



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels
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COMMISSION DECISION

of

**on the financing of humanitarian Actions in South Asia from the general budget of the
European Union**

(ECHO/-SA/BUD/2009/01000)

COMMISSION DECISION

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on the financing of humanitarian Actions in South Asia from the general budget of the European Union

(ECHO/-SA/BUD/2009/01000)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

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

Whereas:

- (1) On 25 May 2009 cyclone AILA moved across the Bangladesh/India border affecting over 7 million people in the Western part of Bangladesh and the Indian state of West Bengal and destroying over 1 million homes. Over 2,000 km of embankment, protecting against the incursion of sea water, and 600,000 acres of crops were destroyed;
- (2) On 3 July 2009 DG ECHO allocated EUR 4,000,000 under an Emergency Decision for Bangladesh only, as it was deemed that the emergency response on the Indian side was adequate for that phase. That decision focused on addressing immediate needs to save and preserve the lives of the affected people through food assistance, provision of safe water, restoration of minimal sanitary and hygiene conditions, emergency health needs, emergency shelter and provision of basic households items;
- (3) Recent assessments carried out by DG ECHO report a deterioration in the humanitarian situation: over 200,000 people are still displaced and continue to live on embankments; two consecutive crop seasons are likely to be lost due to lack of arable land and fresh water. In both countries there are serious concerns about the coping capacities of the poorest. As crops were destroyed and much agricultural land remains saline or under water, these people will remain dependent on external assistance for food, shelter and other basic necessities, until the situation improves;
- (4) The scale of the problem has overwhelmed the governments' post-emergency response and the situation is exacerbated by a high level of human trafficking and by men migrating to wealthier areas and leaving behind highly vulnerable female-headed households;
- (5) To reach populations in need, humanitarian aid should be channelled through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and International Organisations. Therefore the

¹ OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1.

European Commission should implement the budget by direct centralized management or by joint management;

- (6) An assessment of the humanitarian situation leads to the conclusion that humanitarian aid Actions should be financed by the Community for a period of 15 months;
- (7) For the purposes of this Decision the South Asian countries involved are Bangladesh and India;
- (8) It is estimated that an amount of EUR 8,000,000 from budget article 23 02 01 of the general budget of the European Communities is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to up to 300,000 victims of the cyclone and flooding, taking into account the available budget, other donors' contributions and other factors. Although as a general rule Actions funded by this Decision should be co-financed, the Authorising Officer, in accordance with Article 253 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation, may agree to the full financing of Actions;
- (9) This decision is scheduled to be financed under the 2009 general budget of the European Union. However, should the funds available in the 2009 budget be necessary to respond to a more urgent situation, this decision could be attributed to the 2010 general budget of the European Union;
- (10) 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 Union⁴;
- (11) In accordance with Article 17(3) of Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996, the Humanitarian Aid Committee gave a favourable opinion on **28/10/2009**.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. In accordance with the objectives and general principles of humanitarian aid, the Commission hereby approves a total amount of EUR 8,000,000 for the financing of humanitarian Actions in South Asia from budget article 23.02.01 of the 2009 general budget of the European Union.
2. In accordance with Article 2 of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the principal objective of this Decision is
 - To respond to humanitarian needs of the communities of India and Bangladesh most affected by cyclone AILAThe humanitarian Actions shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objective(s):
 - To provide relief and early recovery assistance to the most vulnerable AILA cyclone-affected people in Bangladesh

A total of EUR 5,000,000 is allocated to this specific objective.

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

- To provide relief and early recovery assistance to the most vulnerable AILA cyclone and flood affected people in India

A total of EUR 3,000,000 is allocated to this specific objective.

3. The Authorising Officer may decide on non-substantial changes in accordance with Article 90.4 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation. Accordingly, without prejudice to the use of the contingency reserve, when required by the changing circumstances, resources may be reallocated between the different specific objectives up to a maximum of 20% of the total amount of the Financing Decision or up to a total of EUR 3,000,000, whichever is reached first.

Article 2

1. The period for the implementation of the Actions financed under this Decision shall start on 01 January 2010 and shall run for 15 months. Eligible expenditure shall be committed during the implementing period of the Decision.
2. If the implementation of individual actions is suspended owing to force majeure or other exceptional circumstances, the period of suspension shall not be taken into account in the implementing period of the Decision in respect of the Action suspended.
3. In accordance with the contractual provisions ruling the Agreements financed under this Decision, the Commission may consider eligible those costs arising and incurred after the end of the implementing period of the Action which are necessary for its winding-up.
4. The Authorising Officer may, where this is justified by the humanitarian situation, extend the duration of the Decision for a maximum of 6 months provided that the total duration of the Decision does not exceed 18 months, in accordance with Article 90.4 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation.

Article 3

1. As a general rule, Actions funded by this Decision should be co-financed.
The Authorising Officer, in accordance with Article 253 of the Implementing Rules, may agree to the full financing of Actions when this will be necessary to achieve the objectives of this Decision and with due consideration to the nature of the activities to be undertaken, the availability of other donors and other relevant operational circumstances.
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 by International organisations.
3. The Commission shall implement the budget:
 - either by direct centralised management, with Non-governmental Organisations,
 - or by joint management with international organisations that are signatories to the Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA) or the EC/UN Financial Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) and which were subject to the four pillar assessment in line with Article 53d of the Financial Regulation.

Article 4

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

Article 5

This Decision is addressed to the delegated authorising officer.

Done at Brussels,

*For the Commission
Member of the Commission*



Humanitarian Aid Decision
23 02 01

Title: Commission decision on the financing of humanitarian Actions in South Asia from the general budget of the European Union

Description: Humanitarian assistance to victims of cyclone AILA in Bangladesh and India

Location of Action: South Asia

Amount of Decision: EUR 8,000,000

Decision reference number: ECHO/-SA/BUD/2009/01000

Supporting Document

1 - Rationale, needs and target population.

1.1. - Rationale :

On 25 May 2009 cyclone "AILA" struck at high tide the southern coast of Bangladesh and the Indian state of West Bengal, with winds of up to 90km/hour. Tidal waves up to 4 meters high hit the mainland and offshore islands, greatly increasing the level of rivers and destroying many protective embankments, houses and infrastructures.

In Bangladesh, more than 4.8 million people were affected, of which approximately 1 million were made homeless¹. A death toll of 190 people² was reported by the Government of Bangladesh (GoB). Most severely affected were the South-western districts of Satkhira and Khulna. On the Indian side over 2.5 million people were affected³ and 138⁴ lives were lost in the state of West Bengal, much of which was subsequently severely affected by monsoon flooding.

Even if early warning and evacuation programmes greatly limited the number of casualties⁵, material damage is extensive: over a million homes⁶ were fully or partially damaged, as well

¹ Source: Disaster Management Information Centre – 7 June 2009.

² Source : Disaster Management Information Centre -11 June 2009.

³ Source: UNICEF – Sept 2009.

⁴ Source: Department of Disaster Management, Government of West Bengal – Sept 2009.

⁵The Bangladesh Red Cross society and the IFRC (International Federation of Red Cross) have been disseminating signals at communities and collecting information about local weather condition, readiness of volunteers to respond to emergency, coordination with local administration through HF/VHF radio network in 11 coastal districts. According to IFRC, an estimated population of 464,000 people was evacuated in Bangladesh only.

⁶ Unless otherwise specified, numbers refer to victims or damage in both countries.

as over 2,000 km⁷ of flood protection embankments, roads, bridges, and public buildings. Over 600,000 acres of crops were destroyed and it is likely that two consecutive crops will be lost due to land salinity and lack of fresh water, leading to serious food insecurity.

On 3 July 2009 DG ECHO allocated EUR 4,000,000 under an Emergency Decision for Bangladesh only, as it was deemed that the emergency response on the Indian side was adequate for that phase. That decision focused on addressing immediate needs to save and preserve the lives of the affected people through food assistance, provision of safe water, restoration of minimal sanitary and hygiene conditions, emergency health needs, emergency shelter and provision of basic households items.

Four months after the cyclone the situation is alarming⁸: over 200,000 people are still displaced and living under great hardship in makeshift shelters on the remaining sections of embankments⁹, unable to return to their destroyed homes until the embankments are repaired. Recent needs assessments carried out by various organisations¹⁰ confirm a deterioration of the humanitarian situation due to the prolongation of the crisis. Many of the affected areas continue to be exposed to twice-daily saline tidal flows, exacerbated by the current monsoon and high river levels. As these flows are widening and deepening the original embankment breaches, many inundated villages and lands remain inaccessible and uninhabitable. Proper embankment repairs will not be possible until the end of the monsoon (October) and the reduction in tidal levels.

The cyclone contaminated drinking water sources, inundated by saline water. For the time being people are collecting rain water for drinking purposes, the only pure source available, but with the forthcoming end of the monsoon, availability and access to drinking water will become a serious cause of concern. Once the embankments are repaired it will take many months to wash out the salinity from fields and water sources and this could take up to a year.

The main sources of livelihood in these regions are linked to agriculture, shrimp farming, fishing and wood collection from the Sundarban mangrove forest, but the fields are saline and 70% of shrimp farms and fisheries were washed away¹¹ by the tidal waves, creating a severe employment crisis. Secondary sectors including shop keepers, van and rickshaw pullers and day labourers are, consequently, also badly affected. Along with their houses, people also lost seeds and food grains, livestock, and agriculture and other professional tools.

Migration has soared,¹² in search of employment and a place to live. The situation is exacerbated by high levels of human trafficking on both sides of the border and by many men migrating to wealthier areas, leaving behind highly vulnerable female-headed households.

The Bangladeshi government responded rapidly to the disaster, by ensuring a good coordination with international aid agencies. As of June 2009, approximately EUR 3,300,000 was devoted to the crisis. Through Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) programmes, GoB

⁷ Initial Assessment report with focus on Khulna district by Unnayan Onneshan, Nijera kori and Humanity watch, 23 June 2009.

⁸ In Bangladesh this is the second cyclone hitting the same districts in the last 18 months. While cyclone AILA is less powerful than cyclone SIDR, the impact and damage caused by AILA is greater, as people were still recovering from previous disaster.

⁹ Sources: Bangladesh - International Organization for Migration (IOM) assessment mission, 15-17 Aug 2009; India – UNICEF, Sept 2009.

¹⁰ Sources : DG ECHO mission reports, Sept 2009, IOM assessment mission, 15-17 Aug 2009, Emergency Capacity Building Project Aug 2009, Première Urgence Assessment Report on Khulna District, 28 Aug 2009.

¹¹ Source : Centre for Coastal Environmental Conservation, 26 May 2009.

¹² According to IOM, on the Bangladeshi side, 30% of the affected population has migrated to other cities.

made two food distributions, but only an estimated 20% of affected households benefited from them. A subsequent VGF programme is under discussion to cover the period until the end of the year but it has not been possible to confirm either the start date or its scope. Some NGOs¹³ are working through diversion of funds from their regular long-term development programmes, although these sums are clearly insufficient. While some donors have made limited contributions, it would seem that most are still considering their response, if any.

In West Bengal the combination of government and other (NGOs and International organisations) resources was instrumental in addressing the emergency phase. Government has so far spent the equivalent of EUR 70,000,000 for rescue services and immediate relief (distribution of food packets, water pouches, tarpaulins, health services, installation of relief camps, etc.), but the recovery efforts have since slowed down due to bureaucratic constraints and political instability. No other donor is engaged and NGOs' own funding resources will soon be exhausted.

1.2. - Identified needs :

Two DG ECHO¹⁴ teams were deployed to the most affected districts¹⁵ of West Bengal in India and South West Bangladesh, to evaluate the extent of the impact and assess unmet needs. Several needs assessments from various Humanitarian Organizations have provided additional information on the humanitarian needs caused by the cyclone¹⁶.

These assessments report an appalling humanitarian situation. There are still hundreds of thousands of people without enough food and potable water, or access to sanitation. Assistance for shelter reconstruction is another priority, once the embankments are repaired, given that over 1 million homes were destroyed and 200,000 persons are still displaced. Livelihood support is urgently needed, including for agriculture land rehabilitation, provision of seeds and saplings (in particular the introduction of saline resistant varieties), distribution of fertilizers, tools and other agricultural implements, provision of small livestock (it might be difficult to feed cows), fishing nets, boats and other fishing gear. Protection against trafficking in children and women also requires special attention.

The supply of potable water is always challenging in this region, as arsenic is prevalent in subterranean water, while deep tube wells usually produce only saline water. Surface water, sometimes rendered less unsafe by pond sand filters, and rain water harvesting are common sources, but ponds are now polluted by saline tidal surges and displaced families have little storage capacity for rain water harvesting, possibilities for which will cease with the imminent end of the monsoon. Post monsoon, provision of potable water is perhaps the most serious and intractable short-term problem facing the displaced. While no severe diarrhoeal or water borne disease outbreak has yet been reported in epidemic form, such outbreaks could occur if the current water crisis and sanitation problems are not addressed properly.

The magnitude of the needs is far greater than the local response mobilised to address the situation and there are concerns about exclusion of certain low caste groups and ethnic minorities.

1.3. - Target population and regions concerned :

¹³ Non Governmental Organisations.

¹⁴ Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid - DG ECHO.

¹⁵ The missions visited Shamnagar and Assasuni Sub-districts of Satkhira District and Koyra and Dacope Sub-districts of Khulna District in Bangladesh (12-16 September 2009) and 'North 24 Parganas' and 'South 24 Parganas' in west Bengal (6-11 September 2009).

¹⁶ For Bangladesh: Première Urgence, IOM, ECB needs assessments. For India: UNICEF, ACTED, SCF-UK.

The target population are up to 300,000 of the most vulnerable victims of cyclone AILA and monsoon flooding. The populations of the most severely affected districts will be the main beneficiaries of the assistance provided under this decision.

Operations will take into account the special needs of vulnerable groups such as children¹⁷, female headed families, elderly, disabled, separated families and families where children have dropped out of school, as well as low caste groups and ethnic minorities.

Priority will be given to operations that mainstream disaster risk reduction into their relief activities as the population targeted by this Decision has little alternative but to continue to live in disaster-prone areas.

1.4. - Risk assessment and possible constraints :

Access to affected areas might be challenging in some cases due to flood and water-logging and could require complex logistics to bring relief in due time. Many areas are still under water, some villages are isolated and boats are their only means of transport. Access to the affected areas and swift delivery of humanitarian aid could therefore be a challenge.

The timing of embankment repairs will have a direct impact on the return process of displaced people, and therefore on the type of humanitarian aid to be delivered.

2 - Objectives and components of the humanitarian intervention proposed:

2.1. - Objectives :

Principal objective: To respond to humanitarian needs of the communities of India and Bangladesh most affected by cyclone AILA

Specific objectives:

- 1 – To provide relief and early recovery assistance to the most vulnerable AILA cyclone-affected people in Bangladesh
- 2 – To provide relief and early recovery assistance to the most vulnerable AILA cyclone and flood affected people in India

2.2. - Components :

DG ECHO will focus on: food aid, provision of basic household items and safe water, restoration of minimal sanitary and hygiene conditions, livelihood recovery, shelter rehabilitation, medical support and hygiene education to help avoid disease outbreaks. Projects will be implemented, in priority, by organisations already responding in the affected districts and which can scale up their operations. The following actions can be considered:

Food Aid / Food Security

- Targeted food distribution,
- Cash for work/food for work (whichever is most appropriate for a particular community) for works that directly contribute to the community's recovery and future resilience, such as: cleaning debris, ponds, water and sanitation infrastructure, reclamation of small holding agricultural land and aquaculture ponds, small-scale rehabilitation of community infrastructure including protective embankments and mangrove plantation. People with special needs will be included in these schemes according to their capacities.

¹⁷ Children have been severely affected by the effects of the cyclone and represent half of the affected population.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

- Provision of safe water: water tankering, purification, water treatment, filters, water quality control,
- Provision of sanitation facilities,
- Clean-up of water sources and distribution networks, including wells and ponds,
- Rehabilitation of water supply and sanitation systems, in particular latrines,
- Hygiene promotion activities along with sanitation; distribution of hygiene kits including water containers, soap etc.

Shelter

- Provision of emergency shelter and basic reconstruction material,
- Small-scale self-help rehabilitation of houses damaged,
- Skills training for "building back better".

Health

- Provision of primary health care and essential drugs, medical supplies, ORS¹⁸,
- Prevention of outbreaks of diseases and emergency response, disease surveillance,
- Provision of basic health care services and psycho-social support.

Livelihood Support

- Livelihood support, including agricultural land rehabilitation, provision of seeds and saplings (including saline resistant varieties), fertilizers, tools, other agricultural inputs, livestock, fishing nets, boats and gear,
- Skills training.

Non-Food Items

- Distribution of non food items, including winterisation kits and mosquito nets.

Issues to be mainstreamed in the above components

- Disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction measures will be mainstreamed as appropriate in all activities, to improve the communities' resilience to future natural disasters and flooding cycles, including the "build back better" principle and community preparedness training and mobilisation.
- Protection – the affected districts in both countries are prone to high levels of child and women trafficking in normal times. This risk is exacerbated during humanitarian crises and by many men migrating to wealthier areas and leaving behind highly vulnerable female-headed households.
- Advocacy – the most vulnerable, including low caste and people with special needs, are often ignorant of the official assistance they are entitled to, or powerless to claim it. Partners shall therefore inform communities of their entitlements and advocate with officials for the fulfilment of these.

3 - Duration expected for Actions in the proposed Decision:

The duration for the implementation of this Decision shall be 15 months. The expected duration of the operations foreseen under this decision will be for a maximum of 12 months, but while the agreements for India should start as soon as possible, the Bangladesh component can only start throughout the month of January and later, given that the current DG ECHO funded emergency operations runs until then. Given that most operations will have strong livelihood rehabilitation and disaster preparedness components, they will be

¹⁸ Oral Rehydration Salts.

difficult to implement in less than 12 months, as no follow up decisions are foreseen. Humanitarian Actions funded by this Decision must be implemented within this period.

Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 01 January 2010.

Start Date: 01 January 2010

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 / INDIA				
Decision Number	Decision Type	2007 EUR	2008 EUR	2009 EUR
ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/01000 (*)	Global Plan	500,000		
ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/02000 (*)	Emergency	7,500,000		
ECHO/-SA/BUD/2007/03000 (*)	Non Emergency	10,000,000		
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/IND/BUD/2007/01000	Non Emergency	2,000,000		
ECHO/IND/BUD/2007/02000	Non Emergency	630,000		
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/01000 (*)	Non Emergency		6,790,000	
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/02000 (*)	Non Emergency		351,000	
ECHO/-SA/BUD/2008/01000 (*)	Global Plan		500,000	
ECHO/-SA/BUD/2008/02000 (*)	Emergency		3,500,000	
ECHO/BGD/BUD/2008/01000	Emergency		10,000,000	
ECHO/BGD/BUD/2008/02000	Non Emergency		5,000,000	
ECHO/BGD/BUD/2008/03000	Emergency		1,500,000	
ECHO/IND/BUD/2008/01000	Non Emergency		2,000,000	
ECHO/IND/BUD/2008/02000	Non Emergency		850,000	
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2009/02000	Non Emergency			2,000,000
ECHO/BGD/BUD/2009/01000	Non Emergency			1,000,000
ECHO/BGD/BUD/2009/02000	Emergency			1,000,000
ECHO/BGD/BUD/2009/03000	Emergency			4,000,000
ECHO/DIP/BUD/2009/02000 (*)	Non Emergency			5,100,000
ECHO/IND/BUD/2009/01000	Non Emergency			2,000,000
ECHO/IND/BUD/2009/02000	Non Emergency			2,000,000
Subtotal		30,555,000	30,491,000	17,100,000
Grand Total		78,146,000		

Dated : 18 September 2009
Source : HOPE

(*) decisions with more than one country

5 - Overview of donors' contributions

Donors in BANGLADESH/INDIA the last 12 months

1. EU Members States (*)		2. European Commission		3. Others	
	EUR		EUR		EUR
Austria		DG ECHO	26,450,000		
Belgium	521,449	Other services			
Bulgaria					
Cyprus					
Czech republic					
Denmark					
Estonia					
Finland					
France	162,000				
Germany	911,242				
Greece					
Hungary					
Ireland	265,097				
Italy	1,500,000				
Latvia					
Lithuania					
Luxemburg	342,578				
Malta					
Netherlands					
Poland					
Portugal					
Romania					
Slovakia					
Slovenie					
Spain					
Sweden	235,358				
United kingdom					
Subtotal	3,937,724	Subtotal	26,450,000	Subtotal	0
		Grand total	30,387,724		

Dated : 18 September 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.

6 - Amount of Decision and distribution by specific objectives:

6.1. - Total amount of the Decision: EUR 8,000,000

6.2. - Budget breakdown by specific objectives

Principal objective: <i>To respond to humanitarian needs of the communities of India and Bangladesh most affected by cyclone AILA</i>				
Specific objectives	Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)	Geographical area of operation	Activities	Potential partners¹⁹
Specific objective 1: To provide relief and early recovery assistance to the most vulnerable AILA cyclone-affected people in Bangladesh	5,000,000	South West Bangladesh	Food aid/food security Water, sanitation, and hygiene Non-food items Shelter Health Livelihood support Protection Disaster risk reduction	<u>Direct centralised management</u> - ACF - FRA - ACTIONAID - CARE - UK - CARITAS – DEU CHRISTIAN AID - UK - CONCERN WORLDWIDE - DANCHURCHAID - DNK - HANDICAP (FR) - HOPE '87 - ISLAMIC RELIEF - MSF - NLD - MUSLIMAID - OXFAM - UK - PREMIERE URGENCE - SAVE THE CHILDREN - UK - SOLIDARITES - WORLD VISION - UK <u>Joint management</u> - IFRC-FICR - IOM - WFP-PAM

¹⁹ ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM, (FR), ACTIONAID, AGENCE D'AIDE A LA COOPERATION TECHNIQUE ET AU DEVELOPPEMENT, (FR), ARTSEN ZONDER GRENZEN (NLD), Adventistische Entwicklungs- und Katastrophenhilfe e.V., CARE INTERNATIONAL UK, **CHRISTIAN AID (GBR)**, CONCERN WORLDWIDE, (IRL), DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE e.V., DEUTSCHER CARITASVERBAND e.V, (DEU), FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIETES DE LA CROIX-ROUGE ET DU CROISSANT ROUGE, FOLKEKIRKENS NODHJAELP, (FKN), HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL (FR), HOPE'87 - HUNDREDS OF ORIGINAL PROJECTS FOR EMPLOYMENT, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (INT), ISLAMIC RELIEF WORLDWIDE, Muslim Aid, OXFAM (GB), PREMIERE URGENCE, (FR), SOLIDARITES, (FR), THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (GBR), WORLD FOOD PROGRAM, WORLD VISION - UK

Specific objective 2: To provide relief and early recovery assistance to the most vulnerable AILA cyclone and flood affected people in India	3,000,000	West Bengal	Food security Water, sanitation, hygiene Shelter Health Livelihood support Non-food items Protection Disaster risk reduction	<u>Direct centralised management</u> - ACTED - ACTIONAID - ADRA - DE - CARE - UK - CARITAS - DEU - CHRISTIAN AID - UK - CONCERN WORLDWIDE - DCA - DK - GAA - DE - HI -FR - OXFAM - UK - SAVE THE CHILDREN - UK
TOTAL:	8,000,000			

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 Union 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 and the Red Cross National Societies on the basis of Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA), by Specialised Agencies of the Member States 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 NGOs, Specialised Agencies of the Member States, Red Cross National Societies and International Organisations not complying with the requirements set up in the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Union for joint management, actions will be managed by direct centralised management.

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.