



PRE-CONCEPT FOR A REGIONAL PROJECT/PROGRAMME

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme	Integrated climate-resilient transboundary flood risk management in the Drin River basin in the Western Balkans
Countries:	Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro
Thematic Focal Area ¹ :	Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems
Type of Implementing Entity:	Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE)
Implementing Entity:	UNDP
Executing Entities:	UNDP, Global Water Partnership
Amount of Financing Requested:	US\$ 9,927,750 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Project / Programme Background and Context:

The Drin River Basin (DRB) is a transboundary river basin, which is home to 1.6 Million people and extends across Albania (30% of basin area, 27% of total country area, 37% of basin population), Kosovo² (23% of basin area, 42% of total country area, and 35% of basin population), the Former Yugoslav Republic of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (17% of basin area, 13% of total country area, and 11% of basin population), Montenegro (22% of basin area, 32% of total country area, and 17% of basin population) and Greece. The DRB countries and entities (Riparians) are increasingly exposed to the impacts of climate change. Climate change and climate variability have been increasing the frequency, intensity and impact of flooding in the basin.³ See Part II for the outline of the climate change risks and vulnerability in the sub-region.

The impacts of the climate-induced flooding are exacerbated by the severe anthropogenic pressures including rapid and uncontrolled urbanization; deforestation; poor solid waste management; unsustainable use of land and water resources; intensive agriculture, forestry and mining activities; unsustainable tourism. These non-climate factors are being analyzed and addressed in the sub-region through a regional GEF supported project “Enabling Transboundary Cooperation and Integrated Water Resources Management in the Extended Drin River Basin” (GEF Drin Project) implemented by UNDP that supports the implementation of the Drin MoU for the coordinated management of the Drin Basin. The Drin MoU and the GEF Project aim to put in place the institutional and cooperation mechanisms for the enhanced management of the shared water resources at basin level. However, the GEF-supported project and the on-going baseline sub-regional initiatives cannot comprehensively address climate change adaptation needs of the riparian countries and establish a comprehensive basin level climate risk and flood risk management, which includes: (1) exchange of risk knowledge and climate information; (2) basin level climate change adaptation and flood risk management strategy and plans; (3) combination of structural and non-structural interventions; (4) institutional capacity.

Overall the lack of comprehensive basin level climate risk and flood risk management, is posing a challenge to practitioners and governments of the riparian countries and increasing the exposure of the basin population to flooding. An effective climate risk management and flood risk management in the context of the Drin River Basin in the Western Balkans calls for a coordinated transboundary climate information management and action across the countries in the sub-region in line with the Drin MoU implementation process.

¹ Thematic areas are: Food security; Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems; Transboundary water management; Innovation in adaptation finance.

² References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)

³ FLOOD PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT: Gap analysis and needs assessment in the context of implementing the EU Floods Directive, September 2015, European Commission

Project / Programme Objectives:

The main objective of the project is to assist the eligible riparian countries in the implementation of an integrated climate-resilient river basin flood risk management approach in order to improve their existing capacity to manage flood risk at regional, national and local levels and to enhance resilience of vulnerable communities in the Drin River Basin to climate-induced floods.

The countries will benefit from a basin-wide transboundary flood risk management (FRM) framework based on: improved climate risk knowledge and information; improved transboundary cooperation arrangements and policy framework for FRM and; concrete FRM interventions.

As a result the Adaptation Fund project will decrease the vulnerability and improve the resilience of Drin River basin communities and livelihoods. The project will result in improved resilience of 1.6 million people living in the Drin River basin (direct and indirect beneficiaries), including most vulnerable rural communities.

The common occurrence of floods in the Drin basin and the relative impacts on each country requires integrated flood risk management. The project will include the selection and implementation of appropriate End-to-End fully-integrated flood forecasting and early warning systems as part of the long-term flood risk management framework. In this regard, the project will develop and/or supplement -as appropriate- existing basin hydrological and hydraulic forecasting models, establish warning thresholds; produce impact-based forecasting including maps showing levels of risk and impact through color-coding, dissemination of warnings within a common platform.

Supplementing the existing baseline efforts the project will develop and implement transboundary integrated flood management strategies providing the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) and other competent authorities of the riparian countries with robust and innovative solutions for flood risk, disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation, including eco-system based, gender sensitive participatory approaches. In addition, the project will develop the underlying capacity of national and regional institutions to maintain long-term sustainability and to scale up the results including the development of investment plans and financial instruments for sustainable FRM. It will support stakeholders at all levels by providing policy and management guidance and by sharing scientific information, knowledge and best practices for Integrated Flood Risk Reduction and Climate Adaptation and it will directly invest in the implementation of priority structural and community-based non-structural measures. Importantly, the project is aligned with and will support the implementation of the EU Floods Directive (EUFD) in riparian countries.

The above will be done taking stock and supplementing existing efforts supported by the EU IPA funds and other donors such as GIZ.

The AF project will build upon the experience and success of prototypes projects⁴⁵ in the region and will include the following innovations: 1) Introduction of comprehensive international best practice in flood hazard and risk assessment, modelling and mapping in line with EU Floods Directive methodologies, and provide the basis for standardising the methodologies and approaches across Riparian countries and the region, a key benefit for the accession countries that comprise the basin; 2) Development and implementation of a comprehensive flood forecasting and early warning system introducing state of the art forecasting technology and tools and addressing institutional arrangements, communications and dissemination and response for forecasting EWS, across the basin; 3) Innovative mix of structural and non-structural Interventions measures using climate risk-informed design and construction approaches and piloting a number of different types of structures that can be replicated elsewhere; 4) implementation of innovative agro-forestry measures and improving community-based flood resilience schemes by engaging local populations in the implementation and maintenance of risk reduction measures; 5) Introduction of innovative O&M risk financing mechanisms which engage the private sector and beneficiary communities to complement public sector financing; and risk transfer financing mechanisms such as flood insurance and other mechanisms that enhance the financial resilience of communities to flood disaster shocks.

⁴ AF-funded, UNDP Implemented project, “Developing climate resilient flood and flash flood management practices to protect vulnerable communities of Georgia”

⁵ GEF-funded, UNDP Implemented project, “Technology transfer for climate resilient flood management in Vrbas River Basin” in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The project socio-economic benefits include direct reduction in exposure to hazards and provide early warning of impending disasters, thus reducing damages and losses, improving food production (through protection of agricultural land from hazards). This will have direct and indirect livelihood stabilization/protection and potentially income generation benefits. Environmental benefits include, improved eco system functions through better spatial planning and the introduction of agro-forestry which will improve the natural functions of the floodplains and watersheds.

Project / Programme Components and Financing:

Project/Programme Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Countries	Amount (US\$)
1. Component 1 – Hazard and Risk Knowledge Management Tools	Improved climate and risk informed decision-making, availability and use of climate risk information	Output 1.1. Strengthened hydrometric monitoring networks in all riparian countries based on a unified optimized basin-scale assessment of monitoring needs	Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro	2,150,000
		Output 1.2. Improved knowledge of climate change induced flood risk, and risk knowledge sharing through the introduction of modelling tools and technologies for the strategic flood risk assessment based on EUFD and development of basin flood hazard maps		
		Output 1.3. GIS-based vulnerability, loss and damages assessment tools and database established to record, analyse, predict and assess flood events and associated losses		
2. Component 2 – Transboundary FRM institutional, legislative and policy framework	Improved institutional arrangements, legislative and policy framework for climate-resilient FRM, and development of climate change adaptation and flood risk management strategy and plans at the basin, sub-basin, national and sub-national levels	Output 2.1. Drin River Basin FRM Policy Framework and improved long term cooperation on flood risk management	Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro	950,000
		Output 2.2. Regional, national and sub-national institutions (including meteorological and hydrological sectors) are trained in flood risk management, roles and responsibilities clarified and coordination mechanisms strengthened for effective climate-resilient FRM		
		Output 2.3. Drin River basin Integrated CCA and FRM Strategy and Plan developed		
3. Component 3 – Community-based climate change adaptation and FRM interventions	Strengthened resilience of local communities through improved flood forecasting and early warning, implementation of structural and non-structural measures and the strengthened capacity for CC adaptation and FRM at the local level	Output 3.1. Improved flood forecasting and EWS at the transboundary level to reduce climate-induced disaster risks in vulnerable communities through the establishment of a DRB flood forecasting and early warning system	Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro	5,400,000
		Output 3.2. Development, design and construction of flood risk structural adaptation and mitigation measures in prioritized areas using climate risk information and cost-benefit appraisal methods		
		Output 3.3. Strengthened local community resilience to flooding through the participatory design and implementation of non-structural community-based resilience, adaptation and awareness measures		
6. Project/Programme Execution cost				650,000
7. Total Project/Programme Cost				9,150,000
8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)				777,750
Amount of Financing Requested				9,927,750

Project Duration: 5 years / 60 months

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

Geographical Context

The Drin River runs through mountainous areas in the south-western Balkans towards the Adriatic Sea, providing the third greatest river discharge into the European Mediterranean. The total catchment area of the basin is around 19,686 km² and including Black Drin which drains from Lake Ohrid and flows up north until it meets White Drin and flow together as Drin until they meet the Buna/Bojana River and discharge finally to Adriatic Sea (Figure 1, in Annex 1). Flowing from Lake Ohrid, the Black Drin eventually leaves the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and enters Albania. The White Drin surfaces in Kosovo and flows into Albania where it meets the Black Drin to form the Drin River. Rushing down through Albania, one arm of the Drin joins the Buna/Bojana River near the city of Shkoder and the other arm drains directly into the Adriatic Sea south of Shkoder near the city of Lezhe. Each of these water bodies are joined by a number of wetlands, tributaries, small rivers and streams along their paths. The basin includes also three transboundary lakes which are the Skadar/Shkodra Lake, Ohrid Lake and Prespa Lakes (Large and Small Prespa). The Prespa Lakes are shared between Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Greece. Skadar/Shkodra Lake is the largest lake in the Balkan Peninsula with a surface area varying between 370 km² and 530 km². It is one of the largest bird reserves in Europe. In 1996 it became part of the Ramsar list of wetlands of international importance. Prespa Lakes are the highest tectonic lakes in the Balkans. The area is especially important for water birds, notably the largest breeding colony of Dalmatian pelicans in the world and they are also part of Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance. Ohrid Lake is one of Europe's deepest and oldest lakes and the deepest lake in the Balkans. The lake preserves a unique aquatic ecosystem with more than 200 endemic species. Because of this importance, in 1979 it was declared a World Heritage site by UNESCO. The Drin Delta which is a complex of relatively intact coastal lakes, marshes and forests, has been recognized as an Important Bird Area of international importance by designation under the BirdLife International Convention⁶.

The interconnected watershed bodies and the ecosystems and communities of the Drin Basin deliver a steady stream of benefits to its residents. All Drin riparian countries and territories rely on the extended Drin River Basin waters. Their robust state is important to the economy of the Riparian countries where the main uses are water are agriculture, energy, water supply and sanitation, mining and industry, environment, fisheries, and tourism⁷. Diverse and often conflicting uses and unsustainable management approaches applied in the Drin Basin exert severe pressures on the Basin's ecosystems leading to their degradation. Some of these key pressures are: solid waste & marine litter; wastewater; unsustainable use of water resources; hydro-morphological interventions including the construction of dams; extraction of minerals/mining; intensive agriculture and forestry; uncontrolled and often illegal fishing and hunting; erratic land use and urban development; unsustainable tourism; increasing climate variability. These pressures lead to a wide range of impacts such as: deforestation, pollution of surface and ground waters, accelerated soil erosion; salinisation and salt water intrusion; loss of valuable ecosystems and biodiversity; greater exposure to floods; increasing health risks, etc.

Climate change context and flood risk in the Drin Riparian countries

In addition to anthropogenic pressures and their impacts on the Drin River Basin, climate change is already having an impact and is likely to intensify in the future. According to the national communications to UNFCCC from Albania, Montenegro and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as well as to the report 'The state of water in Kosovo', climate change will have serious negative impacts in the Drin river basin including increased frequency and intensity of floods and droughts, increased water scarcity, intensified erosion and sedimentation, increase intensity of snow melt, sea level rise, and damage to water quality and ecosystems. Moreover, climate change impacts on water resources will have cascading effects on human health and many parts of the economy and society, as various sectors directly depend on water such as agriculture, energy and hydropower, navigation, health, tourism – as does the environment. Climate change will very likely reduce availability of water and affect water level on the Basin Lakes (Prespa, Ohrid, Skadar/Shkodra).

The DRB countries are increasingly exposed to the impact of climate change. They are experiencing increased periods of extreme heat in the summer months and increased rainfall during the cooler seasons. According to

⁶ <http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/drini-delta-iba-albania>

⁷ Trans-Boundary Waters and Integrated Water Resource Management in the Western Balkans Region, 2007

long-term projections, the average annual temperature will increase by 2° C to 3° C by 2050 and precipitation will decrease in the summer, resulting in longer dry periods followed by more sudden heavy rainfalls. This combination increases the likelihood of floods as well as their destructive nature whilst decreasing the region's capacity to react to these floods. In short, floods, which already constitute the most common natural disaster in the region, are increasing their risk.

Historical flood data from the Western Balkans suggests a more frequent occurrence of flood events, characterised by more extreme and more rapid increase in water levels, attributed to an uneven distribution of precipitation and torrential rain, particularly over the last decade. More and larger areas and, therefore, a greater population numbers are being affected by flooding with a strong impact on national economies. This calls for increased international collaboration in river basin and flood management and sound adaptation measures as a focus area of sustainable water management. Flood risk in riparian countries of the Drin Basin have been observed to be increasing over time (Table 1).

Table 1: Recorded flood events in the Riparian countries of the Drin Basin since 2010

Date	Affected areas, municipalities	Extent of damage	Flood Impact rating
Albania			
Jan. 2010	Shkodra, Lezhë and Durrës.	10,000 hectares flooded, over 5,000 people evacuated, 2,200 houses damaged	severe
Nov-Dec. 2010	Drini and Mati River Deltas Ulza and Shkopeti reservoirs	15,000 people evacuated, 6,000 km2 land flooded, 4,800 houses flooded	severe
Nov. 2014	Tirana, Lezhë, Shkodër and Fier	11,000 people evacuated, 3 people died, 7500 houses damaged	severe
Feb. 2015	Vlora and Fier, Berat, Elbasan and Gjirokaster Rivers Vjosa, Devoll, Osu, Seman	42,000 people affected	severe
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia			
Feb. 2013	River Kojnarka Kumanovo, Štip, Sveti Nikole, Strumica, Valandovo, Ohrid, Probištip and Kočani	Approximately 6,000 people affected	severe
Jan-Feb. 2015	Eastern region: River Crna - Region of Bitola Municipalities of Mogila, Novaci and Bitola	Over 100,000 people affected	severe
Feb. 2015	Southern and central parts of the country	100,000 people affected	severe
Montenegro			
Dec. 2010	Whole of Montenegro to various extents Rivers Lim, Tara, Morača, Drina tributaries and Bojana Lakes Skadar, Piva and in Nikšić area	21 municipalities affected, 1.49% of GDP equalling to MEUR 43 lost	severe

Albania

In Albania, flooding affects 130 000 hectares of land and is generally pluvial in origin, occurring in the period of November – March, when the country receives about 80-85 % of annual precipitations. The largest floods have appeared in the low western area of the country but small rivers and the torrents cause flash flooding and causes high economic damages. As the urban development of the floodplain increased, the damage caused by flooding also increased. Following the devastating floods of 1962-63, flood defenses were built to the 1% return period in some rivers. In January and December 2010, floods caused major damage and disruption over a wide area. The flooding of January 2010 in the district of Shkodra was at the time considered the biggest emergency event which inundated 10,400 ha of land and about 2500 houses and 4800 people were evacuated. As a result of increasing rainfall, the Drin river flow rapidly increased the water level in three hydropower reservoirs, which were forced to release water, increasing discharge to 2450 cubic metres per second into the Buna River which has a maximum capacity of only 1600 cubic metres per second. The Albanian government declared the flood a "natural disaster" and deployed the army and police forces to help evacuate people.

In Albania, climate change predictions indicate the intensification of heavy precipitation and an increase in the frequency of heavy rains with longer duration, causing flooding and economic damages. Climate change is also increasing the risk of droughts in the summer months due to rising temperatures and variability in rainfall. There is already evidence of increasing frequency of high rainfall, which is increasing pluvial or flash flooding which inundates the floodplain in a matter of hours. In winter, longer duration rainfall causes flooding which

lasts for several weeks during the winter period while long-duration spring rainfall combines with snowmelt to cause flooding. Flood risk is a combination of river flooding and coastal flooding due to sea water inundation (storm surges), both of which are increasing with climate change.

The socio-economic vulnerability to climate change in Albania is centered on 4 sectors: agriculture, water, population and tourism. The years with highest recorded incidents of hydro-meteorological disaster are 1995, 1996, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2010, 2012, 2013 and 2014. Floods have a significant impact in terms of human life, economy, agriculture and environment. In the 2010 flood which is the largest on recent record, losses reached nearly 0.15 % of the GDP of the country. The average expected losses per year is estimated to be around 370 million of LeK (3.2 million USD), with a maximum of 4 billion LeK (35.2 million USD) arising from the Shkodra flood in 2010. Hydropower is the main source of electricity in Albania, with supply growing by 45.2% in 2015-2016, mainly due to an increase by about 43.4% of hydropower production, from construction and the operation of several small hydropower plants. The country is therefore heavily dependent on hydrological conditions. The Drin is the longest and largest river in Albania and the dams constructed along its way in the Albanian territory, produce hydropower contributing to around 90% of the total electric capacity in the country. Climate change and the increases in risk of both floods and droughts will impact the hydropower sector in Albania.

There has been some progress in Flood Risk Management in Albania. The Flood Risk Management Plan for Shkodra region 2012-2018 aims at improving Flood Risk Management (FRM) focusing on non-infrastructure measures, such as warning systems, preparedness and spatial planning. This includes consideration of all adequate types of measures for preparation, disaster management and recovery phases, as well as the development of a regional flood risk management framework that include local flood risk management plans.

The Third National Communication (TNC) makes the following recommendations for enhanced management of climate-induced flood risk in Albania: maintain efficiency of water evacuation systems; deepen and manage Drin, Mat and Ishëm river flow so that their waters run to the sea; clean, deepen and maintain primary, secondary and tertiary collectors (canals) and draining systems; install and maintain hydrovores during the entire rainfall season; install high power and efficiency pumps for the evacuation of waters from particularly important structures; continuously monitor canals and pipes for the evacuation of communal and industrial waters; plant fast-growing trees to protect river embankments and to mitigate flood risk and soil degradation, and to contribute to climate change mitigation; increase professionalism and efficiency of rescue units (training of existing and new staff); strengthen the role of regional emergency and civil protection units.

Montenegro

Historic data on flooding in Montenegro shows that in the period 1979-1997 there were 5 major flooding events; but in the six years, 2004-2010, floods occurred 6 times (and twice in 2010-January and November - December). Floods are the most frequent natural hazard. Intensive precipitation and snow melting in the northern part of Moraca basin, combined with high tide in Buna/Bojana river due to the strong south wind and high discharge of Drin resulted in the increase of the water level in Shkoder/Skadar Lake (10.44 m a.s.l.) in December 2010. The December 2010 flood resulted in unprecedented water levels, extent of flooded areas and damages. Total country-wide damages and losses exceeded €40 million (1.3% of GDP), impacting largely rural areas. Transport routes, electricity supply and communication lines between the northern region and the rest of the country were obstructed for a certain period of time and 1.5% of the population had to be evacuated. Flood damages in areas Golubovci and Tuzi reached an amount of ~2.14 million euros (1.462.500 euros on construction objects and 682,800 euros in agricultural crops).

According to available climate change projections for Montenegro, there will be a sharp increase in variability of river flow, characterized by increased frequency and intensity of flooding and hydrological drought. In addition, coastal flooding and storm surges will also significantly increase. During this period the area of low air pressure develops in the coastal region of Montenegro and has a wide impact causing maximum precipitation in the southern areas. In the karst areas, during spring, there are periodic floods due to longer periods of precipitation, melting snow and reserves of water in the ground. Such floods have impacted the Cetinje plain several times and have caused severe damage to the buildings there.

Given the geo-morphological characteristics of the territory of Montenegro, floods could jeopardize settlements, agricultural areas, forests and other land and transport routes in river plains and valleys. Vulnerability to flooding in Montenegro is due to the location of many towns and settlements on large river banks which makes them potentially more vulnerable to the overflow of water from watercourses. Around

Skadar Lake and the Bojana River, as well as on the Cetinje and Nikšić plains the large areas of agricultural land, assets and urban zones are susceptible to flooding. Over 60% of Montenegro's territory is made from carbonate rock. One of the problems facing karst terrains in Montenegro is frequent flooding in karst fields and in the plains of the Zeta Valley, the area surrounding Skadar Lake, and along the courses of the Bojana and Lim Rivers. Extreme floods were registered in late 2010 in the Zeta Valley and along the course of the Bojana River, with maximum levels in Skadar Lake of 10.44m. The floods were exacerbated by reservoirs in Albania (Vaus Deis, Kumana, Fierza), that released 3,000 m³/s of water into the Bojana River bed which has a capacity of around 1,700 m³/s, while the overall flow from the Skadar Lake Basin was around 7,000 m³/s.

In Montenegro, protection from floods has not been given much attention so far, although the consequences for people, property, agricultural land, and critical infrastructure are significant. The Montenegro SNC recommendations for addressing climate-induced flood risks include: strengthening the hydro-meteorological network; better coordination between the government, the Environment Protection Agency and the Institute of Hydrometeorology and Seismology (IHMS) on hydrometric data archiving, establishment of a water information system; data sharing; harmonization of data set standards; clarification of roles, responsibilities and "ownership" of hydrometric data; improvements in flood forecasts; regular maintenance and reconstruction of constructed flood protection structures; map and update a cadastre of hydrogeological phenomena and speleological units; restore, modernise and increase the network of water-measurement stations on karst watercourses; map surfaces endangered by high waters, analyse options enabling the IHSM and the relevant municipal services monitoring priority watercourses; define erosion potential of watercourses; implement a regional project, 'Regulation of Skadar Lake, Drim and Bojana Rivers' establishment of an appropriate operation regime for hydro-power plants on the Drim River and in the Niksic Field to prevent frequent flooding in the territories of Montenegro and Albania (Zeta Valley, Skadar Valley, valleys along the Bojana River, etc)⁸. The proposed project would also assist the government of Montenegro to implement priorities defined by the Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction for the period 2018-2023 and its associated Activity Plan including local level resilience building measures.

UNDP supported the Ministry of Interior, Sector of Emergency Management (SEM) and Municipalities in the creation of a GIS based platform for flood hazard mapping, for 12 of the flood prone municipalities of Montenegro following the extensive floods in 2010. These maps are based on recorded flooding and not modelled flood hazard, and are therefore of limited usefulness as they do not consider floods of various return periods, and do not take account climate change. However, it is a starting point and a base for further consolidation of data, to the extent it is recorded and available, from past floods.

the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The First and Second National Communications on Climate Change outlined a number of scenarios related to water resources. The findings included a projection of a 15% reduction in rainfall by 2050, with a drastic decrease in runoff in all river basins. Although the long-term projection is for increased temperatures and a decrease in sums of precipitation, the past period studied shows significant climate variability, with increased precipitation. The proportion of winter precipitation received as rain instead of snow is increasing. Such shifts in the form and timing of precipitation and runoff are of concern to flood risk. Since 2002 storms and flash floods have become more frequent in the region and are causing considerable damage. The severe flooding that hit much of the country in January and February 2015 caused widespread damage and economic losses in 44 municipalities. The most affected regions were the basins of the Crna Reka, Bregalnica and Strumica rivers, which cover about 45% of the territory of the country. Roughly 170,000 people were affected in all. In August 2015, flash floods killed six people and caused USD 21.5 million in damage in Tetovo and mountain villages. In August 2016, an intense flash flood affected the suburbs of the capital Skopje (Skopska Crna Gora, municipalities of Gazi Baba, Aracinovo Ilinden), claiming 23 lives, destroying several settlements and causing economic losses of about 30 million Euros.

The two National Communications proposed the following priority measures for adaptation to climate change in the water resources sector and flood risk management: modernization of the hydro-meteorological network; improvement of data availability and the establishment of data monitoring and processing; rehabilitation and reconstruction of existing hydropower and water management structures and systems; development and implementation of effective water management plan; implementation of priority measures related to water supply and irrigation systems, flood and drought control, as well as protection strategies for controlling erosion

⁸ Projects for this purpose have already been designed to implement emergency measures including the cleaning of the Bojana River bed and the building of an embankment along the watercourse bed, SNC

and sedimentation; restriction of urban development in flood-risk zones; measures aimed at maintaining dam safety, afforestation and other structural and non-structural measures to avoid mudflows; construction of dikes; adjusting operation of reservoirs and lakes (e.g. multiple use of reservoirs to include flood alleviation); land use management; implementation of retention areas; improve drainage; structural measures such as temporary dams, building resilient housing and modifying transport infrastructure; migration of people away from high-risk areas.

The Third National Communication highlights the need for the country to continue accumulating experience to cope with droughts and floods and make best use of existing technologies in water supply and irrigation used in the country. To coordinate these measures more effectively, the report recommends steps be taken to enhance the role of the National Climate Change Committee. The TNC also emphasizes the need for transboundary cooperation to increase the resilience of water resources shared with other countries. Such cooperation will further create opportunities for sharing knowledge and experience and will allow for the exploration of more cost-effective measures. Legislative, regulatory and economic measures can all benefit from a joint transboundary approach.

Legislative framework for water management in Drin Riparian countries

A recent review⁹ of the institutional and legislative framework for water management in the basin riparian countries found that national legislation is not fully aligned with the EU Acquis (EU WFD, EUFD); there is high fragmentation of competencies, overlapping/conflicting responsibilities of institutions with regard to functional capacity, there are no basin management plans addressing climate change risks; there is limited monitoring, non-reliable, non-harmonized and limited sharing of data among institutions within and between riparian countries, no basin water cadastre; and water management financing and investment was not supported by robust assessment of benefit and costs, no investment plans and no comprehensive financial risk transfer mechanisms for dealing with the losses and damages from flood across riparian countries.

The report recommends the following: (i) alignment of the national legislation with the EU Acquis, especially for EU FD; (ii) clear assignment of roles and responsibilities among institutions at all levels; (iii) strengthened mandates of local government; (iv) drafting and implementing river basin management plans (RBMPs) and flood management plans including preparation of flood risk maps, development of plans for different “water users” i.e. sectors; and (v) cooperation among riparian countries on preventing and responding to floods through co-development of flood management plans based on comprehensive basin flood risk maps.

All three DRB riparian countries initiated the development of their National Adaptation Plans.

Cooperation over water resources management in the Drin Basin

Coordinated action at the Drin Basin level has been absent until the development of the Shared Vision for the sustainable management of the Drin Basin and the signing of a related Memorandum of Understanding (Tirana, 25 November 2011) by the Ministers of the water and environment management competent ministries of the Drin Riparians i.e. Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Greece, Kosovo and Montenegro.

The main objective of the Drin MoU is to “*Promote joint action for the coordinated integrated management of the shared water resources in the Drin Basin, as a means to safeguard and restore, to the extent possible, the ecosystems and the services they provide, and to promote sustainable development across the Drin Basin*”.

The Drin MoU provides the political framework for and defines the context of cooperation among the Drin Riparians. The Drin MoU identifies short-, medium- and long-term actions to address problems identified as affecting sustainable development in the entire Drin Basin and in one or more of its sub-basins. The preparation of an Integrated Drin Basin Management Plan is the long-term objective. To achieve that, a process called the Drin Coordinated Action was put in place. Following the provisions of the MoU an institutional structure was established in 2012 (see Annex 1, figure 3). It includes:

- **The Meeting of the Parties**

⁹ Flood Prevention and Management – Gap analyses and needs assessment in the context of implementing the EU Floods Directive”, September 2015, funded by the Western Balkans Facility Infrastructure Project, Technical Assistance 4 (IPF 4)

- The **Drin Core Group** (DCG) with the mandate to coordinate actions for the implementation of the MoU. There are two ordinary DCG meetings per year; fourteen (14) have been implemented till to date.
- **Expert Working Groups** (EWG) to assist the DCG in its work. Three were established in 2012: Water Framework Directive implementation EWG; Monitoring and Information exchange EWG; Biodiversity and Ecosystem EWG. A decision to establish an **Expert Working Group on Floods has been taken by the DCG**. The negotiation of the ToR by the Drin Riparians is on-going.
- The **DCG Secretariat** provides technical and administrative support to the DCG; Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean (GWP-Med) serves by appointment of the Parties through the MoU as the Secretariat.

The GEF Drin Project¹⁰ promotes joint management of the shared water resources of the transboundary Drin River Basin, including coordination mechanisms among the various sub-basin joint commissions and committees. The Project assists to: (i) build consensus among countries on key transboundary concerns and drivers of change, including climate variability and change, reached through joint fact finding; (ii) update the shared vision; (iii) reach an agreement on a program of priority actions deemed necessary to achieve the vision; (iii) strengthening technical and institutional capacities; (iv) operationalize the institutional structure of the Drin Coordinated Action, rendering it capable of undertaking its coordinative and executive role. The Project is implemented by UNDP and executed by the Global Water Partnership-Mediterranean (GWP-Med). The Drin Core Group is the Steering Committee (SC) of the Project.

Flood forecasting and early warning in the Drin Basin

The GIZ-funded project “Climate change adaptation in the Western Balkans”¹¹ (2012-2018) has been providing advisory services and support to Albania, Kosovo, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro for enhanced flood and drought risk management in DRB focusing on five key areas: (i) establishing a regional flood early warning system; (ii) support for national institutions in drafting climate change adaptation strategies; (iii) advisory services during the formulation of local flood risk and drought management plans; (iv) advisory services during the elaboration of transboundary concepts for water resource management; (v) integrating recommendations for climate change adaptation into urban planning and development for the cities of Tirana, Podgorica and Belgrade.

Under the project, in Albania and Montenegro, flood risk management plans have been drawn up for 31 municipalities in a participatory process, and local capacities for their effective implementation have been developed. In the four riparian states of the Drin, the precipitation and stream gauging networks have been extended to measure real-time data for transboundary flood forecasting. In total, 33 water level and rainfall stations in the Drin river basin have been rehabilitated and upgraded. A hydrological model covering the DRB has been developed and will be operated soon. In 2018, GIZ intends to improve the availability of hydrometeorological data in the riparian countries and to improve the application of available data for flood forecasting. Further attention shall be given to the support of the hydromet services of the four riparian countries in order to increase sustainability.

Hence, through donor and government funded projects there has been gradual modernization and rehabilitation of the hydrometric network in the Drin Riparian countries which includes hydrometric stations and transmission equipment (Figure 2, Annex 1). Under a Memorandum of Understanding between the Hydrometric and Meteorological institutions, within each Riparian country, there is cooperation and data exchange for flood warning. Warnings are currently based on regional forecasts, European Flood Awareness System (EFAS) and Flash Flood Guidance (SEE FFG) but, as yet, no fully-integrated basin wide flood

¹⁰ “Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the extended Drin River Basin” approved by the GEF in 2014. The GEF Drin project includes five components:

- Component 1: Consolidating a common knowledge base
- Component 2: Building the foundation for multi-country cooperation
- Component 3: Institutional strengthening for Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM)
- Component 4: Demonstration of technologies and practices for IWRM and ecosystem management
- Component 5: Stakeholder Involvement, Gender Mainstreaming and Communication Strategies

¹¹ <https://giz.de/en/worldwide/29000.html>

forecasting and early warning system has been developed to provide the maximum lead warning time. Furthermore, no comprehensive basin-wide water level forecasting is available, nor are likely impacts sufficiently detailed at the local/community level. A further essential development therefore, will be the design and implementation of a fully-integrated Flood Forecasting and Early Warning System (FFEWS) for the basin, which integrates regional, national and community-based systems and provides last-mile flood forecasts, based on EUFD standards and in line with WMO standards for basin FFEWS.

Description of Proposed Project outputs

The aim of the project is to implement a transboundary integrated flood risk management approach across the Drin Basin, which strengthens the capacity of individual riparian countries to manage flood risk and to increase resilience of the DRB communities to climate-induced flood risk on a basin scale. The proposed project aims at increasing climate resilience of 1.6 million beneficiaries (direct and indirect) in the Drin River Basin. This will be achieved through three project components:

Component 1 – Implementation of hazard and risk knowledge management tools

Outcome 1: Improved climate and risk informed decision-making, availability and use of climate risk information

Component 2 – Strengthening transboundary FRM institutional, legislative and policy framework

Outcome 2: Improved institutional arrangements, legislative and policy framework for FRM, and development of climate change adaptation and flood risk management strategy and plans at the basin, sub-basin, national and sub-national levels

Components 3 – Implementation of priority community based climate change adaptation and FRM interventions

Outcome 3: Strengthened resilience of local communities through improved flood forecasting and early warning, implementation of structural and non-structural measures and the strengthened capacity for CCA and FRM at the local level

The following is a description of the project outputs and the indicative project activities which will achieve the project outcomes.

Component 1 – Hazard and risk knowledge management tools

Output 1.1 – Strengthened hydrometric monitoring networks in all riparian countries based on a unified optimized basin-scale assessment of monitoring needs.

Based on a review of the status and adequacy of existing monitoring networks in riparian countries, the optimized network required for basin-scale flood risk monitoring and management will be identified, based on which, the project will design, purchase and implement new/rehabilitated monitoring network throughout the basin. The hydrometric network design¹² document will be prepared covering network design, prioritised station list, condition of those stations, equipment options, rehabilitation / new installation plan, institutional assessment, operation and maintenance procedures and preliminary costing for rehabilitation and O&M.

The project will develop a basin operational plan for the optimised hydrometric network as well as an Institutional capacity development plan for hydrometric network O&M, based on which training of hydrometric specialists with responsibility for operation and maintenance of the hydrometric network in all riparian countries, will be undertaken. The project will establish a unified basin-scale hydrometric database and data sharing protocols across all riparian countries. To ensure sustainability of the rehabilitated hydrometric network, the project will develop financing mechanisms, establishing and safeguarding riparian government long-term commitment of network maintenance, national capacity building for design, installation and maintenance of monitoring networks, linkages to basin and regional monitoring networks, community-managed gauging stations. This will also include the development of innovative financing mechanisms that would seek to engage the private sector (hydropower, tourism, agriculture) for which willingness-to-pay surveys will be conducted during project development, and local government and beneficiary communities

¹² River water level and flow stations, meteorological station, associated telecommunications equipment.

(e.g. through engaging local people to assist in maintenance of stations), where possible, to complement government financing.

Output 1.2 - Improved knowledge of climate change induced flood risk, and risk knowledge sharing through the introduction of modelling tools and technologies for the strategic flood risk assessment based on EUFD and development of basin flood hazard maps.

The project will assess current level of implementation of the EUFD in each riparian country and review data availability for the detailed strategic basin-wide flood hazard and risk modelling and mapping. The project will commission/purchase essential datasets and surveys to enable flood risk mapping throughout the basin and will undertake detailed topographic surveys of the river channel through high risk areas in riparian countries, including major infrastructure across the river (e.g. bridges, dams etc.) and along river banks (e.g. flood walls, levees etc.). A unified basin approach to flood hazard modelling based on EUFD will be established and implemented. Using the most appropriate modelling techniques, the project will establish and/or amend existing numerical hydrological and hydraulic models of the basin based on detailed surveys of the physical characteristics of the river basin, and produce high resolution flood hazard inundation maps in line with the EUFD, suitable for use in land use planning, development zoning, flood risk mitigation design, establishment of flood insurance criteria, raising public awareness, and emergency planning. These definitive basin hazard maps will be produced for a number of different return periods and for a range of climate change scenarios and will be the basis of climate risk information for use on climate risk management of the basin. Climate information sharing platforms, protocols and dissemination mechanisms will be strengthened across member countries.

Output 1.3 - GIS-based vulnerability, loss and damages assessment tool and database established to record, analyze, predict and assess flood events and associated losses

Methods, tools and protocols will be established and implemented for the strategic collection of socio-economic data, for the systematic long-term updating of socio-economic flood receptor information (property, land use, economic data, socio-economics information etc.) and community-based risk mapping for the basin. The project will develop and implement a GIS-based basin-wide socio-economic risk model which integrates various spatial socio-economic data with the flood hazard maps, performs vulnerability assessment, and produces high-resolution vulnerability maps for the whole basin which will include damages losses, and loss of life estimates for floods of different return period. The model will enable damage and loss modelling, impact-based flood forecasting, cost-benefit analysis and the appraisal of FRM interventions based on cost-benefit analysis, and development of financing mechanisms for long-term FRM. Using the GIS-based risk model, the project will complete a cost-benefit options analysis for the Drin basin, to identify options that maximise benefits.

To complement the GIS-based risk model the project will develop tools, methods, guidelines and procedures for recording flood events, undertaking post-event surveys and assessing vulnerability to flooding as well as assessing the effectiveness of flood mitigation measures in reducing vulnerability and damages. The project will establish a basin-wide damage and loss database for recording historical flood damage information (systematic collection of flood depth, damage and loss data, collection, storage and systematisation of historical flood reports across all riparian countries).

Component 2 – Transboundary FRM institutional, legislative and policy framework

Output 2.1 – Drin River Basin FRM Policy Framework and improved long-term cooperation on flood risk management

The Drin Core Group will be given responsibility for the coordination of the flood management at the Drin Basin level as part of its overall mandate to coordinate the Riparians for the management of the Basin. In this regard, the project will support the operation of the DCG Expert Working on Floods (Drin EWG Floods) during project implementation and will help identify and establish the long-term financing mechanism of the working group as part of the Drin Core Group operation. The Drin Core Group will be the Steering Committee of the project activities of regional nature and will assist in the coordination among countries for the activities of transboundary importance to be implemented at national level. The Drin Core Group with the assistance of the Drin EWG Floods will coordinate the implementation of joint periodic surveys, conferences, workshops, co-working activities.

The project will review existing FM policy and enabling environments in each riparian country and develop basin FRM policies for the implementation of FRM legislative and policy framework in line with relevant EU directives. A key policy to be implemented will be basin wide floodplain zoning/development policy based on detailed hazard and risk maps. In addition, the project will explore and recommend a basin-wide policy for risk transfer mechanisms such as flood insurance (identify appropriate regional insurance model such as Europa Re or develop basin specific flood insurance model based on hazard, risk and damages and losses modelling and mapping – to be explored during the AF project development phase). The project will establish harmonised basin wide sector FRM policies for priority sectors (e.g., agriculture, energy, forest, water management, natural resource use, catchment management).

Output 2.2 – Regional, national and, sub-national institutions (including meteorological and hydrological sectors) are trained in flood risk management, roles and responsibilities clarified and coordination mechanisms strengthened for effective climate-resilient FRM

The project will develop a DRB Stakeholders Analysis and the Governance Analysis focusing on Flood management based on the Stakeholders Analysis and the Governance Analysis done as part of the GEF Drin Project. This will include the following: (i) define all institutions at basin, national, sub-national level involved in water and flood risk management or institutions with activities that impact on flood risk (e.g. forestry, mining, town and country planning, mining, dam owners, and community organisations), including the role of NGOs/CBOs, donors, private sector, women’s organisations; (ii) conduct functional analysis of the institutions; (iii) analyze existing resources (staffing and budgetary) including sufficiency of staffing levels, existing capacity and tools; (iv) analyze existing policies, procedures and protocols, national guidance documents or codes of practice; (v) analyze interaction between institutions (e.g. information sharing, cooperation on functional activities, reporting between institutions); (vi) assess access to data and risk knowledge sharing among decision makers, practitioners, government, private sector and civil society, (vii) assess coordination mechanisms and implementation arrangements organised at basin, national and sub-national levels.

Based on the analysis, the effectiveness of institutional arrangements in individual riparian countries towards basin-scale flood risk management will be analysed and if necessary, the ToR of the Drin EWG Floods will be revisited in terms of mandate, membership, resource requirements, technical capacity and technical enabling environment; data sharing and data access and technical means and tools for coordination. In consultation with riparian countries and the DCG a strategy and a five-year work program of the Drin EWG Floods will be developed and implemented. It will describe above all: DRB institutional capacity development plan including, plans for individual riparian countries, the resources, tools, technology, technical guidelines, procedures, protocols and codes of practice for comprehensive basin-scale FRM, the role of the DCG and the EWG in the preparation and implementation of the Drin River Basin Integrated CCA and FRM Strategy.

Output 2.3 – Drin River Basin Integrated CCA and FRM Strategy and Plan Developed

The Drin River basin FRM strategy (FRMS) and plan (FRMP) will be developed for the long-term management of flood risk in the basin. The strategy will establish the high-level basin wide policies for the long-term climate resilient management of flood risk and will be based on detailed strategic climate and flood risk assessment. FRM plan will outline the detailed actions that will be taken to address flood risk at the basin scale and within each riparian country, which will be detailed in national FRMPs. It will include a combination of structural and non-structural approaches which will best address flood risk at the basin scale, and will involve developing an inclusive list of potential options for alleviating flood risk. The project will seek opportunities to attain the right balance between structural (or hard-engineering) and non-structural (or soft-engineering) flood risk management options.

Components 3 – Priority community based climate change adaptation and FRM interventions

Output 3.1 – Improved flood forecasting and EWS at the transboundary level to reduce climate-induced disaster risks in vulnerable communities through the establishment of a Drin basin flood forecasting and early warning system

Flood early warning systems offer a solid ground for future integrated warning systems as further advancements in forecasting emerge. Good practice of early warning consists of four key elements: (i) risk knowledge, (ii) monitoring and warning services, (iii) dissemination and communication, and (iv) response capabilities. Effective flood emergency response relies on effective flood forecasting and warning, knowledge of where flooding will occur (high risk areas identified by flood mapping), key players in the response, actions to be taken by each individual (or groups of individuals) and an evacuation plan. The work will be based on the enhanced hydro-meteorological monitoring network and risk knowledge delivered under Component 1.

The project will review any existing flood forecasting programmes, or elements of FFEWS in Drin Basin¹³, assess current institutional arrangements and capacity for basin-scale flood forecasting, flood emergency response and develop an institutional arrangement plan for FFEWS. Telecommunications studies to determine the requirements to support monitoring and telemetry system as well as warning dissemination system will be undertaken. Flood forecasting models (building on hydrological and hydraulic models established in Output 1.1), will be developed and implemented for a fully integrated FFEWS based on a design to include centralised and community-based Early Warning systems. Training for national, and sub-national practitioners as well as community EWS operators will be undertaken to ensure long-term capacity to operate the FFEWS system. Early warning awareness and training workshops for community, NGOs, government and media representatives will be conducted and national and sub-national flood response and preparedness plans prepared and implemented.

Output 3.2 – Development, design and construction of flood risk structural adaptation and mitigation measures in prioritized areas using climate risk information, and cost-benefit appraisal methods.

The project will undertake feasibility, outline design and detailed design or implementation of structural options. The project will assess new structural measures such as the provision of flood storage, the provision of new embankments and walls, local land raising to elevate development areas above the extreme flood level, local improvements to channel capacity and stability, channel diversions, flow control structures (including pumping and flow diversions), increased maintenance and improvements to channels, e.g. de-silting and dredging.

As part of the development of the FRMS, a long list of options will be examined and qualitatively assessed in terms of the socio-economic, environmental, engineering and hydrological impacts of the options, and will form the basis of the short-listing process to be carried out in consultation with stakeholders. An initial appraisal of the short-listed options will be carried out to determine technical performance in terms of flood damages reduction in the basin. Changes in flood levels against the baseline scenario will also be investigated and the effects of such changes assessed. The reduction in damages resulting from an option (as compared to the baseline) represents the option benefits. A range of options will be directly compared and ranked in order to identify the most economically advantageous options or the economically preferred option(s) for the basin. Feasibility, outline and detailed design studies will be carried out on each preferred option/flood alleviation scheme. The activity will meet relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and comply with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

Output 3.3 - Strengthened local community resilience to flooding through the participatory design and implementation of non-structural community-based resilience, adaptation and awareness measures

In order to ensure participatory and long-term sustainable community resilience the project will provide training to selected municipalities on maintenance of non-structural intervention measures. This may include bank maintenance, vegetation management (e.g. clearing channel banks of weeds and vegetation). The project will develop local government response capacity, training first and second responders for flood emergencies through drills and role play exercises and provide training in the operation of EWS where community-based EWS will be established.

Training will be provided for communities on roles and responsibilities during flood emergency procedures. Community-based resilience and adaptation will be built using participatory methods of risk assessment and community resilience planning. Community-based response roles and responsibilities will be defined and training of local communities undertaken. Community-managed flood forums will be established.

As part of the FFEWS community managed EW systems will be established and training undertaken in the operation of such systems. To increase capacity of local communities in the maintenance of non-structural intervention measures and the monitoring and issuing of flood warnings in line with established protocols. Information dissemination the smart and appropriate technology to reach all beneficiaries will be established, awareness raising and education, and gender mainstreaming approaches established.

¹³ The project formulation will examine existing activities, particularly being undertaken by GIZ to better understand planned FFEWS activities for the basin to avoid duplication of effort, and ensure synergy.

Income generating ecosystem-based adaptation and FRM measures (e.g. agro-forestry) will be implemented in priority areas throughout the basin.

Non-structural options will include a suit of measures for management of hillslope and floodplain vegetation to enable greater rainfall infiltration and transmission, and reduce erosion. This may include reforestation and the use of seasonal cropping, agroforestry, the use of vegetative bundles to build flood defences etc., floodplain agro-forestry systems. Flood risk management measures will promote the re-establishment of natural floodplain functionality including: floodplain reconnection; selective bed raising / riffle creation; washlands/wetland creation; re-meandering straightened rivers; land and soil management activities to retain/delay surface flows; creation or re-instatement of a ditch network to promote infiltration (swales, interception ditches, etc); In-channel vegetation management growth to maximise channel roughness.

These schemes will form part of the non-structural interventions to be implemented and will be subjected to the same assessment and appraisals of structural interventions as described above.

The Adaptation Fund resources will be used to support climate change adaptation and FRM activities in the eligible countries of the sub-region (Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro). UNDP will undertake additional efforts to mobilize co-financing for complementary activities in the territory of Kosovo¹⁴ in order to secure an integrated basin-wide approach to climate change adaptation and flood risk management and to make sure that none of the DRB communities are excluded from the adaptation action.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be implemented by UNDP with the UNDP Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) in line with the UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and executed in cooperation with the Global Water Partnership Mediterranean. UNDP, as Implementing and Executing Entity, will be involved at several levels of project activities and supervision, and will provide technical assistance and oversight. National activities will be implemented directly through the UNDP Country Offices in beneficiary countries (Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro). The Global Water Partnership Mediterranean (GWP-MED) will be engaged for the implementation of regional activities. GWP-MED is responsible for the execution of the GEF-funded UNDP-implemented Drin River Basin TDA/SAP programme; in this capacity GWP-MED will ensure coordination of the AF adaptation project with the design and implementation of the sub-regional DRB TDA/SAP.

At the regional transboundary level, the Drin Core Group (DCG) and its Expert Working Group on Floods, will be the Steering Committee of the AF project fulfilling the coordination and cooperation with the institutions and stakeholders in the basin. The DCG will also be the focal point for data sharing and dissemination through its existing transboundary coordination functions and links with the national structures. At the national level, UNDP Country Offices will be the link to National Hydrometeorological Services (NMHSs) and other national and local institutions in charge for FRM, and will provide technical assistance to disseminate the programme results towards the related Ministries in charge of flood risk management. The NMHSs and other national FRM entities will act as focal points for the technical activities. The network of GWP country partners (NGOs, CBOs etc.) will be engaged to disseminate and mainstream the programme results at local level.


¹⁴ References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENTS AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

- A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government¹⁵** *Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement for each country participating in the proposed project/programme. Add more lines as necessary. The endorsement letters should be attached as annexes to the project/programme proposal.*

<i>Albania</i>	<i>Date: (Month, day, year)</i>
<i>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</i>	<i>Date: (Month, day, year)</i>
<i>Montenegro</i>	<i>Date: (Month, day, year)</i>

- B. Implementing Entity certification** *Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address*

<p>I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (including National Communications to the UNFCCC, national adaptation strategies, disaster risk reduction strategies and action plans etc.) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.</p>	
	
<p><i>Adriana Dinu</i> Executive Coordinator UNDP - Global Environmental Finance</p>	
<p><i>Date: 13 Jan 2018</i></p>	<p>Tel. and email: adriana.dinu@undp.org +1 (212) 906 5143</p>
<p>Project Contact Person: Natalia Olofinskaya, Regional Technical Advisor – CC Adaptation, UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub</p>	
<p>Tel. And Email: nataly.olofinskaya@undp.org; +90 (543) 532-3046</p>	

Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

Annex 1

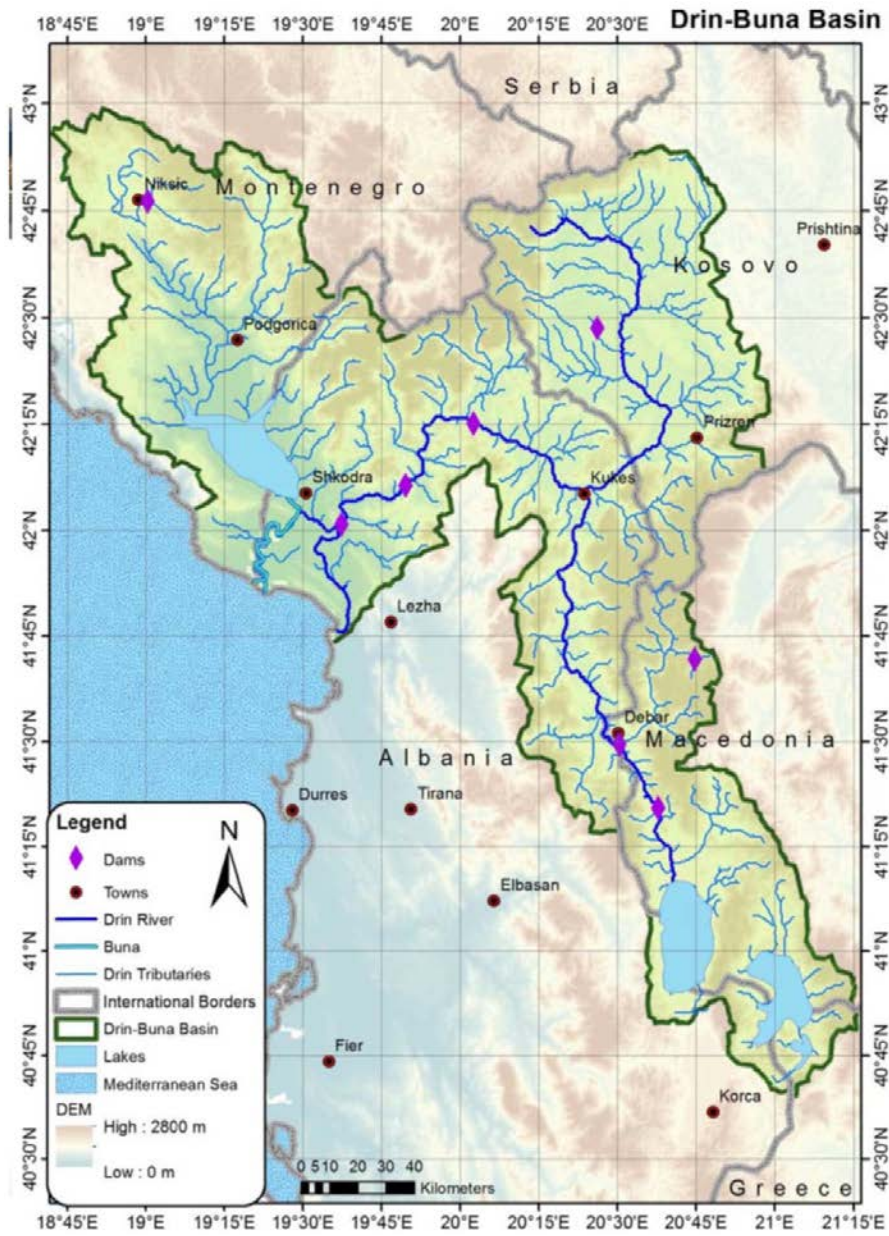


Figure 1: Drin River basin

BASIC Hydrological & Meteorological Networks

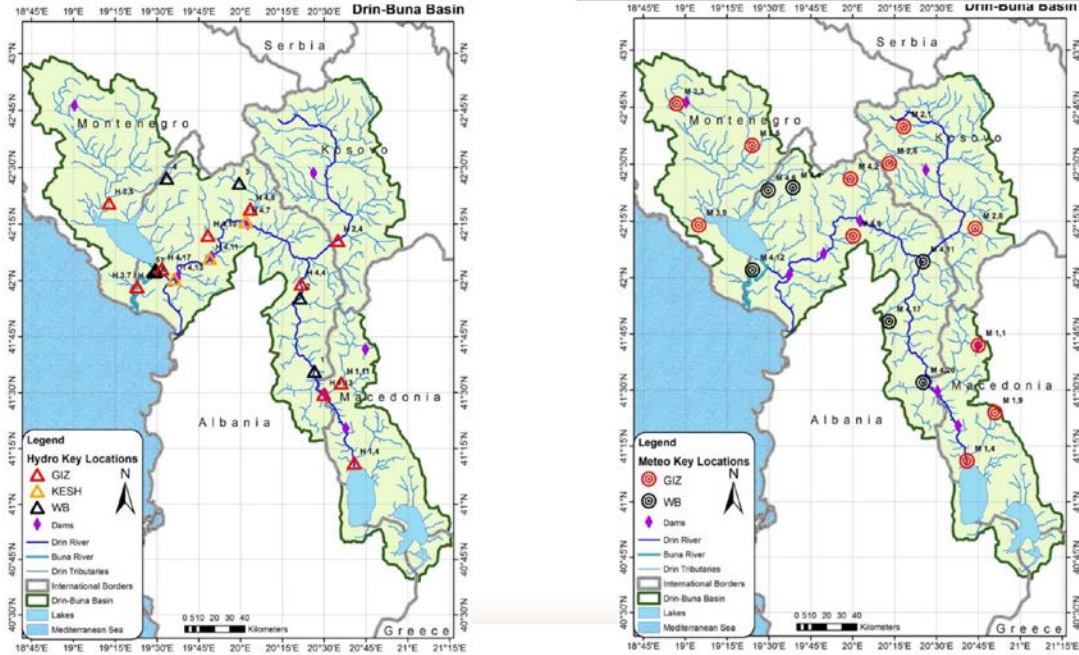


Figure 2: Hydrometric Network of the Drin Basin

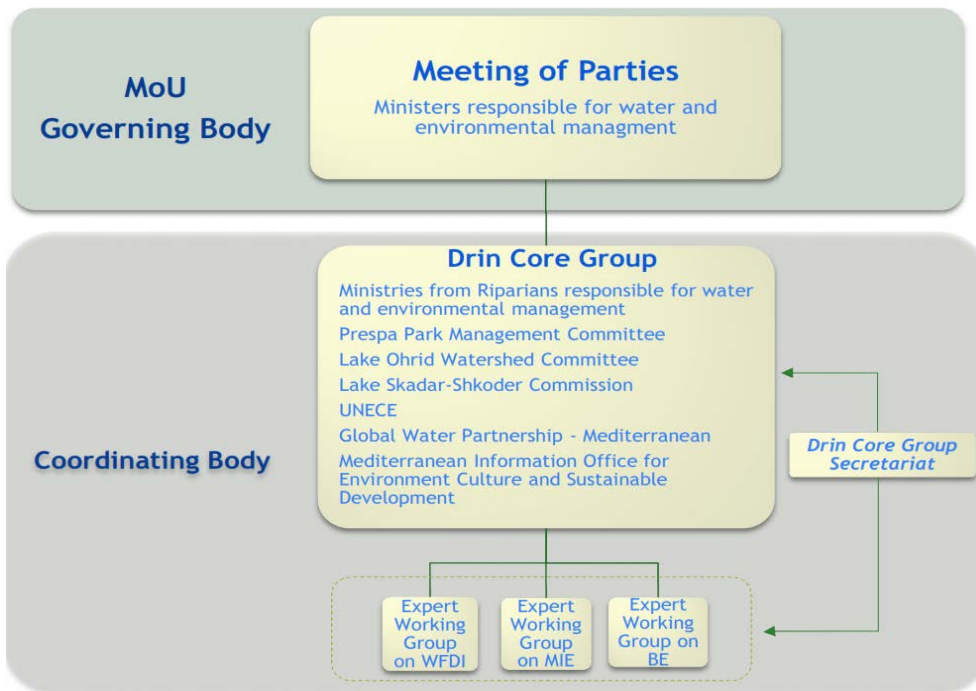


Figure 3: Institutional Framework for the management of the Drin Basin established under the Drin MoU