

MEMORANDUM TO THE COMMISSION

GLOBAL DECISION: (ECHO/THM/BUD/2007/01000)

Supporting the humanitarian reform through thematic funding in favour of UN and

Red Cross movement organisations

A proposal is hereby submitted to the Commission for the financing of humanitarian aid for an amount of 23 million euros from budget line 23.02.01 of the 2007 general budget of the European Communities. The duration of the decision would be 24 months, starting from 1 January 2007.

The proposed Decision is a global Decision for thematic funding in DG ECHO. It foresees activities of six organisations (WHO, UNOCHA, UNICEF, UNHCR, IFRC, WFP) around the issue of the implementation of the humanitarian reform.

The Commission is invited to approve this funding decision of a total amount of 23 million euros.

The draft decision was made available to the President of the competent Parliamentary Committee on 25 January 2007 under the right of scrutiny of the European Parliament (articles 7 and 8 of Council Decision 1999/468/EC), following a favourable opinion of the Humanitarian Aid Committee.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The international response to humanitarian emergencies does not always meet the basic needs of affected populations in a timely and reliable manner. Existing capacity levels are often insufficient to adequately meet key emergency needs in major crises. In order to correct such deficiencies, the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) commissioned an independent review¹ of the global humanitarian system in 2005. Following this review, a Humanitarian Reform Programme (HRP) was adopted by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) in September 2005, aimed at improving the predictability, timeliness and effectiveness of the humanitarian response. It proposes among others the introduction of a *cluster approach* as an effort to fill identified gaps in humanitarian response, to ensure accountability with strengthened leadership and clearly defined roles and to bolster coordination and synergy of efforts in those areas in which gaps in humanitarian response are identified². The aim *at global level* is to strengthen system-wide preparedness and technical capacity to respond to humanitarian emergencies while at the *country level*, it should serve to strengthen the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian action by mobilising all relevant actors (UN agencies, NGOs and non-UN organisations) in a specific sector, each cluster having a clearly designated and accountable lead. The HRP also proposes the *strengthening of the humanitarian coordination system* in the field, which requires engaging the broader humanitarian community in all reform efforts, particularly NGOs, as well as strengthening the capacity of coordinators and improving information management.

The European Commission has confirmed full commitment to contribute to this reform process. In particular, DG ECHO envisages funding selected lead agencies in their efforts to strengthen the cluster approach and the humanitarian coordination system. Through thematic funding, DG ECHO will reinforce the capacities of lead agencies to fulfil their leadership responsibilities to ensure a coherent, timely, consistent, and effective humanitarian response. The Decision follows DG ECHO's horizontal priorities as given in its operational strategy 2007.³ The following **gaps have been identified and are targeted to** create an effective response capacity: assessing sector capacity; strengthening surge capacity; capacity building; increase of the availability of relief items at the onset of new emergencies; development of standard operating procedures; applying benchmarks to measure performance; and improving *coordination* and support for the cluster to address the above. Funding under this Decision will benefit UN and other international agencies that have been designated as *lead agencies* and their main partners. The ultimate beneficiaries will be vulnerable populations in humanitarian crises (affected populations, refugees, internally displaced, returnees and other especially vulnerable groups). Activities will build upon ongoing initiatives and focus on enhancing staff and partners' skills and capacities in all regions where the cluster approach is applied and where the needs are most acute.

¹ Humanitarian Response Review, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), Aug 2005

² The 9 *clusters* and their respective *cluster leads* are: Camp coordination and camp management (UNHCR); Early recovery (UNDP); Emergency shelter (UNHCR for complex emergencies and IFRC for natural disasters); Emergency telecommunications (UNOCHA with UNICEF and WFP as service providers); Health (WHO); Logistics (WFP); Nutrition (UNICEF); Protection (UNHCR); and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (UNICEF).

³ SEC (2006) 1626 of 1 December 2006, see especially paragraph 5.3 (pp. 21-22) on thematic funding.

COMMISSION DECISION
of

On the financing of humanitarian operations from the general budget of the European Communities to support the humanitarian reform through thematic funding in favour of UN and Red Cross movement organisations.

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,
Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid¹, and in particular Article 15(2) thereof:

Whereas:

- (1) The Good Humanitarian Donorship conference in Stockholm in June 2003 stressed the need to reinforce international donor responses to humanitarian crises and to take steps to enhance the coherence and effectiveness of their actions;
- (2) The UN Emergency Relief Coordinator's independent review of the global humanitarian system in 2005 has proposed recommendations to improve the system of delivering humanitarian aid in the form of a three-pronged Humanitarian Reform Programme (HRP);
- (3) The Inter-Agency Standing Committee has supported the selection of nine clusters for specific action in the framework of the Humanitarian Reform Programme;
- (4) DG ECHO supports the humanitarian reform and cluster approach as a way to enhance the delivery of emergency assistance and relief to the victims of natural and man-made disasters outside the European Union;
- (5) DG ECHO intends to focus this support on two of the three identified inter-related components of the humanitarian reform, namely the strengthening of the humanitarian response capacity through the 'cluster approach'; and the strengthening of the humanitarian coordinator system;
- (6) DG ECHO's strategy of Thematic Funding – as covered by article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96 on humanitarian aid - is to support the reinforcement of the capabilities of international organisations to face crises and can thus be implemented to support the cluster approach;
- (7) An assessment of the humanitarian situation leads to the conclusion that humanitarian aid operations should be financed by the Community for a period of 24 months;
- (8) It is estimated that an amount of EUR 23,000,000 from budget line 23 02 01 of the general budget of the European Communities is necessary to support the humanitarian reform through thematic funding in favour of UN and Red Cross movement organisations;

¹ OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1-6

- (9) The present Decision constitutes a financing Decision within the meaning of Article 75 of the Financial Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002², Article 90 of the detailed rules for the implementation of the Financial Regulation determined by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002³ and last amended by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1248/2006⁴, and Article 15 of the internal rules on the implementation of the general budget of the EC⁵;
- (10) In accordance with Article 17 (3) of Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 the Humanitarian Aid Committee gave a favourable opinion on 25 January 2007.

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

1. In accordance with the objectives and general principles of humanitarian aid, the Commission hereby approves a total amount of EUR 23,000,000 for humanitarian aid operations supporting the humanitarian reform through thematic funding in favour of UN and Red Cross movement organisations by using line 23 02 01 of the 2007 general budget of the European Communities.

2. In accordance with Article 2 and 4 of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the humanitarian operations shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objectives:

1. To strengthen humanitarian response capacities in the framework of the cluster approach.
2. To strengthen coordination of the humanitarian system by reinforcement of information management.

The amounts allocated to each of these specific objectives are listed in the annex to this Decision.

Article 2

The Commission may, where this is justified by the humanitarian situation, re-allocate the funding levels established for one of the specific objectives set out in Article 1(2) to another objective mentioned therein, provided that the re-allocated amount represents less than 20% of the global amount covered by this Decision and does not exceed EUR 2,000,000.

²OJ L 248, 16.9.2002, p. 1

³OJ L 357, 31.12.2002, p. 1

⁴OJ L 227, 19.8.2006, p.3

⁵Commission Decision of 06.02.2006, SEC(2006)131

Article 3

1. The duration for the implementation of this Decision shall be for a maximum period of 24 months, starting on 1 January 2007.
2. Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 1 January 2007.
3. If the operations envisaged in this Decision are suspended owing to *force majeure* or comparable circumstances, the period of suspension shall not be taken into account for the calculation of the duration of the implementation of this Decision.

Article 4

1. This Decision will take effect on the date of its adoption.

Done at Brussels,

For the Commission

Member of the Commission

Annex: Breakdown of allocations by specific objectives

Principal objective: To support the humanitarian reform through thematic funding in favour of UN and Red Cross movement organisations.	
Specific objectives	Amount per specific objective (EUR)
To strengthen humanitarian response capacities in the framework of the cluster approach.	19,500,000
To strengthen coordination of the humanitarian system by reinforcement of information management.	3,500,000
TOTAL	23,000,000



Humanitarian Aid Decision

23 02 01

Title: Supporting the humanitarian reform through thematic funding in favour of UN and Red Cross movement organisations

Location of operation: Global

Amount of Decision: EUR 23,000,000

Decision reference number: ECHO/THM/BUD/2007/01000

Explanatory Memorandum

1 - Rationale, needs and target population.

1.1. - Rationale:

The Good Humanitarian Donorship conference in Stockholm in June 2003 stressed the need to reinforce international donor responses to humanitarian crises and to take steps to enhance the coherence and effectiveness of their actions.

The international response to humanitarian emergencies has demonstrated over the last years that it does not always meet the basic needs of affected populations in a timely and reliable manner. While the response varies from crisis to crisis, existing capacity levels are often insufficient to adequately meet key emergency needs in major crises. In order to better understand and correct such deficiencies, the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) commissioned an independent review¹ of the global humanitarian system in 2005. Following the publication of this review, a three-pronged Humanitarian Reform Programme (HRP) was adopted by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) in September 2005, aimed at improving the predictability, timeliness and effectiveness of the humanitarian response. To this end, the HRP includes the following inter-related components:

¹ Humanitarian Response Review, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), Aug 2005

1. Strengthening humanitarian response capacity through the "cluster approach";
2. Strengthening the humanitarian coordination system;
3. Ensuring predictable funding with the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

The first pillar of the HRP, the *cluster approach*, is an effort to fill identified gaps in humanitarian response, to ensure accountability with strengthened leadership and clearly defined roles and responsibility and to bolster coordination and synergy of efforts in those areas in which gaps in humanitarian response were identified. Nine such areas have been identified, including traditional relief and assistance sectors, service provision and cross-cutting issues². Clusters are organised at both global and field level.

The aim at the *global level* is to strengthen system-wide preparedness and technical capacity to respond to humanitarian emergencies. Global cluster leads are responsible for ensuring predictable and effective inter-agency responses within their area of concern.

At the *country level*, the cluster approach should serve to strengthen the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian action by mobilising all relevant actors (UN agencies, NGOs and non-UN organisations) in a specific sector, each cluster having a clearly designated and accountable lead. This should ensure enhanced partnerships and complementarity among the humanitarian organisations on the ground and the full utilisation of available resources.

The second pillar of the HRP, *strengthening of the humanitarian coordination system* in the field, is central to the whole reform process. This requires engaging the broader humanitarian community in all reform efforts, particularly NGOs which are amongst the major delivery channels of humanitarian assistance, as well as strengthening the capacity and knowledge base of humanitarian coordinators and improving information management.

The third pillar of the HRP, the *Central Emergency Response Fund* (CERF), is a cash-flow mechanism, under the authority of the UN ERC. The main objective of the CERF is to promote early action and response - within 72 hours of the crises - by giving access to the UN agencies to resources, enabling more lives to be saved in the earliest moments of a disaster when people are most at risk.

The European Commission has confirmed full commitment to contribute to this reform process³ and envisages concrete support to the process through thematic funding. In particular, DG ECHO⁴ envisages funding selected lead agencies in their efforts to strengthen the cluster approach and the humanitarian coordination system⁵. Through thematic funding, DG ECHO will reinforce the capacities of lead agencies to fulfil their leadership responsibilities to ensure a coherent, timely, consistent, and effective humanitarian response.

The Decision follows DG ECHO's horizontal priorities as given in its operational strategy 2007⁶: 'The Commission's/DG ECHO's thematic funding, which was initiated in 2002, aims

² The 9 clusters and their respective cluster leads are: Camp coordination and camp management (UNHCR); Early recovery (UNDP); Emergency shelter (UNHCR for complex emergencies and IFRC for natural disasters); Emergency telecommunications (UNOCHA with UNICEF and WFP as service providers); Health (WHO); Logistics (WFP); Nutrition (UNICEF); Protection (UNHCR); and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (UNICEF).

³ Speech by Commissioner Louis Michel at the IASC in Geneva on 12.12.2005

⁴ Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid - ECHO

⁵ The Commission's funding policy doesn't warrant to work directly through the CERF considering the limited funds and the specific procedures and objective of Commission's humanitarian funding policy.

⁶ SEC (2006) 1626 of 1 December 2006, see especially paragraph 5.3 (pp. 21-22) on thematic funding.

at strengthening the institutional capacity of the UN organisations and of the Red Cross movement to address humanitarian crises in an efficient and coordinated manner.' The preliminary results of thematic funding are encouraging and the Commission will continue thematic funding in the future.

1.2. - Identified needs:

The main findings of the Humanitarian Response Review were the need for: preparedness across the system, inter alia at the level of the international humanitarian organisations, donors and recipient countries; for interoperability within and between the UN system, the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement and NGOs and for accountability, in particular towards people in need. More particularly, the Humanitarian Response Review identified specific weaknesses in the water and sanitation, shelter, camp management, logistics and protection sectors. Although not specifically mentioned in the report, similar weaknesses have been identified in the health sector in the context of the humanitarian reform, in particular the immediate availability of trained and experienced personnel as well as availability, transport, and distribution of medical supplies.

According to the Cluster Appeal, at the cluster level, the following gaps need to be filled to create an effective response capacity for most sectors, if not for all:

- **assessing sector capacity:** mapping of response capacities of national, regional and international actors, within the sectors involved. This includes the assessment of operating capacities and human resources of the organisations operating in the sectors, as well as mapping of relief stocks (quantity, values, geographical positioning, availability and access);
- strengthening **surge capacity:** increasing the number of qualified professionals available for rapid deployment, which includes specific recruitment procedures/ set up of rosters;
- **capacity building:** emergencies over the past years have shown that there is a critical need in several sectors (e.g. water and sanitation, child protection and camp management) to upgrade and increase skill levels. Training needs to be developed at the international, regional and national levels in order to build sector preparedness and response capacity;
- increase of the **availability of relief items at the onset of new emergencies** (shelter and non-food items): stockpiling of relief items should be strengthened, as well as pooling of resources. Knowledge about the specifications of equipment needs to be shared, equipment needs to be standardised and new technologies developed;
- development of **standard operating procedures**, policy and guidelines, including common needs assessment tools and information management tools. There is a need to define clear procedures that can be adapted to the reality in the field, as well as a commonly agreed methodology for assessing the needs in view of obtaining coherent results. For example, the drafting of a guideline handbook for the cluster approach should promote coherence and further reflection on how best to organize the system;
- applying **benchmarks to measure performance:** there is a need to improve service delivery and suitability by way of greater understanding of technical performance standards and by ensuring their consistent use. This can be accomplished by reviewing actions and measuring them when evaluating progress against the SPHERE standards that were developed 10 years ago and upgraded in the last few years;

- improving **coordination** to provide a coherent range of services within and across sectors, considering the increasing range of complex emergencies, the number of organisations working in a given sector, and the need for informed decision-making on the basis of validated, qualitative and user-oriented information;
- dedicated support for the **cluster team** to address the above issues: the success of the cluster approach rests crucially on its acceptance and endorsement by the whole humanitarian community. This depends in its turn on (i) the inclusive character of cluster membership, in particular of non-UN organisations and (ii) the competence, capacity and – ultimately – credibility demonstrated by the Humanitarian Coordinator, the respective cluster teams and cluster leads.

In addition, a **lack of clear definition of roles and responsibilities** has had a negative impact on the immediate response in the camp management sector, particularly in the case of IDPs, and in the telecommunications sector. In the logistics cluster there is a specific need for **inter-agency contingency planning**: whilst individual organisations' contingency planning is relatively strong, integration needs to be enhanced and logistics aspects must be included.

Coordination is the cornerstone of an efficient, coherent and comprehensive humanitarian response. Coordination is now seen in broader terms than the traditional information sharing so that consensus is reached on needs, standards of assistance and a joint work plan per cluster and amongst the clusters. The post-South Asia Earthquake evaluation indicated a need to adapt inter-agency **information management** and exchange processes to better support the cluster coordination model. The IASC has recognised that UNOCHA, in collaboration with the cluster lead agencies, needs to identify common standards and terminology that support information exchange and interoperability between clusters. Improving information management is crucial for proper needs and response capacity assessments, as well as for gap-mapping and proper monitoring of the response. The role of the Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC) managed by UNOCHA needs also to be reviewed and redefined in the light of the HRP and of the cluster approach.

1.3. - Target population and regions concerned:

Funding under this Decision will benefit UN and other international agencies that have been designated as *lead agencies* and their main partners in the context of both the strengthening of the Humanitarian Coordinator system and the cluster approach. However, the ultimate beneficiaries of this project will be vulnerable populations in humanitarian crises (affected populations, refugees, internally displaced, returnees and other especially vulnerable groups).

The partner agencies will implement the programmes globally which will have an impact at country, regional, global as well as headquarters' level. Activities will build upon ongoing initiatives and focus on enhancing staff and partners' skills and capacities in all regions where the cluster approach is applied and where the needs are most acute.

Priority clusters will be: water and sanitation/hygiene, camp coordination and management, emergency shelter, protection, health and logistics. Coordination and information management will also be a priority, as a "cross-cluster" issue.

1.4. - Risk assessment and possible constraints:

The programmes that DG ECHO is funding under the present Decision, in principle, require a medium-term perspective. Therefore, the implementation period for this Decision has been extended to 24 months. This type of support is regarded as a necessary investment, over a relatively limited period of time, whose return will become noticeable in the increased efficiency and effectiveness of relief interventions. No further financing for the same actions will be provided by DG ECHO beyond this decision.

Effective performance of the cluster approach will be contingent on a cohesive linkage of its engagement at global, regional, and country level. Similarly, at field level, coordination and information management across the clusters will be paramount.

The UN's ability to further introduce and develop the cluster approach depends on having skilled and experienced staff within countries (in particular dedicated cluster leaders), properly supported by regional offices and headquarters, all working towards the same standards.

Finally, additional funds from other donors will be required both for the period covered by this Decision, as well as afterwards, to capitalise on the investment of DG ECHO in the establishment and reinforcement of the cluster approach. In this respect, the Cluster Appeal will be a means to mobilise other donors' support as well.

2 - Objectives and components of the humanitarian intervention proposed: ⁷

2.1. - Objectives:

Principal objective:

To support the humanitarian reform through thematic funding in favour of UN and Red Cross movement organisations.

Specific objectives:

1. To strengthen humanitarian response capacities in the framework of the cluster approach.
2. To strengthen coordination of the humanitarian system by reinforcement of information management.

2.2. - Components:

The objectives of this Decision will be reached through the development of some (according to the needs of each cluster and available funding sources) of the following components.

⁷ Grants for the implementation of humanitarian aid within the meaning of Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid are awarded in accordance with the Financial Regulation, in particular Article 110 thereof, and its Implementing Rules in particular Article 168 thereof (Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 of 25 June 2002, OJ L248 of 16 September 2002 and No 2342/2002 of 23 December 2002, OJ L 357 of 31 December 2002).Rate of financing: In accordance with Article 169 of the Financial Regulation, grants for the implementation of this Decision may finance 100% of the costs of an action. Humanitarian aid operations funded by the Commission are implemented by United Nations agencies based on the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA). The standards and criteria established in DG ECHO's standard Framework Partnership Agreement to which international organisations have to adhere may be found at http://ec.europa.eu/echo/partners/index_en.htm

1. Definition and dissemination of common needs assessment tools, standard operating procedures and performance indicators:

Common needs assessment tools, Standard Operating Procedures, performance indicators and progress benchmarks should be developed, in collaboration with the relevant actors, to ensure cohesive and comprehensive evaluations of the needs and efficient, timely and coherent response in crises. Ownership should be ensured through inclusive consultations and building upon commonly agreed approaches and methodologies. Manuals for cluster operations should also be developed. All tools should be actively disseminated to all relevant actors, supported by training initiatives, as appropriate.

2. Development of contingency planning:

This component includes mapping, risk analysis, scenario development, early warning and surveillance and the evaluation of response capacities (human resources, operational capacities and relief stocks) at global, regional and national levels, mechanisms of rapid needs assessments (see above), definition of objectives and activities of the rapid response.

3. Development of a global stockpile strategy for emergency items and equipment:

Lists of required items in case of one emergency should be established; specifications of certain key-supplies (e.g. in the shelter cluster) should be reviewed taking into account new technologies and standardisation; mapping of the actual stockpiles should be done; rapid mobilising of resources should be strengthened through the development of procedures to streamline and stockpile relief items, building of a network of regional hubs and long-term supply agreements.

4. Upgrading of the skill level and strengthening of the surge capacity:

In some sectors, training should be developed in order to improve the skill of the personnel to dynamically lead a cluster and to have a common knowledge base and a common approach in the sector. Many lead organisations should also reinforce their surge capacity to be able to rapidly deploy sufficient members of qualified professionals, which implies specific recruitment procedures. In this context, the role of UNDAC should be reassessed in relation to other rapid response teams. NGO participation in the cluster approach should be promoted by basing recruitment on a broad roster of professionals coming from all parts of the international humanitarian community. Regular training courses for cluster leaders with strict high level entry criteria, which would serve simultaneously as a selection procedure for potential cluster leaders, should be organised⁸.

5. Coordination and information management:

Information management should be reinforced as a horizontal "cross-cluster" issue. It should be mainstreamed into the work plan of each cluster as well as in the overall UNOCHA Information Management System and the HIC. Information needs should be analysed, role and function of the HIC redefined, UNOCHA's responsibilities clarified, information management tools developed. A framework for information management should be

⁸ The WHO HEAR-NET is currently being adapted in that direction. Many other cluster lead agencies are thinking in the same direction.

established in the cluster system. It should clearly identify the information flows from rough over processed data, onwards to organised information for dissemination to decision-makers and interested parties. Such framework should therefore also have to outline a clear division of labour for information managers, as well as their interaction with the HIC (or similar available information systems) and the Humanitarian Coordinator.

6. Visibility:

The agencies shall endeavour to bring the support and financing given by the European Commission to the attention of the beneficiaries, the general public and the media during the operation, provided this does not harm the safety of their staff. In particular, information given to the press and all publicity associated with the projects shall acknowledge that the actions were carried out with funding from the European Commission. Moreover, the European Commission's visual identity and credit will appear prominently on all materials and websites developed within the project. In the framework of Article 11 of the Framework Partnership Agreement and the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement on visibility, the Commission encourages partners to develop imaginative and creative communication actions.

3 - Duration expected for actions in the proposed Decision:

The duration for the implementation of this Decision will be 24 months. This duration should allow for tangible results which are difficult to achieve in institutional capacity building over a shorter period of time. Humanitarian operations funded by this Decision must be implemented within this period.

Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 1 January 2007.

Start Date: 1 January 2007

If the implementation of the actions envisaged in this Decision is suspended due to *force majeure* or any comparable circumstance, the period of suspension will not be taken into account for the calculation of the duration of the humanitarian aid operations.

Depending on the evolution of the situation in the field, the Commission reserves the right to terminate the agreements signed with the implementing humanitarian organisations where the suspension of activities is for a period of more than one third of the total planned duration of the action. In this respect, the procedure established in the general conditions of the specific agreement will be applied.

4 - Previous interventions/Decisions of the Commission within the context of the current crisis:

List of previous DG ECHO Decisions on thematic funding				
Decision Number	Decision Type	2005 EUR	2006 EUR	2007 EUR
ECHO/THM/BUD/2006/01000 (UNHCR)	Non-emergency		4,000,000	
ECHO/THM/BUD/2006/04000 (UNICEF)	Non-emergency		1,800,000	
ECHO/THM/BUD/2006/03000 (UNICEF)	Non-emergency		4,200,000	
ECHO/THM/BUD/2006/02000 (UNOCHA)	Non-emergency		3,000,000	
ECHO/THM/BUD/2006/05000 (WFP)	Non-emergency		3,500,000	
ECHO/THM/BUD/2006/06000 (ICRC)	Non-emergency		3,000,000	
ECHO/THM/BUD/2005/03000 (CICR)	Non-emergency	4,000,000		
ECHO/THM/BUD/2005/01000 (UNHCR)	Non-emergency	5,000,000		
ECHO/THM/BUD/2005/02000 (UNOCHA)	Non-emergency	4,000,000		
ECHO/THM/BUD/2005/04000 (WHO)	Non-emergency	4,000,000		
ECHO/THM/BUD/2005/05000 (IFRC)	Non-emergency	3,500,000		
	Subtotal	20,500,000	19,500,000	0
	Grand Total	40,000,000		

Dated : 23 November 2006

Source :

5 - Other donors' contributions:

An important organisational capacity building effort for emergency response has been ongoing through thematic funding with the partner organisations as well as with other donors (for instance the British Department for International Development (DFID)).

While the modalities of multi donor funding and co-financing imply dialogue and coordination with multiple donors throughout the programme cycle – including joint monitoring missions - DG ECHO will also ensure the monitoring of the programme in selected countries. At **headquarters level**, meetings with the partners will take place to review the results of the programme.

The contractual partners should ensure that there is no overlap in funding of activities by different donors and notably between DG ECHO funding at country and thematic level.

6 - Amount of Decision and distribution by specific objectives:

6.1. - Total amount of the Decision: EUR 23,000,000

6.2. - Budget breakdown by specific objectives

Principal objective: <i>To support the humanitarian reform through thematic funding in favour of UN and Red Cross movement organisation.</i>				
Specific objectives	Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)	Geographical area of operation	Activities	Potential partners¹⁷
Specific objective 1: To strengthen humanitarian response capacities in the framework of the cluster approach.	19,500,000	Global	<p>Definition and dissemination of common needs assessment tools, standard operating procedures and performance indicators: Development (for relevant clusters), of common needs assessment tools, standard operating procedures, performance indicators and progress benchmarks. Compilation of assessment tools, SOPs, performance indicators and benchmarks in a comprehensive manual for cluster management and disseminate amongst cluster partners</p> <p>Development of contingency planning: Development of a comprehensive emergency preparedness and rapid response planning in the relevant clusters looking at aspects of risk analysis (vulnerability and hazard assessment), scenario development, early warning and surveillance systems, mechanisms of rapid needs assessments (see above), definition of objectives and activities of the rapid response, assessment of capacities and evaluation of available human, financial and supply resources.</p> <p>Development of a global stockpile strategy for emergency items and equipment: Review, mapping and streamlining of the different initiatives for stockpiling of relief items in a coordinated network of regional hubs; standardisation of the choice of relief items and adaptation to new technologies; develop procedures for the efficient use of these stocks.</p> <p>Upgrading of the skill level and strengthening of the surge capacity: Organisation of training courses to reinforce surge capacity and enhance skills in key areas for participating organisations and to create a roster of potential cluster leaders from all parts of the international humanitarian community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CROIX-ROUGE - FICR-IFCR-CH - UN - UNHCR - BEL - UN - UNICEF - BEL - UN - WFP-B - WHO – OMS

¹⁷ FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIETES DE LA CROIX-ROUGE ET DU CROISSANT ROUGE, UN - WORLD FOOD PROGRAM - LIAISON OFFICE, UNICEF - BELGIUM, UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES - BELGIUM, UNITED NATIONS, OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS, WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION - ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE

Specific objective 2: To strengthen coordination of the humanitarian system by reinforcement of information management.	3,500,000	Global	Coordination and information management: Designing and application of an information management system mainstreamed into the work plan of all clusters covering all stages of the process (collection, processing and validation, analysis, organisation and dissemination of data). Also the role of the HIC (Humanitarian Information Centres) will be redefined and the overall responsibility of UNOCHA for information management reinforced and clarified.	- UN - UNOCHA
TOTAL:	23,000,000			

7 – Evaluation:

Under article 18 of Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid the Commission is required to "regularly assess humanitarian aid operations financed by the Community in order to establish whether they have achieved their objectives and to produce guidelines for improving the effectiveness of subsequent operations." These evaluations are structured and organised in overarching and cross cutting issues forming part of DG ECHO's Annual Strategy such as child-related issues, the security of relief workers, respect for human rights, gender. Each year, an indicative Evaluation Programme is established after a consultative process. This programme is flexible and can be adapted to include evaluations not foreseen in the initial programme, in response to particular events or changing circumstances. More information can be obtained at:

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/evaluation/index_en.htm

8 - Budget Impact Article 23 02 01

-	CE (EUR)
Initial Available Appropriations for 2007	485,000,000
Supplementary Budgets	
Transfers Commission	-
Total Available Appropriations	485,000,000
Total executed	0
Available remaining	485,000,000
Total amount of the Decision	23,000,000

Payment Schedule

2007	2008	2009
18,400,000	2,300,000	2,300,000