



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels,
C(2009)

COMMISSION DECISION

of

**on the financing of humanitarian Actions from the general budget of the European
Communities in Bangladesh**

(ECHO/BGD/BUD/2009/01000)

COMMISSION DECISION

of

on the financing of humanitarian Actions from the general budget of the European Communities in Bangladesh

(ECHO/BGD/BUD/2009/01000)

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 and Article 15(2) thereof:

Whereas:

- (1) The Rohingya people from North Rakhine province, in Myanmar, have been suffering repression and loss of civil rights in Myanmar since the 1970's due to their Muslim faith and South Asian ethnicity;
- (2) As a direct consequence of this persecution, an estimated 200,000 Rohingyas live in Bangladesh as undocumented refugees;
- (3) A number of these refugees were forced out of the villages where they had established residence, and were settled in a makeshift camp near Teknaf and were forced to live in appalling conditions;
- (4) In July 2008, an estimated 10,000 undocumented Rohingya refugees were relocated, with DG ECHO² support, from the camp in Teknaf to a decent site further North on land provided by the Government of Bangladesh;
- (5) Even though living conditions of these families have greatly improved since the resettlement, the undocumented Rohingyas are still largely dependent on external aid for their survival, and have no official status in Bangladesh;
- (6) To reach populations in need, humanitarian aid should be channelled through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), International Organisations including United Nations (UN) agencies. Therefore the European Commission should implement the budget by direct centralized management or by joint management;
- (7) An assessment of the humanitarian situation leads to the conclusion that humanitarian aid Actions should be financed by the Community for a period of 12 months;

¹ OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1.

² Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid - ECHO

- (8) It is estimated that an amount of EUR 1,000,000 from budget article 23 02 01 of the general budget of the European Communities is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to over 10,000 displaced persons, 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;
- (9) The present Decision constitutes a financing Decision within the meaning of Article 75 of the Financial Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002³, Article 90 of the detailed rules for the implementation of the Financial Regulation determined by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002⁴, and Article 15 of the internal rules on the implementation of the general budget of the European Communities⁵.

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 Actions in favour of the unregistered Rohingya refugees relocated to the new Leda Settlement by using article 23 02 01 of the 2009 general budget of the European Communities.
2. In accordance with Article 2 of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the humanitarian Actions under this Decision shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objective:
 - To provide multi-sectoral humanitarian support to the unregistered Rohingya refugees of the Leda settlement

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

Article 2

1. The duration for the implementation of this Decision shall be for a maximum period of 12 months, starting on 1 March 2009.
2. Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 1 March 2009.
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.

³ OJ L 248, 16.9.2002, p.1.

⁴ OJ L 357, 31.12.2002, , p.1.

⁵ Commission Decision of 5.3.2008, C/2008/773

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 will 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 assistance in favour of the unregistered Rohingya refugees relocated to the new Leda Settlement

Location of Action: Bangladesh

Amount of Decision: EUR 1,000,000

Decision reference number: ECHO/BGD/BUD/2009/01000

Supporting Document

1 - Rationale, needs and target population.

1.1. - Rationale :

The initial influx of Rohingya people from North Rakhine province, in Myanmar, to the Cox's Bazaar area of Bangladesh dates back to 1978. They are genuine refugees suffering repression in Myanmar and considered "stateless" people by the Myanmar authorities, because of their Muslim faith and South Asian ethnicity. A second influx of refugees came in 1992. A part of them was gradually forced back to Myanmar by the Bangladeshi authorities, another part returned on a voluntary basis. Given the porous border and the dire state of affairs in Northern Rakhine State, many managed to come back to Bangladesh in small groups, so as to be able to merge discreetly into Bangladeshi villages. As a result, there are at present an estimated 200,000 Rohingyas in Bangladesh, of whom only 28,000 are documented refugees living in two official camps managed by the UNHCR¹. Most of the others are unofficially integrated in local communities.

In 2002, the Bangladeshi Army rounded up around 3,000 Rohingyas from the villages in the "Clean Heart operation" and forced them to move into the Tal makeshift camp, a narrow strip of land between a major road and a river, in a flood prone area on the outskirts of Teknaf. The population of this regularly flooded makeshift camp quickly grew, and an estimated 10,000 undocumented Rohingya refugees were living there in overcrowded and appalling conditions in very basic shacks, without access to drinkable water or adequate sanitation. Among this largely deprived population, the most vulnerable are the 30% of female-headed households and the numerous children, who represent 59% of the camp's total population².

¹ United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

² Source: Médecins Sans Frontières – Holland (MSF NL).

Advocacy from the international community, including the European Commission, to put an end to the stateless Rohingyas unacceptable living conditions has been going on for years, and the Bangladeshi authorities³ have shown, for the first time in 2007, a strong willingness to find a definitive solution. This led to the official allocation of a plot of land in Leda⁴ to relocate these people, a major positive step in a country with one of the highest population densities in the world - close to 1,000 people per square kilometre, and where land is scarce.

The objective of the Bangladeshi authorities and the humanitarian community, with the financial support of DG ECHO⁵, has been to create adequate living conditions in a safer site for the relocation of the 10,000 unregistered Rohingya people from Teknaf.

In early July 2008, with the construction of the settlement completed⁶, and administrative procedures related to the move finalised, the refugees were moved to the new site after numerous delays.

Unfortunately, conditions subsequent to the transfer were difficult as a result of a combination of factors:

- Access to employment opportunities, markets, household support were almost non-existent during and immediately after the resettlement to the new site, leading to an acute food crisis/starvation and malnutrition among the newly shifted Rohingyas;
- This difficult situation was exacerbated by weeks of almost continuous rainfall (start of the monsoon season) prior to and after the move, which drastically reduced economic activities and therefore income opportunities;
- In addition, a cholera / acute diarrhoea outbreak struck the population and further deteriorated their already poor nutritional status;
- In the meantime, world food prices steeply increased⁷ as well as cost of transport for the resettled people, as the new site was further away from job opportunities;
- There has been a steady increase in the number of people living in the new settlement since the move of the original 10,000 with inhabitants making room in their shelters for extended family members, friends and paying guests who have been attracted to the enhanced living conditions of the new settlement.

In order to respond to this acute crisis, DG ECHO immediately provided emergency food aid support⁸ through its implementing partners to deal with this increased vulnerability, as well as offering livelihood opportunities to help the refugees start a new life in the middle of the monsoon season in their new living site.

Besides the one-off emergency food aid support aiming to cope with the problems generated by the move, basic infrastructures and services have also been provided through DG ECHO funding support⁹ in this new Leda site:

³ The caretaker government, leading the country from January 2007 until December 2008, was rather sensitive about this political issue .

⁴ A 15 acre site of Forestry Department land, located nine kilometers away from the current Teknaf camp, was identified by the Government of Bangladesh for that purpose.

⁵ Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid – ECHO.

⁶ As much as possible in conformity with the Sphere's standards (Humanitarian minimum standards).

⁷ Rice price increased from 18-22 TAKA (local currency) per kg a year ago to 32-40 in July 2008.

⁸ An amount of 351,000€ was made available under the Food Aid Decision ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/02000.

⁹ 1.5M€ was allocated under decision ECHO/BGD//BUD/2007/2000.

- Approximately 10,000 people were rehoused in transitional shelters of a standard similar to that of the housing of many of the neighbouring host community, thanks to this support. Access for vulnerable people (elderly, pregnant women and people with disabilities) was also taken into consideration in shelter design. Some building standards related to People with Disabilities were integrated in the initial site design in order to ensure physical accessibility to public facilities and in some individual houses;
- A primary health care centre was established and is providing services benefiting both the host community and the refugees¹⁰, which includes, on top of basic health care services¹¹, a therapeutic feeding centre for children under five, in a country where 13% of the children suffer from Global Acute Malnutrition¹²;
- Water and sanitation facilities (latrines, shower rooms, hand pumps, tap stands) have been supplied. The site is equipped with latrines, bathing and cleaning facilities, drainage for both waste water and rain water. Hygiene promotion is also provided to the beneficiaries by dedicated hygiene educators. Unfortunately, provision of sustainable safe drinking water has proved to be more difficult than anticipated. Actual needs are much higher than the existing sources are likely to be able to deliver during the latter part of the dry season¹³;
- Adequate community and social service facilities have been made available in Leda (one community centre, four smaller community meeting rooms, one site office, one store room, a market site shared with stall-holders from the local community, power supply/solar power in the site, 10.5 km link road, vocational training in a number of appropriate skills).

Despite the significant progress that has been achieved in improving the quality of their environment compared to the former appalling conditions of the "Tal camp"¹⁴, six months after the move, the situation is still in need of further improvement in the new settlement, in terms of living conditions within the camp and livelihoods opportunities. Therefore, the continuation of the provision of services to meet basic humanitarian needs is still needed until long term development assistance takes over, which should be the case in early 2010¹⁵.

¹⁰ An average of 110 patients a day attended the health structure, of which about 30% from the host community (Source: DG ECHO Field monitoring mission, August 2008).

¹¹ The Leda Basic Health Care Centre has been providing essential health care services to the Rohingya refugee and the surrounding host community through Out Patient Department, laboratory, mental health, Expanded Programme Immunization, hygiene promotion, Ante Natal Care, Post Natal Care and family planning departments.

¹² Source: UNICEF 2004.

¹³ 250 m³ per day is needed for 1000 people, while only 60 m³ is available.

¹⁴ "No one should have to live like this" – MSF briefing paper dated May 2007 reports on the unacceptable living conditions prevailing in the Tal camp.

¹⁵ Please refer to point 4 for further details.

1.2. - Identified needs :

A recent DG ECHO field assessment¹⁶ to the settlement and its environs confirms the need to provide additional humanitarian assistance to the 10,000 undocumented refugees relocated in the new site that should focus on livelihoods recovery and water and sanitation. Protection activities and health care will also be included to foster good relations with the host community. An important focus of this additional assistance will be to promote increased self-sufficiency amongst the settlement population, while recognising that total self-sufficiency is not achievable.

Livelihood recovery

Even though the move to the Leda settlement is seen as a major improvement in the living conditions of the undocumented Rohingya refugees, such as their housing conditions, the overall space available to live in, the quality of the environment /surroundings and their own security¹⁷, their means of subsistence and social integration in the surrounding society still represents a challenge that needs urgent attention.

Livelihoods are critical since the move, as many Rohingyas who used to work in the Teknaf river port as fishermen or daily labourers, are now located 9km away and have to bear the burden of additional transport costs¹⁸, so employment opportunities are less than before. The key priority in the forthcoming months would therefore be to encourage self-sufficiency through various initiatives such as support to new small-scale jobs in their new location or in the nearby villages, with this support being extended to the most vulnerable members of the host community. Cash for Work activities (community works focusing on camp maintenance) will be continued to provide beneficiaries some cash to cover basic household expenses while trying to introduce sustainable maintenance practices amongst the Rohingya community. These include increasing community responsibility, through the volunteer community leaders, for the overall cleanliness of the settlement, for managing the water and sanitation facilities and for maintaining the infrastructure.

Refugees' capacities should rapidly be strengthened to create and increase their livelihood opportunities so that the new settlement can rapidly become more sustainable with a reduced level of external humanitarian assistance. Activities such as vocational training in key local businesses should therefore be encouraged.

Water and sanitation

Provision of safe drinking water and adequate sanitary conditions has proved much more difficult than anticipated. A geophysical survey and satellite mapping has been undertaken by the humanitarian organizations present in the field which found that water is available but scarce. As a result, appropriate water infrastructures have to exploit rain, spring and underground water sources. Concerns remain about providing sufficient safe drinking water throughout the dry season and adequate sanitary conditions to the targeted population.

¹⁶ ECHO mission reports to the Rohingyas site camp of October and December 2008.

¹⁷ The youngest were particularly at risk: because the shacks extend up to the roadside, deaths and injuries in road accidents were not unusual.

¹⁸ Around one-fifth of their daily earnings has to be spent in transport costs

An effective safe water supply system is the subject of a joint survey at the moment¹⁹ but is not yet available.

Providing safe drinking water to these 10,000 people is currently a major concern. Shallow wells, hand-pumps, rain and spring catchments and water supply systems still have to be extended to meet the needs. To ensure satisfactory sanitation conditions and to reach Sphere standards, construction of many more facilities such as latrines, bathing facilities, drainage and waste disposal systems have to be undertaken, making sure that such systems will be as sustainable as possible after the termination of humanitarian programmes financed under this decision. Once set up, these facilities will require constant maintenance and small rehabilitation that the beneficiaries should be able to handle themselves. Provision of training will therefore be needed to make sure the site is well maintained.

Latrines need to be improved in quantity and quality, an initiative on which ECHO implementing partners are already working. If the current system of flush latrines is maintained, black waste water will require pumping into tankers and dumping into the Naff River, a practice introduced by MSF²⁰ at the makeshift camp. Solid waste management needs improvement especially with regard to incineration. At this stage of the resettlement, sensitization and hygiene education are necessary for the people to use properly the facilities. It is important to invest right now on maintenance training and tools for all these structures.

Health care

Basic health care services should continue to be provided. Therapeutic feeding to highly malnourished under-five children living in camps should also continue given their high vulnerability. For serious clinical cases, access to the in-patient department and secondary care service in the nearby Nayapara official UNHCR camp, or in Cox's Bazar should be facilitated. Primary Rehabilitation Therapy will also be accessible to the persons with disabilities (PWDs). Psycho-social support will be provided to those traumatized by their emigration or losses.

To improve the acceptance of the arrival of this new non-Bangladeshi population by the neighbouring communities, it is important that the host communities continue to benefit from some of the activities and services targeting the Rohingyas, and in particular from health care and nutrition services.

Protection and security issues will have to be mainstreamed in all the activities to make sure that the most vulnerable, and in particular the children, the elderly, the handicapped, those traumatized by their emigration and losses, as well as highly deprived women are offered the protection they need, all the more so since there are criminal gangs – "the madjis" – operating extensively in the Rohingya Community. Personal data recorded during the transfer registration process will help in this respect.

¹⁹ Undertaken by Islamic Relief (NGO) and UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund).

²⁰ Médecins sans Frontières – Holland.

Education

As unregistered refugees, the Rohingya children cannot access public schools but basic, informal education could be provided in the new site. UNICEF²¹ has been lobbying to allow formal education activities to commence within the settlement, while construction of schools was not allowed yet by the local administration. Therefore, UNICEF's involvement means that DG ECHO support to this field will not be necessary.

1.3. - Target population and regions concerned :

The target population is the approximately 10,000 undocumented Rohingya refugees relocated from the Teknaf makeshift camp to the new Leda site, in the Cox's Bazar area of Bangladesh.

The population of the neighbouring villages is also expected to benefit from the livelihoods and health care activities provided in the new Rohingya settlement, to avoid tensions between the host communities and the refugees.

Operations will need to take into account the special needs of vulnerable groups such as children, women heads of family²², elderly and people with disabilities.

1.4. - Risk assessment and possible constraints :

This massive arrival of some 10,000 Rohingya people is difficult to accept for many people in the neighbouring villages. Tensions exist with local residents, particularly those who were previously living and working, albeit illegally, on the Forestry Department land where the settlement is now situated. In the mean time, some wells have been drilled on neighbours' properties, events which are likely to deteriorate already weak relationships.

However, close coordination with authorities and local communities by humanitarian agencies with a strongly established presence in the area is already mitigating against this risk. In addition, the fact that the neighbouring communities already have access to the basic health care provided in the new settlement, as was the case in Teknaf camp, will certainly facilitate the Rohingya people's acceptance by their new neighbours, who in any case belong to the same ethnic group.

Finally, to address any potential friction that could arise between communities, DG ECHO current implementing partners are hiring some government security guards called "Ansars" who were previously used for securing construction materials of the new settlement.

To mitigate these risks, the European Commission and United Nations agencies have been investing in social integration within the surrounding society, and therefore plan to bring development to the entire Cox's Bazar sub-district²³, which is one of the poorest areas of Bangladesh.

The security situation in Bangladesh may change in the wake of the new elected government²⁴ and could require a strengthening of the security component in and around the camp. However, the current environment is probably at its least unfavourable level ever for the 10,000 unregistered Rohingya refugees.

²¹ UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund.

²² One third of the families are female-headed are particularly vulnerable (Source : MSF nutrition survey, November 2007).

²³ As referred under point 4 of this funding Decision.

²⁴ Parliamentary Elections have taken place on 29 December – no violence has been reported so far.

2 - Objectives and components of the humanitarian intervention proposed:

2.1. - Objectives :

Principal objective: To encourage self-sufficiency of unregistered Rohingya refugees of the new settlement and to foster good relations with the host community

Specific objective: To provide multi-sectoral humanitarian support to the unregistered Rohingya refugees of the Leda settlement

2.2. - Components :

Livelihood

- Cash for work and training for maintaining and improving the settlement infrastructure,
- Livelihood related – provision of fishing nets, boats, rickshaws, sewing machines, cash grants for entrepreneurial activities,
- Vocational training – candle making, clothes making, embroidery, entrepreneurial and capacity building.

Water and Sanitation

- Provision of sufficient safe drinking water and improved storage through extending the system of shallow wells, hand-pumps, rain and spring catchments, additional water supply systems, water tankering;
- Provision of additional latrines and sanitation facilities,
- Provision of improved drainage and waste disposal systems,
- Training in maintenance of infrastructure and systems.

Health and nutrition

Provision of essential health care services to the Rohingya refugees and the surrounding host community including supplementary and therapeutic feeding centre for highly malnourished under 5 children, expanded programme for Immunization, Psycho-social support, Primary Rehabilitation Therapy to the Persons With Disabilities.

Protection and Security

Protection will be mainstreamed in all activities, to help ensure that the most vulnerable are adequately protected, from exclusion, criminal rackets, human trafficking or forced prostitution. The handicapped will benefit from special attention in terms of access to shelter and public infrastructure. If need be, security guards could be used to guarantee a decent level of security in and around the camp.

Disaster Preparedness

In this area, prone to monsoon floods and cyclones, disaster preparedness measures will be mainstreamed as much as possible in all activities conducted, and in particular in the sectors of shelter and water and sanitation.

3 - Duration expected for Actions in the proposed Decision

The duration for the implementation of this Decision shall be 12 months.
Humanitarian Actions funded by this Decision must be implemented within this period.

Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 01 March 2009.

Start Date : 01 March 2009.

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 BANGLADESH				
Decision Number	Decision Type	2007 EUR	2008 EUR	2009 EUR
ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/02000 (*)	Emergency	2,500,000		
ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/03000 (*)	Non Emergency	4,000,000		
ECHO/BGD/BUD/2007/01000	Prim. Emergency	1,500,000		
ECHO/BGD/BUD/2007/02000	Non Emergency	1,500,000		
ECHO/BGD/BUD/2007/03000	Emergency	5,000,000		
ECHO/BGD/BUD/2007/04000	Emergency	1,925,000		
ECHO/DIP/BUD/2007/04000 (*)	Non Emergency	0		
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/01000 (*)	Non Emergency		3,650,000	
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/02000 (*)	Non Emergency		351,000	
ECHO/BGD/BUD/2008/01000	Emergency		10,000,000	
ECHO/BGD/BUD/2008/03000	Emergency		1,500,000	
ECHO/BGD/BUD/2008/02000	Ad hoc		5,000,000	
	Subtotal	16,425,000	20,501,000	0
	Grand Total	36,926,000		

Dated : 09 January 2009

Source : HOPE

(*) decisions with more than one country

Through its Regional Indicative Programme for Aid to Uprooted People in Asia, the European Commission is providing assistance to the 28,000 registered Rohingya refugees now in two camps managed by the UNHCR.

4 MEUR, over 3 years commencing January 2010, should help develop the self-sufficiency and integration of the Rohingyas in both the UNHCR camps and in the new Leda settlement. Ultimately, the European Commission's preferred solution is to transform these camps into normal villages and negotiations for this purpose have been going on for some time.

ECHO's proposed additional funding will therefore usefully bridge the gap, and allow some overlap, between the expiry of the previous DG ECHO funding in February 2009 (installation in the new settlement) and this long term funding coming on stream, which shows a good complementarity between the various services of the Commission on this particular population of concern.

The objective of self-sufficiency targeted under DG ECHO proposed decision for the undocumented Leda Rohingya refugees is therefore fully in line with the overall European Commission's long term approach.

5 - Overview of donors' contributions

Donors in BANGLADESH the last 12 months					
1. EU Members States (*)		2. European Commission		3. Others	
	EUR		EUR		EUR
Austria		DG ECHO	21,501,000		
Belgium	990,156	Other services			
Bulgaria					
Cyprus					
Czech republic					
Denmark					
Estonia					
Finland					
France					
Germany	1,321,042				
Greece					
Hungary					
Ireland					
Italy	1,500,000				
Latvia					
Lithuania					
Luxemburg	178,500				
Malta					
Netherlands	1,000,000				
Poland					
Portugal					
Romania					
Slovakia					
Slovenie					
Spain					
Sweden	204,616				
United kingdom					
Subtotal	5,194,314	Subtotal	21,501,000	Subtotal	0
		Grand total	26,695,314		

Dated : 09 January 2009

(*) 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.

With the view to facilitate the inclusion of these Rohingya communities in a broader development plan, it is essential to ensure successful LRRD²⁵ with the United Nations Joint Initiative (UNJI) 2008-2010, which has the overall goal of progressively achieving improved human security for the vulnerable populations in Cox's Bazaar District, with an initial focus on the two municipalities of Teknaf and Ukhia, through provision of essential services packages and capacity building of key institutions and the communities. The four main components of the UNJI are human rights, health and nutrition, education, and livelihood. This last component will be very important for the Rohingya population. At the core of this programme is the goal of self-reliance and integration of the refugees. The UN agencies are at present mobilizing funds to start activities. This programme will complement very well the current ECHO Decision of 1.5MEUR by offering to the stateless people long term support.

²⁵Linking Relief Rehabilitation and Development

6 - Amount of Decision and distribution by specific objective:

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

6.2. - Budget breakdown by specific objective

Principal objective: <i>To encourage self-sufficiency of unregistered Rohingya refugees of the new settlement and to foster good relations with the host community</i>				
Specific objective	Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)	Geographical area of operation	Activities	Potential partners²⁶
Specific objective 1: To provide multi-sectoral humanitarian support to the unregistered Rohingya refugees of the Leda settlement	1,000,000	Cox's Bazaar area of Bangladesh	Livelihoods Water and Sanitation Health Protection and security DP	- ACF - FRA - HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL (FR) - ISLAMIC RELIEF - MUSLIMAID
TOTAL:	1,000,000			

²⁶ ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM, (FR), HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL (FR), ISLAMIC RELIEF WORLDWIDE, MUSLIM AID

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/policies/evaluation/introduction_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/about/actors/partners_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.