



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels
C(2008) XXX final

COMMISSION DECISION

of

on the financing of humanitarian Actions from the general budget of the European Communities in Central and South America

(ECHO/-AM/BUD/2008/02000)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid ¹, and in particular Article 2 and Article 15(2) thereof:

Whereas:

- (1) Central and South America constitute one of the most disaster-prone regions in the world, with natural disasters affecting more than four million people per year and causing an annual economic loss of approximately EUR 2.2 billion;
- (2) Due to their geography, geology and climate, Central and South America are exposed to a wide range of natural disasters, especially to climatological and hydro-meteorological ones. This is illustrated by the fact that over the past ten years, 13,700,000 inhabitants of the region were affected drought and 12,500,000 by floods;
- (3) Given the recurrent nature and frequency of natural disasters in the region, local coping capacity is strained, and particularly the poorest strata of society are becoming more and more vulnerable;
- (4) The majority of natural disasters which affect the region are small-scale. Although they affect a relatively limited number of people, they have a serious negative impact on the livelihood of those populations. Small-scale disasters often occur in remote or isolated areas, rarely trigger a declaration of emergency and usually do not figure prominently in the news despite the serious humanitarian needs they create locally;

¹ OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1.

- (5) Because of the notoriously high social inequality throughout Central and South America, macroeconomic indicators mask local vulnerability;
- (6) Disaster risk reduction efforts are being undertaken at a varying scale in the different countries in Central and South America. However, disaster preparedness is generally still weak at local level, with many local communities subsequently being ill prepared to face natural disasters;
- (7) To reach populations in need, aid should be channelled through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) or International Organisations including United Nations (UN) agencies. Therefore the European Commission may implement the budget by direct centralized management or by joint management;
- (8) For the purposes of this Decision, the "Central and South American" countries involved are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela;
- (9) An assessment of the humanitarian situation leads to the conclusion that humanitarian aid Actions should be financed by the Community for a period of 13 months;
- (10) It is estimated that an amount of EUR 1,000,000 from budget line 23 02 01 of the general budget of the European Communities is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to victims of small-scale disasters in Central and South America, taking into account the available budget, other donors' contributions and other factors. Therefore, the activities covered by this Decision may be financed in full in accordance with Article 253 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation;
- (11) For the purpose of this analysis, a disaster is considered of small-scale when it affects less than 50,000 people according to CRED database (Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters);
- (12) 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.

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 1,000,000 for humanitarian aid to populations affected by small-scale disasters in Central and South America by using line 23 02 01 of the 2008 general budget of the European Communities.

² OJ L 248, 16.9.2002, p.1.

³ OJ L 357, 31.12.2002, , p.1.

⁴ Commission Decision of 5.3.2008, C/2008/773

2. In accordance with Article 2 of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the humanitarian actions shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objective:
 - To cover the most urgent humanitarian needs of the populations affected by small-scale disasters and to enhance local preparedness.The full amount of this Decision has been allocated to this specific objective.

Article 2

1. The duration for the implementation of this Decision shall be for a maximum period of 13 months, starting on 1 December 2008.
2. Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 1 December 2008.
3. If the Actions 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. Actions supported by this Decision will be implemented either by:
 - Non-profit-making organisations which fulfil the eligibility and suitability criteria established in Article 7 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1257/96;
 - or International organisations.
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 4

This Decision shall take effect on the date of its adoption.

Done at Brussels,

For the Commission

Member of the Commission



Humanitarian Aid Decision
23 02 01

Title: Humanitarian aid to populations affected by small-scale disasters in Central and South America

Location of Action: Central and South America¹

Amount of Decision: EUR 1,000,000

Decision reference number: ECHO/-AM/BUD/2008/02000

Explanatory Memorandum

1 - Rationale, needs and target population.

1.1. - Rationale:

America is the second most vulnerable region in the world in terms of natural disasters, after Asia². Between 1997 and 2007, a total of 546 natural disasters occurred in Central and South America (Latin America), affecting a total of 47 million people³.

The Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) groups natural disasters in five main categories⁴: hydro-meteorological disasters (such as floods, landslides, avalanches); geophysical disasters (for instance earthquakes, volcanic eruptions); climatological disasters (such as drought, extreme temperatures and wildfires); meteorological disasters (e.g. hurricanes, tropical storms) and biological disasters (for instance epidemics, insect infestation). Due to its geography, geology and climate Central and South America are exposed to all five of these categories. Over the past ten years, climatological disasters have proved to be the most recurrent in the region, followed by

¹ For the purpose of this Decision, "Central and South American countries" involve the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

² Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) Annual Disaster Statistical Review, "The Numbers and Trends 2007"

³ CRED EM-DAT

⁴ CRED Crunch Issue No. 13, July 2008

hydro-meteorological disasters. This is illustrated by the fact that during the same period of time 13,700,000 Latin Americans were affected by drought and 12,500,000 by floods⁵.

Floods are very frequent in South America, not least because of the *El Niño* and *La Niña* phenomena, attributable to warming and cooling respectively in the Eastern Pacific. As a result, over the last ten years, more than nine million people were affected by floods⁶ in South America alone and another 3.4 million people in Central America. In addition, drought, a slow-onset disaster, continues to affect an increasing number of Central and South Americans. Over the past 10 years, 31 droughts affected a total of 13.8 million people in the region, who had to confront heavy crop and livestock losses. Over the same period, almost seven million Central Americans were hit by windstorms, most notoriously by Hurricane Mitch in 1998 and Hurricane Felix in 2007. Though earthquakes are not as recurrent as other natural disasters, they often cause the largest economic damage. The Andean region is particularly vulnerable to earthquakes; the last major one, causing significant loss of human life and physical damage, occurred in Peru in August 2007. Earthquakes and storms hitting the mountainous Andean areas with vulnerable human settlements typically result in destructive landslides. Many volcanoes are still active. The most significant recent eruptions took place in Chile in 2008 (Chaitén) and Ecuador in 2006 (Tungurahua). However, volcanic eruptions tend to affect fewer people than other natural events. A total of 24 volcano-related events were reported over the past ten years, affecting some 600,000 people. Extremely low temperatures started to hit the Andean highlands (notably in Bolivia and Peru) a few years ago, causing a deterioration of the livelihoods of about 1,000,000 people.

The vulnerability of the people most at risk of natural disasters continued to increase over the past decades, and climate change has further aggravated the situation⁷. Scientific predictions and evidence indicate that global climate change will increase the number of extreme events, creating more frequent and intensified natural hazards such as floods, droughts and windstorms. In the period 2000-2005, 2.4 times more disasters occurred in Latin America than during the five previous years⁸. The damage caused by natural disasters in the region is expected to increase from an annual average of 1.5 per cent of GDP in the last 30 years to 5 per cent for the period 2000-2014.⁹ At present, according to the Inter-American Development Bank, disasters cause USD 1.6 billion in direct losses and a similar or higher amount in indirect losses annually.

Following years of economic stagnation and financial crises (especially affecting Argentina and Uruguay), the region eventually resumed its growth, with international economic perspectives somewhat improving for export-oriented economies. GDP *per capita* varies but is below the average in the Andean countries and Paraguay as well as in Central America (except Costa Rica and Mexico)¹⁰. Poverty remains widespread. According to UN data¹¹, some 36.5 per cent of the Latin American population is poor, 13.4 per cent of whom extremely poor¹². This translates into 190 million poor, including 69 million extremely poor

⁵ CRED EM-DAT

⁶ CRED EM-DAT

⁷ CRED Annual Disaster Statistical Review, "The Numbers and Trends 2007"

⁸ ISDR (International Strategy for Disaster Reduction) Climalatino Forum, October 2007

⁹ Centre for Economic and Environmental Studies

¹⁰ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report 2007

¹¹ Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), "Panorama Social de América Latina 2007"; ECLAC, "Anuario estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe 2007"

¹² Income below the cost of a basic food basket

people in the region¹³. Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Paraguay register the highest level of poverty, i.e. over 50 per cent. The situation is worse in rural areas, where for instance 81.5 per cent of Hondurans, 80.6 per cent of Bolivians, 69.3 per cent of Peruvians and 68.1 per cent of Paraguayans live below the poverty line. Furthermore, Latin America is notorious for being the region of the world with the highest social inequality, which means that macro-economic figures hide significant poverty and, subsequently, that even within relatively well-off countries certain regions may suffer from very high levels of vulnerability. The majority of Latin American countries have a GINI index¹⁴ of 50 and above, with the share in income of the poorest 10 per cent of the population being approximately 1 per cent and the share of the richest 10 per cent some 40 per cent.

High inequality is also a key factor in food security in Latin America¹⁵. According to the FAO¹⁶, 11 per cent of the population of the region is undernourished. The poor are also the most affected by the recent increase in food prices¹⁷, with their food security subsequently further diminishing. As a consequence, chronic child malnutrition continues to be an issue in many countries of the region. It is, for instance, at 49 per cent in Guatemala, 29 in Honduras and 27 in Bolivia¹⁸. In addition, a total of 8 per cent of Latin American children are reported to be underweight¹⁹.

Infant and maternal mortality rates have decreased over the past few years although they still remain high in rural areas. The average under-five mortality rate in Latin America is 35 (per 1,000 live births) and the average maternal death rate is 130 (per 100,000 live births)²⁰. Access to drinking water varies between the countries in the region, and from urban to rural areas within the same countries. For instance, it is 95 per cent in urban but 68 in rural Bolivia. The same holds true for access to improved sanitation, which is for example 74 per cent in urban but 32 in rural Peru²¹.

As regards human development (measured by the UNDP²² Human Development Index²³), Argentina, Chile and Uruguay rank relatively high with rankings of 38, 40 and 46 respectively while Honduras (115), Bolivia (117) and Guatemala (118) rank lowest. Political instability, which is of concern in several Latin American countries (Bolivia in particular), also negatively affects the overall humanitarian situation, especially of the already vulnerable strata of society.

Given the socio-economic conditions and vulnerabilities described above, the losses and destruction generated by natural disasters entail significant negative consequences for the development potential of the region. Besides, a systemic approach to disaster risk reduction (i.e. different institutional, sectoral and territorial actors sharing responsibilities) is not yet

¹³ Inter-American Development Bank Annual Report 2007

¹⁴ The GINI index measures inequality, with 0 representing absolute equality and 100 absolute inequality. For comparison, the GINI index of Denmark is 24.7, of India 36.8 and of Uganda 45.7.

¹⁵ Food and Agricultural Organisation, "The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2006"

¹⁶ Food and Agricultural Organisation

¹⁷ United Nations (ECLAC/UNDP), "The Millenium Development Goals Report 2008"; see also ECLAC, "Objetivos de desarrollo del Milenio. La progression hacia el derecho a la salud en América Latina y el Caribe", May 2008

¹⁸ ECLAC, "Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2007"

¹⁹ *ibidem*

²⁰ United Nations, "The Millenium Development Goals Reports 2008"

²¹ ECLAC, "Anuario estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe 2007"; UNDP Human Development Report 2007

²² United Nations Development Programme

²³ UNDP Human Development Report 2007

well developed in many countries and preparedness at local level – including a local committee and preparedness plan – remains low²⁴. In line with this, a historic analysis of disasters shows that the losses generated by disasters in Latin America tend to increase over time, given increased vulnerability, lack of resources and the absence of adequate disaster reduction policies reaching community level.

A DG ECHO²⁵ response to small-scale disasters -i.e. those which affect a relatively limited number of communities but have a considerable negative impact on their livelihoods - will reinforce the principle of solidarity by the European citizens, one of the leitmotifs governing DG ECHO intervention. DG ECHO intervention will also put emphasis on improving the affected communities' preparedness to enable them to better face future disasters and minimize losses.

1.2. - Identified needs:

During the last ten years, there has been a slow but steady increase in disasters in Central and South America, with the number of people affected having risen, largely due to their heightened socio-economic vulnerability. Hydro-meteorological events, in particular floods and landslides, are the most frequent disaster, with an annual average of 26 events. Climatological disasters, notably droughts, extreme temperatures and wildfires, have increased over the past years, reaching an average of almost nine events per year, almost as high as the average for meteorological disasters (9.4). The average number of events related to geophysical disasters, in particular earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, is 6.7 and to biological disasters (such as epidemics) 3.5²⁶.

In the past ten years, more than 47 million people in Latin America were affected by natural disasters, 77 per cent of whom by floods, drought or storms. At the same time, those three disasters accounted for 82 per cent of the overall economic losses caused by natural disasters.²⁷

Vulnerability indicators include physical, social, cultural, economic, and environmental factors which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of a hazard. While they can be considered at a medium level in most of Latin America, persisting significant social inequality within countries means that certain areas suffer from very high levels of vulnerability. This also holds true for countries which look relatively well off from a macro-economic perspective, such as Peru or Venezuela. On the other hand, coping capacities in large parts of Latin America are weak, in particular at local level where many communities and local institutions lack the means and preparedness to respond immediately to a disaster. Hence, and particularly for emergency response in remote areas, there is often reliance on international assistance as well as the need to improve local communities' preparedness.

Latin America is evidently disaster-prone, and the disastrous effect of natural catastrophes is compounded by the fact that they tend to occur in places where there is a concentration of vulnerable populations. In this context it is noteworthy that small-scale disasters (i.e. those which affect a relatively limited number of people, do not consistently trigger a declaration of

²⁴ Ex ante evaluation report "The Evaluation of Risks, Vulnerabilities and Response Capacity in the Mercosur Countries and Associated Country Chile", contract nr 2006/121129

²⁵ Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid - ECHO

²⁶ CRED database

²⁷ CRED database

emergency or feature prominently in the news) are responsible for most of the economic damage caused by natural events in this part of the world. The recurrent appearance of small-scale disasters imposes a significant burden on the already difficult humanitarian situation of the affected vulnerable population.

Faced with this situation, DG ECHO has adopted a two-fold strategy in the region. On the one hand, ECHO responds to those (large-scale) disasters where the national response capacity is exceeded by the scope of the emergency. On the other hand, efforts have been made to identify the geographical areas most vulnerable to natural hazards and with the poorest population so as to prioritize the implementation of disaster preparedness actions there. This process has been carried out in a participatory way with key national and international actors, both governmental and non-governmental in the framework of the DIPECHO²⁸ programme.

While DG ECHO has responded satisfactorily to major disaster events in Latin America such as Hurricane Felix in Nicaragua and the earthquake in Peru in 2007, the response to small-scale disasters has been rather low. This holds particularly true for small but recurrent events such as floods and extreme temperatures. It also holds true for a response to droughts, mostly due to the long and silent evolution of drought periods and the related difficulties in assessing affected people and economic damage.

1.3. - Target population and regions concerned:

As outlined, the entire population of Latin America is at risk from a panoply of natural disasters. However, the impact of disasters is highest where vulnerability is highest and response capacity lowest. Based on these considerations and factoring in the existing level of inequality, the target population of this Decision is vulnerable people affected by small-scale natural disasters in the following countries in South and Central America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela. Under this Decision, no intervention in Colombia is foreseen because the possibility to respond to small-scale disasters there is included in the Global Plan Colombia 2009²⁹.

The potential target population out of the total population of 380 million is difficult to estimate. During the last ten years, an average of 4 million people were affected by disasters annually, the majority of whom by small-scale events.

1.4. - Risk assessment and possible constraints:

Coordination with and among aid agencies and potential donors responding to the humanitarian needs provoked by a natural disaster is essential to ensure the most efficient and effective use of funds available. External support needs also to carefully foster local response capacities. It is important to establish links with ongoing/future DIPECHO operations in the region as well as with other EC-funded programmes to the greatest extent possible.

Access to affected areas may be hampered by their remoteness, lack of access infrastructure or security constraints, depending on the target country.

The funds made available by this Decision will be used exclusively to provide an early response to small-scale natural disasters and enhance local preparedness.

²⁸ Disaster Preparedness ECHO

²⁹ Decision ECHO/-SM/BUD/2009/01000, adoption of which is foreseen for January 2009

2 - Objectives and components of the humanitarian intervention proposed:

2.1. - Objective:

To save and preserve lives of people affected by small-scale natural disasters and enhance local preparedness in Central and South America

Specific objective:

To cover the most urgent humanitarian needs of populations affected by small-scale disasters and enhance local preparedness

2.2. - Components :

- Water and sanitation: water supply, cleaning of stagnant waters and polluted sources, waste disposal and latrines, basic rehabilitation of water systems, water treatment
- Food assistance: distribution of food aid, provision of basic agricultural inputs (seeds, tools, small etc.), income-generation activities
- Health: health education campaigns, basic preventive and curative health care, provision of drugs and medical inputs.
- Non-food items: provision of hygiene and domestic kits, distribution of mosquito nets etc.
- Emergency rehabilitation of shelter, schools and other vital infrastructures: repair of roofs, water and sanitation systems in the affected buildings; cleaning of and basic equipment for schools and other vital infrastructures used as temporary shelters.
- Disaster preparedness: Strengthening of local capacities in risk management and disaster preparedness, preparation/revision of contingency plans revision, enhancing the equipment of local preparedness committees for disaster response, mitigation works to protect vital infrastructures etc.

3 - Duration expected for Actions in the proposed Decision:

The duration for the implementation of this Decision shall be 13 months because small-scale disasters are often linked to periodic climatic phenomena, which occur in different times of the year in Central and South America. Humanitarian Actions funded by this Decision must be implemented within this period.

Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 1 December 2008.

Start Date: 1 December 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 Actions.

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 operations in ARGENTINA/BOLIVIA/BRAZIL/CHILE/
COSTA RICA/ECUADOR/EL SALVADOR/GUATEMALA/HONDURAS/
NICARAGUA/PANAMA/PERU/PARAGUAY/URUGUAY/VENEZUELA**

Decision Number	Decision Type	2006 EUR	2007 EUR	2008 EUR
ECHO/BOL/BUD/2006/01000	Emergency	1,000,000		
ECHO/BOL/BUD/2007/01000	Emergency		1,000,000	
ECHO/BOL/BUD/2008/01000	Emergency			2,000,000
ECHO/DIP/BUD/2006/02000 (*)	Non Emergency	6,000,000		
ECHO/DIP/BUD/2007/01000 (*)	Non Emergency		1,500,000	
ECHO/DIP/BUD/2007/03000 (*)	Non Emergency		6,500,000	
ECHO/DIP/BUD/2008/03000 (*)	Non Emergency			10,000,000
ECHO/-SM/BUD/2006/01000 (*)	Global Plan	1,305,750		
ECHO/-SM/BUD/2007/01000 (*)	Global Plan		1,500,000	
ECHO/-SM/BUD/2008/01000 (*)	Global Plan			1,470,000
ECHO/ECU/BUD/2006/01000	Emergency	1,000,000		
ECHO/NIC/BUD/2007/01000	Primary Emergency		1,000,000	
ECHO/NIC/BUD/2007/02000	Emergency		6,000,000	
ECHO/PER/BUD/2007/01000	Primary Emergency		2,000,000	
ECHO/PER/BUD/2007/02000	Emergency		6,000,000	
ECHO/PER/BUD/2007/03000	Emergency		1,500,000	
ECHO/PRY/BUD/2007/01000	Emergency		1,500,000	
ECHO:-FA/BUD/2007/02000	Non-Emergency		1,064,983	
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/01000	Non Emergency			1,500,000
Subtotal		9,305,750	29,564,983	14,970,000
Grand Total		53,840,733		

Dated : 14 October 2008
Source : HOPE

(*) decisions with more than one country

5 - Overview of donors' contributions

**Donors in ARGENTINA/BOLIVIA/BRAZIL/CHILE/COSTA RICA/ ECUADOR/
EL SALVADOR/GUATEMALA/HONDURAS/NICARAGUA/PANAMA/PARAGUAY/
PERU/URUGUAY/VENEZUELA in the last 12 months**

1. EU Members States (*)		2. European Commission		3. Others	
	EUR		EUR		EUR
Austria	11,000	DG ECHO	14,970,000		
Belgium	848,355	Other services			
Bulgaria					
Cyprus					
Czech republic					
Denmark	268,264				
Estonia					
Finland					
France	245,000				
Germany	2,750,209				
Greece	250,000				
Hungary					
Ireland	300,000				
Italy	8,292,000				
Latvia					
Lithuania					
Luxemburg	166,000				
Malta					
Netherlands	740,000				
Poland					
Portugal					
Romania					
Slovakia					
Slovenia					
Spain	244,860				
Sweden	1,273,106				
United Kingdom	20,703				
Subtotal	15,409,497	Subtotal	14,970,000	Subtotal	0
		Grand total	30,379,497		

Dated : 14 October 2008

(*) Source : DG ECHO 14 Points reporting for Members States. <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/hac>
Empty cells means either no information is available or no contribution.

6 - Amount of Decision and distribution by specific objectives:

6.1. - Total amount of the Decision: EUR 1,000,000

Principal objective: To save and preserve lives of people affected by small-scale natural disasters and enhance local preparedness in Central and South America				
Specific objectives	Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)	Geographical area of operation	Activities	Potential partners³⁰
Specific objective: To cover the most urgent humanitarian needs of populations affected by small-scale disasters and enhance local preparedness	1,000,000	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Paraguay, El Salvador, Uruguay, Venezuela	- <u>Water and sanitation:</u> water supply, cleaning of stagnant waters and polluted sources, waste disposal and latrines, basic rehabilitation of water systems, water treatment	- ACF - FRA - ACH- ESP - ACSUR - MADRID - ASB - DEU - CAFOD - CARE - DEU - CARE - FR - CARITAS - FRA - COOPI - CRIC - CROIX-ROUGE - ESP - CROIX-ROUGE - FRA

³⁰ ACCION CONTRA EL HAMBRE, (ESP), ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM, (FR), ARBEITER-SAMARITER-BUND DEUTSCHLAND e.V., Asociación para la Cooperación con el Sur _LAS SEGOVIAS_, CARE FRANCE, (FR), CARE INTERNATIONAL DEUTSCHLAND E.V. (DEU), CARITAS FRANCE - SECOURS CATHOLIQUE, (FR), CATHOLIC AGENCY FOR OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT (GBR), CENTRO REGIONALE D INTERVENTO PER LA COOPERAZIONE (ITA), COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE (ITA), CROCE ROSSA ITALIANA (ITA), CROIX-ROUGE FRANCAISE, CRUZ ROJA ESPAÑOLA, (E), DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE e.V., DIAKONISCHES WERK der Evangelischen Kirche in Deutschland (DEU), FEDERACION DE ASOCIACIONES MEDICUS MUNDI ESPANA, (E), FOLKEKIRKENS NODHJAELP, (FKN), Fundación Save The Children, GOAL, (IRL), HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL (BEL), HET NEDERLANDSE RODE KRUIS (NLD), INTERMON OXFAM, (E), MEDECINS DU MONDE, MOVIMIENTO POR LA PAZ, EL DESARME Y LA LIBERTAD, (E), OIKOS - COOPERAÇÃO E DESENVOLVIMENTO, OXFAM (GB), PLAN INTERNATIONAL (UK), PTM-mundubat, (E), SOLIDARIDAD INTERNACIONAL, (E), THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (GBR), Trocaire, (IRL), UNICEF, UNITED NATIONS - PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION, WORLD FOOD PROGRAM, WORLD VISION - UK, WORLD VISION, (DEU)

		<p>- <u>Food assistance:</u> food aid distribution, basic agricultural inputs, income- generation activities</p> <p>- <u>Health:</u> health education campaigns, basic preventive and curative health care, provision of drugs and medical inputs</p> <p>- <u>Non-food items:</u> provision of hygiene and domestic kits, distribution of mosquito nets etc.</p> <p>- <u>Emergency</u> <u>rehabilitation of</u> <u>shelter, schools and</u> <u>other vital</u> <u>infrastructures:</u> repair of roofs, water and sanitation systems in the affected buildings; cleaning of and basic equipment for schools and other infrastructures used as temporary shelters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CROIX-ROUGE - ITA - CROIX-ROUGE - NLD - DANCHURCHAID - DNK - DIAKONIE - GERMAN AGRO ACTION - GOAL - HANDICAP (BEL) - INTERMON - MDM - FRA - MEDICUS MUNDI - ESP - MPDL - OIKOS - OXFAM - UK - PAHO - PLAN INTERNATIONAL UK - PTM - SAVE THE CHILDREN - UK - SI - STCH - TROCAIRE - UNICEF - WFP-PAM - WORLD VISION - UK - WORLD VISION DEU
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			- <u>Disaster preparedness:</u> strengthening of local capacities in risk management and disaster preparedness, preparation/revision of contingency plans, enhancing the equipment of local preparedness committees for disaster response, mitigation works to protect vital infrastructures etc.	
TOTAL:	1,000,000			

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 Actions financed by the Community in order to establish whether they have achieved their objectives and to produce guidelines for improving the effectiveness of subsequent Actions." 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. 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.

For International Organisations identified as potential partners for implementing the Decision, actions will be managed under joint management.

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.