



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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COMMISSION DECISION

of

**on the financing of humanitarian Actions in the Central African Republic from the
general budget of the European Union (ECHO/CAF/BUD/2010/01000)**

COMMISSION DECISION

of

on the financing of humanitarian Actions in the Central African Republic from the general budget of the European Union (ECHO/CAF/BUD/2010/01000)

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 Articles 2 and 4 and Article 15(3) thereof;

Whereas:

- (1) The security situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) is still volatile and remains a hindrance to the return of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and refugees and continues to increase the vulnerability of the local population, who thus remain in need of further humanitarian assistance;
- (2) In 2009 continuing insecurity, with frequent clashes and casualties, resurgence in ethnic violence and in attacks by the Ugandan Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) caused further displacements and the number of IDPs exceeded 125,000;
- (3) Approximately 1400 refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo settled in the eastern provinces of CAR in addition to 2,600 Sudanese refugees. Some 137,000 Central African refugees are also hosted in neighbouring countries (Chad, Cameroon);
- (4) To reach populations in need, humanitarian aid should be channelled through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and International Organisations including United Nations (UN) agencies. Therefore the European Commission should implement the budget by direct centralized management or by joint management;
- (5) An assessment of the humanitarian situation leads to the conclusion that humanitarian aid Actions should be financed by the European Union for a period of 15 months;
- (6) It is estimated that an amount of EUR 5,000,000 from budget article 23 02 01 of the general budget of the European Union is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to over 150,000 vulnerable people, 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;

¹ OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1.

- (7) Due to the rapidly evolving situation in the field and the nature of the Actions to be funded under this Decision, it is necessary to establish a contingency reserve in order to meet unforeseen events;
- (8) The present Decision constitutes a financing Decision within the meaning of Article 75 of the Financial Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002², Article 90 of the detailed rules for the implementation of the Financial Regulation determined by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002³, and Article 15 of the internal rules on the implementation of the general budget of the European Union⁴;
- (9) In accordance with Article 17(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996, the Humanitarian Aid Committee gave a favourable opinion on 10 December 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 5,000,000 for the financing of humanitarian Actions in the Central African Republic from budget article 23.02.01 of the 2010 general budget of the European Union.
2. In accordance with Articles 2 and 4 of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the principal objective of this Decision is to provide humanitarian assistance to the vulnerable populations affected by the crisis in the Central African Republic. The humanitarian Actions shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objective(s):
 - To provide protection and relief to improve the humanitarian situation of refugees, displaced persons and other vulnerable segments of the population affected by the crisis through multi-sectoral assistance.

A total of EUR 3,300,000 is allocated to this specific objective.

 - To improve the conditions for delivering humanitarian assistance notably through support to coordination and advocacy mechanisms and transport services

A total of EUR 1,200,000 is allocated to this specific objective.

A total of EUR 500,000 is allocated to the contingency reserve.
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.

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

Article 2

1. The period for the implementation of the Actions financed under this Decision shall start on 1 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 the Central African Republic from the general budget of the European Union

Description: Assistance to vulnerable groups affected by the crisis in the Central African Republic

Location of Action: Central African Republic

Amount of Decision: EUR 5,000,000

Decision reference number: ECHO/CAF/BUD/2010/01000

Supporting Document

1 - Rationale, needs and target population.

1.1. - Rationale :

The UNDP Human Development Report of 2009 ranks the Central African Republic (CAR) 179 out of 182 countries, while DG ECHO's¹ GNA² vulnerability index rates it in the top 3 most vulnerable countries.

The political conflict, which broke out in 2005 between the government of president Bozizé and armed opposition groups seeking representation and power sharing, exacerbated the country's development problems which have turned CAR into a humanitarian crisis by the end of 2006.

In 2007 and 2008 tentative steps had been taken to move on from the internal armed conflict: the signing of peace accords between government and rebel groups and the holding of an "Inclusive Political Dialogue" between representatives of the government, rebel groups, the political opposition and civil society led to the

¹ Directorate-General for humanitarian aid - ECHO

² Global needs assessment index (GNA)

formation of a landmark consensus government and seemed to pave the way for elections due early 2010.

The optimism generated by political progress has been nevertheless short-lived, partly because some armed groups feel the government has failed to follow through on the commitments made during the dialogue. Towards CAR's north-east, a new rebel (CPJP)³ group has emerged in 2009 amidst increasing ethnic tensions; its clashes with the army north of Ndélé have also forced many to flee, both into the bush and over the border into Chad.

Other factors in CAR's complex security landscape include self-defence groups in the north-west formed with some support from local authorities to defend their own communities from banditry; increasingly these groups are coming into conflict with rebels. Banditry is also on the rise, targeting civilians as well as humanitarian actors. Hostage-taking and ransoming of staff and looting of international organisations are no longer uncommon.

Two peacekeeping forces, MICOPAX (supported by CAR's neighbours) and MINURCAT (the UN peacekeepers which replaced EUFOR since March 2009) have been deployed to certain zones in the CAR. Their small troop numbers and a lack of logistical means made their ability to protect civilians and humanitarian actors limited.

At the outbreak of the internal armed conflict in 2005, an estimated 300,000 Central Africans were displaced. OCHA⁴ estimates that there are still 122,600 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the country, after over 80,000 returned to their villages of origin in 2008. However, and in some areas, "returnees" have had to flee again due to insecurity and new displacements took place due to the recent fighting between rebels and government forces and the mounting ethnic discord that has begun to permeate the north-centre-east causing more than 28,000 people to move in the bush or seek refuge in neighbouring Chad (18,800) and to LRA⁵ incursions in Haut-Mbomou prefecture in the south-east leading to the displacement of more than 4,000 people out of which some 1400 refugees from DRC⁶. Some 3000 Sudanese refugees from Darfur are still settled in the east and some 137,000 Central African refugees are hosted in neighbouring countries (Chad, Cameroon).

After the positive trend in the improvement of the humanitarian situation observed in 2008, thanks both to a more stable political situation and an important increase in humanitarian funding, the upsurge of violence and the decline in humanitarian funding in 2009 have proved how fragile the overall situation remains.

Moreover, rising prices of basic commodities combined with the ongoing instability and the weakness of the health and agriculture sectors are likely to increase the vulnerability of CAR's population.

³ Convention des Patriots pour la Justice et la Paix

⁴ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

⁵ (Ugandan) Lord's Resistance Army

⁶ Democratic Republic of Congo

In order to avoid the risk that fragile progress made since 2008 is undone, to consolidate the achieved results, to meet the still important and new humanitarian needs and avoid further worsening of the humanitarian situation paving the way for a fall back into full-scale violence and the type of humanitarian emergency from which the country is only just beginning to emerge, it is deemed necessary to continue providing humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable population.

1.2. - Identified needs :

- *Protection*

Enhancing protection of people affected by conflict remains one of the main priorities for humanitarian actors.

Years of conflict and violence in northern CAR have destroyed many of the traditional and institutional protection mechanisms. In a context where the civilian population is directly affected by the conflict and where severe human rights violations continue to take place, the protection of civilians remains the main challenge of the humanitarian intervention and must be addressed and prioritised. The government is unable to fulfil its sovereign functions outside the capital. There is poor understanding of humanitarian principles and no legal framework to assist IDPs and pressure on the Government in terms of its responsibility to provide both humanitarian assistance and protection to displaced populations should be promoted. Specific protection needs of children may be targeted through providing them with increased access to schools which represent a significant bulwark against child soldier recruitment.

Should conditions become conducive, support to organised repatriation may be needed.

- *Water and sanitation*

Recent data is unavailable at the national level but according to a study in 2006, 31.5% in urban and only 26% in rural areas have access to clean water and only one quarter of the population have latrines with all the obvious consequences for health.

Many village water sources have become damaged or contaminated making any return that much more difficult. Due to a lack of spare parts and trained personnel, communities are no longer able to make full use of their water points and at least a quarter of all water points in the north are currently not working. People need improved access to water and hygiene education in their locations of displacement, and eventually assistance with establishing secure water supplies in the areas of return.

- *Health*

Many health facilities have been destroyed or looted and many health staff have fled the conflict areas. According to the Ministry of Health's disease surveillance reports, malaria remains the leading cause of morbidity (40%) and mortality (13.8%)⁷.

⁷ CAP 2009

Under-five mortality is at 176 deaths/1,000 births and infant mortality at 106 deaths/1,000 live births.⁸ These factors also contribute to CAR's maternal mortality rate, which at 1,355 deaths per 100,000 live births, is one of the highest in the world. Better access to basic healthcare, in particular maternal and infant care, health education, vaccination, improved conditions for childbirth and access to treatment for the basic killer diseases (diarrhoea, upper respiratory tract infections and malaria) remains an urgent and essential requirement.

- *Food aid/food security*

Some IDPs were able to return to work on their fields and grow food thanks to seeds-and-tools distributions undertaken by various humanitarian organizations in the past years. However, community-based structures are reorganising slowly but remain fragile and need support to consolidate the progress made. Government structures, however, hardly function in conflict areas and do not have the capacity to support people to revive agricultural production and economy.

Food security remains precarious because of low levels of crop and meat production and a very low purchasing power in the areas affected by conflict. In particular, meat is rare on the markets mainly due to the displacement of nomadic pastoralists to Chad and Cameroon. The "African Cassava Mosaic" – a pathogenic plant virus that attacks cassava leaves and reduces production dramatically – remains a subject of concern, as cassava is a staple food crop in the country.⁹

In CAR, the global acute malnutrition rate among children aged from 6 to 59 months is over the critical threshold of 10% and the severe acute malnutrition rate is at 2.3%. Rates vary from region to region. Since June 2009, a high number of malnourished children has been reported in the south-west of the country and rapid assessments revealed that that 16% of children aged under 5 are acutely malnourished and 6.6% are severely acutely malnourished. The concerned areas are mainly "mining regions" affected by the global economic crisis. Preliminary reports link the loss of income with the rising rates of malnutrition.

- *Shelter and non-food items*

Many displaced people live in precarious conditions with inadequate shelter and lacking basic household items. To mitigate their suffering, humanitarian agencies distributed plastic sheeting for emergency shelter and basic household items to people in need. Most of these are displaced people, but also Sudanese refugees in Sam Ouandja and Birao and spontaneous returnees who require help with the first steps in rebuilding their lives. Yet, as displacement are likely to continue in 2010 and as many non-food items have a limited lifespan, new distributions will be necessary in 2010.

- *Transport and logistics*

Transport infrastructure in CAR is in an extremely poor state: many roads become almost impassable in the rainy season and some areas remain cut off from the rest of the country territory for months. Domestic airline services are non-existent and not all

⁸ MICS-3 (2007) - Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey

⁹ CAP 2008 – Consolidated Appeal Process

areas have serviceable airstrips. Trucking facilities are available but limited and charge high prices.

Although storage capacity has been developed to prevent shortages in remote areas, looting of aid organisations' warehouses and trucks have become common practice.

The rehabilitation of the major road axes and key bridges through labour intensive cash for work programmes would greatly benefit both the humanitarian community, which will have an improved access to isolated areas and the local population by increasing commercial exchanges.

The provision of a humanitarian air service and trucking fleet is needed to further enable humanitarian organizations to reach people in remote areas and to ensure delivery of humanitarian aid by overcoming significant logistics problems.

- *Coordination*

There is a general need to represent the humanitarian community, with the national and local authorities in order to defend the humanitarian space, as well as to ensure a proper coordination of international humanitarian aid. The need also remains to collect accurate information in order to have up-to-date knowledge of the problems and the capacities of the potential humanitarian response and to disseminate this to ensure programmatic and operational cohesion among all humanitarian organizations.

1.3. - Target population and regions concerned:

According to the HDPT¹⁰ 1,000,000 people continue to be affected by this crisis, i.e. almost 25% of the population. This includes, inter alia:

- 122,600 IDPs victims of clashes between the national army and other armed groups, as well as due to increased banditry and possibly populations of the south-east victims of exactions of LRA;
- 4,000 refugees from Darfur and DRC in eastern provinces;
- Returnees;
- Vulnerable local population, notably victims of natural disasters and of unpredictable emergencies.

Geographical focus: DG ECHO will focus its assistance on prefectures which have been and are still the areas most affected by insecurity in the northern prefectures and the south-east, if needed. However, assistance will be provided to the entire country in case of urgent emergency response and through cross cutting activities (e.g. protection, coordination).

The 67,000 refugees in Chad are cared for by UNHCR and will partly be supported by DG ECHO through a forthcoming Decision ECHO/TCD/BUD/2010/01000.

1.4. - Risk assessment and possible constraints:

As of this day insecurity is still a problem in CAR, with on-going harassment of beneficiary populations and targeting of humanitarian agencies including the recent killing of 3 ICRC and COOPI local aid workers¹¹. Other factors affecting the humanitarian space and access include the growing frustration of ex-combatants with

¹⁰ Humanitarian and Development Partnership Team

¹¹ In May and September 2009 respectively

the stagnating DDR¹² process, the inadequate means deployed by international peace-keeping forces and the Presidential elections planned in spring 2010. The latter could lead to increased political instability and possible turmoil in case of delay, cancelling or contest of the electoral process. The unpredictable contexts of the neighbouring countries (Uganda, DRC, Chad and Sudan) may further deteriorate the security situation should an inflow of refugees or incursions of foreign armed groups continue or potentially increase. In addition to the insecurity, the climatic conditions, the difficult terrain and the lack of communications infrastructure could hamper the delivery of humanitarian aid, cause delays and increase costs.

Planned linkages between emergency and development (LRRD) could be jeopardised if long-term development actors (WB¹³, DG DEV¹⁴, etc.) are unable start their programmes in a timely fashion in order to be able to take over from short-term humanitarian interventions.

2 - Objectives and components of the humanitarian intervention proposed:

2.1. - Objectives :

Principal objective: To provide humanitarian assistance to the vulnerable populations affected by the crisis in the Central African Republic

Specific objectives:

- To provide protection and relief to improve the humanitarian situation of refugees, displaced persons and other vulnerable segments of the population affected by the crisis through multi-sectoral assistance.
- To improve the conditions for delivering humanitarian assistance notably through support to coordination and advocacy mechanisms and transport services

2.2. - Components:

The activities outlined below are proposed in the context of the points made in section 1.2 (*Needs*). Some components may also include financial support to victims (such as cash for work) in order to reduce their vulnerability and to help them to regain a minimum of self-sufficiency. Depending on the evolution of the situation on the ground, it may be necessary to adjust these components.

Given the complexity and volatility of the situation, notably the risk of new emergency needs appearing as a result of conflict and of natural disasters, it may be necessary to finance urgent actions in the framework of this Decision.

Specific objective 1:

a) Protection

All programmes will endeavour to target the most vulnerable populations and in particular women and children.

¹² Demobilization, disarmament and reintegration (DDR)

¹³ World Bank

¹⁴ General Directorate for Development – DG DEV

Protection activities will aim to assist the civilian population through the collection and documentation of allegations of misconduct towards civilians as well as the parties to the conflict through a dialogue aiming to increase awareness of armed forces on the need to protect and respect civilians. Ensure that people affected by violence and discrimination receive adequate assistance to reduce their vulnerability and exposure to exactions and abuse and that assistance respects basic protection principles and do no harm approach.

For children to be able to attend school in reasonable conditions, either by "bringing the school to the children" in the bush, or wherever they have returned to their village, essential school supplies, educational and recreational kits as well as training for parent-teachers will be provided. Where and when appropriate some schools may be rehabilitated.

b) Water and sanitation.

To reduce morbidity and mortality resulting from water-related diseases among displaced and other vulnerable people, to provide improved access to safe water and to basic sanitation facilities as well as promotion of best hygiene and environmental health practises. This may entail, amongst others: the provision of temporary substitutive systems, the creation of new water sources and the protection or repair of existing water points, the distribution of water storage containers, the construction or repair of latrines, mass education/sensitization campaign, etc.;

c) Health services.

The vulnerable population will be provided with equitable access to a minimum package of basic healthcare, with special emphasis on women and children. This will include: the basic rehabilitation of health centers where necessary; the provision of drugs and equipment and incentives to clinic health staff. Specific support will be provided for pregnant women to access antenatal care and assisted delivery services. Specialized care will be offered to victims of sexual violence, where needed.

d) Food aid/food security, Seeds and Tools distribution. Specialised Nutrition programmes.

To strengthen the fragile food security situation the distribution of basic inputs such as seeds, tools, outreach services, seeds protection food rations, quick response to immediate and urgent food needs for people newly displaced, income-generating activities, etc. may be supported.

Specialised nutrition programmes aiming at building national capacity, strengthening therapeutic feeding and ambulatory centres, setting up a nutrition surveillance system and providing therapeutic inputs could be supported.

e) Non-food Items (Household kits) and Shelter.

To ensure basic living conditions for IDPs and to assist people who are returning to their villages as well as refugees, essential non-food items (NFIs) might be distributed. Kits of NFIs include tarpaulins, jerry cans, soap, mats, mosquito nets, kitchen sets and clothing depending on the assessed needs.

Where temporary shelter is required or conditions for return are met, returnees might be assisted by the provision of basic building materials and tool kits.

Specific objective 2:

f) Coordination

Support to coordination mechanisms to:

- render humanitarian aid more strategic and targeted by enhancing the action within and between clusters, improving information and ensuring that activities are mapped, gaps in the response are filled and duplication avoided and
- consolidate and strengthen the Common Humanitarian Fund to make financing more predictable and flexible.

g) Logistic support

In order to improve operational capacities of DG ECHO partners, and to maintain their flexibility in volatile contexts air support may be required to ensure fast and reliable access to remote areas via a humanitarian air service which may include a cost recovery system through the payment of fees by the users of the service. Minor road repairs may be needed not only for the delivery of aid but also to re-establish minimum access for beneficiaries to services and markets.

3 - Duration expected for Actions in the proposed Decision:

The duration for the implementation of this Decision shall be 15 months. This duration allows the taking into consideration of the uncertainty of the political climate, the volatile security situation and the daunting task of overcoming the logistical hurdles presented by the lack of infrastructure which are likely to cause significant delays in programme execution and completion.

Humanitarian Actions funded by this Decision must be implemented within this period.

Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 1 January 2010.

Start Date : 1 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.

5 - Overview of donors' contributions

Donors in CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC the last 12 months					
1. EU Members States (*)		2. European Commission		3. Others	
	EUR		EUR		EUR
Austria		DG ECHO	1,800,000		
Belgium	500,000	Other services			
Bulgaria					
Cyprus					
Czech republic					
Denmark					
Estonia					
Finland	2,400,000				
France	1,262,000				
Germany	900,000				
Greece	70,000				
Hungary					
Ireland	2,734,256				
Italy					
Latvia					
Lithuania					
Luxemburg					
Malta					
Netherlands					
Poland					
Portugal					
Romania					
Slovakia					
Slovenie					
Spain	372,000				
Sweden	2,239,802				
United kingdom					
Subtotal	10,478,058	Subtotal	1,800,000	Subtotal	0
		Grand total	12,278,058		

Dated : 7 October 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 5,000,000

6.2. - Budget breakdown by specific objectives

Principal objective: <i>To provide humanitarian assistance to the vulnerable populations affected by the crisis in the Central African Republic</i>				
Specific objectives	Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)	Geographical area of operation	Activities	Potential partners¹⁷
Specific objective 1: To provide protection and relief to improve the humanitarian situation of refugees, displaced persons and other vulnerable segments of the population affected by the crisis through multi-sectoral assistance.	3,300,000	Central African Republic with special focus on the, northern part of the country	Provision of food and non-food items, seeds and tools, water and sanitation, health, shelter assistance, primary education, protection, logistic support, coordination	<u>Direct centralised management</u> - ACF - FRA - ACTED - AMI - FRA - CAM - COOPI - DRC - IMC UK - IRC - UK - MERCY CORPS SCOTLAND - MERLIN - MSF - ESP - MSF - FRA - MSF - NLD - PREMIERE URGENCE - SOLIDARITES - TRIANGLE - WORLD VISION - UK <u>Joint management</u> - ICRC-CICR - OCHA

¹⁷ ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM, (FR), AGENCE D'AIDE A LA COOPERATION TECHNIQUE ET AU DEVELOPPEMENT, (FR), AIDE MEDICALE INTERNATIONALE, (FR), ARTSEN ZONDER GRENZEN (NLD), COMITE D'AIDE MEDICALE, COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE (CICR), COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE (ITA), DANSK FLYGTNINGEHAELP, International Medical Corps UK, International Rescue Committee UK, MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES (F), MEDICAL EMERGENCY RELIEF INTERNATIONAL (GBR), MEDICOS SIN FRONTERAS, (E), MERCY CORPS SCOTLAND (GBR), PREMIERE URGENCE, (FR), SOLIDARITES, (FR), TRIANGLE Génération Humanitaire, (FR), UNICEF, UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES - BELGIUM, UNITED NATIONS, OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS, WORLD FOOD PROGRAM, WORLD VISION - UK

				- UNHCR - UNICEF - WFP-PAM
Specific objective 2: To improve the conditions for delivering humanitarian assistance notably through support to coordination and advocacy mechanisms and transport services	1,200,000	Central African Republic with special focus on the, northern part of the country	Coordination, Transport and Logistics: establishing airlifts and strategic road repairs in order to facilitate the movement of displaced people and humanitarian assistance, coordination	<u>Direct centralised management</u> - ACTED <u>Joint management</u> - OCHA - WFP-PAM
Contingency reserve, max. 10% of the total amount	500,000			
TOTAL:	5,000,000			

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/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.

