

Strasbourg, 26 October 2023

AP/CAT(2023)06
Or. English

EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN MAJOR HAZARDS AGREEMENT (EUR-OPA)

DRAFT BUDGET FOR 2024¹

*Document prepared by the Secretariat
of the EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement*

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¹ The present document includes data from the 2022-25 budget proposals submitted to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe and is subject to possible adjustments following its discussion by the Committee of Ministers.

MAJOR HAZARDS (EUR-OPA)

Natural and technological risks affect all populations, in particular the most vulnerable groups and persons. Increased greenhouse gas emissions are raising the temperature in the atmosphere and enhancing the frequency and intensity of natural disasters. Nearly one-third of the world's population lives in areas at risk, where disasters can potentially occur. Such disasters, whether they result from natural or biological hazards linked to the internal and external dynamics of the planet, or technological risks generated by human activities may seriously disrupt the democratic functioning of institutions and subsequently prevent citizens from participating actively in democratic life.

The EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement aims to improve prevention and protection of people against major natural or technological disasters and to promote projects addressing the role of nature-based solutions in disaster risk reduction. The EUR-OPA, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and the European Union co-organise the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction, which is a multi-stakeholder forum for policy-makers, experts and practitioners, thus contributing to the implementation of the UN Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

EUR-OPA provides a platform for co-operation between the participating countries in the field of protection against major natural, biological and technological hazards and strengthening resilience in the face of disasters. Its field of action mainly covers knowledge of hazards, risk prevention, preparedness and risk management. At political level, the Committee of Permanent Correspondents addresses recommendations to the member States' competent authorities and guidelines for their implementation. At the scientific and technical level, the work is supported by the Network of the Specialised Scientific Centres. Its specific role is to develop projects, both at the national and regional level, aiming at increasing the awareness and resilience to major risks within the population. Methods and tools for an improved disaster management are also developed. Good practices and lessons learned are shared to propose more effective measures for prevention and protection. Lastly, EUR-OPA disseminates knowledge on the different hazards among the population through social media, smartphone applications and adequate publications.

Over the four years, EUR-OPA will continue to provide a platform for co-operation between its participating countries in the field of major natural, technological and biological hazards. As the vulnerability of individuals and communities is a major factor that increases exposure to disaster risks, it will focus its priority activities on the resilience of vulnerable groups and persons. Networking between the Specialised Scientific Centres will be reinforced to ensure that they provide the appropriate technical and scientific support needed to fulfil the disaster risk reduction objectives and goals set by the participating countries.

Theory of change

	OUTPUTS What the Council of Europe produces	IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES ▮ Indicators are listed below	INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES ▮ Indicators are listed below	IMPACT ▮ Indicators are listed below
Co-operation 100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Intergovernmental cooperation platform in the field of major natural, biological and technological hazards ► Recommendations and/or guidelines of the permanent committee ► Guidance tools on disaster risk reduction ► Scientific reports and technical tools to prevent hazards from turning into disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Member States could rely on guidance and tailor-made tools to develop disaster risk reduction strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Member States adopt strategies for disaster risk reduction by increasing resilience following EUR-OPA's recommendations and guidance tools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Member States prevent risks and ensure resilience. ► Persons, in particular the most vulnerable are protected from hazard risks, allowing them to participate actively in democratic life. <p>Impact of the Programme ▼</p> <p>A culture of democracy in member States, particularly within the younger generations as an essential prerequisite of democratic security. of democratic security.</p>

Members 22 members: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Georgia, Greece, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Morocco, North Macedonia, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic and Ukraine.

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EXPECTED RESULTS AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

① INDICATORS OF THE IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES ▼	TARGET 2027	MILESTONE 2025	BASELINE 2022
Immediate outcome 3 - Member States could rely on guidance and tailor-made tools for developing disaster risk reduction strategies.			
Number of new recommendations and/or guidelines on topical domains addressed to member States.	8	4	2
Number of States covered by projects on identification of potential risks and reduction of Vulnerability	≥ 10	≥ 10	≥ 10
① Indicators of the intermediate outcomes ▼			
Intermediate outcome 1 – Member States change their policies, legislation and practices to contribute to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and protect related human rights ▼			

STRUCTURES BASED ON A CONVENTION / RESOLUTION

OTHER STRUCTURES

Committee of Permanent Correspondents	Directors of Specialised Centres
SECRETARIAT 2023-2024: 2 posts (1A, 1B)	

TABLE OF 2024 CONTRIBUTIONS BY MEMBER STATES

MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE	% contribution	2024	2023	<i>DIFFERENCE IN %</i>
		AMOUNT PAYABLE IN €	AMOUNT IN €	
ALBANIA	1.0941	6 665.26	6 150.72	8.37
ARMENIA	0.9555	5 820.91	5 523.80	5.38
AZERBAIJAN	3.4243	20 860.84	19 376.50	7.66
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	1.3870	8 449.59	7 859.28	7.51
BULGARIA	4.4392	27 043.61	24 600.58	9.93
CROATIA	3.5725	21 763.67	20 491.90	6.21
CYPRUS	1.4092	8 584.85	8 063.48	6.47
GEORGIA	1.2567	7 655.82	7 349.06	4.17
GREECE	11.3918	69 398.85	68 321.40	1.58
LUXEMBOURG	3.9958	24 342.40	22 427.55	8.54
MALTA	0.8566	5 218.41	4 779.63	9.18
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	0.9272	5 648.50	5 725.15	1.34
MONACO	0.3946	2 403.90	2 219.93	8.29
NORTH MACEDONIA	0.8576	5 224.50	4 947.23	5.60
PORTUGAL	13.2896	80 960.24	78 027.09	3.76
ROMANIA	15.1852	92 508.24	85 911.54	7.68
SAN MARINO	0.0863	525.74	510.22	3.04
SERBIA	3.5276	21 490.14	19 608.16	9.60
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	6.0986	37 152.67	35 308.42	5.22
UKRAINE	12.7543	77 699.20	68 189.26	13.95
NON-MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE				
LEBANON	3.2437	19 760.62	21 369.92	-7.53
MOROCCO	9.8526	60 022.04	55 239.18	8.66
TOTAL	100.0000	609 200.00	572 000.00	6.50