



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels
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COMMISSION DECISION

of

**on the financing of emergency humanitarian Actions in the CARRIBEAN from the
general budget of the European Union**

(ECHO/-CR/BUD/2010/01000)

COMMISSION DECISION

of

on the financing of emergency humanitarian Actions in the CARRIBEAN from the general budget of the European Union

(ECHO/-CR/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 aid¹, and in particular Articles 2(a) and 4 and Article 15(3) thereof;

Whereas:

- (1) On 12 January 2010, an earthquake measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale had its epicentre 17 km southwest of Port-au-Prince and heavily affected the Haitian capital and several departments;
- (2) The earthquake was followed by a series of aftershocks as well as by another earthquake on 20 January 2010, measuring 6.1 on the Richter scale, further deteriorating the situation;
- (3) The earthquakes and aftershocks caused significant loss of life and serious damage, with at least 80,000 people killed, and infrastructure, electricity and water supply, health care services and communications heavily affected;
- (4) The earthquakes have made hundreds of thousands of people homeless and had a clear negative impact on the affected population's food security situation and their livelihood;
- (5) Haiti is one of the poorest, most vulnerable and most disaster-prone countries in the world and has not yet fully overcome the effects of devastating hurricane season 2008; hence, local coping capacity is not sufficient to respond to the earthquakes;
- (6) Support is also required for the neighbouring Dominican Republic, which plays an important role in the relief efforts;
- (7) The extraordinary Foreign Affairs Council on 18 January 2010 underlined the importance of a rapid, coordinated response based on the humanitarian principles;
- (8) 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;
- (9) Humanitarian aid Actions financed by this Decision should be of a maximum duration of six months;

¹ OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1.

- (10) For the purposes of this Decision, the "Caribbean" countries involved are Haiti and the Dominican Republic;
- (11) It is estimated that an amount of EUR 19,000,000 from budget article 23 02 01 of the general budget of the European Union is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to up to two million earthquake-affected 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;
- (12) The present Decision constitutes a financing Decision within the meaning of Article 75 of the Financial Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002², Article 90 of the detailed rules for the implementation of the Financial Regulation determined by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002³, and Article 15 of the internal rules on the implementation of the general budget of the European Union⁴;
- (13) In accordance with Article 17(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1257/96, the Humanitarian Aid Committee gave a favourable opinion on 28 January 2010.

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 19,000,000 for the financing of emergency humanitarian Actions in the Caribbean from budget article 23 02 01 of the 2010 general budget of the European Union.
2. In accordance with Articles 2(a) and 4 of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the principal objective of this Decision is to provide emergency humanitarian assistance to populations affected by the Haiti earthquakes in Haiti and the Dominican Republic.
The humanitarian Actions shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objectives:
 - To improve the humanitarian situation of people affected by the Haiti earthquakes through multi-sectoral assistanceA total of EUR 16,000,000 is allocated to this specific objective.
 - To ensure adequate, timely and needs-based humanitarian response to the victims of the Haiti earthquakes through support to coordination and information management mechanisms, security information and advice as well as logistics and transport servicesA 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,

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

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 13 January 2010. Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from the same date. The duration of individual humanitarian aid Actions financed under this Decision shall be limited to a maximum of six months.
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.

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 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 shall 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



Emergency Humanitarian Aid Decision
23 02 01

Title: Emergency humanitarian aid decision on the financing of emergency humanitarian Actions in the Caribbean¹ from the general budget of the European Union

Description: Humanitarian Emergency Assistance for the Victims of Earthquakes in Haiti

Location of Action: Haiti, Dominican Republic

Amount of Decision: EUR 19,000,000

Decision reference number: ECHO/-CR/BUD/2010/01000

Supporting Document

1 - Rationale, needs and target population.

1.1. - Rationale :

On 12 January 2010 at 16:53 hours local time (21:53 GMT), an earthquake with a magnitude of 7.0 on the Richter Scale hit the Departments of Artibonite, Ouest, Sud Est, Nippes and Sud in Haiti, according to the United States Geological Service. The earthquake occurred 17 km south-west of Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, at a depth of 10 km below sea level. Minutes after the quake there were two aftershocks of 5.9 and 5.5, affecting the same area, followed by more aftershocks. On 20 January 2010, another earthquake measuring 6.1 on the Richter scale occurred, with its epicentre 59 km west of Port-au-Prince².

It is still not possible to indicate the exact number of people killed, wounded or otherwise affected by the earthquakes and aftershocks. According to initial estimations, however, some 80,000 people have already been confirmed dead³, with the death toll possibly reaching up to 200,000⁴. In total, some 3 million people are believed to have been affected⁵. The capital, Port-au-Prince, has been severely affected, including critical infrastructure and public

¹ For the purpose of this Decision, the Caribbean countries included are Haiti and the Dominican Republic

² United Nations Geological Service

³ Information received by the DG ECHO team in Haiti from government and United Nations sources

⁴ Pan-American Health Organization, Emergency Center Situation Report #7 of 19 January 2010

⁵ Cf *inter alia* United Nations Flash Appeal and the Haitian Red Cross. On 19 January 2010, the UN increased their estimation to 3.5 million people affected.

services, such as electricity, water and telecommunications, hospitals, schools and government facilities. Urban search and rescue teams were still continuing to work as at 19 January 2010.

Areas outside Port-au-Prince have also been affected. For instance, heavy damage is reported in the cities of Léogane, 60 km west of Port-au-Prince⁶ and Jacmel, km south of Port-au-Prince⁷. However, to date, little detailed information is available about the damage caused in other locations because of the difficulties of access.

The Government of Haiti declared an emergency situation on 13 January 2010 and requested international assistance. United Nations agencies, as well as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) have deployed humanitarian teams. DG ECHO⁸ experts were deployed the day following the earthquake to undertake a preliminary, multi-sectoral needs assessment. The same day, an EU civil protection team and a liaison officer of the European Commission's Environmental Monitoring Centre (MIC) were deployed to assess civil protection needs and coordinate the related incoming European assistance.

The UN is leading coordination and has activated the cluster system. 12 clusters are established in Port-au-Prince, with corresponding clusters in Santo Domingo. Logistics is a real challenge because of the damage caused to infrastructure. The airport in Port-au-Prince was re-opened a few days after the earthquake but not for commercial flights. The Dominican Republic is playing an important role in providing a response but the airport in Santo Domingo has reached the limit of its capacity because of the incoming relief flights. Also, it may be expected that part of the earthquake-affected population will temporarily move to other areas inside Haiti or to other countries, including the Dominican Republic.

Haiti is already one of the poorest, most vulnerable and most disaster-prone countries in the world. Some 54.9% of the population live on less than USD 1.25 per day⁹. The country was also heavily affected by a series of tropical storms and hurricanes in 2008, from which it has not fully recovered yet¹⁰.

1.2. - Identified needs:

Comprehensive needs assessments are still ongoing in order to identify also the needs in the areas outside Port-au-Prince to which access has been hampered so far. The needs assessments also have to be completed, taking into account the damage caused by the various aftershocks and the second earthquake on 20 January 2010.

With the Dominican Republic playing an important role in the relief efforts and a possible influx of earthquake victims, the related needs have to be covered both in Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

⁶ Haiti Bulletin of the International Committee of the Red Cross 07/2010 of 19 January 2010

⁷ United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination, On-site Operations Coordination Centre on 20 January 2010

⁸ European Commission Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid - ECHO

⁹ United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Report 2009

¹⁰ In response to this devastating hurricane season, the European Commission allocated a total of EUR 18.7 million.

The following needs have been identified so far:

- Shelter:

It is estimated that more than 1 million people are in need of emergency shelter¹¹ and are currently gathering in over 280 spontaneous settlements, close to their damaged/destroyed houses or in areas which have not been affected by the earthquakes¹². In the light of the incomplete assessment of the areas outside Port-au-Prince and the aftershocks and second earthquake, this figure may rise. In view of the complex nature of the crisis, shelter needs have to be tackled in a holistic manner.

- Food aid:

It is estimated that over two million people are in need of food aid, in the form of emergency ready-to-eat rations, as well as bulk food supplies for several months¹³.

- Water, sanitation and hygiene:

Water and sanitation systems, which were already in bad condition before the earthquakes, have suffered important damage. Water provided by the urban supply system is not safe for consumption. Generally, drinking water was produced and sold by private companies. Although treated water is available, its transport and distribution to the affected population remains an important challenge. Outside the urban areas, water systems have been destroyed or severely affected. No treatment installations are available. Furthermore, sanitation and hygiene are of serious concern, mainly in spontaneous settlements and camps, where the issue of excreta and solid waste management has to be addressed quickly to avoid an increase of public health risks.

- Health:

At least eight hospitals and health care facilities were damaged and destroyed in the Port-au-Prince area¹⁴. Hospitals which remain operational are overwhelmed by large numbers of patients. Due to the deteriorated hygiene conditions, the risk of diseases has increased.

- Nutrition:

Particularly vulnerable groups were already facing nutritional insecurity before the earthquakes. The lack of clean drinking water and the clearly reduced intake of food/food with nutritional value as a result of the earthquakes has further aggravated the situation.

- Early recovery:

The livelihood of up to three million people has been disrupted. With the most vulnerable population having already been in a difficult situation before the earthquakes, early recovery support is required, including the distribution of agricultural inputs (tools, seeds, small animals etc.) and the promotion of income-generation activities.

- Non-food items:

A significant number of people have lost most or all of the few belongings they had. Therefore, the distribution of non-food items such as mattresses, blankets, basic

¹¹ UN Flash Appeal

¹² Cluster sitrep of 19 January 2010

¹³ UN Flash Appeal

¹⁴ Pan-American Health Organization, Emergency Operations Center Report #7 of 19 January 2010

household items, kitchen set is required to immediately improve their humanitarian situation.

- Emergency telecommunications

The earthquake has disrupted communications, which have to be restored speedily to allow proper communication.

- Protection:

The death and destruction caused by the earthquakes has caused serious psychological stress for the survivors. Psycho-social support activities are required, particularly for the most vulnerable groups, including children and women. Child-trafficking and gender-based violence may also become problematic.

- Disaster preparedness:

Given the fact that Haiti is highly disaster-prone, disaster preparedness has to be mainstreamed in the emergency response to the largest extent possible. The aim is to enhance local preparedness, thus raising the population's resilience.

- Support to coordination:

Given the magnitude of the disaster and the international response, well-structured coordination is required. Information has to be gathered, analyzed and distributed in an adequate and timely manner.

- Support to logistics and security:

There is congestion at the Port-au-Prince airport and port. Other airports in Haiti are inadequate for the reception of large amounts of relief supplies. The five airports in the Dominican Republic are also at the limit of their capacity. Storage capacity has also been affected, with only a limited number of warehouses available¹⁵. Therefore, logistics needs to be supported, including in the Dominican Republic. In addition, the security situation remains difficult and has to be followed closely.

1.3. - Target population and regions concerned :

This Decision will benefit up to two million people heavily affected by the earthquakes of 12 and 20 January 2010 and the related aftershocks.

Assistance will be provided to victims both in Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Particular emphasis will be given to the most vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly and disabled.

¹⁵ On 20 January 2010, Spain put at the disposal of Member States and the Commission a new logistic platform located six km from the international airport of Santo Domingo.

possibly, security. Disaster preparedness will be mainstreamed in the response so as to enhance the affected population's resilience.

- Shelter: including *inter alia* provision of tents and emergency shelter, distribution of shelter kits (tarpaulins, shovels and other tools for clearing rubble, etc.), care and maintenance of camps
- Food assistance: including *inter alia* distribution of food, food-for-work and cash-for-work activities
- Water, sanitation and hygiene: including *inter alia* emergency rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities, supply of safe drinking water, restoration of basic sanitation facilities (latrines etc.), distribution of hygiene kits, hygiene promotion, waste water collection, waste disposal
- Health: including *inter alia* emergency surgery and referral, access to primary health care, supply of medicines and equipment, disease and vector control
- Nutrition: including *inter alia* nutritional surveillance, screening and recovery, therapeutic and supplementary feeding, training and equipment of nutritional services
- Early recovery: including *inter alia* distribution of agricultural inputs (tools, seeds, small animals etc.), income-generation activities, training
- Non-food items: distribution of as mattresses, blankets, basic household items, kitchen kits etc.
- Emergency telecommunications: re-establishment of emergency telecommunications
- Protection: including *inter alia* family-tracing, psycho-social support to earthquake victims, child protection activities (recreational activities, safe spaces etc.), assistance to victims of gender-based violence
- Disaster preparedness: including *inter alia* awareness-raising and training for local communities, support to community-based organizations, provision of local preparedness equipment, small-scale mitigation
- Support to coordination: including *inter alia* gathering and dissemination of information, organization of coordination meetings, mapping
- Support to logistics and security: including *inter alia* facilitation of distribution of relief items to beneficiaries, gathering and dissemination of information on security, security advice

3 - Duration expected for Actions in the proposed Decision:

The duration of humanitarian aid Actions shall be six months.

Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 13 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 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC/HAITI				
Decision Number	Decision Type	2008 EUR	2009 EUR	2010 EUR
ECHO/-CR/BUD/2008/01000 (*)	Emergency	2,699,145		
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/01000 (*)	Non Emergency	2,999,481		
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/02000 (*)	Non Emergency	1,974,618		
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/08000 (*)	Emergency	5,999,369		
ECHO/DOM/BUD/2008/01000	Non Emergency	250,000		
ECHO/DRF/BUD/2008/01000 (*)	Non Emergency	18,000		
ECHO/HTI/BUD/2008/01000 (*)	Non Emergency	3,000,000		
ECHO/HTI/BUD/2008/02000	Prim. Emergency	2,000,000		
ECHO/DIP/BUD/2009/03000 (*)	Non Emergency		2,959,812	
ECHO/HTI/BUD/2009/01000 (*)	Global Plan		7,000,000	
ECHO/HTI/BUD/2010/01000	Prim. Emergency			3,000,000
	Subtotal	18,940,613	9,959,812	3,000,000
	Grand Total	31,900,425		

Dated : 20 January 2010
Source : HOPE

(*) decisions with more than one country

5 - Overview of donors' contributions to the earthquake in Haiti

Donors' contributions to the earthquake in HAITI					
1. EU Members States (*)		2. European Commission		3. Others	
	EUR		EUR		EUR
Austria		DG ECHO	3,000,000		
Belgium		Other services	see below		
Bulgaria					
Cyprus	100,000				
Czech Republic	800,000				
Denmark	5,106,682				
Estonia	247,000				
Finland	1,450,000				
France					
Germany	6,579,534				
Greece	200,000				
Hungary					
Ireland	850,000				
Italy	5,764,275				
Latvia					
Lithuania					
Luxemburg	500,000				
Malta					
Netherlands					
Poland	755,000				
Portugal	400,000				
Romania					
Slovakia					
Slovenia	120,000				
Spain	31,700,000				
Sweden	3,144,392				
United Kingdom	22,518,107				
Subtotal	80,234,990	Subtotal	83,234,990	Subtotal	0
		Grand total	83,234,990		

Dated : 20 January 2010

(*) 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.

So far, Member States' have provided more than EUR 83.2 million to the earthquake (reported as at 21 January 2010). In addition, Member States have made generous offers regarding civil protection assets. Overall, a significant number of countries in the world have sent or pledged assistance. This includes an important aid effort by the United States.

In line with the Conclusions of the extraordinary Foreign Affairs Council on 18 January 2010, and beyond the immediate emergency assistance, an EU-wide response to the post-emergency, rehabilitation, recovery for Haiti's long-term developments needs is being prepared. In this context, EUR 100 million will be made available through EU instruments¹⁶ to support the re-building of basic state capacity. In addition, to ensure a smooth transition from the phase of immediate relief and rehabilitation to a more medium-term response in the reconstruction phase, a further EUR 200 million will be made available from EU instruments¹⁷.

¹⁶ EU budget, European Development Fund

¹⁷ EU budget, European Development Fund

Under the 10th European Development Fund, an allocation of EUR 291 million is earmarked for Haiti for the period 2009 to 2013 and an amount of EUR 173 million for the Dominican Republic for the same period.

The United Nations published a flash appeal, requesting USD 575 million. This amount includes a CERF¹⁸ allocation of USD 25 million. As at 19 January 2010, USD 120 million had been received in response to the appeal¹⁹. Other aid organizations have also launched appeals. This includes the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, whose emergency appeal seeks CHF 105.7 million²⁰.

6 - Amount of Decision and distribution by specific objectives:

6.1. - Total amount of the Decision: EUR 19,000,000

¹⁸ United Nations Central Emergency Relief Fund

¹⁹ OCHA Response Fact Sheet, 19 January 2010

²⁰ Emergency appeal "Haiti: Earthquake" of 15 January 2010

Principal objective: <i>To provide emergency humanitarian assistance to populations affected by the Haiti earthquakes in Haiti and the Dominican Republic</i>			
Specific objectives	Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)	Geographic area of operation	Potential partners²¹
Specific objective 1: To improve the humanitarian situation of people affected by the Haiti earthquakes through multi-sectoral assistance	16,000,000	Haiti, Dominican Republic	<u>Direct centralised management</u> - ACF – FRA - ACP - ACTED - ACTIONAID - ADRA - DEU - AMI - FRA - AMI - PRT - AVSI - CARE – FR - CARITAS – AUT - CARITAS – DEU - CARITAS - ES - CESVI - CHRISTIAN AID - UK - CONCERN WORLDWIDE - COOPI - CORDAID

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ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM, (FR), ACTIONAID, AGENCE D'AIDE A LA COOPERATION TECHNIQUE ET AU DEVELOPPEMENT, (FR), AIDE MEDICALE INTERNATIONALE, (FR), ARTSEN ZONDER GRENZEN (NLD), ASAMBLEA DE COOPERACION POR LA PAZ, (E), ASSOCIAZIONE VOLONTARI PER IL SERVIZIO INTERNAZIONALE (ITA), Adventistische Entwicklungs- und Katastrophenhilfe e.V., CARE FRANCE, (FR), CARITAS AUSTRIA, (AUT), CARITAS ESPANOLA, (E), CATHOLIC ORGANISATION FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT AID (NLD), CESVI, CHRISTIAN AID (GBR), COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE (CICR), CONCERN WORLDWIDE, (IRL), COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE (ITA), CROCE ROSSA ITALIANA (ITA), CROIX-ROUGE FRANCAISE, CRUZ ROJA ESPAÑOLA, (E), DANSK RODE KORS, (DNK), DEUTSCHER CARITASVERBAND e.V., (DEU), DEUTSCHES ROTES KREUZ, (DEU), FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIETES DE LA CROIX-ROUGE ET DU CROISSANT ROUGE, FUNDAÇÃO DE ASSISTÊNCIA MÉDICA INTERNACIONAL, (PT), Fundación Save The Children, HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL (BEL), HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL (FR), HET NEDERLANDSE RODE KRUIS (NLD), INITIATIVE DEVELOPPEMENT, INTERMON OXFAM, (E), INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (INT), ISLAMIC RELIEF WORLDWIDE, International Medical Corps UK, International Rescue Committee UK, Logistics and Resource Mobilisation Department of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red, MALTESER HILFSDIENST e.V., (DEU), MEDECINS DU MONDE, MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES (F), MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES BELGIE/ARTSEN ZONDER GRENZEN BELGIE(BEL), MEDICAL EMERGENCY RELIEF INTERNATIONAL (GBR), MERCY CORPS SCOTLAND (GBR), MapAction, Medair, OESTERREICHISCHES ROTES KREUZ (CROIX ROUGE), (AUT), OIKOS - COOPERAÇÃO E DESENVOLVIMENTO, OXFAM (GB), PLAN INTERNATIONAL (UK), Plan International Deutschland e.V., SAVE THE CHILDREN (NLD), SUOMEN PUNAINEN RISTI (CROIX ROUGE FINLANDAISE), TELECOMS SANS FRONTIERES, TERRE DES HOMMES-CHE, THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (GBR), UNICEF, UNITED NATIONS - FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION, UNITED NATIONS - PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION, UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES - BELGIUM, UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND, UNITED NATIONS, OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS, United Nations Human Settlements Programme, WORLD FOOD PROGRAM, WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION - ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE, WORLD VISION - UK

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CROIX-ROUGE - AUT - CROIX-ROUGE - DEU - CROIX-ROUGE - DNK - CROIX-ROUGE - ESP - CROIX-ROUGE - FIN - CROIX-ROUGE - FRA - CROIX-ROUGE - ITA - CROIX-ROUGE - NLD - HANDICAP (FR) - HANDICAP (BEL) - IMC UK - INITIATIVE DEVELOPPEMENT - INTERMON - IRC - UK - ISLAMIC RELIEF - MALTESER HILFSDIENST - MDM - FRA - MEDAIR CH - MERCY CORPS SCOTLAND - MERLIN - MSF - BE - MSF - FR - MSF - NLD - OIKOS - OXFAM - UK - PLAN GERMANY - PLAN INTERNATIONAL UK - SAVE THE CHILDREN - NLD - SAVE THE CHILDREN - UK - STCH - TERRE DES HOMMES - CHE - WORLD VISION - UK
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			<u>Joint management</u> - FAO - ICRC-CICR - IFRC-FICR - IOM - PAHO - UNDP-PNUD - UNFPA - UN-HABITAT - UNHCR - UNICEF - WFP-PAM - WHO
Specific objective 2: To ensure adequate, timely and needs-based humanitarian response to the victims of the Haiti earthquakes through support to coordination and information management mechanisms, security information and advice as well as logistics and transport services	3,000,000	Haiti, Dominican Republic	<u>Direct centralised management</u> - MAPACT - TSF-FRA <u>Joint management</u> - IFRC-FICR - OCHA - UNDP-PNUD - WFP-PAM
TOTAL: 19,000,000			

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.