



**EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE GENERAL for HUMANITARIAN AID
And CIVIL PROTECTION
(DG ECHO)**

ANNEX 1

**TO THE HUMANITARIAN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE
DIPECHO SOUTH EAST ASIA PROGRAMME 2012-2013
UNDER ECHO/WWD/BUD/2012/01000**

**OPERATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DG ECHO PARTNERS
WISHING TO SUBMIT PROPOSALS FOR THE
DIPECHO SOUTH EAST ASIA PROGRAMME 2012-2013**

**CAMBODIA, INDONESIA, LAOS, MYANMAR, THE PHILIPPINES, VIETNAM,
as well as REGIONAL ACTIONS**

AND

ANNEX 2

**GUIDANCE TO DG ECHO PARTNERS
ON DRR REGIONAL ISSUES**

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1. OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

1.1 PRINCIPLES OF DIPECHO PROGRAMMING

Proposals submitted under the DIPECHO South East Asia 2012-2013 Programme **shall address** the following **planning and implementation priorities**.

DRR Frameworks

- In line with DG ECHO's commitment to the **Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA)**, all proposed disaster preparedness actions funded under the DIPECHO Programme should contribute to implementation of the HFA in the region.

In order to assist applicants, and also agencies interested in linking their actions to the DIPECHO Programme, **guidance is provided in Annex 2** on the following areas of cooperation currently promoted by the UN ISDR Secretariat:

- Contribution to preparation of the **5th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)** in Asia and the Pacific.
- **Contribution to the DRR Regional agenda** in Asia and the Pacific.
- All actions supported by DG ECHO under the DIPECHO Programme have to fit into the respective **national and regional DRR frameworks**, as well as contributing to those being developed. This includes policies, strategies, legislation, planning at various levels, as well as roll-out measures at sub-national levels, in particular with regard to **Community-Based DRR (CBDRR)**.

General Approach

- The entry point of a DIPECHO-supported action must be **natural hazards**. This by definition excludes man-made disasters and structural problems not linked to disaster events caused by hazards, and entails a **thorough analysis of the natural hazard context**, in particular:
 - Identification of hazards' typology ,
 - Identification and assessment of related negative consequences and a prioritisation of those considered most important by the population(s) at risk,
 - Description and prioritisation of the needs which can most appropriately be addressed by DIPECHO.

While not directly supporting **Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)** actions, DG ECHO considers CCA concepts an integral component of DRR. In this context, although Climate Change cannot be the entry point of a DIPECHO action, risk analysis, tools and methodologies should integrate CCA concepts when relevant and feasible. In addition, linkages to and promotion of methodologies for transfer of experience into climate change initiatives are strongly recommended.

- As usual under the DIPECHO Programme, actions should ensure **participatory approaches and methodologies** that:

- build on socio-cultural context and **local and indigenous knowledge, complemented by technical knowledge**;
 - prioritise **low-cost, affordable and replicable methodologies** adaptable to local financing and planning mechanisms or easily “bought in” by development actors;
 - address **vulnerabilities and inclusiveness** as far as gender, children, elderly, marginalised groups, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities are concerned. Full participation by those vulnerable groups and persons, beyond protection aspects, should always be taken into consideration;
 - are fully integrated into a development framework. At community level, in general DIPECHO actions should not be used as stand-alone initiatives or start-up funds.
- In line with the strategy in the Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) for DIPECHO South East Asia, this 2012-2013 Programme will shift from a demonstrative and pilot approach towards the **development of dissemination mechanisms and institutionalisation of CBDRR models**.

This approach will be implemented gradually, from consolidation of pilots towards models (Burma/Myanmar, Laos), through scale-up measures, identification of transfer modalities and models for replication (Cambodia, Indonesia), to fully fledged CBDRR handover strategies (Vietnam, the Philippines).

Depending on the context and feasibility, various options for transfers and for advocacy should be considered, including European Union development cooperation programmes, other donors', Government and sub-national authorities' interventions.

The DIPECHO 2012-2013 Programme will represent a crucial phase of the transfer process.

- The 2012-2013 Programme will place **particular emphasis on local actors becoming vectors for DRR and CBDRR dissemination, implementation, monitoring** etc.¹
- Applicants must demonstrate a **clearly defined strategic and programmatic perspective that will ultimately lead to a phase-out or handover**, either to the target community / institution, the appropriate authorities, or to an appropriate longer-term funding instrument. This will imply efforts to address **sustainability and replicability** of actions undertaken **over an identified timeline**.

Given the advancement and achievements of the DIPECHO Programme in several South East Asian countries, as well as the availability of tested CBDRR methodologies, DG ECHO will **not engage in start-up piloting phases, unless the topic is fully innovative**.

While acknowledging the multi-phase nature of DRR strategies, DG ECHO will carefully review the strategy proposed by partners regarding the issues above.

¹ Local NGOs and civil society organisations, academia, local authorities, mandated disaster management entities, Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, the media, the private sector.

- The National Disaster Management institutions and structures at all levels remain the core interface for the DIPECHO Programme. Within these coordinating institutions, enhanced cooperation is expected with and between relevant Line Ministries and Departments, so as to **ensure proper DRR integration into key identified sectors** (in particular education, health, planning, finance, but also, depending on the country, agriculture and rural development).
- Whenever possible and relevant, **collaborative strategy formulation and planning** are encouraged among potential DIPECHO partners, and also with other interested DRR agencies.

This can give rise to pooled efforts through **consortia**. Applications through consortium mechanisms should be justified based on a sound review of previous experiences, looking at operational added-value, cost-effectiveness, impact and quality outputs.

Joint actions/consortia could be particularly relevant and justified in countries such as Vietnam and the Philippines, where DG ECHO intends to fund a limited number of actions, as the proposed strategy requires a comprehensive and complex programmatic approach.

- In any case, in each target country, there should be a **minimum number of joint activities**, e.g. on communication, advocacy, awareness campaigns, visibility events. This set of joint activities should be outlined at proposal stage, and finalised during inception phases².
- At this stage of the DIPECHO Programme in South East Asia, individual project evaluations are not recommended. Instead, partners will be requested to consider **joint monitoring, impact assessments, evaluation** mechanisms and exercises addressing an area, topic or sector. **Cost-benefit analyses** can also be considered, as well as **capacity-building of local actors** to carry out above mentioned exercises.

Key Components

Issues included under this section will be considered as particularly important in the evaluation and selection of proposals.

All proposals should include sufficient **financial means, human resources and time** to carry out the required coordinated or joint actions from the **inception stages**.

- The selected DIPECHO partners will be requested to carry out **preparatory activities or a fully fledged inception phase** (depending on context and needs), that can start during the period of proposal negotiations and eligibility of funding.

The duration and modalities of this phase will depend on the priorities highlighted under section 1.3 of this document. Preparatory or inception phase activities will be particularly important in Vietnam, the Philippines, Cambodia and Indonesia. In countries where administrative, logistics, security and operational constraints are foreseeable, the time required to finalise institutional arrangements among partners

² The examples of the “Joint Advocacy Network Initiative” in Vietnam and the “Joint Activity Group” in Cambodia can provide useful guidance on how such mechanisms can be set up.

and between these and other stakeholders, should be considered as an opportunity to work on joint and coordinated modalities, in particular at national level.

The proposed logframe and work plans should refer to such phases at the proposal stage. The formulation of activities and outputs should be realistic.

- **Coordination mechanisms** should take place at relevant levels and for appropriate sectors or topics, with responsible or mandated authorities. This should be the case in particular for consolidation of training and IEC materials leading to the set-up of systems and packages of usable and/or certified materials for wider use and dissemination.

In case such mechanisms are not in place, DIPECHO partners should *ad minima* organise their own coordination and experience-sharing framework, while promoting the establishment of wider mechanisms with other stakeholders.

- All proposals including training activities should enclose a **training plan** specifying: proposed type of training, target group(s), training entity, proposed training system, duration and outline of training content.

In Vietnam, the Philippines and Cambodia, the degree of contribution of such training plans to the development of **systems** and DRR/CBDRR “servicing” must be clearly demonstrated; in other countries such a contribution is encouraged.

- **Documentation and capitalisation of achievements**, aiming to disseminate and integrate lessons learned/good practices into improved strategies, is a **major focus** of this DIPECHO 2012-2013 Programme. Documentation and capitalisation should be undertaken with a long-term perspective.

The development of new documents or materials will be limited to cases where such documents are genuinely new (i.e. tools not yet available or related to an experience not yet systematised).

This is fully in line with the proposed approach in most countries, but also in relation to the preparation of regional events (e.g. the 5th AMCDRR) and the expected building of linkages with development programmes (e.g. on CCA).

- Proposals should include possible support for and participation in any relevant **DRR programming and consultation processes** at national or sub-national level, including those carried out by DG ECHO and the European Union.
- Applicants should ensure that actions’ outputs are available through appropriate distribution mechanisms, including existing **web-resource facilities**, such as PreventionWeb or other relevant information management systems at country, regional or global level. This might imply the preparation of guidance notes for users.
- **Donor visibility** is a requirement. Proposals should include relevant measures to this effect. A communication plan must be submitted for prior approval, when visibility costs exceed the threshold indicated in DG ECHO [Visibility Toolkit](#).

A group of partners can also propose a joint visibility and communication plan, focusing on local audiences, EU-based targets, or both.

Other Considerations and Recommendations

- Activities related to the **promotion of DRR** (communication and advocacy on DRR, awareness-raising, public events such as DRR Day celebrations, journalists' visits as part of DRR training) must be included under project results and their associated means and costs, being differentiated from visibility activities and costs. Applicants are strongly encouraged to carry out such activities jointly, involving or supporting relevant stakeholders (including DG ECHO).
- **Exchange visits, exchange of experience** and similar promotional activities can be considered where a relevant and significant impact is expected, plus the likelihood of ideas being reproduced i.e. the multiplier effect. These should be clearly demonstrated, shared among partners and reported accordingly.
- When **disseminating products or materials**, potential needs of other recipients (in country or regionally) should be considered (e.g. resource centres, local NGOs, community facilitators, actors in other countries using similar languages).

1.2 GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1.2.1 Hazards and Target Areas

- Applicants should strive to develop **multi-hazard** approaches, when possible integrating longer-term perspectives and evolving risks.
- The focus should be on addressing the needs of the **most vulnerable populations in remote hazard-prone areas**.

Applicants will have to justify the selection of the proposed target areas, based on thorough risk and need assessments, prioritisation and comparative ranking, in coordination with other agencies and institutions.

Selection of areas based merely on a single disaster will not be considered sufficient justification.

- DG ECHO recognises the growing importance of **urban risks** and globally adheres to and directly supports the international Campaign for Safer City. However, in view of the specific approach proposed for this DIPECHO Programme and the available resources, ad hoc actions focusing purely on urban risks will not be prioritised. Nevertheless, urban risk components at municipal and local government levels will be welcome.

In addition, promotional and advocacy activities feeding into or linking with the Safe City Campaign (in particular through implementation of the Campaigns on Safe Schools and Safe Hospitals) can be considered.

1.2.2 Use of the DRR / Disaster Preparedness Sector and sub-sectors

While systematically referring to the Sector "DRR / Disaster Preparedness" in the Single Form, applicants should consider addressing one or more of the proposed sub-sectors, based on their experience, mandate and specialisation:

- **Local Disaster Management Components:** emphasis should be on consolidation of experience, scale-up and dissemination measures, integration into local planning.

In the case of exit strategies, this sub-sector should be used with the ultimate goal of developing CBDRR “servicing” and dissemination mechanisms.

- **Institutional Linkages and Advocacy:** strong emphasis will be put on this sub-sector at all levels, with accrued time and resources expected to be devoted to these efforts, compared to past actions. **This should be clearly reflected in proposals.**
- **Information, Education, Communication:** these topics should be viewed as strong cross-cutting issues; efforts on how to communicate better on DRR (through the media and through the use of more professional and quality vehicles / products) should be made; in addition, education will remain a strong priority under DIPECHO.
- **Small-scale infrastructure and services at community level:** this sub-sector can be used only in relation to the sub-sectors mentioned above.

Partners are encouraged to review small-scale measures developed in the past (whether DIPECHO-supported or not). Such review should look at aspects of quality, durability, cost-effectiveness, demonstrativeness, and whether small-scale measures can be repeated elsewhere.

In general, actions must use sustainable approaches for small-scale infrastructure and services, in particular through local planning and financing, or through use of the development framework.

- **Stock-building of emergency and relief items** at local level: this sub-sector can be used only in relation to other sub-sectors, in complement to soft component approaches and through mandated local actors; it should feed into the development or consolidation of systems; sustainable options for replenishment and maintenance, outside the scope of the project, should be proposed.
- **Livelihood and Assets Protection:** this sub-sector can be used to complement all sub-sectors above, looking at research, documentation and introduction of disaster-resilient approaches and methodologies related to protection of assets.

1.3 PRIORITIES IN TERMS OF GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS, HAZARDS AND SECTORS

The priorities and strategic country orientations indicated below should complement those defined under point 1. In addition, applicants should closely review indications given for regional actions and components, to ensure appropriate linkages.

1.3.1 – VIETNAM AND THE PHILIPPINES: EXIT STRATEGIES

In **Vietnam** and in the **Philippines**, **exit strategies from CBDRR piloting should be defined over a two-phase cycle.**

- This timeframe is proposed in the light of achievements so far and taking into account the potential of existing DRR mechanisms in these countries. It will require full hand-over approaches, as well as evolution by applicants regarding the type of actions traditionally supported under DIPECHO.
- The proposed timeline has been set based on the need to develop transfer mechanisms, accompany processes in a participatory and inclusive manner, as well

as ensuring outreach to community level; based on this timing, actions should carefully address the duration of planned outputs.

The **specific objective** of all actions will be to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability in local communities and institutions through the **establishment of sustainable dissemination and replication mechanisms for community-based disaster risk reduction models**.

In both countries, exit strategies will encompass **transfer of experience** as “CBDRR service providers” or technical assistance-like support into relevant and well identified Government and/or development programmes.

- While development programmes of the European Union and International Financial Institutions should be viewed as a direct target, strong linkages should be continued with DRR programmes and strategies promoted by other key donor agencies such as AusAid, USAID/OFDA, JICA and the United Nations.
- The experience gained in both countries may provide important and interesting **exit models from CBDRR piloting** for other countries in the region. This will require appropriate project design (including **inception** phases) and **documentation** methodologies.

The proposed strategy encompasses a strong **advocacy** component by all actors, which should be appropriately reflected in all actions.

In each country, a **limited number of actions** will be selected, to ensure a programmatic approach.

Although **urban risk** cannot be the sole topic of an action, urban environments can be considered when working at **municipality or Local Government Unit level**, as a component of an action.

VIETNAM

Hazards and Geographic Priorities

- Focus will be on **multi-hazard approaches**.
When relevant and justified, dissemination methodologies for a specific hazard (e.g. landslide, flash flood) can be considered as a component; however, this cannot be the sole focus of an action.
- Given the proposed strategy, priority will go to a limited number of complementary actions that offer potential and **prepare for wide geographical dissemination across the most hazard-prone and vulnerable areas**.
Applicants should focus on the most hazard-prone provinces and districts identified within the framework of the National Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Programme.
The selection of priority communes will be made in close coordination with the CBDRM Technical Working Group, to ensure a standardised approach.
- The level of intervention and design of actions should carefully take into consideration the respective phases under the National Programme; this will require

close coordination and sufficient flexibility in relation to the geographical areas versus timing of the Programme's respective phases.

- In any case, applicants should contribute to models adaptable to different types of disaster by geographical zone; within these, agencies should prioritise the most vulnerable and remote areas.

Key Messages

- The main focus will be on **transfer of experience of Community-Based DRR (CBDRR) models into the National CBDRM Programmes (1002).**

This will take place through continued contribution to ongoing efforts in designing implementation mechanisms and rolling out this Programme.

This will be done in close cooperation with other relevant initiatives, in particular with the United Nations Programme Coordination Group for Natural Disasters and Emergencies (PCG-NDE), the World Bank Disaster Risk Management programme, AusAid DRR and Climate Change actions, JICA, the Asian Development Bank.

- In parallel and using similar tools and methods, applicants can propose options for “CBDRR servicing” to, or linkages with, relevant development programmes, in particular those focusing on **mountainous and ethnic minority environments**.
- Applicants should focus on **capacity- and system-building for national, provincial and districts levels to roll out CBDRR**, within the framework of the relevant programmes and mechanisms.

This should be done bearing in mind the added-value of DIPECHO-type support with an ultimate goal of reaching communities, using quality **participatory and inclusive approaches for CBDRR**.

- In the dissemination mechanisms for CBDRR, applicants should ensure that **local stakeholders are empowered and capable of implementing DRR in a sustainable manner**. This is the case in particular for: local authorities, Unions and Mass Organisations (in particular the Women's Union), the Vietnam Red Cross, local non-governmental and civil society organisations, professional leagues. In addition, engagement from the private sector, media, universities and other relevant stakeholders should be increasingly promoted.
- Applicants should actively contribute to **DRR frameworks**, in particular the development of DRR legislation and a DRR/CCA National Platform – and their implementation, once adopted/created.
- Joint **advocacy measures** at national and sub-national levels **should continue**, looking beyond project duration, moving **towards institutionalised** and sustainable mechanisms.
- **Education and public awareness-raising** (i.e. activities generally related to Information, Education and Communication) will be important components of the CBDRR dissemination approaches being developed. Efforts should aim at campaigning tools, joint IEC methodologies and materials, certified by relevant actors and widely applicable.

- Furthermore, DRR integration in the **education sector** will remain a strong component of the DIPECHO programme in Vietnam, with a concrete set of activities to be proposed in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Training.
- Some specific activities for advocacy or **technical assistance for DRR integration in other sectors** (health, agriculture), in **planning efforts** (SEDP) or in **development programmes** can be considered. Activities such as support for definition of indicators or monitoring measures for some National Target Programmes can be eligible.

THE PHILIPPINES

Hazards and Geographic Priorities

- Focus will be on **multi-hazard approaches**.
When relevant and justified, dissemination methodologies for a specific hazard can be considered as a component; however, this cannot be the sole focus of an action.
- Given the proposed strategy, priority will go to a limited number of complementary actions that offer potential and prepare for **wide geographical dissemination across the most hazard-prone and vulnerable areas, with least capacity**.

Within the Regions and Provinces selected for DRR/CBDRR dissemination, applicants will have to justify their choice of areas, based on available comparative hazard, risk and vulnerability data.

The choice of selected areas will make an appropriate balance between:

- Regions and Provinces where substantial DRR experience has been developed or already exists (such as Region V) – in which case the level and speed of “servicing” or transfer should be faster and higher;
- Highly hazard-prone areas where there is great potential for linkage through ongoing or planned development programmes/platforms and their stakeholders – in which case the focus should be “servicing”, technical assistance and capacity-building;
- Areas where hazard risks, exposure and vulnerabilities are very high, but less DRR and CBDRR experience has been provided until now – in which case, the pace of transfer should be slower and might include further adaptation (eg for indigenous peoples).

Key Messages

- The focus will be on **transfer of experience of Community-Based DRR (CBDRR) models** into Government and development frameworks.
- Dissemination mechanisms for CBDRR will look at:
 - Frameworks and mechanisms being put in place or rolled out, as a result of the Disaster Management (DM) Bill and Strategic National Action Plan enforcement;

- Mobilisation of existing and potential financing sources available at various levels (deriving from the DM Bill, budgeting and planning exercises, loan options etc.);
- Establishment or reinforcement of vectors for dissemination (staffing and institutional capacities, resource centres, Disaster Risk Management Offices, training systems etc.);
- Identification and preparation of DRR/CCA integrated tools and experience aiming at community resilience to disasters (through standardised approaches, or identification of ranges, sets of options, packages);
- Creation of enabling environment for participatory involvement and contribution of civil society organisations, private groups, volunteers and communities; the role of other actors, such as the media, academies, religious organisations should also be addressed.
- Priority should be for **capacitating local stakeholders** (relevant NDRRMC members and their sub-national departments/branches, technical and scientific institutions, Local Government Units, local actors etc.) **to implement and integrate CBDRR** as per their mandate and roles.
- Applicants should **use appropriate development programmes/platforms and their stakeholders**, such as the World Bank [Kalahi-CDISS Community-Driven Development project](#), among others; this will be done by negotiating arrangements for “CBDRR servicing” with the donor and/or the implementing entities (for instance DILG, DSWD).
- Linkages with other DRR programmes supported by AusAid, USAID/OFDA, JICA, the ADB or implemented by UNDP should continue.
- DRR integration in the **education sector** should remain a strong component of the dissemination mechanisms to be developed at all levels.
- The first phase of the two-cycle exit strategy will include:
 - An **inception** period of a few months allowing consolidation of approaches and coordination mechanisms, review of the proposed CBDRR packages and DRR integration methodologies to be used, final negotiations with local mandated stakeholders etc.
 - **Testing and implementation of dissemination mechanisms and tools** at Region and LGU levels (linking downwards to communities), with strong capacity- and system-building, technical assistance, advocacy components; approaches to be used or developed should address cost-effectiveness, the likelihood of ideas being reproduced and affordability aspects.
 - In all cases, the national level should be appropriately engaged, in particular the National DRR Management Council (NDRRMC) and its members.
 - Appropriate documentation, review and monitoring processes (including capacity-building of local actors to do so), that will feed into a review scheduled at the beginning of the exit strategy's second phase, in order to readjust approaches.

1.3.2 – INDONESIA AND CAMBODIA: TOWARDS INSTITUTIONALISATION OF DRR MODELS AT SUB-NATIONAL LEVELS

In **Indonesia** and in **Cambodia**, where DRR frameworks are in place (although at different levels of development and integration), and where CBDRR piloting is well advanced, the 2012-2013 Programme will focus on the **identification of handover potentials and transfer mechanisms**.

The priority will be to **consolidate DRR models at sub-national levels**, in particular through **provincial modelling**, as well as through **improved linkages** between the various sub-national administrative levels and between these and the national level.

In the two countries, there should be:

- Selection of a **limited number of provinces** where **DRR modelling** can be reinforced or proposed, in joint efforts with relevant actors present in the areas (i.e. beyond DIPECHO).
- Evidence of **linkages with well identified development programmes**, in particular from the European Union, other donors, and from Governments' poverty reduction initiatives.
- Collaborative work to develop **documentation systems and dissemination mechanisms** for CBDRR approaches and DRR integration into some sectors (in particular education, health, rural development, planning).
- Collaborative work on **systems and capacity-building**, in particular of and for local actors to be able to replicate or implement CBDRR and DRR in the future.

In both countries, and **before any local field work** starts, an **inception phase** should be considered among selected agencies and with other DRR actors, in order to refine approaches and identify preparatory measures for sub-national models and joint activities.

INDONESIA

Hazards and Geographic Priorities

- Given Indonesia's vulnerability profile, actions should be designed using **multi-hazard approaches**.
- Interventions should take place in areas with a **high vulnerability index** in terms of hazard risks, according to BNPB's risk mapping.
Within the proposed ranking, and as components of the sub-national models to be proposed, specific attention will be given to **remote areas and vulnerable small islands where DRR interventions are lacking**.
- While selecting areas where **DRR integrated models for sub-national levels** can ideally be developed, agencies should take the following criteria into consideration (in combination with the compulsory risk-mapping and ranking indicated above):
 - Relevance of the proposed linkage or "servicing" aspect with well identified development frameworks or programmes.

- Cooperative approaches with other agencies and actors in the area, i.e. any form of joint action / set of joint activities will be positively considered.
- Feasibility and potential for sustainability and imitation of the proposed model by local actors within the province or region, as well as in other areas with similar context.
- The proposed approach should be balanced according to: the pre-existence of strong and numerous CBDRR pilots - in which case the actions should focus on scale-up, institutionalisation and documentation -, or on the contrary their limited presence - in which case the actions should focus on capacity-building and system-building -, or a combination of both situations.

Key Messages

At strategic level:

- In line with BNPB's growing institutional development agenda, all actions should contribute to the **2010-2014 National Disaster Management Strategies and Plans**, as well as to the **national disaster management system** being established.
- Actions should help to **minimise the gaps identified** by Indonesia in its **Hyogo Framework for Action implementation and progress**, including those reported in the 2009-2011 progress review at national level.
- Disaster Preparedness actions supported by the DIPECHO Programme should clearly **link up with and move towards integration of risk reduction approaches into appropriate development programmes**, be they by the Government or others; this can be done, for instance, with Climate Change Adaptation programmes.

In particular, synergies and complementarities with local development and risk reduction priorities at **provincial and district levels** are expected.

Linkages with existing DRR interventions financed by other donor agencies or own resources are considered beneficial; however, the DIPECHO actions should have their own set of measurable outputs.

- Under the 2012-2013 Programme, **sub-national levels** will remain the substantial priority for action; actions should aim to build synergies between initiatives strengthening preparedness and risk reduction capacities at provincial, district and community levels; however, this should not be detached from the national target to build a more effective countrywide and systematic risk reduction system.
- Priority will be given to actions **complementing priorities set by mandated disaster management agencies and implemented with local DRR stakeholders**.

While bridging the execution of national and sub-national DRR priorities and agendas, **partnerships with local entities** should be taken to a higher strategic level, to allow a smooth transfer of expertise and building of interest and commitment towards sustainability.

At action level:

- Strategies should work towards **modelling of DRR approaches at sub-national levels**; such approaches should be designed through participatory processes engaging local DRR stakeholders and addressing a wider sectoral spectrum; local commitment for continued risk reduction initiatives should be ensured.
- **CBDRR** actions should create opportunities for enhancement of knowledge, capacities or facilities in supporting BNPB's vision towards resilient communities, with an up-scaling perspective.

Actions that purely aim at “piloting **CBDRR**” will not be prioritised. Continuation and consolidation of actions previously started can be considered only with the proposed modelling and scaling-up objective, and with a clearly identified phase-out strategy and timeline.

- **Vulnerability mapping, risk assessment, early warning system, as well as contingency and/or evacuation plans** are some CBDRR components that still require essential improvement in terms of **system-building**; the DIPECHO Programme will particularly look at building stronger policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms of locally mandated actors for disaster risk management in relation to these identified components; the focus should be on capacity-building, transfer of experience towards ownership, sustainability through local capacity development.
- All actions should appropriately address **inclusive approaches**; engagement of vulnerable groups or people should be not only in terms of active participation in DRR actions, but also in terms of **institutionalisation** in sectoral DRR policies or arrangements that deal with the needs of these specific vulnerable groups.
- Support to **systems or tools for countrywide public awareness strategies or campaigning**, in order to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience and with urban and rural community outreach, is encouraged.
- All actions should include **harmonisation, scaling-up and dissemination mechanisms of the good practices and models identified or being developed**; they should also include appropriate elements of **advocacy** towards community, local government and provincial levels on the benefits of investing in DRR.

Actions that strongly advocate nation-wide adoption of **locally-driven community preparedness** measures will be beneficial.

Support to and participation in coordination fora aiming at learning-by-sharing can be considered; however, efforts strategically designed **to capacitate local stakeholders** are preferable.

- Capacity-building measures for local disaster management institutions and systems should be included; this will help to build stronger **relationships and collaborative efforts among stakeholders** from village up to district and provincial levels. Multi-sectoral cooperation or joint actions for risk reduction in this regard are welcomed.

- In addition to the information provided in Annex 2 and given the fact that the **5th Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR** will be hosted by the Indonesian Government, DIPECHO partners in this country could play an important support role; while the DIPECHO Programme will not consider ad hoc actions fully related to this event, activities contributing to coordination, documentation, field demonstration etc. can take place, under the leadership of respective Indonesian disaster management authority.

CAMBODIA

Hazards and Geographic Priorities

- Priority will be for **multi-hazard approaches** that adequately integrate health and food security issues.
- In the absence of a proper ranking of the most vulnerable and hazard-prone areas across the country, the following criteria will be used to prioritise geographical coverage:
 - Selection of **target Provinces** will be justified, based on assessment of hazard risks and vulnerability, typology of hazards, topography and social aspects (looking at various scenarios), collaborative efforts towards scale-up measures and systems (contributing to provincial modelling and dissemination mechanisms).
 - Within this overall targeting, there should be at least **two provinces where a comprehensive model for DRR/CBDRR liable to be reproduced** can be proposed for roll-out measures linking national down to village level.

Such a model will incorporate **close coordination mechanisms with national-level initiatives and proper documentation mechanisms**. It can include components such as: strengthened provincial coordination frameworks for DRR planning, improved contingency and action planning, emergency response preparedness measures etc.; piloting or roll-out of training of trainer systems; promotion and implementation of CBDRR scaling-up; functionality of EWS; awareness-raising through standardised methodologies and tools; public events; capacity-building for sustainable DRR integration in schools and health facilities.

Provinces should be selected based on the recurrence, severity and impact of disasters and potential risks, as well as capacity to serve as “testing laboratory”.

These provinces could be, among other possible choices, Kratie and Pursat, where considerable DRR and CBDRR experience has already taken place.

Key Messages

- Applicants should contribute to the **DRR Frameworks** in place or in preparation, in particular the Disaster Management Law and a potential National Platform, as well as support to prioritisation of DRR actions, in particular in the health, education and agricultural sector. Applicants should coordinate closely with other DRR and CCA

agendas and initiatives.

Support to efficient functioning of the **DRR Forum and DRR coordination** mechanisms should continue. More proactive coordination on topics or sectors, in particular health and education, is strongly encouraged.

Applicants should aim to conclude memoranda of understanding with relevant national entities such as the NCDM, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, Ministry of Health, clarifying respective expectations, objectives and tasks.

- An **inception period of about three months** is strongly encouraged, **prior to field work** at village or commune level, to identify or refine joint strategies and mechanisms for: coordination, training systems, joint activities, advocacy measures, integration of lessons learned from recent disasters. During the first phase of the inception period, the majority of activities should take place at national, provincial and if necessary district levels, ensuring participatory approaches.
- Priority will go to **coordinated actions** that, over the 18-month timeframe a) work towards the **elaboration of common tools, approaches and systems for CBDRR** and b) **identify vectors for sustainable transfer** of CBDRR experience, as well as for **integration of DRR** into decentralisation processes, sector and development programmes.
- This will be done in particular through efforts towards **training systems** (for Disaster Management Committees at relevant levels, in close coordination with the NCDM and Line Ministries), identification of **sets of IEC materials, training products, methodologies** that can be easily replicated.

Specific efforts will be made to propose affordable models and systems that can be maintained through local resources or other sources.

The creation of IEC and training tools should be limited to improved products, based on reviews and use of existing ones. In general, there should be only joint production or selection of such tools.

- At **provincial and district levels**, efforts towards coordination, capacity-building and DRR integrated planning should continue, in a standardised way, with a **provincial modelling perspective**.

At **commune and village levels**, the focus should be on continued consolidation of Disaster Management Committee structures and functioning, using standardised methodologies and tools, and through participatory and inclusive mechanisms.

- In addition, applicants should consider improved approaches properly **integrating disaster management, health and food security** issues.

This will aim at improving the quality of DRR actions, whilst also enhancing perspectives for handover towards development programmes on rural development, health, Climate Change Adaptation, environment, natural and water resource management. In general, there should be strong efforts to **promote methodologies and tools for integration into these programmes, in particular into initiatives supported by the European Union**.

- Actions should closely **link with national programmes** or efforts on multi-sectoral pandemic preparedness and response planning, health and education multi-annual

strategic planning, contingency planning for flood and drought, Ketsana (and upcoming) rehabilitation and reconstruction actions, contingency planning actions, rural development programmes.

- Funds available for **small-scale structural mitigation actions** should be limited; instead, applicants should attempt to make use of local resources and budgets, as well as development programmes, to which DIPECHO actions should be linked; in such cases, mitigation measures should be justified based on proper hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessments, integration of recommendations from "lessons learned" exercises; quality of measures and their sustainability are of particular importance.

As per the strategy proposed in this DIPECHO Programme, mitigation measures and planning should be part of the approach to develop dissemination mechanisms; in this context, continued review of experience, cost-benefit analysis, case studies and promotional activities are encouraged.

- Applicants should enhance work with **local organisations (building their capacities), the media, private sectors and universities or institutes**.
- If necessary, and in close cooperation with other programmes (e.g. the Ketsana Reconstruction project), activities supporting hazard-mapping and risk-ranking can be supported, to allow improved decision-making and strategy-development; in addition, agencies should support mapping of DRR and CBDRR experience and resources.

1.3.3 LAOS: CONTINUATION, WITH IMPROVED DRR INTEGRATED SECTORAL PERSPECTIVE.

Hazards and Geographic Priorities

- Actions will address specific hazards (floods, flash floods, storms, landslides, drought) or **multi-hazard approaches** (idem and earthquake, epidemics), depending on the geography, topology, risks and sociological factors (e.g. mountainous areas, ethnic groups).
- Specific to the DIPECHO Programme, but even more important in the context of Laos, actions should take into consideration the **recurrence and accumulated impact of small-scale disasters**, looking at improved **capacity-building of preparedness and response mechanisms**, as well as information management.
- **Geographical areas** to be prioritised will be the most vulnerable, remote and isolated areas of central and southern Laos, in particular Xayabouli, Vientiane, Bolikhamxay, Khammouane, Sekong, Attapeu Provinces.
- **Urban areas** can be addressed through components related to education, communication and public awareness, as well as within pilot actions, but not as the single focus of a proposal.

Key Messages

- Orientations for the 2012-2013 Programme are fully in keeping with the previous DIPECHO Programme in this context, proposed actions should generally build on the

achievements of 2010-2011.

- Priority will be given to actions, which include **capacity-building** measures at **local level, adequately linked with national initiatives** on DRR or Disaster Risk Management. In case of gaps identified at national level, some complementing actions or components can be proposed at that level.
- Furthermore, all actions should include support for and participation in **coordination mechanisms** at national and local levels; this will be done in addition to contributing to existing coordination mechanisms aiming to **harmonise and disseminate tools, IEC/training materials and approaches**.
- For further **resilience building, linkage to sectors** such as **livelihood, food security, health and education will be prioritised**. In such cases, cause/effect concepts should be well designed and developed into sound and feasible disaster preparedness measures.
- **Connectedness** to other donor-funded programmes such as the LANGOCA and EU programmes (among others), as well as **partnerships** with other actors, will be crucial. This could include strengthening of coordination mechanisms related to preparedness and response at national and local levels. The latter could include local actors such as the local Red Cross Society, the Women's Union, the Farmers' association, village committees (i.e. VDPU).
- **Gender aspects** should be properly addressed in all actions, while components related to child protection and care during disasters will be considered favourably.
- Other potentially **important DRR actors** such as academia, the media, local partners and the private sector should be considered in the DRR efforts.
- All actions and approaches should integrate the **lessons learned and experience** from recent disasters, in particular regarding floods and flash floods, drought and epidemics.
- **Documentation** processes should continue and relevant recommendations be integrated into tools, working towards systems and standardisation.
- Given the constraints on **working modalities and timeframe**, DG ECHO will assess proposals, based on the feasibility of partner agencies to implement the action within the proposed 18-month timeframe. The **scope of actions in Laos should be realistic and focused**, with contingency measures foreseen for any identified limitations (i.e. the MoU process), as well as efficient use of the time available (eg through an inception phase).
- In this context, agencies can consider proposing short term, focused and *ad hoc* measures with a direct impact, as well as **“service-providing” actions for development actors**.

1.3.4 MYANMAR: CONSOLIDATION AND EXPANSION

Hazards and Geographic Priorities

The second round of DIPECHO funding for Myanmar will have two specific targets in terms of hazards and areas:

- As a consolidation of the first phase, actions will target **coastal areas from Rakhine State to Tanintharyi Region** for **cyclone, tropical storm, storm surge, tidal wave as well as multi-hazard approaches**.
- Priority will be given to the most vulnerable communities with few coping mechanisms living in **rural** areas highly exposed to the above-mentioned hazards.
- In addition, earthquake preparedness measures will be launched, targeting **urban and peri-urban areas along the Sagaing fault-line**.

Key Messages

- Proposals should be realistic and adapted either 1) to the continuation and expansion of community-based models in the proposed coastal areas, with the possible inclusion, when relevant, of start-up measures for earthquake preparedness in the targeted areas, or 2) stand-alone start-up measures for earthquake preparedness.
- Applicants should consider participation in and support for technical coordination (at local, regional, national levels) and existing or required working groups, as an integral component of any programme.
- Organisations working in the same area could consider a consolidated multi-organisation programme (consortium); in any case and as a minimum, joint and coordinated activities will be a requirement.
- Priority will be given for agencies with in-country presence and a clear DRR strategy in this country.
- The rather complex operating environment will have to be taken into consideration in the proposals, notably with regards to CBDRR aspects.

As far as **coastal areas** are concerned:

- The ultimate goal should be community resilience, which will be achieved, over time, through consolidation of programmes into models and systems, as well as documentation of approaches for integration into development programmes; applicants should clearly indicate the proposed phased approach and where this specific application fits in.
- Within this general approach, actions will primarily support the implementation and expansion of community-based programmes, looking at related risks, stock-taking and context analysis.
- Within proposals, the following components can be considered:
 - Capacity-building for local preparedness (including preparedness to respond to disasters);
 - Analyses of vulnerabilities, traditional coping mechanisms, existing prevention and preparedness schemes, impact of previous programmes;
 - Disaster risk profiling, assessment and prioritisation of hazards, hazard risk

and vulnerability assessment in targeted areas, mapping (through mandated actors or institutions);

- Dissemination and promotional activities through demonstration of DRR practices adapted to the local context and conditions.

In addition, preparatory steps for **earthquake-related risks** will be considered, as follows:

- The focus will be on urban and peri-urban contexts, taking the Sagaing fault-line as a pilot contextual sample.
- Risk and feasibility assessments.
- In coordinated approaches, review of relevant existing methodologies from the region, as well as existing ones in the country.
- In coordinated approaches, design of coherent planning and programming for earthquake preparedness measures at institutional, community and household levels.
- Review, analysis, adaptation and/or development of relevant earthquake preparedness related tools, IEC and training materials / methodologies.
- Initial testing and piloting of the above-mentioned approaches, to refine tools and methodologies and propose concrete options for a fully-fledged earthquake preparedness component.

1.3.5 REGIONAL INITIATIVES – CONTRIBUTION TO DRR FRAMEWORKS AND STRATEGIES

Hazards and Geographic Priorities

- Regional actions should have a **multi-hazard** perspective.
- Regional actions may cover several or all of the countries eligible under this 2012-2013 Programme i.e. **Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, the Philippines, Vietnam.**
- **Within the framework of Regional actions** (or of **relevant national actions**, when well justified e.g. for cultural or linguistic reasons, or for institutional reasons), a few selected other countries can be included for specific activities, as follows:
 - As a regional hub in South East Asia, **Thailand** can be included.
 - Some limited capacity-building of local mandated DRR or Disaster Management actors (in particular the Red Cross) can take place in **Timor Leste.**
 - A limited number of activities involving relevant stakeholders from **Mongolia** and **North Korea** can be considered.

Key Messages

Characteristic of Regional Actions or Component

- Each regional action must focus on **more than one priority identified** in this section.
- Regional actions go beyond the mere addition of national actions and should have an **outreach component** focusing on South East Asia.
- Their design should take into consideration **existing regional or global initiatives and involve the relevant national stakeholders** in the definition and formulation of the operations.
- The proposed **linkages between regional initiatives and DRR mechanisms at national level should be clearly explained in the proposals**. In particular, most priorities mentioned below have to make use of existing experience or one being developed at country level, and not propose country level “pilots”.

Priorities for Regional Actions or Components

- As important “**cross-cutting issues**” relevant to the whole DIPECHO Programme in South East Asia, the following **components** should be considered within regional actions (and in relevant national proposals):
 - Improved communication on DRR, be it through the media or through technical assistance of professional tools, methodologies and products (eg for capitalisation, documentation, dissemination, campaigning, promotional and advocacy tools).
 - Networking, exchange of experience related to DRR matters, in particular in the framework of the preparation and follow-up of the 5th Asian Ministerial Conference for DRR.
 - Safe Campaigns for Schools and Hospitals: promotion and contribution to the “One Million Safe Campaign”; components as indicated in ASEAN above.
 - Capacity-building of DRR and Disaster Management-mandated actors (in particular the Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies), local non-governmental organisations, civil society organisations.
- Relevant individuals, personnel or local organisations from **Thailand, Timor Leste, Mongolia and North Korea** can be invited to events such as training (including training of trainers), workshops and DRR events, exchange visits and be part of actions related to networking and information management. Such participation should be adequately explained in proposals (mechanisms, expected outputs, costs involved).

Sharing relevant materials with DRR practitioners **of these four countries** can also be considered, provided that adaptation and dissemination mechanisms are in place.

- DG ECHO maintains a working level dialogue and relationship with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (**ASEAN**) Secretariat. This is carried out as part of DG ECHO’s mandate and specifically in relation to the [ASEAN Agreement](#)

[for Disaster Management and Emergency Response \(AADMER\)](#).

In this context, being a legal reference and providing for a regional DRR framework, AADMER will represent the main regional priority under DIPECHO.

This will be done through enhanced support of selected aspects of the [work programme](#) of this Agreement at regional and national levels, as indicated below.

Overall, the DIPECHO Programme will favour actions that support the AADMER Work Programme's aim to "**foster closer partnerships and more collaborative initiatives with relevant partners**", in particular as far as humanitarian and non governmental DRR actors are concerned.

This will entail strong elements of: advocacy, participatory and inclusive methodologies, knowledge sharing and contribution to good practice collection.

- Contribution to the **Strategic Component "Prevention and Mitigation"**: capacity-building for Community-based DRR; building partnerships between DRR and Climate Change Adaptation Institutions and Programmes; mainstreaming DRR in national development plans; DRR mainstreaming in the Education and Health Sectors;
- Contribution to the **Strategic Component "Preparedness and Response"**: in line with other EU (eg Regional EU-ASEAN Dialogue Instrument - READI) and DG ECHO support (Civil Protection cooperation, Humanitarian Capacity-Building funding), continued support to institutional arrangements for improved preparedness within ASEAN and between ASEAN institutions and other mandated stakeholders.
- Contribution to the **Building Blocks** of the AADMER Work Programme through the following priorities: "building partnership strategies", "Outreach and Mainstreaming", "Training and Knowledge Management".
- Support for **participatory monitoring** mechanisms and approaches, involving civil society, humanitarian actors, parliamentarians, the media etc.

2. MAIN SELECTION CRITERIA

2.1. Relevance

- How relevant is the proposal to the **objectives** and **priorities** outlined in the Humanitarian Implementation Plan and in Point 1 of the present Operational Recommendations? In particular:
 - Does the action contribute to the promotion and dissemination of community-based DRR models developed, towards sustainable options?
 - Does the action transfer ownership and leadership to local actors, for them to implement DRR?
 - Does the action encompass inclusive and participatory approaches, and integrate cross-cutting issues?
- Is **natural hazard** the entry point and rationale for the intervention? Does the action target the **most vulnerable and hazard prone populations and areas**?
- Is the proposal **part of the applicant's strategy** in the country of intervention? Does the applicant integrate DRR across its programmes in the country of intervention in a strategic and comprehensive manner?
- Has the applicant sought to understand the **changes** that have taken place at the local level **in the context of a changing climate**, and considered how the action contributes to developing adaptive capacity?
- Does the action **contribute to development programmes** in the target area?
- Does the action fit within the established or planned **DRR legal, policy and planning frameworks (including HFA)**, contributing to their implementation and consolidation, in particular at local level?

2.2. Methodology

- Does the action address the **findings** of the **needs assessment**?
- How clearly defined and strategically chosen are the **stakeholders** involved in the action?
- Has the proposal been **discussed** and agreed with the authorities responsible for disaster risk reduction at the appropriate levels?
- Does the proposal address appropriately the **needs** of the **target groups and final beneficiaries** identified? To what degree have these persons or groups been involved in the project conception and design? How will they be involved in implementation, monitoring, evaluation and follow-up?
- How coherent is the overall design of the operation (**logical framework** including **objectively verifiable indicators** relevant to the proposed outcomes and timeframe)? Are the **activities** proposed appropriate, practical, and consistent with the local constraints, the objectives and expected results?
- Is the **work plan** clearly detailed and feasible? Does it include adequate preparatory time or inception phase?

- Are **human resources** allocated to the operation adequate, including for technical aspects?
- Are **compulsory components** indicated in the present Operational Recommendations properly addressed?
- Does the proposal define **contingency measures** and activities included in case of the materialisation of pre-identified risks (“plans B”)? Do these properly address **security** and/or **access** constraints?

2.3. M&E and sustainability

- Does the proposal include a clear M&E system that will allow the applicant(s) to **measure the benefits** of the action?
- Are the expected results of the proposed action **leading to sustainability**: financially, institutionally, locally and at policy level, and within a well established timeline?
- Is the action likely to have **multiplier effects**?
- Is the action likely to have a tangible **impact** on its target groups?

2.4. Budget and cost-effectiveness

- Are the proposed costs relevant and justified for the proposed outcomes?
- Is the proposed expenditure **necessary** for the implementation of the operation?
- Are **material** resources and **services needed properly described**?
- Are Means and Costs related to results and activities sufficiently explained?

3. FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

- The envelope available for South East Asia is €11 million. **DG ECHO contribution to individual actions will not be lower than €400,000** except in duly justified cases.
- Applicants can submit several proposals across the region.
Applicants can also make multi-country proposals. These must be operationally relevant, in particular with regard to the proposed DIPECHO strategy in each country.
- As a general policy, priority will be given to co-financed projects in order to contribute to strategies and programmes of partners. As a general rule, DG ECHO’s contribution will not exceed 85% of the total eligible costs of the action.
At least 15% of the total eligible costs must be financed from the partners' own resources, or from sources other than the European Union budget. This requirement is to be fulfilled irrespective of the funding modalities applicable to the grant or contribution agreement.
- The proposal, both in the narrative and financial information provided, should reflect the full amount proposed (i.e. the co-financing share and the contribution requested from DG ECHO, without separate earmarking).

- Except in duly justified circumstances, costs related to external audits will not be approved. Audits on DIPECHO projects may be carried out at any moment by the European Commission.
- Under the 7th DIPECHO Programme (2010-2011), eligible countries received the following budgetary allocations: the Philippines (19.89%), Cambodia (18.89%), Indonesia (17.50%), Vietnam (16.39%), regional actions (10.50%), Burma/Myanmar (9.44%) and Laos (7.37%).

Under the present 2012-2013 Programme, indicative orientations are as follows:

- Vietnam, Laos, Philippines: stable proportional allocations.
- Burma/Myanmar: possible increase in proportional allocation.
- Other countries/regional actions: slight reduction in proportional allocations.

The final allocations per country will in any case depend on the quality of proposals received for the whole region (as per criteria elaborated in the present Operational Recommendations), based on a comparative analysis of their cost-effectiveness.

4. CALENDAR OF THE DIPECHO PROGRAMME

- 16 December 2011: Adoption of Financing Decision.
- 1 January 2012: Earliest possible start date of eligibility of expenses.
- 31 January 2012: Deadline for submission of proposals.
- February 2012: Appraisal, review and selection of proposals.
- 1st March 2012: Earliest possible start date of actions.
- 31 December 2013: End date of Financing Decision.

5. SUBMITTING A PROPOSAL TO DG ECHO

Proposals must be submitted on the **e-Single Form via APPEL** by **31 January 2012**.

The following recommendations should be taken into account when preparing proposals:

- All partners are requested to read and make use of DG ECHO regulatory and explanatory documents and in particular the **Single Form guidelines**, available at http://ec.europa.eu/echo/about/actors/fpa_en.htm.
- Partners should expect a period of no less than 45 days for the appraisal process, so as to allow sufficient time for proposal review and final selection. This is to be taken into account when establishing start date and eligibility date of a proposed action.
- In the context of DG ECHO's mandate, the actions supported will have a short-term nature, with a **maximum 18-month implementation period**. All actions must be completed by 31 December 2013. No extension is possible beyond this date.

ANNEX 2

GUIDANCE TO DG ECHO PARTNERS³

5TH ASIAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (AMCDRR)

The next AMCDRR will take place in Yogyakarta, under the leadership of the Government of Indonesia, in the **last quarter of 2012** (date to be confirmed).

It will focus on the following sub-themes:

- 1) Integrating Local Level Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation into National Development Planning.
- 2) Local Risk Assessment and Financing.
- 3) Strengthening Local Risk Governance and Partnership.

These sub-themes are fully relevant to the work that has been promoted and developed by DG ECHO and its partners over the last decade, through various funding instruments such as the DIPECHO Programme and Capacity-Building of Humanitarian actors.

Partners interested in applying for **DIPECHO in South East Asia, Central Asia and the Caucasus**, or currently implementing **DIPECHO actions in Asia and the Pacific**, should closely review the [concept note](#) related to this event, as well as various updates and preparatory measures that will be posted on a regular basis on the [ISDR Confluence Webpage](#) and the [Conference Official Website](#) .

To the extent possible, and within existing or planned DRR coordination mechanisms, such as national or regional platforms, DRR working groups, DIPECHO partners should ensure adequate coordination among themselves and with other DRR stakeholders, to actively engage in mechanisms being put in place to help prepare and implement this event.

This can include contributions to the substance of the sessions through background studies and research; but also, where relevant, to the DRR Market Place, Side Events, DRR Film Festival etc.

This can also include support to participation in the event of local level representatives that have been identified as “CBDRR champions” or spokespersons⁴.

In order to pool **contributions on behalf of civil society and non-governmental actors**, the ‘Civil Society Organisations Task Force’ under the ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP) will liaise with the IAP, the Executive Committee of the event and the Donor Support Group.

The following focal persons / agencies have volunteered in this Civil Society Organisation Task Force:

- For Asia: Mr. Manu Gupta, Chairperson of the Executive Committee of the Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN), manu@seedsindia.org .
- For Central Asia and the Caucasus: Abdurahim Muhidov, HFA Coordinator, ISDR, Abdurahim.Muhidov@undp.org.

³ When relevant, these guidelines should also be used for agencies applying for or implementing DRR-related actions or activities with DG ECHO funding in Asia and the Pacific other than DIPECHO.

⁴ The scope and nature of costs for any proposed contribution or support should be justified and made clear in proposals.

- For the Pacific: Angelika Planitz, Sub-Regional Coordinator Pacific, ISDR planitz@un.org .

Within these facilitation mechanisms, **Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies** are encouraged to liaise with the following focal person in their respective geographical zones or topics:

- Overall IAP and Asia Pacific DRR issues: Susil Perera (susil.perera@ifrc.org)
- South East Asia Regional Cooperation: Indira Kulenovic (indira.kulenovic@ifrc.org)
- East Asia Regional Cooperation: Qinghui Gu (Qinghui.GU@ifrc.org)
- Pacific Regional Cooperation: Paul Davenport, (paul.davenport@ifrc.org)

**CONTRIBUTION TO THE DRR REGIONAL AGENDA IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC:
KEY RECOMMENDATIONS BY UN ISDR TO DIPECHO APPLICANTS AND DG ECHO PARTNERS**

Prevention-web

PreventionWeb (<http://www.preventionweb.net>) serves the information needs of the disaster risk reduction community, including the development of information exchange tools to facilitate collaboration. It is hosted and managed by UNISDR with a collaborative approach.

DIPECHO partners are encouraged to collaborate by providing content in the site (<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/submit/?a=stay&pid:50&pif:3>) as well as use the services of PreventionWeb.

The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

HFA Monitoring & Review

The review and monitoring process of the Hyogo Framework for Action is being carried out biennially at sub-regional and national level. The 2011-2013 review cycle will also include HFA monitoring at the ‘local level’.

The local level HFA monitoring has been piloted since early 2010 with the support of ECHO. All tiers of monitoring and review process are carried out with multi-stakeholder engagement.

In this context, DIPECHO partners are encouraged to participate in the multi stakeholder consultations at the local and national levels. (More information available at <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/hfa-monitoring/>)

DRR Declarations, Action Plans and Platforms

The Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction consists of a series of Ministerial level conferences and regular consultations in the **ISDR Asia Partnership forum (IAP)**. The IAP has been the ‘operational arm’ of the regional platform, whereas the Asia Ministerial Conferences have been the ‘political arms’.

The AMCDRRs are biennial conferences organised by rotation in different Asian countries since 2005. The Government of China in Beijing organised the First AMCDRR in August 2005; the Second Conference was conducted in New Delhi, India in November 2007; subsequently, the Government of Malaysia in Kuala Lumpur convened the Third AMCDRR in December 2008; the Fourth AMCDRR was held in Incheon, Korea in October 2010. All the AMCDRRs produced a declaration and some with a more detailed roadmap/ action plan. Specifically, the last AMCDRR produced an action plan and regional roadmap (Incheon REMAP) which is being implemented by partners and governments.

In the **Pacific region**, the **Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management** was established in 2008. The Pacific Platform meets annually and consists of representatives of Pacific island governments, civil society and regional and international partners. The Pacific Platform is guided by the Pacific Regional Framework for Action on Disaster Reduction and Disaster Management, and endorses annual outcome documents. In August 2011, the Platform recommended a road map towards the establishment of a post-2015 Integrated Regional Policy Framework for DRM and CC in the Pacific.

As regards the **linkages between the Pacific and Asia Regional Platforms**, these should be considered as two separate regional DRR policy fora. However, in order to foster exchange of experiences and approaches across the two sub-regions, DG ECHO has traditionally encouraged a few selected government and non-government representatives from the Pacific to attend the Asia Platform meetings.

These action plans, road maps and/or strategies are being implemented by organisations; however, they require monitoring and follow-up.

The DIPECHO partners are urged to consult the Regional action plan documents in their respective sub-regions and inform the Secretariats of the platforms about their actions in conjunction with the road maps/ action plans.

Global Assessment Report

After successful production and launching of the Global Assessment Report (GAR) 2011, the GAR team is planning for the GAR 2013 in partnership with regional and national governments, scientific, academic institutions, civil society and other relevant stakeholders.

DIPECHO partners are encouraged to benefit from the GAR resources available (published only on the web version:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2011/en/home/index.html>), as well as contribute to the production of the GAR 2013.

For information on GAR 2013 and possibility of engagement, please contact Andrew Maskrey (maskrey@un.org) or Bina Desai (desaib@un.org).

Safe Campaigns, in particular the “1 Million Safe Schools and Hospitals Campaign”

DG ECHO overall supports and contributes to the UN ISDR’s efforts to promote Safe Campaigns, including the Making Cities Resilient Campaign (<http://www.unisdr.org/english/campaigns/campaign2010-2015/>).

In particular, DG ECHO is a partner to the One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals Campaign (<http://www.safe-schools-hospitals.net/en/Home.aspx>).

DIPECHO partners are encouraged to contribute in various ways to these campaigns, for instance through advocacy measures, direct contributions, reporting. DIPECHO partners should closely review the guidance tools made available by ISDR on the above-mentioned websites.