

EVALUATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION EXTERNAL ACTION

THEMATIC EVALUATION

EVALUATION OF THE EU'S HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTIONS IN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

November 2022

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Evaluation of the European Union's humanitarian interventions in disaster preparedness

Final Report

The report consists of two volumes:

VOLUME I – MAIN REPORT

1. Introduction
2. Methodological approach
3. Findings
4. Conclusions
5. Recommendations

VOLUME II – ANNEXES

1. Terms of reference
2. List of stakeholders consulted
3. List of documents consulted
4. Systematic literature review
5. Project sample for SPA / case studies
6. Complementary information from quantitative analyses
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EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR CIVIL PROTECTION AND HUMANITARIAN
AID OPERATIONS – DG ECHO

ANNEX I

Terms of Reference

for the evaluation of the European Union's humanitarian interventions

in disaster preparedness (2015-2020)

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1. EU HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

1.1. FRAMEWORK

1. The **legal base** for Humanitarian Aid is provided by [Article 214](#) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and the [Humanitarian Aid Regulation](#) (HAR). The objectives of European Union (EU) humanitarian assistance are outlined there and could – for evaluation purposes – be summarized as follows: *From a donor perspective and in coordination with other main humanitarian actors, to provide the right amount and type of aid, at the right time, and in an appropriate way, to the populations most affected by natural and/or human induced disasters, in order to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity.*
2. The humanitarian aid budget is implemented through annual funding decisions adopted by the Commission, which are directly based on Article 15 of the HAR. In general, there are two types of financial decisions: decisions adopted in the context of non-emergency situations (currently entitled **World Wide Decisions** -WWD), and decisions which are adopted in emergency situations. The WWD defines inter alia the total budget and the budget available for specific objectives, as well as the mechanisms of flexibility. It is taken for humanitarian operations in each country/region at the time of establishing the budget. The funding decision also specifies potential partners, and possible areas of intervention. The operational information about crises and countries for which humanitarian aid should be granted is provided through '[Humanitarian Implementation Plans](#)' (HIPs). They are a reference for humanitarian actions covered by the WWD and contain an overview of humanitarian needs in a specific country at a specific moment of time.
3. The [European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid](#) (the Consensus) –jointly adopted by the Council, the EU Member States, the European Parliament and the Commission – provides a reference for EU humanitarian aid, and outlines the common objectives, fundamental humanitarian principles and good practices that the European Union as a whole pursues in this domain. The aim is to ensure an effective, high quality, needs-driven and principled EU response to humanitarian crises. It concerns the whole spectrum of humanitarian action: from preparedness and disaster risk reduction (DRR), to immediate emergency response and life-saving aid for vulnerable people in protracted crises, through to situations of transition to recovery and longer-term development. The Consensus has thus played an important role in creating a vision of best practice for principled humanitarian aid by providing an internationally unique, forward-looking and common framework for EU actors. It has set out high-standard commitments and has shaped policy development and humanitarian aid approaches both at the European and Member State level. Furthermore, with reference to its overall aim, the Consensus has triggered the development of a number of humanitarian [sectoral policies](#).
4. In March 2015, the United Nations third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction adopted the [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030](#). Its goal is to "prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and

vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience." The Framework covers both natural and technological hazards.

5. DG ECHO¹ has more than 200 partner organisations for providing humanitarian assistance throughout the world. [Humanitarian partners](#) include non-governmental organisations (NGOs), international organisations and United Nations agencies. Having a diverse range of partners is important for DG ECHO because it allows for comprehensive coverage of the ever-expanding needs across the world – and in increasingly complex situations. DG ECHO has developed increasingly close working relationships with its partners at the level of both policy issues and management of humanitarian operations.
6. DG ECHO has a worldwide network of **field offices** that ensure adequate monitoring of projects funded, provide up-to-date analyses of existing and forecasted needs in a given country or region, contribute to the development of intervention strategies and policy development, provide technical support to EU-funded humanitarian operations, and facilitate donor coordination at field level.
7. DG ECHO has developed a two-phase framework for assessing and **analysing needs** in specific countries and crises. The first phase of the framework provides the evidence base for prioritisation of needs, funding allocation, and development of the HIPs.

The first phase is a global evaluation with two dimensions:

- Index for Risk Management (INFORM) is a tool based on national indicators and data which allows for a comparative analysis of countries to identify their level of risk to humanitarian crisis and disaster. It includes three dimensions of risk: natural and man-made hazards exposure, population vulnerability and national coping capacity. The INFORM data are also used for calculating a Crisis Index that identifies countries suffering from a natural disaster and/or conflict and/or hosting a large number of uprooted people.
- The Forgotten Crisis Assessment (FCA) identifies serious humanitarian crisis situations where the affected populations do not receive enough international aid or even none at all. These crises are characterised by low media coverage, a lack of donor interest and a weak political commitment or ability to solve the crisis, resulting in an insufficient presence of humanitarian actors.

The second phase of the framework focuses on context and response analysis:

- Integrated Analysis Framework (IAF) is an in-depth assessment carried out by DG ECHO's humanitarian experts at field level. It consists of a qualitative assessment of humanitarian needs per single crisis, also taking into account the population affected and foreseeable trends.
8. In 2016, the Commission endorsed the [Grand Bargain](#), an agreement between more than 30 of the biggest donors and aid providers. It aims to close the humanitarian financing gap and get more means into the hands of people in need. To that end, it sets out 51 commitments distilled into 10 thematic work streams, including e.g. gearing up cash programming,

¹ DG ECHO is the European Commission's Directorate-General responsible for designing and implementing the European Union's policy in the fields of Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid

improving joint and impartial needs assessments, and greater funding for national and local responders. For humanitarian donors, the commitments refer to: 1) more multi-year humanitarian funding; 2) less earmarks to humanitarian aid organisations; 3) more harmonized and simplified reporting requirements.

1.2. SCOPE & RATIONALE

9. The European Union aims at being a **reference humanitarian donor**², by ensuring that its humanitarian interventions are coherent with the **humanitarian principles**³, are relevant in targeting the most vulnerable beneficiaries, are based on needs assessments and informed by risk analysis, strengthen preparedness for response, and promote [resilience building](#) to the extent possible. DG ECHO also takes the role of – when necessary – leading, shaping, and coordinating the response to crises, while respecting the overall coordination role of the UN OCHA.
10. Interventions have a focus on **funding critical sectors and addressing gaps** in the global response, mobilising partners and supporting the overall capacity of the humanitarian system. As a consequence of the principled approach and addressing gaps in overall response, the EU intervenes in **forgotten crises**⁴, i.e. severe, protracted humanitarian crisis situations where affected populations are receiving no or insufficient international aid and where there is little possibility or no political commitment to solve the crisis, accompanied by a lack of media interest. Although a significant share of EU funding goes to major crises like the conflict in Syria, approximately 15% of the EU's initial annual humanitarian budget is allocated to forgotten crises. The [FCA 2020-21](#) identified the existence of 18 forgotten crisis situations.
11. Actions funded comprise **assistance, relief and protection** as well as preparedness operations on a non-discriminatory basis to help people in third countries, with priority to the most vulnerable among them, affected by natural disasters, human-induced crises, such as wars and outbreaks of fighting, or exceptional situations or circumstances comparable to natural or man-made disasters. The actions should last as long as it is necessary to meet the humanitarian requirements resulting from these different situations.
12. The EU attaches great importance to the link between humanitarian aid, as a rapid response measure in crisis situations, and more medium and long-term development action. The **Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus** is complex and requires increased coordination – leading to joint humanitarian-development approaches and collaborative implementation, monitoring and progress tracking. In order to address crisis situations, humanitarian, development and peace actors need to work from the early stage of a crisis – or, in case of slow onset events, before a crisis occurs. The common humanitarian-development-peace agenda has long been referred to as [Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development \(LRRD\)](#). The need to further invest in this approach was reaffirmed in the [Agenda for Change](#) in 2011 and reinforced by the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit. The [Council Conclusions on Operationalising the Humanitarian-Development Nexus of 19 May 2017](#) welcomed

² I.e. a principled donor, providing leadership and shaping humanitarian response

³ Humanity, Impartiality, Neutrality and Independence

⁴ See also http://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/humanitarian-aid/needs-assessments_en

cooperation between EU humanitarian and development actors, including in the [framework of the EU approach to forced displacement and development](#).

13. **Preparedness** is embedded in DG ECHO's mandate as provided by the Council Regulation No 1257/96 of 20 June 1996. Article 1 mentions that 'aid shall also comprise operations to prepare for risks or prevent disasters or comparable exceptional circumstances'. Furthermore, Article 2.f stipulates that operations should ensure preparedness for risks of natural disasters or comparable exceptional circumstances and use a suitable rapid early warning and intervention system. In line with these articles, support for better preparedness has been gradually mainstreamed in the majority of DG ECHO funded humanitarian aid programmes. Preparedness and risk reduction concerns are included, albeit at different scale, in all DG ECHO thematic humanitarian aid policies, namely: [Cash](#); [Disability Inclusion](#); [Education in Emergencies](#); [Food Assistance](#); [Gender](#); [Health](#); [Nutrition](#); [Protection](#); [Shelter and Settlements](#); and [Water, Sanitation and Hygiene](#).
14. DG ECHO has been instrumental in establishing and funding **Emergency Response Mechanisms (ERMs)** in several contexts, enabling early, localised response in conflict and natural disaster situations. ERMs are contractual arrangements with one or multiple partners in a given country to ensure that humanitarian organisations can access sufficient personnel, financial and material resources to respond to recurring localised, small-scale emergencies as soon as possible after they occur. They allow a network of humanitarian organisations to rapidly assess and respond to recurring localised emergencies thanks to pre-positioned relief goods, agreed-upon processes, and staff capacity. To inform an overall reflection on ERMs, DG ECHO has commissioned a study⁵ on five ERMs currently in operation in Horn of Africa, the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia and Iraq.
15. **Urban areas** are complex settings to implement humanitarian assistance and are different from rural areas in terms of needs and vulnerabilities of the affected people. Furthermore, capacities, methods, and preparedness of local actors, institutions, and partners vary considerably between cities. Humanitarian actors, including DG ECHO, have developed an extensive range of policies, practices, standards and tools for humanitarian work that are often more adapted to rural areas, but far less to urban areas. In the past few years, a number of studies have been conducted to explore the drivers of urbanization and its consequences and implications to humanitarian aid. Some of these studies have formulated suggestions on how international humanitarian aid can best engage with the changing settlement patterns.
16. **Climate and environmental resilience** is a relatively new area of focus for DG ECHO. This is considered a contribution to the European Green Deal. This mainly translated in climate and environmental concerns to be increasingly factored into preparedness interventions and overall humanitarian action to ensure that they respond to existing and possible risks related to climate and do not harm the environment to the extent possible. Through a gradual and ambitious approach, DG ECHO has also started to reduce the environmental footprint of its humanitarian aid.

⁵ Available on request

17. **Humanitarian advocacy** is a complementary component of DG ECHO's activities, by which DG ECHO strives to influence other actors on topics such as humanitarian access, respect of International Humanitarian Law, adherence to the Humanitarian Principles and Good Humanitarian Donorship, and uptake of project results in the area of disaster risk reduction, etc.

2. CONTEXT OF THE EVALUATION

2.1. DG ECHO'S APPROACH TO DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

International agreements such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), the Paris Agreement for Climate Change and the Grand Bargain have defined the international community's commitment towards reducing disaster risk, fighting climate change and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian action.

DG ECHO's work in disaster preparedness (DP) is framed within such agreements, as well as guided by the EU Consensus on Humanitarian Aid (2007). In 2013, DG ECHO published a policy document on Disaster Risk Reduction⁶ presenting its policy, priorities, approach and practice on DRR. This led to the systematic integration of risk management and resilience into their programmes and projects in all sectors. Subsequently, the European Commission adopted a Joint Communication on Resilience in 2017⁷. In 2020, DG ECHO adopted a renewed approach to disaster preparedness, followed by a "Disaster Preparedness Guidance" in 2021.

DG ECHO places great importance on disaster preparedness, defined as "the knowledge and capacities developed by governments, response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters" (UNDRR, 2017). Disaster preparedness is DG ECHO's primary contribution to disaster risk reduction, with a goal to build communities' resilience, which is critical to minimize the impact of disasters and prevent future humanitarian crises.

2.2. DG ECHO'S ACTIVITIES IN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

DG ECHO has consistently supported preparedness activities. Article 1 of the 1996 Humanitarian Aid Regulation states that 'aid shall also comprise operations to prepare for risks or prevent disasters or comparable exceptional circumstances'. Furthermore, Article 2.f stipulates that operations should ensure preparedness for risks of natural disasters or comparable exceptional circumstances and use a suitable rapid early warning and intervention system.

Although preparedness for disasters caused by natural hazards has been a primary focus of DG ECHO's funding, preparedness for other crises has been and is being consistently integrated in DG ECHO's approach. In fact, for DG ECHO, the term disaster has come to include also other human induced threats, such as violence and conflict, or epidemics and health emergencies.

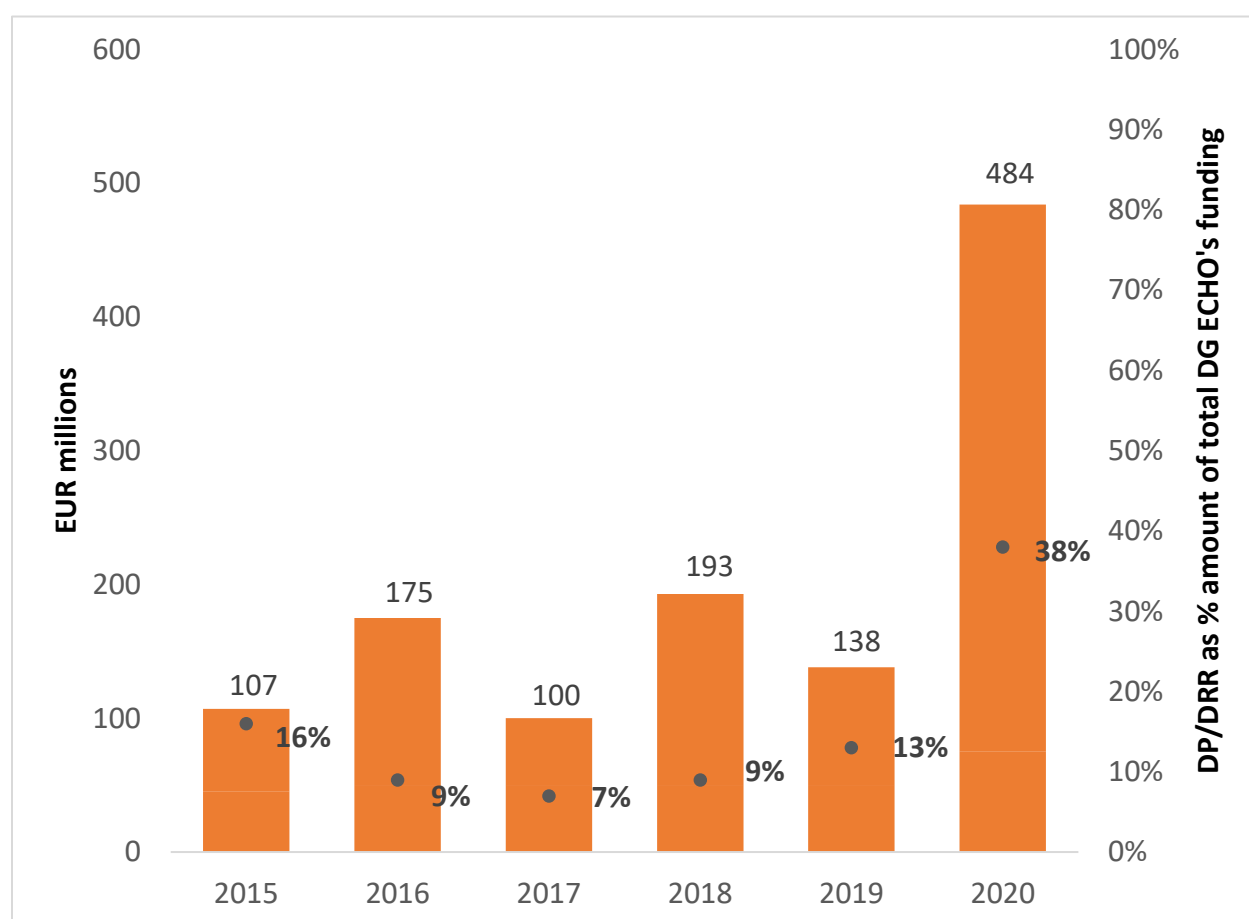
⁶ DG ECHO Thematic Policy Document n° 5 "Disaster Risk Reduction – Increasing resilience by reducing disaster risk in humanitarian action", September 2013

⁷ 2017 Joint Communication - A Strategic Approach to Resilience in the EU's External Action

In line with the above, DG ECHO promotes the **mainstreaming** of a preparedness and risk-informed approach in all its response operations. This helps to systematically strengthen the capacity of first responders to be prepared for any recrudescence or aftershock while responding to a crisis as well as risk-proof response interventions by designing them in a way that reduces immediate and imminent risks. DG ECHO also promotes targeted preparedness actions as a specific way to strengthen capacities for response and has a dedicated budget line to do so (i.e. the disaster preparedness budget line).

Figure 1 shows DG ECHO's spending on disaster preparedness from 2015 to 2020⁸ as total amount (including both the humanitarian response funding spent on preparedness activities and the amount of the dedicated yearly budget line), as a percentage of the overall humanitarian budget, and as a percentage of the contracts including DP/DRR elements.

Figure 1: DG ECHO's spending on disaster preparedness activities, 2015–2020



In addition to specific guidance on how to integrate preparedness and risk reduction into humanitarian assistance, DG ECHO has developed two tools, the [Resilience Marker](#) (RM) and the Crisis Modifier, to ensure that programming is risk-informed and that preparedness integrates an increased degree of flexibility in humanitarian action to respond to a crisis within a crisis. The

⁸ The unusually high figures of 2020 are related to the COVID response operations integrating DP aspects

resilience marker is included in the electronic Single Form and allows DG ECHO's partners to verify, while designing the intervention, whether their programming is effectively based on a systematic analysis of risks. It also helps them to assess how the intervention addresses such risks and avoids creating new ones. The crisis modifier promotes systematic consideration of preparedness through the integration of a flexible, early action component to timely address immediate and life-saving needs resulting from a rapid-onset crisis and/or a deterioration within a humanitarian intervention.

Besides mainstreaming preparedness in its overall response, in 1996 DG ECHO started running a dedicated budget line for **targeted preparedness actions** (originally called the DIPECHO programme). This programme was initially rolled out in the Caribbean and expanded progressively to eight regions⁹. In 2015, the DIPECHO approach was refocused on Disaster Preparedness and Early Action, to avoid overlaps with long-term development instruments, and five priorities were defined. Targeted actions have allowed DG ECHO to support its partners in strengthening the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of a more localised humanitarian response. A specific budget for targeted disaster preparedness actions is earmarked in the relevant HIPS.

Figure 2 shows the budget set aside for targeted disaster preparedness actions from 2015 to 2020 in the World Wide Decisions, as well as the number of actions carried out – figures to be confirmed in the course of the evaluation:

Figure 2: DG ECHO's budget allocation for disaster preparedness and number of actions, 2015-2020

Year	Budget allocation	No. of actions
2015	37,296,000 euros	37
2016	37,900,000 euros	37
2017	40,700,000 euros	40
2018	50,000,000 euros	50
2019	50,000,000 euros	50
2020	75,000,000 euros	60

Targeted preparedness actions are specific activities, carried out within the context of risk management, aiming at building the capacities needed to efficiently respond to all types of emergencies and achieve transition from response to sustainable recovery. These activities may include developing early warning systems, reinforcing the link between early warning and early action, developing contingency plans, anticipatory actions, prepositioning stock for emergencies, building capacity for early response, etc.

In addition, in 2015 DG ECHO set up the Emergency Toolbox¹⁰, a fund that specifically provides humanitarian assistance to respond to fast onset crises that could not be foreseen in DG ECHO's HIPS. 3 of the 4 tools within the Toolbox can be used for disaster preparedness as well as response:

- The Small-scale Tool

⁹ Caribbean, Central America, South America, South East Asia, South Asia, Central Asia and Southern Caucasus, Southern Africa including the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific

¹⁰ DG ECHO's combined evaluation of the humanitarian response to sudden-onset crisis and of DG ECHO's partnership with IFRC will be conducted in parallel with this one. The 2 evaluation teams are expected to exploit relevant links between the two parallel evaluations.

- The Epidemics Tool
- The IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF)

3. PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

3.1. PURPOSE AND GENERAL SCOPE

Based on Art. 30(4) of the Financial Regulation and Regulation (EC) 1257/96, the purpose of this Request for Services is to have an independent evaluation, covering the period of 2015-2020, of the EU's contributions to disaster preparedness within its humanitarian action.

The evaluation should cover the evaluation criteria of relevance, coherence, EU added value, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability/connectedness, as further detailed below in the evaluation questions.

2020 was an atypical year, during which the COVID-19 crisis affected DG ECHO's interventions in different ways. This needs to be included in the analysis, but should not be the only focus of the evaluation, whose scope is much broader.

A maximum of 5 strategic and operable recommendations should be provided. The recommendations could possibly be broken down into further detailed, operational recommendations.

The main users of the evaluation report include i.a. DG ECHO staff at HQ, regional and country level, other EU actors, national and regional stakeholders, implementing partners and other humanitarian and development donors including EU Member States and agencies.

3.2. EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The conclusions of the evaluation will be presented in the report in the form of evidence-based, reasoned answers to the evaluation questions presented below. These questions should be further tailored by the Evaluator and finally agreed with the evaluation steering group during the inception phase.

The term "disaster preparedness interventions" in the evaluation questions refers to both 1) disaster preparedness activities mainstreamed in EU humanitarian response projects, and 2) dedicated/targeted actions financed under the budget earmarked for disaster preparedness (DP budget line) in the yearly World Wide Decisions. The evaluation should provide differentiated analyses for these two types of intervention whenever relevant.

Relevance

1. To what extent did disaster preparedness interventions take into account the needs and priorities of the most vulnerable population? To what extent was the target population consulted and engaged in the design and implementation of these interventions?

2. To what extent did the design and implementation of disaster preparedness interventions respond to and/or complemented national priorities in the countries of implementation?

Coherence

3. To what extent were disaster preparedness interventions in line with DG ECHO's approach to disaster preparedness (DG ECHO's approach at the time of the interventions)?
4. To what extent were the interventions well-articulated with those of other actors addressing preparedness issues (such as other humanitarian actors, development actors, local and national authorities, civil society organisations)?
5. How well is disaster preparedness mainstreamed in DG ECHO's humanitarian interventions? Would there be more efficient/effective ways to mainstream DP actions in humanitarian action?

EU Added Value

6. What was the added value of disaster preparedness interventions in the concerned countries (i.e. compared to those of other actors, including EU Member States acting on their own)?

Effectiveness

7. To what extent have disaster preparedness interventions contributed to reinforcing overall DP (in the country/community) and to mainstreaming preparedness into the national and local governments' long-term development policies and practices? What were the concrete results?
8. What good practices have been established in the field of disaster preparedness at the level of communities or government as a result of DG ECHO's interventions?
9. To what extent have these interventions contributed to, or are likely to contribute to, improving the resilience of the targeted populations?
10. What has and has not worked in the disaster preparedness interventions, and what were the major critical success factors? Were there any unintended or unexpected, both positive and negative, effects?

Efficiency

11. To what extent did DG ECHO achieve cost-effectiveness in its disaster preparedness interventions? What factors affected the cost-effectiveness of the interventions and to what extent? (*The methodology applied for responding to this question must be based on the Cost-*

effectiveness guidance for DG ECHO evaluations¹¹, which is to be adapted to and applied proportionally to the current exercise.)

12. Was the size of the budget allocated by DG ECHO to disaster preparedness, globally and in the concerned countries, appropriate and proportionate to what the interventions were meant to achieve? Could the same results have been achieved with less funding?

Sustainability

13. To what extent did DG ECHO manage to achieve sustainable results through its disaster preparedness interventions? What could be further done (enabling factors, tools, mechanisms, change of strategy, etc.) to promote sustainability? To what extent were appropriate exit strategies put in place and implemented?
14. To what extent are lessons learnt properly captured and exploited throughout the lifespan of the interventions and afterwards?
15. To what extent did DG ECHO's disaster preparedness interventions complement and link to those of governments and development actors, in the framework across the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus? To what extent were DG ECHO's interventions in disaster preparedness linked to and scaled up by governments/development actors?
16. Since many of DG ECHO's partners work on both humanitarian and development issues, to what extent have they promoted complementarity and synergies between humanitarian aid and development? Is there anything else that DG ECHO's partners could do to facilitate sustainability and synergies?
17. What role did DG ECHO field offices play in liaising with EU Delegations (and vice versa)?

3.3. OTHER TASKS UNDER THE ASSIGNMENT

The Contractor should:

1. Draw up an **intervention logic** to use as a framework for the evaluation;
2. Define and analyze **DG ECHO's portfolio** of disaster preparedness interventions during the evaluation period;
3. As a part of a literature review, examine **existing DG ECHO evaluations¹² and studies** that touch the areas of disaster preparedness and resilience;
4. Identify the **main lessons learnt from EU funded actions**; what worked and what did not work;

¹¹ <https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/c0bcc4e2-e782-11e6-ad7c-01aa75ed71a1/language-en/format-PDF/source-45568954>

¹² Available at https://ec.europa.eu/echo/funding-evaluations/evaluations_en

5. Based on the research carried out for responding to the evaluation questions, and at a general level, identify the main factors **limiting the success of the projects** funded in the countries investigated over the period covered by the evaluation. *COMMENT: This relates to an audit recommendation; success-limiting factors should be identified in order to develop indicators for focused monitoring, with the overall purpose of strengthening the monitoring system;*
6. Provide a statement about the **validity of the evaluation results**, i.e. to what extent it has been possible to provide reliable statements on all essential aspects of the intervention examined. Issues to be referred to may include scoping of the evaluation exercise, availability of data, unexpected problems encountered in the evaluation process, proportionality between budget and objectives of the assignment, etc.;
7. Make a proposal for the **dissemination** of the evaluation results;
8. Provide a French **translation** (in addition to the English version) of the executive summary of the Final Report;
9. Provide an **abstract** of the evaluation of no more than 200 words.

4. MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION OF THE EVALUATION

The evaluation function of DG ECHO is responsible for the management and the monitoring of the evaluation, in consultation with the unit responsible for the evaluation subject, DG ECHO B2. The DG ECHO evaluation manager is the contact person for the evaluation team and shall assist them during their mission in tasks such as providing documents and facilitating contacts. The evaluation manager assigned to the evaluation should always be kept informed and consulted by the evaluation team and copied on all correspondence with other DG ECHO staff.

A steering group, made up of European Commission staff involved in the activity evaluated, will provide general assistance to and feedback on the evaluation exercise, and discuss the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation.

5. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

5.1. METHODOLOGY

In their offer, the bidders will describe in detail the methodological approach they propose in order to address the evaluation questions listed above, as well as the tasks requested.

This will include a proposal for indicative **judgment criteria**¹³ that they may consider useful for addressing each evaluation question. The judgment criteria, as well as the information sources to

¹³ A judgement criterion specifies an aspect of the evaluated intervention that will allow its merits or success to be assessed. E.g., if the question is "To what extent has DG ECHO assistance, both overall and by sector been appropriate and impacted positively the targeted population?", a general judgement criterion might be "Assistance goes to the people most in need of assistance". In developing judgment criteria, the tenderers

be used in addressing these criteria, will be discussed and validated by the Commission during the Inception phase at a workshop facilitated by the evaluator. This workshop will also give the evaluation team the opportunity to refine the evaluation questions, discuss the intervention logic, and analyse external factors at play.

The methodology should promote the participation in the evaluation exercise of all actors concerned, including beneficiaries and local communities when relevant and feasible.

The conclusions of the evaluation must be presented in a transparent way, with clear references to the sources on which they are based.

The evaluator must undertake **field visits**, to be proposed in the tenderer's offer and discussed in the inception phase. The set of field visits will have to take into account the current movement restrictions and personal health and safety considerations related to the COVID-19 pandemic¹⁴.

5.2. EVALUATION TEAM

In addition to the general requirements of the Framework Contract, the team should include experience of working in the fields of disaster preparedness and resilience in humanitarian aid.

6. CONTENT OF THE OFFER

A. The administrative part of the bidder's offer must include:

1. The tender submission form (annex C to the model specific contract);
2. A signed Experts' declaration of availability, absence of conflict of interest and not being in a situation of exclusion (annex D to the model specific contract – please use corrected version sent by e-mail on 12 April 2018).

B. The technical part of the bidder's offer should be presented in a maximum of **30 pages** (excluding CVs and annexes), and must include:

1. A description of the understanding of the Terms of Reference, their scope and the tasks covered by the contract. This should include the bidder's understanding of the evaluation questions, and a first outline for an evaluation framework that provides judgement criteria and the information sources to be used for answering the questions. The final definition of judgement criteria and information sources will be agreed with the Commission during the inception phase;
2. The methodology the bidder intends to apply for this evaluation for each of the phases involved, including a draft proposal for the number of case studies to be carried out during

may make use of existing methodological, technical or political guidance provided by actors in the field of Humanitarian Assistance such as HAP, the Sphere Project, GHD, etc.

¹⁴ During the inception phase it will be decided jointly if the field trips can be carried out or which modalities may be adopted to obtain information from the field.

the field visit, the regions to be visited, and the reasons for such a choice. The methodology will be refined and validated by the Commission during the desk phase;

3. A description of the distribution of tasks in the team, including an indicative quantification of the work for each expert in terms of person/days;
4. A detailed proposed timetable for its implementation with the total number of days needed for each of the phases (Desk, Field and Synthesis).

C. The CVs of each of the experts proposed.

D. The financial part of the offer (annex E to the model specific contract) must include the proposed total budget in Euros, taking due account of the maximum amount for this evaluation. The price must be expressed as a lump sum for the whole of the services provided. The expert fees as provided in the Financial Offer for the Framework Contract must be respected.

7. AMOUNT OF THE CONTRACT

The maximum budget allocated to this study is EUR 225 000.

8. TIMETABLE

The indicative duration of the evaluation is **8 months**. The duration of the contract shall be no more than **9 months**).

The evaluation starts after the contract has been signed by both parties, and no expenses may be incurred before that. The main part of the existing relevant documents will be provided after the signature of the contract.

In their offer, the bidders shall provide a schedule based on the indicative table below (T = contract signature date):

Indicative Timing	Event
T+1 week	Kick-off
T+3 weeks	Inception workshop
T+4 weeks	Draft Inception Report
T+5 weeks	Inception meeting
T+9 weeks	Draft Desk Report
T+10 weeks	Desk Report meeting

T+10 weeks	Final agreement on Field visits plan
T+12 – 15 weeks	Field visits
T+17	Draft Field Report
T+18	Field Report Meeting
T+26 weeks	Draft Final Report
T+28 weeks	Draft Final Report meeting
T+32 weeks	Final Report
T+33 weeks	A presentation to DG ECHO of the evaluation results

9. PROVISIONS OF THE FRAMEWORK TENDER SPECIFICATIONS

- 1) **Team composition:** The team proposed by the Tenderer for assignments to be contracted under the Framework Contract must comply with Criterion B4 (see Section 5.2.4 of the Tender Specifications for the Framework Contract).
- 2) **Procedures and instructions:** The procedures and instructions to the Tenderer for Specific Contracts under the Framework Contract are provided under Section 6 of the Tender Specifications for the Framework Contract.
 - Sections 6 – 6.4 are fixed and must be fully taken into account for offers submitted in response to Requests for Services. E.g. the **Award Criteria** are presented under Section 6.2.2;
 - Section 6.5 is indicative and could be modified in a Request for Services or discussed and agreed during the Inception Phase under a Specific Contract.
- 3) **EU Bookshop Format:** The template provided in Annex M of the Tender Specifications for the Framework Contract must be followed for the Final Report. Any changes to this format, as introduced by the Publications Office of the European Union, will be communicated to the Framework Contractors by the Commission.

10. RAW DATA AND DATASETS

Any final datasets should be provided as structured data in a machine-readable format (e.g. in the form of a spreadsheet and/or an RDF file) for Commission internal usage and for publishing on the Open Data Portal, in compliance with Commission Decision (2011/833/EU)¹⁵.

The data delivered should include the appropriate metadata (e.g. description of the dataset, definition of the indicators, label and sources for the variables, notes) to facilitate reuse and publication.

The data delivered should be linked to data resources external to the scope of the evaluation, preferably data and semantic resources from the Commission's own data portal or from the Open Data Portal¹⁶. The contractor should describe in the offer the approach they will adopt to facilitate data linking.

¹⁵ If third parties' rights do not allow their publication as open data, the tenderers should describe in the offer the subpart that will be provided to the Commission free of rights for publication and the part that will remain for internal use.

¹⁶ For a list of shared data interoperability assets see the ISA program joinup catalogue (<https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/catalogue/repository/eu-semantic-interoperability-catalogue>) and the Open Data Portal resources.

ANNEX A: Disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction: inclusion in humanitarian projects.

Year	DP/DRR Commitments	DP/DRR as % amount of total DG ECHO's funding	DP/DRR % in humanitarian contracts	Direct Beneficiaries
2015	EUR 107 million (including EUR 45.1 M DP)	16% of ECHO committed humanitarian funding	43% of grants include elements of a risk reduction approach (targeted & integrated)	24 million worldwide
2016	EUR 175 million (including EUR 50 M DP)	9% of ECHO committed humanitarian funding	57% of grants include elements of risk reduction approach (targeted and integrated)	24 million worldwide
2017	EUR 100million (including EUR 50 M DP)	7% of ECHO committed humanitarian funding	66% of grants include elements of risk reduction approach (targeted and integrated)	20 million worldwide
2018	EUR 193 million (including EUR 50 M DP)	9% of ECHO committed humanitarian funding	52% of grants include elements of risk reduction approach (targeted and integrated)	28 million worldwide
2019	138 million (including EUR 50 M DP)	13% of ECHO committed humanitarian funding	61% of grants include elements of risk reduction approach (targeted and integrated)	28 million worldwide
2020	484 million (including 75 M DP)	38% of current ECHO committed humanitarian funding	46% of ongoing grants include elements of risk reduction approach (targeted and integrated)	35 million worldwide

2 List of stakeholders consulted

Organisation	Position
Donor	
Belgium	Deputy Head of Cooperation
Expertise France	Field Coordinator (Jordan)
Expertise France	Project Manager, Hazard Prevention, Reduction and Adaptation Unit - Peace, Stability and Security Department
Sweden	Senior Programme Manager
USAID	Country representative
USAID	Regional Humanitarian Advisor
USAID (BHA)	Representative for Dominican Republic
EC and EEAS	
DG ECHO (formerly)	Senior Programme Manager
DG ECHO Amman	Rapid Response Coordinator and DRR focal point
DG ECHO B.1	Policy Officer – Civil Protection Horizontal
DG ECHO field	ECHO country office
DG ECHO field	Head of Office DG ECHO Burkina Faso
DG ECHO field	Head of Office East and Southern Africa
DG ECHO field	Head of Office DG ECHO Colombia
DG ECHO field	Resilience and Rapid Response Coordinator for LAC
DG ECHO field	Global Disaster Risk Reduction Expert
DG ECHO field	Technical Assistant Pakistan & Iran
DG ECHO field	Program Manager
DG ECHO Jerusalem	Technical Assistant Gaza
DG ECHO Jerusalem	Programme Assistant
DG ECHO Jerusalem	Head of Office Palestine
DG ECHO Kampala	Technical Assistant
DG ECHO Panama	Coordinator for the Caribbean, Disaster Preparedness Expert
DG ECHO.B.2	Policy officer
DG ECHO.B.2	Leader of the Disaster Preparedness team (from 11/2021)
DG ECHO.B.2	Leader of the Disaster Preparedness team (until 10/2021)
DG ECHO.C.3	Desk officer for Palestine
DG ECHO.C.4	Humanitarian Aid Desk officer
DG ECHO.D.3	Deputy Head of Unit
DG ENV.F.1	Expert
DG ENV.F.2	Deputy Head of Unit at DG Environment
DG INTPA.F.1	Policy officer
EEAS	Oficial de Programas en la Delegación de la Unión Europea en República Dominicana,
EEAS	Project manager EUREP Jerusalem
EEAS	former TA for the region and more particularly for the Dominican Republic, who is currently at the Jamaican delegation and who follows the DRR files for the region
Ejecutivo Defensa Civil de la República Dominicana	Subdirector
Gaza Health Authorities / MoH	Director International Relations
IGAD	Programme Coordinator, Disaster Risk Management / IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre- ICPAC
Koboko District Local Government	Member, DDMC

Koboko District Local Government	Vice LCV Chairman/Secretary Finance
Koboko District Local Government	Senior Accountant
Koboko District Local Government	Focal Person, DDMC
Kyegegwa District Local Government	Deputy Chief Administrative Officer
Kyegegwa District Local Government	Education Officer (Special Needs)
Kyegegwa District Local Government	Planner
Kyegegwa District Local Government	Disease Surveillance Focal Person
Maracha District Local Government	Disease Surveillance Focal Person
Obongi District Local Government	Secretary
Obongi District Local Government	Principal Environmental Officer
Obongi District Local Government	Member, DDMC
Obongi District Local Government	Economist
Obongi District Local Government	Member, DDMC
Office of the Prime Minister	Deputy Commandant, Kyaka II Refugee Settlement
Office of the Prime Minister	Commandant, Kyaka II Refugee Settlement
Office of the Prime Minister	Senior Disaster Preparedness Officer
Office of the Prime Minister	Settlement Commandant, Bidibidi
Office of the Prime Minister	Senior Disaster Management Officer
Office of the Prime Minister	Assistant Settlement Commandant, Imvepi
Palestinian Civil Defence	International Relations
Palestinian Civil Defence	Disaster Management Unit, Head
Palestinian Civil Defence	Deputy Director
Palestinian Civil Defence	Head of Public Safety
Palestinian Meteorological Department (PMD)	General Director
Prime Minister's Office, National Centre for Disaster Risk Management	General Director
Terego District Local Government	Health Assistant
Terego District Local Government	Disease Surveillance Focal Person
Terego District Local Government	Senior Assistant Secretary (SAS)
Terego District Local Government	Community Development Officer
Terego District Local Government	Forest Officer
Yumbe District Local Government	Senior Assistant Chief Administrative Officer
Yumbe District Local Government	Member, DDMC
Yumbe District Local Government	Member, DDMC
Yumbe District Local Government	Senior Assistant Chief Administrative Officer

NGOs	
Action Against Hunger	Deputy Country Director
Action Against Hunger	Project manager
Action Against Hunger	Community manager
Action Against Hunger	Operation Coordinator
Action Against Hunger	Project manager
Action Against Hunger	Country Director
Andre Foods International	Nutrition Officer, Imvepi
Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG)	Field Officer, West Nile
Community Empowerment for Rural Development (CEFORD)	Project Manager, Disaster Preparedness and Response project
Community Empowerment for Rural Development (CEFORD)	Finance officer
Community Empowerment for Rural Development (CEFORD)	Warehouse Manager
Community Empowerment for Rural Development (CEFORD)	Warehouse Security Guard
DanChurchAid (DCA)	Project Manager, Disaster Preparedness and Response Action- Arua and Lamwo Operation
DanChurchAid (DCA)	Disease Preparedness and Response Officer
Danish Refugee Council	Cash Assistant, Kyaka II
Danish Refugee Council	Protection Assistant, Imvepi
Danish Refugee Council	Team Leader, South West
Humanity & Inclusion	Policy and Development Officer, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation
Humanity & Inclusion	Country Director
International Rescue Committee	Project Coordinator
International Rescue Committee	Field Coordinator, Kyaka II
International Rescue Committee	E. R. Manager, Kyaka II
International Rescue Committee	MCO, Imvepi
International Rescue Committee	DHM, Imvepi
International Rescue Committee	Health Manager, Imvepi
International Rescue Committee	SCHO, Imvepi
IRC	Deputy Regional Director of Programs, Asia
Medical Teams International	Lead Mother, Kyaka II
Medical Teams International	PHA, Kyaka II
Medical Teams International	Village Health Team Volunteer, Kyaka II
Medical Teams International	Medical Officer, Kyaka II
Medical Teams International	Village Health Team Volunteer, Kyaka II
Medical Teams International	Medical Officer, Kyaka II
Medical Teams International	Psychiatric Nurse, Kyaka II
Medical Teams International	Lead Mother, Kyaka I
Medical Teams International	Lab Technician , Kyaka II
Medical Teams International	Lead Mother, Kyaka II
Medical Teams International	Coordinator, Kyaka II
Medical Teams International	MCO Ag. I/C Mukondo HC, Kyaka II
Medical Teams International	Lab Technologist, Kyaka II
Medical Teams International	Lead Mother, Kyaka II
Medical Teams International	Emergency Midwife, Kyaka II

Medical Teams International	Logistician, Kyaka II
Medical Teams International	Nutritionist, Kyaka II
Medical Teams International	Village Health Team Volunteer, Kyaka II
NRC	Emergency Response Director
NRC	Country Director
NRC	Education Programme Manager
Oxfam	Country Director
Oxfam	Humanitarian Manager
Plan International	Risk Management coordinator
Première Urgence Internationale	Head of mission
Refugee Welfare Council	Committee Member, Kyaka II
Save the Children	Country Director
Save the Children	Program Officer, Child Protection and Education, Yumbe Field Office
Save the Children	ECCD Centre Manager, Bidibidi
Save the Children	Team Leader, Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
Save the Children	Head of Office – Cotabato
Save the Children	Child Protection Advisor
Save the Children	Caregiver, Education
Save the Children	former Child Protection Officer
Save the Children	Chief of Programs
Save the Children	Award Manager
Save the Children	Project Manager, Yumbe Field Office
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent	
Danish Red Cross	Country Coordinator
Dominican Red Cross	Planning specialist
Dominican Red Cross	Planning Director
Dominican Red Cross	Risk management coordinator for the Caribbean Cluster (Cuba, Haiti and Rep Dom)
French Red Cross	Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Technical Advisor
German Red Cross	Head of Office
German Red Cross	Head of Unit Disaster Risk Reduction
IFRC	Senior Officer, Partnerships and Resource Development
IFRC	Head of Country Office, Philippines
Palestine Red Crescent Society	Community Work Department Manager
Palestine Red Crescent Society	Acting Department Manager, Disaster Risk Management Department
Palestine Red Crescent Society	Department Head, Planning, Projects and Partnerships
Palestine Red Crescent Society	PRCS, Partnerships and Fundraising Manager
Spanish Red Cross	Regional Representative for Latin America and the Caribbean
Spanish Red Cross	Country Representative
Spanish Red Cross	Project Analyst
Uganda Red Cross Society	Director, Disaster Risk Management
Uganda Red Cross Society	Operations Manager
Uganda Red Cross Society	Warehouse Assistant, Kabarole
Uganda Red Cross Society	Cash Assistant, Kyaka II
UN	
FAO	Emergency and Rehabilitation officer (Africa and Latin America)
FAO	Emergency and Resilience Officer

FAO	Resource Mobilisation and Donor Liaison
FAO	Country Representative
FAO	Emergency and Rehabilitation Officer (Anticipatory Action)
FAO	Rehabilitation and Emergency Officer
FAO	Program Manager
International Organization for Migration	Technical Assistant , Office of the Prime Minister
The World Bank	Disaster Risk Management Analyst
UNDRR	Program Manager
UNHCR	Nutrition Officer, Imvepi
UNICEF	Senior Advisor Humanitarian Affairs at UNICEF
WFP	Strategic planning consultant
WFP	Partnerships Officer
WHO	WHO Emergency Care Technical Officer
WHO	Project Management Officer
WHO	WHO Representative oPT

3 List of documents consulted

3.1 EU policy and strategic frameworks

Council of the EU (2017) Council Conclusions Operationalising the Humanitarian-Development Nexus.

DG ECHO (2008) HIV guidelines.

DG ECHO (2009) Position Paper on User Fees for Primary Health services in humanitarian crisis.

DG ECHO (2013) Gender-Age Marker Toolkit.

DG ECHO (2013) Thematic Policy Document 3: cash and vouchers – increasing efficiency and effectiveness across all sectors.

DG ECHO (2013) Thematic Policy Document 4: nutrition addressing undernutrition in emergencies.

DG ECHO (2013) Thematic Policy Document 5: Disaster Risk Reduction: Increasing resilience by reducing disaster risk in humanitarian action.

DG ECHO (2013) Thematic Policy Document 6: gender different needs – adapted assistance.

DG ECHO (2013) Thematic Policy Document: humanitarian food assistance from food aid to food assistance.

DG ECHO (2014) DG ECHO and the DIP ECHO Programme in Latin America and the Caribbean – evolution and challenges.

DG ECHO (2014) Resilience Marker – general guidance.

DG ECHO (2014) Thematic Policy Document 2: water, sanitation and hygiene meeting the challenge of rapidly increasing humanitarian needs.

DG ECHO (2014) Thematic Policy Document 7: health – general guidelines.

DG ECHO (2016) Thematic Policy Document 8: humanitarian protection improving protection outcomes to reduce risks for people in humanitarian crises.

DG ECHO (2017) Study on Approaches to Assess Cost-Effectiveness of DG ECHO's Humanitarian Aid Actions.

DG ECHO (2017) Thematic Policy Document 9: humanitarian shelter and settlements guidelines.

DG ECHO (2019) The Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in EU-Funded Humanitarian Aid Operations.

DG ECHO (2019) Thematic Policy Document 10: education in emergencies in EU-funded humanitarian aid operations.

DG ECHO (2020) Disaster Preparedness a Compendium of Experiences.

DG ECHO (2021) EU Funding for Sudden-Onset Humanitarian Crises – emergency toolbox.

DG ECHO (2021) Grand Bargain – emergency toolbox.

DG ECHO (2021) Protection Mainstreaming – Toolkit.

DG ECHO (2021) Protection Mainstreaming: key outcome indicator and monitoring tool – Technical guidance.

EC (2009) EU Strategy for Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction in Developing Countries.

EC (2012) Humanitarian Wash Policy: meeting the challenge of rapidly increasing humanitarian needs in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

EC (2012) The EU Approach to Resilience: learning from food security crises.

EC (2013) Action Plan for Resilience in Crisis Prone Countries 2013-2020.

EC (2014) Addressing Undernutrition in Emergencies: a roadmap to response.

EC (2014) Infant and Young Children Feeding in Emergencies – guidance for programming.

EC (2016) Action Plan on the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030: a disaster risk-informed approach for all EU policies.

EC (2016) Joint Communication: Strategic Plan 2016-2020 Directorate-General Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection – ECHO.

EC (2017) Joint Communication: a strategic approach to resilience in the EU's external action.

EC (2018) Communication from the Commission on Education in Emergencies and Protracted Crises.

EC (2018) Education in Emergencies and Protracted Crises.

EC (2019) COM(2019) 640 final The European Green Deal

EC (2019) EU Cash Compendium 2019 Doing More Cash, Better.

EC (2020) Strategic Plan 2020-2024 Directorate-General European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations – DG ECHO.

EC (2021) Compendium of Good Practices for a Greener Humanitarian Response.

EC (2021). DG ECHO Guidance Note Disaster Preparedness.
 EC (2021) European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations Disaster Preparedness – fact sheet.
 EC (2021) General Guidelines on Operational Priorities for Humanitarian Aid in 2021 – working document.
 DG ECHO (2022) Disaster preparedness Factsheet.

3.2 EU Evaluations

EC (2012) Need Analysis, Review and Design of DG ECHO's Training in Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.
 EC (2014) Mid-term Evaluation of ERC Funding.
 EC (2017) Evaluation of DG ECHO's Actions on Building Resilience in the LAC Region (02-10/2016).
 EC (2017). Evaluation of the ECHO assistance in the Southern Africa and Indian Ocean Region, 2012-2015.
 EC (2021) Evaluation of the European Commission's Civil Protection Prevention and Preparedness Projects (2014-2020).

3.3 Humanitarian Implementation Plans (HIPs)

EC (2015) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Afghanistan, Pakistan.
 EC (2015) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Caribbean, Central America and Mexico.
 EC (2015) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Central African Republic, Chad, Cameroon.
 EC (2015) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Democratic Republic Of Congo and Great Lakes Region.
 EC (2015) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) ECHO Flight.
 EC (2015) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Emergency Toolbox.
 EC (2015) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Enhanced Response Capacity Funding.
 EC (2015) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) EU Children Of Peace.
 EC (2015) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Horn Of Africa.
 EC (2015) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Iraq Crisis.
 EC (2015) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) North Africa.
 EC (2015) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Palestine.
 EC (2015) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Policy Support.
 EC (2015) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Public Awareness, Information and Communication Actions In The Humanitarian Aid Field.
 EC (2015) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) South America.
 EC (2015) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) South Asia.
 EC (2015) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) South-East Asia and The Pacific.
 EC (2015) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Sudan and South Sudan.
 EC (2015) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Syria Crisis.
 EC (2015) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Ukraine.
 EC (2015) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) West Africa.
 EC (2015) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Yemen.
 EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Afghanistan & Pakistan.
 EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Caribbean.
 EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Central African Republic, Chad, Cameroon.
 EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Central America and Mexico.
 EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Central Asia, Eastern Neighbourhood and Western Balkans.
 EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) ECHO Flight.
 EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Emergency Toolbox.
 EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Enhanced Response Capacity Funding.
 EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) EU Children of Peace.
 EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Great Lakes region.
 EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Horn of Africa.
 EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Iraq.
 EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Network on Humanitarian Action (NOHA).

EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) North Africa.

EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Palestine.

EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Public Awareness, Information and Communication actions.

EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) South America.

EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) South Asia.

EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Southern Africa and Indian Ocean.

EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Sudan and South Sudan.

EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Syria.

EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Turkey.

EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Ukraine.

EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) West Africa.

EC (2016) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Yemen.

EC (2017) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Afghanistan, Central Asia, Iran and Pakistan.

EC (2017) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Central Africa.

EC (2017) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Eastern Neighbourhood and Western Balkans.

EC (2017) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) ECHO Flight.pdf.

EC (2017) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Emergency Toolbox.

EC (2017) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Emergency Toolbox 2017 II.

EC (2017) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Enhanced Response Capacity Funding.

EC (2017) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Great Lakes region.

EC (2017) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Horn of Africa.

EC (2017) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Iraq.

EC (2017) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Latin America and the Caribbean.

EC (2017) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Network on Humanitarian Action (NOHA).

EC (2017) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) North Africa.

EC (2017) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Policy Support.

EC (2017) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Public Awareness, Information and Communication actions in the Humanitarian Aid field.

EC (2017) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

EC (2017) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Southern Africa and Indian Ocean.

EC (2017) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Sudan and South Sudan.

EC (2017) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Syria regional crisis.

EC (2017) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Turkey.

EC (2017) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Ukraine.

EC (2017) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Yemen.

EC (2018) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran and Central Asia.

EC (2018) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Central Africa.

EC (2018) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) ECHO Flight.pdf.

EC (2018) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Emergency toolbox.

EC (2018) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Enhanced Response Capacity Funding.

EC (2018) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Great Lakes region.

EC (2018) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Horn Of Africa.

EC (2018) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Iraq.

EC (2018) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Latin and America and the Caribbean.

EC (2018) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Network on Humanitarian Action (NOHA).

EC (2018) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) North Africa.

EC (2018) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Palestine.

EC (2018) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) South, East, South-East Asia and the Pacific.

EC (2018) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Southern Africa and Indian Ocean.

EC (2018) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Sudan and South Sudan.

EC (2018) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Syria regional crisis.

EC (2018) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Turkey.

EC (2018) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Ukraine and eastern neighbourhood.

EC (2018) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) West Africa.

EC (2018) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Yemen.

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EC (2019) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) ECHO Flight.

EC (2019) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Emergency Toolbox.

EC (2019) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Enhanced Response Capacity.

EC (2019) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Great Lakes region.

EC (2019) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Horn of Africa.

EC (2019) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Iraq.

EC (2019) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Latin America, Caribbean.

EC (2019) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) North Africa.

EC (2019) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Palestine.

EC (2019) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Policy support.

EC (2019) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) South, East, South-East Asia and the Pacific.

EC (2019) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Southern Africa and Indian Ocean.

EC (2019) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Sudan and South Sudan.

EC (2019) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Syria regional crisis.

EC (2019) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Turkey.

EC (2019) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Ukraine and Eastern Neighbourhood.

EC (2019) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) West Africa.

EC (2019) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Yemen.

EC (2019) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Thematic Policies Annexes.

EC (2020) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran.

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EC (2020) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) ECHO Flight.

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EC (2020) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Great Lakes Region.

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EC (2020) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Iraq.

EC (2020) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Latin America, Caribbean.

EC (2020) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) North Africa.

EC (2020) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Palestine.

EC (2020) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) South, East, South-East Asia And The Pacific.

EC (2020) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Southern Africa and Indian Ocean.

EC (2020) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Syria Regional Crisis.

EC (2020) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Turkey.

EC (2020) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Ukraine and Eastern Neighbourhood.

EC (2020) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Upper Nile Basin.

EC (2020) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) West Africa.

EC (2020) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Yemen.

EC (2020) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Thematic Policies Annexes.

EC (2021) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Central and Western Africa.

EC (2021) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) ECHO Flight.

EC (2021) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Emergency toolbox.

EC (2021) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Enhanced Response Capacity.
 EC (2021) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Great Lakes Region.
 EC (2021) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Horn Of Africa.
 EC (2021) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) North Africa.
 EC (2021) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Palestine.
 EC (2021) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) South, East, South-East Asia and The Pacific.
 EC (2021) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Southern Africa and Indian Ocean.
 EC (2021) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Syria Regional Crisis.
 EC (2021) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Thematic Policies Annexes.
 EC (2021) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Ukraine, Western Balkans and Eastern Neighbourhood.
 EC (2021) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Upper Nile Basin.
 EC (2021) Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Yemen.

3.4 Fiche Ops and eSingle Forms

EC (2015) Fiche Ops "Amélioration de la résilience aux désastres en Haïti à travers une gouvernance opérationnelle du SNGRD".
 EC (2015) Fiche Ops "Effective Governance and Coordination Between Civil Society and State In The Implementation of the National Plan For Disaster Risk Management (Planagerd)".
 EC (2015) Fiche Ops "Implementing the post 2015 Disaster Risk Reduction framework in the Caribbean at the local, national and regional levels".
 EC (2015) Fiche Ops "Strengthen Disaster risk management in schools in vulnerable communities exposed to multi-hazard in the province of Camagüey, Cuba".
 EC (2016) Fiche Ops "Improving preparedness for response capacity towards multi-hazard risks in Ulaanbaatar urban areas".
 EC (2016) Fiche Ops "Building community resilience to multiple hazards through inter-generational Disaster Risk Reduction in Cauca Department, Colombia".
 EC (2016) Fiche Ops "Building urban resilience in Southeast Asia".
 EC (2016) Fiche Ops "Consolidating and institutionalizing the shared commitment of the private sector, government and civil society to disaster risk reduction in the Sula Valley".
 EC (2016) Fiche Ops "Emergency life-saving medical support and emergency preparedness to conflict and natural disasters affected populations of Kunar and Nangarhar provinces, Afghanistan".
 EC (2016) Fiche Ops "Strengthening access to basic education and child protection in emergencies for conflict affected children in Lake Chad region (Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria)".
 EC (2016) Fiche Ops "Strengthening the Kenya Red Cross Society for Disaster Preparedness and Response Phase II".
 EC (2016) Fiche Ops "Strengthening the multi-hazard early warning system of the Chinchontepec volcano area by developing natural disaster preparedness and response capacities of vulnerable local population in urban areas and institutions of the departments of San Vicente and La Paz".
 EC (2017) Fiche Ops "Provision of humanitarian assistance to the conflict affected population in Hajjah and Amran, Yemen".
 EC (2017) Fiche Ops "Strengthening capacity and partnership with the Intergovernmental Centre for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction(CESDRR) to enable effective support to the governments and partners in Central Asia".
 EC (2018) Fiche Ops "Iraqi Red Crescent Society as auxiliary to the Iraqi governmental authorities in addressing the health and WASH needs of vulnerable populations in Baghdad outskirts and Southern governorates".
 EC (2018) Fiche Ops "Strengthen integrated and cohesive preparedness capacity at a regional, national and community level in the Caribbean".
 EC (2018) Fiche Ops "Strengthening capacities of early warning and response for tsunamis and other coastal hazards in the Caribbean".
 EC (2018) Fiche Ops "Strengthening preparedness and capacities to respond to Public Health Emergency in high-risk areas in Guinea".
 EC (2018) Fiche Ops "WFP support to Government disaster risk reduction, early response, recovery systems and policies".
 EC (2019) Fiche Ops "Southern Yemen Emergency Preparedness and Response Mechanism".

- EC (2019) Fiche Ops "Strengthening institutional systems and governance mechanisms for improved earthquake preparedness and disaster response".
- EC (2019) Fiche Ops "Strengthening of the Local Government of Nariño - Colombia for preparedness for response and early action to multi-hazard scenarios (natural hazards, armed conflict and migration flows from Venezuela) in 23 municipalities of the department".
- EC (2020) Fiche Ops "Assistance d'urgence pour le renforcement des capacités de la production alimentaire et de la résilience des populations vulnérables affectées par les conflits en République Centrafricaine".
- EC (2020) Fiche Ops "Strengthen the disaster and crisis preparedness and response of the governments of Bolivia and Ecuador".
- EC (2020) Fiche Ops "Support Government of Sindh to prepare for and respond to COVID-19 Pandemic".
- EC (2020) Fiche Ops "United Nations integrated action to support the efforts of the Government of Islamic Republic of Iran to manage and control the COVID-19 pandemic and mitigate its impacts on the most vulnerable communities".
- EC (2021) Fiche Ops "Central America Multi-Hazard Early Warning (CAMHEW); Information Management, Community Empowerment and CVA Preparedness".
- EC (2020) Fiche Ops "Conflict and pandemic preparedness and response capacity in Ethiopia".
- EC (2021) Fiche Ops "Consolidation of the response preparedness strategy and early intervention in the face of multiple threat scenarios (natural hazards, armed conflict and mixed migration flows), in the Department of Nariño, while enhancing the national strategy".
- EC (2021) Fiche Ops "Enhanced resilience of refugees and host communities in West Nile sub region through a coordinated and effective anticipatory and early response to multi hazard emergencies".
- EC (2021) Fiche Ops "Humanitarian food and nutrition assistance to conflict affected IDPs and vulnerable in northern Mozambique and support to protection, conflict sensitivity and institutional capacity strengthening".
- EC (2021) Fiche Ops "Increasing capacities and scale for Anticipatory Action including through Social Protection systems".
- EC (2021) Fiche Ops "Integrated Multi-Sectoral Humanitarian Response to Natural and Complex Emergencies in Somalia (Child Protection, Education and WASH)".
- EC (2021) Fiche Ops "Préparation et réponse humanitaire multi-secteurs aux vulnérabilités aigues des populations affectées par les conflits, inondations et épidémies au Niger (Rapid Response Mechanism - RRM)".
- EC (2021) Fiche Ops "Preparing Vulnerable Communities for Multi-hazard Disasters in Bor County, South Sudan".
- EC (2021) Fiche Ops "Renforcement de la préparation, de l'alerte et de la réponse en cas de chocs multirisques dans les zones fragiles afin d'assurer une réponse locale la plus rapide possible, au Niger".
- EC (2021) Fiche Ops "Supporting the Government in building a national prevention and response scheme to food security and nutritional crisis in Mauritania, as part of an national Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) system (phase 2)".
- EC (2015) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Strengthening of institutional and community preparedness and coordination capacities for disaster risk reduction in Paraguay - Chake Ou Project (UNDP-WFP component)".
- EC (2015) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Amélioration de la resilience aux désastres en Haiti à travers une gouvernance opérationnelle du SNGRD".
- EC (2015) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Effective Governance and Coordination between Civil Society And State in the Implementation of the National Plan for Disaster Risk Management (PLANAGERD)".
- EC (2015) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Papua New Guinea - Highlands Drought Resilience Project".
- EC (2015) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Strengthen Disaster risk management in schools in vulnerable communities exposed to multi-hazard in the province of Camagüey, Cuba".
- EC (2015) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Supporting resilience in drought-prone areas of Borana Zone, Oromiya Region, Ethiopia".
- EC (2016) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Building community resilience to multiple hazards through inter-generational Disaster Risk Reduction in Cauca Department, Colombia".
- EC (2016) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Building urban resilience in Southeast Asia".
- EC (2016) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Consolidating and institutionalizing the shared commitment of the private sector, government and civil society to disaster risk reduction in the Sula Valley".

EC (2016) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Emergency life-saving medical support and emergency preparedness to conflict and natural disasters affected populations of Kunar and Nangarhar provinces, Afghanistan".

EC (2016) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Emergency Response to Remote Vulnerable Drought-Dzud Affected Herder Populations of Eastern Aimags, Mongolia".

EC (2016) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Improving preparedness for response capacity towards multi-hazard risks in Ulaanbaatar urban areas".

EC (2016) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Increasing Community Based Disaster Preparedness capacities in rural DPRK".

EC (2016) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Promoting resilience in communities vulnerable to disasters in contexts of violence focusing on protection of children, youth and other vulnerable population".

EC (2016) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Strengthening access to basic education and child protection in emergencies for conflict affected children in Lake Chad region (Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria)".

EC (2016) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Strengthening the Kenya Red Cross Society for Disaster Preparedness and Response Phase II".

EC (2016) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Strengthening the multi-hazard early warning system of the Chinchontepec volcano area by developing natural disaster preparedness and response capacities of vulnerable local population in urban areas and institutions of the departments of San Vicente and La Paz".

EC (2017) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Provision of humanitarian assistance to the conflict affected population in Hajjah and Amran, Yemen".

EC (2017) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Strengthening capacity and partnership with the Intergovernmental Centre for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction (CESDRR) to enable effective support to the governments and partners in Central Asia".

EC (2018) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Building resilience: action for strengthened institutions, communities and systems in Myanmar".

EC (2018) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Capacity building to increase food security and drought resilience in Haiti and the Dominican Republic".

EC (2018) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Improved Early Warning and Early Response (EW-ER) to Strengthen Disaster Preparedness in Nigeria's Middle Belt".

EC (2018) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Iraqi Red Crescent Society as auxiliary to the Iraqi governmental authorities in addressing the health and WASH needs of vulnerable populations in Baghdad outskirts and Southern governorates".

EC (2018) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Projet de RRC inclusive pour le renforcement de capacité des populations vulnérables de la côte ouest de Madagascar".

EC (2018) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Strengthen integrated and cohesive preparedness capacity at a regional, national and community level in the Caribbean".

EC (2018) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Strengthening capacities of early warning and response for tsunamis and other coastal hazards in the Caribbean".

EC (2018) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Strengthening disaster risk reduction and preparedness to natural hazards (especially drought, cyclone and floods) in disaster prone regions of Madagascar, responsive social protection programme MR and provide humanitarian assistance in the South support the development of a national shock".

EC (2018) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Strengthening preparedness and capacities to respond to Public Health Emergency in high risk areas in Guinea".

EC (2018) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "WFP support to Government disaster risk reduction, early response, recovery systems and policies".

EC (2019) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Building safer and more resilient health services in areas exposed to social violence and mass migration in Central America".

EC (2019) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Increased resilience of refugees and host communities in Arua, Madi Okollo, Terego and Lamwo Districts and Arua Municipal Council through a more effective and coordinated response during sudden emergencies".

EC (2019) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Reducing Disaster Risk Vulnerability in Eastern Ukraine".

EC (2019) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Southern Yemen Emergency Preparedness and Response Mechanism".

- EC (2019) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Strengthening institutional systems and governance mechanisms for improved earthquake preparedness and disaster response".
- EC (2019) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Strengthening of the Local Government of Nariño - Colombia for preparedness for response and early action to multi-hazard scenarios (natural hazards, armed conflict and migration flows from Venezuela) in 23 municipalities of the department".
- EC (2020) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Assistance d'urgence pour le renforcement des capacités de la production alimentaire et de la résilience des populations vulnérables affectées par les conflits en République Centrafricaine".
- EC (2020) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Conflict and pandemic preparedness and response capacity in Ethiopia".
- EC (2020) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Integrated Emergency Preparedness and child protection framework to protect children and their communities from violence during emergencies in ASEAN".
- EC (2020) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Integrated life-saving Nutrition, Health, WASH support for vulnerable populations affected by drought, conflict and rapid onset emergencies in South Central Somalia".
- EC (2020) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Mobilising collective efforts towards a greener and climate smart humanitarian shelter and settlement response".
- EC (2020) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Strengthen the disaster and crisis preparedness and response of the governments of Bolivia and Ecuador".
- EC (2020) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Strengthening of local response capacity and community-based disaster risk management including support to the Covid19 response in post-conflict Iraq".
- EC (2020) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Support Government of Sindh to prepare for and respond to COVID-19 Pandemic manage and control the COVID-19 pandemic and mitigate its impacts on the most vulnerable communities".
- EC (2020) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Support Government of Sindh to prepare for and respond to COVID-19 Pandemic".
- EC (2021) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Central America Multi-Hazard Early Warning (CAMHEW); Information Management, Community Empowerment and CVA Preparedness".
- EC (2021) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Consolidation of the response preparedness strategy and early intervention in the face of multiple threat scenarios (natural hazards, armed conflict and mixed migration flows), in the Department of Nariño, while enhancing the national strategy".
- EC (2021) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Enhanced resilience of refugees and host communities in West Nile sub region through a coordinated and effective anticipatory and early response to multi hazard emergencies".
- EC (2021) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Humanitarian food and nutrition assistance to conflict affected IDPs and vulnerable in northern Mozambique and support to protection, conflict sensitivity and institutional capacity strengthening".
- EC (2021) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Increasing capacities and scale for Anticipatory Action including through Social Protection systems".
- EC (2021) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Integrated Multi-Sectoral Humanitarian Response to Natural and Complex Emergencies in Somalia (Child Protection, Education and WASH)".
- EC (2021) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Préparation et réponse humanitaire multi-secteurs aux vulnérabilités aigues des populations affectées par les conflits, inondations et épidémies au Niger (Rapid Response Mechanism - RRM)".
- EC (2021) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Preparedness for effective disaster response in a multi-hazard context in the Caribbean".
- EC (2021) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Provision of lifesaving humanitarian nutrition, health, education, WASH and multipurpose cash assistance to the most vulnerable/high-risk populations and children in Afghanistan".
- EC (2021) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Renforcement de la préparation, de l'alerte et de la réponse en cas de chocs multirisques dans les zones fragiles afin d'assurer une réponse locale la plus rapide possible, au Niger".
- EC (2021) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Strengthening resilience of populations vulnerable to recurrent disasters and emergencies in Sindh".
- EC (2021) eSingle Form for Humanitarian Aid Actions "Supporting the Government in building a national prevention and response scheme to food security and nutritional crisis in Mauritania, as part of an national Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) system (phase 2)".

3.5 Other documents

- IASC (2010) Removing User Fees for Primary Health Care Services During Humanitarian Crises.
- Centre for Climate Research (2014). Disaster Mitigation is Cost Effective. World Development Report Background Note.
- Goldschmidt, K. & Kumar, S. (2017). 'Reducing the cost of humanitarian operations through disaster preparation and preparedness'. Applications of or in disaster relief operations, Part II. Springer.)
- IOM (2019). Final Evaluation of Technical Support to Government of Nepal to implement Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Act Project.
- Lancet (2004) Communicable Diseases in Complex Emergencies: impact and challenges.
- LSHTM (2009) The Use of Epidemiological Tools in Conflict-Affected Populations: open-access educational resources for policy-makers.
- OECD (2020) Common Ground Between the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework: climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction – policy brief.
- OECD (2020) Common Ground Between the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework: climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction – report.
- PAHO/WHO (2010) Evaluation Forms: PAHO/WHO regional disaster response team – field manual.
- UN (2015) Chart of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
- UN (2015) Chart of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 – simplified.
- UN (2015) Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030.
- UN (2017) New Urban Agenda.
- UNDRR (2017). Terminology: Preparedness. <https://www.undrr.org/terminology/preparedness>
- USAID & WFP (2007) Food Assistance Programming in the Context of HIV.
- WHO (2005) Flooding and Communicable Diseases Fact Sheet: risk assessment and preventive measures.
- WHO (2005) Malaria Control in Complex Emergencies – an inter-agency field handbook.
- WHO (2007) Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness: WHO six-year strategy for the health sector and community capacity development.
- WHO (2009) Analysing Disrupted Health Sectors: a modular manual – health action in crises.
- WHO (2009) Early Warning Surveillance and Response in Emergencies: report of the WHO technical workshop.
- WHO (2010) Global Report on Antimalarial Drug Efficacy and Drug Resistance: 2000-2010.

4 Systematic literature review

4.1 Documents reviewed

No.	Document
EU Financing Decisions	
1	2015 ADHOC Cameroon + SP
2	2015 ADHOC Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic (El Niño) -
3	2015 ADHOC Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic (El Niño) +
4	2015 ADHOC Caribbean (El Niño) - Modification II + SP
5	2015 ADHOC Chad
6	2015 ADHOC Greater Horn of Africa (El Niño) - modification I +
7	2015 ADHOC Greater Horn of Africa (El Niño) + SP
8	2015 ADHOC Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique + SP
9	2015 ADHOC Mali (and neighbouring countries Burkina Faso & Maur
10	2015 ADHOC Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon and Chad + SP
11	2015 ADHOC Sahel + SP
12	2015 ADHOC Southern Africa (El Niño) - Modification I + SP
13	2015 ADHOC Southern Africa (El Niño) + SP
14	2015 Afghanistan Pakistan + annex
15	2015 Caribbean, Central America and Mexico + annex
16	2015 Central African Republic, Chad, Cameroon + annex (fr)
17	2015 Democratic Republic of Congo and Great Lakes region + anne
18	2015 ECHO Flight
19	2015 Emergency Toolbox + annex
20	2015 Emergency Central America
21	2015 Emergency Lybia
22	2015 Emergency Southern Africa
23	2015 Emergency Western Balkans
24	2015 Enhanced Response Capacity Funding + annex
25	2015 EU Children of Peace + annex
26	2015 Horn of Africa + annex
27	2015 Iraq + annex
28	2015 North Africa + annex
29	2015 Palestine + annex
30	2015 Policy support + annex
31	2015 Public Awareness, Information and Communication actions +
32	2015 South America + annex
33	2015 South Asia + annex
34	2015 South East Asia and the Pacific + annex
35	2015 Sudan and South Sudan + annex
36	2015 Syria + annex
37	2015 Ukraine + annex
38	2015 West Africa + annex(fr)
39	2015 Worldwide + annex
40	2015 Worldwide modification + annex
41	2015 Yemen + annex
42	2016 AfghPak HIP-TA v5
43	2016 AfghPak HIP
44	2016 Africa CAR-Cd-Cmr HIP v7
45	2016 Africa CAR-Cd-Cmr HIP-TA v7
46	2016 CAmericaMexico HIP-TA
47	2016 CAmericaMexico HIP
48	2016 Carib HIP v4
49	2016 Carib HIP-TA v4
50	2016 CAsia East-N W-Balkan HIP-TA
51	2016 CAsia East-N W-Balkan HIP

No.	Document
52	2016 Emergency Support Operational Priorities
53	2016 THEME ChildPeace HIP-TA
54	2016 THEME ChildPeace HIP
55	2016 THEME Flight HIP
56	2016 Worldwide + annex
57	2016 Worldwide Modification +annex
58	2017 ADHOC Caribbean (Dominica, Cuba, Saint Kitts and Nevis) +
59	2017 ADHOC Haïti + SP
60	2017 ADHOC South Sudan crisis + SP v.II
61	2017 ADHOC South Sudan crisis + SPv I
62	2017 AfghPakCAsia HIP-TA v3
63	2017 AfghPakCAsia HIPv3
64	2017 Africa GreatLakes HIP 2017v3
65	2017 Africa GreatLakes TA 2017v3
66	2017 Caribbean CR EDF decision
67	2017 CentAfrica HIP v8
68	2017 CentAfrica HIP-TA v8
69	2017 EastEurW-Balkan HIP-TA
70	2017 EastEurW-Balkan HIP
71	2017 Emergency Support Operational Priorities
72	2017 THEME EmergToolbox HIP v2
73	2017 THEME EmergToolbox HIP-TA v2
74	2017 THEME ERC HIP v2
75	2017 Worldwide + annex
76	2017 Worldwide Modification +annex
77	2018 AfghPakIran-CAsia HIP v3
78	2018 AfghPakIran-CAsia HIP-TA v3
79	2018 Africa GreatLakes HIP v5
80	2018 Africa GreatLakes HIP-TA v5
81	2018 CentAfrica HIP-TA
82	2018 CentAfrica HIP
83	2018 Emergency Support Financing Decision Operational Priorities
84	2018 THEME EmergToolbox HIP-TA
85	2018 THEME EmergToolbox HIP
86	2018 THEME ERC HIP v1
87	2018 THEME ERC HIP-TA v1
88	2018 THEME Flight HIP v2
89	2018 Worldwide + annex
90	2018 Worldwide modification + annex
91	2018 Worldwide modification II + annex
92	2018 Worldwide modification III + annex
93	2018 Worldwide modification IV + annex
94	2019 ADHOC Zimbabwe + 2019
95	2019 AfgPakIranCAsia HIP v2
96	2019 AfgPakIranCAsia HIP-TA v2
97	2019 Africa GreatLakes HIP v5
98	2019 Africa GreatLakes HIP-TA v4
99	2019 CentAfrica HIP v5
100	2019 CentAfrica HIP-TA v5
101	2019 Emergency Mozambique + annex
102	2019 ERC HIP v3
103	2019 THEME EmergToolbox HIP v6
104	2019 THEME EmergToolbox HIP-TA v6
105	2019 THEME Flight v1
106	2019 Worldwide + annex

No.	Document
107	2019 Worldwide modification + annex
108	2019 Worldwide modification II + annex
109	2020 ADHOC Haiti + annex
110	2020 ADHOC Malawi + annex
111	2020 ADHOC Mali + annex
112	2020 ADHOC Southern Africa + annex
113	2020 ADHOC Zimbabwe + annex
114	2020 AfghPakIran HIP-TA v5
115	2020 Africa GreatLakes HIP v2
116	2020 Africa GreatLakes HIP-TA v2
117	2020 AfricaHORN HIP v3
118	2020 CentAfrica HIP v5
119	2020 CentAfrica HIP-TA v5
120	2020 THEME EmergToolbox HIP v8
121	2020 THEME EmergToolbox HIP-TA v9
122	2020 THEME Flight HIP v2
123	2020 THEME Flight HIP-TA v2
124	2020 Worldwide 2020 + annex
125	2020 Worldwide modification I + annex
126	2020 Worldwide modification II + annex
127	2021 ADHOC decisions + annex
128	2021 Central and Western Africa (en) + Annexes (fr)
129	2021 ECHO Flight
130	2021 Emergency toolbox + annex
131	2021 Enhanced Response Capacity + annex
132	2021 Environnement doc eu environment compendium en
133	2021 Great Lakes Region + annex
134	2021 Horn Of Africa + annexes
135	2021 North Africa + annexes
136	2021 Palestine + annex
137	2021 South, East, South-East Asia and The Pacific + annex
138	2021 Southern Africa and Indian Ocean + annex
139	2021 Syria Regional Crisis + annex
140	2021 Ukraine, Western Balkans and Eastern Neighbourhood +annex
141	2021 Upper Nile Basin + annex
142	2021 Worldwide modification annexes
143	2021 Worldwide modification
144	2021 WorldWide2021 annexes
145	2021 WorldWide2021
146	2021 Yemen + annex
EU Policy documents	
1	EC 2021 - working doc - Guidelines on Op Priorities for HumAid
2	EC 2020 Priorities-Hum-Aid
3	EC 2017 Strategic Approach to Resilience in EEAS - Joint Comm
4	EC 2016 - working doc - EU action plan on Sendai 2015-2030
5	EC 2009 EU strategy DRR developing countries
6	EC 2021 Thematic policies annexes
7	EC 2021 Disaster Preparedness echo guidance note - disaster prep
8	EC 2020 Thematic Policies Annex
9	EC 2019 Thematic Policies Annex
10	EC 2019 Edu in Emergency eie in humanitarian assistance
11	EC 2019 Disability Inclusion dg op guidance inclusion gb liens hr
12	EC 2019 Cash&Voucher eu cash compendium
13	EC 2018 Thematic Policies Annex
14	EC 2017 Shelter & Settlement guidelines

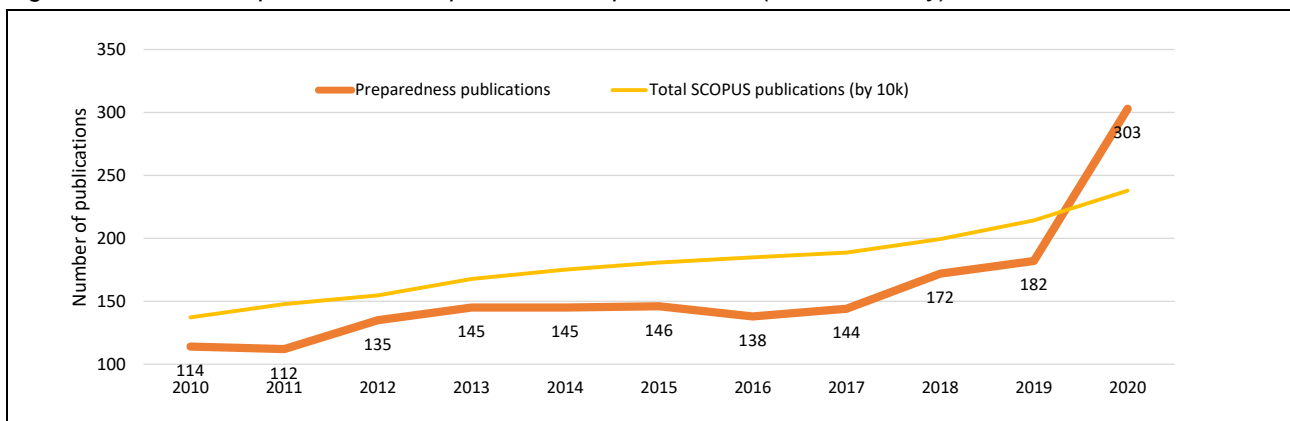
No.	Document
15	EC 2016 Protection policy guidelines humanitarian protection en
16	EC 2014 WASH policy doc en
17	EC 2014 Health thematic policy document en
18	EC 2013 nutrition thematic policy document en
19	EC 2013 Gender-sensitive aid gender thematic policy document en
20	EC 2013 Food assistance them policy doc foodassistance en
21	EC 2013 Cash&Voucher them policy doc cashandvouchers en

4.2 Results

Academic Literature: The inclusion criteria were the use of the terms “preparedness” and “disaster or hazard or threat” in the title, abstract or key words. Based only on document categorisation, there is evidence that literature on preparedness has been on the rise well beyond general literature since 2019 (see Figure 1). Evidence also shows that more than one-third of the 1703 focus on natural hazards, and that among those that focus on specific regions, DG ECHO’s West Africa region has attracted the greatest attention as Figure 2 illustrates.

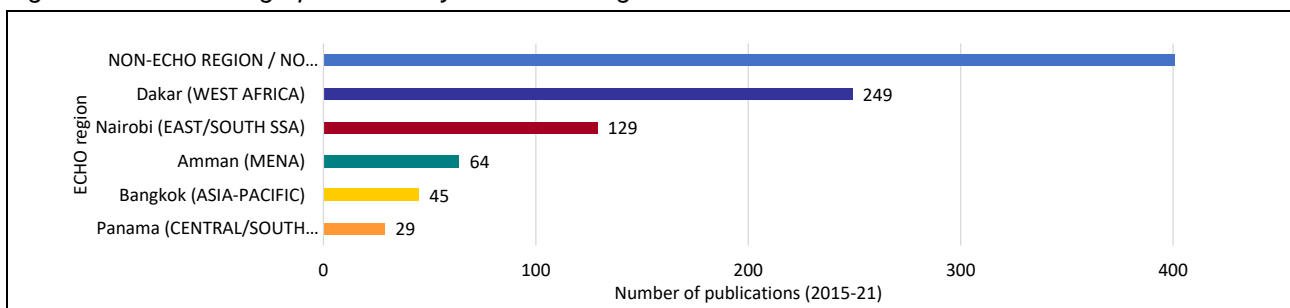
Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3 show emerging trends in *funding decisions*. Table 4 and Table 5 present discovered trends *EU policy documents*.

Figure 1 “Preparedness” compared to total publications (academic only)



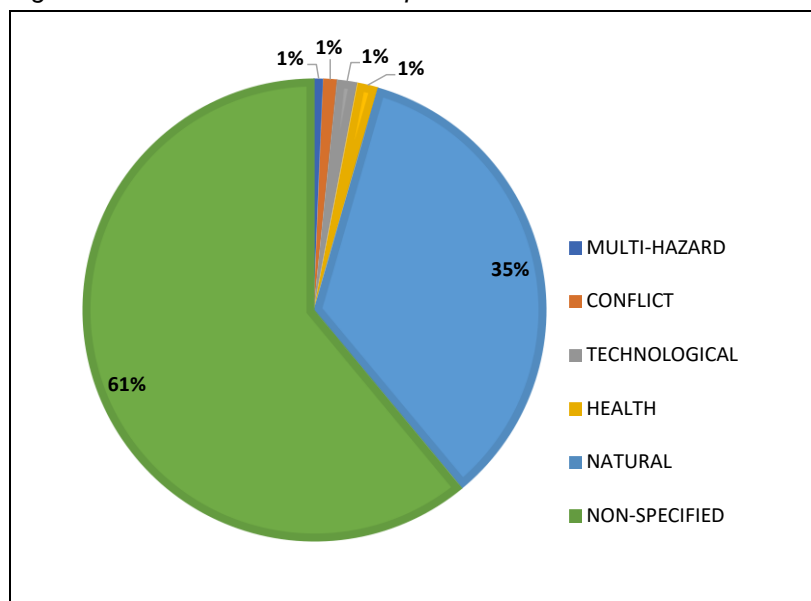
Source: Particip/IRMA

Figure 2 Geographic focus by DG ECHO region



Source: Particip/IRMA

Figure 3 Hazard focus in publications



Source: Particip/IRMA

Table 1 Trends in decision documents, geographical disaggregation

PARENT	CHILD CODE	REGION=PANAMA-11	REGION=GENERAL-33	REGION=DAKAR-20	REGION=BANGKOK-13	REGION=NAIROBI-21	REGION=WorldWide-24	REGION=AMMAN-24
A. IMPACT	1. Increase resilience build* resilience develop*	0.55	0.18	0.20	0.62	0.38	0.75	0.42
A. IMPACT	1. Reduced Suffering	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
A. IMPACT	2. Less Loss	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	12. Early action/ early response 2H2C	0.00	0.27	0.10	0.46	0.41	0.42	0.38
B. OUTCOMES	4. Reduced need for external support	0.27	0.18	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.00	0.21
B. OUTCOMES	14. Comm. organisation influence 2H2C	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.23	0.10	0.00	0.04
B. OUTCOMES	9. Government preparedness (+) (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.33	0.00	0.04
B. OUTCOMES	8. Multi-stakeholder (+)	0.00	0.06	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.04
B. OUTCOMES	2. Coping (+)	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	15. Gov coordination 2H2C	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	10. System* improv* performance learning	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	11. Individual preparedness (+)	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	8. Country-led (+)	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	13. Communities prepared	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	6. Eco-system restoration (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	5. Nature-based solutions (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	7. Sustainable (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	3. Durable (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. OUTPUTS / PRIMARY O	6. IP+coordination/learning (+)	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.17
C. OUTPUTS / PRIMARY O	5. Communities build knowledge and plan 2H2C	0.09	0.00	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.21
C. OUTPUTS / PRIMARY O	1. legislation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. OUTPUTS / PRIMARY O	2. gov risk knowledge 2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. OUTPUTS / PRIMARY O	4. Individual/his build knowledge plan skill apply (+) (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. OUTPUTS / PRIMARY O	2. gov risk knowledge	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. OUTPUTS / PRIMARY O	3. gov build knowledge and plan (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D. ACTIONS	1. Risk knowledge session conducted 2H2C	0.73	0.18	0.60	0.54	0.67	0.08	0.67
D. ACTIONS	2. early warning system 2 lang 2H2C	0.45	0.18	0.40	0.69	0.62	0.08	0.63
D. ACTIONS	3. contingency plan* preparedness 2H2C	0.00	0.27	0.35	0.23	0.29	0.04	0.50
D. ACTIONS	7. FbF/FbA (+)	0.00	0.15	0.10	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.04
D. ACTIONS	9. Sectoral	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.08
D. ACTIONS	10. Build back better (+)	0.09	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
D. ACTIONS	5. preparedness capacity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.04
D. ACTIONS	4. stockp* logistic* preparedness 2H2C	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
D. ACTIONS	8. advocacy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D. ACTIONS	6. Response coordination (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E. INPUTS	1. DP budget line (+)	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.13
E. INPUTS	2. Mainstreamed DP (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
E. INPUTS	4. ECHO convening (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E. INPUTS	3. ECHO advocacy (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E. INPUTS	5. ECHO learning (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F. ASSUMPTIONS	10. Nexus (+)	0.09	0.15	0.35	0.31	0.33	0.13	0.17
F. ASSUMPTIONS	9. development actors invest	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.13
F. ASSUMPTIONS	8. Government finances (+)	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21
F. ASSUMPTIONS	4. Crisis modifier (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.13
F. ASSUMPTIONS	5. Disruptions (+)	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
F. ASSUMPTIONS	2. Ownership (+)	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
F. ASSUMPTIONS	1. government turnover election disruption* (+) (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F. ASSUMPTIONS	3. Participation (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F. ASSUMPTIONS	6. Donor funding continuity (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F. ASSUMPTIONS	7. Multi-stakeholder coordination (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
G. OTHER & CASE STUDIES	3. climate and drought preparedness	0.73	0.15	0.10	0.31	0.33	0.50	0.42
G. OTHER & CASE STUDIES	2. Conflict preparedness (+)	0.55	0.09	0.15	0.62	0.43	0.08	0.25
G. OTHER & CASE STUDIES	1. Multi-hazard multi-hazard multi-risk multi-risk area	0.36	0.03	0.00	0.46	0.19	0.00	0.25
G. OTHER & CASE STUDIES	4. refugee preparedness (+)	0.00	0.03	0.10	0.38	0.24	0.00	0.25
G. OTHER & CASE STUDIES	7. preparedness budget line ligne budgetaire 2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.04	0.13
G. OTHER & CASE STUDIES	5. IDPs and preparedness (+) (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.13
G. OTHER & CASE STUDIES	6. Emergency decision/urgent action	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Particip/IRMA

Table 2 Trends in decision documents, temporal disaggregation

PARENT	CHILD CODE	YEAR=2020-18	YEAR=2021-20	YEAR=2019-15	YEAR=2018-11	YEAR=2017-19	YEAR=2016-16	YEAR=2015-41
A. IMPACT	3. increase* resilience build* resilience develop*	0.44	0.30	0.27	0.82	0.32	0.63	0.41
A. IMPACT	1. Reduced Suffering	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
A. IMPACT	2. Less Loss	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	12. Early action/ early response 2H2C	0.56	0.75	0.47	0.64	0.05	0.00	0.12
B. OUTCOMES	4. Reduced need for external support	0.11	0.15	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.19	0.17
B. OUTCOMES	14. Comm. organisation influence 2H2C	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.45	0.16	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	9. Government preparedness (+) (+)	0.17	0.10	0.00	0.09	0.05	0.00	0.05
B. OUTCOMES	8. Multi-stakeholder (+)	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05
B. OUTCOMES	2. Coping (+)	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.02
B. OUTCOMES	15. Gov coordination 2H2C	0.06	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
B. OUTCOMES	10. System* improv* performance learning	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
B. OUTCOMES	11. Individual preparedness (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	8. Country-led (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
B. OUTCOMES	13. Communities prepared	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	6. Eco-system restoration (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	5. Nature-based solutions (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	7. Sustainable (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	3. Durable (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. OUTPUTS / PRIMARY O	6. IP+coordination/learning (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.31	0.12
C. OUTPUTS / PRIMARY O	5. Communities build knowledge and plan 2H2C	0.17	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.13	0.05
C. OUTPUTS / PRIMARY O	1. legislation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. OUTPUTS / PRIMARY O	2. gov risk knowledge 2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. OUTPUTS / PRIMARY O	4. Individual/hhls build knowledge plan skill apply (+) (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. OUTPUTS / PRIMARY O	2. gov risk knowledge	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. OUTPUTS / PRIMARY O	3. gov build knowledge and plan (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D. ACTIONS	1. Risk knowledge session conducted 2H2C	0.44	0.55	0.27	0.55	0.53	0.69	0.37
D. ACTIONS	2. early warning system 2 lang 2H2C	0.39	0.35	0.33	0.55	0.37	0.44	0.46
D. ACTIONS	3. contingency plan* preparedness 2H2C	0.22	0.60	0.20	0.55	0.11	0.06	0.24
D. ACTIONS	7. FbF/FbA (+)	0.17	0.25	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D. ACTIONS	9. Sectoral	0.00	0.10	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
D. ACTIONS	10. Build back better (+)	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.02
D. ACTIONS	5. preparedness capacity	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00
D. ACTIONS	4. stockp* logistic* preparedness 2H2C	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D. ACTIONS	8. advocacy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D. ACTIONS	6. Response coordination (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E. INPUTS	1. DP budget line (+)	0.11	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E. INPUTS	2. Mainstreamed DP (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
E. INPUTS	4. ECHO convening (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E. INPUTS	3. ECHO advocacy (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E. INPUTS	5. ECHO learning (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F. ASSUMPTIONS	10. Nexus (+)	0.44	0.40	0.33	0.64	0.16	0.00	0.00
F. ASSUMPTIONS	9. development actors invest	0.06	0.30	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
F. ASSUMPTIONS	8. Government finances (+)	0.06	0.10	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.06	0.05
F. ASSUMPTIONS	4. Crisis modifier (+)	0.00	0.15	0.07	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.02
F. ASSUMPTIONS	5. Disruptions (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.05
F. ASSUMPTIONS	2. Ownership (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
F. ASSUMPTIONS	1. government turnover election disruption* (+) (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F. ASSUMPTIONS	3. Participation (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F. ASSUMPTIONS	6. Donor funding continuity (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F. ASSUMPTIONS	7. Multi-stakeholder coordination (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
G. OTHER & CASE STUDIES	3. climate and drought preparedness	0.50	0.35	0.27	0.09	0.37	0.38	0.34
G. OTHER & CASE STUDIES	2. Conflict preparedness (+)	0.50	0.45	0.13	0.64	0.11	0.31	0.07
G. OTHER & CASE STUDIES	1. Multi-hazard multihazard multirisk multi-risk alea	0.11	0.45	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.19	0.07
G. OTHER & CASE STUDIES	4. refugee preparedness (+)	0.06	0.35	0.00	0.27	0.05	0.06	0.15
G. OTHER & CASE STUDIES	7. preparedness budget line ligne budgetaire 2017	0.11	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
G. OTHER & CASE STUDIES	5. IDPs and preparedness (+) (+)	0.06	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
G. OTHER & CASE STUDIES	6. Emergency decision/urgent action	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Particip/IRMA

Table 3 Trends in decision documents by type of decision

CHILD CODE		THEME4=THEME-19	THEME4=GEO-89	THEME4=EMERGENCY-10	THEME4=ADHOC-24
PARENT					
A. IMPACT	3. increas* resilience build* resilience develop*	0.21	0.52	0.20	0.29
A. IMPACT	1. Reduced Suffering	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
A. IMPACT	2. Less Loss	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	12. Early action/ early response 2H2C!	0.32	0.34	0.30	0.13
B. OUTCOMES	4. Reduced need for external support	0.21	0.13	0.30	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	14. Comm. organisation influence 2H2C!	0.11	0.08	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	9. Government preparedness (+) (+)	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.04
B. OUTCOMES	8. Multi-stakeholder (+)	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	2. Coping (+)	0.16	0.00	0.20	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	15. Gov coordination 2H2C!	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	10. System* improv* performance learning	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	11. Individual preparedness (+)	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	8. Country-led (+)	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	13. Communities prepared	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	6. Eco-system restoration (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	5. Nature-based solutions (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	7. Sustainable (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B. OUTCOMES	3. Durable (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. OUTPUTS / PRIMARY O	6. IP+coordination/learning (+)	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00
C. OUTPUTS / PRIMARY O	5. Communities build knowledge and plan 2H2C!	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.04
C. OUTPUTS / PRIMARY O	1. legislation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. OUTPUTS / PRIMARY O	2. gov risk knowledge 2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. OUTPUTS / PRIMARY O	4. Individual/hhls build knowledge plan skill apply (+) (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. OUTPUTS / PRIMARY O	2. gov risk knowledge	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. OUTPUTS / PRIMARY O	3. gov build knowledge and plan (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D. ACTIONS	1. Risk knowledge session conducted 2H2C!	0.11	0.44	0.80	0.67
D. ACTIONS	2. early warning system 2 lang 2H2C	0.16	0.52	0.30	0.25
D. ACTIONS	3. contingency plan* preparedness 2H2C	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.04
D. ACTIONS	7. FbF/FbA (+)	0.16	0.06	0.10	0.00
D. ACTIONS	9. Sectoral	0.00	0.03	0.10	0.00
D. ACTIONS	10. Build back better (+)	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.04
D. ACTIONS	5. preparedness capacity	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
D. ACTIONS	4. stockp* logistic* preparedness 2H2C	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
D. ACTIONS	8. advocacy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D. ACTIONS	6. Response coordination (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E. INPUTS	1. DP budget line (+)	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00
E. INPUTS	2. Mainstreamed DP (+)	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
E. INPUTS	4. ECHO convening (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E. INPUTS	3. ECHO advocacy (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E. INPUTS	5. ECHO learning (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F. ASSUMPTIONS	10. Nexus (+)	0.21	0.25	0.00	0.21
F. ASSUMPTIONS	9. development actors invest	0.00	0.08	0.10	0.00
F. ASSUMPTIONS	8. Government finances (+)	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.08
F. ASSUMPTIONS	4. Crisis modifier (+)	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00
F. ASSUMPTIONS	5. Disruptions (+)	0.00	0.02	0.10	0.00
F. ASSUMPTIONS	2. Ownership (+)	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
F. ASSUMPTIONS	1. government turnover election disruption* (+) (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F. ASSUMPTIONS	3. Participation (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F. ASSUMPTIONS	6. Donor funding continuity (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F. ASSUMPTIONS	7. Multi-stakeholder coordination (+)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
G. OTHER & CASE STUDIES	3. climate and drought preparedness	0.11	0.40	0.20	0.25
G. OTHER & CASE STUDIES	2. Conflict preparedness (+)	0.11	0.31	0.10	0.25
G. OTHER & CASE STUDIES	1. Multi-hazard multihazard multirisk multi-risk alea	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.04
G. OTHER & CASE STUDIES	4. refugee preparedness (+)	0.05	0.18	0.10	0.04
G. OTHER & CASE STUDIES	7. preparedness budget line ligne budgétaire 2017	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00
G. OTHER & CASE STUDIES	5. IDPs and preparedness (+) (+)	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
G. OTHER & CASE STUDIES	6. Emergency decision/Urgent action	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Particip/IRMA

Table 4 Policy documents 2018-2021

PARENT	CHILD CODE	2021_Disaster Preparednessdgs_echo_guidance_not_e-disaster_prep	EC 2021 - working doc - Guidelines on Op Priorities for HumAid	2021_Thematic_policies_annexes	EC 2020 Priorities-Hum-Aid	2020_Thematic Policies Annex	2019_Thematic Policies Annex	2019_Edu in Emergency_eie_in _humanitarian_ass stance	2019_Disability Inclusion_dg_op_ n_gb_liens_hr	2019_Cash&Vouch er_eu_cash_comp endium	2018_Thematic Policies Annex
A.IMPACT	3. Increases* resilience build* resilience develop*	3	1	3	1	7	3	2	2	0	3
A.IMPACT	1. Reduced Suffering	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
A.IMPACT	2. Less Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. OUTCOMES	12. Early action/ early response 2H2C!	28	6	4	4	3	3	0	0	0	3
B. OUTCOMES	5. Nature-based solutions (+)	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. OUTCOMES	6. Eco-system restoration (+)	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. OUTCOMES	4. Reduced need for external support	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. OUTCOMES	14. Comm. organisation influence 2H2C!	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
B. OUTCOMES	8. Multi-stakeholder (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
B. OUTCOMES	15. Gov coordination 2H2C!	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
B. OUTCOMES	10. System* improv* performance learning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. OUTCOMES	9. Government preparedness (+) (+)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. OUTCOMES	2. Coping (+)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. OUTCOMES	11. Individual preparedness (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. OUTCOMES	8. Country-led (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. OUTCOMES	13. Communities prepared	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. OUTCOMES	7. Sustainable (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
B. OUTCOMES	3. Durable (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. OUTPUTS / PR	6. IP+coordination/learning (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
C. OUTPUTS / PR	5. Communities build knowledge and plan 2H2C!	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
C. OUTPUTS / PR	1. legislation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. OUTPUTS / PR	2. gov risk knowledge 2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. OUTPUTS / PR	4. Individual/hhls build knowledge plans skill apply (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. OUTPUTS / PR	2. gov risk knowledge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. OUTPUTS / PR	3. gov build knowledge and plan (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. ACTIONS	1. Risk knowledge session conducted 2H2C!	17	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
D. ACTIONS	7. FbF/FbA (+)	29	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. ACTIONS	2. early warning system 2 lang 2H2C	19	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
D. ACTIONS	3. contingency plan* preparedness 2H2C	9	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
D. ACTIONS	10. Build back better (+)	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. ACTIONS	4. stockp* logistic* preparedness 2H2C	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. ACTIONS	5. preparedness capacity	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. ACTIONS	6. Response coordination (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. ACTIONS	9. Sectoral	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
D. ACTIONS	8. advocacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. INPUTS	1. DP budget line (+)	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. INPUTS	3. ECHO advocacy (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. INPUTS	2. Mainstreamed DP (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. INPUTS	4. ECHO convening (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. INPUTS	5. ECHO learning (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. ASSUMPTIONS	10. Nexus (+)	1	2	2	4	3	3	7	0	0	3
F. ASSUMPTIONS	8. Government finances (+)	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. ASSUMPTIONS	5. Disruptions (+)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. ASSUMPTIONS	9. development actors invest	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. ASSUMPTIONS	4. Crisis modifier (+)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. ASSUMPTIONS	1. government turnover election disruption* (+)(+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. ASSUMPTIONS	2. Ownership (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. ASSUMPTIONS	3. Participation (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. ASSUMPTIONS	6. Donor funding continuity (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. ASSUMPTIONS	7. Multi-stakeholder coordination (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. OTHER & CASE	2. Conflict preparedness (+)	42	8	5	5	2	1	0	0	0	1
G. OTHER & CASE	4. refugee preparedness (+)	4	10	0	5	2	2	0	0	0	2
G. OTHER & CASE	3. climate and drought preparedness	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. OTHER & CASE	1. Multi-hazard multihazard multirisk multi-risk aleva	9	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
G. OTHER & CASE	5. IDPs and preparedness (+)(+)	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. OTHER & CASE	7. preparedness budget line ligne budgetaire 2017	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. OTHER & CASE	6. Emergency decision/Urgent action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source : Particip/IRMA

Table 5 Policy documents 2009-2017

PARENT	CHILD CODE	2021_Disaster Preparedness id, d, guidance, not e..._disaster_prep	2017_Shelter & Settlement_guidel inas	EC 2017 Strategic Approach to Resilience in EEA's Joint Comm	EC 2016 - working doc- EU action plan policy guidelines on Sendai 2015-2030	2016_Protection, humanitarian, prot action_en	2014_WASH, polic y_doc_en	2014_Health, the matic_policy_docu ment_en	2013_nutrition, th ematic_policy_docu ment_en	2013_Gender-sensitive aid, gender, them assistance, them, g, er, them, policy, d stance_en	2015_Food assistance, them, g, er, them, policy, d stance_en	2015_Cash/In-kind assistance, them, g, er, them, policy, d stance_en	EC 2009 EU strategy DRR developing countries	Total
A.IMPACT	3.increase resilience build* resilience develop*	3	1	4	5	3	6	2	2	1	3	2	0	54
A.IMPACT	1.Reduced Suffering	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
A.IMPACT	2.less loss	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B.OUTCOMES	12.Early action/ early response 2HQCI	28	0	4	2	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	63
B.OUTCOMES	5.Nature-based solutions (+)	5	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
B.OUTCOMES	6.Eco-system restoration (+)	5	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
B.OUTCOMES	4.Reduced need for external support	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	11
B.OUTCOMES	14.Comm. organisation influence 2HQCI	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
B.OUTCOMES	8.Multi-stakeholder (+)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
B.OUTCOMES	15.Gov coordination 2HQCI	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
B.OUTCOMES	10.System* improve* performance learning	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
B.OUTCOMES	9.Government preparedness (+)(+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
B.OUTCOMES	7.Coping (+)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
B.OUTCOMES	11.Individual preparedness (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B.OUTCOMES	8.Country-led (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B.OUTCOMES	13.Communities prepared	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B.OUTCOMES	7.Sustainable (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
B.OUTCOMES	3.Durable (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.OUTPUTS/PP	6.IP coordination/learning (+)	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	10
C.OUTPUTS/PP	5.Communities build knowledge and plan 2HQCI	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
C.OUTPUTS/PP	1.legislation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.OUTPUTS/PP	2.gov risk knowledge 2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.OUTPUTS/PP	4.Individual/HHs build knowledge plans skill apply (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.OUTPUTS/PP	2.gov risk knowledge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.OUTPUTS/PP	3.gov build knowledge and plan (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D.ACTIONS	1.Bulk knowledge session conducted 2HQCI	17	0	3	10	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	41
D.ACTIONS	7.FRF/IFA (+)	29	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
D.ACTIONS	2.early warning system 2.lump 2HQCI	19	0	4	1	1	0	3	19	0	2	0	1	32
D.ACTIONS	3.contingent plan* preparedness 2HQCI	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16
D.ACTIONS	10.build back better (+)	5	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
D.ACTIONS	4.stockp* logistics* preparedness 2HQCI	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
D.ACTIONS	5.preparedness capacity	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
D.ACTIONS	6.response coordination (+)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D.ACTIONS	9.Sectoral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D.ACTIONS	8.advocacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E.INPUTS	1.OP budget line (+)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
E.INPUTS	3.ECHO advocacy (+)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
E.INPUTS	2.Mainstreamed DP (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E.INPUTS	4.ECHO convening (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E.INPUTS	5.ECHO learning (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F.ASSUMPTIONS	10.Nexus (+)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
F.ASSUMPTIONS	6.Government finances (+)	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
F.ASSUMPTIONS	5.Disruptions (+)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
F.ASSUMPTIONS	9.development actors invest	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
F.ASSUMPTIONS	4.Crisis modifier (+)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F.ASSUMPTIONS	1.government turnover election disruption* (+)(+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F.ASSUMPTIONS	2.Chairship (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F.ASSUMPTIONS	3.Participation (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F.ASSUMPTIONS	6.Donor funding continuity (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F.ASSUMPTIONS	7.Multi-stakeholder coordination (+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G.OTHER & CASE	2.Conflict preparedness (+)	42	0	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
G.OTHER & CASE	4.refugee preparedness (+)	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	29
G.OTHER & CASE	1.climate and drought preparedness	7	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	27
G.OTHER & CASE	1.Multi-hazard/multi-hazard and multi-risk multi-risk also	9	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18
G.OTHER & CASE	1.IDPs and preparedness (+)(+)	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
G.OTHER & CASE	7.preparedness budget line ligne budgetaire 2017	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
G.OTHER & CASE	6.Emergency decision/urgent action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUM		213.00	8.00	19.00	60.00	11.00	32.00	10.00	6.00	3.00	12.00	5.00	10.00	551

Source: Particip/IRMA

5 Project sample for SPA / case studies

From the full downloaded archive of DG ECHO projects, the team has sampled a balanced selection comprising a minimum of *14 projects per case study*. The sampling took into account i) *six criteria* (learning, investment, modality, change through time, target, implementing partner), as well as the projects' ii) *regional/country focus* and iii) *hazard category*.

The following Table 6 presents the final sample that was discussed with the ISG during desk phase (early March 2021).

Table 6 Project sample

Agreement no	Project name	Country/Region	Implementing Partner	DP budget line	Project value (EUR)
1. Multi-risk approach					
ECHO/-AF/BUD/2021/92082	Renforcement de la préparation, de l'alerte et de la réponse en cas de chocs multirisques dans les zones fragiles afin d'assurer une réponse locale la plus rapide possible, au Niger	Niger	COOPI-IT	yes	1,180,000
ECHO/-AF/BUD/2021/91012	Preparing Vulnerable Communities for Multi-hazard Disasters in Bor County, South Sudan	South Sudan Republic	CROIX-ROUGE-DK	yes	1,000,000
ECHO/-AF/BUD/2021/91044	Enhanced resilience of refugees and host communities in West Nile sub region through a coordinated and effective anticipatory and early response to multi hazard emergencies	Uganda	DANCHURCHAI D-DK	yes	1,300,000
ECHO/-HF/BUD/2021/91028	Integrated Multi-Sectoral Humanitarian Response to Natural and Complex Emergencies in Somalia (Child Protection, Education and WASH)	Somalia	UNICEF-US	no	3,000,000
ECHO/-WF/BUD/2018/91029	Strengthening preparedness and capacities to respond to Public Health Emergency in high risk areas in Guinea	Guinea	IOM-CH	yes	1,000,000
ECHO/-CR/EDF/2018/01001	Strengthen integrated and cohesive preparedness capacity at a regional, national and community level in the Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	UNDP-USA	no	1,300,000
ECHO/-CR/EDF/2018/01004	Strengthening capacities of early warning and response for tsunamis and other coastal hazards in the Caribbean	Saint Kitts and Nevis, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Virgin Islands, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	UNESCO-FR	no	500,000
ECHO/-XA/BUD/2016/91018	Improving preparedness for response capacity towards multi-hazard risks in Ulaanbaatar urban areas	Mongolia	CROIX-ROUGE-FI	yes	600,000
ECHO/-XA/BUD/2016/91026	Building urban resilience in Southeast Asia	Philippines, Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia	FICR-CH	yes	800,000
ECHO/-CM/BUD/2016/91007	Strengthening the multi-hazard early warning system of the Chinchontepic volcano area by developing natural disaster preparedness and response capacities of vulnerable local population	El Salvador	SOLIDAR-CH	yes	400,000

Agreement no	Project name	Country/Region	Implementing Partner	DP budget line	Project value (EUR)
	in urban areas and institutions of the departments of San Vicente and La Paz				
ECHO/-SM/BUD/2016/91014	Building community resilience to multiple hazards through inter-generational Disaster Risk Reduction in Cauca Department, Colombia	Colombia	HELPAE INTERNATIONAL-UK	yes	420,000
ECHO/-HF/BUD/2016/91002	Strengthening the Kenya Red Cross Society for Disaster Preparedness and Response Phase II	Kenya	CROIX-ROUGE-UK	no	1,000,000
ECHO/-CM/BUD/2015/91009	Strengthen Disaster risk management in schools in vulnerable communities exposed to multi-hazard in the province of Camagney, Cuba	Cuba	STC-ES	yes	455,000
2. Conflict and fragile contexts					
ECHO/-AM/BUD/2021/91022	Consolidation of the response preparedness strategy and early intervention in the face of multiple threat scenarios (natural hazards, armed conflict and mixed migration flows), in the Department of Nariño, while enhancing the national strategy.	Colombia	SI-ES	YES	450,000
ECHO/-AF/BUD/2021/92079	Préparation et réponse humanitaire multi-secteurs aux vulnérabilités aiguës des populations affectées par les conflits, inondations et épidémies au Niger (Rapid Response Mechanism - RRM)	Niger	UNICEF-US	NO	1,600,000
ECHO/-SF/BUD/2021/91005	Humanitarian food and nutrition assistance to conflict affected IDPs and vulnerable in northern Mozambique and support to protection, conflict sensitivity and institutional capacity strengthening	Mozambique	WFP-IT	NO	6,700,000
ECHO/IRQ/BUD/2020/91004	Strengthening of local response capacity and community-based disaster risk management including support to the Covid19 response in post-conflict Iraq	Iraq	CROIX-ROUGE-FR	YES	1,000,000
ECHO/-XA/BUD/2020/91023	Integrated Emergency Preparedness and child protection framework to protect children and their communities from violence during emergencies in ASEAN	Philippines, Thailand	STC-NO	YES	800,000
ECHO/-HF/BUD/2020/91015	Conflict and pandemic preparedness and response capacity in Ethiopia	Ethiopia	CROIX ROUGE-NL	YES	1,500,000
ECHO/UKR/BUD/2019/91005	Reducing Disaster Risk Vulnerability in Eastern Ukraine	Ukraine	ACTED-FR	YES	1,000,000
ECHO/-HF/BUD/2019/91045	Increased resilience of refugees and host communities in Arua, Madi Okollo, Terego and Lamwo Districts and Arua Municipal Council through a more effective and coordinated response during sudden emergencies	Uganda	DANCHURCHAI-DK	YES	1,500,000
ECHO/YEM/BUD/2019/91011	Southern Yemen Emergency Preparedness and Response Mechanism	Yemen	IRC-DE	NO	4,000,000
ECHO/-XA/BUD/2018/91018	Building resilience: action for strengthened institutions, communities and systems in Myanmar	Myanmar	PLAN INTERNATIONAL-DE	YES	2,000,000

Agreement no	Project name	Country/Region	Implementing Partner	DP budget line	Project value (EUR)
ECHO/-WF/BUD/2018/91065	Improved Early Warning and Early Response (EW-ER) to Strengthen Disaster Preparedness in Nigeria's Middle Belt	Nigeria	CHRISTIAN AID-UK	YES	1,000,000
ECHO/-AS/BUD/2016/91006	Emergency life-saving medical support and emergency preparedness to conflict and natural disasters affected populations of Kunar and Nangarhar provinces, Afghanistan	Afghanistan	PUI-FR	NO	1,450,000
3. Climate Change Adaptation and drought					
ECHO/-AM/BUD/2021/91040	Preparedness for effective disaster response in a multi-hazard context in the Caribbean	Belize, Dominican Republic	CROIX-ROUGE-FR	yes	800,000
ECHO/-AS/BUD/2021/91018	Strengthening resilience of populations vulnerable to recurrent disasters and emergencies in Sindh	Pakistan	ACF-FR	yes	1,250,000
ECHO/-AS/BUD/2021/91022	Prepositioning and delivery of nutrition supplies for drought preparedness in Afghanistan	Afghanistan	UNICEF-US	no	3,500,000
ECHO/ERC/BUD/2020/91007	Mobilising collective efforts towards a greener and climate smart humanitarian shelter and settlement response	Global	UNHCR-CH	no	650,000
ECHO/-HF/BUD/2020/91003	Integrated life-saving Nutrition, Health, WASH support for vulnerable populations affected by drought, conflict and rapid onset emergencies in South Central Somalia	Somalia	ACF-ES	no	5,200,000
ECHO/-AM/BUD/2019/91016	Building safer and more resilient health services in areas exposed to social violence and mass migration in Central America	Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua	PAHO	yes	762,000
ECHO/-AM/BUD/2018/91037	Capacity building to increase food security and drought resilience in Haiti and the Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic, Haiti	FAO-IT	yes	1,000,000
ECHO/-SF/BUD/2018/91006	Strengthening disaster risk reduction and preparedness to natural hazards (especially drought, cyclone and floods) in disaster prone regions of Madagascar, support the development of a national shock responsive social protection programme MR and provide humanitarian assistance in the South	South Africa, Madagascar	WFP-IT	yes	2,700,000
ECHO/-SF/BUD/2018/91010	Projet de RRC inclusive pour le renforcement de capacité des populations vulnérables de la côte ouest de Madagascar	Madagascar	CARE-FR	yes	900,000
ECHO/-CM/BUD/2016/91009	Promoting resilience in communities vulnerable to disasters in contexts of violence focusing on protection of children, youth and other vulnerable population	El Salvador	PLAN INTERNATIONAL L-SWE	yes	680,000
ECHO/DRF/BUD/2016/91004	Emergency Response to Remote Vulnerable Drought-Dzud Affected Herder Populations of Eastern Aimags, Mongolia	Mongolia	PIN-CZ	no	300,000
ECHO/-XA/BUD/2016/91019	Increasing Community Based Disaster Preparedness capacities in rural DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	CROIX-ROUGE-FI	yes	300,000
ECHO/-XA/BUD/2015/91023	Papua New Guinea - Highlands Drought Resilience Project	Papua New Guinea	CARE-UK	yes	652,483

Agreement no	Project name	Country/Region	Implementing Partner	DP budget line	Project value (EUR)
4. National Government Preparedness					
ECHO/-AF/BUD/2021/92081	Supporting the Government in building a national prevention and response scheme to food security and nutritional crisis in Mauritania, as part of an national Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) system (phase 2)	Mauritania	WFP-IT	yes	1,100,000
ECHO/-AM/BUD/2020/91033	Strengthen the disaster and crisis preparedness and response of the governments of Bolivia and Ecuador	Bolivia, Ecuador	FICR-CH	yes	650,000
ECHO/-AS/BUD/2020/91012	United Nations integrated action to support the efforts of the Government of Islamic Republic of Iran to manage and control the COVID-19 pandemic and mitigate its impacts on the most vulnerable communities	Iran	UNICEF-US	no	8,000,000
ECHO/-AS/BUD/2020/91016	Support Government of Sindh to prepare for and respond to COVID-19 Pandemic	Pakistan	ACF-FR	no	1,500,000
ECHO/-XA/BUD/2019/91027	Strengthening institutional systems and governance mechanisms for improved earthquake preparedness and disaster response	Bangladesh	STC-SE	yes	1,150,000
ECHO/-SF/BUD/2018/91007	WFP support to Government disaster risk reduction, early response, recovery systems and policies	Mozambique	WFP-IT	yes	800,000
ECHO/IRQ/BUD/2018/91015	Iraqi Red Crescent Society as auxiliary to the Iraqi governmental authorities in addressing the health and WASH needs of vulnerable populations in Baghdad outskirts and Southern governorates	Iraq	CROIX-ROUGE-NO	no	630,000
ECHO/-CM/BUD/2016/91005	Consolidating and institutionalizing the shared commitment of the private sector, government and civil society to disaster risk reduction in the Sula Valley	Honduras	TROCAIRE-IR	yes	520,000
ECHO/CHD/BUD/2016/91019	Strengthening access to basic education and child protection in emergencies for conflict affected children in Lake Chad region (Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria)	Chad, Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon	UNICEF-US	no	4,000,000
ECHO/-SM/BUD/2015/91014	Effective Governance and Coordination between Civil Society and State in the Implementation of the National Plan for Disaster Risk Management (PLANAGERD)	Peru	GAC-DE	yes	350,000

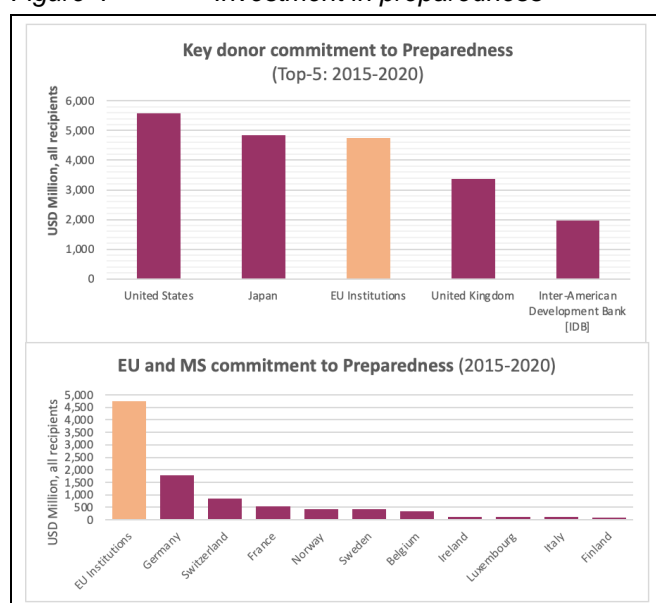
6 Complementary information from quantitative analyses

This annex provides complementary information from the quantitative analysis carried out by the evaluation team, including i) quantitative analyses on DP funding across donors and DG ECHO DP funding (DPBL and regular humanitarian funding) across regions, using various data sources (OECD DAC data, HOPE data, data from WWDs and HIPs, InFORM data), and ii) the systematic portfolio analysis (SPA) and project scoring.

6.1 Analysis of funding trends

EU institutions during the evaluation period were the world's third largest contributor to disaster preparedness, contributing jointly a total of USD 4,752 million to this theme between 2015 and 2020, following USA and Japan (see Figure 4). The bottom portion of the figure portrays EU institutions and EU Member States contributions to preparedness, with Germany, Switzerland and France among the top three.

Figure 4 Investment in preparedness



Source: OECD DAC data

DG ECHO's investment in targeted preparedness, as embodied by the DPBL amounted to less than 3% of the total DG ECHO funding, and to 24% of the total DG ECHO DP funding. The DPBL started in 2015 at EUR 37.3 million and reached EUR 75 million allocated to it through WWDs in 2020. Using totals calculated from HOPE data, this averages between 2 and 7% annually of the total DG ECHO portfolio, showing a small increase over the years under study. See Column A in Figure 5. Added together with the DPBL (Column A and B), the totals invested in disaster preparedness made a substantial rise from EUR 107 million in 2015 (9%) to 42% in 2020 due to a scheduled commitment to raise the DPBL to EUR 75 million at the same time as a drop in total DG ECHO budget (EUR 2 to 1.14 billion). Overall for the period, this represented an estimated EUR 1.5 billion overall invested in preparedness – roughly 15% of the DG ECHO portfolio over the period (See Column TOTAL-A+B).

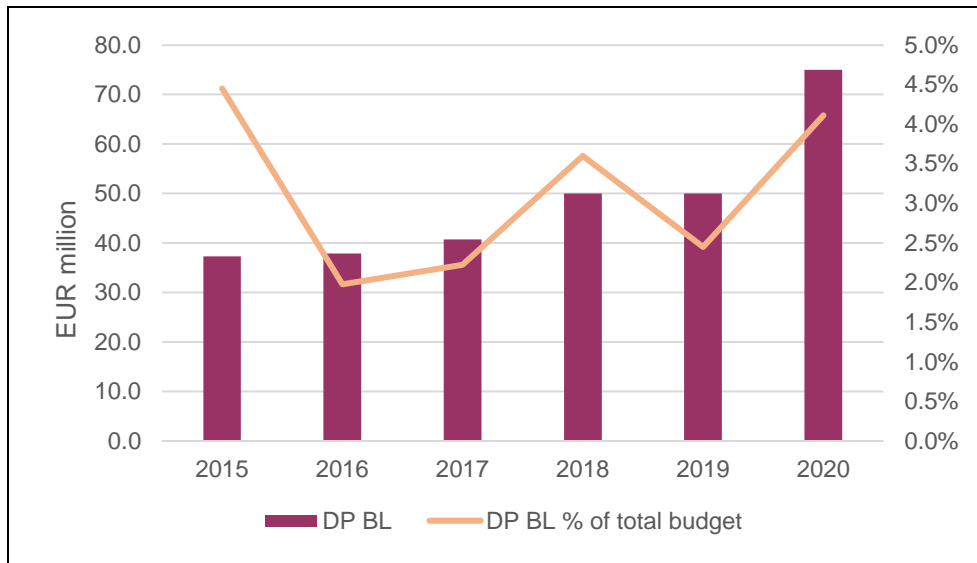
Figure 5 Estimating DG ECHO Contribution to Preparedness (not including UCPM)

	PREPAREDNESS					REGULAR HUMANITARIAN		
	A. DPBL	p	B. PREP in Regular	TOTAL (A+B)	p	C. Regular(Total)	D. Total -- Prep (C-B)	TOTAL ECHO
2015	€ 37,296,000	3%	€ 69,704,000	€ 107,000,000	9%	€ 1,168,471,300	€ 1,098,767,300	€ 1,198,483,795
2016	€ 37,900,000	2%	€ 137,100,000	€ 175,000,000	9%	€ 1,889,563,501	€ 1,752,463,501	€ 1,922,510,877
2017	€ 40,700,000	3%	€ 59,300,000	€ 100,000,000	7%	€ 1,379,082,462	€ 1,319,782,462	€ 1,419,182,427
2018	€ 50,000,000	5%	€ 143,000,000	€ 193,000,000	19%	€ 959,807,573	€ 816,807,573	€ 1,016,165,563
2019	€ 50,000,000	2%	€ 88,000,000	€ 138,000,000	7%	€ 1,942,455,608	€ 1,854,455,608	€ 2,001,991,608
2020	€ 75,000,000	7%	€ 409,000,000	€ 484,000,000	42%	€ 1,061,915,472	€ 652,915,472	€ 1,143,170,094
2021	€ 115,000,000	8%	€ 170,851,174	€ 285,851,174	20%	€ 1,314,239,800	€ 1,143,388,626	€ 1,420,549,799
	€ 405,896,000		€ 1,076,955,174	€ 1,482,851,174		€ 9,715,535,716		€ 10,122,054,163
Source:	HOPE		ToR extrapolation, Figure 1			HOPE	Calculation	HOPE

Source: HOPE and DG ECHO ToR data

The evaluation team used also financial data from the WWDs to calculate the share of targeted DP funding during the evaluation period, as presented in Figure 6.

Figure 6 DP Budget Line funding 2015 – 2020 in EUR million



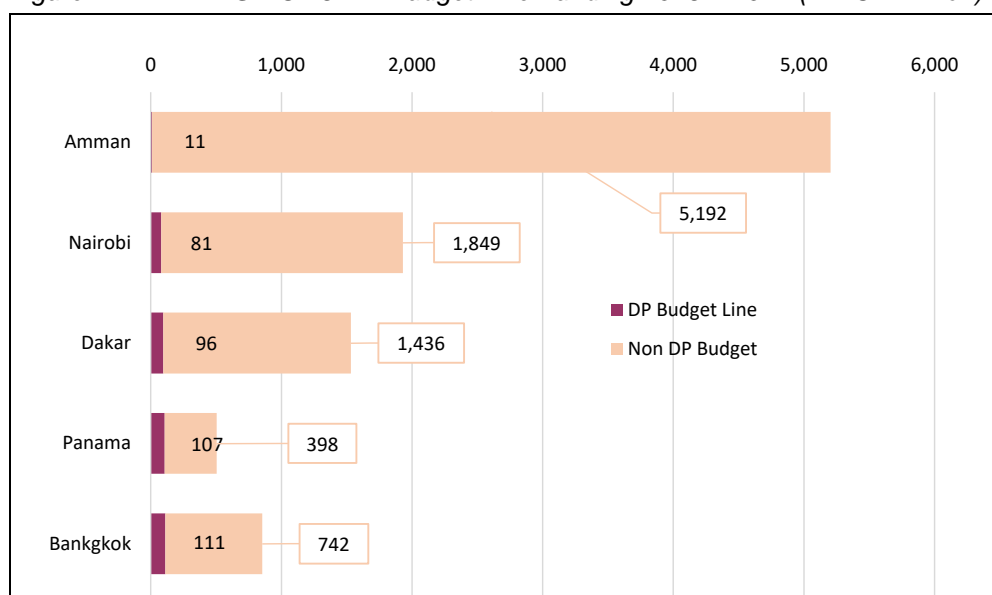
Source: World Wide Decisions 2015-2020

Looking across the four countries studied in depth, there were no clear trends for an increasing DPBL.

- The DPBL in **Palestine** is very small compared to humanitarian programme funding (5% of the total DG ECHO funding since 2015) and has only been used since 2019. While the DPBL fluctuated from EUR 1.3 million in 2019 to EUR 1.5 million in 2021, the non-DP volume rose and fell from EUR 1 million (in 2016) to EUR 31 million (in 2021). There may not have been enough partners able to / interested in implementing targeted DP projects. For instance, NRC, a large DG ECHO recipient globally (and in Palestine) has not yet submitted any DPBL proposals.
- In **Philippines**, targeted DP allocations were relatively strong (29%) and have existed since 2015. Informants recognised the DPBL and articulated that “preparedness pays”. The DPBL fluctuated from EUR 0.8 million 2016 to EUR 1.5 million in 2021. The non-DP volume ranged from a low at zero (2018) to a high of EUR 7 million (in 2019). According to DG ECHO field, the budget was manageable, especially because of the distribution of tasks between donors. However, DG ECHO and partners suggested that there “*is never enough.*”
- In **Dominican Republic**, 81% of the total DG ECHO funding is from the DPBL. The DPBL fell from EUR 2 million in 2016 to under EUR 1 million per year since 2019. 2015 was the only year that non-DPBL was used (EUR 1 million).
- In **Uganda**, DPBL is very small (4%). The DPBL was EUR 1.5 million, EUR 4.2 million and EUR 3 million across the three years it has been used (2019, 2020, 2021). The non DPBL wavered from a low of EUR 10 million (in 2016) to EUR 64 million (in 2017). All stakeholders consulted suggest that DP funding should be higher and should gradually increase each year as governments become equipped to manage (and finance) domestic response operations.

When comparing the DP Budget Line disbursement over the period to the regular humanitarian budget by region we find a strong inverse correlation. Preparedness investment rises (the highest volumes of the DPBL are in Panama and Bangkok regions) while funding for regular humanitarian response falls (the lowest volumes are found in the same regions, see Figure 7). In Amman, where DP funding is the smallest, there is the greatest volume of non-DP funding.

Figure 7 DG ECHO DP Budget Line Funding 2015 – 2021 (in EUR million)



Source: based on HOPE data

Table 7 highlights that every DG ECHO region has a set of countries that have no record of ever funding a project under the DP Budget Line. Three regions also have a set of countries that have received only DP Budget Line (and no other) funding.

Table 7 DP Budget Line per DG ECHO region

Region	Countries not benefitting from DP Budget Line	Countries benefitting only from the DP Budget Line
Bangkok	(7): Thailand, India, Tonga, Sri Lanka, Vanuatu, Fiji and Timor-Leste	(4) Bhutan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Solomon Islands
Panama	(4): Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Chile, Bahamas, Dominica	(1) Belize (and Dominican Republic has only 2 non-DPBL projects, both in 2015)
Nairobi	(6): Central African Republic, Sierra Leone, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Ghana	(0)
Dakar	(10): Eswatini, Sudan, Djibouti, Tanzania, Namibia, Comoros, Zambia, Rwanda, Botswana, Angola	(1) Mauritius
Amman	all except Palestine, Tunisia, Ukraine, Iraq, Algeria, Armenia	(0)

Source: based on HOPE data

The evaluation's team analysis of HOPE data (N=3527 projects 2015 to 2021) showed that the average EC contribution to regular projects is EUR 3.09 million compared to EUR 1.06 million for DPBL projects.

Correlation analysis on funding level: Applying the premise that macro-level risk (i.e., InFORM) reflects the level of disaster-related needs of the most risk-exposed and vulnerable, the evaluation team compared the volume of DG ECHO funding to InFORM risk levels first for targeted preparedness (interventions using the DPBL) and secondly for the regular humanitarian budget (see Table 8). Removing the Amman region (an outlier¹), national risk levels are more closely correlated to DG ECHO regular humanitarian budget ($r=0.74$) than to DPBL ($r=0.53$), except for the Panama region in which DP funding is most closely associated with risk ($r=0.665$).

¹ The Amman region (which includes e.g., Palestine, Iraq and Syria) is an outlier: due to the major protracted crises and the very small level of targeted preparedness action (EUR 11 million), the regional correlation with targeted preparedness is negative ($r=-0.044$), and even within the regular humanitarian budget, it is the lowest of all regions. Removing the Amman region substantially increases the correlation within the regular humanitarian Budget but only a small increase surfaces for the DP Budget Line disbursements.

Table 8 Correlation Analysis: DG ECHO Funding 2015-2021 (by budget line) and Risk Level

Region	DP Budget Line and RISK	Regular Humanitarian Budget and RISK
ALL COUNTRIES	0.519	0.351
All without Amman Region	0.531	0.741
Panama (32 countries)	0.665	0.568
Nairobi (25 countries)	0.554	0.737
Dakar (17 countries)	0.581	0.851
Bangkok (29 countries)	0.470	0.709
Amman (25 countries)	-0.044	0.391

Source: data from DG ECHO budget and InFORM (2021)

6.2 Use of CM in the DG ECHO portfolio

As part of the Systematic Portfolio Analysis, the evaluation team carry out an analysis of the use of CM in the DG ECHO portfolio. CM were explicit in the design documents of 28% of the DP Budget Line and only 7% of the regular humanitarian budget (see Table 9). Explicit mention of CM overall has risen from 1% in 2015 (regular humanitarian projects only) to 21% in 2021. CM are most commonly cited in Red Cross movement projects (13% compared to 7-8% for the other IP profiles) and most frequently in the Nairobi region (21%, compared to 9% in Dakar projects and none in Amman). Estimated activation is 61% for DPBL and 41% for Regular Humanitarian projects.

Table 9 Inclusion and activation of crisis modifiers in DG ECHO projects

Projects with Crisis Modifiers (CM)							CM Activations						
	DPBL	%	REGULAR	%	Total	%	DPBL	%	REGULAR	%	Total	%	
2015	0	0	5	1	5	1	0		0		0		
2016	6	12	6	1	12	2	5	83	1	17	6	50	
2017	6	11	10	3	16	4	3	50	0	0	3	19	
2018	16	29	7	2	23	6	10	63	0	0	10	43	
2019	15	33	31	8	46	10	8	53	13	42	21	46	
2020	23	45	72	18	95	21	13	57	34	47	47	49	
2021	41	53	95	17	136	22	26	63	44	46	70	51	
Total	107	28	226	7	333	9	65	61	92	41	157	47	
	Proportion of all projects in HOPE database 2015 - 2021 (N=3572)						Proportion of projects with CM (N=333)						

Source: HOPE data, project documentation

6.3 Cost-effectiveness

According to the SPA, five of the 17 regular humanitarian projects (29%) featured a strong approach, with both DG ECHO staff and implementing partners monitoring cost effectiveness, while for the targeted DP projects, it was only 4 out of 32 (13%). Out of the 3,546 projects screened, up to 51% of all and 60% of DPBL projects demonstrated low or no efforts to ensure cost-effectiveness or reasonable budgeting.

Overall, only 15% of projects scored featured a strong documented approach to cost-effectiveness. Projects implemented by UN entities had a significantly higher share of their scored efforts showing strong monitoring of cost-effectiveness, while the sampled projects implemented by the Red Cross had a greater tendency for low ratings.

Projects that focussed on climate change preparedness appeared more likely than others to consider cost-effectiveness as a central criterion.

6.4 DP instruments and partners

Since 2015, three specific national DP instruments were featured in project design documents (eSF): Contingency Plans (CPs) were mentioned in 78% of the DBPL projects (compared only 29% of regular humanitarian projects); Shock Responsive Social Protection was explicitly mentioned in 75 project documents overall; and Cash Preparedness was explicitly mentioned in 44 project documents overall.

According to the SPA, recognition and the naming of development actors has risen from nearly no mention in the set of 2015 DG ECHO project documents to 30% in 2021. The most frequently cited assumption from the reconstructed Theory of Change found in the portfolio documents was the nexus (humanitarian-development-peace) approach, seconded by the investment of development actors. The nexus approach was most

frequently referred to in 2018 decisions (HIPs) but has reduced since (64% in 2018 to 40% in 2021). Funding continuity and multi-stakeholder coordination are also assumptions but were less visible in the portfolio.

According to the team's portfolio analysis, Forecast-based Financing (FbF) is visible in only 4% of DG ECHO's portfolio across the evaluation period (mostly concerning the Red Cross and small to medium-sized projects), rising to 7% in 2020.

6.5 Effects and sustainability

According to the SPA, targeted preparedness projects funded by DG ECHO demonstrated substantially higher levels of outputs and outcomes for governments (measured against this evaluation's ToC) than the regular humanitarian projects. Throughout the portfolio, governmental authorities' capacity to lead/coordinate preparedness and response, and creating enabling conditions was featured in the design of 1,062 projects (approximately one-third of the portfolio), while the share of incidences of government buy-in was considerably lower at 256 projects (of the 3567 coded). According to project documentation, 7% of the DP Budget Line projects have increased risk knowledge (compared to 0.8% in regular humanitarian projects), 16% have improved implementation of DP laws, policies and strategies (11% in regular), and 42% have increased authorities' capacities to lead and coordinate (28% in regular).

The SPA did not strongly confirm the integration of DP in national sector policies and frameworks. Mention of specific technical sectors in relation to DP was present in only 8% of the portfolio overall with very little difference between DP BL and regular humanitarian. Mention of the Sendai Framework for Action (SFA) was only visible in less than 10% of the project portfolio (overall).

On DG ECHO support to building government preparedness capacity, the SPA found that close to half (48%) of all scored projects and 65% of DP Budget Line projects strongly and positively influenced DP at multi-level government organisations, legislation, policy and practice (including regional levels). This appeared frequently also in the climate and conflict case study project sets studied. On the contrary, up to 29% of all scored projects and even 22% of DP projects made no visible contribution to government preparedness according to documentary evidence compiled.

According to the SPA, many project reports cited sustainability challenges, especially those projects that intended to strengthen the preparedness of national government (20% overall and 33% DP Budget Line projects).

7 Global eSurvey results

7.1 Design and implementation of the eSurvey

The evaluation team developed the eSurvey to collect primary information on the *perception of country level stakeholders* on the design, relevance, coherence and effects of EU's humanitarian interventions in disaster preparedness for the evaluation period

The questionnaire consisted both of *quantitative and qualitative (i.e. "open") questions* tailored to the different categories of respondents. Quantitative questions had a scoring scale and the possibility to answer "don't know". Qualitative ("open") questions allowed for further contextualisation and additional information. While each survey question was related to different aspects tackled by the evaluation matrix and directly *linked to specific indicators* (JCs), priority was given to issues difficult to capture by other means.

The questionnaire was structured around *three main sections*: i) Overall approach to disaster preparedness; ii) Coordination and collaboration; and iii) Effects of the EU support. The survey remained open from the 3rd of March and the 2nd of August 2022.

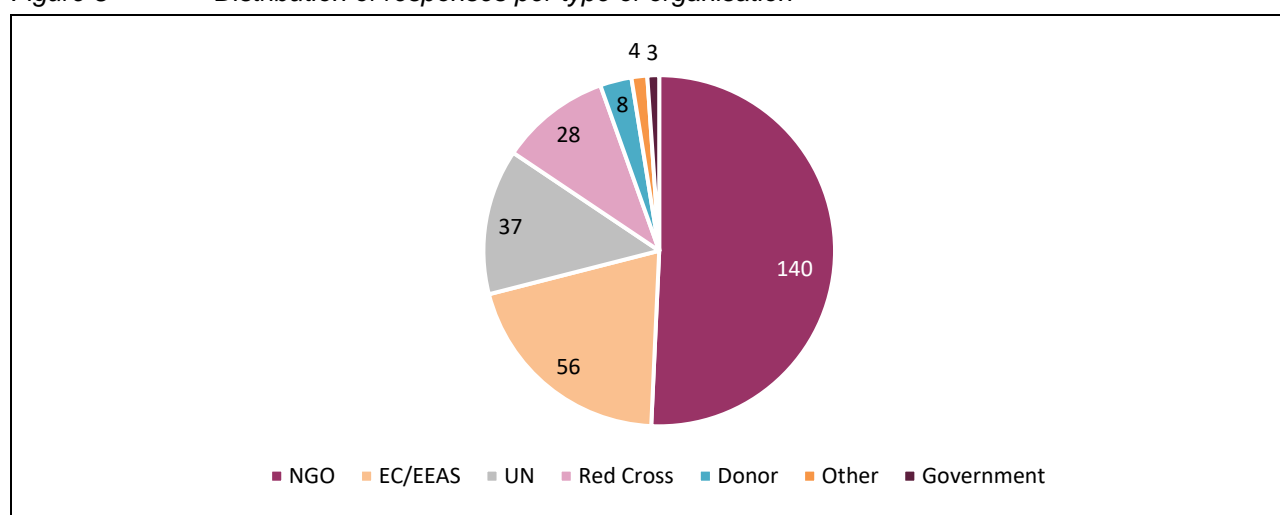
Potential respondents were identified through project document screening and key informants involved in the field phase of the evaluation. In total, *1,938 targeted respondents* were invited to reply to the eSurvey and *276 responses* were received.

As summarised in the table and figure below, the highest number of respondents come from non-governmental organisations (both national and international), followed by European Commission, United Nations and the Red Cross Movement.

Table 10 Number of responses per type of organisation

Type of organisation	Responses	Proportion
Non-governmental Organisation	140	50.7%
European Commission/European External Action Service	56	20.3%
United Nations	37	13.4%
Red Cross Movement	28	10.1%
Donor	8	2.9%
Other	4	1.5%
Government partners	3	1.1%
Grand Total	276	100%

Figure 8 Distribution of responses per type of organisation

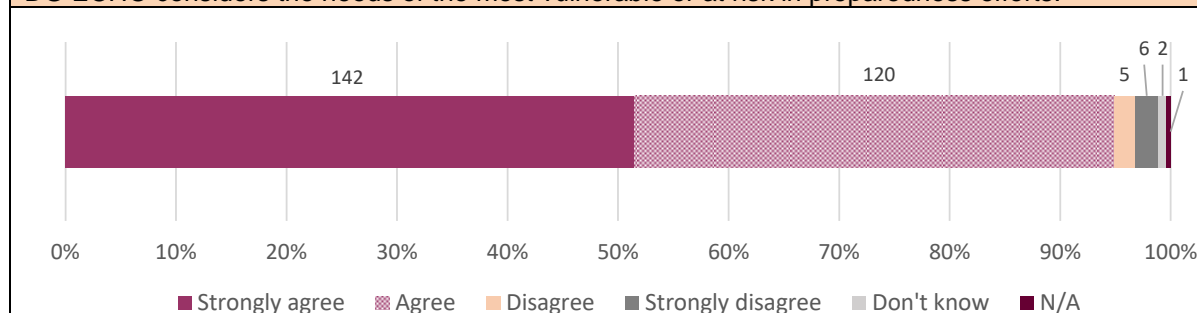


7.2 Responses

7.2.1 Relevance and Coherence

Question 1 Needs of the most vulnerable or at risk

DG ECHO considers the needs of the most vulnerable or at risk in preparedness efforts.



Figures above the graph indicate the number of answers received for each of the categories.

Regarding DG ECHO's consideration of the needs of the most vulnerable or at risk in preparedness efforts, about 95% of respondents chose positive answers² and only about 2% strongly disagree. Box 1 presents a selection of qualitative responses providing complementary information on the respondents' assessments.

Box 1 Needs of the most vulnerable or at risk - Complementary information

"I understand that needs assessment forms the basis of ECHO preparedness and I have seen this in practice (responses to the Tigray crisis, the Beirut explosion and Afghanistan evacuations are good examples. However, for the annual HAC allocation exercise contributions from key (non-EU) humanitarian donors remains critical." [Donor]

"Mostly to the most vulnerable or already at risk, often due to financial constraints, the focus is more to target affected groups rather than supporting preparedness efforts" [NGO]

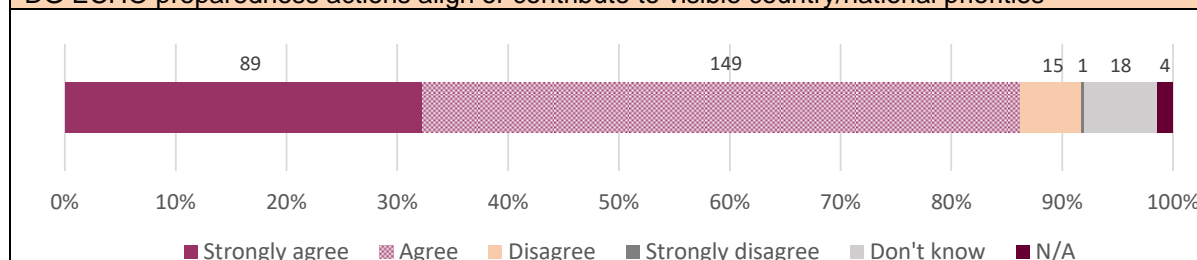
"In general, I agree, however more funding could be allocated to preparedness as majority of funds for ECHO is for response and it is sometimes challenging to get funding for preparedness activities." [NGO]

"As DG ECHO funds humanitarian arena, they are always well aware about the DP needs. Who are most vulnerable to climatic and man disaster in country, DG ECHO staffs and partners along different tools like INFROM, participation in Coordination helped DG ECHO to consider the needs of the most vulnerable and support risk informed programming?" [EU]

"DG ECHO tends to push for DP without a weighted vulnerability analysis to select most appropriate action, rather it looks a randomized spreading of the top-down predefined budget among countries of interest, most of the time politically driven rather than based on needs. DP allocations is actually diverting scarce life-saving funds in substitution for other EU instruments that elude their responsibilities." [EU]

Question 2 Alignment with national priorities

DG ECHO preparedness actions align or contribute to visible country/national priorities



All respondent categories have a mostly positive assessment³ (above 86% of answers) of the alignment or contribution of DG ECHO's preparedness actions with visible country/national priorities.

Box 2 Alignment with national priorities - complementary information

"Be aware that national government do not have well established DP plans/priorities. Hence to need to refer to UN lead IA contingency planning tools most of the time." [EU]

² Responses of "Agree" or "Strongly agree".

³ Responses of "Agree" or "Strongly agree".

"In some case ECHO proactively introduce a preparedness programme that is important for the country and use it as a advocacy tool for the local authority. For e.g. - disaster displacement management in Bangladesh." [EU]

"In addition to the Regional ones, such as of the Africa Union commission - "Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in Africa"" [EU]

"I agree although I must admit that in complex situations governmental priorities might not be the priority of the most vulnerable." [NGO]

"ECHO now more emphasizes on advocacy efforts which is challenging and time consuming based on which country is considered. There should be more on community preparedness and small-scale mitigation measures." [NGO]

"ECHO often has a better grasp of humanitarian priorities than the national plans or coordinated appeals that are riddled with bias or agency interests." [NGO]

"They always analyse the national priority but due to limited resource they choose most significant areas within national priority, however more consultation with partners and Govt counterparts recommended." [NGO]

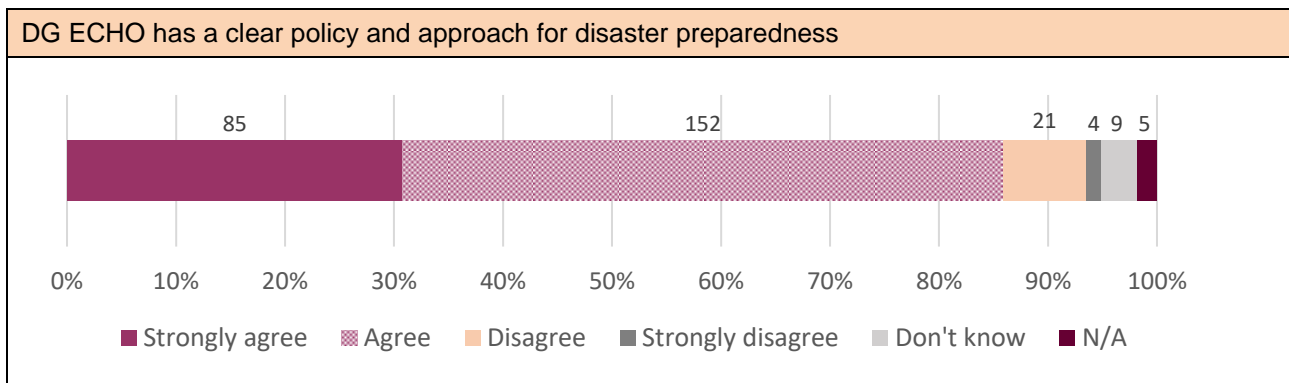
"In some areas / countries, ECHO appears to cherry-pick how far to support country priorities - for example in Haiti, ECHO now only supports basic preparedness and not DRR." [NGO]

"DP sustainability and governance is led by Governments and local actors following a multi-hazard approach-it's the same focus for ECHO." [Red Cross]

"Agreed, however consideration could be given to expanded levels of funding to facilitate full development of country priorities." [UN]

"[Disagree] Simply because there is no or limited DP country priorities where we (DG ECHO/ Humanitarian Aid) operate." [EU]

Question 3 Clear policy and approach



86% of respondents either agree or strongly agree that DG ECHO has a clear policy and approach for disaster preparedness. United Nations are less positive than NGOs (10%) and the EU (5%) as 16% of them either disagree or strongly disagree with this statement.

Box 3 Clear policy and approach - complementary information

"Although the policy is clear, the approach is blurred. Top-down and politically driven rather than context informed, and needs based." [EU]

"Since the adoption of the DP Strategy there is more clarity on the policy for DP and the DP priorities at global level. The transition process was confusing and with very little guidance in the field offices. The DP Strategy is easily to adapt to each specific context which give the interventions an added value." [EU]

"Some time ECHO goes out of rulebook to accommodate location specific diverse needs - such flexibility makes ECHO unique, hence should be considered positively." [EU]

"Cannot really agree that it is 100% clear, the understanding of these policy and approach is still adhoc and dependent on how much it is clear to the ECHO team members in the field." [NGO]

"Crisis modifier is a wonderful approach, but not necessarily easy to understand from an implementing partner perspective." [NGO]

"DG ECHO has clear policies for emergency response but not clear ones on disaster preparedness. Often calls for emergency response do not give much room for preparedness. A separate policy for preparedness should be developed." [NGO]

"Working closely with first line National responders and government bodies responsible for DRR." [NGO]

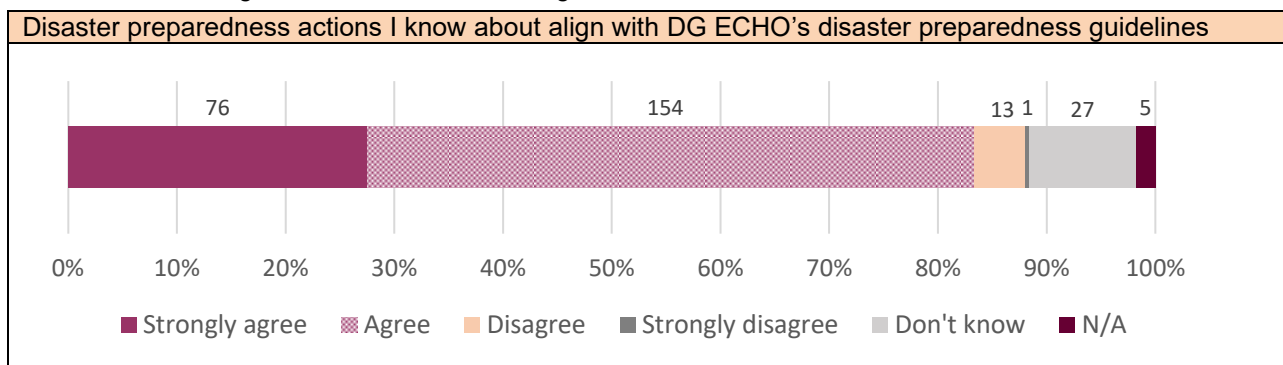
"DP sustainability and governance is led by Governments and local actors following a multi-hazard approach-it's the same focus for ECHO." [Red Cross]

"Approach is clear, it is more what the funds can cover." [UN]

"While in the past DG ECHO was promoting a NEXUS approach for the supported programmes, recently they highlight that they intend to support purely humanitarian interventions. However, when they see a component that is not promoting

adequately, according to them, system building, they are judgemental for this. There has to be a clearer message: Either we promote a NEXUS approach, or we do not. However, messages should not be conflicting.” [UN]

Question 4 Alignment with DG ECHO's guidelines



Regarding alignment with DG ECHO's disaster preparedness guidelines, 83% of respondents either agree or strongly agree the disaster preparedness actions they know about do align.

Box 4 Alignment with DG ECHO's guidelines - complementary information

“A lot of the DP actions remain based on DIPECHO models and have not yet fully transformed in line with the new DP guidelines. For instance, the linkages with humanitarian action often remain weak.” [EU]

“Although it depends on the countries and regions as some take some liberty about the use of DP budget line and its alignment with the policy.” [EU]

“Ongoing efforts to disseminate ECHO DP Guidance to refocus on preparedness when previous approach was broader encompassing more development oriented DRR components.” [EU]

“A lot depends on our DRR focal points within ECHO, on their capacity to create the link.” [NGO]

“The guidelines allow a wide range of actions. There is a dilemma between “mainstreaming preparedness” and “planning targeted disaster preparedness actions”, even in the APPEL single form. See key words quoted from the page 4 of the ECHO disaster preparedness guidance note. Localization: there is a dilemma between the ECHO preference for NGOs implementing actions themselves and confederations who streamline systematically capacity building and preparedness of local partners. This is changing, depending on the personal experiences of ECHO staff with local partners.” [NGO]

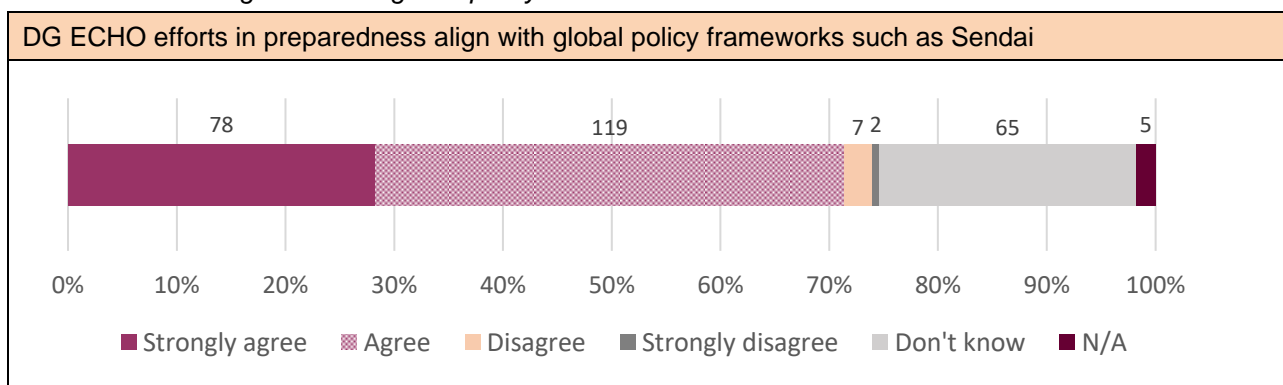
“This is generally true, and non-disaster preparedness actions also align with ECHO guidance on crisis modifiers that is contained in the DP guidance.” [NGO]

“DG ECHO Disaster Preparedness guidelines were never officially communicated.” [UN]

“This is not always the case, especially considering the question before on aligning actions to national priorities, that not always are the same as the guidelines.” [UN]

“Yes, the alignment is there and the guideline are good, but preparedness for today crisis requires a more holistic approach for the translation of preparedness into response. Pre-agreed mechanism can be developed and a reduce number of implementing partners for the activation of the response at the onset of the crisis would improve the time of response and the effectiveness of the deployment of the preparedness.” [UN]

Question 5 Alignment with global policy frameworks



A great majority of participants (71%) either agree or strongly agree that DG ECHO efforts in preparedness align with global policy frameworks such as Sendai. Interestingly, the share of respondents who answered “don't know” is more significant than for the other questions, amounting to 23%.

Box 5 Alignment with global policy frameworks - complementary information

"Only on priority 4 but yes, surely." [EU]

"Sendai Priority 4, however due to country challenges in DP at times all the 4 priorities are considered, mostly based on the DP gaps when working with the national/regional authorities." [EU]

"Only partially. Sendai is mostly about development and long term DRR while ECHO is humanitarian. While they are synergies, on preparedness, the objectives of each instrument are different." [EU]

"Not only with Sendai framework, but also with regional commitments like AMCDRR/ASEAN etc.." [NGO]

"Not in practice. DG ECHO often asks partners to focus on life saving and not medium- and long-term programmes which give rise to preparedness." [NGO]

"It is from partners' perspective hard to confirm how much this happens in practice, beyond the letter of the guidance note. A review could be useful." [NGO]

"the focus lacking is on understanding risks, anticipatory actions and investment on community resilience liker climate Smart livelihoods." [Other]

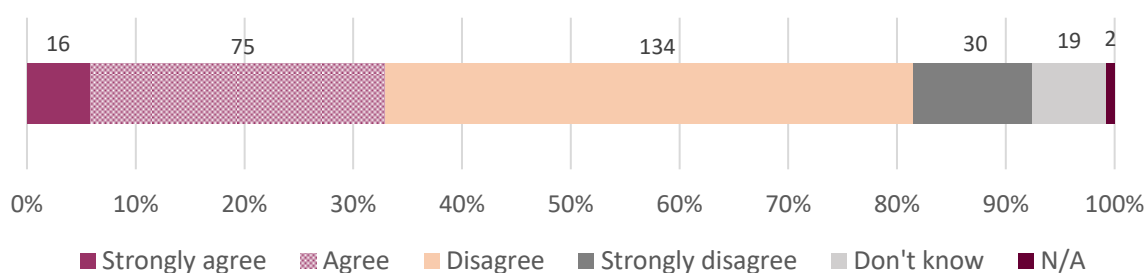
"Yes, but DG ECHO aims more at the 'humanitarian' side of DP - there could be more multi-year and flexible funding to allow for more policy framework alignment and achievements. DP is a long-term investment and from Red Cross perspective need time - also in humanitarian contexts." [Red Cross]

"Only partially. Sendai has a holistic approach on disaster risk management, including governance, reduction, preparedness, information. DG ECHO is only working in part of this integral approach." [UN]

"These guidelines are used on the planning the actions, in coordination with governments partner, that will contribute to commitments on Sendai framework." [UN]

Question 6 Budget allocation

The volume of DG ECHO budget allocations aligns with the extent of risk and needs of populations served.



Almost half of the respondents disagree (48%) that the volume of DG ECHO budget allocations aligns with the extent of risk and needs of populations served. Additionally, 11% strongly disagree with that statement. Only 27% of respondents agree and 6% strongly agree.

Box 6 Budget allocation - complementary information

"I agree, but with qualification. HAC allocations provide for anticipatory financing within the budget envelope available. Reserves are another matter, and it would be over stating fact to assume that ECHO can meet the needs of the populations targeted with assistance. The needs always outweigh what is available from any single humanitarian donor. The question could be better framed if it referenced the relative contribution of ECHO in relation to the overall funding gap in any emergency." [Donor]

"Allocations in accordance with needs seem often diluted by other consideration (such as overall funding levels for a particular country or region)." [EU]

"Being a local staff, not sure about the basis of selection of the priority countries for the DP and budget allocation." [EU]

"DG ECHO allocations are made globally at HQ level based on political decisions and through a Top-Down approach. Once the Worldwide, then Regional and Country allocations are made at HQ level, then Field expert have the freedom to propose recommendations for allocating the money within the limited country allocation. If, for some reasons, DG ECHO decide to put 200M EUR on Syria or 100M EUR on Ukraine, this kind of decision taken not only on the basis of needs but above all on political criteria." [EU]

"Disagree, but DG ECHO cannot "align" due to magnitude of needs against resources a) and nature of these needs b) (pretty much developmental) . So, the question is misleading." [EU]

"I never understood the rationale for DP allocation to date that is disconnected from HIP allocation although should be interconnected and searching for operational synergies. As they are stand-alone actions, they just give a chance to development actors to shift away from their responsibilities in preparedness (from AGIR to protracted displacement, DEVCO/INTPA continue to shift away from its commitment toward the sustainable development goals thanks to ECHO doing more DP, more education but less and less accordingly responding to humanitarian emergencies. While there are very many actors that should tackle DP, there are very few and very limited means overall to address the hugely uncovered and growing lifesaving needs of crisis affected people." [EU]

"It aligns but cannot cover everything due to limited resources available globally and increasing needs." [EU]

"It is hard to evaluate as a portion of the DRR/DP funding, especially under mainstreaming approach, is diluted in other sectors since partners do not always attribute it to the DRR sector. The DP BL as a standalone budget line is increasing over time but does not cover all the funding request made for a given year. The need to have a sperate budget line is also questionable." [EU]

"The budget allocation for DP in the region is not directly aligned with the specific needs of the countries. Over the years the reduction of funds have had an impact on our presence in the region." [EU]

"No. But HA budget compensate quite well." [EU]

"Actions are systematically underfunded compared to needs expressed in the first version of the proposals, but donors (and partners) have limited funding capacities and ask to cut and to submit a version 2." [NGO]

"DG ECHO is far from being the biggest donor, but with boots on the ground by excellent staff - ECHO is by far the most strategically important donor to many NGOs." [NGO]

"ECHO budgets constrained by other demands on EU budgets. ECHO strives to align with risk & needs of populations, but other factors can intervene (political or other)." [NGO]

"ECHO's preparedness / DRR budget amounts are usually significantly below needs in regions and tend to be the first to get cut when a new headline crisis (Syria, Ukraine) arises. Those crises should receive extra funding or ringfenced funding that is never allocated, not "robbing Peter to pay Paul"." [NGO]

"It is true that DG ECHO allocate funds to respond to risk and needs of populations but needs exceed the allocations done. Nevertheless, based on my experience found of DH ECHO always focused on how to protect the most vulnerable families to reduce exposures to risks and disasters." [NGO]

"Needs far outweigh the budget allocations." [NGO]

"The volume of budget available for preparedness has, as I see it, been overly stretched (and, in cases, significantly declining over the period 2015-20). This is now to the extent that meaningful preparedness actions are not feasible within the envelope." [NGO]

"Yes, like in Education focusing on out of school children, double shifting and catch are good examples." [NGO]

"Although the DG ECHO budget allocation to DRR is considerable and important, it is by far not enough to cover the existing needs. It has to be considered as a gap-filler, or as a trigger to be followed by more broader funding options." [Red Cross]

"The continued division at the EU between response and long ter work remains the most difficult part of working with them. If this could be fixed, we could have seamless transition from response to recovery. We could, for example, eliminate cholera by undertaking WASH infrastructure in areas affected by cholera outbreaks. Instead, we have to engage with ECHO for response and Dev for long term, with ZERO alignment of funding plans or timeline. The WASH sector has highlighted this for years, with no progress." [Red Cross]

"Agree although budget limitations perhaps necessitate a lesser focus on ensuring sustainability of advances by countries with less acute needs but in line with medium to longer term risk management policies and programmes." [UN]

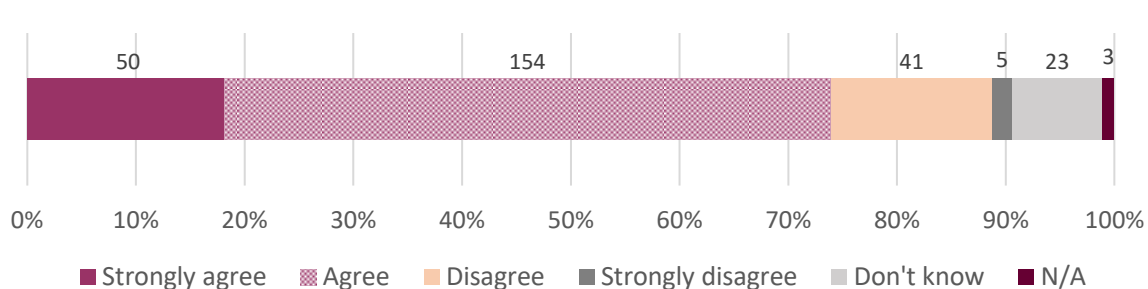
"In the global frame it is correct. This budget is useful for complement actions to the government's efforts at national level." [UN]

"More could be done to address "health shocks" and sudden onset disaster preparedness. Provision should be made for the "non-regret" approach." [UN]

"No, budget allocations do not align with the extent of risk and needs of populations served. Minimum amounts help to strengthen capacities and articulate the actors, make it difficult to allocate enough budget. Instead, DG ECHO and partners need to prioritize pilot interventions." [UN]

Question 7 Mainstreaming structures and mechanisms

DG ECHO as an institution has structures and mechanisms that enable the mainstreaming of preparedness as and when appropriate.



Regarding DG ECHO's structures and mechanisms that enable the mainstreaming of preparedness as and when appropriate, 74% of respondents either agree (56%) or strongly agree (18%) with that statement. About 15% disagree and 2% strongly disagree.

Box 7

Mainstreaming structures and mechanisms - complementary information

"I do not entirely disagree with this statement. My observation is that mainstreaming is still an aspiration for ECHO. Mainstreaming requires that in non-emergency contexts and in post emergency contexts a humanitarian perspective remains a strong element of intervention. Currently the Commission continues to work in very siloed ways resulting from the somewhat restricted mandates of the various DGs. So, ECHO may not work as closely or in a synchronised way with DG INTPA for example. This is fundamentally a challenge related to implementation of a triple nexus approach, which is not yet being realised across the commission." [Donor]

"DP is usually mainstreamed in response actions, which is a very good practice, highly valued by our partners." [EU]

"It has the intention and some guidance through nexus, but no solid and systematic mechanisms." [EU]

"It is still limited and really depends on the country context and the teams in place, here, unlike the previous question, it is more of a bottom-up approach. Clearly, this is not always among the priorities of the country teams. There is a change in cult." [EU]

"The Single form, including the various modalities of implementation allows for this, mainly the Emergency rapid response mechanisms (ERRM) and the crisis modifiers (CM)." [EU]

"DG ECHO sometimes suffers from the characteristic slowness and penibility of bureaucracy." [NGO]

"ECHO structure and mechanisms, as compared to many other donors, should enable it but unfortunately, we often face ECHO's staff not enough skilled/trained on preparedness and therefore focusing/prioritizing responses to actual emergencies and even in some contexts, preparedness actions are not considered at all (or the process is too complex to enable its activation)." [NGO]

"Feels that ECHO normally do not continue their effort on mainstreaming DP because of fund constraint." [NGO]

"I think that the existing structures can serve with a bit of institutional re-alignment. However, more can be done since ECHO structures (to my knowledge) are better for Emergency response than preparedness." [NGO]

"Mainstreaming is an imprecise term, and is only of value when accompanied by a strategy for mainstreaming unique to the area/disaster being responded to." [NGO]

"The crisis modifier, risk analysis as well as the resilience markers are such mechanisms that are instrumental in ensuring the mainstreaming of preparedness." [NGO]

"The mainstreaming of preparedness requires more investment in infrastructure, service delivery and systems - not only of the Red Cross but also of other stakeholders in the country. There are budget constraints and also targeting constraints when it comes to these investments in ECHO projects. Since budgets should be going as directly as possible to affected populations, preparedness efforts require often an investment in structures and systems which might not be considered as direct costs (e.g. HR, technical infrastructure etc.)." [Red Cross]

"the mainstreaming of preparedness should be within INTPA .. and that's always been the challenge and to date somewhat unsolved flaw." [Red Cross]

"Current budgets are unaligned with mainstreaming preparedness, particularly due to the deconfliction between ECHO and INTPA funding. In the current context, preparedness and resilience are primarily funded through INTPA." [UN]

"It is not systematically 'built in' and therefore does not have a budget allocation. At the same time funding is project driven, so small short term ad hoc investments will have little or no impact." [UN]

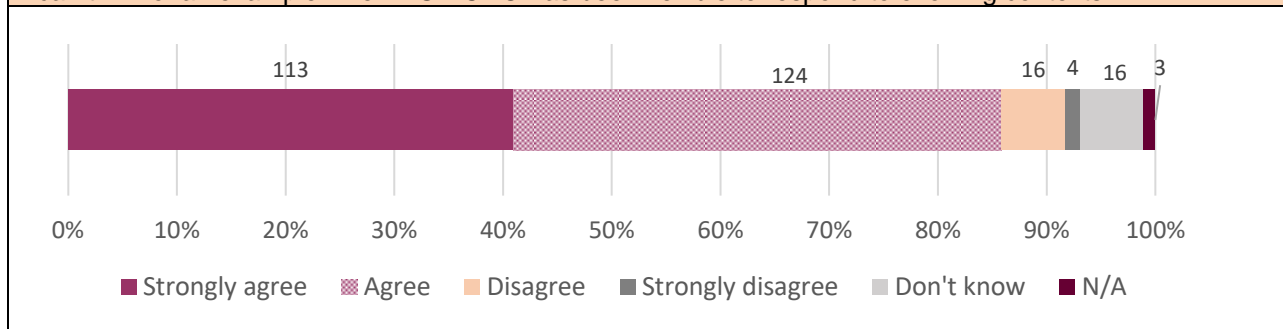
"Whenever technical support was needed, we realised that the ECHO technical people were far from technical: For the technical support of Health programmes, it would be good to be having not "experts", but people with true, solid health background and deeper understanding of the local context." [UN]

"Working with pastoralists, I note that mechanisms are still complicated and take so much time that funds still are late." [UN]

Question 8

Example of flexibility

I can think of an example when DG ECHO has been flexible to respond to evolving contexts



To the question whether they can think of an example when DG ECHO has been flexible to respond to evolving contexts, 86% of the respondents have answered positively, 6% of them disagree and 1% strongly disagree.

Box 8 Example of flexibility - complementary information

"In the context of a protracted crisis such as OPT, the disasters faced in the recent years are of such nature that there is always a certain degree of planning possible, because there is a repeated cycle of violent crises." [Donor]

"The CPM is a good example - Afghanistan response, recently Ukraine. ECHO manages to retain sufficient flexibility." [Donor]

"DG ECHO remains flexible and adjust permanently to the evolving context in any country, but with the limit of the institution, meaning bureaucratic and limited budget compared to the increase humanitarian needs worldwide, knowing DP budget remains limited within the global DG ECHO budget for obvious reasons (humanitarian focus)." [EU]

"ECHO as an emergency donor has this flexibility, by its very nature, project proposals can be modified during the implementation period of the action to take into account an evolving situation" [EU]

"In the region, ECHO is flexible for adapting to evolving cases, a good example is the DP intervention in Venezuela that allowed ECHO to monitor the food security and nutrition situation in Venezuela in 2015. This project opened doors for starting the humanitarian assistance projects in the country, being ECHO the first donor to respond." [EU]

"Reallocation of resources in case of conflict/ sudden crisis is very common indeed." [EU]

"Thanks to the crisis modifier! Nevertheless, the crisis modifier is also a way of responding without additional money which is unfair to our partners projects." [EU]

"The crisis modifiers are embedded in humanitarian actions and ECHO has responded to emerging disasters in most all targeted countries either based on forecasts (southern Africa and Indian Ocean region- cyclones, floods, conflict displacement etc in all regions)" [EU]

"Many examples show the aim and the values of ECHO to respond to needs: In case of massive displacements in Syria from 2012 until 2020, or by weather shocks, or floodings like in Brazil in early 2022, The issue of keeping stocks from one action to the next action was limited by constraints such as a maximum amount of stocks eligible for the hand over to the next action (max 5% of a stock budget could be kept as ECHO wanted that the stocks must be used during the action, which made the planning of last emergency actions purchases complex; see March 2020, Syria). Administrative constraints are a burden. ECHO tries to become flexible and fast with Modification Requests. The crisis modifier is a good tool that is not well understood yet by us, as NGO." [NGO]

"COVID-19 vaccination projects aimed at reaching hard to reach areas and most vulnerable groups. ECHO has shown itself extremely flexible in allowing for relevant and appropriate changes to be made." [NGO]

"DG ECHO's attention to the deteriorating situation in CAR following the electoral crisis is 2020 and their acceptance for a No-cost extension to complete the multi-sector project implemented by NRC is a good example of flexibility" [NGO]

"During COVID-19 pandemic response in West Nile and Palabek refugee settlement and during the heavy storm response in Obongi. The response upon activation of the crisis modifier was very swift." [NGO]

"ECHO was proactive in responding to the COVID19 pandemic, quickly guiding partners to shift some of the ongoing DP projects' resources to address the newly emerging risk. This allowed partners to adapt DP/DRR strategies to new situations and new needs." [NGO]

"Examples range from responding to displacement influxes in Yemen to natural disasters in Djibouti to EiE needs in Nigeria and support to informal education after Covid." [NGO]

"I can think of many different contexts: Syria, Sudan, Malawi etc. where ECHO have been flexible and supportive in accepting and approving MRs and/or NCE based on proper justifications related to the volatile contexts (for different reasons.)." [NGO]

"It happens all the time and is a reflection of ECHO's flexibility as a donor in that it is able to evaluate and accommodate changing and evolving contexts." [NGO]

"The Crisis Modifier modality is a great tool and ECHO budget flexibility." [NGO]

"The COVID-19 development and the introduction of vaccines was quickly adapted to, and it was accepted by DG-ECHO to channel funding from the COVID-19 sensitization, to also promote the vaccine uptake." [Red Cross Movement]

"A more regular understanding from DG ECHO is needed on evaluating imminent events and evolving situations." [Red Cross Movement]

"Accommodating disaster risk management as a development concern within the view towards disaster preparedness." [UN]

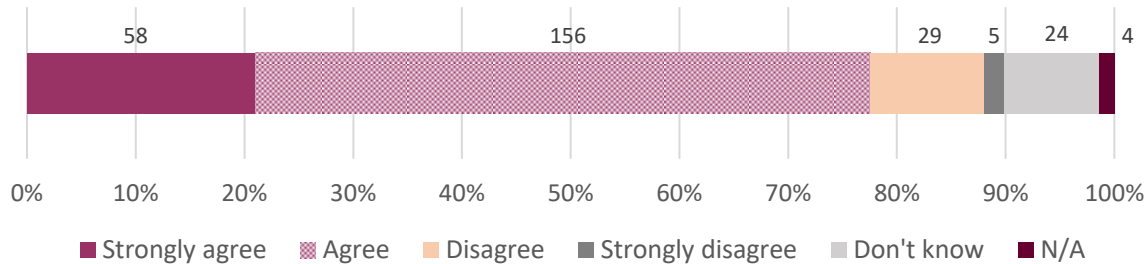
"Yes, the procedures are usually flexible to respond to evolving contexts. Even though sometimes a full modification needs to be done, taking precious time during the evolving circumstances." [UN]

"Thanks to ECHO WHO in Palestine was responsive to the COVID 19 pandemic needs, back in April 2020, when funds were repurposed to address the needs of the pandemic" [UN]

"The response against the COVID-19 in 2020-2021. It needed the support with actions that modified the initial plan in disaster preparedness projects." [UN]

Question 9 DG ECHO learning

DG ECHO is a learning organization, applying lessons learnt to new funding cycles and integrating learning mechanisms to improve disaster preparedness.



77% of respondents agree (56%) or strongly agree (21%) that DG ECHO is a learning organization, applying lessons learnt to new funding cycles and integrating learning mechanisms to improve disaster preparedness. However, 10% disagree and 9% have answered 'don't know'.

Box 9 Example of flexibility - complementary information

"As a common practice in the region, we request our partners to generate evidence with each intervention, this process along with lessons learned are key for the design of the next DP Strategy in the region, through this process we improve as a donor and have an acupuncture approach to allocate funds where we really have an added value (especially in this region with the available funds we need to very specific and strategic during the selection process)." [EU]

"ECHO knows better but doesn't take enough into consideration field experts' feedback. When it comes to DP it is always the same usual suspects that poorly performed (if at all) that got the share, and again." [EU]

"It is not Disaster Preparedness specific. There is such at field network level. It is not the case at HQ level which are driven by managers' agenda most of whom do not make the effort to build their strategy based on field network know how/lesson learnt, etc." [EU]

"Not enough is done to evaluate impact of a long cycle of investments on DP. There is a chronic lack of evidence to confirm/demonstrate impact and effectiveness" [EU]

"Well, if you look the heaviness of DG ECHO decision allocation and programming, not really, as we repeat every year the same process with little, no improvement in terms of timeliness and efficiency both DG ECHO and partners' staff. Knowing the time spent on these administrative tasks is done to the detriment of other activities such operation and field monitoring for instance. When it comes to policy and operations, and especially DP, there is an increasing appetite within the institution but still limited. However, the approach is indeed trying to apply lessons learnt as we are doing in South Sudan for Instance, requesting first funding in 2020 (2M EUR), "piloting" to new DP projects and waiting the outcomes before requesting more funding in 2023 (no funding requested in 2022 for the same reasons)." [EU]

"A lot depends on our ECHO focal point. Our experience is rather positive." [NGO]

"Cash for education addressing financial barriers was initiated from lessons learnt." [NGO]

"ECHO is an evidence-based organization and encourages feedback from communities as one mandatory requirements and assessments that influence the next programming." [NGO]

"Learnings are not only emphasized while reporting for ongoing projects but are also taken into account when developing proposals for continuation of interventions. This allows for a clear analysis of what has worked and can be replicated or what has not worked and therefore can be dropped. This is visible in the HIP." [NGO]

"This has improved, but there are moments where we encouraged learning-based change to Rapid Response Mechanism approaches for the next action that were rejected." [NGO]

"Up to a point this is true, although some issues persist, especially as related to creating genuine coherence and continuity between ECHO and other EC funding instruments." [NGO]

"Agree, although from the viewpoint of a major ECHO-Partner it would be desirable if the process could be a more inclusive one, including what lessons finally to be taken into account." [Red Cross Movement]

"Yes, DG ECHO is a learning organisation but maybe a bit slower than other donors. The guidelines are much more set than other donors, hence the process of changing is taking more time as it is more consultative (which is positive but learning processes are always long)." [Red Cross Movement]

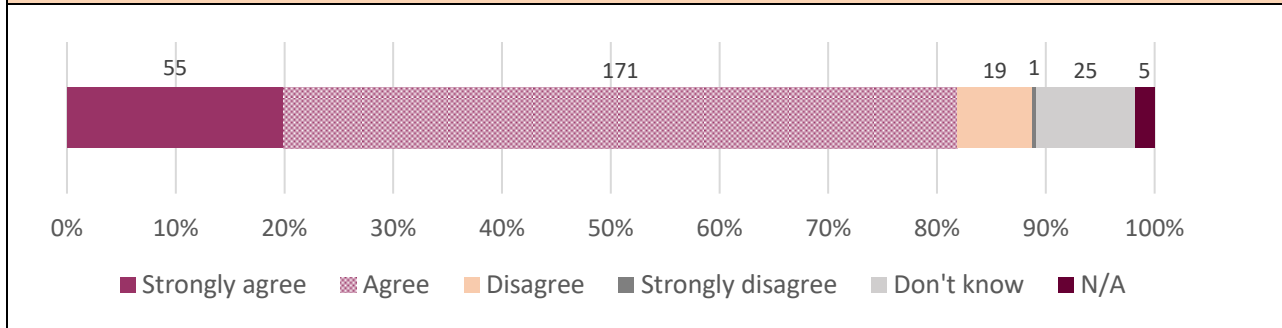
"DG ECHO try to be a learning organization and apply lessons learnt between the different cycles but is not so easy to do it. Normally, they do this, through UNDRR project, with low learning between partners. New methodologies need to be applied to share experiences and lessons to improve DP." [UN]

"I have not witnessed adaptation to the lessons learned of the local Palestine context. The ECHO officer still claims that the reports we issue, based on the field findings, do not clearly highlight the field needs and gaps. However, based on these assessments, WHO is adjusting its strategic planning. Therefore, someone here is wrong: Either WHO that is adapting is operational priorities based on the field findings, or DG ECHO, that does not see the needs of the ground reflected on the reports." [UN]

"It is not very evident. Open competitive bidding process for projects does not show impact. Funding a nutrition crisis one year then something else the next year does not deliver the desired impact. There are no systematic lessons learnt done - country by country - thematic area by thematic area. However, this is done by the NGOs, UN and other institutions and research bodies - but this does not inform or show evidence of informing ECHO's decision making process." [UN]

Question 10 DG ECHO sector policy and guidance

Disaster preparedness is appropriately supported by DG ECHO sector policy and guidance documents.



82% of respondents agree (62%) or strongly agree (20%) that Disaster preparedness is appropriately supported by DG ECHO sector policy and guidance documents. Only 7% disagree and 9% have answered "don't know".

Box 10 DG ECHO sector policy and guidance - complementary information

"Confusion between what is specific to DP (alert network's coverage, sensitivity, reactivity) and what is related to other sectors (assessment & response)." [EU]

"Sector policies often predate the DP one, and although they might have contributed to the DP guidance, some of the sectors at least do not have a specific DP component in their policies." [EU]

"Yes, at this stage and at country level, Guidelines and regional technical expert available whenever necessary." [EU]

"DP mainstreaming and the resilience markers ensure the complementarity between/amongst sectors. The new guidelines on the environment as applied in sectors is another example." [NGO]

"Technical seminars will hopefully accompany the process in order to allow learning from best practices. Some actors may keep their knowledge in order to be best partners of ECHO, or will best practices be shared as often. As donor with field staff, ECHO contributes to mainstream best practices." [NGO]

"Yes, agree but as climate change is evident DG ECHO preparedness policy need to be adjusted in the context of climate change." [NGO]

"Guidance documents are sometimes even too detailed, with the risk of not leaving space to context specificities." [NGO]

"All the necessary background policy docs are available for scrutiny." [NGO]

"The policies and guidelines on cash or protection mainstreaming are supporting the DP-guidance note." [Red Cross Movement]

"We do not need more documents. We need a shift in approach." [Red Cross Movement]

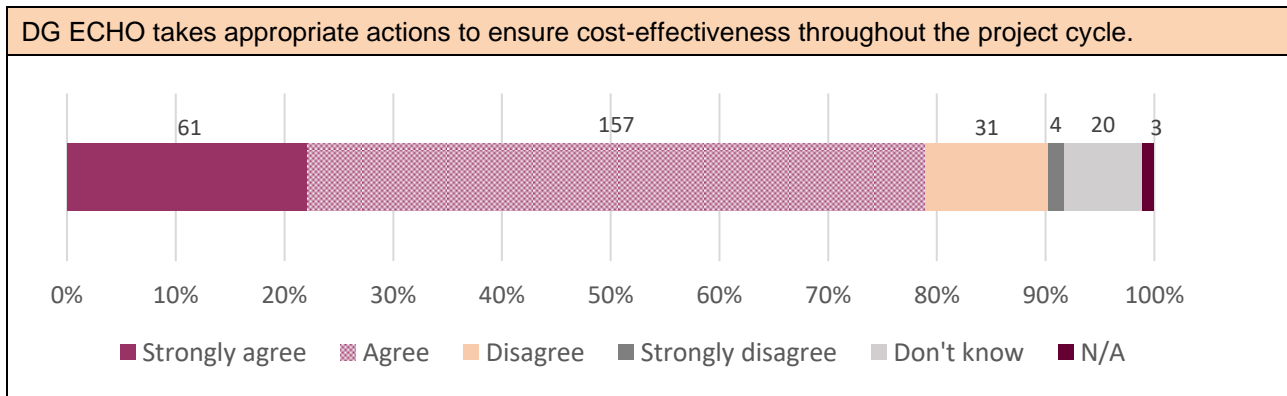
"Disaster preparedness requires a change in the mindset. Then, this change in the mindset, should be reflected in changed, adapted policies. Such a progress, takes time, the process is longer than the brief duration of an ECHO funded project. Disaster preparedness should be supported in a more NEXUS approach, and we would like to see this becoming reality, and not just words." [UN]

"Guidance documents need to be practical and interactive for easy communications between partners." [UN]

"We use the guidelines considering the added value of the international experience to the new policies at national level." [UN]

7.2.2 Cost effectiveness

Question 11 Cost-effectiveness



79% of respondents agree (57%) or strongly agree (22%) that DG ECHO takes appropriate actions to ensure cost-effectiveness throughout the project cycle. 11% of respondents disagree and 7% have answered "don't know".

Box 11 Cost-effectiveness - complementary information

"But it is more difficult to assess because of the nature of DP (as a process involving individuals and institutions)." [EU]

"Cost effectiveness would mainly be assessed at proposal stage, once the budget is approved and grant agreement signed, ECHO's influence on cost effectiveness is less dominant" [EU]

"No capacity to do a proper cost analysis since there is no institutional capacity to compare the quality/lifespan of different supported actions." [EU]

"Yes, always but taking into account the field constraints knowing the difficult conditions our partners are operating. In South Sudan, 60% of the roads are unpassable during the rainy seasons in addition to insecurity, forcing humanitarian actors to rely on costly air operations for instance." [EU]

"Yes, cost-effectiveness is one of the most important aspects to consider during the appraisal process. During implementation, monitoring of the actions allow ECHO to follow up and ensure that the action is cost effective as possible." [EU]

"DG ECHO made the decision to channel funding through the UN rather than civil society, this decision was made based on the need to have a large, regional project for SE Asia due to its focus back to disaster response in the region. It had previously been focused more on preparedness, but in 2019 funding for preparedness in SE Asia was reduced considerably. The practical decision was made to have a large consortium managed by the UN, with civil society partners doing implementation. Unfortunately, this was not cost-effective, and for DCA it required considerable cost-sharing from Danida (Danish MFA) funding. This arrangement was not as effective or impactful as previous projects had been, which were civil society led consortia. Due to this, DCA has de-prioritized DG ECHO as a partner and is looking to other opportunities with DEVCO and IKI, with the thematic focus of building climate change resilience." [NGO]

"ECHO is keen on funding actions and activities which will have an impact as opposed to spreading too thin which may lead to loss of focus. Through coordination of their partners, ECHO has been known to fund activities covering all sectors through a clear mapping of partners." [NGO]

"ECHO values the cost effectiveness as evidence by criteria in HIP proposal" [NGO]

"More examples and analysis should be provided and shared with partners. From personal experience there is a close discussion and look on cost-effectiveness, but it very much depends on the local level relations between ECHO field and the partner." [NGO]

"The cost effectiveness indicator pushes NGOs to hide the real costs towards ECHO, in order to remain competitive. Other donors cover support costs." [NGO]

"The inbuilt flexibility allows for making decisions on where to allocate resources and to introduce innovative options to deliver aid effectively - e.g. adjusting project delivery modality from in-kind to cash and vice versa depending on context changes and allowing outsourcing of services the private actors can do better than NGOs." [NGO]

"Sometimes the use of more cost-effective alternatives that appear in the course of an Action are not really encouraged, if that means requiring an extension and/or modification of the Action." [Red Cross Movement]

"Cost-effectiveness for who? if we expand the scope and genuinely look at localization and what it means to allow local institutions to not just survive but thrive, to always be in readiness to anticipate and respond, then (a) it has to get away from a project-based approach; and (b) it has to close the gap between indirect costs limit of 7% and the actual cost for these institutions to maintain business (i.e. their overhead costs)" [Red Cross Movement]

"All emergency responses are different, and one that does not fill all. The overall investment costs will change from place to place. Some countries due to security, access etc. require higher operational costs. Applying one standard implies that the partners need to seek funds from other donors. Actions are multi-donor so often the cost of operating in difficult environments are borne by the partner or another donor." [UN]

"Cost effectiveness is not well defined by the policy/guidance documents, which gives space for subjective judgement on "cost-efficiency" by ECHO desk officers/TAs." [UN]

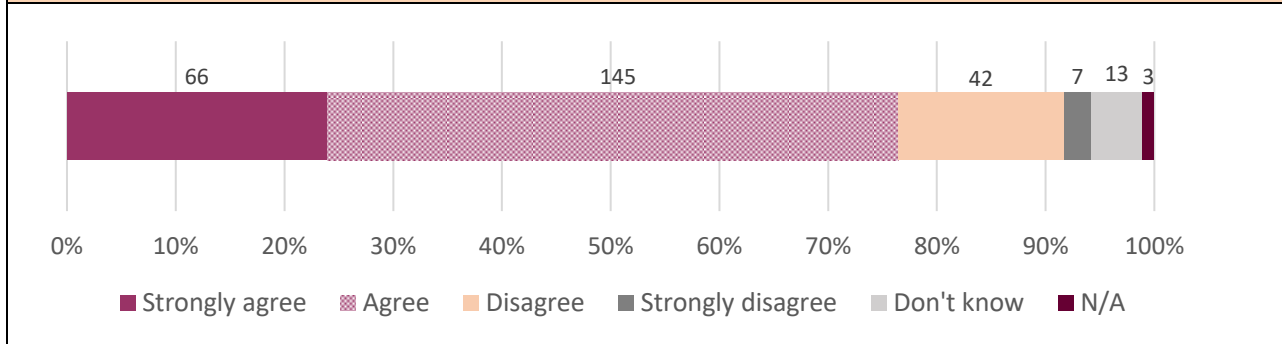
"There is space for improvement; however, the improvement could only be achieved with a more comprehensive approach involving key stakeholders such as the clusters and those projects dedicated to preparedness." [UN]

"To ensure cost-effectiveness project need to be clearly design and count with local and national commitment, working together between actors is a key element." [UN]

7.2.3 Sustainability

Question 12 Sustainability

DG ECHO integrates sustainability in the design and implementation of its disaster preparedness efforts for example by building links between community-based projects and national government authorities, and by promoting exit strategies among its implementing partners.



Regarding DG ECHO's integration of sustainability in the design and implementation of its disaster preparedness efforts, a great majority of respondents has answered positively (24% strongly agree and 52% agree with the statement). On the other hand, 15% percent disagree and 2% strongly disagree.

Box 12 Sustainability - complementary information

"Especially in this region, during the selection process we ensure that the pre-selected actions have the minimum sustainability considering the timeframe of the action. For instance, the contingency and response plans should be approved and institutionalized by local authorities and if possible linked to national plans. Another example is that the plans have an allocated budget for its implementation; methodologies and processes appropriated by stakeholders and institutionalized, good example is the DP/ DRR toolbox developed in Bolivia through ECHO support, which is now institutionalized by the National DRM System and support is being provided for its implementation at local level." [EU]

"In Sub Saharan Africa: limited governance which prevent an effective endorsement of DG-ECHO supported DP efforts, limited capacity in local communities which prevent an inter community-based scale up of DG-ECHO supported DP efforts." [EU]

"This is being strongly promoted currently in many ongoing projects with NEXUS approach being adopted too" [EU]

"A lot more needs to be done in this aspect. INTPA (former DEVCO) was best at doing this with Actors. In my Opinion, ECHO has done this well with the Clusters/Core pipelines and Logistics clusters but can do better with government and other stakeholders." [NGO]

"Concern for sustainability is a key ingredient in ECHO actions, and partners are challenged to develop and improve strategies to strengthen this aspect." [NGO]

"ECHO does not promote actively the coordination among its partners but relies on clusters and coordination mechanisms. But ECHO has very professional and participatory HIP preparation processes with all partners per country (at least for Syria)." [NGO]

"ECHO emphasizes on coordination between partners as well as duty bearers. This ensures that there are no gaps or duplication when actions come to an end. By mapping sector specific partners who are based in affected areas, ECHO ensures that it partners with the right partners in the right location to address the specific needs of those communities." [NGO]

"In country administrative distribution sometimes will imply to work with intra-country regions to look for sustainability and it is not always supported by ECHO, being a necessary step to link communities with NGA." [NGO]

"It has been witnessed that building links between community-based projects and national government authorities, and by promoting exit strategies among its implementing partners has been prioritized while awarding grants." [NGO]

"This was the intention but the resources for capacity building of government kept shrinking could be due to same group or cadre of people being trained year in year out and the protracted crisis that i may have been involved in" [NGO]

"It is assessed whether partners are collaborating with community-based projects and government structures to ensure further sustainability and it has been further promoted through the intensified focus hereon through the Single Form." [Red Cross Movement]

“They try, and they demand that from recipients. But no organization that thinks 18 months is long term funding is going to have a sustainable impact. If ECHO funding could be linked to longer term, yes.” [Red Cross Movement]

“While I agree with the statement above, I would recommend more efforts to be done in mainstreaming disaster preparedness in disaster risk reduction efforts in general as disaster preparedness stand-alone interventions will not be sufficient to address the rooted vulnerability of the population. The existing efforts on building links with community-based projects and national government authorities and promoting exit strategies are mostly relying on the capacity of its implementing partners and therefore, the desired outcomes are not guaranteed.” [Red Cross Movement]

“For sure DDR and resilience building are extremely important component of preparedness at local level, still a few challenges when it comes to integrate local and global preparedness need to be addressed such as local procurement and deployment of preparedness stock available.” [UN]

“In the current context, such activities are primarily funded by INTPA.” [UN]

“Project based investment of one year cannot deliver the required results. Longer investment and review of the process and impact will give better evidence. Exit strategies cannot exist for one year funding even in the most rapid response. ECHO promotes projects while the implementing partners promote programmes. They are two different approaches. When the ECHO funding is finished as it is multi-donor actions - their investment will no longer be visible 2 or 3 years on - but the programme impact - often accredited to other donors - is visible. Investment in programmes will see evidence of investments in the medium to long term.” [UN]

“Sustainability is always an important element in all the interventions. However, in most interventions, time is a key factor in achieving sustainability. Another factor that hinders the sustainability of an intervention is its scale. While a project may be concentrated in a few communities, local or national governments must respond throughout the territory.” [UN]

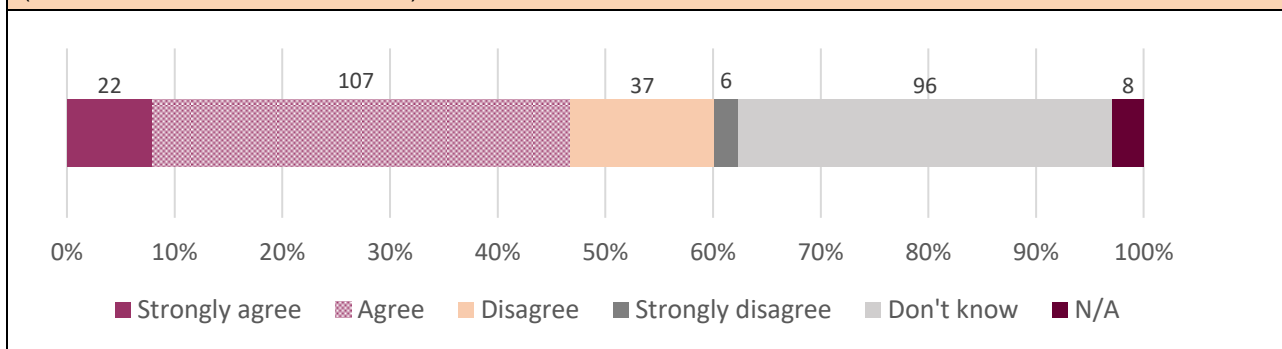
“The sustainability question needs re-evaluation of priorities: Currently, the Palestine Health System is sustained thanks to regular injects of funds. This will be changed only when the Gaza blockade stops and when WB residents are free to work in the entire Palestine. Until then, sustainability can only be partially achieved, and DG ECHO should be realising that” [UN]

“They emphasise actions with the potential for continuity after projects funding.” [UN]

7.2.4 Coordination and collaboration

Question 13 Alignment across DGs and EU actors

DG ECHO aligns disaster preparedness actions across the DG and with other EU external action actors (DGs INTPA, NEAR, CLIMA, FPI).



For this question, 38% of respondents have answered either “don’t know” (35%) or “non applicable” (3%). When excluding those answers, the remaining respondents (n=172) are split between 62% who agree, 13% who strongly agree, 21% who disagree and 3% who strongly disagree.

Box 13 Alignment across DGs and EU actors - complementary information

“DG ECHO shares their pre-selection with EUDEL/INTPA. However, there is still room for improvement to increase linkages and complementarities.” [Donor]

“In the recent Ukraine crisis, the refugee spill over into neighbouring EU countries, which fall under the mandate of DG HOME and DG NEAR has proved problematic in terms of regional coordination, and we have seen little substantive joint working between DG NEAR and ECHO. In ECHO donor coordination calls, it has been consistently remarked by ECHO that it is not their mandate to cover the refugee crisis that affect EU member States.” [Donor]

“As for other NEXUS issues, it remains a challenging area due to the multitude of the instruments at stake and lack of process driven mechanisms to ensure convergence between the instruments.” [EU]

“From ECHO side all efforts are being made to try to align actions with EU external actors, however, in this region it is not the case mainly because of lack of interest of Delegations in this topic. Some progress is being made with the Delegation in Bolivia but is not possible to assume that there is alignment.” [EU]

“Done more with INTPA at field level.” [EU]

“It aims to. But the willingness of other DG is not always present (without talking about the difference in planning rhythms).” [EU]

"It happens but as for other sectors, it is still very people dependent with not enough systematic joint dialogue and programming put in place." [EU]

"Unfortunately, I never saw this actually happening neither at HQ or field level for the last 12 years or so. What I recurrently saw is other instruments happily disengaging from DP upon our neck." [EU]

"Yes, but more could/should be done. Systematic mainstreaming of DP in INTPA actions, for instance, would have a massive impact, and this provision would mitigate risks of seeing huge investments jeopardised by natural disasters. This is not happening systematically and often is more a tick-a-box exercise." [EU]

"Before approving a grant, DG ECHO always check that they do not fund an action that is already being funded by other EU external actors." [NGO]

"DG ECHO must take steps to further influence other EU external action actors to integrate and complement disaster preparedness. At country level, the long running advocacy on linking humanitarian actions with development/peacebuilding, with DP/DRR acting as facilitator of the linkage is not gaining so much ground." [NGO]

"However more effort needed in case of recurrent natural disaster context to complement different instrument each other for sustainability and humanitarian-development nexus." [NGO]

"Some alignment was observed by our organisation with DG INTPA and NEAR, but we are not in a position to comment about coordination with other DGs. Either way, we feel that the mechanism for coordination should be better articulated and formalized so that it is transparent and consistent." [NGO]

"The advocacy for linking ECHO actions to EU development programming has been going on for years. While there has been a huge improvement in policy statement especially in line with nexus, reality is far from realizing the linkage." [NGO]

"There could be much more synergy and continuity between funding instruments and alignment on timeframes to avoid large gaps between interventions that start with ECHO and are then picked up by other instruments." [NGO]

"Yes, I've known examples of when ECHO has worked with EU development programs to ensure the ongoing effectiveness of a project." [NGO]

"Many projects are aligned in the logic of the development nexus and allows funding from emergency to development." [Red Cross Movement]

"The nexus between humanitarian DP and sustainable development related DRR is recognised and there are efforts to reduce gaps and find concrete synergies, but in practice this is not (yet) functioning due to the silo approach / different funding streams etc." [Red Cross Movement]

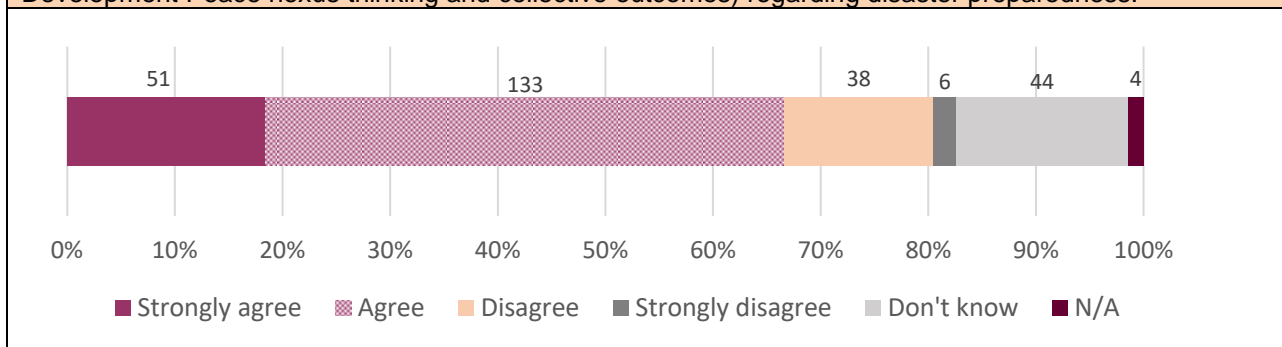
"In the current context, this has not been apparent." [UN]

"Never witnessed such an attempt since 2018 in Palestine." [UN]

"No reference at the project level support. In order to achieve this, there needs to be more coordination with EUDEL at the field level." [UN]

Question 14 Synergies with development and peace actors

DG ECHO promotes discussions and synergies with development and peace actors (i.e. Humanitarian Development Peace nexus thinking and collective outcomes) regarding disaster preparedness.



To the question whether DG ECHO promotes discussions and synergies with development and peace actors (i.e. Humanitarian Development Peace nexus thinking and collective outcomes) regarding disaster preparedness, respondents mostly gave a positive assessment (18% strongly agree and 48% agree). 16% have answered negatively (14% disagree and 2% strongly disagree) and another 16% answered "don't know".

Box 14 Synergies with development and peace actors - complementary information

"More aspiration than practice from my perspective. However, it is not solely the responsibility of ECHO to drive these discussions. Development and peace actors (within the Commission particularly) are often constrained by their own mandates and budgets." [Donor]

"ECHO tries to promote synergies but the lack of interest in the topic within EU Delegations is the main factor that DP is not considered as a key sector. Sometimes it depends on the person in the Delegation that might have some interest, but it is not considered even in the programming." [EU]

"ECHO always initiate the discussion with its nexus partners." [EU]

"Limited promotion from DP and not systematic." [EU]

"We pretend to do but, in practice, the Nexus is an illusionary target. Dev/Hum instruments so different that it's almost impossible any meaningful link without strong political commitment and reform of financial instruments." [EU]

"A lot of this also relates to synergies between funding instruments." [NGO]

"Although there are ECHO funding to tackle violence in Central America, the nexus approach in the context of Central America has not been clearly articulated and implemented." [NGO]

"An example is the DPR funded project led by DanChurchAid is working in complementary EU funded project for urban refugees led by ACAV in Koboko" [NGO]

"Clearly demonstrated in the NEXUS push and approach among the consortia members." [NGO]

"That is noticeable from the interactions they have with partners, allowing them to come closer through actions funded, and ensuring to closely monitor the situation on the ground, plus, asking tough questions and evaluating the responses through triangulation." [NGO]

"Yes, but apparently other DGs don't share the same approach, hence synergies are challenging." [NGO]

"Promote but with not energy and follow up" [Red Cross Movement]

"No meaningful link. Until funding cycle are aligned this is all talk. Until one donor is responding to immediate need and long-term actions that prevent reoccurrence, the Nexus is meaningless." [Red Cross Movement]

"Discussions do take place." [UN]

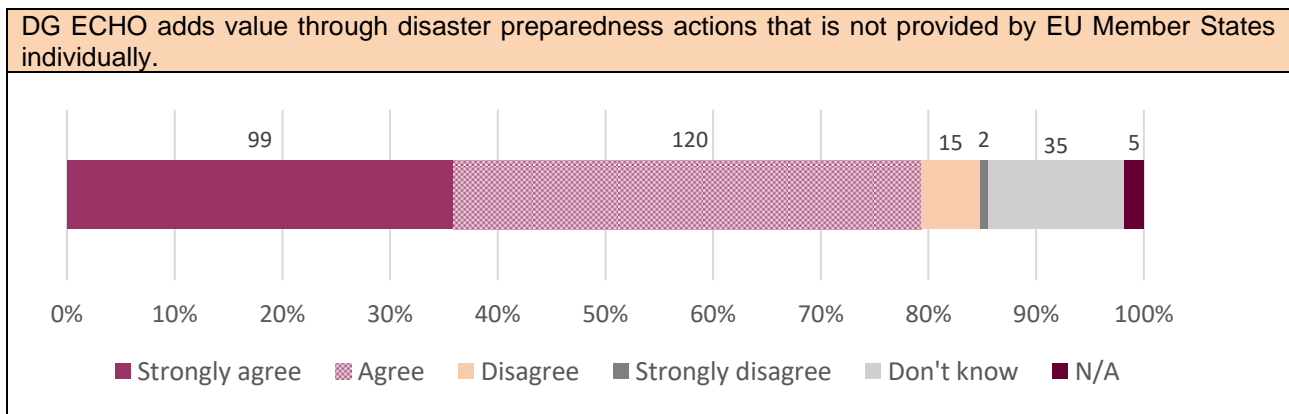
"ECHO indeed promotes, but it tends to leave the responsibilities to the partners." [UN]

"There was once such a discussion that DG ECHO initiated with other donors back in the beginning of 2021, but there were no solid action points, neither active engagement towards a NEXUS approach." [UN]

"Through the OHCT and HCT, DG ECHO voices are advocating for the integration of HDP and for collective actions. In addition, they undertake regular meetings with its partners in the country to ensure that integration is built as highlighted in the funding guidance." [UN]

7.2.5 EU added value

Question 15 DG ECHO added value



Regarding DG ECHO added value through disaster preparedness actions that is not provided by EU Member States individually, respondents mostly agree (36% strongly agree and 43% agree). Only 6% of respondents have answered negatively (5% disagree and 1% strongly disagree). When excluding the 14% of people who answered "don't know" or "N/A", the share of positive answers amounts to 93% of the 236 respondents.

Box 15 DG ECHO added value - complementary information

"But ECHO's budget in OPT is relatively modest compared to many Member States, with a corresponding number of office staff that can dedicate time to coordination." [Donor]

"Currently in the EU there are only a handful of member states who are contributing significant finance for disaster response. ECHO makes up the greater proportion of funding. While often slow to get going ECHO can also provide a coordination function among MS and external donors and can add value in improving coherence in both preparedness and response actions." [Donor]

"ECHO has a dedicated expertise that MS might not have in humanitarian contexts." [EU]

"ECHO is a crucial player in DP and is recognized at not only national level but regionally as member states rarely have regional representation, yet some disaster preparedness measures require a regional approach." [EU]

"The added value stems from the ECHO business model and notably the elements of partnership and field presence. So, there is added value of ECHO engagement, but it is not specific to disaster preparedness." [EU]

"This is not sufficiently assessed currently. At times MS are funding similar actions as DG ECHO without it is know." [EU]

"DG ECHO has a strong potential to provide clear added value, but it is not yet fully realized." [NGO]

"DG ECHO provides for mechanisms and instruments, as well as for flexibility that is not usually available in the case of bilateral funding from MS." [NGO]

"Funded projects have little to do with preparedness interventions. There is little disconnectedness with funding from other EU member states. There is need for organizations funding disaster preparedness to intensify sharing of strategies through a common donor desk." [NGO]

"However different EU country have different priority within DP thematic area, there is scope to follow coordinated approach specially in context of climate change." [NGO]

"Many donors follow the media in emergencies ("CNN factor"). ECHO and the Government of Luxembourg as our main donors fund also protracted crises and disaster preparedness with specific budget volumes." [NGO]

"The division seems much simpler as EU supporting preparedness actions when ECHO support response to an actual crisis/emergency." [NGO]

"Yes, but more consistency would be welcome and greater prioritisation for the most vulnerable countries. Reducing the scope of DP in Haiti based on a bad evaluation of ECHO's work is like throwing the towel in and almost giving up." [NGO]

"Individual member states' cooperation does add value to DRR, but DG ECHO's support is often complementary and important to enhance the impact." [Red Cross Movement]

"The prioritization of countries is more needs-based, than some EU member states, where political interest in a given country can determine the level of support. Hereby DG ECHO covers a gap otherwise not supported." [Red Cross Movement]

"DG ECHO actions are most directly addressed to disaster preparedness and have more value for the partners and the governments." [UN]

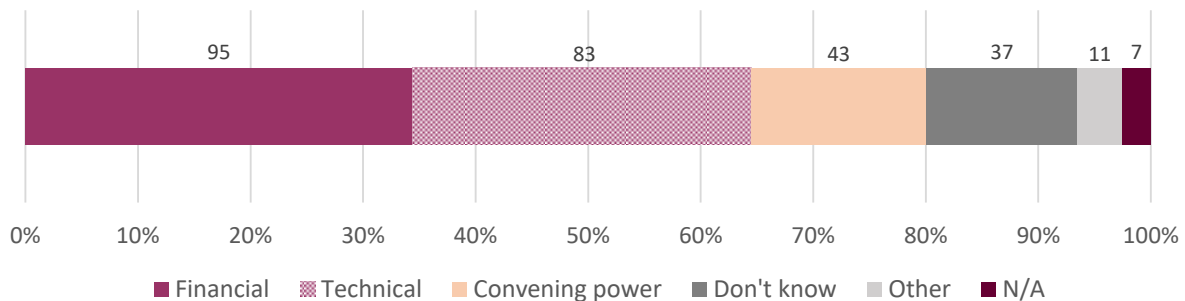
"DG ECHO has proven its added value in addressing the preparedness in particular since a lot of the EU member state are normally more engaged at the response time." [UN]

"Other member states are more consistent and have a programme approach." [UN]

"The amount of investment and the scope is rather limited - if there can be a clear coordination/collaboration with INTPA & NEAR, that would certainly increase the value addition of ECHO investments." [UN]

Question 16 Dimensions in which DG ECHO adds value

DG ECHO disaster preparedness actions add value to other organisations' and donors' efforts. If you agree, please choose the most important dimension.



Regarding the dimensions in which DG ECHO disaster preparedness actions adds value to other organisations' and donors' efforts, respondents have placed "financial" in first place (37%), Technical in second place (32%), Convening Power in third place (17%) and 4% have chosen "Other", excluding "don't know" and "N/A" answers. Box 16 below shows the other dimensions added by respondents, and additional remarks made regarding this question. Several respondents highlight the importance of advocacy (highlighted by NGOs), having a common political voice and the combined importance of both the financial and technical value added of DG ECHO.

Box 16 Dimensions in which DG ECHO adds value - complementary information

"In a sensitive political context ECHO/the EU can bring a common message forward, which would be difficult for individual Member States." [Donor]

"It is clear that the financing element is most critical. EU is in the top 3 or 4 of global donors for humanitarian response (depending on how you look at the data and time of assessment). Their technical contributions are valued too." [Donor]

"Ahead in developing DM schemes at community level that could pave the way to policies." [EU]

"Also developing their country specific DP/DRR strategy." [EU]

"DG ECHO has very innovative and flexible financing mechanisms (TOOLS)." [EU]

“ECHO has no financial leverage (too limited). Its only leverage is due to Field Network field experience & technical know-how.” [EU]

“ECHO's technical expertise is appreciated by other donors; ECHO is often the donor to go to for technical advice and expertise.” [EU]

“We have triggered a greater attention and momentum for DRR/DP issues in a few instances, ranging from adaptative safety nets to EWS and Contingency Planning.” [EU]

“Advocacy (as part of humanitarian donors group).” [NGO]

“Advocacy. I find that DG ECHO is often more willing and able to speak strongly in support of the importance of a particular area - including sensitive or controversial positions that local organisations, NGOs or others may feel they are unable to voice. This is appreciated.” [NGO]

“Capacity building of local actors is one of the most important aspects in this field.” [NGO]

“ECHO brings technical support by organizing joint field missions with other organizations and actors like the UN. They finance and complement efforts not supported by other actors and support meetings which bring organizations together such as the BNA approach which is a great initiative to ensure complementarity of ECHO -funded sectors with the UN.” [NGO]

“ECHO is keen on the effective use of resources especially when efforts from other donors, including pipeline supplies are put into context. ECHO also asks partners to show how proposed actions link to existing efforts from other donors, which complements the outcomes without duplication of efforts.” [NGO]

“Leadership/accountability - ECHO often doesn't accept poor/slow elements of UN-led response system to unfolding crises” [NGO]

“Organisational” [NGO]

“Outreach, sustainability, resilience” [NGO]

“DG ECHO is very good in advocating for DP in countries. There is a good understanding of what is needed in terms of DP in countries. DG ECHO can play an influential role in terms of DP in countries.” [Red Cross Movement]

“Due to its strong role and position, DG ECHO can be influential globally in terms of the DP agenda and technical aspects, e.g. in advancing the anticipatory action, greening, urban context, etc. several areas.” [Red Cross Movement]

“Our work is programme based whereby projects support strategies. As such we look for funding and support that allows us to do integrated programming rather than simply standalone projects. DG ECHO is a key component of this in both programming and in response to emergency operations” [Red Cross Movement]

“All three: technical, financial and convening power serve to enhance efforts by other organizations and donors.” [UN]

“DG ECHO is a donor that requires a really high maintenance: The effort an implementing partner is putting in order to satisfy the DG ECHO requirements for the project follow up, is disproportionate to the amount of money the implementing partner receives. However, having DG ECHO as a donor, means that the project is important for EU, a major stakeholder.” [UN]

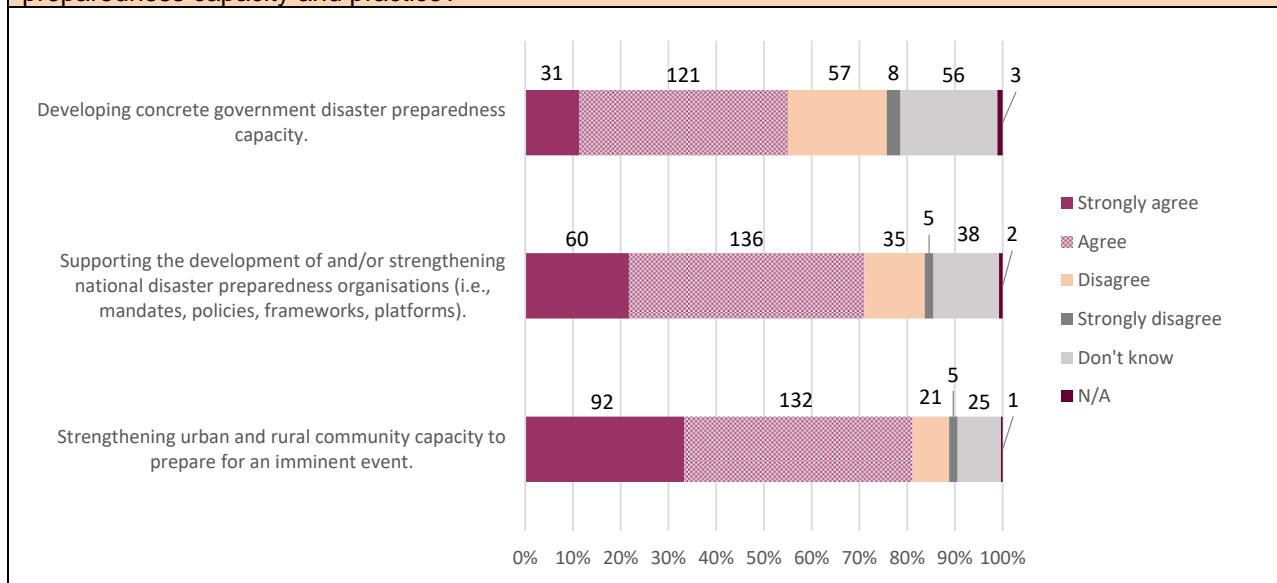
“Financial and Technical but can only choose one” [UN]

“For example, DG ECHO with WFP introduce the concept and develop mechanisms for the Shock Responsive Social Protection ant national level in Peru, after that, other agencies and NGOs can work in this thematic area. DG ECHO contribute in this way.” [UN]

Developing capacity

Question 17 Strengthening disaster preparedness capacity and practice

Based on your experience, in which ways are DG ECHO's actions successful to strengthen disaster preparedness capacity and practice?



To the question “Based on your experience, in which ways are DG ECHO’s actions successful to strengthen disaster preparedness capacity and practice?”, a majority of respondents have answered positively to each of the three propositions. A greater share of positive answers (agree or strongly agree) are recorded for “strengthening urban and rural community capacity to prepare for an imminent event” (90% excluding “don’t know” and “N/A” answers), followed by “supporting the development of and/or strengthening national disaster preparedness organisations (i.e., mandates, policies, frameworks, platforms)” (83% excluding “don’t know” and “N/A” answers), and “developing concrete government disaster preparedness capacity” (70% excluding “don’t know” and “N/A” answers).

Box 17 Strengthening disaster preparedness capacity and practice - complementary information

“Additionally, promote synergies and coordination of DRR efforts in the country.” [EU]

“ECHO funded actions have been a catalyst for strengthening capacities at national, local, community levels, as well as at regional level.” [EU]

“Knowledge management is key to allow information sharing, capturing lessons learnt and best practices. strengthening early warning system.” [EU]

“Main added value is through supporting humanitarian actors' own disaster preparedness component within their own humanitarian response. Support to institutions is not effective due to lack of governance, support to communities due to lack of resources.” [EU]

“The second and third point should be taken on by more development orientated actors, ECHO's project time frames, even if longer for DP actions, don't lend themselves for these types of activities/ tasks.” [EU]

“Though, not enough evidence is produced - for example, through evaluations - to document achievements, successes and also failures/set-backs.” [EU]

“All points are very important specially for country facing conflict & recurring natural disaster crisis.” [NGO]

“As an NGO applying for ECHO funding, we have been specifically asked not to focus on capacity building of local actors. Not in all cases but sometimes it is the case. We often have to fight to include capacity building of this sort as it can be quite personnel heavy, and it does not result in direct aid to beneficiaries so it makes us look expensive and less cost efficient while in reality it may actually lead to less loss of life and property and directly achieve goals of the Sendai Framework.” [NGO]

“DG ECHO, through its DIPECHO funding line, is providing very important support for disaster/crisis preparedness and mitigation actions in Niger.” [NGO]

“ECHO supports programmes that support community structures including the formation of community disaster management committees, it supports national entities such as the Red Cross to for preparedness and is currently advocating for national regulatory frameworks to support disaster preparedness guidelines.” [NGO]

“Efforts to strengthen community capacity is weakened, UN is leading disaster preparedness work in Cambodia and government-led efforts to develop community capacity are nascent at best, non-existent at worst.” [NGO]

“In the Education sector, DG ECHO invests in developing the capacity of all the Education actors in disaster preparedness. This includes Parents teacher associations, School teachers, Education inspectorates. etc).” [NGO]

"One of the most important contributions of ECHO to DP is its approach to strengthening of local communities and local organizations and frameworks." [NGO]

"The work with government is inevitably lower qualified, but that is because of the nature of working with government (turnover, level of competence of senior decision-makers)." [NGO]

"Work with regional bodies to address transboundary risks and get political buy-in at policy level." [Other]

"Development of concrete government DP capacity is being done successfully at the local and provincial levels, less at the national/govt level. There are other actors who are focusing on govt level, so the focus on local level is very good." [Red Cross Movement]

"In many countries DM Laws are not in place (but policies often are) - but without legislation it's more than an uphill struggle - it's almost impossible to really have long-term systemic change. DM Laws are never easy, they take time, but trying to move things long by components in sequential 24-month DP projects, through multiple avenues, with constantly shifting HR (donor, partner, implementing partner, Gov) is probably not the most effective way of tackling this vital foundation and cog in the DM machinery." [Red Cross Movement]

"The support to community-based structures and national disaster preparedness organisations is a super important effort to strengthen overall DP capacity and practice - the most priority and success should be seen in the communities, rather than at policy-level alone, as the down-scaling of such policies is often missing the last mile." [Red Cross Movement]

"Agree with all three although to truly strengthen disaster preparedness we also need to ensure sustainability of disaster risk reduction and risk governance that may appear less acute but are still fundamental in the medium to long term." [UN]

"Optimal disaster preparedness occurs through governing bodies, and such a reform extends further than the short duration of a DG ECHO funded project." [UN]

"DG ECHO supports the coordination of the Food Security Sector led by the government which is an appropriate platform for strengthening the DP capacity and practice." [UN]

"It is not evident within this country context." [UN]

"We can demonstrate the increased capacities at the government's levels and the communities in preparations for disasters, This capacity was showed during the pandemic response in Peru with the large scale response using cash transfer mechanism and the community organization for protect the most vulnerable." [UN]

"ECHO role in DP has been very successful in many aspects." [UN]

Question 18 Further remarks

If you have any other remarks (incl. suggestions of improvement for EU support to disaster preparedness), please share them below.

"ECHO are an enormously valued partner internationally. The scale of funding, technical expertise and policy leadership are important. Providing a normative standard, based on values is important. In terms of cooperation and coherence, ECHO could show more leadership in working strategically to convene engagement with third country donors, learn lessons from these interactions, and strengthen the practical aspects of convening - setting out clear forward agendas, focusing on effective actions. ECHO could also play a central role in coordinating internally, thereby strengthening the NEXUS approach." [Donor]

"A clarification of what is DP really about and a clear distinction between its core scope of intervention (disaster detection through early warning system/crisis modifier) and what requires other sectors expertise (disaster response once detected)." [EU]

"A strengthened nexus approach in DP- while it exists in some countries its not systematized. Support to Regional Index for Risk Management (INFORM Risk Index)." [EU]

"Additional training for partners on the DP Strategy, the Environmental new policy, protection mainstreaming within DP actions." [EU]

"DG ECHO support partners and through partners DG ECHO support govt. on policy developing, framework developed, new taskforce development and many other aspects. DG ECHO DP actions support overall DP contexts in our country by strengthening system, developing protocols and procedures, accountability to affected population." [EU]

"Disaster response tools and capacity of first local responders should continue to be enhanced. DG ECHO work continues to save many lives globally in disasters." [EU]

"DP should be more linked to recent or ongoing emergencies, so to take advantage of recent experience, and being able to support DP in a very concrete and immediate way." [EU]

"ECHO has very good technical expertise in DP. However, project time frames are not necessarily geared towards a systemic approach. It is important that ECHO remains realistic of what can be achieved in a given context in a given timeframe, less can be more in the end, if well done." [EU]

"Cost-effectiveness of our actions should be better assessed." [EU]

"The added value of DG ECHO in DP has been clearly showed in the past, the tool and funding must remain but better linked to Development matters, joint programming should be more systematic." [EU]

"In the long run, the question of having a dedicated budget for DP outside of the HA funding should be revisited." [EU]

"Let's be realistic here: with a budget like ours (less than 100 M) spread thinly we will not make much of a difference. Probably better focus on a few things rather than trying to do too much." [EU]

"I commend ECHO for the support towards disaster preparedness. One missing component based on the survey is ECHO support for capacity building of its implementing partners on disaster preparedness guidelines especially for non-"traditional" disaster preparedness actors. Donor-led initiatives such as training, meetings or seminars on this would improve understanding of these guidelines." [NGO]

"- Increase of budget allocation; - More multi-year year funding: Although HIP states a limit of 48 months, ECHO would barely fund projects above 24 months. New projects take time to implement during their initial phases.; - More flexibility should be allowed for LHL and Nexus activities. Local organisations should have better access to greater national, regional coordination mechanisms." [NGO]

"1. Preparedness actions for local partner organisations is an important aspect and there is a need for specific funding mechanisms for preparedness and capacity strengthening actions of local partner organisations which was previously funded under EUAV grants but no longer available. 2. Local partner organisations should have access to funding for preparedness and response directly from DG ECHO (not just through UN pooled funds)." [NGO]

"A simplification of DG ECHO's systems would be necessary to enable a wider scope of actions. DG ECHO's requirements and bureaucracy are too complicated, and this discourages many actors whose cooperation could be very useful." [NGO]

"Capacity building for staff from the implementing agency on disaster preparedness can be further developed in the bid to foster those of the main beneficiaries of the actions and other stakeholders in the action." [NGO]

"DG ECHO Funded DRR & DP projects made significant contribution to strengthen country level DRM strategy and framework in Bangladesh. The funding dimension is innovative and focusing to climatic shocks and stress. As example, DG ECHO has given highest emphasis on Anticipatory Action that may contribute to better disaster preparedness. But, the declined funding trend is not enough to address comprehensive needs compare to multiple crisis including COVID." [NGO]

"DG ECHO should seriously reconsider its decision to channel majority of funding through UN agencies." [xxx]

"DG ECHO should: 1. Increase volume of funding allocations to disaster prone regions. 2. DG ECHO open up to integrated emergency and transition programmes to promote disaster preparedness. 3. DG ECHO should reduce tendency specialize in funding only certain partners in disaster situations." [NGO]

"ECHO emergency support works best in fragile countries with unstable governments. Are to focus is how to strengthen its approaches in developing countries with some stability with a view to provide timely response to the prevailing emergencies through early action." [NGO]

"ECHO has the convening power, respect and influence in the sector. Can leverage on that to support different stakeholders (including governments) to develop disaster preparedness policies, systems and plans. Much as ECHO funds these interventions, other actors would be willing to also allocate resources if they trust the process and convening power especially for Governments and community structures." [NGO]

"For me, DG ECHO doesn't come to mind as a donor engaged much in preparedness and I am not sure this is what it should be. We need DG ECHO to be the agile response focused donor it is, but maybe expand its function to full linkage with development donors, consider anticipation of emergencies and funding for that, and invest more in local capacity building for DRR." [xxx NGO]

"I think ECHO in general doing fine for DP activities but if they can more emphasize on the inputs from partners during HIP doc preparation, more practical issues can be addressed under DP." [NGO]

"In complex contexts, it would be helpful to enter into humanitarian discussions with EU states members where ECHO partners can share their suggestions on how to improve support to disaster preparedness. This could allow a more comprehensive response plan integrating humanitarian response (often funded by ECHO) and stronger disaster preparedness plan." [NGO]

"I had difficulty in understanding the process of implementing DIPECH projects in the country. it is a real challenge both in the formulation/understanding of the content and in its implementation. It would perhaps be interesting, like the food assistance pillar, for this policy/approach to be appropriate for more brilliance in its implementation and capitalization for scaling up." [NGO]

"Overall, ECHO DG has tremendously supported the Government efforts towards disaster preparedness. Notably the integration of Early warning and Early Action interventions (Forecast Based Financing)." [NGO]

"The focus on disaster preparedness comes across as stepping back from the more comprehensive disaster risk reduction and resilience work. If we are to achieve or to strengthen resilience, isn't it more strategic to support the more comprehensive DRR/resilience work and not just concentrate on disaster preparedness. Who will then take on the more comprehensive resilience work? Do we expect development and peacebuilding organizations to take on resilience work? The focus on DP also makes a very important assumption that others (development and peacebuilding?) will pick up the work once a humanitarian and/or DP action is done. In high-risk and fragile settings, this might not in reality be possible." [NGO]

"Whereas disaster preparedness is wide, my recommendation would be to contextualize this to specific sectors. Sectors such as nutrition, education and protection also need to have a specific section on how partners propose to address the issue of prepared." [NGO]

"As IGAD Disaster Risk Management programme, we highly encourage DG ECHO to work with us on the four pillars of our strategy which is also aligned with Sendai and continental programme for Action. These are

1) Understanding risk (develop risk profiles, create awareness, develop SOPs at local level ...

2) Strengthen risk governance (institutional capacity for DRR departments, regional support, support review and align policies/strategies on preparedness

- 3) Investment on DRR for resilience: Scale climate smart agriculture, anticipatory pilots in different countries and sustainable livelihoods
- 4) Strengthen preparedness for response: Support institutions like IGAD that have established multi-hazard early warning situation rooms to expand to member states and build capacity.
- these are practical shifts required for a robust contribution from ECHO to break the climate-disaster-humanitarian emergency cycle.” [Other]
- “-There is a lot of potential to strengthen countries’ domestic disaster law framework and develop disaster-related legislation, policies and procedures at national level. The legal preparedness has not been sufficiently highlighted overall in the DP.
- Humanitarian (and development) actors could substantially increase their anticipatory interventions, use improved data and analyses, and integrate risk analysis into all sectors. There is a need to make a clear transition from the traditional way of responding reactively to crises by investing in anticipatory actions. DG ECHO can play a major role in driving this change among humanitarian donors.
- Localised preparedness is the backbone of early, effective, and efficient preparedness. Affected people and communities must be at the centre of decision-making processes leading to better preparedness. More capacity building is needed to ensure strong local action, better prepare for response among local partners and ensure that every single response includes disaster preparedness elements. It is also important to ensure systems-approach, and reinforce the complementary roles that communities, local authorities, and actors play.
- There has been an increased attention from civil protection actors towards disaster preparedness in addition to the emergency response. When strengthening the cooperation with civil protection actors, it is important to ensure the difference between DG ECHO’s humanitarian aid and civil protection aid mandates and the importance of adhering to the humanitarian principles, at all times.” [Red Cross Movement]
- “Disaster Preparedness should not be separated from disaster risk reduction efforts otherwise it will not be able to generate meaningful and sustainable impacts. Disaster risk prevention, mitigation and preparedness is a continuum process in disaster risk reduction and in reality, it is not possible and should not be separated as it will limited the meaningful and sustainable impacts of interventions. I would therefore strongly recommend DG ECHO to replace Disaster Preparedness by Disaster Risk Reduction in its programmes.” [Red Cross Movement]
- “The overall focus on SADD increasingly puts organisations under pressure to spend more resources on M&E rather than actual implementation and increasing support costs. Especially the protection mainstreaming indicator is requiring huge samples, to be able to properly document the differences between groups. The clear guidance on indicators is appreciated, but the modes of measurement are cumbersome. It would be really beneficial to get clear guidance on the measurement of the KRI and KOIs on DP (e.g. the % reduction in the number of affected people (experienced, expected or modelled), which is measured in completely different ways across countries and Actions also within the same country).” [Red Cross Movement]
- “A systemic approach to disaster risk governance is also essential for avoiding possible disasters in the future.” [UN]
- “At this time, we can suggest focus on disasters at local, national and global level not only for natural phenomenon, may be can focus on anthropic risks such as war, economic crisis, pandemic effects, political.” [UN]
- “DG ECHO need to work in the NEXUS approach and promoting at all levels more synergies between EU development actions and also climate actions. At the same time working with a more holistic approach on Disaster Risk Management is a key element, not to perpetuate the humanitarian assistance, as more as the development actors understand the importance to prevent, reduce and recovery less impact on future disaster.” [UN]
- “ECHO was pioneer in DP and still has a clear role, but reduced funding in the region makes it more difficult to sustain this role. Needs are still very great in DP and ECHO still is very relevant to respond to these needs. ECHO DP works with local, national and regional actions that complement each other; this is a very successful practice to be sustained. Sharing lesson learnt and best practices among partners is also key to this success.” [UN]
- “I believe D.G. ECHO, in the past, played a great job in disaster preparedness, especially in promoting stakeholder (governments, NGOs, UN System, civil protection system, red cross, academy, etc.) coordination, also considering his good power convening.” [UN]
- “In the experience I had in the field in several countries, ECHO has been purely focussing on Humanitarian needs. usually, they go it alone. usually, they oppose a NEXUS approach. usually, they do not support government systems and or capacities. usually they compete with other actors, as opposed to leverage the EU convening power, technical expertise and financial resources for a partnership approach. they behave as if they are the only show in town. as if the WHS never happened... ECHO simple needs to facility effective and broad partnerships that not only address immediate needs but that actively start addressing underlying risk - in partnership - to reduce future needs.” [UN]
- “The Application Form (Project Proposal template) is very complicated. It might be more practical to make it simple. Few required information can be collected even during project period after approval of the project.” [UN]
- “The context in the Sahel has evolved over the last decade. While, in the 80s and 90s, the biggest food insecurity crises were triggered by droughts, it is now conflict that is the biggest diver. These conflicts are provoked by competition over natural resources between farmers and herders, and also by armed group insurgents. This increases the need to invest in DP linked to natural resources use by communities.” [UN]
- “With the multiple combining crises (climate change, conflicts, ...), funds for preparedness as well as for resilience in countries like Cameroon have to be increase. We remain confident on DG ECHO for all support technical with good guidelines as well as financial to continue to improve the people in need situation.” [UN]

“Increase the scope of the response to cover repairs on infrastructure when destroyed and offer deeper training for the key actors in government. Include international exchange visits for the District Disaster Management Committee members.” [Government partner]

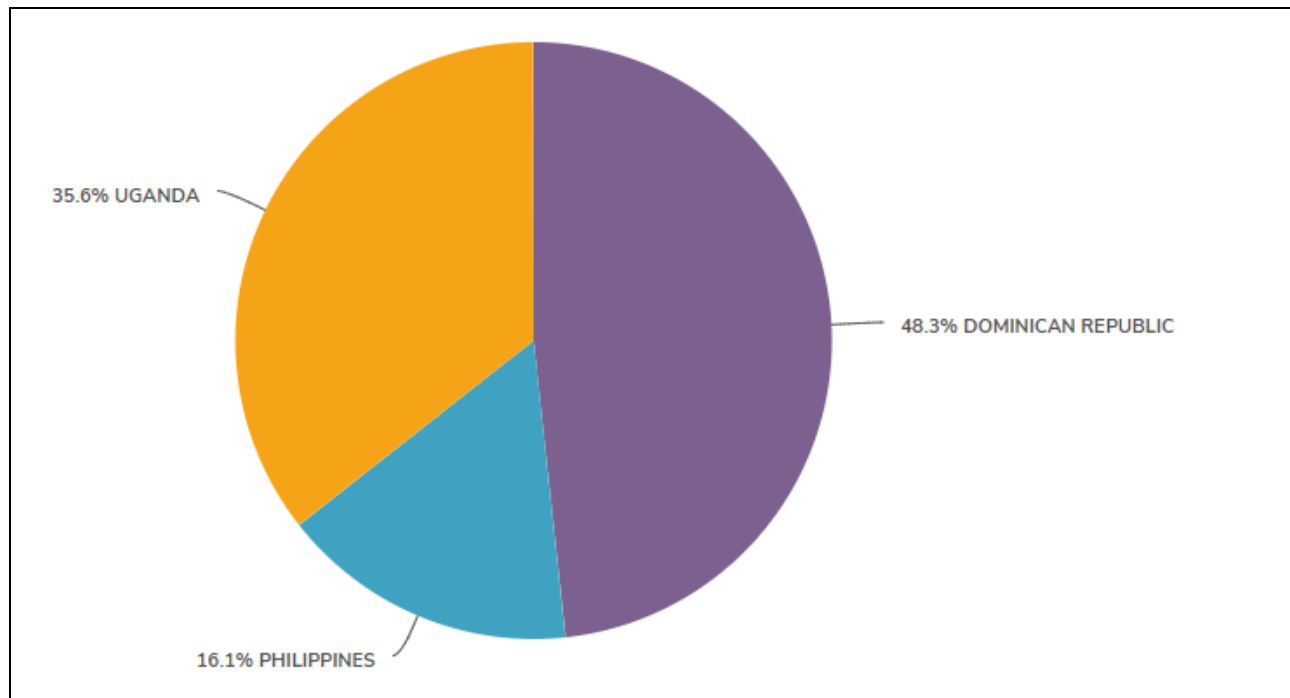
8 Mini telephone survey results

This instrument was designed to capture a wider set of community voices in three field countries: Dominican Republic, Uganda and Philippines⁴. For each of the countries, community members to be consulted were proposed in a snowball manner by implementing partner key informants who have provided telephone numbers for a sample of profiles. The telephone survey (inspired by the QUIP method) consisted of a limited number of questions (to be translated into appropriate languages and asked by the national consultants) asked in maximum 15 minutes on a voice call. Answers were transcribed verbatim and entered into a data entry mask (Alchemer) for analysis. National consultants were able to use this online platform as a guide to lead the interview and record answers from their conversations.

8.1 Overview of the respondents

A total of 87 respondents have been interviewed over the phone: 48.3% (42 individuals) from the Dominican Republic, 16.1% (n=14) from the Philippines and 35.6% (n=31) from Uganda.

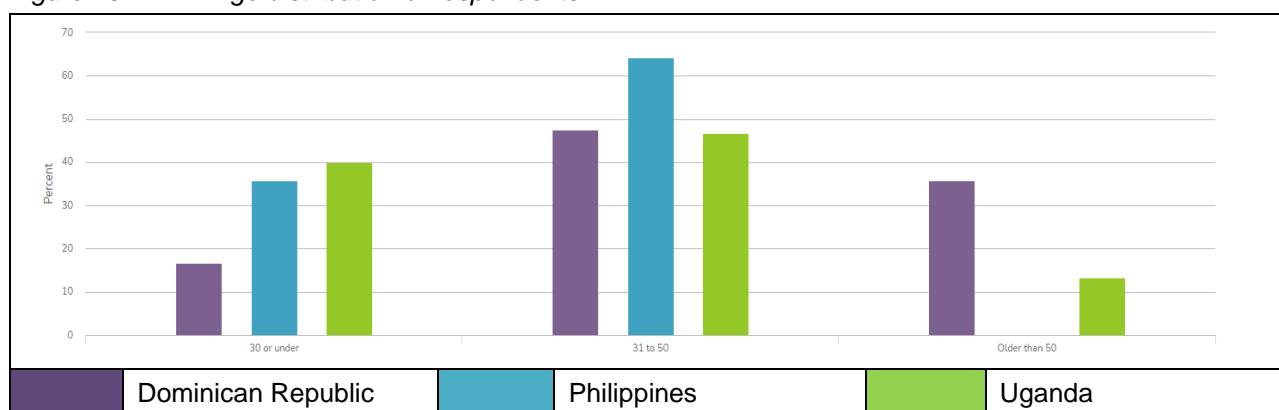
Figure 9 Country of residence of the respondents



A great share of the respondents was between the age of 31 and 50 (46.7% of the total respondents from Uganda, 47.6% from the Dominican Republic and 64.3% from the Philippines). People over 50 accounted for 35.7% of the respondents in the Dominican Republic and 13.3% in Uganda. People aged 30 and under accounted for 40% of Ugandan participants, 35.7% of Filipino respondents and 116.7% of respondents from the Dominican Republic.

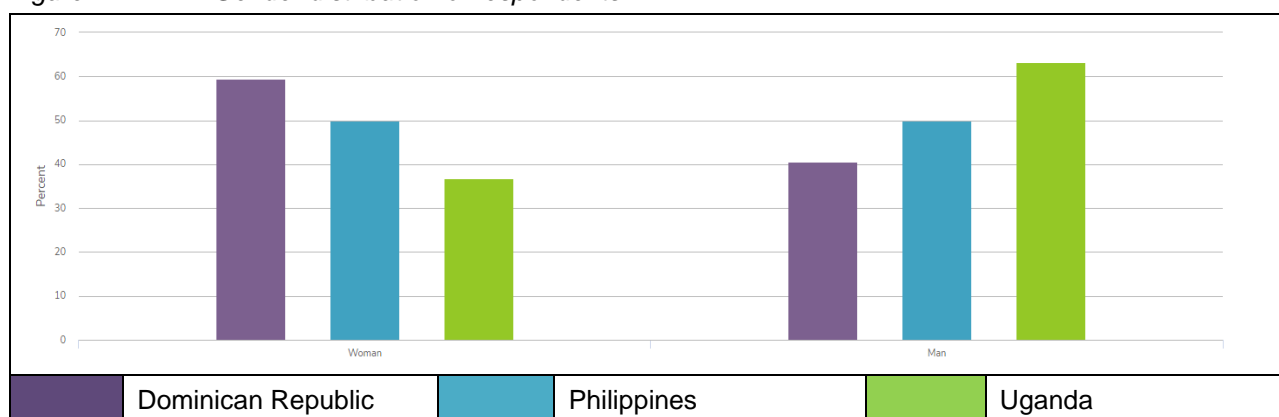
⁴ In regard to Palestine, as agreed with the RG in the desk phase, it was added as an additional 4th mission to include the conflict angle and ensure geographical balance. Data collection was agreed on to be conducted remotely; no project sites were visited or communities consulted.

Figure 10 Age distribution of respondents



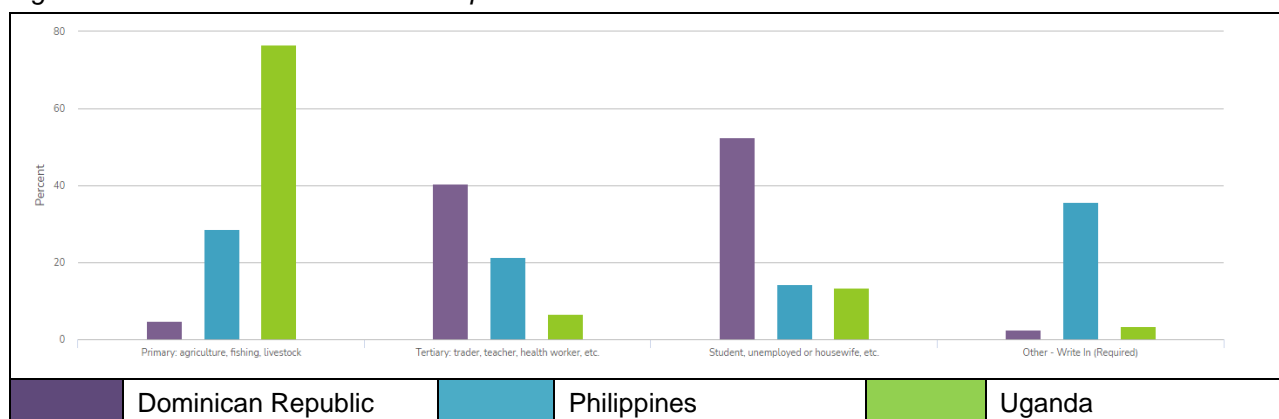
There is a gender parity in the distribution of respondents (43 each). Women were slightly overrepresented in the Dominican Republic participants (59.5%) and men respondents were in great majority for Uganda (63%).

Figure 11 Gender distribution of respondents



Regarding the professions of the respondents, the answers were classified in four categories: Primary: agriculture, fishing, livestock (1), Tertiary: trader, teacher, health worker, etc. (2), Student, unemployed or housewife, etc. (3), and Other (4). For the Dominican Republic, the majority of respondents (52.4%) were student, unemployed or housewife, etc., followed by tertiary: trader, teacher, health worker, etc. (40.5%). For the Philippines, the respondents are more evenly distributed between the four categories, with other in first position (35.7%). Finally for Uganda, 76.7% of interviewees were primary workers (agriculture, fishing, livestock) and 13.3% were student, unemployed or housewife, etc.

Figure 12 Professions of the respondents

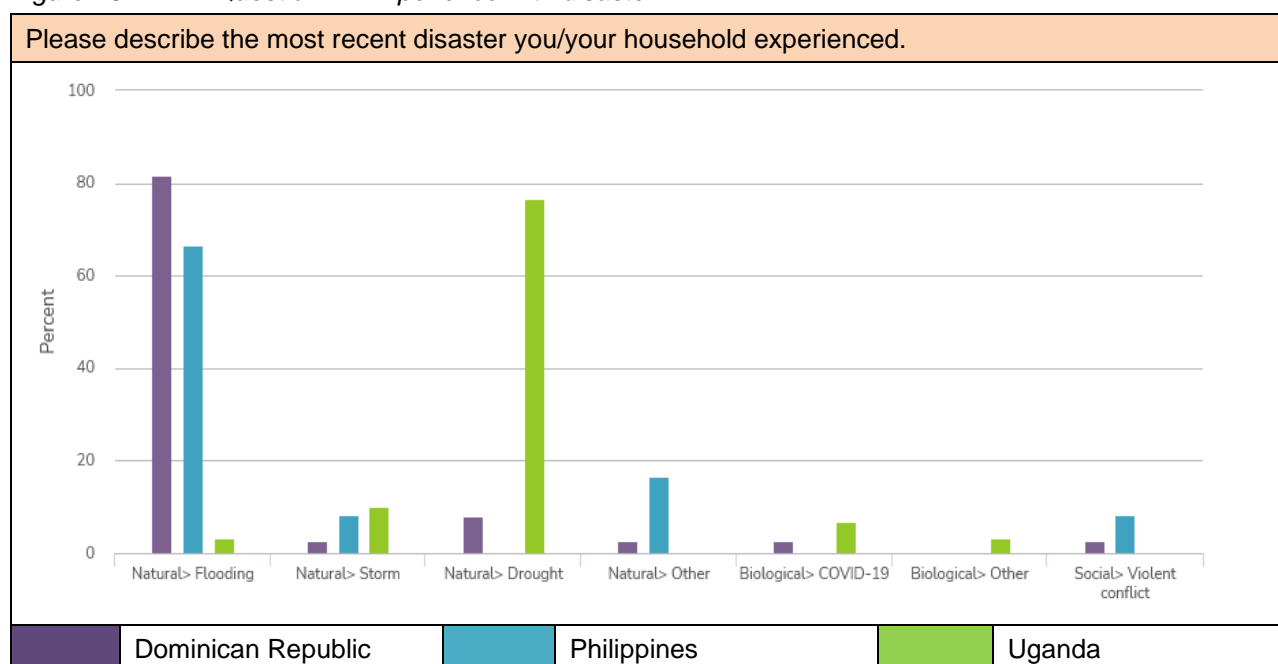


8.2 Results to the survey questions

The first question of the telephone survey was “Please describe the most recent disaster you/your household experienced.” The interviewer had to classify the type of disaster according to seven categories: Flooding (natural), Storm (natural), Drought (natural), Other (natural), COVID-19 (biological), Other (biological) and Violent conflict (social).

In the Dominican Republic, 81.6% of households experienced flooding (natural) and about 8% drought (natural). In the Philippines, 66.7% of households experienced flooding and 16.7% other type of natural disaster. Both storm and violent conflict represent 8.3% of the answers. Finally in Uganda, 76.7% of households experienced drought, 10% storm, 6.7% COVID-19 and 3.3% respectively experience flooding and other biological disaster.

Figure 13 Question 1 - Experience with disaster



The box below shows a selection of qualitative answers for the above question.

Box 18 Question 1 – qualitative answers

“Land drift, it was last year. It was very hard, some families lost their home and I don’t even know if the were able to recover.” [Dominican Republic]

“When the Ozama River overflows and it floods the houses around. The last time was with the storm Laura in 2020. My family was not affected but my neighbours were so as it affected our neighbourhood it affected us as well.” [Dominican Republic]

“We experienced storm in august, rivers rising, water damage, 2 or 3 months without water, the houses were filled with water when the cañadas overflowed a year ago” [Dominican Republic]

“Because of the drought, the plants and was sowed was lost” [Dominican Republic]

“you have to buy the water for consumption, the planting is lost due to lack of rain” [Dominican Republic]

[The respondent] shared about flooding that washed out their farmlands and the conflict that affected their community. The community members could not go to their farms because it was the centre of the conflict or armed groups in the area. They could not also deliver assistance to community members due to the presence of armed groups. [Philippines]

“There was election-related violence and armed conflict. There was also flooding from April to June, affecting more than 90% of the population. The residents' farmlands and fishponds were severely affected by the flooding events.” [Philippines]

“We had a strong drought in June and July and all food (maize) dried. even the greens fried which would have now. also food rations reduced so without food from garden due to drought we are suffering” [Uganda]

“since I arrived in 2014, it is the first time I am seeing so much sunshine. crops dried in the garden and price of food has gone up from UGX 4-500/kg to UGX1500-1700/kg of maize. it is hard to get work even in nationals (host) because with a lot of sunshine there is no work and there are many people going to look for work. so there is no work. moreover, me I am disabled it is very difficult to get work.” [Uganda]

“I came here in 2018, I have not seen so much sunshine. the drought was May to July 2022. the crops dried in the garden and I did not get anything. even the swamp where we get water to put in our vegetable gardens was dry so we did not even get vegetables in our vegetable plots.” [Uganda]

The second question asked was “Please tell me about your ability to keep yourself and your family safe during that disaster event.” The information collected was of qualitative nature.

Box 19 Question 2 – Safety during a disaster even

Please tell me about your ability to keep yourself and your family safe during that disaster event.

"During that time I was not prepared, I had to let neighbour families stay in my house because it was farther from the river." [Dominican Republic]

"I was safe because I live higher in the land it was to the people that lives in the lower lands. Where I live in general is very vulnerable because there is a hill that drifts land and the river that can get flooded so we are always on alert. My house was on alert."

"Last time affected us but it wasn't as bad and other times, I have a to stories home so I was able to shelter people in the second floor." [Dominican Republic]

"No deaths as the result from the flood, but the impact is on their livelihood. The area is farming land. As an alternative, some residents resort to fishing and selling livestock." [Philippines]

The farmlands of the people were severely affected. The livelihood was damaged due to the flooding event. His convenience store was safe because it was constructed in a relatively higher area. [Philippines]

The flooding did not affect houses, only the farmlands. As regards the conflict, they asked children and women in concrete houses to ensure their safety. [Philippines]

They relocated to a different side of the community, which is not flooded. They stayed there for a week. When the floodwater subsided, they cleaned their house. [Philippines]

"We got free masks for my family so for me there was no problem with that. but soap and sanitizer was hard. it was a struggle for me to get money to buy soap and things were expensive" [Uganda]

"It is difficult because you have to dig to make the water go away and me i was most affected. at least me and my husband we can dig to make water go somewhere else. that is al we can do here. water comes flying from up to get to the river so you have to take care of your side, for us we are on the sloping area where water passes" [Uganda]

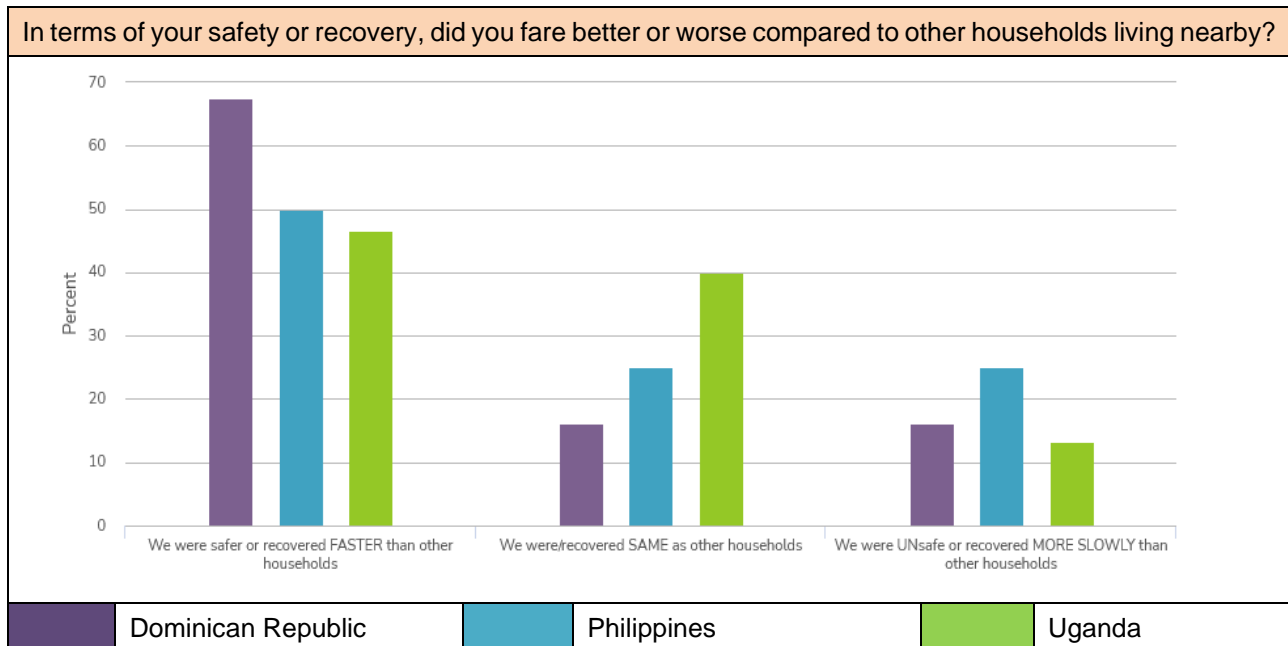
"We had to start buying food from the market because there was no food coming from the gardens. I did leja leja (casual work) in nearby town to get money to buy food. I was not doing this before the drought." [Uganda]

"It was difficult to keep safe because our crops dried in the garden and food was not there. you know even the food we are given is very little and we thought the food in the garden would help us to change diet and have enough food. it is hard. getting enough food has been very difficult so we had famine. there was no money here even to buy food from the market." [Uganda]

"It was a bit hard for me to get enough food. you see the sunshine burnt my beans and maize. i was working digging for people down there in the swamp to get money to buy food. me also I have a small land in the swamp with s/potatoes which helped me. at least we could eat some food." [Uganda]

The third question interrogated the respondents' perception about safety and recovery. The question asked was *"In terms of your safety or recovery, did you fare better or worse compared to other households living nearby?"*. 67.6% of Dominican respondents answered they "were safer or recovered faster than other households", and respectively 16.2% each responded they "were/recovered same as other households" or "were unsafe or recovered more slowly than other households". In the Philippines, 50% answered they "were safer or recovered faster than other households", and respectively 25% each responded they "were/recovered same as other households" or "were unsafe or recovered more slowly than other households". Finally, 46.7% of Ugandan respondents answered they "were safer or recovered faster than other households", followed by 40% saying they "were/recovered same as other households" and 13.3% that "were unsafe or recovered more slowly than other households".

Figure 14 Question 3 – Comparison with neighbouring households



Box 20 Question 3 – qualitative answer

"I was better because I was able to help other families, my house was a concrete house with a concrete roof and I was able to put a tent on my roof." [Dominican Republic]

"We are all living in a very vulnerable territory and nothing has gotten better." [Dominican Republic]

"Because where my house is located is a less vulnerable land and also the materials of my house are better, there are other parts in this neighbourhood that are more swampy." [Dominican Republic]

"In other areas, there is insufficient water supply and the houses are made from light materials." [Philippines]

"Recovered faster due to help from local government, European Union, and Oxfam. Oxfam provided them with cash assistance that they used for their daily needs such as food, noodles, medicine, and milk." [Philippines]

"Their community has a poor drainage system. Heavy rains exacerbate the situation. The recovery of farmers is slow due to rising processes and farming inputs." [Philippines]

"They recovered slower because their house is located in a low-lying area as compared to other community members whose houses were in a relatively higher part of the community." [Philippines]

"Because when you are someone who can understand you, you can go to people who know better than you to advise you. they tell you to do this and this and that which helps me recover faster than my neighbours" [Uganda]

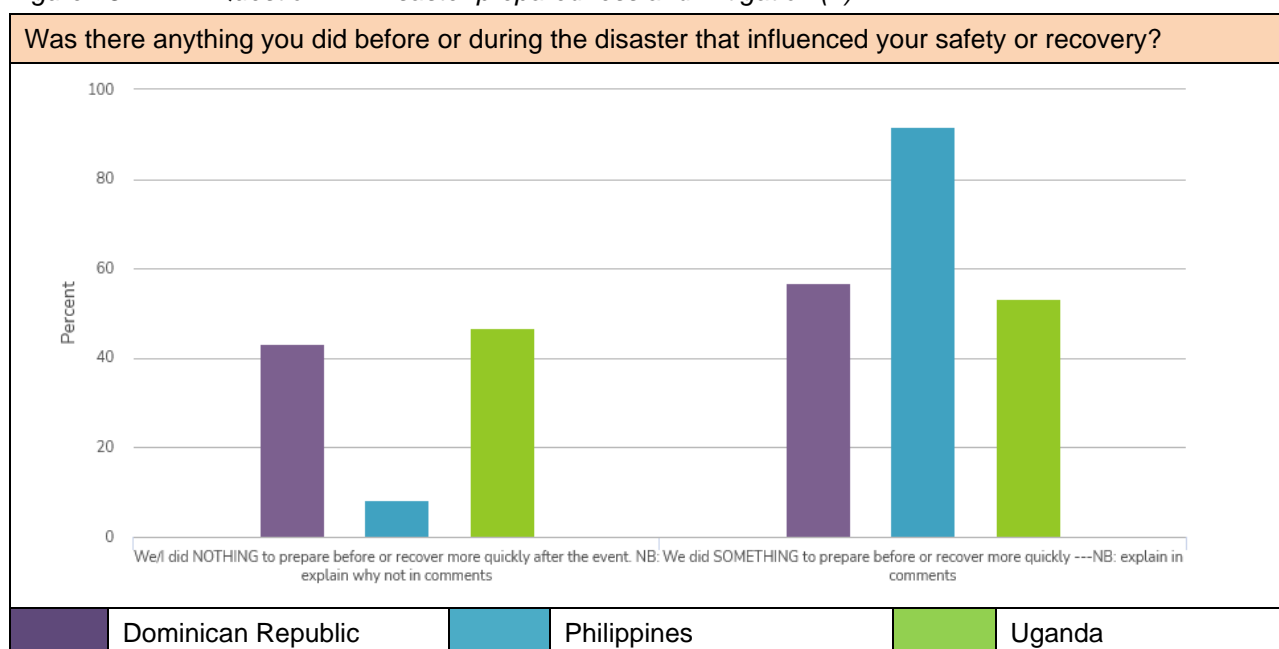
"We recovered very slowly all of us because we face the same conditions and most of us don't have relatives who can give us some help like money. we all suffering the same and it is bad." [Uganda]

"When we saw the problem the worms did to maize and we did not have enough money for chemicals, we waited to plant beans. so we saved our maize and we are planting beans end of this month. those who planted beans and maize are suffering because they did not kill the vectors. at least we are better." [Uganda]

"For us we have land to dig in other areas. also we had some crops in the store and we planted again beans in areas that were destroyed. those who planted only here their crops were destroyed especially those in lower areas." [Uganda]

The fourth question was *"was there anything you did before or during the disaster that influenced your safety or recovery?"* The answers were classified between *"we did nothing to prepare before or recover more quickly after the event"* and *"we did something to prepare before or recover more quickly"*. A majority of Dominican and Uganda respondents have answered to that effect (respectively 56.8% and 53.3%). Interestingly, 91.7% of respondents from the Philippines are responded they *"did something to prepare before or recover more quickly"*.

Figure 15 Question 4 – Disaster preparedness and mitigation (1)



Box 21 Question 4 – qualitative answer

"I knew about first aids and i had taken workshops with the Dominican firemen so I was able to help others with the first aid. Other people becomes nervous, but I was with other men helping to rescue people from the flood and also before the flood came in trying to take the people out of the vulnerable spots and taking them to shelters, those that did not want to move at first then had to be rescued." [Dominican Republic]

"The only thing we did was to help to take my family and other neighbours to move to a safer place. Here the safest places are the school and the church that are in higher land." [Dominican Republic]

"I only learned about preparing for disaster after the Ponte Alerta project, that was last year, those people helps us and train us a lot but before that i knew nothing." [Dominican Republic]

"Before we cover the house with plastic to avoid water coming in and to keep house furniture like mattresses." [Dominican Republic]

"We just moved some things to higher places just in case the river came home, we put our mattresses and electro domestics just in case the water would reach our home, but we were lucky it didn't." [Dominican Republic]

They have community-saving groups organized by Plan International's MOVE UP Project. The group has 200 plus members. The group was able to use the savings during the COVID-19. The savings groups was highly appreciated by the community members. [Philippines]

They have community savings groups and livelihood programs that help them recover faster. They have continuous training on disaster preparedness. [Philippines]

In terms of armed conflict, the respondent is aware of what to do when a dispute arises due to previous experience and the training attended on conflict management and psychosocial support. [Philippines]

They asked for updates from other community members on the situation. As per their information, they carried out appropriate measures such as bringing appliances from the first to the second floor. [Philippines]

"We planted trees to stop the overflowing then curved that area to make the water that comes from up there to go somewhere else at least." [Uganda]

"We kept ourselves isolated and stayed at home. we did not allow even the children to go and play with other children but we stayed home during covid. other people took long to take the disease seriously but for us, as soon as we were told, we took advice very seriously immediately." [Uganda]

"I started keeping poultry in 2018 and animals in 2019 to help me when times are hard like now when some crops were burnt by too much sunshine and food rations are not enough" [Uganda]

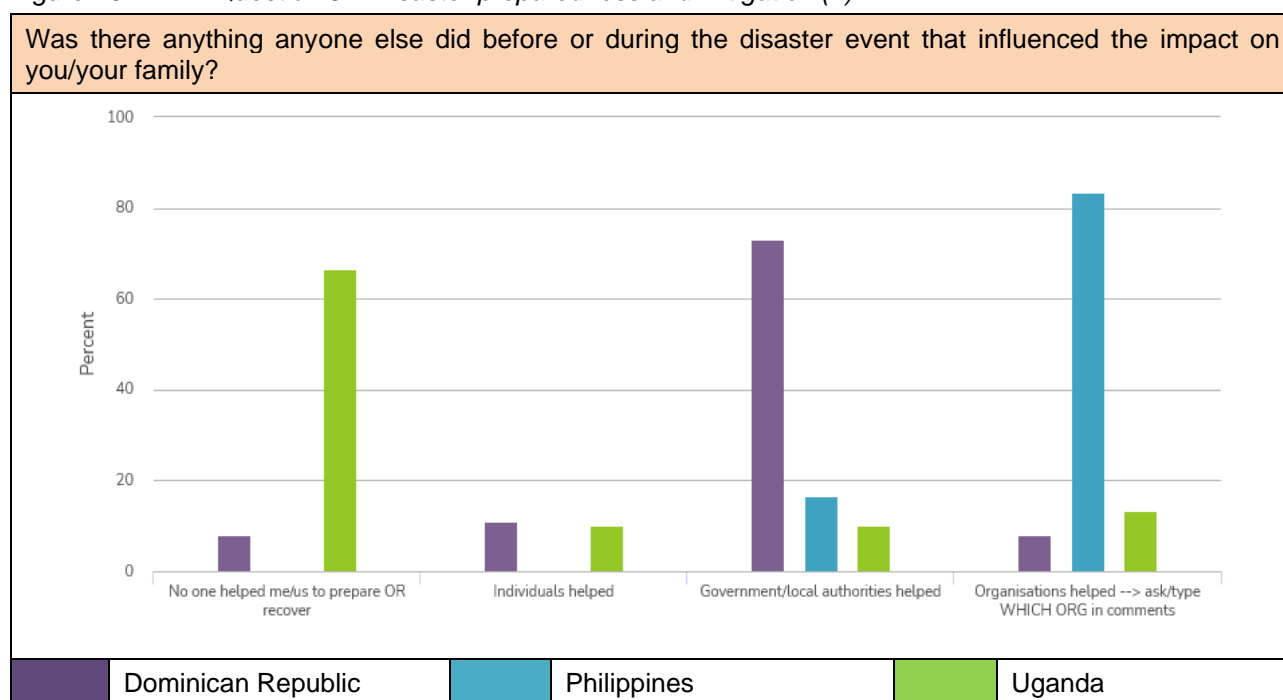
"I started my business in 2021 because i saw conditions here were tough. me, when I was in south Sudan I was doing business so i started with the little capital i came with. now my business is supporting me and my family. you cannot stay inn the camp and live on leja leja only and digging. now even food from WFP is very little and the sunshine has burnt our food. me I started early." [Uganda]

"When I saw the sunshine was much and the price of vegetables in town was going up up, I went and planted tomatoes quickly in the valley so that I could also get money. you know, you also have to be sharp. you don't sit and wait for sunshine to beat all you crops, or you will not eat. those who came late to plant in the valley found there was no space for them." [Uganda]

The fifth question "was there anything anyone else did before or during the disaster event that influenced the impact on you/your family?", a great majority of Ugandan households (66.7%) have answered "no one helped

me/us to prepare or recover”, an experience also shared by 8.1% of Dominican respondents. 83.3% of Filipino households have answered they were helped by an organisation, as 13.3% of Uganda households and 3.8% of Dominican ones. Government/local authorities helped 73% of the Dominican households, 16.7% of the Filipino ones and 10% of the Ugandan ones. The rest of them have received individual help.

Figure 16 Question 5 – Disaster preparedness and mitigation (2)



Box 22 Question 5 – qualitative answer

“The Defensa Civil helps a lot, whenever there is a disaster coming they alert people so that they can move before the disaster comes.” [Dominican Republic]

“I am a member of the Defensa Civil so whenever there is an alert of an event i help to spread the word in the community, some people so don't. And the Defensa Civil has always helped but after the Ponte Alerta project we learned other skills and the donate us some equipment.” [Dominican Republic]

“Other Community leader as myself, church pastors helped giving us entrance to the church building to make sure there was shelter for people.” [Dominican Republic]

“The church and the junta de vecinos, they helped giving shelter and securing food for the people in shelter.” [Dominican Republic]

Plan International, ACCORD, Action Against Hunger, CARE. The MOVE UP project considered what the people need as compared to the programs introduced by the government because they are based on perceived needs. [Philippines]

MOVE UP Consortium helped them in the creation of the savings groups as well as the disaster preparedness training programs. The Department of Science and Technology is also helping them through online training, particularly during COVID 19. Also, the Department of Labor and Employment helps members of savings groups without livelihood or employment. [Philippines]

They received a rice subsidy and seeds from the government. As regards support from NGOs, they received assistance from UN FAO such as fertilizers, seeds, and other farms inputs. [Philippines]

The CSOs helped them, such as Save the Children. The organization provided psychosocial support to children and Go Bags (with sandals and hygiene kits). [Philippines]

“Yes I got some help. the subcounty gave us VHTS some money, sometimes 5,000 sometimes 10,000. this was coming from govt. before covid were not paid anything as VHT. So this money really helped. also because covid was scaring us, the health centre gave us counselling. We were afraid but we became strong.” [Uganda]

“No one else helped us because even the organisations we ran to for help would say there is no money because donors have no money to fund. some people sleep hungry here, it is bad. we feel as if we are on our own.” [Uganda]

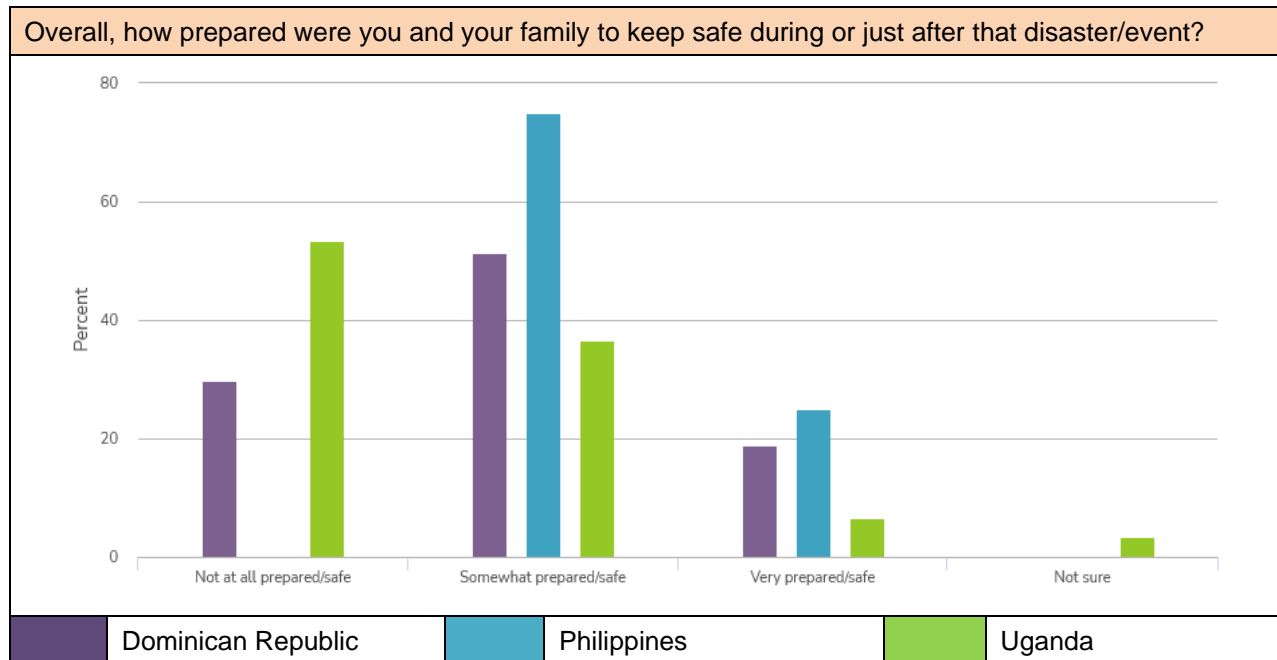
“Government brought maize flour and some beans. I got 10kg of flour and 2kg of beans for my family of 3 people during the drought” [Uganda]

“We only have the ration, what i get as VHT and what my wife gets from working with nationals. no one has helped us.” [Uganda]

The last question pertained to the preparedness of the households to keep themselves “safe during or just after that disaster/event”. 53.3% of Ugandan and 29.7% of Dominican households were “not at all prepared/safe”. 51.4% of Dominican, 75% of the Filipino and 36.7% of Ugandan households were “somewhat

prepared/safe". 18.9% of Dominican, 25% of the Filipino and 6.7% of Ugandan households were "very prepared/safe". Only 3.3% of the remaining Ugandan respondents felt "not sure".

Figure 17 Question 6 – Overall disaster preparedness



Box 23 Question 6 – qualitative answer

"In the economic part not too well, but in spirit and in being able to help other people we are fine, because we have been in many workshops and many organizations have educates us in how to prepare for disaster. So we can give first aid and we can work with the Defensa Civil and the firemen if anything happens again." [Dominican Republic]

"Right now we are prepared because we know where to go but in the recovery we don't know." [Dominican Republic]

"Mentally and physically we are prepared, because the normal thing during a disaster is to get nervous, but I've learned a lot, now I can respond better. I'm not super prepared but there is a lot of advancement." [Dominican Republic]

"We would always think we are safe but with natural disaster you never know what can happen. In other aspects I feel somewhat safe because my house is built with safe material like concrete walls and roof, but I see other houses around me that have worst materials like zinc walls and roof." [Dominican Republic]

"My family is lucky that is not as vulnerable as other and we already lived before a flooding so we know how to prepared." [Dominican Republic]

She has a lot of realizations due to the pandemic, particularly in preparedness. Also, the Mayor would like to scale up best practices from the MOVE UP project to other areas in the city. [Philippines]

They can predict weather events due to seasons and warning events. Also, Save the Children trained them on disaster preparedness. They are capacitated, but they need more support to be more prepared. [Philippines]

The community members have already been trained and oriented and disaster preparedness and terrorism. The barangays have rescue equipment, too - making the communities and families prepared. [Philippines]

The local authorities should implement structural mitigations to ensure communities will not suffer again from the same flooding event. [Philippines]

"If you have food insecure like us in the camp, you expect more challenges so you always have to be prepared. so for me that is why I have poultry and animals. also, I'm in VSLA where you get loans and save also, and this helped us." [Uganda]

"At least I know what chemicals to buy instead of using ash to put on the crops like some. ash sometimes works but sometimes no. so I knew what to do. I went and did leja leja (casual work) in someone's garden and got money to buy the chemicals. so me the knowledge on what to do is why i say I was a bit prepared and I could get work to get the money." [Uganda]

"At least for us we had trees for fruits and we have benefitted because they are not affected very much. we eat, the children eat and we sell some. now seeing how bad this sunshine was, we are going to plant even more with our neighbours." [Uganda]

"We were not prepared but when I saw how things were, I acted very fast to go to the valley. but the training I got, I am going to prepare better next time." [Uganda]

Figure 18 Further comments

Do you have anything else you'd like to ask or share with me?
<p>"Our neighbourhood is a very vulnerable area so any organizations that can help is welcome." [Dominican Republic]</p> <p>"We were in a project Prepare para responder that talked to us about everything you just mentioned." [Dominican Republic]</p> <p>"Bagong Silangan is generally prone to disaster events. JICA and the national government were supposed to construct a dam or catchment basin but did not push through or was delayed." [Philippines]</p> <p>"Good leadership is key in community savings group." [Philippines]</p> <p>She learned a lot on disaster preparedness. She and community members now know what to do before, during, and after disasters. Also, the contingency plans and partnership with different organisations are critical for disaster preparedness. [Philippines]</p> <p>"Since the last big flood, for us we are now prepared. we learnt our lesson. we planted trees, dug around to make sure water goes elsewhere and does not disturb us." [Uganda]</p> <p>"We are not feeling ok. we came in 2017 and soon food was reduced very soon and switched to cash but plots are small and we can't produce enough food and area is rocky, price of food is increasing and organizations are not helping. our livelihoods need more support otherwise we are in trouble." [Uganda]</p> <p>"As VHTS, we are exposed sometimes we don't get enough people, it is challenge. but the community trusts us and you don't want to neglect your community since they are the ones who chose you. it is selfless work." [Uganda]</p> <p>"If I did not have a business, I would be suffering like many people here. it is very bad here as food is not enough and sunshine but our food in the garden. people here need support. Thank you." [Uganda]</p>

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