



UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



**Building Resilience to Disasters in
Western Balkans and Turkey**

Information and Knowledge Management System for DRR & CCA in western Balkans and Turkey

Marco Massabò, Ph.D. – CIMA Research
Foundation



see.KMS

BUILDING RESILIENCE TO DISASTERS IN THE WESTERN BALKANS AND TURKEY

Acknowledgments



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KMS
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Web
Master

Information and Knowledge Management Framework

- The framework was finalized by IKM4DRR Community @ Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, May 2013
- Motivation of the Framework
 - Information and Knowledge Management for Disaster Risk Reduction (IKM4DRR) enables and sustains **informed decision-making for managing disaster risk** and is essential for **coordinated action**.

Framework highlights: Needs for IKMS

- Often information is scattered among various agencies and institutions without coherence, coordination and sharing. Lack of collaboration
- There are no agreed standards and shared definitions in IKM for DRR and CCA. From Global to Regional/National - information and solid knowledge mostly relies at **National and regional level**
- There is little integration of knowledge systems at regional, national and community levels.
- Civil society and private sector involvement is often limited.
- Information is often collected in different languages yet no resources are allocated or used for translation.

Framework Definitions

- **Information management (IM) / Information intermediary:** Collecting, processing, organizing, and enabling access to and disseminating to DRR information from multiple sources
- **Knowledge management (KM):** Leveraging people, resources, processes and information in order to achieve a strategic objective
- **IKM System:** A system that provides the user with the explicit information required, in the right form and in the right way the user needs it

IKMS in post-2015 framework for DRR

The pre-zero draft of the post-2015 framework [...], cites 16 explicit references to *information* and 11 to *knowledge*, and takes note in its guiding principles of the:

*Sound disaster risk management is based on risk-informed decision-making, which requires freely available, publicly accessible, simple and easy-to-understand, science-based, **non-sensitive risk information**, including on disaster losses, socio-economic impact, hazards' characteristics, and people and assets' exposure and vulnerability, at every level. Relevant, local, traditional and indigenous **knowledge, culture and practices** are to be taken into account.*

Source: Information and knowledge management: key to coordinated action for disaster and climate risk-informed decision making, UNISDR Concept Note, 10 September 2014

seeKMS in short

- Designed with a participatory approach
- Target to user needs
- Uses standards of preventionweb
- Multi-criteria search engine
- Multi-language for intensify the usage of end users
- Compatible and interoperable with Preventionweb
- Contains documents, multimedia, capacity building opportunities, news, maps and data
- Hosted and managed by DPPI (IT staff for DPPI trained)
- Documented:
 - User guides for uploading and tagging of documents
 - Multilanguage dissemination material
- More than 400 documents uploaded

seeKMS Definitions/standards compatible with preventionweb

• Themes (16)

Theme DRR (and DRR&CCA)	Description
1. TECHNOLOGIES FOR DRR	Technologies used for Disaster Risk Reduction or Climate Change Adaptation cover a broad range of tools and equipment. Technologies includes Information and Telecommunication systems, monitoring and alerting systems, spatial analysis GIS, advanced equipments and protections tools, etc..
2. DRR POLICY, PLAN AND LEGISLATION	The goal of both policy and legislation is to establish a formal basis for achieving the objectives of any governmental or non-governmental organization, institution or business which adopts and enforces them. Consequently, policy and legislation achieve their purpose through two distinctly different approaches. However it must be underscored that they are often developed simultaneously and can complement each other.
3. BEST PRACTICES, METHODOLOGIES & GUIDELINES	Best practice is a method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means, and that is used as a benchmark. In addition, a "best" practice can evolve improvements are discovered. Best practices are used as an alternative to mandatory legislated standards and assessment or benchmarking. (Adopted from Wikipe
4. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	The process by which people, organizations and social stimulate and develop their capacities over time to economic goals, including through improvement of systems, and institutions.
5. COMMUNITY BASED DRR & SOCIAL RESILIENCE	<p>Community based DRR:</p> <p>Managing disaster risk by increasing local capacity a reducing vulnerability to natural hazards. The approach community in managing local disaster risk often with external actors from civil society, local government</p> <p><u>Social Impacts and Resilience:</u></p> <p>Consequences of a hazardous event on the physical, psychological well-being of individuals and on the community. Features of a social system that help to maintain or recover satisfying living conditions after</p>
6. DISASTER RISK & RISK TRANSFER	<p>Disaster Risk Management:</p> <p>The systematic process of using administrative direct operational skills and capacities to implement strategies improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse hazards and the possibility of disaster; aims to avoid adverse effects of hazards through activities and mitigation and preparedness.</p> <p><u>Insurance & Risk Transfer:</u></p> <p>Financial mechanisms formulated to reduce vulnerability employing structured instruments such as insurance catastrophe bonds which spread risks in exchange for a premium.</p>
7. LAND USE	The process undertaken by public authorities to identify, evaluate and

• Hazards (12)

Hazard	Description
1. AVALANCHE	A mass of snow sliding, tumbling, or flowing down an inclined surface.
2. COLD WAVE	Marked cooling of the air, or the invasion of very cold air, over a large area. It is an extended period of above normal cold temperatures, a drop of atmospheric average temperature well above the averages of a region, with effects on human populations, crops, properties and services.
3. DROUGHT	Drought originates from a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, usually a season or more. This deficiency results in a water shortage for some activity, group, or environmental sector. Different from other hazards in that it develops slowly, sometimes over years, and its onset can be masked by a number of factors. Drought can be devastating: water supplies dry up, crops fail to grow, animals die and malnutrition and ill health become widespread.
4. EARTHQUAKE	Shaking, trembling or displacement of the earth surface due to seismic waves or other phenomena of volcanic or tectonic origin.
5. EPIDEMIC & PANDEMIC	A disease affecting or tending to affect a disproportionately large number of individuals within a population, community, or region at the same time. A pandemic covers a wider geographical area than an epidemic. An epidemic is specific to one city, region or country, while a pandemic goes much further than national borders. The social disruption, economic loss, and general hardship caused by a pandemic are higher.
6. FLOOD	A flood is an overflow of a body of water (river, lake) that submerges land or the abnormal accumulation of water on the surface due to excess rainfall and rise of the groundwater level above surface on impermeable or saturated terrains.
7. HEAT WAVE	A heat wave is an extended time interval of abnormally and uncomfortably hot and unusually humid weather. It is an extended period of above normal warm temperatures
8. LANDSLIDE	Land slide is defined as "the movement of a mass of rock, debris, or earth down a slope." The term encompasses events such as rock falls, topples, slides, spreads, and flows, such as debris flows commonly referred to as mudflows or mudslides. Landslides can be initiated by rainfall, earthquakes, volcanic activity, changes in groundwater, disturbance and change of a slope by man-made construction activities, or any combination of these factors.
9. NUCLEAR, BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL	Nuclear, biological or chemical substances posing a threat to life, health, property and environment
10. STORM SURGE	Storm surge is water that is pushed toward the shore by the force of the winds swirling around the storm. A storm surge can come from a hurricane or an extra-tropical cyclone.
11. TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTERS	Related, an industrial accident is a disaster type term used to describe technological accidents of an industrial nature involving industrial buildings. It comprises a number of disaster subsets: chemical spill/leak, explosions, collapses, gas leaks, etc. It is also used to describe technological transport accidents involving mechanized modes of transport.
12. TSUNAMI	Waves generated by submarine earth movements, earthquakes, volcanic



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News Multimedia Documents

- Ask an expert session on prevention web
August 8, 2014
- Increasing collaboration between Fermo Civil Protection and
Albanian Volunteer Center for Civil Emer...
July 26, 2014
- Flood victims refuge in Belgrade stadium
May 27, 2014
- Serbia: Krumpanj devastated by flood damage
May 27, 2014

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Multimedia



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for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)
hosted by DPPI SEE



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Last DRR and OCA publication

- Law on Customs Policy
Publication date: December 2, 2009
- Law on the Red Cross Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Publication date: November 2, 2009
- Law on Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Publication date: January 1, 2008
- Law on ministries and other administrative bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Publication date: February 13, 2003




GVR
Global Assessment Report
on Disaster Risk Reduction



Country and territories Profiles

- institutional and Legal Framework
- International Cooperation
- National Platform

English Albanian Bosnian Hrvatski Macedonian Serbian Türkiye

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



ALBANIA

LEGAL & INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTRY
LEGAL FRAMEWORK
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE AND
COOPERATION
MAIN MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS

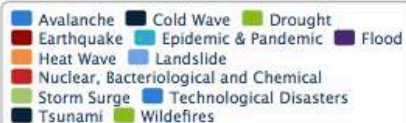
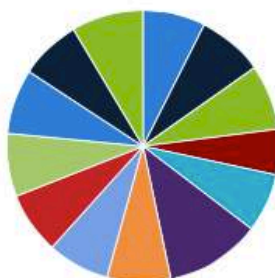
NATIONAL POLICY PLAN & STRATEGY

NATIONAL PLATFORM



Documents by Hazard

Documents by Hazard



ALBANIA

COUNTRY GENERAL INFO

COUNTRY AREA (sq. km):
28.748

AGRI LAND (sq. mt):
12.040

FOREST (sq.mt): **7.760**

URBANISATION:
53.4%

POPULATION:
3.162.000

POPULATION 0-14:
22.68%

POPULATION 15-64:
67.66%

POPULATION OVER 64:
9.66%

POPULATION GROWTH (annual %):
0.36%



Drejtoria e
Përgjithshme e
Emergjencave
Civile



National Civil Protection Authorities

Ministry of Interior, General Directorate of Civil Emergency
Bulevardi "Deshmoret e Kombit" nr 3, Tirane – ALBANIA
Telephone: +355 42 273 191 Telefax: +355 42 273 191
E-mail: shemsi.prenci@moi.gov.al
Web: <http://www.moi.gov.al>

National Point of Contact for Civil Protection

Operational Directorate of Civil Emergency Management Control
Telephone: +355 42 233 106 Fax: +355 42 233 090
Mobile: +355 69 41 10 198
Email: noc_al@moi.gov.al; qkoec_al@yahoo.com

Activities and Stakeholders

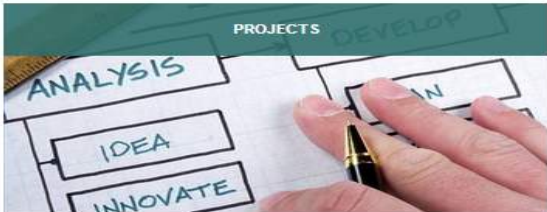
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DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

- DRR Policy, Plan and Legislation
- Best Practices, Methodologies & Guidelines
- Community Based DRR & Social Resilience
- Risk Identification Assessment

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

- Polices & Strategies
- Data & Indicators
- Publications
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CB opportunities

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Hazard

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Title	Date
Technical Training on Disaster Risk Assessment for UNCT	May 16, 2014
Using GIS and other computer simulation tools for Planning Rescue and protection operations	May 12, 2014
DRR Training of Trainers course	May 12, 2014
Floods Risk Assessment at the Local Level and The Role of System 112 in the context of DRR through DRM	May 12, 2014
Basic Hot Fire Training	May 12, 2014

Access to Information



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Home CB opportunity Local Flood Risk Assessments in Montenegro

Local Flood Risk Assessments in Montenegro



Description English Description

The Objectives of the workshop are two:
1) Provide concrete advice and suggest measures for improving the national legislation- bylaws on the methodology for risk assessments and the methodology for the development of the preparedness plans- in line with the best international practices, UN and EU standards.
2) Review the ongoing process of local flood risk assessments and suggest concrete measures for improving the process and ensuring its compliance with the above mentioned standards.

Date: 24/09/2011 CB Type: Workshop Country: Montenegro
Location: Kotacin, Montenegro
Main organizer: UNDP Montenegro, Ministry of Interior of Montenegro, SEE RDRP, GRP, UNDP
Other organizer:
Additional information: <http://www.grpweb.org/grpweb/?q=events/review-workshop-local-flood-risk-assessments-montenegro>

COUNTRIES	ACTIVITIES & STAKEHOLDERS	DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Albania Bosnia Herzegovina Croatia FYROM Kosovo* Montenegro Serbia Turkey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project & Activities Org's profile Training & Workshops Educational Initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DRR Policy, Plan and Legislation Best Practices, Methodologies & Guidelines Community Based DRR & Social Resilience Risk Identification Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies & Strategies Data & Indicators Publications ORG's Working on CCA

DRR Themes

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Disaster Risk Reduction



The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.

Comment: A comprehensive approach to reduce disaster risks is set out in the United Nations-endorsed Hyogo Framework for Action, adopted in 2005, whose expected outcome is "The substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries." The International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) system provides a vehicle for cooperation among Governments, organisations and civil society actors to assist in the implementation of the Framework. Note that while the term "disaster reduction" is sometimes used, the term "disaster risk reduction" provides a better recognition of the ongoing nature of disaster risks and the ongoing potential to reduce these risks. (definition by UNISDR – UN Office for DRR, 16 January 2009)


TECHNOLOGIES FOR DRR

- DRR POLICY, PLAN AND LEGISLATION
- BEST PRACTICES, METHODOLOGIES & GUIDELINES
- CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
- COMMUNITY BASED DRR & SOCIAL RESILIENCE
- DISASTER RISK & RISK TRANSFER
- LAND USE PLANNING
- DISASTER RECOVERY
- MEDIA & ADVOCACY

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

- RISK IDENTIFICATION ASSESSMENT
- SPACE TECHNOLOGY
- DISASTER LOSS ACCOUNTING
- DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
- EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS
- PUBLICATIONS
- ORG'S WORKING IN DRR

English | Albanian | Bosnian | Croatian | Macedonian | Serbian | Turkish



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DISASTER RECOVERY

UNISDR – UN Office for DRR | 16 January 2009

Definition:

The restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors. Comment: The recovery task of rehabilitation and reconstruction begins soon after the emergency phase has ended, and should be based on pre-existing strategies and policies that facilitate clear institutional responsibilities for recovery action and enable public participation. Recovery programmes, coupled with the heightened public awareness and engagement after a disaster, afford a valuable opportunity to develop and implement disaster risk reduction measures and to apply the 'build back better' principle.



Find more on Disaster Recovery

MULTIMEDIA	DATA AND MAPS	CB OPPORTUNITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shedder, floods of 20/9/2012 March 20, 2014 Shedder, floods of 20 September 2012 January 20, 2014 View all Multimedia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood situation in Serbia-GM and UCPM assistance May 27, 2014 Map of flood situation on 2/12/2012 in the municipality of Velikoje April 15, 2014 View all Data and Maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using GIS and other computer simulation tools for Planning Rescue and protection operations May 13, 2014 Mass Evacuation and Sheltering of the Emergency Affected Population May 13, 2014 View all CB Opportunities
PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	DOCUMENTS	ORG'S WORKING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Macedonian Network "Climate Reaction" August 11, 2014 Protection and rescue from floods April 20, 2014 View all Projects and Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lex on the Red Cross Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina August 10, 2014 Slovenian irregular per manifestacija emergency August 10, 2014 View all Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Directorate of Civil Emergencies April 10, 2014 Protection and Rescue Directorate April 10, 2014 View all Orgs Working



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CCA Themes

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Climate Change Adaptation



The adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.
Comment: This definition addresses the concerns of climate change and is sourced from the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The broader concept of adaptation also applies to non-climatic factors such as soil erosion or surface subsidence. Adaptation can occur in autonomous fashion, for example through market changes, or as a result of intentional adaptation policies and plans. Many disaster risk reduction measures can directly contribute to better adaptation.
(Definition by UNISDR – UN Office for DRR 15 January 2009)

POLICES & STRATEGIES


DATA & INDICATORS


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Hazards



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Flood



A flood is an overflow of a body of water (river, lake) that submerges land or the abnormal accumulation of water on the surface due to excess rainfall and rise of the groundwater level above surface on impermeable or saturated terrains

[Find more on Flood](#)

CB OPPORTUNITIES

- Targets and indicators for the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction
September 23, 2014
- 2nd meeting of the design team regarding designing of regional multi-hazard early warning system for...
September 23, 2014

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PROJECTS & ACTIVITIES

- Climateprediction.net
August 20, 2014
- Serbian Network "Climate Forum"
August 11, 2014

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DOCUMENTS

- IFRC report on the situation of the 19/2014 floods in Serbia
Publication date: September 24, 2014
- Report on governance and accountability of the Hyogo Framework for Action: the European perspective
Publication date: September 30, 2014

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ORG'S WORKING

- Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Initiative for South Eastern Europe (DPPEE)
July 20, 2014
- Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea
July 20, 2014

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NEWS

- World Bank supports Serbia in its recovery from devastating floods
October 5, 2014
- UN-coordinated coalition considers financial reporting rules on disaster resilience
October 5, 2014

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MULTIMEDIA

- QuestCity
August 19, 2014
- NeoK12
August 19, 2014

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DATA & MAPS

- Flood situation in Serbia-BiH and UCPM assistance
May 27, 2014
- Map of the May/2014 flood in Bosnia and Serbia
May 21, 2014

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Resources & Tools



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- Best Practices, Methodologies & Guidelines
- Community Based DRR & Social Resilience
- Risk Identification Assessment

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

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Conclusions

- seeKMS is a system in which documents, publications and media material dealing with DRR and CCA can be retrieved using a multiple language interface
- seeKMS helps the coordination among different stakeholders dealing with DRM/CCA in the region
- seeKMS supports a process of learning from the past and the sharing of valuable information from local to National, Regional and Global level
- Promote seeKMS into your community for further improving the quality and quantity of information

Further possible steps

- seeKMS: extend to other DPPI countries
- *“Include risk information on disaster losses, socio-economic impact, and people and assets’ exposure and vulnerability, at every level” –post 2015 Framework*




SEEKMS: SISTEM UPRAVLJANJA INFORMACIJAMA I ZNANJEM U SVRHU SMANJENJA RIZIKA OD KATASTROFA I PRILAGODAVANJA KLIMATSKIM PROMJENAMA NA PODRUČJU ZAPADNOG BALKANA I TURSKJE

Razmjena znanja je suštinski dio aktivnosti koje se poduzimaju u oblasti efikasnog upravljanja rizicima od katastrofa i prilagođavanja klimatskim promjenama. Zasniva se na neometanom protoku informacija sa lokalnog na državni i međunarodni nivo i predstavlja zajedničku platformu koja osigurava integraciju između različitih nacionalnih jezika.

seeKMS – kroz svoj višjezični interfece za područje Zapadnog Balkana i Turske omogućava razmjenu znanja i informacija korištenjem nacionalnih jezika između različitih institucionalnih nivoa i subjekata. Rezultat je snažniji efekat i korištenje znanja u okviru inicijative Upravljanje rizicima od katastrofa i prilagođavanje klimatskim promjenama za područje Zapadnog Balkana i Turske.

SDRŽAJ SEEKMS-A

PROFILI DRŽAVA
IZGRADNJA KAPACITETA (AKTIVNI I TEKUĆI PROJEKTI, PROFESIONALNA OBUKA, AKADEMSKI PROGRAMI, OBRAZOVNE INICIJATIVE, RADIONICE, ITD.)
PROFILI ORGANIZACIJA
DOKUMENTI (POLITIKA, PLAN, IZVJEŠTAJI, PUBLIKACIJE, ZAKONSKI AKTI)
PODACI, MAPE I STATISTIKA
NOVOSTI, POŠAO I MULTIMEDIA

Podijelite s nama i vašim kolegama sadržaje koje posjedujete, kao što su dokumenti, projekti, prilike za obuku, video sadržaji i dajte svoj doprinos razvoju seekKMS-a.

Vaš sadržaj možete poslati na seekms@dppi.info ili putem linka "podijeli svoj sadržaj" na adresi

www.seekms.dppi.info








SEEKMS: NJE SISTEM MENAXHIMI I INFORMACIONIT DHE NJOHURIVE PËR REDUKTIMIN E RREZIQEVE NGA FATKEQËSITË DHE PËR ADAPTIMIN NDËJ NDRYSHIMEVE KLIMATIKE NË BALLKANIN PERËNDIMOR DHE TURQI

Shkëmbimi i njohurive është një pjesë thelbësore e menaxhimit efikas të rreziqeve nga fatkeqësitë dhe e masave për adaptimin ndaj ndryshimeve klimatike. Ai mbështetet në qarkullimin e qëndrueshëm të informacionit nga niveli vendor në atë kombëtar dhe ndërkombëtar dhe në një platformë që garanton integrimin ndërmjet gjuhëve të ndryshme vendase.

seeKMS – nëpërmjet faqes së saj të internetit në shumë gjuhë për Ballkanin Perëndimor dhe Turqinë mundëson ndarjen e njohurive dhe shkëmbimin e informacionit, duke përdorur gjuhët vendase midis aktorëve të shumtë dhe niveleve të shumta institucionale. Rezultati është rritja e ndikimit dhe një përdorim më i madh i njohurive të nxjerra nga Menaxhimi i rreziqeve nga fatkeqësitë dhe Adaptimi ndaj ndryshimeve klimatike nga për Ballkanin Perëndimor dhe Turqinë.

MATERIALET E SEEKMS

PROFILIET E SHITESHEVE
NCRITJA E KAPACITETEVE (PROJEKTE AKTIVE DHE NË VAZHDIM, TRAJNIM PROFESIONAL, PROGRAME AKADEMIKE, INICIATIVA ARSIMORE, SEMINARE ETJ.)
PROFILIET E ORGANIZATAVE
DOKUMENTET (POLITIKA, PLANI, RAPORTE, PUBLIKIME, AKTE LEGJISLATIVE)
TË DHËNAT, HARTAT DHE STATISTIKAT
LAJME, PUNË DHE MULTIMEDIA

Ndajini me ne dhe kolegët tuis mundësi trajnini, seminare e vid

Dërgojini materialet tuaja në materialet e tua" në:

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IPRAVLJANJA, ZASNOVAN NA ZNANJU I ZA SMANJENJE RIZIKA OD KATASTROFA I ATSKJE PROMJENE NA ZAPADNOM BALKANU I TURSKOJ

Ilučne važnosti za djelotvorno upravljanje rizikom od a adaptaciji od klimatskih promjena. Ona se oslanja na macija sa lokalnog ka nacionalnom i međunarodnom platformi koja obezbjeđuje integraciju između različitih

čkog interfejsa za Zapadni Balkan i Tursku, moguće je macije uz korišćenje nacionalnih jezika, na različitim a različitim zainteresovanim subjektima. Rezultat toga je nje znanja do kojeg korisnici dolaze u okviru Sistema

ke promjene na

SEEKMS: SUSTAV UPRAVLJANJA INFORMACIJAMA I ZNANJEM ZA SMANJENJE RIZIKA OD KATASTROFA I PRILAGODBU KLIMATSKIM PROMJENAMA U DRŽAVAMA ZAPADNOG BALKANA I TURSKOJ

Razmjena znanja ključni je dio učinkovitih aktivnosti upravljanja rizikom od katastrofa i prilagodbe klimatskim promjenama. Ovisi o glatkom protoku informacija s lokalne do nacionalne i međunarodne razine i zajedničkoj platformi koja osigurava integraciju između različitih nacionalnih jezika.

seeKMS – putem višjezičnog sučelja za države Zapadnog Balkana i Tursku omogućuje razmjenu znanja i informacija koristeći nacionalne jezike kroz različite institucijske razine i dionike. Rezultat je povećan utjecaj i upotreba znanja stečenih u području Upravljanja smanjenjem rizika i Prilagodbe klimatskim promjenama za države Zapadnog Balkana i Tursku.

SDRŽAJ SEEKMS-A

PROFILI DRŽAVA
JACANJE KAPACITETA (AKTIVNI PROJEKTI I PROJEKTI U TIJEKU, PROFESIONALNO OSPOSOBLJAVANJE, AKADEMSKI PROGRAMI, OBRAZOVNE INICIJATIVE, RADIONICE, ITD.)
ORGANIZACIJSKI PROFILI
DOKUMENTI (POLITIKA, PLAN, IZVJEŠĆA, PUBLIKACIJE, ZAKONODAVSTVO)
PODACI, KARTE I STATISTIKA

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