most of the roads are local ones, unpaved, constructed without consideration of possible flooding. They have not been maintained for years, which resulted in the clogging of gullies and drainage pipes. Many roads pass along riverbeds and due to poor road construction and soil erosion the river just “bites away” a part of the road. For many villages these roads are only connecting ways to other places, therefore road repair is an urgent issue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>Term short</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rec3</td>
<td>Repair and proper maintenance of damaged roads should be carried out before autumn rain season; KFOR has certain road construction facilities and equipment, so its assistance might be sought</td>
<td>municipal authorities; UNDP; UNOPS; KFOR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Action
1. Carry out repair and proper maintenance of damaged roads, together with other actors.

Indicator
1. The damaged roads were repaired and maintenance plan in place.

Baseline
1. Damaged roads are not repaired nor maintained well.
Deliverable
1. Roads properly maintained

Target (Year 1)
2. Repair of affected roads initiated by July 2015

Target (Year 2)
1. Affected roads to be fully repaired and properly maintained by the end of the project

Activity Result 3: The development of the municipal capacity of disaster preparation in Northern Kosovo was initiated by establishing the cooperation and building confidence between the central government sectors and municipalities in the North.

After the signing of the Brussels Agreement of 19 April 2013, first contacts between municipal authorities and commanders of Fire Units from Northern Kosovo with EMA officials were made. In June 2014, commanders of three Fire Units of Northern Kosovo (Leposavić/Leposavić, Zubin Potok and Mitrovica/Mitrovica) were invited and participated in the workshop "112 and the smartphone application "Kosovo Emergency Management Application" organised jointly by EMA and supported by UNDP KDRRI. That was the first time they attended an event organized by EMA.

In their interviews commanders of Fire Units of Leposavić/Leposavić and Zubin Potok expressed the need of integration with EMA structures. That could ensure not only proper and stable financing, which they lack at the moment, but also homogenisation of response standards, joint trainings and rising firefighters' professional level. EMA officials confirmed that they were ready to provide trainings in Serbian language. Use of Serbian-speaking firefighters from other municipalities of Kosovo might help in bridging professionals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prep2</td>
<td>Firefighters from Northern Kosovo Fire Units should be invited to every appropriate training and workshop in order to be more integrated into the EMA structures and to rise their professional level; interpretation into Serbian should be provided in all such cases</td>
<td>short-medium</td>
<td>EMA together with municipal authorities (with possible support from UNDP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Actions
1. Coordinate invitation of Firefighters from Northern Kosovo Fire Units to appropriate trainings and workshops in order to be more integrated into the structures of the central government and to rise their professional level.

Indicators
1. % of training and workshops attended by firefighters from the North.

Baselines
1. Municipalities in Northern Kosovo do not participate in trainings and workshops in the structures of the central government.
Deliverable

1. Coordination and facilitated meetings between central government sectors and municipalities in Northern Kosovo for trainings and workshops

Target (Year 1)

1. At least one training or workshop to be attended by firefighters and municipal representatives by July 2025

Target (Year 2)

1. Trainings and workshops to be attended by firefighters and municipal representatives by the end of the project

MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Project Organizational Structure

The project will establish a Project Board, which will be comprised of representatives of the relevant government institutions, local authorities, representatives of UNDP Kosovo, and the Project Manager. The Project Board will be responsible for providing general oversight to ensure achievement of results on the primary project outcomes, and making consensus strategic management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including approval of project plans and revisions, as well as meeting the requirements of KPAP and CDP. UNDP Kosovo will be the chairman of the Project Board. Project Board meetings will be organized by the Project Board as needed, but not less than once every six months. UNDP BCPR will be the Senior Supplier, operating according to the terms specified below. Project Assurance will be provided by the UNDP Inclusive Growth Team, who will ensure that objective and independent project oversight is carried out for the purpose of meeting project management targets.
The Project Manager, in synergy with the existing KDDR Initiative, will be responsible for managing day-to-day project operations and decision making. These will be executed on behalf of and according to the decisions of the Project Board. The Project Manager will supervise the staff of the project. He/she will also closely coordinate project activities with relevant government and other stakeholders.

A Project Associate, in synergy with the existing KDDR Initiative, will perform administrative aspects of the project, including payment processing and budget maintenance. The Project Associate will process requests for payments, make the budgetary controls and assist with the organization of events.

Two local Project Officers will support the implementation of the approved work-plan and contribute to developing the implementation strategies and project work-plans in collaboration with the project partners. The Project Officers will be based in UNKT Zveçan/Zvečan office in Northern Kosovo, and will also monitor and evaluate project activities and work closely with counterparts on knowledge management.

Technical support of other United Nations agencies, such as the UNDP (specifically Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, Istanbul Regional Center), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, shall be sought as part of their commitment to reducing disaster risk of natural hazards in high-risk nations. UNDP Kosovo shall offer expertise in capacity development and gender equality at the onset of the project by reviewing the implementation plan and offering recommendations that shall strengthen the outcomes on the project participants.
MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

Within the annual cycle

On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below. An issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change. Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (provided in Annex 5), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation. Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot. A project lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project. A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events.

Annually

· Annual Review Report: An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level (the report is to be shared with BCPR).
· Annual Project Review: Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

Risks and assumptions

A key assumption is that further political developments and political statements in Northern Kosovo could slightly affect the proposed activities of the project or the current proposed activities along with the overall policy and legal framework guiding the non-majority communities sector. The mechanism introduced provides a flexible structure to ensure proper implementation of the activities at local level. A wide range of implementing partners, including both civil society and local authorities very much motivated to improve livelihoods of the local population, will reduce the risk of political developments delaying implementation of practical interventions.

Sustainability

The project has been designed to build local capacities to reduce risk of disaster, but also to reduce the potential damages caused by a disaster. The intervention will also have an enhanced impact on further prevention of an inter-ethnic conflict, by supporting normalization of relations between communities in different parts of Kosovo.
as well as central and local level authorities. The intervention will result in better communication and co-operation between relevant local actors, and increased community stabilization because of increased livelihoods. The approach on which this proposed action rests will help to mainstream confidence-building, local capacity development and technical assistance capacities in the operations of the involved actors. By involving stakeholders at all levels, local and international, the activities will contribute to the sustainability of project outputs and result.
**Results and Resources Framework**

**Project Objective:** The project will directly assist in dissipating inter-community tensions and reduce potential for conflict by promoting cooperation on the development of DRR in Northern Kosovo. The project will also support municipalities in addressing recovery from the devastating damage of floods in the North as well as in building the municipal capacity in disaster prevention and preparedness.

To promote conflict prevention in Kosovo, the communication between the governmental sector such as Emergency Management Agency and Municipalities in Northern Kosovo will be facilitated through the designed activities.

**Project Results:** Development of flood prevention maps and river basin management plans; repair and maintenance plan of damaged roads finalized in cooperation with local and international actors; Public awareness on disaster prevention and preparedness increased; Maps of risk factors in damage of floods developed; Coordination and practical cooperation between EMA and local emergency actors in Northern Kosovo in form of trainings and workshops facilitated.

**Partnership Strategy:** This project will be implemented in partnership with Municipality of Mitrovica/a South, North Kosovo civil society organizations (CSOs), Business Advisory Centres (BACs), Mitrovica/a North, Mitrovica/a South and Zvečan/Zvečan. Established close co-ordination will be maintained with EU Office in North Mitrovica, OSCE, EULEX, Mitrovica North Administrative Office (MNAC).

**Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):** Disaster Risk Reduction in Northern Kosovo Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTENDED OUTPUTS</th>
<th>OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)</th>
<th>INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE PARTIES</th>
<th>INPUTS (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output:</strong> The municipalities in the North of Kosovo have the capacity for prevention of, preparation to and response to natural disaster in an equitable manner.</td>
<td><strong>Targets (Year 1)</strong> - At least a public awareness campaign organized in each municipality by September 2015 - 500 households reached by dissemination of leaflets/flyers of instructions by September 2015 - Contents of prevention maps thoroughly discussed by September 2015 <strong>Targets (Year 2)</strong> 1. At least a public awareness campaign</td>
<td>1. Activity Result: The municipal capacity of floods prevention was improved by developing DRR plans in the municipalities.² - Raise the public awareness of DRR in communities with municipal administrations and international actors.³ - Publish, disseminate gender</td>
<td>MESP; Kosovo Cadastral Agency, Municipalities, UNDP</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

² Local Post disaster needs Assessment Report, Preparedness, Recommendation 3
³ Local Post Disaster Needs Assessment Report, Prevention, Recommendation 9
1-3. There is no map of floods prevention in villages.
2-1. Damaged roads are not repaired and maintained well.
3-1. Municipalities in Northern Kosovo do not participate in trainings and workshops in the structures of the central government.

Indicators:
1-1. % women and men with increased awareness of DRR due to awareness campaigns (determined through surveys).
2-2. % women and men reached by leaflets/flyers of instructions on emergency situations
2-3. # of floods prevention maps developed.
3-1. The damaged roads were repaired and maintenance plan in place.

3-1. % of training and workshops attended by firefighters from the North.

organized in each municipality by the end of the project
2. 1,000 households reached by dissemination of public awareness activities.
3. # of prevention maps developed by the end of the project

responsive leaflets/flyers by using participatory methodology to explain instructions on safe and responsible behaviour in emergency situations.

- Development of flood prevention maps and river basin management plans with highlighting of potentially damage-prone spots in villages.

2. Activity Result:
Recovery for affected communities by the damage of floods in Northern Kosovo was successfully made.
- Carry out repair and proper maintenance of damaged roads, together with other actors.

3. Activity Result
The development of the municipal capacity of disaster preparation in Northern Kosovo was initiated by establishing the cooperation and building confidence between the central government sectors and municipalities in the North.
- Coordinate invitation of Firefighters from Northern Kosovo Fire Units to

UNDP 15,000
Municipalities, EMA, Red Cross, UNDP

MESP, Kosovo Cadastral Agency, Municipalities, UNDP 25,000

Municipalities, UNOPS, KFOR, UNDP 180,000

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4 Local Post Disaster Needs Assessment Report, Prevention, Recommendation 10
5 Local Post Disaster Needs Assessment Report, Prevention, Recommendation 13
6 Local Post Disaster Needs Assessment Report, Recovery Recommendation 3
| by firefighters and municipal representatives by the end of the project | appropriate trainings and workshops in order to be more integrated into the structures of the central government and to raise their professional level.\textsuperscript{7} | Municipalities, Red Cross, UNDP | 60,000 |

\textsuperscript{7} LPDNA Report, Preparedness, Recommendation 2, 25, and 33
### Annual Project Budget Breakdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTPUT1</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVITY1</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVITY2</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVITY3</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount in USD (per year)</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Project Budget per Activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>12 Months-Year 1</th>
<th>12 Months-Year 2</th>
<th>Total in USD-24 months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human Resources UNDP Project</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal Human Resources</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational Cost</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal Operational Cost</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Activity1: Build the staff capacity and municipal plans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>12 Months-Year 1</th>
<th>12 Months-Year 2</th>
<th>Total in USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raise the public awareness on DRR</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publish and disseminate</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Cost 1</td>
<td>Cost 2</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of flood prevention maps and river basin management plans</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1. subtotal</strong></td>
<td>23,500</td>
<td>23,500</td>
<td>47,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2. Carry out repair and proper maintenance of damaged roads, together with other actors.</td>
<td>132,500</td>
<td>17,500</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 2. subtotal</strong></td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 3. Develop the municipal capacity on disaster preparation in Northern Kosovo</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organize trainings and workshops for firefighters and municipal representatives</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 3. subtotal</strong></td>
<td>15,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>200,000</td>
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<td>300,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative costs</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>