



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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COMMISSION DECISION

of

on the financing of humanitarian Actions in the form of a contribution to the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) from the general budget of the European Union

(ECHO/DRF/BUD/2010/02000)

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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 aid¹, and in particular Article 2 and Article 15(3) thereof;

Whereas:

- (1) Over the last years, the frequency and severity of natural disasters around the world has increased, in particular floods and storms. Weather-related disasters include slow-onset emergencies such as extreme temperatures, drought and water-related diseases such as malaria, cholera and dengue. Other localised disasters include earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, explosions, fires, tsunamis and different emergencies confined to small areas, which may occasionally entail population movements or civil unrest;
- (2) The scale of most of these emergencies is not necessarily large and often does not trigger international disaster response; however, local coping mechanisms may come under severe strain, leading to an increase of existing vulnerabilities;
- (3) In countries where infrastructure and public health services are weak, the needs caused by small-scale disasters can often only be met by local humanitarian organisations. Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, are particularly well-rooted in local communities and are often best placed to intervene. A rather small response (EUR 50,000 – EUR 200,000) is typically called for in order to finance the provision of short-term relief and rescue activities;
- (4) In accordance with the principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship² subscribed in the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid³, funds should be made available by the European Commission to respond to emergencies not covered by Primary Emergency and Emergency humanitarian aid Decisions, thus ensuring equitable funding for small-scale disasters response;

¹ OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1.

² The Principles and Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship, Stockholm, 17 June 2003; endorsed by the OECD-DAC in April 2006.

³ OJ C 25 of 30.01.2008, p.1.

- (5) The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies established the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to ensure an immediately available financial support for the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' response to small-scale emergencies, which includes supporting immediate preparedness to imminent crises;
- (6) It is pertinent to contribute to the funding of the DREF, in complement to other types of immediate response and to the funding provided to humanitarian organisations within the framework of other Commission Decisions, in order to guarantee an efficient, effective and timely response to small-scale disasters;
- (7) Actions funded by this Decision should address specific imminent, sudden or slow-onset disasters falling under the category of small-scale disasters;
- (8) For the purposes of this Decision, a disaster is considered to be of small-scale when it affects a limited number of people at a localised level and does not immediately trigger international assistance;
- (9) In order to preserve life and to substitute for the loss of basic subsistence, the allocation to the DREF should finance the provision of short-term relief in the form of food, health, shelter, water and sanitation and any other assistance necessary to address the category of disasters covered by this Decision;
- (10) The European Commission should implement this funding by joint management with the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC);
- (11) The contribution to the DREF should be used within a period of 16 months;
- (12) It is estimated that an amount of EUR 1,500,000 from budget article 23 02 01 of the general budget of the European Union is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to people affected by small-scale disasters in third countries taking into account the available budget, other donors' contributions and other factors. The activities covered by this Decision may be financed in full in accordance with Article 253 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation established by the Commission Regulation (EC, Euratom) 2342/2002⁴;
- (13) The present Decision constitutes a financing Decision within the meaning of Article 75 of the Financial Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002, Article 90 of the detailed rules for the implementation of the Financial Regulation determined by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002, and Article 15 of the internal rules on the implementation of the general budget of the European Union⁵.

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

1. In accordance with the objectives and general principles of humanitarian aid, the Commission hereby approves a total amount of EUR 1,500,000 for the financing of humanitarian actions in the form of a contribution to the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), from budget article 23 02 01 of the 2010 general budget of the European Union.

⁴ OJ L 357, 31.12.2002, p.1.

⁵ Commission Decision of 5.3.2008, C/2008/773

2. In accordance with Article 2 of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the principal objective of this Decision is to save and preserve the life of vulnerable populations affected by small-scale disasters in third countries. The humanitarian Actions shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objective:
 - To address humanitarian needs arising from small-scale emergencies by providing immediate preparedness for and an adequate response to specific, imminent, sudden or slow-onset small scale disasters.

The full amount of this Decision is allocated to this specific objective.

Article 2

1. The period for the implementation of this Decision shall start on 1 April 2010 and shall run for 16 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 Agreement financed under this Decision, the Commission may consider eligible those costs arising and incurred after the end of the implementing period 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. In accordance with Article 253 of the Implementing Rules and having regard to the urgency of the action, the availability of other donors and other relevant operational circumstances, funds under this Decision may finance humanitarian actions in full.
2. Actions supported by this Decision will be implemented with the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).
3. The Commission shall implement the budget by joint management.

Article 4

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Commission
Peter Zangl, Director-General



Humanitarian Aid Decision
23 02 01

Title: Commission Decision on the financing of humanitarian actions in the form of a contribution to the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) from the general budget of the European Union.

Description: Humanitarian Assistance for populations affected by small-scale disasters.

Location of Action: Third countries eligible for humanitarian aid financed from the general budget of the European Union.

Amount of Decision: EUR 1,500,000.-

Decision reference number: ECHO/DRF/BUD/2010/02000

Supporting document

1 – Rationale, needs and target population

1.1. Rationale and identified needs:

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)¹, climate change is expected to lead to an increase in the frequency and the severity of weather-related disasters, such as floods, storms and tropical cyclones. Weather-related disasters equally include slow-onset emergencies such as extreme temperatures (heat and cold waves) and drought, as well as the spread of water-related diseases such as malaria, cholera and dengue. Scientific evidence indicates that these trends will continue. Population movements and growing uncontrolled urbanisation and deterioration of the natural environment exacerbate the impact of natural disasters.

Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED²) data shows the rising trend in the number of reported disasters over the past twenty years (172 disasters were recorded in 1989, 354 in 2008; during the Nineties, the annual number of reported disasters ranged from around 200-250; as from 1998, it rose over 300, reaching several peaks above 400). The number of reported victims (sum of killed and total affected) does not follow a similarly linear trend upwards. The scale of most of these emergencies is not necessary large. They may affect no more than 100,000 people in a determined location at a given moment. They may occur in remote or isolated areas and rarely trigger a declaration of emergency, unless

¹ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report: Climate Change 2007 (AR4)

² Annual Disaster Statistical Review 2008 – CRED, Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters.
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their slowly-unfolding nature progressively develops major effects. As a consequence, they do not figure prominently in the news despite the serious humanitarian needs they create locally.

Even if these emergencies may affect a limited number of people, they often have a serious negative impact on the livelihood of the populations. Given the recurrent nature and frequency of natural disasters in determined regions of the globe, local coping capacity is strained. The vulnerability of people most at risk of natural disasters, in particular the poorest strata of society, has continued to increase over the past decades, and climate change has further aggravated the situation. A systemic approach to disaster risk reduction (i.e. different institutional, sector and territorial actors coordinating their actions and sharing responsibilities) is not yet well developed in many countries; particularly in the least developed ones, preparedness at local level remains generally very low.

Hence, the impact of disasters is highest where vulnerability is the highest and response capacity the lowest. These elements help to explain why small-scale disasters may have such a devastating effect at community level.

Therefore, the relative limited size of a disaster does not mean that there is not an urgent need to respond and to bring relief to the people affected; the speed of response, in the same way as immediate preparedness, is vital for the preservation of lives.

The European Commission, by means of primary emergency and emergency decisions, is able to provide a rapid response to large scale natural disasters. Moreover, its procedures allow the financial resources available to be rapidly increased to meet growing needs in large scale emergencies by mobilising funds through both emergency and ad hoc decisions for the same crisis.

However, these funding mechanisms are not adequate to respond to small-scale emergencies. The very concept of small-scale disaster, i.e. an emergency affecting a limited number of people at a rather localised level, does not trigger international response. Such emergencies therefore fall outside the scope of the normal interventions of the EU as an international donor.

As the numbers of those affected by small-scale natural disasters and the severity of the damage inflicted on populations continues to grow worldwide, the Commission considers it pertinent to complete the EU's action as a humanitarian donor with a suitable intervention response to small-scale disasters, also placing emphasis on improving the affected communities' preparedness to imminent small-scale disasters, so as to enable them to minimise losses, and thus reinforcing the principle of solidarity by European citizens, which is one of the guiding principles governing the work of the Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO).

Most small-scale emergencies are responded to at local or national level. In countries where infrastructure and public health services are weak the needs generated by these small-scale disasters can often only be met by humanitarian organisations. A rather small response (EUR 50,000 – EUR 200,000) is typically called for in order to finance the provision of short-term relief, mainly in the form of food, health, shelter, water and sanitation and rescue activities, aiming to preserve life and to compensate for the loss of basic subsistence.

Furthermore, weather-related disasters and the likelihood of outbreaks of water-borne diseases can to a large extent be predicted with a certain amount of advance warning. The improvement of systems of early warning and of analysis of the likely effects of evolving weather patterns and epidemic outbreaks can also allow a concrete and early action to be taken - contingency plans, pre-positioning of relief supplies, logistics and human resource

assets, etc., so as to minimise death, injuries and damage and thus reduce the overall impact of disasters.

The European Commission's intervention in small-scale disasters has been designed taking into account the particularities of these actions, the relatively low amount of funding required and their frequency. The funding of a suitable intervention must ensure a fast and efficient response. Furthermore, in accordance with the humanitarian principles enshrined in the Humanitarian Aid Regulation³, any and all assistance is to be provided on the basis of, and in proportion to, needs. An essential regulatory requirement demands an intervention system that allows for the traceability of the funds.

In order to meet these requirements, the European Commission has established an intervention mechanism which takes account of those already developed by humanitarian organisations, and in particular the mechanism developed by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies supported by the IFRC are very well-rooted in local communities and are often best placed to provide an immediate response to natural disasters. In 1985, the IFRC established the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) as part of the organisation's overall disaster response capacity with the objective of providing financial support to their members in order to undertake disaster response when needed. When a disaster occurs, the National Society in the country affected may request an allocation from the DREF, which is authorised and released within 24 hours of the request. DREF allocations may be used:

- As a loan to support operations for which an Emergency Appeal is being launched, (start-up funds in the case of large-scale disasters). These allocations are reimbursed to the DREF as soon as sufficient funding has been raised through the Emergency Appeal;
- As a grant to fund operations responding to small-scale emergencies (referred to as "DREF Operations"), for which no international appeal is launched. Small-scale emergency operations are often fully funded by the DREF and there is no automatic recovery in these cases;
- As grants to fund disaster response preparedness activities in the case of imminent disasters (e.g. mobilisation and equipment of volunteers, including transport costs, per diems, visibility items; activation of community early warning procedures; evacuation of people at risk; preparation of shelters; pre-positioning of relief stocks etc);
- As a grant to fund the position of a DREF Officer appointed to administer the Fund.

In 2008 the IFRC made 111 financial allocations from the DREF, helping 69 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies bring assistance to approximately 9.4 million people affected by 100 different disasters. The majority of these operations were in response to small-scale emergencies (mainly hydro-meteorological) affecting less than 100,000 people.

These data and those of previous years confirmed the adequacy of the DREF to provide a suitable intervention response to prepare for or in response to small-scale emergencies and to ensure a fast and efficient mobilisation of funds. Moreover, the modus operandi for the mobilisation of DREF allocations guarantees that the assistance is provided on the basis of needs and allows for the traceability of the funds.

In 2009, therefore, on a pilot basis, the European Commission started implementing a EUR 2,000,000 contribution to the DREF. This contribution allowed the support of 30 small-scale preparedness and/or response operations in Africa, Asia-Pacific and the Americas⁴. The

³ Council Regulation (EC) 1257/96, OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1.

⁴ The following operations were supported through the DREF: in Cook Islands (dengue outbreak), Benin ECHO/DRF/BUD/2010/02000

DREF operations supported by the EU were initiated in 2009 or in the first quarter of 2010, had an average duration of 3 months, and altogether brought assistance to nearly 1.2 million people.

Specific modalities for the mobilisation of the European Union's contribution to the DREF were established, allowing the traceability of funds to individual operations, regulating the visibility requirements and defining visit opportunities for European Commission's representatives.

As a whole, in 2009 the DREF provided a total of 108 financial allocations to support 63 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies respond to 96 different disasters, bringing assistance to over 20 million people. Eleven million of these people benefited from emergency vaccination campaigns. 71% per cent of the allocations were made as grants covering small-scale response operations (i.e. DREF operations) for humanitarian crises affecting under 100,000 people, and 55% of the operations were in response to weather-related disasters.

Given the positive outcome of the pilot phase, and on the basis of the lessons learned, it seems appropriate for the Commission to continue supporting the DREF in 2010, for operations launched from 1st April.

The pilot exercise showed that contributing to the DREF has enhanced the Commission's ability to be a first-wave humanitarian donor in small-scale emergencies world-wide. The instrument proved generally swift, flexible and adapted to the needs. Through the IFRC, the DREF supports third countries' Red Cross National Societies, who are the first actors in emergencies, often invaluable for access and targeting, and those who remain on the ground when international aid leaves. Contributing to the DREF has thus reinforced the Commission's position as a quality donor, by meeting at least two of the Principles and Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship, i.e. flexibility/predictability of funds and local capacity building⁵. On the one hand, the IFRC encouraged the use of the DREF to promote quality and innovative approaches to disaster preparedness and response. On the other, DREF-supported relief operations implemented by Red Cross/Red Crescent National Societies have been contributing to build their operational capacity through resources, experience, training, deployment of volunteers, lessons-learned exercises. The pilot experience showed progresses in raising the quality of DREF bulletins prepared by National Societies under the guidance of the IFRC, which in turn has played a key-role in the successful implementation of the pilot. From an administrative viewpoint, the system proved simple to operate, while giving reasonable guarantees for appropriate follow-up of operations, including through field visit opportunities. On the operational side, through the DREF the Commission was able to intervene in countries where it was not present with humanitarian partners or experts, in many cases with good visibility at both Brussels and country level. The review exercise also identified areas for improvement (e.g. possibility of higher contributions per operation up to EUR 200,000) and for further development (enhancing the local preparedness to respond to impending emergencies, an area whose potential has not been entirely exploited yet, but fully

(floods), Mongolia (floods), Russia (explosion), Chad (floods), Georgia (earthquake), Guatemala (food insecurity assessment), Haiti (floods), Tunisia (floods), India (floods), Congo Democratic Republic (cholera), Cameroon (cholera), Angola (population movement), Haiti (landslides), Cap Verde (dengue outbreak), Morocco (floods), Albania (floods), Tajikistan (earthquake), Montenegro (floods), Egypt (floods), Bangladesh (cold wave), Palestine (floods), Mongolia (cold wave), Peru (floods), Cook Islands (cyclones), Bolivia (floods), Cameroon (measles), Sudan (preparedness), Morocco (floods), Solomon (cyclone) (Operations listed in chronological order).

⁵ Principle n° 11 "...necessity of dynamics and flexible response to changing needs in humanitarian crisis, strive to ensure predictability and flexibility in funding ..." and principle n° 8 "Strengthen the capacity of affected countries and local communities to prevent, prepare for, mitigate and respond to humanitarian crises".

in line with the European Commission's strategy in terms of complementarity of approaches to Disaster Relief Reduction (DRR)). It thus appeared that the reasons underpinning the EU's decision to contribute to the DREF on a pilot basis were well founded.

1.2. Target populations and regions concerned:

The regions concerned by this Decision are third countries eligible for humanitarian aid financed from the general budget of the European Union.

It is estimated that the European Union contribution to the DREF can finance DREF operations and immediate disaster response preparedness operations reaching around one million beneficiaries.

On the basis of the distribution of DREF resources in past years, it may be expected that Africa will be the region receiving the largest amount of contributions (about 50%), followed by the Americas (20%), Asia-Pacific (17%) and Middle East/North Africa (5%).

In 2009 the DREF was used to fund humanitarian interventions related to floods (37.2%), cyclones/storms (10.9%), extreme temperatures (0.9%), drought (6.3%), food insecurity (0.2%), epidemics (21.6%), population movements (6.4%), earthquakes (10.8%), volcanic eruptions (0.4%), tsunamis (1.8%), explosions/fires (1.7%), civil unrest (0.9%), other events (0.7%).

1.3. Risk assessment and possible constraints:

Access to affected areas may be hampered by their remoteness, lack of access infrastructure or security constraints, depending on the country and type of disaster concerned.

Coordination with and among aid agencies and potential donors responding to the humanitarian needs provoked by a natural disaster is essential to ensure the most efficient and effective use of funds available.

External support must also carefully foster local response capacities. It is important to establish links to the greatest extent possible with any ongoing/future Disaster preparedness programme of DG ECHO (DIPECHO) operations in the region, as well as with other EU-funded programmes.

2 – Objectives and components of the humanitarian intervention proposed:

2.1. Objectives:

Principal objective:

To save and preserve the life of vulnerable populations affected by small-scale disasters in third countries.

Specific objective:

To address humanitarian needs arising from small-scale emergencies by providing immediate preparedness for and an adequate response to specific, imminent, sudden or slow-onset small scale disasters.

2.2. Components:

On the basis of the analysis made in point 1 of this document, the present Decision proposes European Union contribution of EUR 1,500,000 to the DREF for operations launched from 1st April 2010. This contribution will be implemented by joint management with the

International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in conformity with Article 53d Financial Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002⁶

The specific modalities for the mobilisation of the European Union's contribution to the DREF will be included in the contribution agreement; in particular, the procedure for the allocation of funds to individual actions implemented by National Societies and the specific reporting and visibility and communication requirements governing this cooperation.

The European Commission contribution shall be used for two types of interventions:

- as a grant to fund smaller-scale emergencies, for which no appeal is likely to be launched, referred to as DREF Operations;
- as a grant to fund disaster response preparedness activities for imminent crises that can not be planned for in advance.

Without prejudice to the eligibility rules established in the contribution agreement, the European Union contribution to the DREF may be used for the following activities:

2.2.1. Early warning, disaster response preparedness

- Mobilisation and equipment of volunteers, including transport costs, per diems, visibility items;
- Activation of community early warning procedures;
- Evacuation of people at risk;
- Preparation of shelters;
- Pre-disaster assessment of capacity to respond to imminent crises;
- Activation and implementation of existing contingency plan;
- Pre-positioning of relief supplies, logistics and human resource assets ;
- Provision and pre-positioning of additional resources, both human and material ;
- Communications (both telecommunications and media);

2.2.2. Emergency response

- Mobilisation and equipment of volunteers, including transport costs, per diems, visibility items;
- Mobilisation and deployment of response teams, including National and Regional Disaster Response Team members or Field Assessment and Coordination Team;
- Search and rescue and evacuation;
- Needs assessment mission;
- Procurement, transport and distribution of relief items;
- Distribution of vouchers and small cash grants directly to the beneficiaries;
- Water purification or production of clean water;
- Sanitation, including latrine construction and waste disposal;
- Vector control;
- First aid;
- Immunisation and vaccination campaigns;
- Basic health care;
- Mother and child health care;
- Psychosocial support, for people affected and for responders;
- Awareness raising, hygiene and epidemic sensitisation campaigns;
- Assistance to and registration of displaced people;
- Restoring family links;
- Protection activities in an emergency situation;
- Information materials, radio or television campaigns;
- Volunteer training for relief distributions or sensitisation campaigns for the specific

⁶ OJ L 248, 16.09.2002, p.1.
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- operation generating the DREF request ;
- Travel and operational costs of National Society or Federation personnel as part of the relief operation;
- Communication costs related to the relief operation, including emergency;
- Deployment costs for a media or communications delegate;
- Monitoring and evaluation of relief operation (including beneficiary satisfaction surveys and lessons learned for volunteers and National Society staff).

In areas with a high HIV and AIDS prevalence rate, particular attention will be paid to the specific needs of HIV and AIDS affected groups, in line with DG ECHO's Guidelines on HIV and AIDS in emergencies.

2.2.3 The following costs will not be considered eligible:

- Any administrative costs of permanent staff and structures, either of the National Society or IFRC offices;
- Any costs or activities budgeted under an annual appeal;
- Recovery or rehabilitation activities;
- National level disaster management or capacity building training not related to the specific operation.

3 – Duration expected for Actions in the proposed Decision:

The duration for the implementation of this Decision shall be 16 months. As a general rule, actions funded under this Decision should have an implementing period not longer than six months.

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

If the implementation of the individual actions 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 its implementing period.

4 – Previous interventions/Decisions of the Commission within the context of the current crisis:

Financing Decision ECHO/DRF/BUD/2008/01000, total amount EUR 2,000,000.-.

5 - Overview of donors' contributions

Financing support to DREF comes from Governments, National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and some corporate donors. The Netherlands Government and the Netherlands Red Cross contribute to the DREF through the Silent Emergency Fund, created in 2005. This funding mechanism allows the donor to make multiple contributions to the DREF in replenishment of the allocations for specific crisis. Other donors have adopted similar funding arrangements with the IFRC, such as the Canadian, Danish and Italian Governments. The IFRC has increased the resources available to National Societies in the last three years, from EUR 8,850,000 in 2007 to EUR 12,425,000 in 2009 and plans to continue this progression to EUR 15,715,000 in 2010.

DREF donors at 31 December 2009			
	2008	2009	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Andorra Government	7,375	0	7,375
American Government	50,092	77,510	127,602
Austrian Red Cross	32,601	0	32,601
UK Government	328,112	247,827	575,939
Canadian Government	0	274,736	274,736
Canadian Red Cross	7,987	63,466	71,452
Czech Red Cross	0	560	560
Danish Red Cross/Government	142,671	400,254	542,925
European Commission	0	1,700,625	1,700,625
Hong Kong Red Cross	0	15,796	15,796
Icelandic Red Cross	20,804	55,840	76,644
Irish Government	1,160,774	1,160,774	2,321,548
Irish Red Cross	4,529	7,362	11,891
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	660,307	268,588	928,896
Japanese Red Cross/Government	76,780	161,243	238,023
Luxembourg Red Cross	54,741	0	54,741
Luxembourg Government	139,600	0	139,600
Monaco Government	0	47,491	47,491
Monaco Red Cross	0	30,699	30,699
Netherlands Government/Red Cross 90%/10%	1,315,769	1,186,198	2,501,967
New Zealand Government/Red Cross	230,815	0	230,815
Norwegian Government/Red Cross 90% / 10%	780,774	2,730,462	3,511,236
OPEC	147,242	9,393	156,635
Spanish Red Cross/Government	219,670	208,670	428,340
Sri Lanka Red Cross	6,980	0	6,980
Swedish Red Cross/Government 50% / 50%	59,976	49,973	109,948
UAE Red Crescent	14,845	0	14,845
Medtronic Foundation	75,647	56,227	131,874
Zurich Foundation	0	175,966	175,966
Corporate donors	277,200	136,326	413,525
Private donors	77,514	131,304	208,818
Total	5,530,715	9,197,289	14,728,004

6 - Amount of Decision and distribution by specific objectives:

6.1. Total amount of the Decision: EUR 1,500,000.

6.2. Budget breakdown by specific objectives

Principal objective: To save and preserve the life of vulnerable populations affected by small-scale disasters in third countries.			
	Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)	Geographical area of operation	Potential partner
Specific objective: To address humanitarian needs arising from small-scale emergencies by providing immediate preparedness for and an adequate response to specific, imminent, sudden or slow-onset small scale disasters.	1,500,000	Third countries eligible for humanitarian aid financed from the general budget of the European Union	International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
TOTAL:	1,500,000		

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 EU 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

This contribution will be implemented by Joint Management with the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in conformity with Article 53d Financial Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002⁷.

The DREF is included in the IFRC annual financial statement as a fund administered by the Federation and is subject to audit. The Fund is reported on through the Annual Appeal Programme Update.

The Commission is satisfied that the IFRC apply standards which offer guarantees equivalent to internationally accepted standards in its accounting, audit, internal control and procurement procedures.

⁷ OJ L 248, 16.09.2002, p.1.
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