



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels
C(2010) XXX final

COMMISSION DECISION

of

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

(ECHO/-CR/BUD/2010/02000)

COMMISSION DECISION

of

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

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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 notably 2c), Article 4, Article 15(2) and (3) thereof;

Whereas:

- (1) A high magnitude earthquake, measuring 7.2 on the Richter scale and 10 km depth struck Haiti on 12 January. Damage to buildings and infrastructure is widespread and considerable. The death toll could exceed 200,000 people with some 300,000 injured;
- (2) The poorest country in the western hemisphere, with crippling economic problems, beset by food insecurity and political instability, and vulnerable to natural disasters, Haiti is ill-equipped to respond to such a disaster;
- (3) Though the shelter, water, sanitation, health, livelihood support and protection needs have yet to be fully assessed, initial needs assessments by actors on the ground point to a very serious humanitarian situation which is likely to continue for a considerable time;
- (4) The European Union responded immediately to the catastrophe by allocating funds for emergency relief and early assistance. The EU will also contribute to medium-term rehabilitation and long term development needs. Given the magnitude of the disaster however, additional funds are needed in the short term to ensure a comprehensive humanitarian response;
- (5) The extraordinary Foreign Affairs Council on 18 January 2010 underlined the importance of a rapid, coordinated response based on the humanitarian principles;

¹ 1- OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1.

- (6) Member States offered a range of assets supporting both the Government of Haiti and MINUSTAH at the Foreign Affairs Council on 25 January 2010;
- (7) In view of the rapidly approaching rainy season and the upcoming hurricane season, it is urgent to step up humanitarian assistance;
- (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) 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 18 months;
- (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 90,000,000 from budget article 23 02 01 of the general budget of the European Union is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to over one million people affected by the earthquakes in Haiti 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) and 17(3) of Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996, the Humanitarian Aid Committee gave a favourable opinion on 22 February 2010.

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

1. In accordance with the objectives and general principles of humanitarian aid, the Commission hereby approves a total amount of EUR 90,000,000 for the financing of humanitarian Actions in Haiti and the Dominican Republic from budget article 23 02 01 of the 2010 general budget of the European Union.

² 2- OJ L 248, 16.9.2002, p.1.

³ 3- OJ L 357, 31.12.2002, , p.1.

⁴ 4- Commission Decision of 5.3.2008, C/2008/773

2. In accordance with Article 2, notably 2 c) and Article 4 of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the principal objective of this Decision is to provide continuing humanitarian assistance to populations affected by the Haiti earthquakes, in Haiti and in the Dominican Republic. The humanitarian Actions shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objectives:

- To contribute to the reestablishment and recovery of basic living conditions and livelihoods of earthquake affected populations, notably through improved access to shelter, health, water and sanitation services, food and non-food items and nutritional support;

A total of EUR 87,000,000 is allocated to this specific objective.

- To support the humanitarian response by reinforcing coordination, logistics and security

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, 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 1st March 2010 and shall run for 18 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.

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 EU/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.

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 Caribbean from the general budget of the European Union

Description: Continuing multi-sectoral humanitarian aid for people affected by the earthquakes in Haiti

Location of Action: Haiti, Dominican Republic

Amount of Decision: EUR 90,000,000

Decision reference number: ECHO/-CR/BUD/2010/02000

Supporting Document

1 - Rationale, needs and target population.

1.1. - Rationale :

A high magnitude earthquake, measuring 7.2 on the Richter scale and 10 km depth struck Haiti on 12 January at 16:53 hours. The epicentre was located 9 km (6 miles) south-southwest of Carrefour Ouest, about 16km (10 miles) south-west of the capital Port-au-Prince and 18 km from Petionville. The initial earthquake was followed by several aftershocks.

Damage to buildings and infrastructure is widespread and considerable. Much of the critical infrastructure, such as electricity and water, in Port-au-Prince was destroyed, and communications are difficult. The airport in Port-au-Prince is operational, but roads to the capital are partly blocked because of debris and other obstacles. Schools, hospitals and other institutional buildings have collapsed or have been damaged, as well as several United Nations buildings. The worst-affected areas are Port-au-Prince, Carrefour, Leogane, Delmas, and Jacmel.

Government estimates of the death toll exceed 200,000 people with some 300,000 injured. Those who have survived find themselves in a very dire situation. Hundred of thousands have lost almost everything and are in need of shelter, food, water, health care, protection, etc.

Whilst a massive international relief effort is underway, it is likely that the situation in Haiti will remain a humanitarian crisis for a considerable time. The Flash Appeal launched by the United Nations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in response to the earthquake will be covering a 12-month period.

The European Union responded immediately to the catastrophe by allocating funds for emergency relief and early assistance. Member States offered a range of assets supporting both the Government of Haiti and MINUSTAH. The EU will also contribute to the medium-term rehabilitation and long term development needs. However, given the magnitude of the disaster, additional funds are needed in the short term to ensure a comprehensive humanitarian response but also in support of more medium term efforts (see section 5 for further details on EU assistance).

Even before the earthquake, food insecurity was significant and widespread in the country. National food production only covers 43 percent of Haiti's food requirements, requiring significant amounts of food imports. The earthquake has destroyed the major port in the country, in Port-au-Prince, and until this can be restored, humanitarian assistance will be sustaining not only the devastated capital, but the rest of the country, pending a resumption of normal food import and distribution systems. Having lost their homes and most of their possessions, large numbers of people have left the cities to find shelter with relatives or friends in rural areas.

The economy was already in a crisis state and there is high unemployment. Insecurity and looting are expected to be the major concerns in the aftermath of this disaster.

The poorest country in the western hemisphere, Haiti is ill-equipped to respond to such a disaster, lacking heavy equipment to move debris and sufficient emergency personnel. A major international relief effort is needed to meet basic needs and support recovery and reconstruction.

The European Commission will participate actively in the reconstruction programme which the Government is expected to submit to an International Donor Conference, scheduled to take place in New York at the end of March. The emergency funding allocated through this Decision is an integral part of the comprehensive EU response to the Haiti crisis, addressing humanitarian, early recovery and medium and long-term reconstruction needs, thus linking relief to rehabilitation and development (LRRD).

1.2. - Identified needs :

1.2.1. Shelter

Shelter is certainly the most pressing issue at present. Between 900,000 and 1,100,000 people are in need of emergency shelter¹, of whom the majority live in Port-au-Prince. However, an estimated 300,000 to 400,000 people have already left the city for rural areas which do not have the capacity to serve them. Addressing shelter needs is a priority, but a complex priority, in particular as the onset of rainy season is expected in the next few weeks. A mix of approaches is required:

¹ Source IOM

- Four sites have already been identified as official planned settlements, and a considerable number of additional sites are being assessed. These sites could, together, host at least 65,000 people, according to IOM.
- The host family option is thought to be available to most of those who have left the cities, but the host families themselves will also need support to ease the burden of increased household needs.
- A strategy for transitional shelters is being discussed, adapted to the climatic conditions of Haiti and pending more durable solutions. The estimated lifespan of this kind of shelter is three years. Therefore, it will be important to incorporate key disaster risk reduction techniques and apply a technical specification that allows for diversity of design but ensures consistent quality.

An estimated 500 spontaneous settlements have emerged nationwide, 350 of which have been assessed by relief agencies. On 9 February, the Haitian Government requested urgent EU assistance to provide shelter for the affected population. It is imperative that all shelter assistance continue to be coordinated via the corresponding cluster. Thus, the Government will be able to maintain overall ownership of the process.

1.2.2. Food / Livelihoods

Access to food is another major concern. Large parts of the urban populations who traditionally buy their food saw their livelihoods disrupted when they lost their income opportunities. Initial food security assessments suggest that poor families with little resilience are migrating away from earthquake-affected urban and rural areas, often abandoning crops, and are being hosted by poor, vulnerable and food insecure households in rural areas. Until local markets are re-established, and more importantly until income is available again, the population will very much depend on the distribution of food. WFP and its NGO distribution partners, together with the Government and the UN Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), are rolling out a series of large food distributions in Port-au-Prince with the aim of reaching everyone who needs assistance following the earthquakes. This is being done by using 16 fixed distribution points across the city, protected by MINUSTAH, where distributions are carried out, mainly to women household members.

Getting assistance to people who have moved to outlying districts remains a concern. WFP is reinforcing food assistance in Artibonite district. Food prices are reportedly still rising and people are having difficulty in the North and North-East districts in meeting their basic food needs, according to MINUSTAH offices in those areas. There is a concern that, due to lack of rain, the harvest in February/March will yield less than normal in the Gonaives area, which is considered the breadbasket of the region.

To provide for opportunities of income the general food distributions should give way to food for work or cash for work. Such activities could be directed to the immediate restoration and protection of livelihoods, including the removal of debris from schools, dwellings, streets, drainage lines, as well as labour support to the separation of debris at dumping sites; and repair of roads and other damaged infrastructure in both urban and rural settings. These activities will also contribute to improved access to food through the restoration of key social and economic infrastructure.

The removal of rubble from affected areas will help to expand the available land to accommodate displaced. According to USAID/DART, preliminary estimates indicate the

presence of up to 20 million cubic yards of rubble to be removed from Port-au-Prince. Some 32,000 people have been hired through the UNDP cash-for-work programme to help clear rubble and remove waste in tented settlements and communal washing areas.

1.2.3. Health

In the health sector, post-operative medical supplies and antibiotics remain a key need, with 200,000 people in need of post-surgery therapy as well as an untold number with untreated injuries. Reports indicate that there are over 2,000 amputee cases, and this number is likely to increase. Repeated emergency prosthetic care is a health sector priority; growing children need prosthetic replacement every six months or so. There are also reports that some 50 people have been paralyzed from spinal cord injuries. Amputees and patients with severe injuries need follow-up care after surgery to avoid complications or permanently disabling after-effects. Discharged patients are currently being sent back to their community or temporary settlements without the necessary essential basic care to avoid complications.

Mobile clinics and primary health care centres will need to be able to provide post-surgery treatment, as well as a full package of primary health care activities, especially mother-child health, including deliveries. There is also a reported increase in mental health needs, with MSF reporting that half the people receiving treatment in their clinic at Leogane are suffering mental trauma. Disease surveillance and prevention, and vector control, under the control of CDC² and PAHO has started, and will become increasingly important in the near future when the rainy season starts (April).

A large-scale immunization campaign started as planned on 2 February in Port-au-Prince, including at the soccer stadium hosting approximately 4,000 displaced. The overall target for the campaign is to reach around 530,000 children under 7, including approximately 250,000 children in settlements and 280,000 outside settlements, according to UNICEF. The vaccines include diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis for children under 7 years of age (with vitamin A) and diphtheria and tetanus for everyone aged over 8 years. The campaign is being led by the Ministry of Health with support from UNICEF, PAHO/WHO and partners and is expected to continue for the coming weeks.

1.2.4. Water and sanitation

Outside Port-au-Prince, the water and sanitation situation is still not completely assessed, but in the areas most affected by the earthquakes, water systems were already dysfunctional, and people used to take water from shallow wells, sometimes equipped with hand pumps. In urban settings, the situation appears to be worse, as people concentrate in bigger camps where the number of wells available is not enough to satisfy the needs. Priorities for the provision of water are to increase the capacity and efficiency of water supply through the installation of water containers and tap stands or through quick emergency rehabilitations of water systems to ensure the efficient distribution of the existing water production, and to use and reinforce local capacities (DINEPA³, private water sector, camp committees) for the management and coordination of the water supply and sanitation operations in the emergency phase.

Large gaps still exist in sanitation and hygiene, which are particularly critical in large settlements and camps, where portable latrines installed by private companies are not

² Centre for Disease Control

³ National Directorate for Drinking Water and Sanitation

properly managed and are far from being sufficient. Preliminary analysis by the WASH cluster suggests that up to 7,000 latrines are needed, but until now only 500 have been built or are under construction. A specific priority in terms of sanitation is de-sludging trucks for evacuating public latrines and pits, and disposing of the excreta. The problem is one of scale; although DINEPA and the WASH⁴ cluster have identified the priorities, it will take time to cover the enormous needs. An additional priority is to provide the means and information to guarantee people's access to safe hygiene practices.

1.2.5 Protection

The large numbers of children and young women who have been orphaned or separated from their families and/or guardians raises many protection issues in terms of registration, family tracing, sexual/gender-based violence, exploitation, negative coping mechanisms. Protection programmes will need to be ramped up significantly over the next weeks and months.

The conditions are in place for a potential spread of HIV infections in this already high prevalence country. All interventions funded from this decision and will need to include HIV awareness and prevention components.

1.2.6. Coordination, logistics and security

The Foreign Affairs Council of 18 January 2010 emphasized EU support for the UN's coordination role in the international relief effort. The cluster system was activated several days after the earthquake in Haiti at national level. Local clusters followed only a few weeks later. The cluster system has also been established in the Dominican Republic.

Logistics remains a challenge but is improving. The port of Port-au-Prince can be partially used although handling of larger ships implies loading the cargo onto smaller boats. Commercial cargo planes start to arrive at Port-au-Prince airport and an opening of the airport for commercial passenger flights was tentatively announced for mid-February. Customs procedures are gradually being put back into place. However, the Dominican Republic remains the lifeline for relief items for Haiti. WFP has recently opened a logistics based in Barahona for food items, with non-food items still arriving at the international airport in Santo Domingo. From Barahona, three different ways of shipping goods are contemplated: by road (via Jimaní but possibly also via Dajabón in the North), via sea (the port in Barahona will be upgraded to that end) and via air (notably helicopters, whereby Barahona airport has just been rehabilitated). For reasons of cost, WFP gives priority to road transport. However, the major route used (i.e. Jimaní to Port-au-Prince) is heavily congested and that the road is deteriorating due to the number of heavy trucks using it.

In view of the sometimes difficult security environment, United Nations agencies and their implementing partners are obliged to use escorts for the distribution of food and relief items. Thus far, non-governmental organisations have been able to move without escorts.

⁴ Water, Sanitation, Hygiene

1.3. - Target population and regions concerned :

This decision will support interventions to support those directly affected by, or those hosting people directly affected by, the earthquakes in Haiti. This will include actions implemented in the Dominican Republic in support of earthquake-affected groups.

1.4. - Risk assessment and possible constraints :

As Haiti is a country vulnerable to frequent natural hazards, the likelihood that disasters will occur during the implementation of this decision is extremely high. Such events can cause delays in implementation while partners respond to new emergencies. The scale of this particular disaster may also result in considerable stress on partners' human resources not only on the spot but also in the region. Furthermore, the disaster itself may prevent access to target beneficiaries and/or locations. The capacity of the Government of Haiti has been further reduced by loss of staff and infrastructure, which may have an impact on strategic planning, coordination and the possibility of linking relief to development over time.

Political and/or security instability can create severe working constraints and environments. This is the case for Haiti, where consistent political instability led to the presence of a UN peace-keeping force, MINUSTAH. Further social unrest cannot, unfortunately, be ruled out in a situation where the struggle for survival has become even more acute.

2 - Objectives and components of the humanitarian intervention proposed:

2.1. - Objectives :

Principal objective: To provide continuing humanitarian assistance to populations affected by the Haiti earthquakes, in Haiti and in the Dominican Republic

Specific objectives:

To contribute to the reestablishment and recovery of basic living conditions and livelihoods of earthquake affected populations, notably through improved access to shelter, health, water and sanitation services, food and non-food items and nutritional support;

To support the humanitarian response by reinforcing coordination, logistics and security

2.2. - Components :

Activities such as the following will be considered for funding :

Specific objective 1 :

- Camp management and maintenance ;
- Emergency and transitional shelter ;

- Rubble clearing ;
- Provision of good-quality non-food items ;
- Water trucking and emergency distribution ;
- Rehabilitation, construction, maintenance and management of emergency water supply facilities ;
- Provision of hygiene items ;
- Hygiene promotion activities ;
- Waste and refuse clearing and waste management operations ;
- Distribution of food aid, where strictly necessary ;
- Food-for-work and cash-for-work activities ;
- Livelihoods activities ;
- Disease surveillance and control ;
- Treatment and follow-up of patients, including orthopaedic and other physiotherapy ;
- Emergency primary health care, from fixed and mobile facilities ;
- Obstetric care in clinics ;
- Provision of essential medicines and medical material ;
- Nutritional surveillance ;
- Establishment of child and mother friendly spaces (breastfeeding) ;
- Support to institutional nutritional centres ;
- Protection activities specifically targeting women and children (eg. to combat gender-based violence), the disabled, the elderly and HIV and AIDS affected groups ;
- Psycho-social support ;
- HIV and AIDS awareness and prevention activities, as a component of all actions ;
- Disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities, as a component of all actions ;

Specific objective 2 :

- Support for escorts to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian convoys and distributions ;
- Support to actions aimed at reinforcing the coordination and logistics of humanitarian interventions

3 - Duration expected for Actions in the proposed Decision:

The duration for the implementation of this Decision shall be 18 months. Humanitarian operations funded by this Decision must be implemented within this period. The 18 months duration is requested in view of the nature of the crisis, requiring continuous support to the population until medium and long-term sources of funding come on stream.

Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 1st March 2010.

Start Date: 1st March 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.

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	74,000		
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/-CR/BUD/2010/01000 (*)	Emergency			19,000,000
ECHO/HTI/BUD/2010/01000	Prim. Emergency			3,000,000
	Subtotal	18,996,613	9,959,812	22,000,000
	Grand Total	50,956,425		

Dated : 09 February 2010

Source : HOPE

(*) decisions with more than one country

5 - Overview of donors' contributions

Donors in DOMINICAN REPUBLIC/HAITI the last 12 months					
1. EU Members States (*)		2. European Commission		3. Others	
	EUR		EUR		EUR
Austria	800,000	DG ECHO	31,154,484		
Belgium	1,250,000	Other services	See below		
Bulgaria					
Cyprus	100,000				
Czech Republic	800,000				
Denmark	11,288,233				
Estonia	247,000				
Finland	5,400,000				
France	300,000				
Germany	15,072,390				
Greece	680,484				
Hungary	300,000				
Ireland	850,000				
Italy	6,369,275				
Latvia					
Lithuania	14,481				
Luxemburg	1,200,000				
Malta	50,000				
Netherlands	1,000,000				
Poland	1,411,000				
Portugal	400,000				
Romania	50,000				
Slovakia	225,000				
Slovenia	120,000				
Spain	31,700,000				
Sweden	14,068,772				
United Kingdom	22,518,107				
Subtotal	116,214,742	Subtotal	31,154,484	Subtotal	0
		Grand total	147,369,226		

Dated : 09 February 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.

The European Union responded swiftly to the catastrophe by immediately allocating €30 million in emergency relief aid. Looking beyond the immediate humanitarian relief phase, the European Commission has agreed a package of €100 million for early assistance, focusing notably on restoration of Government capacities. Additionally, the Commission set aside €200 million for medium-term rehabilitation and long term development needs which will be programmed on the basis of the findings of the joint Post-Disaster Need Assessment being carried out jointly by the UN, the World Bank and the EU.

To complete the EU comprehensive response to this crisis, Member States offered a range of assets supporting both the Government of Haiti and MINUSTAH. This wide ranging support includes units from the European Gendarmerie Force (EGF), as well as naval forces, helicopters and engineering, logistics and medical assets. Exchange of information and co-ordination of military assets is being facilitated through the recently established Haiti Co-ordination Cell (EUCO) in the EU Situation Centre. Member States' military assistance will be delivered in close coordination with the UN. It will be complementary to the civil protection measures in the framework of the Community Civil Protection Mechanism.

6 - Amount of Decision and distribution by specific objectives:

6.1. - Total amount of the Decision: EUR 90,000,000

6.2. - Budget breakdown by specific objectives

Principal objective: <i>To provide continuing humanitarian assistance to populations affected by the Haiti earthquakes, in Haiti and in the Dominican Republic</i>				
Specific objectives	Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)	Geographical area of operation	Activities	Potential partners⁵
<p>Specific objective 1: To contribute to the reestablishment and recovery of basic living conditions and livelihoods of earthquake affected populations, notably through improved access to shelter, health, water and sanitation services, food and non-food items and nutritional support</p>	87,000,000	<p>Haiti, national, with focus on earthquake affected areas and areas hosting displaced populations.</p> <p>Dominican Republic, for actions in support of earthquake victims</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Camp management and maintenance ; - Emergency and transitional shelter ; - Rubble clearing ; - Provision of good-quality non-food items ; -Water trucking and emergency distribution ; -Rehabilitation, construction, maintenance and management of emergency water supply facilities ; - Provision of hygiene items ; - Hygiene promotion activities ; 	<p><u>Direct centralised management</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ACF - FRA - ACTED - ACTIONAID - ADRA - DEU - AMI - FRA - AMI - PRT - AVSI - CARE - FR - CESVI - CHRISTIAN AID - UK - CONCERN WORLDWIDE - COOPI - CORDAID - CROIX-ROUGE - AUT - CROIX-ROUGE - DEU - CROIX-ROUGE - DNK - CROIX-ROUGE - ESP - CROIX-ROUGE - FIN - CROIX-ROUGE - FRA

⁵ ACTION AGAINST HUNGER UK, ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM, (FR), ACTIONAID, AGENCE D'AIDE A LA COOPERATION TECHNIQUE ET AU DEVELOPPEMENT, (FR), AIDE MEDICALE INTERNATIONALE, (FR), ASSOCIAZIONE VOLONTARI PER IL SERVIZIO INTERNAZIONALE (ITA), Adventistische Entwicklungs- und Katastrophenhilfe e.V., CARE FRANCE, (FR), CATHOLIC ORGANISATION FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT AID (NLD), CESVI, CHRISTIAN AID (GBR), CONCERN WORLDWIDE, (IRL), COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE (ITA), CROCE ROSSA ITALIANA (ITA), CROIX-ROUGE FRANCAISE, CRUZ ROJA ESPAÑOLA, (E), DANSK RODE KORS, (DNK), DEUTSCHES ROTES KREUZ, (DEU), FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIETES DE LA CROIX-ROUGE ET DU CROISSANT ROUGE, FUNDAÇÃO DE ASSISTÊNCIA MÉDICA INTERNACIONAL, (PT), HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL (BEL), HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL (FR), HET NEDERLANDSE RODE KRUIS (NLD), HILFSWERK AUSTRIA, INTERMON OXFAM, (E), INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (INT), International Medical Corps UK, International Rescue Committee UK, JOHANNITER-UNFALL-HILFE e.V. (DEU), MALTESER HILFSDIENST e.V., (DEU), MEDAIR UK (GBR), MEDECINS DU MONDE, MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES (F), MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES BELGIQUE/ARTSEN ZONDER GRENZEN BELGIE/BEL), MEDICAL EMERGENCY RELIEF INTERNATIONAL (GBR), MERCY CORPS SCOTLAND (GBR), MapAction, OESTERREICHISCHES ROTES KREUZ (CROIX ROUGE), (AUT), OIKOS - COOPERAÇÃO E DESENVOLVIMENTO, OXFAM (GB), PLAN INTERNATIONAL (UK), Plan International Deutschland e.V., SAVE THE CHILDREN (NLD), SOLIDARITES, (FR), SUOMEN PUNAINEN RISTI (CROIX ROUGE FINLANDAISE), 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

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste and refuse clearing and waste management operations ; - Disease surveillance and control ; - Treatment and follow-up of patients, including orthopaedic and other physiotherapy ; - Emergency primary health care, from fixed and mobile facilities ; - Obstetric care in clinics ; - Provision of essential medicines and medical material ; - Establishment of child and mother friendly spaces (breastfeeding) ; - Protection activities specifically targeting women and children (eg. to combat gender-based violence), the disabled, the elderly and HIV and AIDS affected groups ; - Psycho-social support; - Distribution of food aid, where strictly necessary ; - Food-for-work and cash-for-work activities ; - Livelihoods activities ; - Support to institutional nutritional centres ; - HIV and AIDS awareness and prevention activities, as a component of all actions ; - Disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities, as a component of all actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CROIX-ROUGE - ITA - CROIX-ROUGE - NLD - DIE JOHANNITER, (DEU) - HANDICAP (FR) - HANDICAP (BEL) - HILFSWERK AUSTRIA - IMC UK - INTERMON - IRC - UK - MALTESER HILFSDIENST - MAPACT - MDM - FRA - MEDAIR UK - MERCY CORPS SCOTLAND - MERLIN - MSF - BEL - MSF - FRA - OIKOS - OXFAM - UK - PLAN GERMANY - PLAN INTERNATIONAL UK - SAVE THE CHILDREN - NLD - SAVE THE CHILDREN - UK - SOLIDARITES - TERRE DES HOMMES - CHE <u>Joint management</u> - FAO - IFRC-FICR - IOM - PAHO - UNCHS - HABITAT - UNDP-PNUD - UNFPA - UNHCR - UNICEF - WHO - WFP-PAM
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Specific objective 2: To support the humanitarian response by reinforcing coordination, logistics and security	3,000,000	Haiti, national. Dominican Republic, national	Support to actions aimed at reinforcing the coordination, and logistics of humanitarian interventions ; - Support for escorts to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian convoys and distributions ;	<u>Direct centralised management</u> - MAPACT <u>Joint management</u> - OCHA - PAHO - WFP-PAM - WHO
TOTAL:	90,000,000			

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 EU/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.