

Project Fiche – IPA Multi-beneficiary programmes / Component I

1 IDENTIFICATION

Project Title	Prevention, preparedness and response to floods in the Western Balkans and Turkey
CRIS Decision number	2013/024093
Project no.	07
MIPD Sector Code	6. Environment and Climate Change
ELARG Statistical code	03.27 - Environment
DAC Sector code	41050
Total cost (VAT excluded)¹	EUR 2 000 000
EU contribution	EUR 2 000 000
Management mode	Centralised
Responsible Unit	DG ECHO, Unit A5
Implementation management	DG ECHO, based on a sub-delegation Agreement with DG ELARG
Implementing modality	Stand alone project
Project implementation type	Grant Agreement
Zone benefiting from the action(s)	Western Balkans: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo*, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey

¹ The total project cost should be net of VAT and/or of other taxes. Should this not be the case, clearly indicate the amount of VAT and the reasons why it is considered eligible.

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

2 RATIONALE

2.1 PROJECT CONTEXT: ISSUES TO BE TACKLED AND NEEDS ADDRESSED

The target region is prone to natural disasters of which floods account for the major share. These natural phenomena often transcend borders and significantly challenge the ability of a single country to cope with the effects. Important river floods that took place in Europe in the recent past (e.g. Rhine, Meuse, Oder and Elbe river floods) clearly revealed that floods are not only a national concern, but have a cross-boundary character since actions in one country may diminish or aggravate the impact of floods in a neighboring country.

Hence, building and strengthening joint capacities for coordinated activities to prepare for floods, prevent them or mitigate their impact have become one of the highest priorities for the Western Balkans and Turkey. Considering beneficiaries' geographical location, on the one hand, and their status as EU candidates or potential candidates, on the other hand, it is obvious that building such capacities in a way that would allow coherence with the EU Member States' actions and practices would be the most beneficial approach and the present program is intended to help achieving this.

Considering the above mentioned circumstances, this programme is intended to help reducing the negative impact that floods have in the target region and its EU neighbours by facilitating the beneficiaries to better deal with floods' risk management and creating capacities for effectively and efficiently deal with this kind of hazards at regional level. In order to achieve this, the programme considers the policy requirements, mechanisms and procedures in force/applied at EU level and pays good attention to the lessons learnt so far in this area, by the EU Member States and also by the beneficiaries.

2.2 LINK WITH MIPD AND NATIONAL SECTOR STRATEGIES

Disaster Risk Reduction is addressed under chapter 3.6 of the Multi-beneficiary MIPD 2011-2013 – Environment and Climate Change, whose objectives for the next three years include provision of support to candidate countries and potential candidates to develop the capacities and mechanisms in the area of disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change.

Among the results envisaged is to build capacity and support the establishment of the regional cooperation mechanisms needed for properly tackling disaster risk reduction and disaster response issues, including early warning systems, emergency call systems 112, in accordance with relevant EU policies and mechanisms, notably the Civil Protection Cooperation framework.

2.3 LINK WITH ACCESSION PARTNERSHIP (AP) / EUROPEAN PARTNERSHIP (EP) / STABILISATION AND ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT (SAA) / ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

The "*Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2011-2012*"² emphasizes that "regional cooperation and good neighbourly relations are essential elements of the Stabilisation and Association process". It also mentions that regional cooperation is "an integral part of the process of integration into the EU, which often necessitates regional approaches and measures". Community Civil Protection Mechanism³ provides this kind of "regional

² COM(2011) 666

³ The Community Civil Protection Mechanism (the Mechanism) was established in 2001 to facilitate the mobilization of support and assistance from Member States in the event of major emergencies. Throughout the years it has developed into comprehensive

approaches and measures" at EU level in the field of disaster prevention, preparedness and response and the project is intended to allow beneficiaries' access to them.

In addition to this, the same document emphasizes that "enlargement countries need to become better prepared to withstand *climate change* and align with the EU's efforts". Since it is clearly known that floods nowadays are to a large extent due to the climate change, the project helps addressing this strategic requirement as well.

2.4 PROBLEM ANALYSIS

As the table below clearly shows, floods are the most frequent natural disaster in the Western Balkans and hold the second place in Turkey (after earthquakes). Only in 2010 there were 4 requests for assistance to the EU Civil Protection Mechanism coming from the Western Balkans region: 2 from Albania, 1 from Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The countries acknowledge that floods are more often a cross-border event and there is no method yet established and agreed upon to coordinate cross-border activities in case of floods, and therefore the risk is much higher and consequences can be much more serious.

cooperation framework in the field of disaster prevention, preparedness and response of its 32 Participating states and the European Commission. Among the key activities under the Mechanism are preparedness actions such as training, exchanges of experts, exercises and exchanges of the best practices, which are the focus areas of this project. The Community Mechanism for Civil Protection also performs an operational function of facilitating and supporting the provision of European civil protection assistance to disaster-stricken countries, with regard to which the Monitoring and Information Centre (MIC) of the European Commission is in the lead.

Table: Number of disasters by country and by disaster type (1990-2011)

	Albania	Bosnia- Herzegovina	Croatia	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Montenegro	Serbia	Turkey	Total
Drought	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	5
Earthquake (seismic activity)	2	0	1	0	0	1	31	35
Epidemic	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	6
Extreme temperature	2	3	4	3	0	4	6	22
Flood	9	8	6	7	4	5	27	66
Mass movement dry + wet	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	9
Storm	2	2	1	1	0	0	7	13
Wildfire	1	1	5	2	0	0	4	13

Source: "EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database

High vulnerability to floods is also reflected by the relevant disaster statistics published on the PreventionWeb¹ for the period 1980-2010 which confirm that floods is the natural hazard with the highest occurrence in the Western Balkans. The region is characterized by significant human and economic exposure to this type of natural hazard and by a high vulnerability index (i.e. on a scale from 1 to 10, the vulnerability index is: 7 for Albania, Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and 6 for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Turkey and Serbia).

The South Eastern Europe Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation Initiative Risk assessment for South Eastern Europe-Desk Study Review also confirms that, in the Western Balkans, floods account for the major share of natural disasters (e.g. percentages floods in the total disaster events for the period 1974-2006: Albania-32%; Bosnia and Herzegovina-31%, Croatia-26%, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia-44%, Serbia-38%; Montenegro-34%). About Turkey, the distribution of different hazards during the same period indicates floods on the 2nd place among natural hazards, after earthquakes.

A proper flood risk management and a pragmatic preparedness and response framework are imperative under such circumstances, at both national and regional levels, and this includes standardisation in language, procedures, equipment, warning systems and border crossing protocols.

The beneficiaries' need for better prevention and preparedness to floods is fully in line with the objectives set at EU policy level. The floods that took place in Europe in the recent past (e.g. Rhine, Meuse, Oder and Elbe river floods) triggered the European Union to put effort in research and policy making on flood risks². Meanwhile, a proposal for an EU-directive on flood risk assessment and management was adopted in 2007 (Directive 2007/60/EC, also known as "Floods Directive"³), to complement the Water Framework Directive with the aim to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. The Floods Directive requires the Member States to first carry out a preliminary assessment (by 2011) and to identify the river basins and associated coastal areas at risk for flooding. For such zones they would then need to draw up flood risk maps (by 2013) and establish flood risk management plans focused on prevention, protection and preparedness (by 2015). Numerous floods emergencies were registered across Europe in 2010 which resulted in 9 activations of the European Civil Protection Mechanism and there is a strong commitment for strengthening the efforts in the European Union towards more effective flood management.

In the given context, a gradual approximation to the EU *acquis* related to floods is encouraged and supported by the Commission in the candidate countries and potential candidates. The Council also called for common approach to flood management operations, along with the Member States and relevant international stakeholders, for international flood-related exercises with particular emphasis on cross-border cooperation, coordination and cooperation on trans-boundary information exchange, optimal use of risk assessment and mapping guidelines and increased knowledge exchange of best practices concerning disaster

¹ PreventionWeb (<http://www.preventionweb.net>) serves the information needs of the disaster risk reduction community, including the development of information exchange tools to facilitate collaboration.

² Research funds were made available for a number of research projects and programmes, including the Integrated Project FLOODsite, carried out during 2004-2009 (<http://www.floodsite.net/>)

³ "The Sixth Framework Programme is supporting the largest ever EU flood research project, "FLOODsite", which is developing integrated flood risk analysis and management methods." (<http://www.floodsite.net/>)

management systems and flood-related capabilities. Council Conclusion⁴ from 12 May 2011 underline the need for an integrated approach to flood management, building upon existing Member State and EU legislation and policies, with special attention paid to the Floods Directive, encompassing the entire disaster management cycle (prevention, preparedness, response and recovery).

Apart from the EU *acquis* on floods the European Union has already a substantial amount of policy work in the field of disaster prevention, preparedness and response which can help beneficiaries to address better the floods risk and management:

- The implementation the EU Civil Protection Modules as defined in Commission Decision C(2010) 5090⁵ enhance the interoperability, the speed of deployment, the predictability of response, the support that is needed from the affected state, and overall quality and effectiveness of the civil protection interventions. There are three types of floods related modules which can be promoted to beneficiaries: *High capacity pumping*, *Flood Containment Module* and *Flood Rescue Module using boats* (see Annex 7 for details).
- The implementation of the EU Guidelines on Host Nation Support will prevent foreseeable obstacles to foreign assistance to enter and operate in a country.
- The EU Guideline on Standard Operation Procedures would allow for improved effectiveness and success of the deployment and operations of civil protection teams and modules and will in general contribute to the adoption of a common approach to operations in the EU.

The existing examples and lessons learnt from the establishment of multinational civil protection modules co-financed by the Commission through the Preparatory Action (see Annex 8 for details) can be used to support the beneficiaries in implementing their own joint civil protection modules for floods' response.

Hence, at EU level there is a clear political commitment towards a coherent and integrated approach in dealing with floods, which clearly match the beneficiaries' regional priority needs. Also, there is a clear view regarding what EU can effectively offer to the candidate countries and potential candidates in terms of policy transfer and guidance in the area of floods risk management. Under the circumstances, implementation of an *IPA Multi-beneficiary Programme focussed on flood prevention, preparedness and response* has high relevance and worthiness. Among other things, such programme would create a platform for the participating countries to intensify and strengthen their working relations to deal with the floods in the region and would increase the interaction with the EU Member States through implementation of joint activities. The beneficiaries would get further integrated towards the EU Civil Protection Mechanism and be better prepared to deal with the challenges entailed by flood risk management and, implicitly, with the challenges posed by approximation and enforcement of the environmental *acquis* (with focus this time on the EU Floods Directive). The joint capacities created would allow for effective information exchange, cooperation and coordination among beneficiaries which, in turn, would allow for faster and more effective response to floods at national, regional and EU levels.

⁴ http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/jha/121964.pdf

⁵ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:236:0005:0017:EN:PDF>

2.5 LINKED ACTIVITIES AND DONOR COORDINATION

The programme complements and continues the support previously provided to candidate countries and potential candidates in the field of disaster risk management under IPA Multi-beneficiary, either in the area of civil protection under IPA MB 2009 and IPA MB 2012 Annual Programmes, or in the area of disaster risk reduction under IPA MB 2011. It also considers the findings of the Regional Programme on Disaster Risk Reduction in South-East Europe implemented under the IPA MB 2008 Annual Programme (e.g. IPA Beneficiary Country Needs Assessments).

The two previous IPA Multi-beneficiary Programmes on civil protection cooperation for the candidate countries and potential candidates (IPA MB 2009 – phase I and IPA MB 2012 – phase II) have a cumulated period of implementation of more than 4 years (phase I started in Dec 2010; phase II is expected to end in 2015). They are meant to bring the beneficiaries closer to the EU Civil Protection Mechanism and include training programmes with exchanges of experts component, regional exercises and workshops on the topics identified as the most relevant (e.g. assistance during disasters and host-nation support (HNS), early warning systems (EWS), development of '112' systems, etc).

IPA MB 2011 project "Building Resilience to Disasters in Western Balkans and Turkey" aims at reducing vulnerability of IPA Beneficiaries to natural disasters and increase their resilience to climate change. It will involve the National Hydro-meteorological Services (NHMS) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) authorities in the Western Balkans and Turkey and envisages 8 main results, including enhanced regional capacity/coordination in areas such as data sharing, modelling and delivering of timely warnings and seismic risk reduction. A regional Multi-Hazard EWS will be designed and increased public awareness on DRR is also envisaged. These results will be achieved through implementation of more than 25 activities, including a training programme, workshops, secondment of staff to the Drought Management Centre, development of a web-accessible database, establishment of a monitoring East-West network on seismic risks, and preparation of a design document describing a regional Multi-Hazard EWS. The project will be implemented by 2 international organizations, UNISDR and WMO. The project started in May 2012.

The approximation to the EU Floods Directive has been already a subject to several national IPA Programmes: Croatia – Development of flood hazard maps and flood risk maps (IPA 2010); Serbia – Study of Flood Prone Areas in the Republic of Serbia (IPA 2007); Turkey – Capacity Building to Implement the Flood Directive (IPA 2010). The current project will take the results of the national programmes related to floods fully into account and build upon them by focusing on inter-institutional and international exchange of experience and best practices within the region and with the EU Member States.

EU Danube Strategy is an internal strategy for the Member States to address the problems of the Danube region but it also involves non-EU members from the Western Balkan - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia. The objectives of priority axis 5 "Environmental risks" of the EU Danube Strategy are mainly related to developing a flood management plan for the whole river basin, climate change related impacts on risks, further strengthening of the early warning tools, strengthening operational cooperation among civil protection authorities in the Danube countries, etc. The Strategy aims at aligning existing funding to its objectives and has no additional dedicated funding mechanisms created for its implementation.

The International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC) has been established with the objective to boost transboundary cooperation for sustainable development of the region and involves Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Slovenia. Among others ISRBC aims at establishing sustainable water management, which would provide for protection against detrimental effects of water (flooding, excessive groundwater, erosion and ice hazards).

An important role in the programme is going to be played by the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South Eastern Europe (DPPI). Launched in November 2000 under the Stability Pact, DPPI was intended to play a key role in ensuring a cohesive regional development in the area of disaster preparedness and response and, given its mandate and role, has been a key partner in implementation of the programmes above mentioned.

Another key South-Eastern Europe regional structure that will be involved in the programme is the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC), whose mandate is to sustain focused regional cooperation in South East Europe, including in the area of security cooperation (which encompasses) disaster risk management.

Coordination with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) will be ensured in the defining the capacity building programme to be implemented under the Activity 2, given the experience acquired by this organization in the flood management area in the ENPI East Region (including through the "Environment & Security Initiative").

2.6 LESSONS LEARNED

The project will consider the lessons learnt from implementation of the IPA MB 2009-2012 projects implemented in the area of disaster risk management.

The recommendations made by the recent thematic evaluation of the EU pre-accession multi-beneficiary assistance to Western Balkans and Turkey in the fields of environment and disaster risk reduction have also been taken into consideration in designing this programme, including the need to reinforce the consultation with the relevant stakeholders, as well as the importance of ensuring that the regional approach brings added value to the interventions considered. The report also points out the need to assess the project sustainability at an early stage.

3 DESCRIPTION

3.1 OVERALL OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

The overall objective of the project is to increase beneficiaries' capacity to ensure proper flood risk management at national, regional and EU levels.

3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE(S) OF THE PROJECT

Specific objective 1: To increase beneficiaries' capability to develop effective national civil protection systems and collaborate in a coherent manner in dealing with floods at regional and European level (prevention, preparedness and response).

Specific objective 2: To support beneficiaries in becoming better prepared to cope with the challenges posed by approximation to and implementation of the EU Floods Directive.

3.3 RESULTS

1. Operational multinational civil protection modules for floods' response that include all beneficiaries and are able to operate regionally.

The modules established (teams with equipment) will be designed and implemented according to the guidelines and requirements of Commission Decision C(2010) 5090 on civil protection modules⁶ and based on the best practices and lessons learnt gained through the EU Preparatory Action projects co-financed by the European Commission in 2008, 2009 and 2010⁷. They will work following standard operating procedures established according to the EU Guideline for Standard Operating Procedures and with the help of host nation support protocols established according to the EU Guidelines on Host Nation Support, with the aim to ensure rapid and effective deployment of the civil protection modules to any affected country from the region or its neighbouring area. In order to make the modules operational, specialized staff of relevant profile will be involved and provided with specific training. The regional field exercise to be organized under the programme is meant to test the quality of the modules established and try their operability and efficiency in a real life situation.

2. Improved capacity of beneficiaries to deal with the requirements of the EU floods Directive and to address floods prevention.

This improvement will be based on 2 *key outputs* of the action:

- (i) a well "tailored" capacity building programme focussed on practices and practicalities that considers the beneficiaries' needs, on the one hand, and the EU experience and good practices in the area addressed, on the other;
- (ii) a guiding document on flood risk management that refer to all relevant requirements, stakeholders, challenges and indicative general costs to be considered in addressing the EU Floods Directive, based on the EU member States concrete experience and lessons learnt; the document shall be accompanied by a selection of concrete examples of good practices in the EU Member States and in the beneficiary countries.

3. Improved relevance and effectiveness of the EU future assistance to the target region in the area addressed.

This result will be based on a roadmap for future action in the area of disaster risk management in the target region, with focus on flood risk management and aspects with a multi-beneficiary dimension, which is going to be produced under the project.

The following indicators will be used in assessing the project results:

- The number of floods' related civil protection modules which have been created and their compliance with the requirements of Commission Decision C(2010) 5090 on civil protection modules.
- Percentage of beneficiaries participating in the civil protection modules;

⁶ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:236:0005:0017:EN:PDF>

⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/echo/civil_protection/civil/prote/cp_prep_action2010.htm
http://ec.europa.eu/echo/civil_protection/civil/prote/prep_action2009.htm
http://ec.europa.eu/echo/civil_protection/civil/prote/prep_action2008.htm

- Number of experts trained and equipped as members of multinational civil protection modules for floods response.
- In the case of a major emergency with a request for international assistance the multinational civil protection modules have been deployed following the adopted Standard Operational Procedures;
- Percentage of target beneficiaries which have requested technical support in addressing the EU Floods Directive.
- Experts with relevant profiles from all IPA beneficiaries take part in the specific exchange of experts related to floods management.
- Number and quality⁸ of capacity building events carried out throughout the programme
- Use of the roadmap in designing future EU assistance
- Use/usefulness of the guidelines⁹ produced

3.4 MAIN ACTIVITIES

1. Capacity-building for flood preparedness and response through establishment of multinational civil protection modules for floods response

1.1. Establish multinational civil protection modules¹⁰ focussed on floods, in line with the EU technical framework and practices.

The civil protection modules will consist of teams and equipment and will aim to ensure a rapid and effective response to floods according to the guidelines and requirements of Commission Decision C(2010) 5090 on civil protection modules¹¹ and based on the best practices and lessons learnt gained through the EU Preparatory Action projects co-financed by the European Commission in 2008, 2009 and 2010¹². Each module will involve at least 3 beneficiary countries.

1.2 Put into operation the civil protection modules by establishing standard operating procedures according to the EU Guideline for Standard Operating Procedures and based on the experience of existing EU (multinational) civil protection modules

⁸ Participants will be offered the possibility to express their views on the quality of the training/information/services received and make recommendations for improvement; in this regard, evaluation sheets will be provided to all participants in the capacity building events by the implementing entity.

⁹ In order to allow effective use of this indicator, questionnaires will be sent to beneficiaries by the implementing entity.

¹⁰ The modular approach is now firmly established in the European civil protection world as a means to enhance the interoperability, speed of deployment, predictability of response and overall quality and effectiveness of European civil protection interventions. Civil Protection Modules are task and needs driven pre-defined arrangements of resources which (i) are composed of mobile resources that can be deployed abroad, (ii) are self-sufficient, interoperable and can be dispatched at very short notice and (iii) are equipped, trained and operated in accordance with acknowledged international guidelines. The implementing rules for the EU Civil Protection Mechanism's modules provide the technical framework for a total of 17 module types of which the floods related modules are (i) high capacity pumping; (ii) flood containment module; (iii) flood rescue module using boats.

¹¹ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:236:0005:0017:EN:PDF>

¹² http://ec.europa.eu/echo/civil_protection/civil/prote/cp_prep_action2010.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/civil_protection/civil/prote/prep_action2009.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/civil_protection/civil/prote/prep_action2008.htm

1.3 Establish border crossing protocols and Host Nation Support protocols according to the EU Guidelines on Host Nation Support, with the aim to ensure rapid and effective deployment of the civil protection modules to the affected country

1.4 Provide specific training to the staff of the multinational civil protection modules

1.5 Organize a regional field exercise for the multinational civil protection modules established with the participation of civil protection modules of the same type from the participating states of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.

2. Capacity-building and provision of support for the approximation to the EU Floods Directive and the implementation of an integrated approach to flood risk management encompassing prevention, preparedness and response in line with the Council conclusions on Integrated Flood Management

2.1 Deliver a capacity building programme regarding approximation to and implementation of the EU Floods Directive

The programme will be based on the EU Member States' experience and practices in the area, with consideration of all elements relevant in the flood risk management context (prevention, protection, preparedness, emergency response, recovery and lessons learnt) and defined in inception phase of the programme, following a needs assessment/gap analysis of the target beneficiaries that takes into consideration the specifics of this task.

The analysis should take stock of the level of implementation by countries of the EU Floods Directive including assessment of the flood risk mappings and the consistency/comparability of the maps, and provide an overview.

The Programme should especially focus on addressing the gaps/obstacles related to the implementation of the first phase of the EU Floods Directive which requires a preliminary assessment of the river basins and associated coastal areas at risk of flooding. The programme should target the accomplishment of a complete preliminary floods risk assessment map for the region within the existing programme constraints (including financial and time constraints).

Considering the fact that this programme will focus on practical issues and challenges that the beneficiaries might face in their current/future efforts related to the EU Floods Directive requirements, it will include interactive **workshops, case studies and exchange of experts**.

The Programme should envisage strong presence by the EU Member States and intensive sharing of expertise, experience and best practices. The programme should allow for the beneficiary countries to submit concrete national examples for discussion and problem-solving.

The programme may also include individual technical advice to beneficiaries in addressing the EU Floods Directive, in line with the needs identified throughout the project and subject to the existing financial and time constraints of the programme.

The programme should target both the national authorities responsible for floods prevention in the countries and the civil protection authorities, if the two are different institutions. The programme should aim at contributing to enhanced communication and cooperation among the institutions dealing with floods prevention, preparedness and response.

2.2 Take stock of existing EU/national guidelines and guidance documents for the implementation of the EU Floods Directive and prepare guidelines for the targeted countries on flood risk management that refer to all relevant requirements, stakeholders, challenges and indicative general costs to be considered in addressing the EU Floods Directive.

The guidelines will address all stages of the flood risk management, as approached by the EU floods Directive, namely preparation of preliminary assessments, risk mapping, risk management plans and stakeholder involvement and participation, including public participation in the planning process.

The guidelines should be accompanied by concrete examples of good practices in the EU Member States related to floods management with focus on floods prevention which are in accordance to the "minimum standards" for disaster prevention of the EU¹³.

A survey within the Western Balkan region should try to identify good practices for floods prevention implemented by the targeted countries (max 2 per country) and add them as examples to the above mentioned guidelines.

The results of this task should be presented at the workshops under point 2.1.

2.3 Prepare a roadmap for future action in the area of disaster risk management in the target region, with focus on flood risk management and aspects with a multi-beneficiary dimension

The roadmap will be based on an analysis to be performed in the last phase of the project and meant serve as grounds for future interventions in the area and implicitly contribute to the sustainability of this programme.

The project will be implemented through a grant contract following a call for proposals.

3.5 ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT IMPACT, CATALYTIC EFFECT AND CROSS BORDER IMPACT (WHERE APPLICABLE)

At the European Union's level, an important aspect of civil protection has always been an attempt to harness the particular expertise of different nations through the exchange of ideas and experiences, allowing experts from across the Union to improve the overall capacity to cope with disasters. Cooperation in the civil protection area allows for pooling of resources and the maximising of collective effort. It is a good example of the value of transnational cooperation at a European level, where national responsibility for dealing directly with the management of the effects of disasters remains unchallenged, but the abilities of countries to deal with those emergencies are enhanced through mutual assistance.

In its simplest form, the aim of civil protection is to minimise the impact of catastrophic events. Civil protection is involved with the construction of specific knowledge, the ability to issue early warnings, the ability to reach people through different information channels, the capacity to coordinate human resources and the technology needed to cope with calamities. The different civil protection structures of SEE countries have varying levels of organizational and technological development, especially in relation to the technical bodies

¹³ To be prepared by end of 2012 as requested by Council conclusions on disaster prevention within the EU; 2979th JUSTICE and HOME AFFAIRS Council meeting Brussels, 30 November 2009.

that support them. Consequently, in order to fully benefit from the advantages offered through enhanced interaction with the System of European Civil Protection and the support of the EU Emergency Response Core Service (ERCS), these countries need to rapidly adapt their structures in order to strengthen the European response capability by exploiting national capabilities and integrating them into a coordinated and flexible structure. The project is aimed at making a direct and effective contribution in this regard.

The project will contribute also to the adoption of the EU Floods Directive and therefore it will facilitate the establishment of sustainable protection against floods and other adverse effects of water and this implies achieving economically justified levels of protection of the population, tangible assets, and other values at risk (industrial facilities, roads, infrastructural systems, agricultural areas, cultural and historical heritage, etc.), along with promoting conservation and improving the ecological status of water bodies, in order to create preconditions for further sustainable economic development. The re-evaluation of flood risk will initiate an economically efficient and environmentally sound improvement of the level of protection.

Having in mind that floods are often cross-border events and that many countries from the Western Balkan region share a river basin with each other and with their EU neighbors a common and coordinated approach towards water and floods management is an imperative for effective disaster prevention and response. This project will allow for effective involvement in exchanges and cooperation of the Western Balkans and Turkey which will benefit not only the target countries, but also the whole SEE region and even the Union as a whole.

3.6 SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability of the project will be ensured by the established flood response capacity for national and international deployments and generated impetus and self-interest of the beneficiaries to continue activities covered by the project.

After the completion of the project the created multilateral civil protection modules and their deployments will become a subject of reporting and discussion at the meetings of the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Initiative (DPPI) of the South East European countries, where the European Commission is a member of the Advisory Board and is regularly represented.

3.7 ASSUMPTIONS AND PRE-CONDITIONS¹⁴

Sustained political commitment is expected from beneficiaries in view of implementing this project. The risk of reluctance is very low considering the requests of every targeted beneficiary to fully participate in the Civil Protection Mechanism and the interest that they expressed in acquiring the capacities that the programme is intended to help them building.

It is assumed that participants in each project activity will be selected based on criteria objective and relevant for the action concerned (participant profile tailored to the specifics of each intervention) and that timely availability of relevant participants in the project will be ensured by all beneficiaries. It is also assumed that the beneficiaries will cooperate and enable

¹⁴ Assumptions are external factors that have the potential to influence (or even determine) the success of a project but lie outside the control of the implementation managers. Such factors are sometimes referred to as risks or assumptions but the Commission requires that all risks shall be expressed as assumptions. Pre-conditions are requirements that must be met before the sector support can start.

civil servants and experts to implement and pass the knowledge and skills gained to the other relevant professionals.

4 IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

The project will be implemented through a grant contract and its management will be ensured by DG ECHO based on a sub-delegation agreement with DG ELARG.

The project will be implemented with direct involvement of the IPA Beneficiaries' relevant institutions and in cooperation with the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative (DPPI), key regional actors in the area approached.

The contract will be awarded to a consortium consisting of at least two EU Member States' bodies which are competent in the field of this project. The selection and award criteria will relate to the financial and operational capacity of the applicant, the relevance and design of the proposal, effectiveness and feasibility of the action, sustainability of the action, budget and cost-effectiveness of the action and European added-value (European dimension).

4.1 INDICATIVE BUDGET

Indicative Project budget (amounts in EUR) (for centralised management)

PROJECT TITLE			SOURCES OF FUNDING									
			TOTAL EXPENDITURE	IPA CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION						PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION
	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(c)+(d)	EUR (b)	% (2)	Total EUR (c)=(x)+(y)+(z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (d)	% (2)
Activity 1	X											
contract 1.1	-	-	2 000 000	2 000 000	100							-
TOTAL IB												
TOTAL INV												
TOTAL PROJECT			2 000 000	2 000 000	100							

NOTE: DO NOT MIX IB AND INV IN THE SAME ACTIVITY ROW. USE SEPARATE ROW

Amounts net of VAT

- (1) In the Activity row, use "X" to identify whether IB or INV
- (2) Expressed in % of the **Total** Expenditure (column (a))

4.2 INDICATIVE IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE (PERIODS BROKEN DOWN BY QUARTER)

Contracts	Start of Tendering/ Call for proposals	Signature of contract	Project Completion
Contract 1	Q4 2013	Q3 2014	Q3 2016

The grant award dossiers (guidelines for applicants) will be prepared by DG ECHO.

4.3 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

4.3.1 *Equal Opportunities and non discrimination*

The principle of equal opportunities should be taken into account when evaluating the quality of the project proposal. Specific attention will be paid to this dimension when determining who will benefit from training events, exchange of experts and exercises.

4.3.2 *Environment and climate change*

The Project relates and positively contributes to the protection of environment, as it will contribute to better prevention, preparedness and response to floods, which often have severe negative consequences for the environment. This will be achieved by facilitating the approximation to the EU acquis related to floods and by increasing national and regional capacities to prepare and respond to floods, including cross-border cooperation, as well as coordination with the EU activities.

4.3.3 *Minorities and vulnerable groups*

The project will not allow for any discrimination, be it related to minorities or other issues.

4.3.4 *Civil Society/Stakeholders involvement*

The relevant stakeholders - the HFA Focal Points and National Civil Protection Services of the beneficiary countries, the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Initiative (DPPI) SEE have been involved in the consultations throughout the development of the project proposal.

ANNEXES

Documents to be annexed to the Project fiche

- 1. Log frame**
- 2. Amounts (EUR) contracted and disbursed per quarter over the full duration of the project**
- 3. Description of Institutional Framework**
- 4. Reference list of relevant laws and regulations only where relevant**
- 5. Details per EU funded contract where applicable**
- 6. Project visibility activities**
- 7. Civil Protection Modules**
- 8. Preparatory Actions on an EU rapid response capability**

ANNEX 1: Logical framework matrix in standard format

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche		Project title and number		Prevention, preparedness and response to floods in the Western Balkans and Turkey	
		Contracting period expires 30/11/2014		Execution period expires 30/11/2017	
		Total budget	EUR 2 000 000		
		IPA budget:	EUR 2 000 000		
Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators (OVI)	Sources of Verification			
The overall objective of the project is to increase beneficiaries' capacity to ensure proper flood risk management at national, regional and EU levels.	Degree of compliance with EU requirements and practices in the area of floods prevention, preparedness and response ¹⁸				
Specific objective	Objectively verifiable indicators (OVI)	Sources of Verification		Assumptions	
1. To increase beneficiaries' capability to develop effective national civil protection systems and collaborate in a coherent and EU oriented manner in dealing with floods at regional and European level (prevention, preparedness and response). 2. To support beneficiaries in becoming better prepared to cope with the challenges posed by approximation and implementation of the EU Floods Directive.	Percentage of beneficiaries which have adopted or initiated the implementation of the Commission Decision C(2010) 5090 on civil protection modules in their national regulations and/or policies and procedures for disaster preparedness and response; Percentage of target beneficiaries that developed new arrangements or improved the existing ones regarding provision of Host Nation Support (HNS) for foreign civil protection assistance	Evidence on communication/coordination/cooperation among the target beneficiaries in real life emergency situations Pieces of legislation, new policies, methods and practices reflecting consistency with the European and regional systems in place and best practices Evidence on foreign civil protection assistance interventions provided by beneficiaries. Project progress and monitoring reports. EU officers mission reports List and profile/CVs of participants in the project activities		- Sustained political commitment from beneficiaries -Participants in each project activity will be selected based on criteria objective and relevant for the action concerned (participant profile tailored to the specifics of each intervention) - Timely availability of relevant participants in the project will be ensured by all beneficiaries - Beneficiaries will cooperate and enable civil servants and experts to implement and pass the knowledge and skills gained to the other relevant professionals	

¹⁸ Questionnaires to be sent to beneficiaries at the beginning of the project (for identification of the "baseline" status) and at the end of the project and/or at a later stage, allowing for assessment of the improvements registered in the civil protection specific policy making and implementation systems

	<p>interventions.</p> <p>Effective communication and cooperation in real-life actual emergencies, both within the region and with the MIC and the Mechanism's Participating States.</p> <p>Cross-border or inter-institutional information exchanges related to floods has been facilitated through the establishment of Knowledge Management System (KMS).</p> <p>Percentage of target beneficiaries that have initiated legislation changes in order to transpose the EU Floods Directive.</p> <p>Percentage of target beneficiaries that have completed floods risk and hazard assessment and mapping according to the EU Floods Directive and by taking into account the EU guidelines on risk mapping and the best practices in the EU.</p>	<p>Training/exercise/workshop/exchange of experts evaluation reports based on feedback from participants</p> <p>Exercise curriculum and report (incl. info on scenario, observers and feedback from participants)</p> <p>Articles in newspapers, publications, media coverage, press releases, broadcasts, web page etc</p>	
Results	Objectively verifiable indicators (OVI)	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p>1. Operational multinational floods civil protection modules that include all beneficiaries and are able to operate regionally</p> <p>2. Improved capacity of beneficiaries to deal with the requirements of the EU floods Directive and to address floods prevention. Based on 2 key outputs:</p> <p>- a capacity building</p>	<p>The number of floods related civil protection modules which have been created and their compliance with the requirements of Commission Decision C(2010) 5090 on civil protection modules.</p> <p>Percentage of beneficiaries participating in the civil protection modules.</p> <p>Number of experts trained and equipped as members of</p>	<p>Arrangements established among beneficiaries about the permanence of the modules for a defined minimum period of time.</p> <p>Standard operational procedures for deployment of the civil protection modules in real emergencies.</p> <p>Evidence on the deployment of the civil protection modules due to major emergencies.</p> <p>Evidence on communication/coordination/cooperation among the target in real life emergency situations beneficiaries and between beneficiaries and the Monitoring and Information Centre of the</p>	<p>- Sustained political commitment from beneficiaries</p> <p>-Participants in each project activity will be selected based on criteria objective and relevant for the action concerned (participant profile tailored to the specifics of each intervention)</p> <p>- Timely availability of relevant participants in the project will be ensured by all beneficiaries</p> <p>- Beneficiaries will cooperate and enable civil servants and experts to implement and pass the knowledge and skills gained to the other relevant professionals</p>

<p>programme</p> <p>- a guiding document on floods risk management with good practices from the EU and the beneficiary countries.</p> <p>3. Improved relevance and effectiveness of the EU future assistance to the target region in the area addressed</p>	<p>multinational civil protection modules for floods response.</p> <p>In the case of a major emergency with a request for international assistance the multinational civil protection modules have been deployed following the adopted Standard Operational Procedures;</p> <p>Percentage of target beneficiaries which have requested technical support in addressing the EU Floods Directive.</p> <p>Experts with relevant profiles from all IPA beneficiaries take part in the specific exchange of experts related to floods management.</p> <p>Number and quality of capacity building events carried out throughout the programme.</p> <p>Percentage of beneficiaries participating in the civil protection modules.</p> <p>Use/usefulness of the guidelines produced.</p> <p>Number of good practices identified in the EU and the beneficiaries regarding floods management.</p> <p>Use of the roadmap in designing future EU assistance</p>	<p>European Commission.</p> <p>Pieces of legislation, new policies, methods and practices reflecting consistency with the European and regional systems in place and best practices</p> <p>Data/Evidence on the existing networking/cooperation tools and mechanisms which include the target beneficiaries established and/or maintained in the civil protection area.</p> <p>Project progress and monitoring reports.</p> <p>Training reports.</p> <p>EU officers mission reports</p> <p>List and profile/CVs of participants in the project activities</p> <p>Training/exercise/workshop/exchange of experts evaluation reports based on feedback from participants</p> <p>Exercise curriculum and report (incl. info on scenario, observers and feedback from participants</p> <p>Articles in newspapers, publications, media coverage, press releases, broadcasts, web page etc</p>	
---	--	--	--

Activities to achieve results	Means / contracts	Costs	Assumptions
<p>1. Capacity-raising for flood preparedness and response through establishment of multinational civil protection modules for floods response</p> <p>1.1. Establish multinational civil protection modules focussed on floods, in line with the EU technical framework and practices.1.2. Put into operation the civil protection modules established following the Standard Operating Procedures according to required by the EU Guideline for Standard Operating Procedures and based on the experience of existing EU multinational civil protection modules</p> <p>1.3 Enforce border crossing protocols and Host Nation Support protocols according to the EU Guidelines on Host Nation Support, with the aim in order to ensure the rapid and effective deployment of the civil protection modules established to the affected country</p> <p>1.4. Provide specific training to the staff of the multinational civil protection modules</p> <p>1.5. Organize a regional field exercise for the multinational</p>	<p>Expert support (consultants) for developing and supporting the civil protection modules, for providing trainings and organising exercise, as well as for info dissemination and visibility requirements</p> <p>Equipment for the civil protection modules and for the teams, according to the requirements of the EU Directive on civil protection modules (ANNEX 7).</p> <p>Logistics for trainings and exercises.</p>	<p>1 200 000 Euro</p>	

¹⁹ http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/jha/121964.pdf

<p>civil protection modules established with the participation of civil protection modules of the same type from the Participating States of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism</p> <p>2. Capacity-building and provision of support for the approximation to the EU Floods Directive and the implementation of an integrated approach to flood risk management encompassing prevention, preparedness and response in line with the Council conclusions on Integrated Flood Management¹⁹</p> <p>2.1. Deliver a capacity building programme regarding approximation and implementation of the EU Floods Directive</p> <p>2.2. Prepare guidelines on flood risk management that refer to all relevant requirements, stakeholders, challenges and indicative general costs to be considered in addressing the EU Floods Directive, based on the EU member States concrete experience and lessons learnt</p> <p>2.3. Prepare a roadmap for future action in the area of disaster risk management in the target region, with focus on flood risk management and aspects with a multi-beneficiary dimension</p>	<p>Expert support (consultants) for initial needs assessment/gap analysis,</p> <p>Expert support for implementation of the capacity building programme</p> <p>Expert support for identifying good practices in the EU and in the beneficiary countries regarding floods management</p> <p>Expert support for preparation of the guidelines</p> <p>Expert support for final assessment and preparation of the roadmap</p> <p>Logistics for workshops, exchange of experts, study visits, provision of technical support.</p> <p>Specialized software / models for floods risk mapping</p>	<p>800 000 Euro</p>	
--	--	----------------------------	--

ANNEX 2: Amounts (in EUR) contracted and disbursed per quarter over the full duration of project

Contracted	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Q4 2016			
Contract 1			2 000 000												
Cumulated			2 000 000												
Disbursed	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Q4 2016			
Contract 1			500 000			300 000		500 000		500 000		200 000			
Cumulated			500 000			800 000		1 300 000		1 800 000		2 000 000			

ANNEX 3: Description of Institutional Framework

Institutions in charge of civil protection and implementation of the EU Floods Directive in the Beneficiaries of the programme:

- Albania: Inter-Ministerial Committee for Civil Emergencies (Ministry of Interior), Institute of Energy, Water and Environment (IEWE)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina:
 - State level: Ministry of Security-Protection and Rescue Sector, Ministry of Civil Affairs Bosnia and Herzegovina-Sector for Geodetic, Geological and Meteorological Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations- Sector for Natural Resources, Energy and Environment Protection (Department for Water Resources)
 - Republika Srpska: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Republic Hydro-meteorological Institute of Republika Srpska, Republika Srpska Water Agencies
 - Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry, Agency for River Sava Basin, Agency for Adriatic Sea Water Basin
- Croatia: Ministry of Agriculture-Directorate for Water Management and Croatian Waters-Head Center for Defence against Floods
- Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Protection and Rescue Directorate, Republic Hydrometeorological Service
- Department of Waters within the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning. And Kosovo Hydro-meteorological Institute (part of the same Ministry)
- Montenegro: Sector for Emergency Situations and Civil Protection (Ministry of Interior), Hydrometeorological Institute of Montenegro
- Serbia: Sector for Emergency Situation of Ministry of Interior and Hydrometeorological Service of the Republic of Serbia
- Turkey: Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), Disaster and Emergency Management Provincial Directorates (governorships)and Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs-General Directorate of Water Management, General Directorate for State Hydraulic Works and General Directorate of Meteorological Services.

Project Steering Committee:

The Steering Committee shall consist of 1 representative from the national civil protection authorities of each beneficiary and 1 representative of the hydrometeorological services or other institutions responsible for the implementation of the EU Floods Directive.

ANNEX 4: Reference list of relevant laws and regulations only where relevant

- Council Decision of 18 February 2008 (2008/210/EC) on the principles, priorities and conditions contained in the European Partnership with Albania and repealing Decision 2006/54/EC.
- Council Decision of 18 February 2008 (2008/211/EC) on the principles, priorities and conditions contained in the European Partnership with Bosnia and Herzegovina and repealing Decision 2006/55/EC.
- Council Decision of 18 February 2008 (2008/212/EC) on the principles, priorities and conditions contained in the Accession Partnership with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and repealing Decision 2006/57/EC.
- Council Decision of 22 January 2007 (2007/49/EC) on the principles, priorities and conditions contained in the European Partnership with Montenegro.
- Council Decision of 18 February 2008 (2008/213/EC) on the principles, priorities and conditions contained in the European Partnership with Serbia including Kosovo as defined by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 of 10 June 1999 and repealing Decision 2006/56/EC.
- Council Decision of 18 February 2008 on the principles, priorities and conditions contained in the Accession Partnership with the Republic of Turkey and repealing Decision 2006/35/EC.
- Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA): Multi-Annual Indicative Planning Document (MIPD) 2011-2013-Multi-Beneficiary.

ANNEX 5: Details per EU funded contract

This programme will be implemented by DG Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection based on a Cross-subdelegation Agreement from DG Enlargement. The programme will be implemented through a grant agreement following a call for proposals expected to be launched in the 4th quarter (Q4) of 2013.

The grant will be awarded to a consortium consisting of at least two EU Member States' bodies which are competent in the field of this project.

ANNEX 6: Project visibility activities

The project will be promoted on a dedicated web site²⁰, which has been used also for the IPA programmes on civil protection cooperation, phase I and phase II. A brochure will also be published and media will be involved in the exercises to be organized. Also, a video will be prepared on the exercises to be performed and disseminated among the relevant stakeholders.

²⁰ <http://www.ipacivilprotection.eu/>

ANNEX 7: Civil Protection Modules

(Commission Decision C(2010) 5090)

The idea of establishing civil protection modules to strengthen the European response to natural and man-made disasters was launched by Member States in the wake of the December 2004 tsunami in South-Asia. In June 2005, the European Council endorsed the general concept, calling for the establishment of an EU rapid response capability based upon Member States' civil protection modules. The European Commission and Member States worked closely together to develop the implementing rules for Civil Protection modules. As a result the modules are defined as task and needs driven pre-defined arrangements of resources which:

- Are composed of mobile/moveable resources from MS which can be deployed abroad;
- Can be made up of resources from one or more Member States of the Mechanism on a voluntary basis;
- They are self-sufficient, interoperable, and can be dispatched at very short notice (generally within 12 hours following a request of assistance);
- Are equipped, trained and operated in accordance with acknowledged international guidelines.

The implementing rules provide the technical framework for a total of 17 module types of which the floods related modules are:

- **High capacity pumping**
- **Flood Containment Module**
- **Flood Rescue Module using boats**

As of 1 February 2012 Mechanism's Participating States have registered 144 modules within CECIS (the Common Emergency Communication and Information System) of the Commission. International Modules exercises are now being organised on regular basis with co-funding by the Commission.

Evaluation (2007-2009)

The modular approach is now firmly established in the European civil protection world as a means to enhance the interoperability, the speed of deployment, the predictability of response, the support that is needed from the affected state (for the module to be able to perform its tasks), and overall quality and effectiveness of European civil protection interventions. The establishment of modules also facilitated the process of requesting and delivering assistance inside EU, as it improved the planning at both donor and recipient ends (i.e. in case of floods, when the request refers to a certain number of high capacity pumping modules it gives a clear indication of the capacity of the module, the location where the module could be used, the support it needs, etc.).

The Commission believes that the modular approach has clearly proven its value added. The Commission internal review, the findings and conclusions of the external evaluators, and feedback by Participating States stakeholders have established that the civil protection modules are generally considered to be effective ways to boost European preparedness for natural and man-made disasters.

HIGH CAPACITY PUMPING

Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Provide pumping: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in flooded areas, to assist fire fighting by delivering water.
Capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Provide pumping with mobile medium and high capacity pumps with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an overall capacity of at least 1 000 m³/hour, and a reduced capacity to pump 40 metres height difference. — Ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> operate in areas and terrain that are not easily accessible, pump muddy water, containing no more than 5 percent solid elements having particles size up to 40 mm, pump water up to 40 degrees C° for longer operations, deliver water over a distance of 1 000 metres.
Main components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Medium and high capacity pumps. — Hoses and couplings compatible with different standards, including the Storz standard. — Sufficient personnel to fulfil the task, if necessary on a continuous basis.
Self-sufficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Elements (a) to (i) of Article 3b(1) apply.
Deployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Availability for departure maximum 12 hours after acceptance of the offer. — Ability to be deployed for a period of up to 21 days.

FLOOD CONTAINMENT

Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Reinforce existing structures and build new barriers to prevent further flooding of rivers, basins, waterways with rising water levels.
Capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ability to dam up water to a minimum height of 0.8 metres using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the materials enabling building a barrier 1 000 metres long, further materials made available on-site. — Ability to reinforce existing levees. — Ability to operate at a minimum of 3 locations at the same time within an area accessible by trucks. — Operational 24/7. — Supervision and maintenance of barriers and dykes. — Ability to work with local staff.
Main components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Material to build watertight barriers for a total distance end to end of 1 000 metres (sand should be made available by the local authorities). — Foils/plastic sheets (if needed to make an existing barrier watertight, depends on construction of barrier). — Sandbag filling machine.
Self-sufficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Elements (a) to (i) of Article 3 b(1) apply.

Deployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Availability for departure maximum 12 hours after the acceptance of the offer. — Deployment by road. Deployment by air is an option in well justified cases but requires large airplanes due to the size of the Module. — Operational at least for 10 days.
------------	---

FLOOD RESCUE USING BOATS

Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Water search and rescue and assist people trapped in a flooding situation by using boats. — Provide life saving aid and deliver first necessities as required.
Capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Ability to search for people in urban and rural areas. — Ability to rescue people out of a flooded area including medical care on first responder level. — Ability to work together with aerial search (helicopters and planes). — Ability to deliver first necessities of life in a flooded area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> transportation of doctors, medicines etc., food and water. — The module must have at least 5 boats. — The boats should be designed for use in cold climate conditions and be able to drive upstream against at least 10 knots flow. — The ability to transport 50 people at the same time excluding the staff of the Module. — Operational 24/7.
Main components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Boats designed for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> shallow-streaming water conditions (> 0,5 m), use in windy conditions, use during day and night, should be equipped according to international safety standards including life jackets for the passengers. — People trained for swift water rescue. (No diving only surface rescue).
Self-sufficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Elements (a) to (i) of Article 3 b (1) apply.
Deployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Availability for departure maximum 12 hours after the acceptance of the offer. — Deployment by road. Deployment by air is an option in well justified cases but requires large airplanes due to the size of the boats. — Operational at least for 10 days.



ANNEX 8: Preparatory Actions on an EU rapid response capability

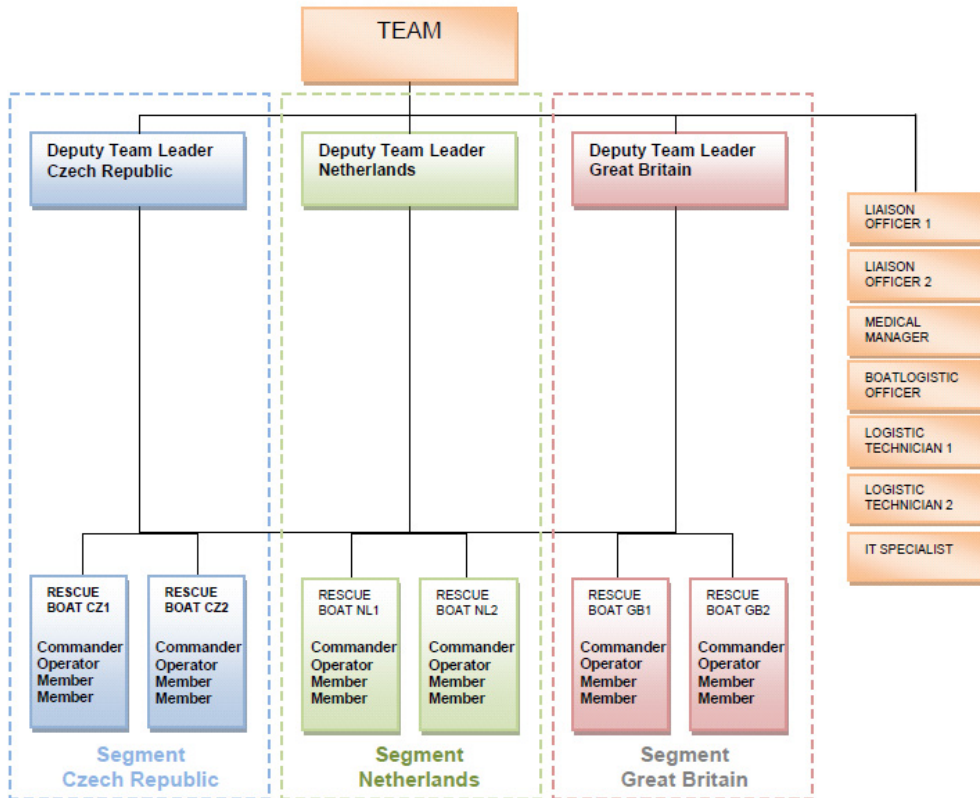
The Budgetary Authority earmarked specific funding in the budget of the EU for 2008 (7,5 Mill. EUR), 2009 (7,5 M) and 2010 (7,5 M.) to step up cooperation between Member States by financing a Preparatory Action on an EU rapid response capability which should seek to improve the overall capacity of the EU to respond to disasters inside and outside the EU by ensuring that Participating States' assets are available on standby to be deployed in EU civil protection operations. The preparatory action aims at meeting the challenges facing civil protection as outlined on the EP resolutions on the fight against natural disasters, in Commission's Communication on Reinforcing the Union's Disaster Response Capacity and in the European Parliament resolution on forest fires in the summer of 2009.

These projects sought to test innovative governance arrangements on managing Participating States assets (mostly modules) that are put on standby for EU operations in a mutual arrangement between the Commission and the Participating States concerned. A significant number of standby assets of Participating States, as well as supplementary capacities/services, have been deployed in actual emergencies with encouraging results as part of preparatory action and pilot projects, indicating that the models tested are viable. While an external evaluation concludes that it would seem to be too early to draw definitive conclusions from the limited number of deployments on whether a more effective EU disaster response has been achieved, it is acknowledged that these facilities have contributed to a more adequate EU response to disasters.

As part of the Preparatory Action on an EU Rapid Response Capability, the Commission has co-financed around 20 projects involving more than half of all Participating States to develop standby arrangements for key resources. Through these projects a series of intervention assets (mostly modules, including search and rescue, water purification, medical teams, forest fire fighting, etc) were put on standby for EU civil protection operations by Participating States.

Among the co-financed projects there are two related to floods response:

Title / amount of grant	Description
<p>Establishment of multinational flood response capability Estonia Latvia Lithuania</p>  <p>EUR 655 151</p>	<p>High capacity pumping module consisting of joint national capacities of 3 Baltic States</p> <p>Content of the module:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 persons (15 from each country) • 3 pumps (1 per country) • Operational procedures, trainings • Deployment to Moldova (floods 2010)
<p>European rapid response capability in the field of water search and rescue The Netherlands Czech Republic United Kingdom</p>  <p>EUR 1 279 297</p>	<p>Flood Rescue Module using boats</p> <p>Content of the module:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 persons • 24 rescue workers (6 boat teams) • 11 command and support staff • Each country 2 boat teams and 4 staff • Operational procedures, joint trainings & exercises



Water Save project: Flood rescue using boats - Chart and picture of team composition

