



**ANNEX 1**

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the ENI East Regional Action Programme  
2019 part 1

**Action Document for Prevention, Preparedness and Response to natural and man-made  
disasters in Eastern Partnership countries – phase 3 (PPRD East 3)**

**ANNUAL PROGRAMME**

This document constitutes the annual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation and action programme in the sense of Articles 2 and 3 of Regulation N° 236/2014.

<b>1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number</b>	Prevention, Preparedness and Response to natural and man-made disasters in Eastern Partnership countries (PPRD East 3) CRIS number: 2019/041-749 financed under the European Neighbourhood Instrument	
<b>2. Zone benefiting from the action/location</b>	Eastern Partnership countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine The action shall be carried out in the six Eastern Partnership countries.	
<b>3. Programming document</b>	European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) Multiannual Indicative Programme 2017-2020 (MIP)	
<b>4. SDGs</b>	SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation SDG 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	
<b>5. Sector of intervention/ thematic area</b>	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness	DEV. Assistance: YES
<b>6. Amounts concerned</b>	Total estimated cost: EUR 6 million Total amount of EU contribution EUR 6 million	
<b>7. Aid modality(ies) and implementation</b>	Project Modality <b>Direct management</b> through: - Grant	

<b>modality(ies)</b>				
<b>8 a) DAC code(s)</b>	74010 Sector : Disaster Prevention and Preparedness			
<b>b) Main Delivery Channel</b>	NA			
<b>9. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>General policy objective</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>		X
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and Women's and Girl's Empowerment <sup>2</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>RIO Convention markers</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	Biological diversity	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>10. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships</b>	N/A			

**SUMMARY:** In line with the overall European Neighbourhood Policy, the "Eastern Partnership - 20 Deliverables for 2020" highlight the importance of strengthening disaster prevention, preparedness, response and crisis management via capacity building projects. The programmes for Prevention, Preparedness and Response to natural and man-made disasters in Eastern Partnership countries PPRD East 1 (2010-2014) and PPRD East 2 (2014-2019) have been unique platforms of exchange among peers, at both policy and technical levels, thus directly linking to the 2020 targets on civil protection and disaster risk management: (1) reinforcing a regional dimension to manage disasters and risks, (2) bringing the Partner Countries closer to the Union Civil Protection Mechanism and the Emergency Response Coordination Centre as well as (3) aiming at inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction strategies at national or local level in line with the Sendai Framework.

<sup>1</sup>When a marker is flagged as significant/principal objective, the action description should reflect an explicit intent to address the particular theme in the definition of objectives, results, activities and/or indicators (or of the performance / disbursement criteria, in the case of budget support).

<sup>2</sup> Please check the Minimum Recommended Criteria for the Gender Marker and the Handbook on the OECD-DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker. If gender equality is not targeted, please provide explanation in section 4.5.Mainstreaming.

Based on previous efforts in supporting civil protection authorities, the new programme is aimed to support Partner Countries to deepen the engagements and priorities identified under the previous phase, including reinforcement of national situational rooms and inter-sectoral cooperation for emergency response, Host Nation Support, the link between risk assessment and emergency planning, including information sharing tools to support decision making. It should also introduce new elements such as the relations with the civil society organisations and scientific community (universities, research centres, etc.), early warning systems, building back better, linking with climate adaptation plans, local response capacities, youth and volunteers, medical and Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) aspects of civil protection. The programme is expected to place more emphasis on innovation and Disaster Risk Reduction (providing more systematic and integrated disaster prevention and protection for quicker recovery). Although being a regional programme, it should aim to take into account the differences and priorities of the six Partner Countries.

PPRD 3 will be the last phase of the action. Therefore, strong attention will be paid to phasing out and ensuring sustainability after the end of the programme.

## **1 CONTEXT ANALYSIS**

### **1.1 Context Description**

The targeted countries are classified as countries with low-middle-income (Armenia, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine) and upper-middle-income (Azerbaijan, Belarus) by the OECD/DAC List of ODA Recipients.

The Eastern Partnership region is characterised by a highly complex disaster profile, with a high exposure to natural and man-made disaster risks, ranging from earthquakes, floods, landslides, forest and ground fires, heat, cold waves as well as environmental and industrial risks. The latter are mainly related to nuclear accidents or contamination as well as oil/gas pipelines, transport and industrial accidents.

Moreover, with climate change, extreme weather events tend to become more frequent. The most industrialised countries of the region have obsolete infrastructures presenting a much higher risk of accidents than in most EU countries. Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risks are serious, as well as health concerns linked to pesticides. Capacities of the national authorities in the Partner Countries to effectively manage disasters vary significantly. Moreover, adaptation to climate change, although closely related, is still not implemented in synergy and full coordination with disaster risk management policies.

### **1.2 Policy Framework (EU, Regional, Global).**

Overall, the Association Agreements/Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas, concluded in 2014, have deepened the relations between the EU and Georgia, the Republic of Moldova (hereinafter "Moldova") and Ukraine. The Association Agreements entail dedicated chapters addressing the civil protection sector. In addition, Armenia has signed with the EU a comprehensive and enhanced partnership agreement (CEPA) in 2017, with a similar chapter on civil protection. A bilateral agreement with Azerbaijan is foreseen, including a proposed section on civil protection. Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine have signed Administrative Arrangements with the European

Commission in order to facilitate mutual assistance in case of emergencies, cooperate on disaster assessments and strengthening cooperation on civil protection capacities. While there is currently no similar arrangement between Belarus and the EU in this field, the twinning project "Strengthening the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Belarus" planned for 2019 aims at increased cooperation and better harmonization with the UCPM.

As reiterated at the November 2017 Brussels summit, strengthening disaster prevention, response and crisis management will improve partner countries' ability to withstand the pressures they face. Beside the importance of strengthening disaster prevention, preparedness, response and crisis management via capacity building projects, the document also outlines a number of milestones in relation to the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, used in the development of indicators set in the Regional East Multiannual Indicative Programme 2017-2020<sup>3</sup>.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 offers the countries an action – oriented framework. Belarus, Georgia and Ukraine have submitted their Sendai Framework data readiness review reports for 2017. Moreover, Armenia, Georgia and Ukraine reiterated their commitment to Sendai priorities on the occasion of the Cancun global platform 2017. Several Partner Countries have made individual significant progress on their commitments including Ukraine with the approval of the Strategy of Reforming the State Emergency Service of Ukraine, Armenia with the adoption of a National Strategy on Disaster Risk Management and Georgia with the adoption of its National disaster risk reduction strategy of Georgia 2017-2020 along with its Action Plan. In 2018, Georgia passed the law establishing the Emergency Management Service, which had been drafted with the support of the PPRD East 2.

### **1.3 Disaster Management Policy Analysis of the partner country/region**

**1.3.1. Civil Protection/Disaster Preparedness and Management Frameworks** Civil protection/disaster preparedness and management systems in all of the targeted countries are relatively young. In some countries, the focus shifted from civil defence to civil protection, from highly militarized defence measures to civilian disaster management activities from the nineties onwards.

Other similarities among the national legislative frameworks of the targeted countries are not only rooted in the common Soviet legacy but also in the recent processes at the global level (such as the Sendai framework or the Sustainable Development Goals).

All countries recognise that disaster prevention and emergency response must be a priority. However, lack of financial, human or technical resources and inadequate capacities have often been cited as obstacles to concrete implementation.

Although there are disaster/emergency management plans in most of these countries, they do not in many cases appear to be comprehensive enough.

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<sup>3</sup> Indicators corresponding to the milestones: a. Number of national, trans-boundary and regional disaster risk management plans developed and based on risk assessment and mapping; b. Number of preparedness activities with the EUCPM, including HNS for international assistance in case of disaster response; c. Number of multi-stakeholder mechanisms on disaster risk reduction strategies, including local actors and civil society.

Most of the countries have established cooperation agreements with their neighbours regarding mutual assistance in case of major disasters, however in some cases actual contacts need to be developed/better maintained and frameworks for cooperation and international assistance in disasters should be strengthened.

### **1.3.2. National Civil Protection Authorities**

In Armenia, Azerbaijan and Belarus, there are assigned ministries on emergency situations. In Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, the corresponding responsibilities are under the jurisdiction of the Ministries of Internal Affairs. In Georgia, the strategical and coordination functions (including the situation room) remain under the Prime Minister's office.

Azerbaijan has a strong Ministry for civil protection and disaster preparedness with a very wide range of powers and responsibilities confirmed by large financial support from the state budget.

The capacities of the national authorities in Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine can be characterized as advanced yet still unevenly distributed at national, regional, and local levels. Generally, limited resources create deficiencies of emergency assets for daily operations.

### **1.3.3. Professional Training, Education and Exercises**

The capacities of the national civil protection authorities to conduct professional training, education and exercises for the responders vary significantly throughout the countries. Ukraine and Belarus have established and well-developed education/training systems in the field of civil protection/disaster management. These systems include training and education institutions of different levels that provide from two weeks on-the-job basic training up to bachelor and master programmes. Beside specialized training and education offered by the institutions belonging to the civil protection/disaster preparedness agencies, ordinary education institutions also train experts in some related domains (for instance, safety engineers, geologists, etc.). It is a common practice to train students from the EaP countries at the institutions of Ukraine and Belarus.

Azerbaijan is developing its own training capabilities in the National Civil Protection Academy. In Armenia and Georgia, a training system is being set up, while in Moldova, training capabilities need further development and support although a civil protection and fire prevention engineering speciality already exists at the Technical University of Moldova.

International full scale exercises in the region are relatively frequent. Such exercises are generally conducted with the support of international organisations (such as NATO or UN), within the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) or other international programmes/activities (such as PPRD East 2). Bilateral exercises are more common and conducted within the framework of intergovernmental agreements, for instance, the agreements signed within the Commonwealth of Independent States.

### **1.3.4. Scientific Approaches and Early Warning Systems**

The targeted countries have significant human resources with scientific, technical and practical knowledge of key aspects of disaster management. However, further efforts are needed to build cooperation with the scientific community dealing with the large

scope of risk and hazard assessment and analyses. A “multi-hazard” approach should be favoured.

Early warning systems of the targeted countries are not yet in a position to allow people exposed to hazards to take appropriate actions to avoid or reduce their risk and prepare for an effective response. Technical and technological capacities of national research institutions on risk assessment and analysis require significant investments.

### **1.3.5. Disaster Awareness and Public Information**

The experience and the capacities of the targeted countries to organise and implement public awareness/education campaigns vary significantly throughout the region. In most of the cases traditional tools are being used, such as posters, newspapers, children’s books, and TV and radio programmes. More technologically advanced and online methods are not yet sufficiently explored. In Ukraine, the public awareness/education activities are mainly organised under the auspices of the government. In the rest of the targeted countries the international donor organisations, particularly, Red Cross/Red Crescent organisations play a significant role in this regard. In Armenia and Georgia elements of disaster preparedness and life skills are included in the secondary school curriculum. In most countries, the general public is getting involved in the simulation drills and exercises, for instance in Armenia, Belarus, Georgia and Ukraine.

### **1.3.6. Role of the Private Sector and Civil Society**

The involvement of the private sector in civil protection/disaster preparedness is virtually non-existent in the partner countries.

The field of civil protection/disaster preparedness is an emerging terrain for the international and local civil society organisations to apply their expertise. Traditionally, among the non-governmental organisations present in the field of civil protection/disaster preparedness are the Red Cross/Red Crescent National Societies, yet, in the targeted countries, they are mainly involved in disaster response activities and, to a certain degree, in preparedness (first aid, public awareness, and voluntary response forces).

Professional and public associations of fire-fighters and rescuers, including youth organisations (for instance, Belarusian Youth Organisation of Rescuers-firemen) have been relatively recently established in the targeted countries. Whether they are legally registered or not, organisations largely depend on support of relevant authorities.

## **1.4 Stakeholder analysis**

National civil protection authorities are the main stakeholders since they play a key role in disaster response. Ministries of Environment or other ministries/agencies dealing with Chemical, Biological, Nuclear or Radiological (CBRN) threats will also be closely involved in the project implementation especially in actions addressing the prevention of natural disasters or activities related to CBRN<sup>4</sup>. Ministries responsible for the development of infrastructure and land planning could also be involved in various activities when appropriate. Civil Society Organisations (local and international NGOs,

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<sup>4</sup> Under the EU CBRN Centres of Excellence Initiative, in Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Azerbaijan and Ukraine National CBRN teams have been established, including representatives from all relevant authorities.

EaP Civil Society Forum, volunteer groups, community-based organisations, the private sector, trade unions etc.), international and donor organisations (the UN specialized agencies, NATO, the World Bank, etc.), as well as key local and national actors (such as municipal authorities, relevant Ministries and training institutions) also play vital roles in the field of disaster prevention, preparation, and response. These stakeholders will also be targeted by the programme. Finally, the local population is the ultimate beneficiary of the programme and the importance of community awareness and community involvement in preparation and mitigation activities is inestimable.

The Participating States of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism are important actors, as peers, who can share their expertise in prevention, preparedness, response and recovery know-how. Directorate General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations of the European Commission (DG ECHO), which hosts the Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC) can provide technical input.

## **1.5 Problem analysis/priority areas for support**

### **1.5.1. Disaster risk management**

Partner countries have embarked into a process of capacity development in disaster risk management but several of them still have to integrate achievements into their own framework of laws and regulations and public policies. Also, they have gradually shifted from a civil defence to a civil protection system, and more recently towards disaster risk management governance. In line with the priorities set in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, governance is increasingly based on risk information, inter-institutional co-operation and emergency planning at national, cross-border and regional levels. However, the process is still at an early stage in the targeted countries and should be strengthened in the next phase of the programme.

### **1.5.2. National Disaster Preparedness and Management Policy, Plans, and Procedures**

In most of the Partner Countries an adequate framework for cooperation and coordination among various organisations and institutions within the country is still needed. Disaster/emergency management plans could better define the roles of individual organisations and accompanying management structures could often be further decentralized and simplified. Exchange of information, even to directly involved parties could be improved. Complementarities between civil protection and medical or Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) aspects of disaster management can be further strengthened. A frequent problem for all countries is the relations and coordination of emergency response activities between national, regional (if they exist) and local authorities.

Linkages between the scientific community and the operational field are not sufficiently developed.

Adequate stakeholder co-operation would enable the development of national multi-risk assessments and planning covering both prevention and preparedness.

Strategies for awareness raising campaigns could be better developed, with an adequate set of indicators measuring both success and failure of the public awareness/education campaign.

### 1.5.3. Regional and cross-border co-operation and co-ordination

Cross-sectoral linkages, institutional coordination and collaboration between neighbouring countries and/or within the region i.e. between hydrological and meteorological services, civil protection authorities, fire brigades, representatives of health and education sectors, the private sector, etc. should be developed or improved.

Not much progress in the development of trans-boundary disaster response plans and risk management has been achieved in previous phases of the programme and should be a point of focus in phase 3.

Systems and procedures for requesting and receiving international assistance can be further developed and enshrined in the legislation.

## 2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
The political and security situation in the region deteriorates (e.g. in the South Caucasus or in Ukraine)	M	Continue to consider the cooperation in Civil Protection as a technical, non-political and consensual matter, aimed at saving lives.
Cooperation on risk assessment and mapping, particularly on trans-boundary risk management and response plans, is hampered due to the lack of transparent data sharing among different stakeholders within and among targeted countries, if it is deemed to be sensitive	M	<p>Continue cooperation at the political and technical level, supported by the Administrative Arrangements (so far between DG ECHO and Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia) as well as by other platforms such as EaP Panel on Security, CSDP and Civil Protection</p> <p>Build stronger networks with the scientific community and civil society to support the process.</p> <p>Reinforce the culture of trust among the international civil protection community through regular opportunities to meet with UCPM Participating States and partner countries (trainings, exercises, forum on civil protection, peer reviews, advisory missions etc.)</p>
Inadequate coordination and lack of institutional capacity at national level to deliver expected results	M	Issues to be addressed at the annual meetings of the National Advisory Groups and Steering Committee; consider country-specific technical

related to Disaster Risk Management		assistance. Consider support by peers (within or outside the UCPM)
Lack of financial commitment	M	Focus on prevention, development of sustainability plans
High turnover of staff in the EaP countries.	M	Inclusion of the training in the national training structures and the use of the trainers in the future. Additionally, securing strong political and institutional commitment, that the trained staff would not be victims of turnover.
<b>Assumptions</b>		
<p>It is assumed that partner countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- have strong enough political commitment under the Eastern Partnership to continue effective cooperation between themselves and the EU;</li> <li>- will build on the progress achieved and lessons identified in phases 1 and 2;</li> <li>- understand that prevention is the preferred way to deal with disasters;</li> <li>- allocate sufficient funding to civil protection at national level;</li> <li>- will be willing to cooperate and coordinate with other stakeholders, including civil society and scientific community;</li> <li>- will take more and more ownership of the action and progress in view of the closure of this programme with phase 3.</li> </ul>		

### 3 LESSONS LEARNT AND COMPLEMENTARITY

#### 3.1 Lessons learnt

Throughout phase 1 and 2 of the programme, the regional approach has been highlighted to be of great importance for the assessment of cross-border risks, regional risk prioritisation and development of similar national methodologies to enable the comparison of risks and the exchange of experts.

National ownership has been strong: the programme is designed to support national policy and regulatory frameworks and the partner countries take an active role in the implementation through the National Advisory Groups. They are also represented in the Steering Committee, in the programme management team (as National Coordinators) and every effort has been made in order to ensure that partner countries take on a leading role.

The Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Report of May 2017 stressed that although working groups (WG) or equivalent, designed to promote intra and inter-institutional collaboration, proved to be a useful tool, WG on Disaster Risk Management-related activities have been less efficient to secure e.g. approximation with the EU acquis concerning the EU Flood Directive, Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA), or Disaster Loss Data (DLD). In all partner countries, the lead agencies (civil protection) do not have the

powers to convoke and steer the members of WGs that come from other government institutions such as sector ministries and national planning agencies. Specific funding mechanisms to finance Technical Assistance in DRA at national level were also not available. Therefore, bilateral projects were important in supporting the Association countries to deliver reforms in areas relevant to PPRD East and steer the approximation process forward.

Not all partner countries are facing the same level of difficulties and the same needs and not all countries aspire to reach the same level of co-operation with the EU.

The most realistic way to reach continuity and sustainability of action beyond PPRD East 3 seems to be to hook up the programme more firmly to a permanent framework, i.e. the UCPM, moving to a more policy-driven approach and institutional relationship, which is more conducive to sustainability.

### **3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination**

A number of EU-funded **projects and initiatives** relevant to the disaster prevention and preparedness are currently being implemented or will be started soon in the EaP countries. Among them it is worth mentioning:

- Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS).

- The activities of DIPECHO (Disaster Preparedness of DG ECHO) in the Caucasus region and Central Asia between 2010 and 2018. The five DIPECHO phases have contributed significantly to enhanced preparedness and reduced vulnerabilities of the most hazard-exposed communities and to the capacity building of relevant governments. The phase out is foreseen to take place in 2018/beginning 2019.

In 2019, DG ECHO under a DIPECHO programme of EUR 1 million for Eastern Ukraine, will facilitate the access to improved knowledge and understanding on industrial/environmental risks linked to the conflict in Donbass, as well as support the capacity building of 'First responders' capacities, including enhancing rapid reaction mechanisms and Disaster Response plans.

- The Joint Operational Programme BRIDGE 2014-2020: Cross-border interdisciplinary cooperation for the prevention of natural disasters and mitigation of environmental pollution in Lower Danube Euroregion (MD, UA, RO). Support to Ukraine in approximation of EU Environmental Acquis (including EU Flood Directive).

- At bilateral level, a twinning programme on civil protection starts soon in Armenia. It will focus on the following areas: Strengthening of the disaster risk management on institutional level; Supporting the revision and design of national laws, regulations and quality standards to those of international best practise in line with CEPA agreement signed with the EU; Improving the Disaster Risk Reduction awareness system and its application. Another similar twinning is in the pipeline for Belarus. In Georgia, a Twinning to support the development of emergency services in Georgia, including Risk mapping, improved legislation and strengthened prevention activities took place in 2012-2013. In 2019, the SAFE programme on rule of law, security and civil protection will be launched in Georgia.

- Five Partner countries - Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine - are part of the CBRN<sup>5</sup> Centres of Excellence initiative funded by the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace. Under this initiative partner countries are developing a CBRN National Action Plan (already completed in Georgia and Moldova). Large scale regional CBRN Capacity building projects for a total of about EUR 5 million, are in different stages of implementation in the field of CBRN first response, CBRN forensics, CBRN Waste management.

- The EU-funded projects on chemical security implemented by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) are covering legal and regulatory framework, awareness raising and strengthening response capacities (including inter-agency coordination), border controls and monitoring of chemical transit and the identification of controlled and toxic substances. The budget was about EUR 1.2 million. The OSCE plans a follow-up project with US funding, which shall be coordinated with the PPRD III.

- DG NEAR's funding will be complementary to DG ECHO's support to ENP country on selected UCPM activities, including the call for proposals for prevention and preparedness in Civil Protection projects, exercises, exchange of experts, peer reviews and advisory missions. Several simulation exercises (EU Caucase, EU CHEM REACT II) are planned and prevention and preparedness projects (EMPREP, ALTER, Ready to respond, PROVOICE, ImProDiReT) are ongoing in the region.

- In addition, The Black Sea Trust for Regional Cooperation (BST), funded by the US, promotes regional cooperation and good governance in the Wider Black Sea region.

Coordination and complementarities with similar regional or bilateral initiatives in the Western Balkans and Turkey and in the Southern Neighbourhood will be ensured through regular exchanges and the common anchoring to the UCPM. In the Southern neighbourhood, a programme entitled PPRD South is currently in its third phase. Both programmes will be following similar strategic approaches for implementation.

In 2018, under Platform 1 "Strengthening institutions and good governance" Eastern Partnership, Civil Protection was added to the panel on Security, Common Security and Defence Policy. Delegates from Eastern neighbourhood countries met twice in Brussels in 2018, in panels jointly organised by EEAS and DG ECHO and funded by DG NEAR.

Coordination with current and upcoming EU and programmes of other donors and partners (Member States, US, UN) will be sought.

## **4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION**

### **4.1 Overall objective, specific objective(s), expected outputs and indicative activities**

**The general objective** of PPRD East 3 is to increase the resilience to natural and man-made disasters in the Eastern partner countries

**The specific objectives are to:**

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<sup>5</sup> Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear risks: <http://www.cbrn-coe.eu/>

- 1: Build sustainable capacities of Partner Countries' respective civil protection institutions for disaster prevention, preparedness and response to natural and man-made disasters
- 2: Strengthen interlinkages between all relevant governmental actors and civil society stakeholders as well as the scientific community, promoting a national inclusive approach to prevention, preparedness and response to natural and man-made disasters
- 3: Enhance regional co-ordination, institutional and operational co-operation between the UCPM and the Eastern neighbourhood countries and among Eastern neighbourhood countries

**Expected outputs:**

*Related to specific objective 1:*

- The institutional and legal framework on disaster management and prevention is further improved and approximated to the EU acquis and best practice, building on the progress of phase 2, including taking into account the Sendai targets on ensuring a gender sensitive approach<sup>6</sup> and taking into account outcomes of the Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Report of May 2017 regarding EU Flood Directive, Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA) and Disaster Loss Data (DLD);
- Civil protection actors are better trained and local training capacities are strengthened;
- European good practices and international standards for response capacities (e.g. fire safety regulations) are taken into account and applied by the civil protection authorities;
- The network of civil protection volunteers is strengthened (both women and men);
- The network of national correspondents and operational 24/7 contact points for sharing early warning information is strengthened;
- Stronger national analytical capabilities, multi-risk assessments and planning covering both prevention and preparedness are developed;
- Emergency response plans are developed for major disaster threats specific for partner countries;
- National capacities for Disaster Risk Assessment and production of Disaster Loss Data are strengthened.

*Related to specific objective 2:*

- Stronger inter-institutional co-ordination between relevant ministries and agencies is achieved;

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<sup>6</sup> In the three Association countries involved (Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine) and in the other countries that so wish, support approximation to the sector-relevant EU acquis, remaining from the previous phases (mapping is expected to be done at the end of PPRD East 2);

- Strengthening national capacity for financial resilience in Disaster Risk Reduction.
- Civil society organisations, including representation of women’s organisations are consulted in the preparation of the Emergency response plans in order to ensure that their knowledge and experience is used.
- Participants of targeted non-civil protection actors including Civil Society organisation and scientific community are involved in prevention, preparedness and response to disasters;
- Early-warning systems are improved with the support of the scientific community;
- Awareness is raised about natural and man-made disasters among civil protection professionals, volunteers and the general public.

*Related to specific objective 3:*

- Co-operation and exchange of good practices among neighbourhood countries and between neighbourhood countries and the Participating States of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism are enhanced regarding prevention, preparedness and response;
- Mutual support between neighbouring countries is more efficient and capacities to receive and provide international assistance are reinforced;
- Trans-boundary risk management and response plans are prepared.

**Indicative activities:**

To the extent possible, the choice and design of the PPRD activities will be aligned with the principles and approaches underpinning the UCPM.

*Related to specific objective 1:*

- **Technical assistance missions** on the basis of specific demands by the partner countries’ authorities and/or on the basis of needs assessment by the programme; inter alia covering legislative, regulatory, management and technical needs. A gender sensitive approach to disasters management is also being reflected.
- Mentoring, workshops and **training courses** in general and following the “train-the-trainers” approach for experts and volunteers: the programme will offer a wide range of courses from basic training to high-level courses. Training courses shall complement or replicate when necessary the courses offered through the UCPM. Training on gender mainstreaming and gender analysis in disaster risk management should be included.
- Provide access to an **online knowledge base and e-learning**;
- **National table-top exercises.**

*Related to specific objective 2:*

- **Support national public awareness/education** campaigns using technologically advanced methods and with a developed set of indicators measuring both success and failure of such campaigns. The campaigns would target stakeholders and the general population, both women and men, old and young.

- Integrate climate change impacts into the risk assessment process and support capacity building in Disaster Loss Data processes aligned to the Sendai Framework.
- Support holistic national DRR strategies taking into account natural or man-made hazards, the contributions of climate change to disaster risk, as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards & establishment of multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism.
- **Technical assistance missions** on the basis of specific demands by the partner countries' authorities and/or on the basis of needs assessment by the programme.
- **Workshops and training courses** for target groups outside of the Civil Protection authorities: the programme will offer a wide range of courses from basic training to high-level courses.

*Related to specific objective 3:*

- **Exchange Programme:** Experts can either apply to go on an exchange mission, or civil protection organisations can invite expert(s).
- **Exercises:** At least one joint table-top and joint Full-scale Exercise(s) involving the Eastern partner countries.
- **Workshops and conferences:** Organise conference promoting regional and international cooperation, involving to the extent possible UCPM Participating States;
- **Study visits** to other Eastern neighbourhood partners or UCPM Participating States.

Any purchase of small scale equipment should be dependent on the progress made, strong engagement as well as financial guarantee for its proper future maintenance.

## 4.2 Intervention Logic

Among all Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) activities identified in the corresponding Decision, only some are open to the full participation of Neighbourhood countries (as defined in Art. 28.2).

Within the UCPM, the activities open to neighbouring countries include training, expert exchange, meetings, conferences, exercises, modules exercises, prevention and preparedness projects. However, the demand from the neighbourhood countries exceeds the offer.

In light of the above, the PPRD East 3 will be complementary to DG ECHO's support as it will allow a more regional and sub-regional focus including:

- Provision of activities mirroring the activities of the UCPM, where the demand of Partner countries exceed the offer by the UCPM or where activities shall be tailor-made to the needs in the Eastern Neighbourhood,
- provision of support beyond the scope of the activities traditionally offered to neighbourhood countries, but in line with the UCPM principles and approaches,
- organisation of (sub)regional activities.

The phase 3 of the PPRD East programme is aimed at supporting policy development in the broader area of disaster risks management to improve the countries' capacity to prevent, prepare for, respond to natural and man-made hazards.

The programme will remain the platform for exchange and support the policy dialogue in the revised institutional Eastern Partnership architecture. Moreover, the platform should increase its role as catalyser for synergies and partnerships with other initiatives present in the region (DG DEVCO Centres of Excellences, United Nations, World Bank, etc.) as well as for increasing the use of EU funding opportunities in a more consistent way.

Phase 3 of the programme is also intended to ensure that the results are sustainable overtime and that durable cooperation links are established.

### 4.3 Mainstreaming

Co-operation with the Neighbourhood aims not only to prevent, prepare and respond to disasters in these partner countries and the EU, but also to contribute to social and political stability.

**Good governance and human rights:** Several civil society organisations, in particular women's organisations and local grassroots organisations and movements, bring important knowledge in the field of disaster prevention and response. These actors will be important actors in the programme. These actors are also critical for ensuring that emergency plans involve actions for those with special needs in a disaster, such as who already are in a vulnerable situation or who are being vulnerable as a result of a disaster, for instance widows, adolescent girls, children, disabled, elderly, destitute, or vulnerable because of their work/geographical location, etc.

**Gender equality:** Although disasters affect whole communities, they impact women and men differently. Applying a gender lens to DRR initiatives addresses gender-specific capacities and needs in a population, and the ability of a community to face and recover from disasters. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) emphasized the importance of engaging women in building disaster resilience programmes and to ensure adequate capacity building measures to empower women for preparedness as well as build their capacity for alternate livelihood means in post-disaster situations. The Sendai Framework also emphasizes also the role of vulnerable groups (including women, children, youth older persons or persons with disabilities) and advocates for resilient communities and an inclusive and all-of-society disaster risk management. To this effect, awareness and understanding of cultural specificities and differences should also be taken into account. Women have a key role to play in the disaster prevention and response. Efforts will be made to promote strong women's participation in the programme.

**Environmental sustainability:** The impact of natural and man-made disasters on the natural environment is evident. Therefore, environmental sustainability is considered to be a main objective rather than a cross-cutting issue. Strategic Environmental Assessments will be conducted as necessary. Climate change adaptation will be factored into the project, as it has repercussions on the frequency and scale of natural disasters.

The Sendai framework also stresses the importance of mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into all policies and sectors.

The programme will offer a wide range of courses from basic training to high-level courses for future mission leaders, such as coaching on establishing national response teams, support the development of guidelines on receiving international teams (HNS) or sending national teams abroad. Trainings will also address and integrate relevant cross-cutting issues, such as gender, resilience and conflict sensitivity, environment and climate change and human rights.

#### **4.4 Contribution to SDGs**

This intervention is relevant for the 2030 Agenda. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDGs:

SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

SDG 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

SDG 11.5 - By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

SDG 11.B - By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

## **5 IMPLEMENTATION**

### **5.1 Financing agreement**

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner countries.

### **5.2 Indicative implementation period**

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

### **5.3 Implementation modalities**

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures<sup>7</sup>.

The programme will be cross-subdelegated/co-delegated by DG NEAR to DG ECHO.

As regards the ENP-East countries DG ECHO has the responsibility and competence to programme interventions in the field of civil protection, for the beneficiary countries, as well as responsibility for the financial programming aspects (contracting, acceptance of results and payments). Consequently, DG ECHO and DG NEAR agree on the fact that DG ECHO should be in charge of full financial management of this programme.

#### **Grants: (direct management)**

##### **(a) Purpose of the grant(s)**

The grant would contribute to fulfilment of all objectives/results listed under 4.

In particular, it would strengthen Partner Countries' civil protection capacities for disaster prevention, preparedness and response to natural and man-made disasters at national level. It would enhance the involvement of all relevant governmental actors as well as of civil society stakeholders and scientific community. It would enhance regional co-ordination, institutional and operational co-operation between the UCPM and the Eastern neighbourhood countries and among Eastern neighbourhood countries. Finally, it should ensure sustainability of the results of all phases of the PPRD East beyond the end of the programme.

##### **(b) Type of applicants targeted**

The applicants targeted are national or sub-national civil protection authorities (or relevant competent authorities or entities) of Member States, i.e. bodies for activities with specific characteristics that require a particular type of body on account of its technical competence, its high degree of specialisation or its administrative powers.

### **5.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants**

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply, subject to the following provisions.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

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<sup>7</sup> [www.sanctionsmap.eu](http://www.sanctionsmap.eu) Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

## 5.5 Indicative budget

	<b>EU contribution (amount in EUR)</b>
<b>Objective:</b> to contribute to stability, security and prosperity of the Eastern partner countries by strengthening the countries' resilience, preparedness and response to natural and man-made disasters. <b>composed of:</b>	<b>EUR 6 million</b>
- Grants (direct management) – cf section 5.4.1	EUR 6 million
<b>Grant – total envelope</b> under section 5.4.1	<b>EUR 6 million</b>
<b>Procurement – total envelope</b> under section 5.3	<b>NA</b>
<b>Evaluation</b> (cf. section 5.9) <b>Audit/ Expenditure verification</b> (cf. section 5.10)	will be covered by another decision
<b>Communication and visibility</b> (cf. section 5.11),	EUR 200 000 included in the grant
<b>Total</b>	<b>EUR 6 million</b>

## 5.6 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The action will be implemented by a consortium of EU Member State Civil Protection Agencies. The Commission will manage the agreement in close liaison with the EU Delegations in the Eastern Neighbourhood partner countries.

A Steering Committee will be established with the participation of the relevant Commission services as well as representatives from the Civil Protection Authorities and the focal points established under this project. The Steering Committee will be co-chaired by DG ECHO and DG NEAR.

The EU Delegations in the partner countries will receive regular updates on the progress of the Programme and will have the opportunity to provide comments and input.

## 5.7 Performance and Results monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the Logframe matrix (for project

modality) or the partner's strategy, policy or reform action plan list (for budget support).

SDGs indicators and, if applicable, any jointly agreed indicators as for instance per a Joint Programming document should be taken into account. Indicators which concern individuals should be sex-disaggregated.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

Objectively verifiable indicators (qualitative and quantitative) will be part of the methodology included in the technical proposal submitted for the programme.

Besides the regular follow up by the EU Delegations and Headquarters, monitoring missions (contracted by the European Commission) will ensure the external follow-up.

## **5.8 Evaluation**

Having regard to the nature of the action, a mid-term and final evaluations will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for learning purposes, in particular with respect to adjusting the activities to the evolving needs of the partner countries and to the possible development in the UCPM.

The final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision).

Both the midterm and the final evaluations will help ensure sustainability beyond the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and final phase of the programme.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

Mid-term and final evaluations of the results achieved may be entrusted to independent consultants.

## **5.9 Audit**

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

## **5.10 Communication and visibility**

Special attention will be given to communication and visibility aspects.

The specific Communication and Awareness Raising Strategy developed under phase 3 will be part of the project in order to ensure the visibility of the programme and to raise awareness of programme objectives and rationale. The programme Newsletter will also be used regularly and press releases will be prepared when appropriate. Visibility and communication actions in the partner countries will also be carried out in collaboration with the Delegations, in line with the Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Actions. Typical activities would include production of TV and video programmes for national television, brochures, news-letters, web-site and the presentation on Facebook.

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Requirements for European Union External Action (or any succeeding document) shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

## **6 PRE-CONDITIONS**

- Partner countries are expected to take on board recommendations of previous phases of the PPRD unless the changing context makes those recommendations obsolete.
- Sufficient funding shall be allocated at national level to allow functioning of the Civil Protection authorities without external assistance.
- National Programme Coordinators and Thematic Focal Points shall be appointed, active and responsive.
- In order to ensure involvement of all relevant sectors, national multi-stakeholder mechanism(s) shall be established to share information.
- Adequate political support for reforms should exist.

**APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY)**

	<b>Results chain: Main expected results (maximum 10)</b>	<b>Indicators (at least one indicator per expected result)</b>	<b>Baselines (2018)</b>	<b>Targets by the end of the programme (2024)</b>	<b>Sources of data</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Impact (Overall Objective)</b>	To increase the resilience to natural and man-made disasters in the Eastern partner countries	Extent to which the Sendai Framework targets are met  Results obtained in the index for risk management “INFORM” (in particular vulnerability and lack of coping capacity subcomponents)	As outlined in the reports to the Sendai Framework presented by the different countries.  Results mentioned at the beginning of the project in the index.	Additional targets have been met and existing ones have improved in each of the countries.  Improvements of the overall results, in particular regarding the subcomponents on vulnerability and lack of coping capacity.	UNISDR reports  INFORM results  DG ECHO reports, EM-DAT website (the international disaster database)	<i>Not applicable</i>
<b>Outcome(s) (Specific Objective(s))</b>	1: Build sustainable capacities of Partner Countries' respective civil protection institutions for disaster prevention, preparedness and response to natural and man-made disasters	- Extent to which the Eastern partnership 2020 targets on civil protection and disaster risk management and subsequent targets beyond 2020 are met.	- 6 national roadmaps; 5 regional guidelines, 22 WG	updates to roadmaps and guidelines where needed; additional roadmaps and	Self-assessment by Eastern Partners and Commission at Platform 1 of the EaP - Civil protection	- Partner countries are willing to reach a higher degree of co-operation within the region, intra region and with EU - Political stability within countries - Absence of major

	<p>2: Strengthen interlinkages between all relevant governmental actors and civil society organisations as well as the scientific community, promoting a national inclusive approach to prevention, preparedness and response to natural and man-made disasters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of operational DRR National Action Plans per country.</li> <li>- Number of internationally recognized modules available in the Partner Countries (e.g. INSARAG classified, EMT)</li> <li>- Incorporation of disaster prevention and management into national development and resilience strategies, especially building back better.</li> <li>- Availability of multi-sectoral and cross-border emergency plans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 or multiple plans according to the national system</li> <li>INSARAG classified teams: 3 (2 heavy, one medium) EMT: 0</li> <li>Baseline as outlined in the reports of the PPRD East 2 and 20 deliverables for 2020</li> <li>1 cross-border emergency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>guidelines in other CP sectors, new WGs if needed</li> <li>Updated as per national system (annually or as required) covering more elements of DRR</li> <li>INSARAG classified teams; 2 more countries EMT: 1</li> <li>Advancements in the achievements by the scope of strategies and laws where prevention is considered.</li> <li>At least 2 multi-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>laws, regulations, policies and procedures at national and local level</li> <li>Reports at Platform 1</li> <li>- UN INSARAG website, WHO report</li> <li>- Country Strategy Papers</li> <li>- Progress reports</li> <li>- Reports from the Steering Committee meetings</li> <li>- Subcommittee with associated countries</li> <li>- Reports from National Advisory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tensions between countries</li> <li>- Political will to cooperate in the field of disaster prevention, preparedness and response and to make it a priority in the countries' development strategies</li> <li>- Willingness at all levels to share information.</li> </ul>
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	<p>3: Enhance regional co-ordination, institutional and operational co-operation between the UCPM and the Eastern neighbourhood countries and among Eastern neighbourhood countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of efficient early-warning systems / Number of countries having nominated their contact point to the European systems (e.g. EFFIS, EFAS, GDACS)</li> <li>- Incorporation of climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) into national public investment and development planning system</li> <li>- Number of times assistance is provided among Eastern partners or with other countries in actual emergencies (per year)</li> <li>- Number of times that Eastern partners activate the UCPM in justified circumstances or use it to channel international assistance to Participating States.</li> </ul>	<p>plan</p> <p>3</p> <p>Baseline as per the reports of the PPRD East 2 and 20 deliverables for 2020</p> <p>1</p> <p>0</p>	<p>sectoral or cross-border emergency plans</p> <p>3 more nominated contact points</p> <p>CCA and DRR included in at least 2 new areas</p> <p>As required in case of big natural or man-made disasters</p> <p>As required in case of big natural or man-made disasters</p>	<p>groups</p> <p>- Evidence on communication/co-ordination among the partner countries and the UCPM Participating States in real life emergency situations</p>	
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<b>Outputs</b>	<i>Related to specific objective 1:</i>					
	- The institutional and legal framework on disaster management and prevention is further improved in all six countries and in UA, GE and MD approximated to the EU acquis and best practice, building on the progress of phase 2,	- Number of laws approximated with EU requirements and practices in the area of civil protection or taking on board experts' recommendations.	The legal situation in the field of civil protection at the beginning of the project	New civil protection related laws are approximated with EU requirements or reviewed by the EU experts	- Project progress reports - reports from governments and local administrations - legislation - programme reports - questionnaires - profile/CVs of participants in the trainings	Partner countries will ensure sustainability and durability to the respective projects by making available the necessary human, financial and material resources.
	- Civil protection actors are better trained and local training capacities are strengthened, including a gender sensitive approach in line with the Sendai targets;	- Number of table top exercises at national level.	Fields to be defined during contract negotiations	At least 6 TTX in the region in the defined fields		
		- Number of staff able to retrain others at national level	Very limited per country	10 additional per country	- lessons learned from exercises and actual disasters	- financial and human resources are made available by the partner countries - political support for reforms
	- European good practices and international standards for response capacities are taken into account and applied by the civil protection authorities;	- Institutional capacities adapted	Reports from MOLDEX, MODEX and other exercises on the current status	Recommendations from TTX and full scale exercises are implemented		- willingness to involve civil society and other stakeholders - The adequate staff is following the training and workshops
	- The network of civil protection volunteers is strengthened;	- The functioning system of training and supporting volunteers, maintaining the database	Volunteer systems are in a very early stage at the beginning of the project	Volunteers networks are strengthened in at least 2 countries	- Progress reports - Web site - Final report	- Accountability of local and regional authorities towards central authorities and citizens is sufficient
- The network of national correspondents and operational 24/7 contact points for sharing early warning information is strengthened;	- Institutional modifications are made, e.g. additional staff is recruited	Assessment of the networks at the	In at least 2 countries information sharing			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National multi-risk assessments and planning covering both prevention and preparedness are developed, which take into account gender sensitive needs;</li> <li>- Emergency response plans are developed for major disaster threats specific for partner countries;</li> <li>- National capacities for Disaster Risk Assessment and production of Disaster Loss Data are strengthened.</li> </ul> <p><i>Related to specific objective 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stronger inter-institutional co-ordination between relevant ministries and agencies is achieved;</li> <li>- Integrate climate change impacts into the risk assessment process and support capacity building in Disaster Loss Data processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extent to which the assessments and planning is developed in more than two areas</li> <li>- Number of emergency response plans</li> <li>- Extent to which relevant staff have benefitted from trainings/received technical assistance</li> <li>- Number of inter-institutional and multi stakeholder working groups</li> <li>- Number of countries reporting on Sendai Framework and linked</li> </ul>	<p>beginning of the project in each of the countries</p> <p>Areas and risks to be defined at the beginning of the project</p> <p>To be defined at the beginning of the project</p> <p>Training possibilities and expertise is available in the region</p> <p>Areas to be defined at the beginning of the project</p> <p>1 country reporting</p>	<p>mechanisms have been improved</p> <p>Multi-risk assessments and planning is developed in more than two areas in at least 2 countries</p> <p>At least 3</p> <p>Staff have participated in/benefitted from workshops, study visits, TA and expert advice.</p> <p>Dependent on the selected fields in each country but at least 6</p> <p>At least 3 countries are</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- media reporting</li> <li>- involvement of private sector (enterprises, farmers, forestry sector, industry etc.)</li> <li>- involvement of local villages</li> <li>- mobilisation of civil society</li> <li>- access to information among civil society</li> </ul>	
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	<p>aligned to the Sendai Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> <li>-</li> <li>-</li> <li>-</li> <li>- Support to develop holistic national DRR strategies</li> </ul> <p>- Participants of targeted non-civil protection actors, including Civil Society organisations and scientific community are involved in prevention, preparedness and response to disasters;</p> <p>- Early-warning systems are with the support</p>	<p>Sustainable Development Goals with the support of this project</p> <p>- Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</p> <p>- Extent to which the civil society and scientific community is involved in the consultations on the emergency response plans</p> <p>- Extent to which the scientific</p>	<p>against all 7 targets and 1 country reporting partially in 2018</p> <p>To be defined at the beginning of the project</p> <p>In all EaP countries civil society and scientific community involvement is foreseen. However in all of them civil society faces challenges in effectively being involved</p> <p>- expertise and</p>	<p>able to report against 7 targets of the Sendai Framework</p> <p>At least 3 countries develop and adopt a DRR plan of action that's part of the National Strategy</p> <p>Effectiveness and efficiency when involving non-civil protection actors is improved in at least 2 countries.</p> <p>Increased number of their recommendations taken up by the government.</p> <p>- Available</p>	<p>- Programme reports; cooperation with the ERCC in DG ECHO</p> <p>- Programme reports; -media</p>	
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	<p>of the scientific community improved.;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness is raised about natural and man-made disasters among civil protection professionals, volunteers and the general public, women and men, old and young.</li> </ul> <p><i>Related to specific objective 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Co-operation and exchange of good practices among neighbourhood countries and between neighbourhood countries and the Participating States of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism are enhanced regarding prevention, preparedness and response;</li> </ul>	<p>community is involved in the work on early-warning systems</p> <p>Extent to which relevant staff have benefitted from trainings/received technical assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of information and awareness raising activities</li> <li>- Number of participants with relevant profiles</li> <li>- Number of exchange of experts and best practices</li> <li>- Number of joint full scale exercises</li> <li>- cooperation and assistance in disasters</li> </ul>	<p>cooperation among scientific community dealing with risk and hazard assessment and analyses in the region is available</p> <p>The most effective activities to be assessed in the beginning of the project</p> <p>Baseline as per the reports of the PPRD East 2</p> <p>1</p>	<p>expertise and cooperation among scientific community dealing with risk and hazard assessment and analyses is more systemised and integrated in the work on early warning systems.</p> <p>At least 1 per country</p> <p>At least 5 per country</p> <p>At least 1 per country and 2 at regional level</p> <p>At least 1 regional exercise</p>	<p>Programme reports</p>	
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