Annex 1. Project Logical Framework and Theory of Change

* 1. Project Logical Framework

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| **Hierarchy of objectives**  **Strategy of Intervention** | **Key Indicators** | **Data Sources Means of Verification** | **Assumptions** |
| **Overall Goal** | **Impact Indicators** |  |  |
| Local governments in Bosnia and Herzegovina have improved their DRR institutional capacities, frameworks, public services and partnerships, and population in risk-exposed localities is less socially and economically vulnerable to effects of disasters and climate change. | *Indicator:* Number of citizens who benefit from improved disaster risk prevention and preparedness in partner localities.  *Baseline:* No multi-hazard data available. Over 500,000 citizens live in areas with very significant risk of floods/landslides out of which over 52,000 live in areas with very significant risk of floods in partner localities.[[1]](#footnote-1) (2017).  Target: At least 600,000 citizens in partner localities benefit from improved disaster risk prevention and preparedness (2023).  *Indicator:* % of local governments country-wide that apply an integrated and whole-of-government approach to DRR and are “champions” for disaster resilient communities.  *Baseline*: 0 % (2017).  *Target*: 7 % of risk-exposed local governments apply an integrated and whole-of-government approach to DRR and are “champions” for disaster resilient communities (2023). | * Formal documents by partner local governments; * Risk analysis from partner localities; * Programme reports and evaluation report. |
| **Outcomes** | **Outcome Indicators** |  | **Assumptions** |
| **Outcome 1**  At least 10 local governments have adopted DRR-featuring strategies, established partnerships for effective DRR interventions, and financed actions that build community resilience thus are better equipped to prevent and respond to disasters. | *Indicator:* % of local governments whose strategies and plans are based on DRR evidence and cross-sectoral aspects, following relevant international DRR frameworks and guidelines.  *Baseline*: 0% of partner local governments with DRR-mainstreamed development strategies (2019).  *Target*: 100 % partner local development strategies featuring DRR in place (2023).  *Indicator*: % increase of partner municipal/city budget resources allocated for DRR as a result of DRR-featuring strategies.  *Baseline*: All partner local governments allocate in total BAM 8,052,921 for civil protection units (2019).  *Target*: Average increase of 5% for all partner local governments in comparison with 2017 (2023).  *Indicator:* Extent to which local DRR coordination mechanisms are established and functional in partner local governments.  *Baseline:* DRR coordination mechanisms at the local level are almost non-existent (2019).  *Target*: Local DRR Platforms are functional in min. 10 local governments and engaged in design and delivery of DRR-related actions and in community resilience building efforts. (2023). | * Revised local development strategies featuring DRR; * Annual strategy implementation plans and adopted budgets of partner local governments; * Local-level DRR Platforms Rulebook and minutes from their meetings; * Programme documentation and reports. * Postings and information in media and newspapers, photo and video records. | Relevant local stakeholders from various sectors, including the vulnerable population groups, recognize the importance of applying development-oriented disaster risk thinking in local-level policy design and delivery.  Local governments understanding on DRR is often narrowed down to crisis management and response, traditionally entitled to civil protection. |
| **Outcome 2**  Citizens in partner localities, particularly the most vulnerable population groups, have become more resilient to disasters | *Indicator:* Level of capacities of partner local governments to apply integrated DRR and preparedness measures as part of the broader local strategic framework.  *Baseline*: Very limited (and fragmented) (2019).  *Target*: Improved capacities of at least 10 partner local governments that enable them to address disaster risks in an integrated, vulnerability-sensitive and effective manner, contributing to community resilience (2023).  *Indicator:* Number of DRR initiatives successfully implemented within partner local governments and translating DRR strategic priorities into actions.  *Baseline*: 0 (2019).  *Target*: At least 20 (2023).  *Indicator:* Number of vulnerable citizens (disaggregated by sex) in partner localities benefiting directly from DRR measures as a result of the Programme assistance.  *Baseline*: 0 (2019)  *Target*: At least 50,000 vulnerable citizens (within whom at least 50 % women) benefit from concrete DRR, measures within partner localities as a result of the Programme assistance (2023). | * Formal documentation of local governments (Decisions; Reports on the implementation of local development strategies, etc.); * Results from the entry- and exit DRR assessments in partner local governments; * Programme progress and evaluation reports; * Sector-specific reports on implementation of local-level DRR and preparedness measures; * Feedback from the Programme beneficiaries, including vulnerable population groups; * Postings and information in media and newspapers, photo and video records. | Political support by mayors/city mayors and local government councils.  All stakeholders at the local level (schools, health institutions, civil society, business, farmers, social welfare centres, vulnerable community groups, etc.) are engaged and committed to understand and apply the development-oriented DRR approach. |

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| **Outputs per outcome** | | | **Output Indicators** | | **Data Sources Means of Verification** | **Assumptions** |
| **Outcome 1: At least 10 local governments have adopted DRR-featuring strategies, established partnerships for effective DRR interventions, and financed actions that build community resilience thus are better equipped to prevent and respond to disasters** | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1 | | Local-level DRR Platforms are established to serve as locally-owned DRR coordination mechanisms and capacitated to mainstream DRR into local policies and strategies, and support community resilience-building. | *Indicator:* Number of DRR Platforms at the local government level, as well as the number of stakeholders engaged in DRR platforms.  *Baseline:* 0 multisectoral and participatory DRR Platforms at local level (2017).  *Target:* At least 10 DRR Platforms bringing together at least 120 representatives from public, social, economic and non-governmental sectors established and functioning in partner localities, spearheading DRR coordination and efforts at community level (2023).  *Indicator:* Number of capacity building initiatives on cross-sectoral and community-owned DRR delivered in partner localities and members of the DRR Platforms outreached  *Baseline*: N/A  *Target:* At least 6 DRR capacity building interventions strengthening local DRR Platforms’ institutional and coordination role delivered in partner localities to at least 100 members. (2023) | | * Local DRR Platforms’ official documents: Rulebook, Work Plans, meeting records, etc. * Postings and information in media and newspapers, photo and video records; * Records from public consultations/citizens gathering events; * Programme progress and final reports. | Local governments’ leaderships understanding and willing to support the application of development-oriented DRR in local affairs.  Citizens, including the most vulnerable, willing to engage in community dialogue and initiate actions to coordinate DRR-related work towards building a disaster resilient community.  Relevantly low level of cooperation between first responders and social sectors within local governments needs to be considered and adequately approached during Programme implementation. |
| Output 1.2 | | Local government’s disaster risk assessment capacities are improved based on evidence, innovative technologies and vulnerability considerations. | *Indicator:* Number of local disaster risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information conducted, available and including risk analysis for key sectors.  *Baseline*: Local governments’ risk assessments have been conducted in 87 local governments in the FBiH, 20 in the RS[[2]](#footnote-2), but these rarely include data on vulnerable population or sector-specific risk analysis (2017).  *Target*: At least 10 multi-sector local risk assessments are conducted/updated with participation of the DRR Platforms and presented in spatial form by using an innovative information management system (2023).  *Indicator:* Number of local governments with a DRAS system in place.  *Baseline*: 2 (2017).  *Target*: At least 15 local governments (2023).  *Indicator:* Number of school facilities assessed using VISUS methodology and number of localities where it has been applied.  *Baseline*: 0 (2017).  *Target*: At least 40 school safety assessments in at least 10 localities (2023).  *Indicator:* Number of local vulnerability risk assessments with focus on social and child protection sector conducted.  *Baseline:* 4(2016).  *Target*: 14 (2023).  *Indicator:* Number of local risk assessments with focus on agriculture sector conducted.  *Baseline: 0* (2017).  *Target*: 10 (2022). | | * Local level disaster risk assessments and accompanying sector-specific analysis; * Compilation of data used for risk analysis in different sectors \*health, social and child protection, agriculture, education, etc.); * DRAS in partner localities; * Minutes from DRR Platform meetings at the local level; * Risk Assessment Reports; * Postings and information in media and newspapers photo and video records; * Programme progress and final reports. | Local governments willing and capable to improve their disaster risk assessment capacities with consideration of vulnerable population groups and place efforts towards building resilient communities.  Lack of understanding of school safety assessments, or possible obstacle to local governments to assess the schools. |
| Output 1.3 | | Municipal/city DRR strategic and action planning frameworks are upgraded based on multi-sectoral perspective, with focus on the vulnerable population groups | *Indicator:* Level of capacities of partner local governments to apply integrated DRR and preparedness measures as part of the broader local strategic framework.  *Baseline*: Very limited (and fragmented) (2017).  *Target*: Improved DRR and preparedness capacities of at least 10 partner local governments that enable them to address disaster risks in an integrated, vulnerability-sensitive and effective manner, contributing to community resilience (2023).  *Indicator*: Number of local development strategies and/or action plans which include cross-sectoral DRR measures[[3]](#endnote-1)[[4]](#footnote-3).  *Baseline*: 23 DRR-featuring local development strategies and 8 cantonal development strategies, with limited inclusion of sector-specific and vulnerability-sensitive DRR measures (2017).  *Target:* Additional 10 local development strategies/action plans which include cross sectoral DRR measures. (2023).  *Indicator:* Level of ability of local governments to design results-oriented DRR strategic frameworks with consideration of sectoral aspects and the needs of vulnerable population groups.  *Baseline*: Insufficient knowledge and skills of local governments to design cross-sectoral DRR strategic frameworks (2017).  *Target*: Increased level of capacity of local governments to design cross-sectoral and results-oriented DRR strategic frameworks in line with country -wide DRR strategic framework (2023). | | * Formal documentation of partner local governments; * Local DRR strategic frameworks and action plans; * Records from local public consultations related to the design of the DRR strategic frameworks; * Postings and information in media and newspapers photo and video records; * Programme progress and final reports. | Local governments and communities in partner localities willing to engage in cross-sectoral mainstreaming of DRR in local strategic / operational frameworks and align them to the municipal/city budget. |
| **Outcome 2: Citizens in partner localities, particularly the most vulnerable population groups, have become more resilient to disasters** | | | | | | |
| Output 2.1 | | Local level capacities for floods and landslides prevention and preparedness are enhanced through capacity development, prevention measures and awareness raising. | *Indicators:* Number of local governments and community representatives whose capacities on floods and landslides prevention have been enhanced as a result of the Programme support.  *Baseline:* Very limited multi-hazard prevention and preparedness capacities of local governments and community representatives (2017).  *Target*: At least 10 local governments and 100 community representatives have enhanced capacities for multi-hazard prevention and preparedness (2023). | | * Programme progress and final reports; * Records from capacity building initiatives and training materials; * Postings and information in media; photo/video records. | Local governments ensure the desired minimum operational and technical conditions for modernising DRR-related approaches at the local level. |
| Output 2.2 | | Safe school environments in partner localities are established through strengthening school capacities for disaster management and risk reduction | *Indicator*: Number of established and capacitated School Disaster Management committees in partner localities.  *Baseline*: 0 (2017).  *Target:* At least 10 (2023).  *Indicator:* Number of children (sex-disaggregated) in schools that have School Disaster Management Committees in partner locations.  *Baseline* 0.  *Target:* At least 3,000 children (2023). | | * Programme progress and final reports; * Official records and documents of the schools benefitting from assistance from the Programme; * Feedback from teachers and children in partner educational facilities; * Media, photo/video records. | Schools’ management, staff, children as well as parents understand the importance of ensuring safe school environment and engage in introducing DRR within schools’ operational frameworks. |
| Output 2.3 | | Institutional preparedness and DRR capacities of social and child protection systems in partner localities are strengthened | *Indicator:* Number of social welfare centres and professional staff with increased capacities for DRR and disaster preparedness.  *Baseline:* 4 Centre for Social Welfare and 20 professionals from social and child protection sector (2016).  *Target:* At least 14 Centres for Social Welfare centres and 100 professionals from social and child protection sector (2023).  *Indicator:* Number of social welfare beneficiaries and people living in disaster prone areas in partner localities with access to better capacitated social welfare centres and adequate services related to DRR and preparedness needs. (disaggregated by sex and age).  *Baseline*: 0.  *Target:* At least 6,000 (2023). | | * Programme progress and final reports; * Official records and documents of the social welfare centres in partner localities; * Feedback from the vulnerable population groups using the services of the social welfare centres in partner localities; * Media, photo/video records. | Social Welfare Centres’ management and staff understand the importance of preparedness and DRR aspects are embedded into social and child protection systems, for the benefit of the vulnerable population groups.  Pilot efforts related to standards for disaster emergency and response in Social Welfare Centres provide a sound platform for further scaling-up of initial experiences. |
| Output 2.4 | | Preparedness and DRR capacities of local governments and healthcare institutions in partner localities to effectively address specific health-care needs of children, youth and adolescents, and women in emergency settings enhanced | *Indicator:* Number of relevant local stakeholders (from healthcare institutions, police, CSW, civil protection and municipal authorities) capacitated in the area of DRR and preparedness, with focus to SRH (sexual and reproductive health) and GBV (gender-based violence) concerns of youth, adolescents and women in disasters.  *Baseline:* 45 relevant local stakeholders (from healthcare professionals’ institutions, police, CSW, civil protection and municipal authorities) trained on MISP (2017).  *Target:* At least 160 relevant local capacitated in DRR and preparedness with focus on SRH (sexual and reproductive health) and GBV (gender-based violence concerns of youth, adolescents and women in disasters (2023).  *Indicator:* Number of children, youth, adolescents and women living in disaster prone areas with access to healthcare services benefiting from improved capacities of health professionals to address their specific DRR and preparedness needs.  *Baseline*: 0  *Target:* At least 50,000 (2023). | | * Programme progress and final reports; * Records from capacity building initiatives; * Formal documentation of partner local governments and healthcare institutions engaged in the Programme; * Postings and information in media and newspapers photo and video records. | Healthcare institutions, police, Centres for Social Welfare, civil protection and municipal authorities understand the importance of capacitating their staff in the area of DRR and preparedness. |
| Output 2.5 | | Capacities of agriculture sector and vulnerable farmers in partner localities to increase disaster preparedness and reduce disaster losses  are strengthened. | *Indicator:* Number of farmers/agriculture producers who strengthen their capacity and knowledge on DRR and preparedness.  *Baseline:* 0 farmers/agriculture producers capacitated in DRR and preparedness (2017).  *Target:* At least 50 farmers/agriculture producers capacitated to apply DRR and preparedness approach and reduce disaster-related losses (2022). | | * Programme progress and final reports; * Records from capacity building initiatives; * Feedback from beneficiaries; * Postings and information in media and newspapers photo and video records. | FAO’s globally-applied “Farmer Field Schools” methodology will be replicated in Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| Output 2.6 | | Local level capacities, tools and procedures for disaster preparedness are tested in practice to improve cross-sectoral coordination for effective disaster response | Indicator: Number of relevant local stakeholders (from civil protection, healthcare institutions, CSW, civil protection, farmer associations and other relevant stakeholders) jointly tested their disaster response procedures with focus on vulnerable population concerns  Baseline: 0 (2017).  Target: 50 (2022).  *Indicator:* Number of vulnerable people (children, youth, adolescents and women) involved in joint cross-sectoral simulation exercise with focus on their specific needs in disaster times.  *Baseline*: N/A  *Target:* At least 100 vulnerable people have improved awareness on disaster response procedures of different sectors and their roles in provision of emergency response -related services to address their specific needs as a result of the Programme support (2022). | | * Records from simulation exercise; * Feedback from participants/citizens. |  |
| **Activities for Output 1.1. Local-level DRR Platforms are established to serve as locally-owned DRR coordination mechanisms and capacitated to promote the community’s understanding of risk drivers, mainstream DRR into local policies and strategies, and support resilience-building initiatives** | | | **Inputs** | | |
| 1.1.1 Establish DRR Platforms in partner localities.  1.1.2 Provide capacity development assistance on development-oriented DRR. | | | * *Disaster Risk Reduction Technical Adviser* * *Travel* * *Meetings* * *Technical assistance* * *Consultation events* * *International experts* * *Travel and DSA for the experts* * *Training* * *Translation and equipment* * *Communications and awareness raising* | | |
| **Activities for Output 1.2. Local government’s disaster risk assessment capacities are improved based on evidence and innovative technologies, with consideration of vulnerability aspects.** | | | **Inputs** | | |
| 1.2.1 Scale-up DRAS system at the local level.  1.2.2 Develop/update local risk assessments based on DRAS.  1.2.3 Conduct school safety assessments using (VISUS) methodology in 40 schools.  1.2.4 Conduct local vulnerability assessments with focus on social and child protection sector.  1.2.5 Conduct local risk assessments with focus on agriculture sector.  1.2.6 Technical assistance for consolidation of all sector-specific DRR assessments | | | * *DRAS expert (local)* * *Hydrologist (local)* * *Geologist (local)* * *GIS expert (local)* * *International expertise for VISUS methodology* * *Service providers (companies)* * *Travel* * *Meetings, workshops* * *Printing* * *Training* * *Operations Support Costs* | | |
| **Activities for Output 1.3. Municipal/city DRR strategic and action planning frameworks are upgraded based on multi-sectoral perspective, with focus on the vulnerable population groups** | | | **Inputs** | | |
| 1.3.1 Upgrade local governments’ strategic/action planning frameworks based on the multi-sectoral assessments, considering all-of government approach. | | | * *Disaster Risk Reduction Technical Adviser (national)* * *Travel* * *Meetings* * *Printing* * *Programme Support Costs* * *Operations Support Costs* * *Technical Assistance* * *Consultation events* * *Upgrade of action plan* * *Travel* | | |
| **Activities for Output 2.1 Local level capacities for floods and landslides prevention and preparedness are enhanced through capacity development, prevention measures and awareness raising.** | | | **Inputs** | | |
| 2.1.1 Implement flood prevention actions.  2.1.2. Implement landslide prevention actions.  2.1.3 Support the preparedness of local communities, including camp management and coordination.  2.1.4. Raise community and citizens’ awareness on hazards. | | | * *Floods prevention expert (international)* * *Floods prevention expert (local)* * *Travel* * *Training* * *Workshop and meeting* * *Publications* * *Contractual Services Companies* * *Engineer* * *Flood forecasting and early warning system* | | |
| **Activities for Output 2.2** Safe school environments in partner localities are established through strengthening school capacities for disaster management and risk reduction | | | **Inputs** | | |
| 2.2.1 Establish and Capacitate School Disaster Management committees in partner localities. | | | * *Technical assistance* * *Capacity building* * *Travel* | | |
| **Activities for Output 2.3. Institutional preparedness and DRR capacities of social and child protection systems in partner localities are strengthened** | | | **Inputs** | | |
| 2.3.1 Strengthen DRR capacities of selected Centres for Social Welfare by developing and adopting standard operating procedures for business continuity and training for social welfare professionals.  2.3.2 Develop procedures and standard operating procedures to deal with cases of violence and separated children in emergencies.  2.3.3 Support the implementation of DRR social protection actions. | | | * *Technical assistance* * *Consultancy* * *Trainings, workshops* * *Travel* * *Transfers to local governments* | | |
| **Activities for Output 2.4 Preparedness and DRR capacities of local governments and healthcare institutions in partner localities to effectively address specific healthcare needs of children, youth and adolescents, and women in emergency settings enhanced** | | | **Inputs** | | |
| 2.4.1 Map stakeholders who deal with SRH and GBV in emergencies.  2.4.2 Develop of SoPs for SRH and GBV in emergencies and educational material for local authorities - sustainability to DRR Platform.  2.4.3 Strengthen capacity of local stakeholders through training.  2.4.4 Strengthen capacity and raise awareness of health professionals on the importance of immunization as a preparedness measure through trainings.  2.4.5. Support health systems raise awareness and promote exclusive breastfeeding practices before, during and after emergencies in partner localities through trainings and Information, education and communication (IEC) activities. | | | * *Consultants* * *Travel* * *Training, workshops* * *Accommodation and hospitality for training participants* * *Translation and equipment* * *Training materials* * *Technical assistance* * *Communications* * *Service providers (companies)* | | |
| **Activities for Output 2.5. Capacities of agriculture sector and vulnerable farmers in partner localities to increase disaster preparedness and reduce disaster losses are strengthened**. | | | **Inputs** | | |
| 2.5.1 Strengthen capacity and awareness of farmers and agricultural producers on DRR and promote good practices and technologies to reduce the impact of natural hazards in the agriculture sector.  2.5.2 Conduct agriculture-focused disaster simulation exercise. | | | * *Consultants* * *Travel* * *Training, workshops* | | |
| **Activities for Output 2.6. Local level capacities, tools and procedures for disaster preparedness are tested in practice to improve cross-sectoral coordination for effective disaster response.** | | | **Inputs** | | |
| 2.6.1 Support and conduct simulation exercise with focus on protection and rescue, education, health and agriculture sectors. | | | * *Expert staff* * *Consultants* * *Travel* * *Training, workshops* | | |

* 1. Theory of Change

The Programme’s end-result strives to support people – with focus on the most vulnerable – and high-risk local communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to prepare for and adapt to disaster risks and shocks across various development sectors. The Programme aims to introduce and operationalize an integrated model of disaster risk governance and livelihood enhancement at the local level, as a springboard to a bottom-up introduction of DRR governance in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**DRR-featuring local strategic frameworks**, reinforced by improved capacities, set the ground for longer-term effective and development-oriented DRR governance within risk-prone localities. By engaging **relevant stakeholders** in mainstreaming DRR into local strategies and operational frameworks, the Programme will leverage wider community engagement and introduce a new culture**,** where “blind” development will be replaced by risk-informed policy action. Having a DRR-featuring local strategies will further trigger subsequent action in the domain.

The Programme will facilitate the affirmation of **“model” preparedness and prevention system at the local level**, which hold the potential for wider horizontal scaling-up country-wide. **Giving local stakeholders a democratic space** to discuss and define DRR-related actions will increase ownership over the process and voice the most vulnerable community members.

By adjusting performance and standards of **protection and rescue, education, social and child protection, health and agriculture** **sectors, the Programme will contribute to building community resilience in partner localities.** Eventually, communities which are practicing disaster resilient livelihoods and benefit from risk-informed DRR and preparedness measures contribute to stronger and resilient economies by safeguarding all development investments from future disaster risks.

Ultimately, the local DRR model introduced through the Programme is seen as a building block of the wider DRR governance framework in the country.

The impact hypothesis is visualised below:Qr code

Description automatically generated

1. Floods and Landslides Risk Assessment for the Housing Sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNDP 2015: <http://www.ba.undp.org/content/bosnia_and_herzegovina/bs/home/library/response-to-floods/flood-and-landslide-risk-assessment-for-the-housing-sector-in-bi.html>. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. As per the overview provided by the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
4. This indicator is in line with global E21 Indicator set up to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)