

**(4) "Civil Protection Cooperation for the candidate countries
and potential candidates"**

Standard Summary Project Fiche – IPA centralised programmes

1. Basic information

- 1.1 CRIS Number:** 2009/021-178
- 1.2 Title:** Civil Protection Cooperation for the candidate countries and potential candidates
- 1.3 ELARG Statistical code:** 01.27 –Environment
- 1.4 Location / Beneficiaries:** Western Balkans: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia as well as Kosovo¹
Turkey

Implementing arrangements

1.5 Contracting Authority (EC): European Community represented by the Commission of the European Communities (DG Environment) on behalf of the beneficiaries.

1.6 Implementing Agency: N/A

1.7 Beneficiary: Civil Protection Organisations

Financing

- 1.8 Overall cost (VAT excluded)²:** EUR 4 000 000
- 1.9 EC contribution:** EUR 4 000 000
- 1.10 Final date for contracting:** 30 November 2010
- 1.11 Final date for execution of contracts:** 30 November 2012
- 1.12 Final date for disbursements:** 30 November 2013

¹ under UNSCR 1244/99

² The total cost of the project should be net of VAT and/or other taxes. Should this not be the case, the amount of VAT and the reasons why it should be considered eligible should be clearly indicated

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective

The overall project objective is to reduce the vulnerability of IPA Beneficiaries to natural and man-made disasters at local, national and regional levels.

2.2 Project purpose

The project aims at bringing the Beneficiaries closer to the Community Civil Protection Mechanism and contributing to the development of their civil protection capacities.

2.3 Link with AP / NPAA / EP / SAA

- The 2008 Accession partnership for Croatia mentions “start implementing the Kyoto Protocol” as a priority (Chapter 27). No mention in the Accession partnerships for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey.
- The 2008 European Partnership Agreements with Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia mentions the need to strengthen administrative capacity and coordination at national and local levels regarding the environment issue (short-term priority) as well as to continue to implement regional and international environmental commitments (Albania /medium-term priority). In addition, the same documents for Montenegro and Serbia mention “start implementing the Kyoto Protocol” as a priority.

2.4 Link with MIPD

The Multi-beneficiary MIPD 2009-2011³ section 2.3.1.3.4 entitled "Disaster Risk Reduction" mentions as an objective to "prepare the IPA Beneficiaries to integrate the EU Civil Protection Mechanism".

2.5 Link with National Development Plan

Albania

Albania has developed a national plan on disaster risk reduction, which reflects the policies and main priorities of Albania in the civil emergency services. It systematizes role and responsibilities of all relevant governmental institutions and civil society organisations for the civil emergency management. It ensures a planned and coordinated use of all national and international capacities in the country. This national plan has been prepared on the basis of a standard procedure including risk assessment studies, large consultations and a coordinated approach with the on-line institutions.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The government of Bosnia and Herzegovina has planned the following activities at the national level in the field of disaster risk reduction:

- Putting into practice the Law for protection and rescuing people and material goods

³ To be adopted

- against natural and other types of disaster in Bosnia and Herzegovina (June 08)
- Establishing the Bosnia and Herzegovina Protection and Rescue Coordination Body
- The establishment of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Operational Communications Centre – 112
- Disaster risk analysis development (natural and other types of disasters)
- Devising a Strategy for protection and rescue system development in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Devising a protection and rescue plan in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Participation in International protection and rescue exercise “USSIMAA 08” (1 diving team – 4 members and 2 representatives in Group for scenario and control of exercise)
- Continuing cooperation with NATO
- Strengthening and developing regional cooperation

Croatia

Croatia has developed a national disaster management system as well as a National Protection and Rescue Directorate. It started functioning on 1 January 2005, on the basis of the Law on Organisation and Jurisdiction of the Government Administration; the Protection and Rescue Law and the Decree on the Internal Organisation of the National Protection and Rescue Directorate.

Croatia’s EU Accession process in the sector of disaster risk reduction:

- Screening of chapter 27 Environment and chapter 31 External Relations
- Single European emergency call number 112 Directive (98/10/EC)
- SEVESO II Directive (96/82/EC)
- Since 2005 active in the Community Civil Protection Action Programme
- Memorandum of Understanding between the EC and the Republic of Croatia on the participation of the Republic Croatia in the “Civil Protection Financial Instrument” was signed in September 2007

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

A Protection and Rescue Directorate was established in 2005 as the institution in charge of civil protection in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. A number of activities is planned in this field, including the development and adoption of a National Protection and Rescue Strategy.

Kosovo

In 2006, Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99) has adopted a Law for Protection against Natural and Other Disasters to regulate protection and rescue of citizens and property and to further prevention and reduction of disasters and their consequences. The law also foresees measures aimed at raising public awareness. In Kosovo, the civil protection issues have been dealt with until now by the KPC (Kosovo Protection Corps), which are about to be dissolved, to be soon replaced by the Kosovo Security Force. A Kosovo Security Council is also about to be established, which will play a coordinating role in case of emergencies.

Montenegro

Montenegro has developed a national strategy for emergency situations which was

adopted in December 2006. The purpose is the identification of risk and vulnerability reduction through sustained development, through the creation of conditions for rapid reaction and rescue of persons and property.

Serbia

Efforts are currently underway in Serbia to create legislation that would encompass and codify all Civil Protection roles, clarifying among other things issues of command, responsibility and financing. This law is expected to establish a new body, either within an existing ministry or independent of ministry structures, that will be in charge of planning, coordinating and managing Civil Protection on the national and local level.

Turkey

An Emergency Management General Directorate of Prime Ministry was established after the major earthquakes of 17 August and 12 November 1999. Its tasks are:

- Establish and coordinate emergency management centres in government departments and agencies;
- Monitor and evaluate implementation of measures and preparation of short and long-term plans;
- Coordinate the utilization of all types of land, sea and air transport vehicles and rescue/relief equipment.

2.6 Link with national/ sectoral investment plans (where applicable)

Not applicable.

2.7 Link with other donors' contribution

Not applicable.

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification

Community co-operation in the field of civil protection aims to better protect people, their environment, property and cultural heritage in the event of major natural or man-made disasters occurring both inside and outside the EU.

The Civil Protection Financial Instrument covers *inter alia* the financial aspects of the preparedness and response actions covered by the Community Mechanism for Civil Protection⁴. This includes preparedness actions such as training, exercises and exchange of experts. It also includes facilitating and supporting the Beneficiaries in their response to major disasters. The management of natural and man-made disasters is an example of the value of action at regional level, where national responsibility for dealing directly with disasters remains unchallenged but is facilitated and assisted through collective effort.

Only EU Member States, EEA countries and candidate countries are eligible to apply as "participating states" in the Civil Protection Mechanism⁵ and the Civil Protection Financial Instrument.⁶

The participation of the candidate countries in the Community Mechanism and Financial Instrument is possible once a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is signed. The European Commission has signed MoUs on the participation of Croatia in the Financial instrument, as well as its participation in the Mechanism. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has expressed an interest in participating in the two instruments and negotiations are on the way. Turkey has so far not expressed its interest in the participation.

This programme will enable the candidate countries to take advantage of training courses and exchanges of experts until the signature of the Memorandum of Understanding and/or their full integration in the Mechanism. As for the potential candidates, this programme will allow them to carry out activities which cannot be supported by the Civil protection Financial Instrument.

Political support for such a programme has been expressed through the seminar in Bled in February 2008⁷, the Commission communication on the Western Balkans⁸, the ministerial meeting of South East European Cooperation Process in April 2008⁹ joint

⁴ The Community Civil Protection Mechanism (CCPM) was established in 2001 to facilitate the mobilisation of support and assistance from Member States in the event of major emergencies. The CCPM is managed by DG Environment of the European Commission.

⁵ Council Decision of 8 November 2007 (2007/779/EC, Euratom), Article 10.

⁶ Council Decision of 5 March 2007 (2007/162/EC, Euratom), Article 7.

⁷ The *Seminar on Strengthening Cooperation with Candidate Countries and Western Balkan Countries in the Field of Civil Protection* (Bled, 24-26 February 2008) launched the so-called '*Bled Initiative*,' which identifies concrete cooperation areas.

⁸ The *Commission Communication on Western Balkans* of 5 March 2008 features prominently CP as a new priority cooperation area. It mirrors the *Bled Initiative* by advocating a full and prompt participation of the Candidate countries in the Mechanism/Financial Instrument, as well as a maximum cooperation with Potential Candidates.

⁹ On 9 April 2008, a *Ministerial Conference* convened under the auspices of the SEECP in Sofia adopted a statement, *inter alia* noting the importance of progressively linking the Beneficiaries to the Mechanism.

session of Directors General for civil protection of the EU and Beneficiaries in May 2008¹⁰, and the EU Council Conclusions of June 2008¹¹.

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross-order impact (where applicable)

Impact 1 (bringing the beneficiaries closer to the Civil Protection Mechanism): civil protection organisations of the beneficiaries will become better informed and more effective actors in using approaches and methods established in the EU Member States; they will be able to effectively collaborate with the EU partners in responding to disasters, including through close cooperation with the EU/MIC (Monitoring and Information Centre);

Impact 2 (increasing civil protection capacities of the beneficiaries): civil protection organisations of the beneficiaries will become aware and able to advise on and, where possible, implement the best EU practices on monitoring and early warning systems (EWS), '112' centres and lessons learned programmes; they will be able to apply for and access funds available through national IPA programmes.

Sustainability of the project will be ensured by generated impetus and self-interest of the beneficiaries to continue activities covered by the project.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators

The programme will increase capability of the beneficiaries to work with the Community Mechanism and contribute to the development of their civil protection capacities. The following measurable indicators will apply according to the 7 expected results of the project:

1. Enhanced capacities through training activities, exercises and exchanges of experts

- Number of training sessions held and the number of persons trained at different level training courses; satisfaction and increased knowledge of the trained will be assessed with questionnaires at the end of the exercises;
- Number of regional exercises organised and level of participation; number of teams from the beneficiaries attending the Mechanism exercises; satisfaction and increased practical skills of participants in the exercises;
- Number of experts visiting other countries to share experiences; satisfaction and increased knowledge of best practices on both sending and receiving ends;
- Strengthened working relations with other countries of the region and the EU expressed in increased numbers of joint projects and other undertakings, their increased scope, size and quality;
- Increased ability to effectively communicate and cooperate during real life emergencies, both within the region and with the EU Member States;

¹⁰ On 5 June 2008, the EU Council adopted the *Council Conclusions on cooperation with the candidate countries and potential candidate countries of the Western Balkans in the field of Civil Protection*, which invite the Commission to undertake a number of actions in bringing the Beneficiaries closer to the Mechanism, including through a development of comprehensive programme.

¹¹ On 19 May, Directors General of the EU MS and Beneficiaries met in Ljubljana in a special Joint Session. DGs of both MS and Beneficiaries expressed their strong support for building up cooperation, including through a comprehensive programme.

- Changes of national legislation, policies, methodologies and practices in the field of disaster management/civil protection, allowing more effective and efficient preparedness to disasters and response to them;
- Increased knowledge of the Mechanism, expressed either in larger numbers of requests for assistance through the EU/MIC and/or increased quality of requests, as well as ability to effectively accept the requested assistance and provide it;

2. Enhanced ability to provide and receive assistance during disasters, including host-nation support

- Number and quality of experts attending the workshop; satisfaction and increased knowledge of the trained experts;
- Increased knowledge of the Mechanism, expressed either in larger numbers of requests for assistance through the EU/MIC and/or increased quality of requests, as well as ability to effectively accept the requested assistance and provide it;
- Improved existing arrangements and number of new arrangements with regard to the provision of assistance during emergencies, including with regard to border-crossing procedures, contingency planning and developing scenarios, sharing information on host-nation support (HNS) available for foreign civil protection assistance interventions.
- Strengthened working relations with other countries of the region and the EU, expressed in increased numbers of joint projects and other undertakings, their increased scope, size and quality;
- Changes of national legislation, policies, methodologies and practices in the field of disaster management/civil protection, allowing more effective and efficient preparedness to disasters and response to them;

3. Enhanced cooperation on early warning systems (EWS)

- Number and quality of experts attending the workshop on EWS; satisfaction and increased knowledge of the trained experts;
- Increased knowledge of the EU activities on the development of EWS and the best European practices with this regard, and ability to transpose and implement them in practice, expressed in further national and cross-border projects and other actions, their increased scope, size and quality;
- Changes of national legislation, policies, methodologies and practices related to EWS, allowing more effective / efficient preparedness to disasters and response to them;

4. Enhanced capacities on building '112' centres

- Number and quality of experts attending the workshop on '112' systems and centres; satisfaction and increased knowledge of the trained experts;
- Level of improvement in quality and/or speeding up of the development of '112' systems and centres in the beneficiaries, expressed in the number of centres developed, quality of their work and/or projects developed in this regard, as well as other actions, their increased scope, size and quality;
- Changes of national legislation, policies, methodologies and practices with regard to '112' systems and centres;

5. Enhanced 'best practice' culture in the field of civil protection

- Number and quality of experts attending the workshop on lessons learned systems; satisfaction and increased knowledge of the trained experts;
- Increased knowledge of the EU activities on the development of lessons learned systems and the best European practices with this regard, and ability to transpose them in practice, expressed in further national or cross-border projects and other actions, their increased scope, size and quality;
- Development and/or maintenance of quality internal monitoring and evaluation systems and their use in practice at the national level;
- Changes of national legislation, policies, methodologies and practices with regard to lessons-learned systems;

6. Enhanced knowledge of IPA and capacities to access it

- Number and quality of experts attending the workshop on IPA for CP services of the beneficiaries; satisfaction and increased knowledge of the trained experts;
- Number and quality of projects proposed for financing via the national IPA programmes, and the number/size of projects awarded for financing.

7. Enhanced awareness about the Community Mechanism

- Number and quality of experts attending the workshop on the Community Mechanism and the project; satisfaction and increased knowledge of the trained experts;
- Increased knowledge about the Mechanism and its functioning, expressed in a larger number of requests for assistance sent through the EU/MIC and/or increased quality of requests and ability to effectively accept and handle the requested assistance;
- Changes of national legislation, policies, methodologies and practices with regard to interaction with the Mechanism;

3.4 Activities

Activities to be carried out according to the 7 expected results are:

1. Capacity-raising through training and exchanges of experts

1.1. Training: a training programme for up to 136 persons per year, encompassing (in persons per beneficiary per year): ten basic training (five day-long), five operational management (three day-long), two advanced training (three day-long).

1.2. Exchanges of experts: organisation of up to five expert exchanges per beneficiary per year, covering transportation, accommodation and subsistence (40 exchanges per year in total; two weeks maximum period of exchange).

2. Capacity-raising through exercises

2.1. One full-scale regional exercise per year.

2.2. Support up to one team per beneficiary per year to participate or assist in the Civil Protection Community Mechanism exercise (incl. transportation of personnel and equipment, accommodation and subsistence).

3. Facilitating enhanced cooperation through workshops on specific subjects

3.1. A study on the provision of assistance during disasters and host-nation support and one workshop on the provision of assistance during disasters and host-nation support per year.

3.2. One workshop on early warning systems (EWS) per year.

3.3. One workshop on '112' systems and centres per year.

3.4. One workshop on sharing the best practices the field of CP and developing the lessons-learned systems per year.

3.5. One workshop on IPA and accessing national IPA programmes for civil protection services per year.

3.6. One workshop on the Community Mechanism per year.

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing

Beneficiaries will have to cooperate and be willing to enable civil servants and experts to follow foreseen activities. The risk of reluctance is very low considering the requests of every targeted beneficiary to fully participate in the Civil Protection Mechanism.

3.6 Linked activities

A Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative has been launched under IPA 2008 to reduce the vulnerability of IPA beneficiaries to natural disasters, in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action,¹² by building the capacity of local authorities and promoting a coordinated approach in disaster risk reduction. This regional Programme has two components: (i) to facilitate the establishment of a regional strategy for disaster risk reduction in the Western Balkans and Turkey and (ii) to increase the availability of reliable regional level data that is crucial for vulnerability assessment.

The European Commission plays an active part in the region *inter alia* by participating in the Advisory Board of the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Initiative for South Eastern Europe (DPPI SEE), a regional initiative established under the auspices of the Stability Pact (a predecessor of the Regional Cooperation Council). It also co-organised the seminar in Bled in February 2008 with the then Slovenian Presidency of the EU.

In addition, the European Commission has funded, over the past years, the EUROMED Pilot Project (1998-2003) and the EUROMED Bridge Programme for the Development of a EUROMED system for the reduction, prevention and management of natural and man-made disasters (2005-2008) to strengthen and build capacity of civil protection agencies in Mediterranean partner countries. The European Commission will continue

¹² In January 2005, 168 governments adopted a 10-year plan to make the world safer from natural hazards at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan. The Hyogo Framework aims at reducing disaster losses by 2015 in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries.

to support this highly pertinent initiative with a new phase (2008-2010, EUROMED Programme of Prevention, Reduction and management of natural and manmade Disasters) that should benefit from improved strategic approach.

Several EU Member States have specific bilateral projects with the IPA beneficiaries regarding civil protection activities. Some examples of this cooperation:

- Italy: "Development and Strengthening of Central and Local Public Administrations in the Balkan Region" Formez Project. The purpose of this project is to encourage the current reform processes in the scope of the civil protection system as well as assist and support the institutional bodies involved in the process of transformation through ad-hoc training activities;
- Denmark: (i) Project in Albania on monitoring levels of radioactivity in drinking water, technical advice provided by RISØ research facility (2007); (ii) Project in Bosnia and Herzegovina concluded in 2006 with the Ministry of Security (IT support and vehicles' supply); (iii) Project in Montenegro: bilateral support from Denmark for the acquisition of IT support, vehicles, uniforms and other equipment. Programme started in 2007 and runs for five years. In 2008, the programme will include equipment and training for response to accidents with hazardous chemicals.
- Slovakia: Cooperation project for an integrated monitoring system of hazardous phenomena and impact reduction in Serbia (2006);
- Sweden: support with fire-fighting equipment and training for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (2007) and Albania (2007);
- Other EU Member States have signed bilateral Agreements with the IPA beneficiaries with a view to cooperating in common civil protection operations. Some examples of these agreements include:
 - Agreement between the government of Romania and the government of the Republic of Turkey on cooperation in the area of prevention and mitigation of disasters' consequences.
 - Bilateral Agreement between Slovenia and Croatia (1999) on civil protection aiming at providing education and training and mutual assistance.
 - Bilateral Disaster Relief Agreement between Austria and Croatia (2006): exchange of information, mutual exercises, mutual trainings.

3.7 Lessons learned

The programme builds on experiences gained in the implementation of the Community Civil Protection Mechanism. More than 600 civil protection experts from the EU and third countries have been trained to date through the Mechanism's training programme, which offers seven different courses targeting different audiences. The training programme is complemented by the exchanges of experts' programme, which enables civil protection experts to spend time in emergency services of other countries, thus learning from colleagues and sharing the best practices. Up to 10 large scale European simulation exercises are financed and organised through the Mechanism each year, whereby teams from different countries get together to exercise

and drill their skills, thus developing their ability to effectively work together in real-life disasters. Experience gained in the implementation of the Mechanism activities is transferable and highly demanded in the region.

The EU/MIC facilitates and supports the provision of European civil protection assistance to disaster-stricken countries, including the Beneficiaries. A contact network has been developed with the Beneficiaries' civil protection organisations and is regularly used for obtaining the first-hand information about situations that could lead to disasters. Most recently, the contacts were used with regard to the cut of Russian gas supplies via Ukraine and harsh winter conditions in the region. Other examples include the provision of assistance in response to forest fires in Montenegro (2008), Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (2007).

The *Seminar on Strengthening Cooperation with Candidate Countries and Western Balkan Countries in the Field of Civil Protection* held in Bled, Slovenia, on 24-26 February 2008 (the 'Bled Initiative') brought together representatives of the Beneficiaries, as well as the EU countries, their objective being to identify concrete areas of civil protection cooperation between the EU and the Beneficiaries. The needs identified and the conclusions of this seminar serve as a basis for the list of activities covered by this project.

Implementing partners should duly take into account experiences gained and lessons learned with this regard.

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in EUR)

			SOURCES OF FUNDING									
			TOTAL EXP.RE	IPA COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION					PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION	
ACTIVITIES	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												
Contract 1	X		1 260 000	1 260 000	100							
Activity 2												
Contract 2	X		1 370 000	1 370 000	100							
Activity 3												
Contract 3	X		470 000	470 000	100							
Contract 4	X		450 000	450 000	100							
Contract 5	X		450 000	450 000	100							
TOTAL IB												
TOTAL INV												
TOTAL PROJECT			4 000 000	4 000 000	100							

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))

5. Indicative Implementation Schedule (periods broken down per quarter)

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Project Completion
Contract 1	Q2 2009	Q1 2010	Q4 2012
Contract 2	Q2 2009	Q1 2010	Q4 2012
Contract 3	Q2 2009	Q1 2010	Q4 2012
Contract 4	Q2 2009	Q1 2010	Q4 2012
Contract 5	Q2 2009	Q1 2010	Q4 2012

6. Cross cutting issues (where applicable)

6.1 Equal Opportunity

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.

While implementing the project activities and, to the extent applicable, the contractor will try to assure that gender disaggregated data will be made available to carry out an analysis of the social and economic impact of the actions undertaken.

6.2 Environment

The Project relates and positively contributes to the protection of environment, as it will contribute to better preparedness and response to natural and man-made disasters, which often have severe negative consequences for the environment. This will be achieved by increasing national and regional capacities to prepare and respond to disasters, including cross-border cooperation, as well as coordination with the Community activities.

6.3 Minorities

Rights of minorities should be taken into account when evaluating the quality of all projects proposed under the programme.

While implementing the project activities and, to the extent applicable, the implementing agencies will try to assure that national minority disaggregated data will be made available to carry out an analysis of the social and economic impact of the actions undertaken

ANNEXES

1. Log frame in Standard Format
2. Amounts contracted and Disbursed per Quarter over the full duration of Programme
3. Description of Institutional Framework
4. Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:
5. Details per EU funded contract

ANNEX 1: Logical framework matrix in standard format

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche	“Civil Protection Cooperation for the candidate countries and potential candidates”	2009/xxx
	Contracting period expires: 30 November 2010	Disbursement period expires 30 November 2013
	Total budget : EUR 4 000 000	IPA budget: EUR 4 000 000

Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
Reducing vulnerability of beneficiaries to natural and man-made disasters at local, national and regional levels.	Increased preparedness for disasters and response to them in the beneficiaries and the region as a whole.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - observation during project activities - ad hoc contacts with the CP authorities of beneficiaries 	
Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
To bring the candidate countries and potential candidates closer to the Community Civil Protection Mechanism and contribute to the development of their civil protection capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increased knowledge of the Community Mechanism within the beneficiaries, and strengthened ability to effectively interact with the Mechanism, including requesting and receiving assistance; - enhanced capability to develop effective national civil protection systems, including though drawing on the best European and regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - observation during project activities - direct communication between the Commission and contractors / CP authorities of beneficiaries, - ad hoc contacts with the CP authorities, including 	Beneficiaries will cooperate and be willing to provide feedback

	practices.	with regard to ongoing emergencies - indirect contacts with other stakeholders active in the region	
<p>Results</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhanced capacities through trainings, exercises and exchanges of experts 2. Enhanced ability to provide and receive assistance during disasters and host-nation support 3. Enhanced cooperation on early warning systems (EWS) 4. Enhanced capacities on building on '112' centres 5. Enhanced best practice culture in the field of Civil Protection 6. Enhanced knowledge of IPA and building capacities to access it 7. Enhanced awareness about the Community Mechanism 	<p>Objectively verifiable indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of training sessions, exercises, workshops and exchanges of experts organised, level of participation and satisfaction, increased knowledge and skills; - strengthened working relations with other countries of the region and the EU and ability to transpose best European practices into the regional reality, expressed in ,numbers of joint projects and other undertakings, their increased scope, size and quality on subjects covered by the project; - increased ability to effectively communicate and cooperate in real-life actual emergencies, both within the region and with the MIC and the EU MS; - changes of legislation, policies, methods and practices in the field of civil protection, increasing preparedness and more effective and efficient response to disasters; - increased knowledge of the Mechanism, expressed either in larger numbers of requests for assistance through the EU/MIC and/or increased quality of requests, and ability to effectively accept the requested assistance and provide it; - improvement of existing arrangements and development of new ones with regard to the provision of assistance 	<p>Sources of Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - interim and final reports delivered by contractors - direct communication between the Commission and contractors / CP authorities of beneficiaries - ad hoc contacts with the CP authorities - indirect contacts with other stakeholders active in the region 	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>Beneficiaries will cooperate and enable civil servants and experts to , implement and pass the knowledge and skills gained</p>

	<p>during emergencies, including on border-crossing procedures, contingency planning and developing scenarios, sharing information on host-nation support (HNS) for foreign civil protection assistance interventions;</p> <p>- number of projects accepted for financing via national IPA programmes.</p>		
Activities	Means	Costs	Assumptions
<p><i>1. Capacity-raising through trainings, exercises and exchanges of experts</i></p> <p>- Training: a training programme for 136 persons, encompassing (in persons per beneficiary per year): ten basic training (five day-long), five operational management (three day-long), two advanced training (three day-long).</p> <p>- Exercises: one full-scale regional exercise per year and support to one team per beneficiary per year to participate in the Civil Protection Community Mechanism exercise (transportation of personnel and equipment, accommodation, and subsistence).</p> <p>- Exchanges of experts: organisation of five expert exchanges per beneficiary per year, covering transportation, accommodation and subsistence (40 exchanges in total; two weeks maximum period of exchange).</p> <p><i>2. Facilitating the provision of assistance during disasters and host-nation support</i></p> <p>A study and a workshop on host-nation support (HNS)</p> <p><i>3. Enhanced cooperation on early warning systems (EWS)</i></p> <p>One workshop on EWS</p> <p><i>4. Capacity building on '112' centres</i></p> <p>One workshop on 112 systems.</p> <p><i>5. Sharing the best practices the field of CP/developing the best practices culture,</i></p> <p>One workshop on lessons-learned systems.</p> <p><i>6. Disseminating of knowledge on IPA and building capacities to access it</i></p> <p>One workshop on IPA for civil protection services of the beneficiaries.</p> <p><i>7. Awareness-raising</i></p> <p>One workshop on the Community Mechanism and the programme</p>	<p>Contracts award through restricted Calls for Tender</p>	<p>EUR 4 000 000</p>	<p>Beneficiaries will cooperate and be willing to enable civil servants and experts to follow foreseen activities</p> <p>There will be sufficient interest in the call and quality bids for contracts received</p>

ANNEX 2: amounts (in €) Contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project

Contracted	Q4 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Q3 2010	Q4 2010	Q1 2011	Q2 2011	Q3 2011	Q4 2011	Q1 2012	Q2 2012	Q3 2012	Q4 2012
Contract 1	→	1 260 000	→	→	→								
Contract 2	→	1 370 000	→	→	→								
Contract 3	→	470.000	→	→	→								
Contract 4	→	450 000	→	→	→								
Contract 5	→	450 000	→	→	→								
Cumulated	→	4 000 000	→	→	→								
Disbursed	Q4 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Q3 2010	Q4 2010	Q1 2011	Q2 2011	Q3 2011	Q4 2011	Q1 2012	Q2 2012	Q3 2012	Q4 2012
Contract 1	→	378 000	→	→	→	630 000	→	→	→	252 000	→	→	→
Contract 2	→	411 000	→	→	→	685 000	→	→	→	274 000	→	→	→
Contract 3	→	138 667	→	20 000	→	223 333	→	→	→	88 000			
Contract 4	→	138 667	→	→	→	223 333	→	→	→	88 000			
Contract 5	→	138 667	→	→	→	223 333	→	→	→	88 000			
Cumulated	→	1 205 000	→	1 225 000	→	3 210 000	→	→	→	4 000 000	→	→	→

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ANNEX 3: Description of Institutional Framework

Institutions in charge of civil protection in the beneficiaries of the programme:

- Albania: Inter-Ministerial Committee for Civil Emergencies (Ministry of Interior)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina: Ministry of Security, Sector for Civil Protection
- Croatia: National Protection and Rescue Directorate (Ministry of Interior) and Department for Emergency Situations (Ministry of Defence)
- The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Protection and Rescue Directorate
- Kosovo: Department for Emergency Management (Ministry of Internal Affairs).
- Montenegro: Sector for Emergency Situations and Civil Protection (Ministry of Interior)
- Serbia: Directorate for Civil Protection (Ministry of Interior)
- Turkey: General Directorate of Turkish Emergency Management (Prime Minister); General Directorate of Civil Defence (Ministry of Interior); General Directorate of Disaster Affairs (Ministry of Settlements and Public Works); Turkish Red Crescent Society

ANNEX 4: Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:

- 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 12 February 2008 on the principles, priorities and conditions contained in the Accession Partnership with Croatia and repealing Decision 2006/145/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
- Multi-Beneficiary Multi-annual Indicative Planning Document (2009/2011)

ANNEX 5: Details per EC funded contract

Five contracts, each covering a group of related activities, will be awarded to successful tenderers after restricted calls for tender.