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COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels,
C(2008) XXX final

Draft

COMMISSION DECISION

of [...]

on the financing of humanitarian operations from the general budget of the European Communities in the south-east African and south-west Indian Ocean region (DIPECHO) (ECHO/DIP/BUD/2008/04000)

Draft

COMMISSION DECISION

of

on the financing of humanitarian operations from the general budget of the European Communities in the south-east African and south-west Indian Ocean region (DIPECHO) (ECHO/DIP/BUD/2008/04000)

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 2(f) and Article 15(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The south-east African and south-west Indian Ocean region is exposed to a wide range of natural disasters, such as floods, cyclones, and volcanic eruptions,
- (2) Local communities are very vulnerable to these disasters, the effects of which are compounded by high HIV and AIDS prevalence rates,
- (3) There has been a significant number of people affected by droughts within the last ten years in the two main target countries, namely Mozambique and Malawi (in 2005, the number of people affected was 5,100,000 in Malawi and 1,400,000 in Mozambique);
- (4) The current capacity in the south-east African and south-west Indian Ocean region to cope with disasters is limited, and support from the international community is needed, to promote preparedness activities, mitigation projects and early warning systems;
- (5) Lessons learned from previous humanitarian interventions in the region, and from external evaluations, lead to the conclusion that Disaster Preparedness operations should be financed in the region;
- (6) It is estimated that an amount of EUR 5,000,000 from budget line 23 02 03 of the general budget of the European Communities is necessary to finance Disaster Preparedness activities for the vulnerable population of the south-east African and south-west Indian Ocean region, taking into account the available budget, other donors' contributions and other factors;

¹ OJ L 163,2.7.1996, p. 1-6, Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC, Euratom), n° 1882/2003, OJ L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1

- (7) For the purpose of this Decision the south-east African and south-west Indian Ocean region countries involved should be defined,
- (8) 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 Article 15 of the Internal Rules on the Implementation of the general budget of the European Communities⁴;
- (9) Experience from DIPECHO⁵ Action Plans in other regions leads to the conclusion that the type of activities financed under DIPECHO are more effective when implemented within a period of 18 months.
- (10) Notwithstanding the implementation period laid down in Article 3, it is necessary to adopt this Decision without delay with a view to launch the calls for proposals required for its implementation;
- (11) In accordance with Article 17 (3) of Regulation (EC) No.1257/96, the Humanitarian Aid Committee gave a favourable opinion on 9 June 2008;

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 5,000,000 for humanitarian aid operations undertaken in the framework of the First DIPECHO Action Plan in south-east Africa and the south-west Indian Ocean by using line 23 02 03 of the 2008 general budget of the European Communities.
2. In accordance with Article 2(f) of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the humanitarian operations shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objective
 - To support strategies that enable local communities and institutions to better prepare for, mitigate, and respond adequately to, natural disasters, by enhancing their capacities to respond, thereby increasing resilience and decreasing vulnerability.

The total amount of this Decision is allocated to this objective.

3. For the purpose of this Decision the south-east African and south-west Indian Ocean region countries involved are: Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique.

² OJ L 248, 16.9.2002, p.1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1995/2006, OJ L 390, 30.12.2006, p.1 and by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1525/2007 of 17 December 2007, OJ L 343 of 27.12.2007, p. 9.

³ OJ L 357, 31.12.2002, p.1 Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC Euratom) No. 478/2007, OJ L 111 of 28.4.2007, p.13

⁴ Commission Decision of 5.3.2008, C/2008/773

⁵ Acronym: "*Disaster Preparedness ECHO*", the European Commission's Disaster Preparedness programme in the framework of humanitarian aid, implemented by the Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid - ECHO

Article 2

1. The duration for the implementation of this Decision shall be for a maximum period of 18 months, starting on 1 October 2008.
2. Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 1 October 2008.
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 3

1. The Commission shall implement the budget by direct centralised management or by joint management with international organisations.
2. The actions supported by this Decision will be implemented by:
 - Non-profit-making organisations which fulfil the eligibility and suitability criteria established in Article 7 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1257/96; and
 - International organisations and agencies.
3. Taking account of the specificities of humanitarian aid, the nature of the activities to be undertaken, the specific location constraints and the level of urgency, the activities covered by this Decision may be financed in full in accordance with Article 253 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation.

Article 3

This decision will take effect on the date of its adoption.

Done at Brussels,

For the Commission

Member of the Commission



Humanitarian Aid Decision
23 02 03

Title: First DIPECHO Action Plan in south-east Africa and the south-west Indian Ocean

Location of operation: Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique

Amount of Decision: EUR 5,000,000

Decision reference number: ECHO/DIP/BUD/2008/04000

Explanatory Memorandum

1 - Rationale, needs and target population.

1.1. - Rationale :

South-east Africa and the south-west Indian Ocean is one of the most disaster-prone regions in the world, experiencing multiple types of natural disasters. Tropical storms often take the form of cyclones or hurricanes⁶, and the hurricane season lasts for four months. There is also recurrent and severe flooding associated with heavy rainfall during the five month rainy season, which puts pressure on the river systems. Earthquakes have occurred in Mozambique in recent years, whilst the Comoros islands have experienced volcanic eruptions. The physical risk is combined with socioeconomic factors, such as high population density, extreme poverty and, in Malawi and Mozambique, a high incidence of HIV and AIDS. The combination of these factors results in very vulnerable communities with few coping capacities in the event of disaster, compounded by the fact that there may be a high number of child-and grandparent-headed households.

Statistics from the database of the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) indicate that in Mozambique, there is one major flood every 2.5 years, one major windstorm every 3.8 years; in Malawi, major floods are recorded every 1.8 years while in

⁶ Pronounced rotary circulation, with constant wind speed of 74 miles per hour / 119 kilometres per hour or more

Madagascar, the country has suffered an average of 1.3 major disasters every year since 1968, windstorms being the most frequent ones (35 events in the period 1968 – 2006). As an example, major cyclones (affecting 100.000 people or more) have occurred in almost a 3 years pattern since 1972.

The rainy and cyclone seasons of 2007 and 2008 have once more demonstrated the south-east African and south-west Indian Ocean region's exposure and vulnerability to disaster. Two successive years of flooding have affected more than 280,000 people in Mozambique, 150,000 in Madagascar, and 100,000 in Malawi, causing displacement and destruction of crops and livelihoods. During the 2007 cyclone season, 120,000 people were affected, and 80 killed, by cyclone Indlala in Madagascar, and 140,000 affected by Cyclone Favio in Mozambique. In 2008, cyclones Fame and Ivan have caused further deaths and significant damage to crops and infrastructure in Madagascar. The Comoros islands are at risk from frequent strong winds as well as from the active Karthala volcano, which erupted twice in 2005, polluting the water sources of 260,000 people.

The exposure to natural hazards combined with socioeconomic factors such as high population density, extreme poverty and, in Malawi and Mozambique, a high incidence of HIV and AIDS, increases the potential impact of disasters. Due to their extreme poverty, these vulnerable population groups have a very low capacity to recover from losses.

In areas exposed to sudden onset natural hazards in Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique, the population is mostly practicing subsistence agriculture, cultivating small plots for their own consumption (for example: the average surface for cultivation is 0.5 hectares/ household, both in South Malawi and in South East Madagascar). The food security of this population is then at recurrent risk in normal years, and the additional impact of natural disasters has a devastating effect on this population's access to food. The high recurrence of natural disasters, furthermore, prevents any possibility of sustainable recovery, let alone development of entire regions of the selected countries, as the resilience of the population in term of food security is severely negatively affected. The recurrence of natural disasters, therefore, creates a vicious circle where the population practicing subsistence agriculture has to contract debt to be able to recover from losses of crops; debts are further aggravated by the fact that the natural disasters have a negative impact on the price of the staple food in the markets (price of staple food being multiplied by 2 or 3 in period of lack of commodity). This economic situation creates conditions where the vulnerability of this population to the impact of natural hazards is extreme, as such vulnerable households can do little more than follow a survival mode. Under these conditions, a natural hazard of low intensity could take on disaster proportions.

DIPECHO is a programme set up by DG ECHO⁷ to improve the capacity of at-risk local communities to prepare for and protect themselves from natural disasters. The south-east Africa and south-west Indian Ocean region has been selected for inclusion in the DIPECHO programme in response to its exposure to natural hazards and its extreme vulnerability, as well as in accordance with the request of the European Parliament to extend DIPECHO activities. The programme will build on the experience of DIPECHO programmes in the Caribbean, Central and South America, South, South-east and Central Asia. The first DIPECHO Action Plan for south-east Africa and south-west Indian Ocean will be implemented through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), United Nations (UN)

⁷ Directorate General for humanitarian aid - ECHO

agencies, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and local and regional partners. In this first phase, the Action Plan will focus on natural events of hydro-meteorological or geological origin.

DIPECHO-funded projects indeed generally focus on local communities and institutions, leaving most institutional strengthening at national level to development donors. The top-down approach, used for national institutional strengthening, takes a long time to affect community needs and also faces political challenges. There is often a lack of capacity at the top, requiring support, hence the desirability of a complementary approach. Therefore programmes which support communities and their organisations through a bottom-up approach, are more effective for immediate reinforcement of coping capacities and resilience.

DG ECHO's Strategy underlines the importance of making a link with the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, adopted at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, Japan 2005.⁸ This DIPECHO Action Plan is coherent with the five action priorities of the Hyogo Framework, ensuring that disaster risk reduction is a priority, enhancing early warning, building a culture of safety, reducing risk factors and strengthening Disaster Preparedness.

1.2. - Identified needs :

Needs assessment in terms of preparedness has been ongoing in the four target countries since early 2007, following the support by DG ECHO to the emergency humanitarian responses due to the series of natural disasters during the cyclone season 2006 - 2007, and close contacts with the national disaster preparedness platforms and the European Commission delegations have been maintained since then. This has enabled DG ECHO to develop a good understanding of the state of Disaster Preparedness and its shortcomings. In addition, the pertinence of DIPECHO in general, and that of the DIPECHO programme for the south-east Africa and south-west Indian Ocean region in particular, was recently confirmed by external consensus.

In 2007, an ex-ante external evaluation⁹ was carried out to analyse the feasibility of a disaster preparedness intervention in south-east Africa and the Indian Ocean. The evaluation found that :

- There is a gap in term of disaster preparedness in the region, as the concept is not properly understood, and then not properly applied by the local population: the current disaster preparedness perception by the population seems to be more related to a pattern of reception of external support than of taking proactive measures to alleviate the impacts of natural hazards. Opportunities to build the capacity of the population in term of resilience are definitively present, which would guarantee a positive impact of disaster preparedness projects.
- The institutional framework is being established, and even being reinforced, at country level for national disaster management platforms¹⁰. However, low capacity, lack of

⁸ <http://www.unisdr.org>

⁹ The full report can be found under http://ec.europa.eu/echo/evaluation/thematic_en.htm

¹⁰ The Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et Catastrophes (BNGRC) in Madagascar ; the Instituto Nacional pela Gestão de Calamidades (INGC) in Mozambique ; National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee (NDPRC) in Malawi ; Direction Nationale de la Protection Civile in Comoros

decentralization and poor communication flow are hampering the effectiveness of these platforms, particularly as far as the community level is concerned. A community-based disaster preparedness action would fill a considerable need and provide for a maximum impact in terms of disaster risk reduction.

- NGOs and UN agencies are increasingly becoming aware and involved in disaster preparedness activities, laying the base for local institutional expertise and capacity for the implementation of disaster preparedness projects.
- The current interventions on disaster risk reduction supported by development actors (including the European Commission's Delegations) do not address the needs at community level, where disaster preparedness interventions could make a positive impact. A disaster preparedness intervention would complement the current interventions in the disaster risk reduction sector, reinforcing a possible positive impact.

The evaluation strongly recommended a disaster preparedness intervention by DG ECHO in the region, but one which would have to take into consideration the untested capacities of the partners in the region working with DG ECHO in this field, and which should also be limited to the countries that are most vulnerable and exposed to sudden onset of natural disasters.

Three national consultative meetings, held in Maputo on 3-4 April 2008, in Lilongwe on 8-9 April 2008 and in Antananarivo, with the participation of Comoros partners, on 15-16 April 2008, with DG ECHO's partners, representatives of European Commission Delegations, national and regional stakeholders plus donor agencies, confirmed the need for a DIPECHO intervention.

The DIPECHO programme's capacity to work at grassroots level is important for communities whose expectation of governmental commitment to community preparedness is still low. The European Commission's commitment via DIPECHO should not become an incentive for lower institutional commitment, but should be regarded as providing special assistance to population groups with limited coping capacity. At local level there is need for the following:

- Support to the organisation and/or strengthening of community emergency committees;
- creation and training of emergency response brigades responsible for the implementation of activities related to contingency/emergency plans e.g. evacuation, shelter management, logistics, etc.;
- training of community members and staff of public institutions e.g. civil defence, municipality, water authority and meteorological office;
- Risk and Emergency Response Capacity mapping;
- development of community emergency plans and some household emergency plans; carrying out of small scale mitigation works within these plans
- installation of community-based Early Warning System (EWS);
- Support to information flow mechanisms ;
- Community awareness-raising and creation of a culture of preparation for disaster through the formal education system

Experience from other DIPECHO interventions has shown that the above measures are most effective in minimising casualties and saving lives, potentially reducing the amount of humanitarian aid required in the aftermath of a disaster. Projects covering these aspects meet essential needs, and are popular with the target population. Care is taken to use techniques

appropriate to local capacities and cultural norms. In this context small scale mitigation works, such as drainage, reforestation and protection works, serve as a support to preparedness activities. They increase the population's acceptance of disaster risk reduction, showing that effective mitigation can be achieved with limited resources, thus reducing vulnerability. In areas of Malawi and Mozambique with high HIV and AIDS prevalence rates, it will be necessary to design activities specially targeted at building the capacity of children.

1.3. - Target population and regions concerned :

This DIPECHO Action Plan will focus on local communities and institutions. Priority will be given to those which are most vulnerable, most exposed to natural disaster and most lacking in support from other institutions.

Two thematic considerations will be prioritised:

- 1) Floods and cyclones ; volcanic activity ; drought.
- 2) The exposure of densely populated urban areas, with vulnerable communities, to natural hazards.

In all countries and in relevant projects, multi-hazard approaches will be encouraged.

The following countries will be targeted: Malawi, particularly the south along the Shire river basin ; Mozambique, particularly the main river valleys and coastal towns ; Madagascar, coastal areas and the hinterland ; Comoros, particularly areas likely to be affected by eruptions of Karthala volcano on Grande Comore.

Numbers could vary from 100,000 to 500,000 vulnerable persons.

1.4. - Risk assessment and possible constraints :

In case of natural disaster in the region, DIPECHO projects being implemented in the affected area could be suspended during an emergency, as implementing agencies may need to provide humanitarian assistance for the victims.

In addition, Disaster Preparedness projects are dependent on the links that partners establish with local communities and authorities. These two entities must be involved in the project from its inception, to ensure successful implementation. This often implies a political decision or commitment. Therefore it is desirable for partners submitting a project to have had experience in Disaster Preparedness and to be active in the targeted country/region. Thus they have already developed working relations with local communities and authorities. Otherwise, any obstacle that arises in this context could impede project implementation and cause delays.

2 - Objectives and components of the humanitarian intervention proposed:

2.1. - Objectives :

Principal objective:

To reduce the impact of future disasters in the south-east African and south-west Indian Ocean region, by preparing vulnerable populations in the areas most affected by recurrent natural hazards

Specific objective:

To support strategies that enable local communities and institutions to better prepare for, mitigate and respond adequately to natural disasters, by enhancing their capacities to respond, thereby increasing resilience and decreasing vulnerability

2.2. - Components :

In pursuance of the above objectives, DIPECHO projects will be funded which include one or more of the following:

1. LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMPONENTS, addressing local actors in disaster prone areas:

Early warning systems (EWS)

All activities and the provision of equipment related to the setting up of an EWS¹¹.

Examples:

- Technical studies conducted specifically to set up an EWS
- Studies carried out to collect traditional local knowledge specifically to set up an EWS
- Recovery/strengthening of traditional local EWS
- Installation of radio networks and training beneficiaries on their use
- Installation of hazard monitoring equipment (e.g. rain gauges and hydrometric scales) and training of beneficiaries on their use
- Development/installation of alternative alert equipments
- Exchanges between scientists and communities
- Simulation drills
- Information campaigns

Research, mapping and data computerization

Research, mapping and data computerization linked with the study of hazards, vulnerabilities, coping capacities and the elaboration of emergency plans.

Examples:

- Data collection for risk mapping purposes (scientific maps)
- Feasibility studies (Baseline, other research studies)
- Technical studies aimed at increasing knowledge about risk and preparedness issues
- Development of mapping software and training on its use; Geographic Information Systems
- Printing and dissemination of risk maps and other collected data.

¹¹ An EWS has four components: risk analysis, hazard monitoring, alert mechanism and local preparedness.

Local Capacity Building/Training

Capacity building/Training for natural disaster preparedness conducted at local level, with a direct involvement of the beneficiary communities.

Examples:

- Support to the organisation and training of local emergency committees
- Workshops conducted at community level for the development and management of community emergency plans
- Simulations conducted at community level, e.g. evacuations
- Training of community facilitators
- Training of community emergency brigades
- Community risk mapping

2. INSTITUTIONAL LINKAGES AND ADVOCACY, addressing institutions involved in disaster management/ disaster risk reduction, in particular at regional, national and sub-national levels:
Advocacy

One-way communication activities aimed at raising awareness on disaster risk reduction issues among decision-makers.

DIPECHO actively encourages coordinated and collaborative national programming for disaster risk reduction, particularly amongst DIPECHO partners. In this regard it should be noted that proposals for multi-agency advocacy and awareness-raising in any given context (at national or sub-national level) will be encouraged.

Facilitation of co-ordination

Support initiatives to facilitate co-ordination among institutions working on disaster preparedness, prevention and response.

Examples:

- Inter-institutional meetings
- Interactive products
- Work with sectoral line ministries for coordination purposes (health, education, public works, agriculture, etc)
- Creation/strengthening of national and regional networks on disaster preparedness.
- Support to regional cooperation initiatives
- Standardisation of materials (e.g. SUMA¹², Sphere, EDAN¹³, etc)
- Exchanges between projects inter-acting in the same geographical area (beneficiaries and staff)

Institutional strengthening

Services and equipment delivered to strengthen institutional capacities on risk reduction.

Examples:

- Training of decision makers at different levels (local, sub-national, national) on disaster preparedness
- Training of, among others, Civil Protection, Red Cross, Fire brigades in search and rescue, emergency communications, first aid, etc.
- Training of health staff on humanitarian supplies management tools.
- Simulation drills.

¹² Humanitarian Supplies Management System

¹³ Damage evaluation and needs assessment

3. INFORMATION, EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION, addressing direct and indirect beneficiaries:

Public awareness raising

One-way communication activities aimed at raising awareness on disaster risk reduction issues among the local population.

Examples:

- Radio spots/radio communication in communities
- TV broadcasts
- Media interaction: newspapers, journals, magazines, etc.
- IEC¹⁴ materials: leaflets, posters, billboards, brochures etc.
- Conferences, symposia, seminars, workshops, peer-to-peer awareness initiatives
- Awareness campaigns: street drama, theatre, songs...
- Training for the media.

Education

Activities aimed at creating a “culture of prevention” within the formal education system pursuing a change of attitude and practice.

Examples:

- Design and production of training materials for pupils
- Training of teachers and pupils
- Elaboration of emergency plans for schools
- Simulations conducted at school level

Dissemination

Workshops, studies, surveys, and other initiatives conducted in order to increase knowledge about preparedness issues and dissemination of its results.

Examples:

- Organisation of workshops/seminars aimed at dissemination of project results
- Compilation and dissemination of disaster preparedness best practices and lessons learned
- Production of dissemination material (catalogues, brochures, etc.)
- Support to national and regional information management centres
- Workshops on common topics (e.g. EWS tools, approaches to urban risk, etc) to stimulate inter-project discussion during implementation

4. SMALL SCALE INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES, at community level:

Infrastructure support

Goods and services aimed at providing support to basic infrastructure within emergency plans.

Examples of activities:

- Construction and/or improvement of public temporary shelters
- Upgrading/refurbishment of storage facilities
- Rehabilitation of evacuation routes, facilitation of access to emergency shelters, etc. (including small bridges)
- Refurbishment of health posts, temporary shelters for evacuated population, etc

¹⁴ Information Education Communication - IEC

- Sign-posting of evacuation routes
- Non-structural rectification/improvement
- Construction of basic services for emergency response (water and sanitation, etc.)
- Works associated with safeguarding livelihoods (e.g. shelters for domestic animals)

Small-scale mitigation works

Small-scale infrastructure works aimed at reducing the physical vulnerability of the beneficiaries, which serve to complement the preparedness component of the project strategy. These activities shall protect life and/or basic resources. Can include training of beneficiaries during the implementation of these mitigation works in order to operate/maintain or replicate them in the future. Expenses related to this sort of training would be included in this sub sector.

Examples:

- Protection walls along river banks
- Structural works on existing public buildings to increase their resistance to disasters
- Identification and reinforcement of safe places
- Reforestation/plantation
- Small-scale drainage and irrigation works

5. STOCK BUILDING OF EMERGENCY AND RELIEF ITEMS: targeting the reinforcement of the response capacity of local actors and institutions in disaster-prone areas in view of contributing to ensuring an adequate response to natural disaster by strengthening the response capacity in the early hours and days of a disaster.

Examples:

- Provision of basic equipment such as rescue kits and first aid kits complemented by training activities
- Stockpiling of humanitarian response non-food items at local level through mandated actors, entities or local partners and through well established systems.

3 - Duration expected for actions in the proposed Decision:

The duration for the implementation of this Decision shall be 18 months.

The extended duration of this Decision is necessary, because DIPECHO programme evaluations have repeatedly recommended a minimum 15-month period for effective implementation of DIPECHO operations. This reflects the fact that there are usually several project phases, culminating in a disaster simulation or final publicity event, to consolidate the learning process. Moreover, experience shows that start dates will vary, thus an 18-months Decision duration is optimum.

Humanitarian operations funded by this Decision must be implemented within this period. Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 1 October 2008.

Start date : 1 October 2008

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.

5 - Overview of donors' contributions

Donors in Comoros / Madagascar / Malawi / Mozambique in last 12 months					
1. EU Members States (*)		2. European Commission		3. Others	
	EUR		EUR		EUR
Austria	200,000	DG ECHO	13,880,833		
Belgium	1,200,000	Other services			
Bulgaria					
Cyprus					
Czech republic	35,336				
Denmark	295,302				
Estonia					
Finland					
France	1,418,728				
Germany	3,398,673				
Greece	30,000				
Hungary					
Ireland	4,561,184				
Italy	1,192,000				
Latvia					
Lithuania					
Luxemburg	490,000				
Malta					
Netherlands	810,000				
Poland					
Portugal	67,317				
Romania					
Slovakia					
Slovenie					
Spain					
Sweden	661,602				
United kingdom	1,030,000				
Subtotal	15,390,142	Subtotal	13,880,833	Subtotal	0
		Grand total	29,270,975		

Dated : 10 April 2008

(*) Source : DG ECHO 14 Points reporting for Members States. <https://hac.webgate.ec.europa.eu/hac>

Empty cells means either no information is available or no contribution.

Though this is the first DIPECHO Action Plan in the region, Disaster Preparedness, together Disaster Risk Reduction, is a key cross-cutting issue throughout the European Commission's External Relations services. Thus, DG ECHO will work with DG Development, EuropeAid Co-operation Office and the European Commission's Delegations towards including more long-term institutional support.

Mozambique and Madagascar have disaster preparedness written into the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper¹⁵. In Malawi and Mozambique, the European Commission provides substantial budgetary support in support of the poverty reduction objectives, with a series of indicators defined to track progress.

Amongst other donors, many initiatives exist in the area of disaster prevention/mitigation in the south-east Africa and south-west Indian Ocean region. Donors include:

¹⁵ PARPA in Mozambique

- United Kingdom Department for International Development
- United States Aid-Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
- World Bank Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction for Sustainable Poverty Reduction (supported by DfID, USD 8,000,000)

Furthermore, the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP Group) intends to allocate, within the intra-ACP development cooperation envelope of the 10th European Development Fund (EDF), EUR 180,000,000 for the recently established ACP-EU Natural Disaster Facility to, inter alia, create and strengthen Early Warning Mechanisms for disasters, and provide assistance in the areas of mitigation, natural disaster risk management as well as long-term post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction.

6 - Amount of Decision and distribution by specific objectives:

6.1. - Total amount of the Decision: EUR 5,000,000

6.2. -- Budget breakdown by specific objectives

Principal objective: <i>To reduce the impact of future disasters in the south-east African and south-west Indian Ocean region, by preparing vulnerable populations in the areas most affected by recurrent natural hazards</i>				
Specific objectives	Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)	Geographical area of operation	Activities	Potential partners¹⁶
<p>Specific objective 1: To support strategies that enable local communities and institutions to better prepare for, mitigate and respond adequately to natural disasters, by enhancing their capacities to respond, thereby increasing resilience and decreasing vulnerability.</p>	5,000,000	Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique,	Local disaster management components; institutional linkages and advocacy; information, education; communication; small scale infrastructures and services; stock building of emergency relief items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ACTIONAID - CAFOD - CARITAS-E - CARE – FR - Christian Aid - Concern Worldwide - Flemish Red Cross - German Red Cross - CR-E - CRF - Finnish Red Cross - FAO - German Agro Action - GOAL - ICCO - IFRC-FICR - IO - Islamic Relief Worldwide - Islamic Relief Germany - MdM - Medair - MSF-BE - MSF-CH - Netherlands Red Cross - OIKOS - OXFAM GB - Plan Germany - Plan UK - SC(UK) - UNDP-PNUD - UNICEF - World Vision UK
TOTAL:	5,000,000			

¹⁶ ACTIONAID (GBR), CARE FRANCE, (FR), CARITAS ESPANOLA, CATHOLIC AGENCY FOR OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT, CHRISTIAN AID (UK), CONCERN WORLDWIDE, CROIX-ROUGE FRANCAISE, CRUZ ROJA ESPAÑOLA, (E), DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE, DEUTSCHES ROTES KREUZ, (DEU), FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIETES DE LA CROIX-ROUGE ET DU CROISSANT ROUGE, GOAL (IRL), HET NEDERLANDSE RODE KRUIS, INTERMON OXFAM, (E), INTERKERKELJKE ORGANISATIE VOOR ONTWIKKELINGSSAMENWERKING, ISLAMIC RELIEF WORLDWIDE, MEDAIR (UK), MEDECINS DU MONDE, MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES/ARTSEN ZONDER GRENSSEN, MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES SUISSE, OIKOS - COOPERAÇÃO E DESENVOLVIMENTO, OXFAM (GB), PLAN INTERNATIONAL (UK), Plan International Deutschland e.V., RODE KRUIS VLAANDEREN INT'L, SOUMEN PUNAINEN RISTI, THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (GBR), UNICEF, UNITED NATIONS - FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION, UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, WORLD VISION (UK)

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 03

	CE (EUR)
Initial available appropriations for 2008	32,325,000.00
Supplementary budgets	
Transfers Commission	
Total available appropriations	32,325,000.00
Total executed to date (15 April 2008)	27,325,000.00
Available remaining	5,000,000.00
Total amount of the Decision	5,000,000.00

Estimated payments schedule:

2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
EUR 1,000,000	EUR 3,000,000	EUR 1,000,000	EUR 5,000,000

9. MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Humanitarian aid actions funded by the Commission are implemented by NGOs, Specialised Agencies of the Member States, and the Red Cross organisations on the basis of Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA) and by United Nations agencies based on the EC/UN Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) in conformity with Article 163 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation. These Framework agreements define the criteria for attributing grant agreements and financing agreements in accordance with Article 90 of the Implementing Rules and may be found at http://ec.europa.eu/echo/partners/index_en.htm.

Individual grants are awarded on the basis of the criteria enumerated in Article 7.2 of the Humanitarian Aid Regulation, such as the technical and financial capacity, readiness and experience, and results of previous interventions.

