

**HEADING 3: Security and citizenship****Union Civil Protection Mechanism – Heading 3****Lead DG: ECHO**

Associated DGs: EAC

**I. Overview*****What the programme is about?***

The aim of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) <sup>(1)</sup>, as stated in Treaty Article 196, is to support, coordinate and supplement the actions of the Member States in the field of civil protection with a view to improving the effectiveness of systems for preventing, preparing for and responding to natural and man-made disasters. The UCPM focuses on reducing loss of human life, environmental, economic and material damage caused by disasters through a comprehensive approach covering disaster prevention, preparedness and response; improving the understanding in Member States of disaster risks through cooperation on risk assessment and planning, and the gradual development of a European culture of disaster prevention; as well as on improving the preparedness for disasters through training, exercises, exchange of best practices and similar activities.

The UCPM Heading 3 funds projects where the primary beneficiaries are the Participating States of the UCPM (the 34 Participating States to the Union Civil Protection Mechanism include the 28 EU Member States, Iceland, Norway, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia, and Turkey).

***EU added value of the programme***

The EU's added value comes in the form of:

- Reduction of loss of human life and of environmental, economic and material damage caused by disasters through a comprehensive approach covering disaster prevention, preparedness and response;
- Improved understanding in Member States of disaster risks through cooperation on risk assessment and planning, and the gradual development of a European culture of disaster prevention;
- Improved preparedness for disasters through training, exercises, exchange of best practices and similar activities;
- Improved coordination of the response to disaster by bringing together and facilitating Member States' offers of assistance;
- Increased cost-effectiveness through the pooling of assistance, the sharing of transport capacities, the identification of complementarities and the avoidance of duplication;
- More coherent, predictable and visible response to disasters through the set-up of a European Response Capacity ready to help everywhere in the EU and in third countries when needed;
- Additional capacities at the disposal of Member States to respond to natural and man-made disasters in overwhelming situations.

***Implementation mode***

The Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) is the lead DG for the implementation of the UCPM. The Mechanism is implemented through direct management (grants and procurement).

**II. Programme Implementation Update*****Implementation Status (2017-2019)***

The activities in the area of civil protection were implemented as planned in the UCPM legislation and the Commission Implementing Decision in all areas: disaster prevention, preparedness and response.

This was an important period for the UCPM as it witnessed the revision of its legislation (Decision No 1313/2013/EU). Following the Commission proposal adopted in November 2017, a political agreement was reached in December 2018 between the Council, European Parliament and the Commission. The new legislation entered into force in March 2019, with the subsequent implementing decisions put in place in 2019 to establish the rescEU reserve in the areas of aerial forest fire fighting and emergency medical capacities.

The operational transition of the new provisions in 2019 was handled smoothly with the new financial support arrangements for UCPM activations taking immediate effect from March and the first deployment of rescEU 'transition' aerial forest fire fighting assets.

<sup>(1)</sup> Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013).

In addition, as part of the EU's response to the COVID-19 outbreak, the Commission proposed to reinforce the UCPM within the Union by EUR 370 million in 2020, so as to make essential medical supplies available.

### **Key achievements**

The UCPM intervenes in all phases of the disaster management cycle: prevention, preparedness and response. This section outlines some of the key achievements of 2019 in the three areas:

#### General

- From a legislative point of view, since the entry into force of the legislation in March 2019, three Commission implementing decisions were adopted in 2019 (April, July, November) giving meaning and content to the provisions of the new legislation. These acts allowed, notably, the definition of specific rescEU capacities and the establishment of general rules of functioning for the European Civil Protection Pool and the rescEU reserve.
- From a communication perspective, in particular on the awareness raising dimension, the Commission has been running several communication campaigns. The 'EU Saves Lives' campaign (launched in 2018 and continued throughout 2019) was one of the key achievements. It consisted of a virtual reality roadshow, reaching over 600 000 visitors in 14 cities, in addition to more than 22 million online viewers.
- Moreover, a new media buying campaign in the last weeks of 2019 had a reach of over 31 million citizens (in nine EU Member States), and focused on rescEU and the reinforced EU Civil Protection Mechanism.

#### Prevention

- In 2019, the UCPM financed eight cross-border disaster prevention and preparedness projects. Out of the eight projects, three projects had a direct focus on increasing climate resilience. In addition, a new call ('Track 1') for single-country grants for leveraging investments for disaster risk management was introduced in the UCPM. The pilot awarded seven grants to six Participating States. Out of the seven grants, four targeted primarily disaster prevention and three disaster preparedness.
- Three 'EU Peer Reviews on Disaster Risk Management' were conducted in 2019 inside the UCPM (North Macedonia, Serbia, Portugal).
- The reporting guidelines for the submission of the summaries of risk assessments and risk management capabilities as foreseen in article 6.3 of Decision 1313/2013/EU were published in December 2019 ahead of the 22 December indicative date. This can be considered a **climate-related** objective, as the new guidelines introduced climate adaptation as one of the criteria to be taken into account by Member States in the future.

#### Preparedness

- By the end of 2019, a total of 110 response capacities were committed to the European Civil Protection Pool and are available for immediate deployment. Out of these, 16 capacities finalised the certification process in 2019.
- Nine new adaptation grants, for a total amount of nearly EUR 6.5 million, were granted in 2019 for the upgrading and repairing of national capacities to allow for their international deployment.
- The work to continue developing the European Medical Corps pursued in 2019 with a dedicated meeting gathering Member States' relevant health and civil protection authorities, organised in November 2019.
- DG ECHO continues providing financial support to the World Health Organisation to allow (among others) mentorship for the European emergency medical teams (EMTs), wishing to go through the WHO classification process. At the end of 2019 a contribution agreement was signed with WHO for an amount of EUR 462 000 to further support the development of global technical standards through various working groups as well, as the training of EMTs and the testing of different coordination mechanisms through various exercises.
- To date four European Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs) which received the WHO classification (verification) are registered in the European Civil Protection Pool. In 2019, a Portuguese EMT1 has joined the European Medical Corps, while the EMTs committed by Belgium (EMT-2) and Germany (EMT-1) are in the process of WHO verification.
- One of the key achievements in 2019 was the establishment of the **rescEU transition phase** as foreseen in the enhanced UCPM legislation. In 2019, the Commission signed grant agreements with Member States (Croatia, Italy, Spain, Greece, France and Sweden) to make aerial forest firefighting assets available at EU level during the 2019 forest fire season. This reserve consisted of 15 assets/6 capacities (8 Canadair, 1 Dash and 6 helicopters). Over EUR 15.5 million were dedicated to this action. This can be considered a **climate related** achievement, as it had a direct impact on the capacity of the Union to support Member States extinguishing forest fires.
- In parallel, the Commission put in place a number of dedicated **Task Teams** meetings to define all the technical and operational specifications to establish as rapidly as possible the rescEU capacities in the priority areas identified by the

legislation: aerial firefighting capacities, medical capacities and Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) capacities. A total of 12 Task Teams meeting were organised in 2019.

- In 2019, the training and exercises activities continue as in previous years with the training of approximately 1000 UCPM experts and 270 exchanges of experts, with the implementation of 14 MODEX exercises, two UCPM exercises, with the organisation of two sets of ad-hoc training session on rescEU topics and the contribution to joint UN training sessions. In addition, in 2019, the Commission initiated the work on the establishment of the Union Civil Protection Knowledge Network, an initiative that will bring together individuals and organisations (incl. civil protection and disaster management actors, centres of excellence, universities and researchers) to share their knowledge.

### Response

- In 2019, the Union Civil Protection Mechanism was activated in response to 20 emergencies in total, three of which happened inside the EU. Assistance via the Mechanism was provided to Greece (forest fires), France (marine pollution) and Finland (marine pollution).
- In the framework of the forest fire support operation in Greece in August 2019, it is important to be noted that Italian and Spanish aircraft included in the rescEU transition phase were deployed during two days, performing 172 water drops (approximately 1 032 tonnes) during 39 flying hours. This is considered the first operation including rescEU capacities.

### **Evaluation/studies conducted**

The key findings of the [latest interim evaluation](#) were presented in the Programme Statements of 2018 and 2019 (covering the years 2017 and 2018 respectively).

In October 2018, the Commission launched an ‘Evaluation Study of Definitions, Gaps and Costs of Response Capacities for the Union Civil Protection Mechanism’ whose final report was published on DG ECHO’s website in December 2019.

A study was also commissioned to analyse the objectives of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) and assess the extent to which the UCPM Training Programme is effectively meeting the preparedness needs of the Commission. The study looked at the training programmes from 2015 to 2018. The final report has been issued in January 2019<sup>2</sup> and will serve to develop the 2020-2024 Training programme.

A Study on ‘Medical aerial evacuation as European emergency response capacity: Analysis and way forward’ was conducted between July and November 2019 and fed into the legislative preparatory work to add MEDEVAC to list of rescEU capacities.

### **Forthcoming implementation**

The immediate focus will be put on the implementation of the new provisions of the legislation in force since March 2019, notably on the development of rescEU capacities. As indicated above, the Commission has set in motion different Task Teams (expert meetings) on the priority areas identified in the legislation to agree on the technical details, so specific rescEU capacities can be added through implementing acts. The availability of funds depending on the final outcome of the overall MFF negotiations will have a direct impact on the correct implementation of the enhanced UCPM.

Some of the key areas in the short-term will be:

- In 2020, the first impact evaluation looking specifically at the programme of Prevention and Preparedness Projects will be carried out. This evaluation will assess impact of the programmes in the current MFF (2014-2020) in order to shape any future adjustments for support provided under the next MFF.
- In 2020, in the context of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM), DG ECHO is partnering with the World Bank Group to carry out a study on the ‘Economics of Disaster Prevention and Preparedness in Europe’. The study is expected to be completed around the end of 2020/early 2021.
- During the period 2020-2021, the Commission expects to sign the first direct grant agreements for the establishment of *proper* rescEU capacities, namely aerial forest firefighting assets, for MEDEVAC for high infectious diseases patients, and for EMT-3 (type-3 Emergency Medical Teams). Pending the adoption of the related implementing acts, two new areas, notably stockpiling of vaccines and CBRN, might be included in the development.
- The Commission will also continue with rescEU transition for the aerial forest firefighting assets. It is expected that Member States will offer a comparable number of capacities as in 2019.
- In 2020, the Commission will continue with the establishment of the Union Civil Protection Knowledge Network. The Network’s goals are to streamline the exchange of knowledge, stimulate research and innovation and create more networking opportunities to various actors at all levels and build a shared understanding and culture in disaster prevention, preparedness and response. The Knowledge Network will build on existing national and EU programmes, such as for training and exercises, but will be broader and more ambitious.
- Based on the ‘Evaluation Study of Definitions, Gaps and Costs of Response Capacities for the Union Civil Protection Mechanism’ finalised in 2019, the so-called Art. 34 (2) Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on operations and progress made towards the capacity goals and remaining gaps of the European Civil Protection

Pool, taking into account the establishment of rescEU capacities will be prepared in 2020 (Article 34 of Amended Decision 1313/2013/EU).

- On the communication side, a new specific survey of the Eurobarometer is expected to be issued in 2020 to continue testing the level of support of the EU citizens of the UCPM.

It should be noted that under the enhanced UCPM legislation, the development of rescEU capacities could be done through multi-annual work programmes, with budgetary commitments being broken down into annual instalments.

**Outlook for the 2021-2027 period**

A key element for the period 2021-2027 is the fact that the UCPM will be placed under a single Heading (Heading 5: ‘Security and Defence’), instead of the current situation where it is split between an internal and external Heading. This is seen as a positive development, as it will make possible an even closer interlinkage between the internal and external dimension of the UCPM.

From a legislative point of view, on 7 March 2019, the Commission adopted a proposal to amend the budgetary provisions and related articles of Decision No 1313/2013/EU (COM(2019) 125 final). Given that Article 19 of the Decision sets the financial envelope for the seven-year period of the multiannual financial framework, it is essential to amend it to ensure that the UCPM can continue functioning in the new multiannual financial framework. The proposal is a technical proposal, circumscribed to the financial provisions, and in line with the overall amount for the UCPM for the 2021-2017 period already adopted by the Commission in its Communication of May 2018 (COM(2018) 321 final).

The Council adopted its partial General Approach on 19 November 2019. During Council discussions, the Member States slightly enlarged the scope of the proposed revision beyond the financial provisions. The European Parliament is expected to reach an opinion on the Commission proposal by the end of March 2020. Trilogues could then start in April 2020, although the finalisation of the amendment to Decision No 1313/2013/EU (COM(2019)125 final) would be subject to agreement on the overall MFF package.

During the 2021-2027 period, the UCPM is expected to deliver on the major initiatives introduced in the legislation, being the development of rescEU capacities being a key element. Given the significant investments needed to develop such costly capacities, the provision of adequate financial resources for the whole period is considered essential. In this light, the Commission proposal of EUR 1.4 billion is being the basis for the budgetary planning within DG ECHO.

**III. Programme key facts and performance framework**

**1. Financial programming**

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism	2014 – 2020	223,8

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Operational appropriations	28,2	29,3	30,6	29,5	33,2	104,6	141,2	396,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,2</b>	<b>29,3</b>	<b>30,6</b>	<b>29,5</b>	<b>33,2</b>	<b>104,6</b>	<b>141,2</b>	<b>396,5</b>
<i>Of which contribution to European Solidarity Corps</i>					2,0	2,0	2,0	6,0

**2. Implementation rates**

	2019				2020			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Voted appropriations	69,556	100,00 %	42,370	100,00 %	511,170	6,36 %	252,000	5,51 %
Authorised appropriations (*)	38,569	188,16 %	18,689	237,07 %	515,807	6,36 %	254,667	6,06 %

(\*) Authorised appropriations include voted appropriations, appropriations originating from assigned revenues (internal and external) as well as carried-over and reconstituted appropriations; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2020

**3. Performance information**

**Programme performance**

The UCPM is not a regular programme funded by the Union, but rather a more complex policy instrument that supports Member States and Participating States in the area of civil protection, intervening in all phases of the disaster risk management cycle (prevention, preparedness, response). By its external dimension, the UCPM also supports the EU as a global actor, projecting EU solidarity in disasters beyond the EU borders.

Performance

In general terms, the UCPM has shown a strong performance over recent years. Notably:

- In the area of prevention, the UCPM has been instrumental in fostering an EU-wide culture of prevention, supporting notably those Member States and neighbouring countries whose structures and policies were not so advanced. Through the compilation of national risk assessments and the dissemination of a document outlining a risk profile at EU level, Member States have generally become more aware of the need to strengthen prevention policies and taken significant steps. Some Member States (e.g. Greece and Portugal) have undertaken over the past years, bold reforms in their national civil protection structures, to emphasise precisely the role of prevention. Croatia has put investment in disaster risk management forward as key priority during their Presidency of the Council, building on the work of earlier presidencies. Although difficult to quantify, the advancement in awareness raising among Member States concerning prevention matters has significantly increased over the past years.
- In the area of preparedness, there is a clear trend that shows the growing importance the UCPM is having among Member States when it comes to being prepared for disasters. The number and diversity of registered capacities in the European Civil Protection Pool is the highest ever, reaching in certain areas the maximum required at EU level.
- Concerning response, despite the unpredictable nature of disasters, the UCPM is very often activated to support Member States and third countries. An activation of the UCPM and providing rapid support under it is seen by many Member States as a sign of European solidarity. The fact that most of the activations of the UCPM are requested by third countries also shows the international relevance that the UCPM has acquired and the capacity and will that EU Member States have to send assistance and expertise to third countries in need. Nevertheless, efforts to raising awareness of the UCPM in third countries should be continued. In this regard, the role of EU Delegations and the DG ECHO regional offices is essential.

Areas of improvements and external factors

Despite a strong performance over the past years, as reported by the European Court of Auditors report published in 2016, and as explained above, the UCPM legislation was amended in 2019 to address some of the limitations identified by the Interim Evaluation conducted in 2017 and by conclusions drawn from operations. The fact that this important legislative modification was carried out without disrupting the proper functioning of the instrument, it also shows the degree of maturity that the UCPM has been able to reach. It should be noted as well that the entry into force of a new legislative framework presents always some implementation challenges (shortcomings), especially in the early stages, where new procedures are being established. As such, some elements that will need follow up are:

Some of the new provisions envisaged in the revised legislation, namely the **development of rescEU capacities**, will need some additional time to be materialised in full. Although specific funds were earmarked for the development of rescEU capacities in the 2019 annual work programme, not all funds were spent and EUR 37 million were returned. In addition, EUR 8 million were also returned to the central budget for the internal response. Given the impossibility to predict emergencies, the budget returned under the response line should not be considered as under-implementation.

- Actions to address the problem: The Commission has put in place the necessary measures to ensure that rescEU capacities can be developed in the short-term. Notably by the establishment of the so-called ‘Task teams’ working around the three priority areas identified by the legislation (aerial firefighting, medical and CBRN) to lay down the minimum technical requirements necessary to adopt the subsequent Commission implementing decisions to develop such capacities. The result is that since the entry into force of the new legislation in March 2019, three Commission implementing decisions have already been adopted.
- External factors: despite the Commission efforts to have in place the legislative framework ready as soon as possible, the initiative to develop (or not) rescEU capacities lies entirely with Member States, which need to agree to host and co-finance part of the capacities. Another important external factor affecting this action is the (un)availability of certain of these capacities in market. In the case of amphibious airplanes, notably the Canadair CL-415, it is not currently available in the market and despite discussions with the manufacturer are well advanced, the new aircraft will not be ready before 2022-23.

Another provision of the new legislation is the **establishment of the UCPM Knowledge Network**, foreseen in the new legislation, which still needs to be set up.

- Actions to address the problem: the key problem encountered in this area was the lack of consensus among Member States about what the Knowledge Network should entail. As such, the Commission organised during 2019 multiple meetings with Member States to agree on the structure and governance of the Knowledge Network. The final draft is still being discussed. In order to support these efforts, the Commission has decided to launch an ambitious outreach strategy to Member States (a round of consultative visits) to obtain first-hand information about their expectations and to be to deliver on the objectives pursued in a simple manner, avoiding duplications.
- External factors: the incoming German Presidency has set the development of the Knowledge Network as one of the key priorities during its term. The initial German reaction to the draft concept note on the governance and structure of the Knowledge Network presented by the Commission was lukewarm, proposing a different model. Given the need to have the buy-in from Member States to develop such project, further efforts to coordinate and obtain the support of the German Presidency will be needed.

Finally, as overarching external factor having a direct impact on the delivery of the objectives of the UCPM is the conclusion of the ongoing UCPM MFF negotiations, notably from the budgetary perspective. Securing the necessary funds to carry out the actions envisaged in the enhanced legislation will be the key to ensure that the UCPM can be implemented correctly. Failing to reach an agreement in time, and the application of any MFF contingency plan, will evidently delay or undermine the performance of the whole instrument.

**General objectives**

**General Objective 1:** The Union Civil Protection Mechanism shall aim to strengthen the cooperation between the Union and the Member States and to facilitate coordination in the field of civil protection in order to improve the effectiveness of systems for preventing, preparing for and responding to natural and man-made disasters.

Indicator 1: Economic damage caused by natural disasters								
Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2010-2012	Milestones foreseen							2020
155.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0
	Actual results							
	91.3	78.9	136.1	332.7	105.5	3.1		

Comment: Estimate based on the average of annual economic damage of the 2004-2014 years. The data reflects economic damage caused by natural disasters worldwide excluding the economic damage caused by natural disasters in the Member States of the European Union. The EM-DAT base is frequently updated and historical data revised.

The annual results and evolution of this indicator depends on external factors (occurrence, frequency, severity and location of disasters) which are totally beyond the control of the Commission. In addition, the proportion of reported economic damages varies strongly by countries, disaster type, and time. The specific contribution of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism to the evolution of this indicator is difficult to assess.

Source: As recorded in the EM-DAT database

**Specific objectives**

**Specific Objective 1:** To achieve a high level of protection against disasters by preventing or reducing their effects by fostering a culture of prevention and by improving cooperation between the civil protection and other relevant services.

**Performance**

Overall a strong performance for all three indicators under Specific Objective 1 should be underlined. Indicator 1 and Indicator 2 show a minor deviation from the milestone (26/28 and 27/28 respectively). These indicators refer to the submission of reporting documents (national risk assessments for Indicator 1; risk management capabilities assessment for Indicator 2) by Member States in accordance with Article 6 of Decision No 1313/2013/EU. Although heavily encouraged and despite several reminders, the final decision to submit or not those documents lie with Member States. In the first case, Malta and Latvia did not submit their national risk assessments, and for the second indicator, only Malta failed to submit.

The Commission compiles the key information contained in these documents and will issue (for the second time) a document providing an overview of the main risks the EU may face. The non-submission of these documents by two countries will not prevent this from taking place.

Regarding indicator 3, although meeting the milestone, it shows some variation from previous year. The reason for this is that since 2018 a new strategy for the Prevention and Preparedness Projects was presented to Member States and fully implemented as of 2019. The strategy includes a much stronger focus on: results (with the introduction of a mandatory results framework in the project proposal phase to better measure impact), relevance to needs of the end users and on scalability (i.e. possibility to use outputs of project to prepare prevention and preparedness investments). It has also become mandatory to include a proof of support of the national civil protection authorities from the countries that benefit from the project. The strategy also included raising the ceiling of max EU contribution to €1 million (as of 2019) in order to increase efficiency (the transaction cost of preparing a multi-beneficiary grant is very high). As a consequence, the milestones for the coming year have been revised (reduced) to mirror the new approach.

Projects awarded in 2017 have ended at the end of December 2019 (duration is 24 months); those awarded in 2018 will be closed at the end of 2020, etc. Therefore, it is too early to tell whether this new approach has delivered the expected results. To this end, we are preparing an evaluation of the entire programme, which will assess the results achieved by Prevention and Preparedness Projects between 2014 and 2020. This will also tell us whether this new approach (post-2018) has been effective.

Indicator 1: Number of Member States that have made available to the Commission a summary of their risk assessments.								
Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
14			27	28	28	28	27	28
	Actual results							
	17	27	28		23	26		

Source: Annual report for the EP on the implementation of the new union Civil Protection Mechanism Decision.

**Indicator 2:** Number of Member States that have made available to the Commission an assessment of their risk management as referred to in Article 6 of the Decision.

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
0	0	0	0	0	28	28	28	28
	Actual results							
	0	0	0	0	27	27		

Comment: Obligation to report from 2018 onwards. Only one Member State did not submit the report in 2018, but its contribution is expected in 2019. In addition, Norway and Serbia also submitted their contribution as non-EU Participating States to the Mechanism.

**Indicator 3:** Number of projects financed for prevention within the Union

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
7	10	10	12	10	10	8	11	11
	Actual results							
	15	10	10	5	4	8		

Comment: Following the new approach to the prevention and preparedness projects introduced in 2019, whereby projects are expected to be more targeted and produce higher impact. As a result, less projects have been financed, but with a higher financing. In 2019 the maximum EU contribution was raised to 1 million EUR. This includes 4 single-country grants ('Track 1'), 3 cross-border projects ('Track 2') and 1 grant to the OECD (Peer Review methodology).

**Expenditure related outputs**

Outputs	Budget line	Budget 2021	
		Number	EUR
Grant agreements	14 02 01	11	7 600 000
Number of contracts	14 02 01	2	5 100 000
<b>Total</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>12 700 000</b>

Outputs	Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)							
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	*2019	*2020	
Grant agreements	F	10	10	11	11	15	15	
	P	15	10	10	6	4	11	
Number of contracts	F	2	3	6	6	2	5	
	P	2	3	2	2	5**	5	

\*2019-2020 figures reflect the amendments to Decision No 1313/2013.

**Specific Objective 2:** To enhance preparedness at Member State and Union level to respond to disasters.

**Performance**

Concerning the performance of the indicators relevant for Specific Objective 2, two comments are provided. Regarding Indicator 2, this measures the number of registered in the Common Emergency Communication and Information System (CECIS). CECIS provides the broadest overview of existing capacities in Member States, and as such, reports different status for the capacities, namely, rescEU capacities, capacities offered to the European Civil Protection Pool (cf. Indicator 1), and capacities existing in Member States that are not part of the first two categories. It is precisely in the latter category (capacities existing in Member States), where the important increase has been measured. However, although the Commission encourages Member States to report all national capacities in CECIS, there is no legal obligation, as such, it depends entirely on Member States decision to do so. The increase should be then seen positively, and as a sign of the maturity of the UCPM and the trust that Member States have on it.

In relation to the performance of Indicator 2, the same explanation provided for Indicator 3 of the Specific Objective 1 applies, given that the new approach put in place concern both prevention and preparedness projects (note that the same action under the annual work programme covers both type of projects). As with prevention projects, the milestone for preparedness projects has also been reviewed.

**Indicator 1:** Number of response capacities included in the voluntary pool in relation to the capacity goals

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020

0			≥ 15		≥ 50		≥ 60	≥ 60
	Actual results							
	3	16	56	92	105	109		

Comment: The indicator covers the number of modules, as well as technical assistance and support teams and other response capacities registered or having started the registration process for the rebranded European Civil Protection Pool (formerly known as Voluntary pool).

Under the new legislation in force since March 2019, higher financial incentives are given for capacities to be registered in the ECPP. These are: a) coverage of 75 % of the operational costs (including transport) for operations inside the Union, b) 75 % of transport costs for operations outside the Union, c) 75 % of adaption grants to upgrade the capacity for international deployment; and d) 75 % of repair costs to bring a capacity from a state of disrepair to a state of deployability under the Mechanism.

**Indicator 2:** Number of standard response units (modules) registered in the EU’s Common Emergency Communication and Information System (CECIS)

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
150	160		≥ 160		≥ 175		≥ 180	≥ 180
	Actual results							
	160	170	172	173	174	220		

Comment: Measured by the number of modules, technical assistance and support teams, other response capacities registered in accordance with Article 9(6) of Decision No 1313/2013/EU in the EU’s Common Emergency Communication and Information System (CECIS) database.

Source: Annual report for the EP on the implementation of the new union Civil Protection Mechanism Decision.

**Indicator 3:** Number of projects financed for preparedness

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2011	Milestones foreseen							2020
7	10	10	12	10	10	11	11	11
	Actual results							
	13	8	10	6	4	8		

Comment: This includes 5 cross-border grants + 3 single-country (Track 1) grants focusing on preparedness.

**Expenditure related outputs**

Outputs	Budget line	Budget 2021	
		Number	EUR
Grant agreements and contracts (number of preparedness projects financed, including training dimension)	14 02 01	33	36 400 000
Number of administrative arrangements	14 02 01	1	3 000 000
Number of grant agreements and contracts (Emergency Response Capacity + rescEU)	14 02 01	30	95 800 000
<b>Total</b>		<b>64</b>	<b>135 200 000</b>

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	*2018	*2019	*2020
Grant agreements and contracts	F	24	26	28	30	30	50	50
	P	28	36	39	37	20	22	
Number of administrative arrangements	F	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
	P	4	4	2	2	2	3	
Emergency response capacity, number of grant agreements (rescEU)	F						13	20
	P						6	

\*2019-2020 figures reflect the amendments of Decision No 1313/2013.

**Specific Objective 3:** To facilitate rapid and efficient response in the event of disasters or imminent disasters.

**Performance**

The improvement witnessed under the indicator measuring Specific Objective 3 needs to be put in context, since this indicator is partly influenced by the number, severity, nature and the specific context of the emergencies for which the UCPM is activated in a given year. Thus, although the reduction in the response time can be seen as an element indicating improvement in the coordination and efficiency of the response delivered, it should not be discarded than in 2020 a slight increase could occur, depending on the type and nature of emergencies faced.



**Indicator 1:** Average speed of interventions under the EU Civil Protection Mechanism (from the acceptance of the offer to deployment).

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
≤ 36	≤ 24			≤ 18			≤ 12	≤ 12
	Actual results							
		22	20	11	14	7		

Methodology: Measured as the duration between the acceptance of the offer in CECIS and the time when the assistance is ready for transportation from the port of embarkation in the offering EU Member States for movement towards the affected Member State. The indicator covers modules, as well as for technical assistance and support teams and other response capacities corresponding to the categories defined for the European emergency response capacity (EERC – Voluntary pool) as defined by Commission Decision (2014/762/EU).

Comment: EU’s Common Emergency Communication and Information System (CECIS) data base. Measured as the duration between the acceptance of the offer in CECIS and the time when the assistance is ready for transportation from the port of embarkation in the offering EU Member States for movement towards the affected Member State. The indicator covers modules, as well as for technical assistance and support teams and other response capacities corresponding to the categories defined for the European emergency response capacity (EERC – Voluntary pool) as defined by Commission Decision (2014/762/EU) of 16 October 2014 laying down rules for the implementation of Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism. Results of this indicator are partly influenced by the number, severity, nature and the specific context of the emergencies for which the UCPM is activated in a given year.

Unit of measure: Hours

**Expenditure related outputs**

Outputs	Budget line	Budget 2021	
		Number	EUR million
Number of contracts	14 02 02	2	1 500 000
Grant agreement / service contract (operations inside the EU)	14 02 02	110	21 900 000
Number of contracts (deployment of experts)	14 02 02	54	600 000
<b>Total</b>		<b>166</b>	<b>24 000 000</b>

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	*2019	*2020
Number of contracts	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	P	1	1	1	1	0	15	
Grant agreement / service contract	F	2	2	2	2	10	20	20
	P	5	6	6	8	12	2	
Number of contracts (deployment of experts, new output)	F				4	4	4	4
	P				4	0	0	

\*2019-2020 figures reflect amendments to the Decision No 131:2013. Outputs for the 2019-2020 period are lower than those foreseen in the Legislative Financial Statement (keeping the same budgetary allocation foreseen in the LFS) because under the new legislation, the amount per grant is likely to be significantly higher, given that, in addition to the transport costs, operational costs are also eligible.

**Specific Objective 4:** To increase public awareness and preparedness for disasters.

**Indicator 1:** The level of awareness of Union citizens of the risks in their region.

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
	Milestones foreseen							2020
							75 %	75 %
	Actual results							
		55 %						

Comment: The level of awareness of risks has been measured once, through the Eurobarometer survey conducted in 2015 in 28 MS. In the following Eurobarometer surveys (2017), the question was not repeated and the focus shifted towards the public awareness on the EU response to disasters. On this question 55 % of the respondents replied positively in the 2017 survey. The rephrasing reflects better the communication objectives of the Commission, while keeping the main responsibility for awareness raising on risks in general at the national and local level.

**Expenditure related outputs**

Outputs	Budget line	Budget 2021	
		Number	EUR
Number of civil protection projects contributing to increased public awareness and preparedness for disasters	14 02 01	n/a	n/a

Contracts contributing to increased public awareness (including possible organisation of Eurobarometer survey)	14 02 01	2	800 000
<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>800 000</b>

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of civil protection projects contributing to increased public awareness and preparedness for disasters	F			18	15	15	15	15
	P			20	12	1	0	
Contracts contributing to increased public awareness	F			1	2	2	2	2
	P			1	2	1	2	

**4. Contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies**

*Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action*

*Relevant objective/output*

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2019	Budget 2020
Projects and other activities related to climate change adaptation	19.8	27.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>27.6</b>

*Programming climate action*

2014-2018					2019-2020 estimates		Total
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
6.9	6.1	6.9	5.9	6.0	19.8	27.6	79.2

(\*The appropriations for the year 2014 have been reviewed to take account of the transfer to subsequent years of the allocations not used in 2014 (reprogramming exercise carried-out in 2015 in accordance with Article 19 of the Multiannual Financial Framework Regulation).