
HUMANITARIAN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (HIP)

DIPECHO Caribbean

1. CONTEXT

The Caribbean region experiences multiple natural disasters. The hurricane season lasts for six months (i.e. from June to November), with tropical storms often taking the form of a hurricane. The region is also prone to floods, flash floods, tsunamis, landslides and mudslides. Some islands experience earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. The physical risk is combined with socioeconomic factors, such as high population density, fast demographic growth, inequality¹ and great poverty. The combination of these factors results in highly vulnerable communities, with few coping capacities in the event of disaster. Moreover, climate change is likely to negatively affect disaster trends in the region.

The **hurricanes** season of 2008 demonstrated tragically the Caribbean region's exposure and vulnerability to disasters. Hurricanes and tropical storms devastated parts of Haiti and Cuba (three hurricanes made landfall on Cuba in less than three months) and also caused important damages in Jamaica, the Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos. Hurricanes, floods and mudslides claimed more than 800 lives in the region with Haiti particularly affected. Moreover, some 114 people perished in floods caused by Tropical Storm Noel in the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Jamaica in November 2007. In Suriname in June 2008, severe flooding occurred causing tremendous damage to inland communities. Next seasons have also impacted significantly the region. In 2010 Tropical Storms Nicole in Jamaica as well as Hurricane Tomas in Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and Grenadines affected more than 200,000 people and in 2011 Tropical Storm Ophelia in Dominica and Hurricane Irene in Bahamas caused severe rainfall over the islands and flooding and conducting to the deployment of international support .

Earthquakes are also frequent in certain areas of the region, especially in Haiti, Cuba, Dominican Republic and Trinidad. An estimated three million people were affected by the January 2010 Haiti earthquake; the Haitian Government reported that an estimated 230,000 people died, 300,000 were injured and 1,000,000 made homeless. All countries in the Caribbean region, with the exception of the Bahamas and Guyana, border two important tectonic plates; the North American and the Caribbean. Caribbean islands lie in an area of relatively high earthquake activity and, based on patterns previously recorded, an earthquake of 8.0 could hit at any time².

¹ Latin America and the Caribbean is the most unequal region in the world. Ten of the 15 countries with the highest levels of inequality are in the region. UNDP: First Human Development Report for Latin America and the Caribbean. 2010. Inequalities are particularly pronounced in Dominican Republic (50), Suriname (52.9),. Human Development Report 2009. GINI coefficients

² Data from the Seismic Research Unit in Trinidad and Tobago

The economic and social losses following natural disasters in the Caribbean states are significant; according to Center for research on Environmental Decisions (CRED) data base, around USD 1.5 billion is lost every year. With limited economic diversification and tourism and agriculture being two of the major foreign exchange earners for the Caribbean, natural disasters can mean devastation for local economies. All of these effects are exacerbated by the small size, limited resource bases and reliance upon climate sensitive sectors.

Natural hazards can be considered to pose a significant challenge to sustainable development. These natural hazards change the natural environment and result in social and economic disruption, trauma, property damage and loss of life. The physical risk is combined with socioeconomic factors such as high population density, fast demographic growth, inequality and great poverty. The combination of these factors results in highly vulnerable communities, with **few coping capacities** in the event of a disaster.

Even though the number of casualties caused by slow onset disasters is lower, damage to livelihoods and cumulative losses have a dreadful impact on national economies. As an example, **droughts** are usually generated by months or even years of deficit of precipitation; Cuba has listed droughts as its second priority in terms of disaster preparedness, focusing efforts on the central and eastern provinces. In Haiti, droughts' negative consequences are so serious that DG ECHO³ had to respond through interventions encompassing multiple instruments such as the Food Aid budget line and the launching of a country HIP.

Whilst over the years thematic and geographic considerations have slightly changed, the Caribbean DIPECHO (Disaster Preparedness – ECHO) programme has remained focused mostly on preparation for hurricanes, tropical storms and/or excess of precipitation. However, other phenomena such as drought and earthquakes are to be taken into consideration more strongly. The **decision to expand thematic priorities** is the result of an analysis based on: recurrence of the event; level of exposure in terms of population and economic value at risk; institutional response capacity; governments' priorities.

2. HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

1) *Affected people/potential beneficiaries*

According to the Global Needs Assessment, the average vulnerability index in the region is 2 except for Haiti which is classified with the most critical crisis index and the highest vulnerability score. It is important to bear in mind that these islands states/territories are characterized by inequality, high population density, and rapid urban development along the coastlines, isolation and limited resources to face the impact of the hazard.

The estimated number of direct beneficiaries is approximately 400,000.

There is common agreement that in the region disasters are underrepresented. Impacts of hazards are under reported particularly in the case of small or medium scale events.

³ Directorate-General Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

However on the basis of the data provided by the CRED-EMDAT from the last 20 years, people living in the Caribbean region have 3 time more probability to be affected by natural hazard than in Latin America.

The majority of the countries of the region is Small islands, has land-resource constrained and are by nature import-dependent with limited capacities to provide goods and services in case of disaster. Clearly small islands are vulnerable economically and physically, and are under an increasing pressure by some of the impacts of climate related hazards. Adaptation and preparations to cope with the forthcoming risks are critical now.

As many other countries, Caribbean countries are affected by climate change, however immediate concerns of climate change may have different consequences for the following statements:

- The Increase in air temperature: The Caribbean sea has warmed by 1.5°C in the last 100 years more than the double comparing to global figures 0.6 °C.
- The Increase in sea level: One of the more important impacts is rising sea level, which will increase the exposure and vulnerability of coastal populations and affect important economic sectors, including tourism, the primary source of income and employment in many Caribbean countries. Coastal lands inundated Salinization of coastal aquifers, Salt water intrusion in agricultural lands, Beaches submerged, overflow of the river and pollutions. Consequences associated are expected to increase. All scenarios forecast economic losses related to climate extremely high (in some case higher than GDP of the country) and cumulative coastal losses increased exponentially with time.
- Increase in sea surface temperature: The rate of sea level rise in the Caribbean is predicted to be five times greater than the world's average⁴ (direct impact on intensity of weather-related events, drought and changes in rainfall intensity generating more inland and coastal flooding, increase of erosions and sedimentations process. For example in small Island erosion, landslide inland have almost direct consequences to the coastal area).
- More extreme weather conditions; since 1995, there have been an increase in the intensity and distribution of hurricanes in the Caribbean

Currently the achievement of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) goals cannot be expected without international cooperation assistance. Priority will be given to those communities who are most exposed to natural disasters and have extremely limited coping capacities.

Caribbean region (24 countries and overseas territories: Anguilla (OT), Antigua-and-Barbuda, Aruba (OT), the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, the British Virgin islands (OT), the Cayman islands (OT), Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Dominica, Guyana, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat (OT), Curacao (OT), St Marteen (OT), Saint Barthelemy

⁴ Strengthening National and Local Capacities for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction; Initiation Plan;UNDP; 2008.

(OT), Saint Kitts et Nevis, Saint-Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos (OT). The Caribbean can be sub-divided into four geographical areas: Haiti, Dominican Republic and Cuba, English speaking and Dutch speaking countries and territories.

2) *Description of most acute humanitarian needs.*

Needs assessment in terms of preparedness has been an ongoing process in the Caribbean region. By monitoring the implementation of the successive DIPECHO Action Plans, DG ECHO has developed a good understanding of the state of disaster preparedness and the need to improve it. In addition, the pertinence of DIPECHO action, in general, and that of the DIPECHO programme for the Caribbean, in particular, has been regularly confirmed by external evaluations.

The Caribbean region has to face many different risks; flooding, landslides, hurricanes, volcanoes, earthquakes and tsunamis. Economic problems together with short term priorities have led to DRR being considered a second priority. As a consequence, countries are in a situation of permanent potential but foreseeable disaster, but institutions involved in disaster risk reduction / disaster management do not have enough capacities or resources to deal with this, as they do not receive adequate support from their own government. DRR is still perceived as a cost and not an investment. Furthermore, the current economic crisis will continue to maintain DRR as a second priority and climate change will exacerbate the problem.

Caribbean countries (except Haiti) being middle income countries, they receive less assistance while hit by natural disasters. This is also due to the fact that most of these islands are small and not highly populated. Therefore media and specialized information systems like CRED rarely consider that they are victims of a major disaster. In the Caribbean, except in Haïti, DG ECHO does not have projects where DRR may be mainstreamed. This makes a robust DIPECHO even more needed, especially with the climate change that is further deteriorating the situation.

The cost of assistance (including preparedness) is increasing more rapidly in the islands than elsewhere. The islands are highly dependent on imports and the increase of the costs is mainly due to the transport costs and impossibility to achieve economies of scale. Prepositioning of stocks is for example expensive and for the moment most of the islands cannot afford on their own to have a system covering everything. Moreover financing programmes for a high number of very different states is always more expensive than financing programmes in favor of a few ones.

In addition to that, the programme will focus on local communities in disaster prone areas and on institutions involved in disaster risk reduction/disaster management. Priority will be given to those communities with the highest risk levels and the lowest coping capacities, which are most exposed to natural disaster. The program will include a multi-hazard approach, continuing to encompass seismic risk as a serious threat to the region, as the recent seminar on seismic risk reduction, organised in August 2012 by DG ECHO and its partners in Santo Domingo, revealed.

DG ECHO will continue to promote among its partners, joint initiatives, alliances, synergies and consortiums of its partners in each country or regionally, taking into account the language diversity that exist in the Caribbean (4 official languages: English, ECHO/DIP/BUD/2013/94000

Spanish, French and Dutch). Partners will be encouraged to build synergies with development initiatives funded by the European Commission and other donors which target the same geographical areas or address similar hazards. All actions must be aligned with national and/or regional DRR/disaster management legal, policy and planning frameworks and contribute to their implementation and consolidation.

The DIPECHO programme's capacity to work at the grassroots level is important for communities where expectations of governmental commitment to community preparedness are still very low. This is particularly the case for Haiti where extreme poverty combined with the effects of an extended socio-political crisis provide very little prospect of a rapid increase in government capacity in disaster management. DG ECHO's engagement through DIPECHO should not become an incentive for lower institutional commitment, but should be regarded as a special attention to those population groups with limited coping capacity.

3. HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

1) National / local response and involvement

The situation is highly diverse depending on the country. Authorities in the Caribbean are increasingly aware of the importance of DRR and as such, many have laws, procedures, studies, mechanisms in place. However, most of the time those are for the response phase but in terms of preparation, their capacities remain weak and limited, mainly due to lack of political will and lack of resources.

Challenges remain optimizing and prioritizing technical and financial resources to increase coping capacities at all levels see below the main contribution undertaken the cooperation in order to promote DRR and Climate Change Adoption (CCA) in the region.

2) International Humanitarian Response

Department for International Development (DFID) main DRR/CCA Support

- for a five year harmonized Comprehensive Caribbean Disaster Management (CDM) framework implementation programme with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA). It focuses on two key outcomes - institutional support (16 country work programmes and support fund, a CDM monitoring and evaluation framework, updated legislation etc) and improving community resilience (e.g. flood drainage improvements) to disasters and effects of climate change. £2.4 million (USD 4.63 million) April 2008 - March 2013
- To support a programme of priority actions in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change Implementation Plan (IP). The programme will work at regional, national and local levels; supporting; a better resource mobilization for national adaptation priorities; a joint Caribbean position in international negotiations; integration of risk management and adaptation into national planning processes; mapping and valuation of coastal and marine ecosystems; demonstration adaptation projects in water resource management and critical infrastructure; improved fisheries and coral reef diversity; monitoring and evaluation. £4,950,308; Oct 2011 - March 2015

- Support The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to implement a programme of 'climate smarting' health facilities in the Caribbean. This would enable health care facilities to be both environmentally greener and safer against disasters and climate change impacts. £913,750 March 2012 - October 2013
- Support to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to build climate change and disaster resilience of vulnerable communities. Safer building, flood and health protection measures will be implemented in three Caribbean states: Antigua, Jamaica and Suriname. £540,508 March 2012 to 2013
- Support of British Red Cross to build disaster resilience capacity (including climate change resilience) in the British Overseas Territories in the Caribbean. £917,000, Jan 2012 - December 2014
- Reducing the Cholera Risk to the Turks and Caicos Islands;£320,000 June 2011–September 2012.

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) main DRR/CCA support

- Support to the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CRIF); To support a World Bank administered insurance mechanism that allows Caribbean countries to pool natural disaster risks, reduce the cost of insurance, and ensure swift payment of claims. (cad\$25 million, 2007–2012, World Bank)
- Support community Disaster Risk Reduction Program; To enhance community resilience in the face of natural disasters, by undertaking demonstration projects that will help determine what prevention or mitigation measures are most effective. (cad\$20 million, 2012–2017, Caribbean Development Bank)
- Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Program: To increase the capacity of regional organizations, national governments and local communities to respond to and manage natural disasters and to reduce their impact on people. (cad\$20 million, 2007–2015, Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA))

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) main contributions to DRR/DP

- Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with strong institutional basis for implementation.
- Identify, assess, and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.
- Use knowledge, innovation, and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels. Activity – Strengthen Coping Mechanisms for Culturally Unique Populations: USAID/OFDA will support studying, documenting, and most importantly, strengthening
- Reduce the underlying risk factors: Safeguard Household Livelihoods:
- Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) main contributions to DRR:

In Belize: for the 2010 -2012 period, a support for the Preparation of an Integrated Disaster Risk Management (BL-T1015) and an additional USD 0.4 financial contribution to support to sustainable urban infrastructure systems in Belize City (BL-T1050).

In Barbados: a first financial contribution USD 0.4 million for the preparation of the coastal Risk Assessment and management Program, followed by a USD 30 million loan to support the program during the 2011 – 2016 period: The Expected components of the Program are: 1) Coastal risk assessment and monitoring (slope stability, water quality, natural hazards, oceanographic studies and risk assessments; 2) coastal infrastructure including construction and pre-investment studies for beach stabilization works; and 3) institutional strengthening.

In Guyana: USD 1.0 million financial contribution for the Design and Implementation of an Integrated Disaster Risk Management Plan (GY-T1050) - 2009-2012: Strengthening National and Local Capacity for integration of DRM; Country risk indicators and risk evaluation: Design of Investment Program for Flood Prevention and Mitigation.

In Jamaica: on-going project (JA-T1051) of USD 0.28 million financial contribution for Flood Risk Management in the Highway 2000 Corridor. (i) evaluate the flood risk in the communities in the Kingston to Four Paths sections of the Highway 2000 corridor; (ii) identify priorities for specific mitigation actions that can be taken to reduce flood risks; (iii) finance the technical design studies of these measures; and (iv) increase awareness of the affected communities regarding flood risk reduction.

In Dominican republic: Dominican Republic: a loan (DR-L1007) of USD 5 Million to help the country to improve its capacity to reduce and manage risks of disasters for the 2006-2013 period: supporting the Insurance Facility for Emergencies Caused by Catastrophic Natural Disasters (DR-L1045) through a USD 24 million loan, this new insurance mechanism will help country reduce fiscal vulnerability against natural disasters.

In Trinidad and Tobago: on-going project (TT-T1017) of USD 0.5 million financial contribution to improve the delivery of comprehensive disaster management. Developing a country risk profile that will provide a tool to enhance knowledge and awareness of disaster risk, and inform the prioritization of government activities in disaster risk management, including prevention and mitigation and financial risk management.

In Surinam: (SU-T1054): on-going project of USD 0.3 million financial contribution for Improving Disaster Risk Management for Climate-Resilient Development. Through the preparation of guidelines for integrating disaster mitigation and climate change adaptation in local government and sector planning, expecting that the methodology can be replicated for all sectors.

In the region: an ongoing project USD 0.4 million to Mainstreaming Disaster Risks Management in Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). (i) Institutional strengthening of the OECS secretariat; and (ii) capacity building in key sectors such as planning, finance and productive sectors (RS-T1319).

World Bank (WB) contributions:

The EU finances EUR 60 million to the WB global facility for disaster reduction and recovery (GFDRR) from 2011 to 2017; the contribution for the Caribbean region is estimated to EUR12.5 million some of these contribution are mentioned bellow.

In Belize: for the 2010 -2012 period: USD 15 million are from WB funds (IBRD) and 0.75 from a GFDRR grant (Program: EU/ACP (DRR)).

In Haiti: for the 2010 – 2012 period – 3 projects under the GFDRR Haiti Multi-hazard Assessment (USD 1.25 million); Reducing Disaster Risk in Haiti’s Health Infrastructure (USD 1.42 million); Haiti Structural Assessment Program (USD 1.70 million).

For the 2012- 2014: implementation of the Disaster Risk Management Mainstreaming and Capacity Building Program a USD 1.0 million GFDRR grant (Program: EU/ACP (DRR)).

For the 2011- 2016: The WB (IDA)⁵ provides a loan of USD 60 million for the Disaster Risk Management and Reconstruction Project.

In Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines: Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project a loan of USD 53.10 million funds provided by a Government Co-financing, CIF⁶,IDA, GFDRR.

In Guyana: 2008-2014 period supports to the Conservancy Adaptation Project; USD 5 million provided by Global Environment Facility (GEF).

In Jamaica: 2010-2014 period supports to the Community Based Landslide Risk Reduction; USD 3 million provided by the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF).

In Dominican Republic: For the 2012-2014 supports to Mainstreaming DRM and CC in Public Investment, Territorial Planning and Public Finances in the Dominican Republic; USD 0.76 million funds from the world Bank Budget & GFDRR.

(3) *Constraints and DG ECHO response capacity:*

Main issues would be disasters caused by natural phenomena or social/political uprising in Haiti (both types have been experienced in the recent past). This could disrupt the projects and result in suspensions

(4) *Envisaged DG ECHO response and expected results of humanitarian aid interventions*

DG ECHO will follow a two pronged approach in the Caribbean region

The next DIPECHO Action Plan for the Caribbean should continue to promote close coordination and initiatives (contribution to country DRR strategy, exchange of tools, experiences) with the respective National Disaster Management Organisations (including national Red Crosses), and regional bodies, such as CDEMA (Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency)

⁵ (IDA) The International Development Association is part of the World Bank

⁶ Climate Investment Funds

- Direct support to local communities and their basic organizations. This bottom-up approach has been proven to be the most effective way for immediate reinforcement of coping and resilience capacities. The DIPECHO programme has proven its impact in different disasters where the affected communities were able to react activating the committees supported and evacuating the population in time to avoid loss of lives.
- Link the CBDP approach with a more institutionalized approach involving local, regional and national authorities as a way to contribute to improve practices, tools, methodologies and progressively encouraged and facilitated the exchange of experiences and Lessons Learned between the main DRR actors.

All actions will fit within the established national disaster management DRR legal, policy and planning framework and contribute to their implementation and consolidation.

Caribbean DIPECHO program should prioritize the implementation at country level of UN strategies such as Caribbean Resilient Cities (Urban DRR), Safe Hospitals, Safe Schools as well as the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (particularly the monitoring part). Climate Change Adaptation strategies will also be explored.

Four thematic considerations will be prioritized:

1. Floods and hurricanes (all regions)
2. Exposure of densely populated urban areas with vulnerable communities (Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Jamaica)
3. Earthquakes & Tsunamis (Dominican Republic, Cuba, Jamaica Haiti & Eastern Caribbean)
4. Drought (Haiti, Eastern Caribbean & Cuba)

The following actions have to be considered:

- Local disaster management components, targeting local actors in disaster prone areas: early warning system, mapping and data computerization, local capacity building, training.
- Institutional linkages and advocacy, targeting institutions involved in disaster management /disaster risk reduction, in particular at regional, national and subnational levels: advocacy, facilitation of coordination, institutional strengthening.
- Information, Education and Communication, targeting direct and indirect beneficiaries: awareness raising among the general public, education and dissemination
- Small scale infrastructure and services, at community level: infrastructure support and mitigation works, reinforcing critical infrastructure, operation and maintenance systems; nonstructural mitigation activities, and support to specific adaptation initiatives.
- Stock building of emergency relief items and training, targeting the reinforcement of the response capacity of local actors and institutions in disaster-prone areas with the aim of contributing to ensuring an adequate response to natural disaster by strengthening the response capacity in the early hours and days of a disaster.

Expected results of humanitarian aid interventions.

- To have better prepared communities and local institutions to face disasters caused by natural phenomena thus reducing the mortality, and protecting as much as possible the assets and livelihoods, of the most vulnerable population. The priorities of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)⁷ 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters" provide the strategic logic underlying this Plan of Action.
- To promote replication of successful community DP achievements.
- To advocate for long term involvement in DRR by development donors/authorities

4. LRRD, COORDINATION AND TRANSITION

1) Other DG ECHO interventions

In 2010-2012, DG ECHO has supported people affected by tropical storm Nicole in Jamaica and Ophelia in Dominica, and by hurricane Thomas in Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and Grenadines and by hurricane Irene in Bahamas. In the Dominican Republic, it has facilitated protection activities to displaced persons by the Haiti earthquake and has assisted flood victims in Lake Enriquillo. Finally, DG ECHO has helped people affected by the cholera outbreak in the Dominican Republic.

Also in Saint Lucia a successful emergency response was completed to support affected population recover from the Hurricane. In the Dominican Republic a DREF (IFRC) Operation has been supported by DG ECHO in the provinces of Santiago and Espaillat. In Belize, a DREF (IFRC) Operation is ongoing to provide food and relief items to affected families of the Tropical storm Ernesto.

Complementarities between the Haiti 2013 HIP and the 2013 DIPECHO Caribbean HIP will be sought, taking into account that the DIPECHO Caribbean HIP will focus on areas not affected by the earthquake in a more traditional CDBP, and this HIP will focus more on the urban areas affected by the earthquake and the IDP camps taking into account the complexities of disaster preparedness and capacity building in the post-earthquake reconstruction context.

2) Other services/donors availability

Despite the different Delegations' increased interest in Disaster Risk Reduction there is still room for improvement to strengthen LRRD, which sometimes is the indirect result of funding the same organization through different budget lines. DG ECHO will continue advocating through the different services in Brussels and EU Delegations to be able to participate not only at the programming stage but also at mid-term reviews.

DG ECHO will make all efforts so that DRR is integrated in the programming of next EDF (2014-2020), particularly in Haiti in the governance and social sectors.

⁷ <http://www.unisdr.org>

Coordination with other donors (AECID⁸, CIDA, DFID, AusAID, IDB, USAID/OFDA and WB) will be continued and further promoted.

In the past five years CIDA and DFID provide a support to the Comprehensive Caribbean Disaster Management (CDM) framework implementation programme with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA). This support will be extended for 5 additional years. CDEMA has also been supported by the EU in the context of 9th European Development Fund (EDF 9).

Consequently this action plan will maintain a permanent exchange of information with CDEMA and will aim to contribute to Disaster Preparedness regional priorities.

We also expect an effective link with the eventual support from the The Caribbean Forum (CARIFORUM) Natural Disaster Risk Management project that could be available for the region.

Other coordination and joint initiatives with DFID will consider in priority the 2 following points: 1) Developing and testing community methodologies able to capture cost benefit or quantitative changes in risks; 2) Developing a regional “safer education” programme

With USAID/OFDA: A coordinated and complementary approach will be set up in the design and implementation of the following activities 1) In the development and improvement of community emergency response plans; 2) In the support to consultation workshops at all levels and across sectors; 3) In the implementation of people-centered Early Warning System (EWS) to reduce loss of life related.; 4) In the development of tools and activities to increase DRR capacities in urban settings; 5) In the support to training for masons for seismic-resistant housing; 6) In the prepositioning of emergency relief supplies in areas prone to isolation during disasters.

3) Other concomitant EU interventions

DRR has been funded by other European Commission's services mainly in the context of the 9th EDF in Dominican Republic and Haiti, DG DEVCO support for climate change and EWS in the Caribbean and European Commission's funding CDEMA. More recently under the 10th EDF called ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Programme, the EU finances EUR 60 million to the World Bank's GFDRR Multi-donor trust fund and Single donor trust fund from 2011 to 2017. An estimated amount around EUR 12.5 million will be available for the Caribbean.

In addition the EU under the CARIFORUM Natural Disaster Risk Management project is evaluating the possibility to support Caribbean Development Bank CDB and CDEMA.

All the efforts will be done a to develop a systematic LRRD approach across the different services⁹.

⁸ Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (Spanish Development Cooperation Agency)

⁹ Evaluation of DIPECHO Action Plans for the Caribbean. Aguaconsult Ltd. 21 April 2009

DG ECHO is linking with Haiti EUDEL to coordinate different instruments under discussions like the Instrument for Stability and Climate Change Adaptation funding to ensure complementarities in disaster risk reduction and resilience.

Regarding Climate Change adaptation support the EU is contributing to the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) under the 10th EDF intra ACP financial framework. EUR 8 million are implemented by the CCCCC Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre from June 2011 to January 2012, as well as a project Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Land Management in the Eastern Caribbean – EUR 10 million still under preparation. This project considers supporting the 2 following components: an effective and sustainable land management framework and practices and specific structural adaptation pilot projects in relevant areas or sectors.

4) *Exit scenarios.*

At regional level exit scenario need to consider a progressive hand over. DG ECHO will strongly recommend integrating this concept as part of in DP project As previously mentioned the situation in the different countries of the region is very diverse. In parallel DG ECHO will continue to explore opportunities for exit scenarios based on an in depth analyze of the degree of risk and the coping capacities of the countries versus the interest of other developmental donors or EC Services to continue addressing DRR support. So far the last external evaluations confirm the relevance of the successive DIPECHO Action Plans and do not recommend an exit.

Stronger links have been developed with other services of the EC in disaster risk reduction. As an example the strengthening of advocacy towards these services will continue in order to ensure a better integration in the next EDF as well as increasing the political weight of the EU in DRR in Haiti towards other donors.

5. OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL DETAILS

The provisions of the financing decision ECHO/WWD/BUD/2013/01000 and the general conditions of the Partnership Agreement with the European Commission take precedence over the provisions in this document.

5.1 Contacts¹⁰

Operational Unit in charge : ECHO/B5

Contact persons at HQ : Bernard Boigelot for the Caribbean except Haiti
Sandra Descroix for Haiti

in the field : Jocelyn Lance for the Caribbean except Haiti

Daniel Urena-Cot for Haiti

¹⁰ Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL (e-SingleForm)

5.2 Financial info

Indicative Allocation: EUR 8,500,000

DIPECHO: Dis.Prep.: EUR 8,500,000

5.3 Proposal Assessment

Assessment round 1

- a) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions (*as per 3.4*) relating to this assessment round: all interventions, described in section 3.4 of this HIP
- b) Indicative amount to be allocated in this round of proposals: up to EUR 8,500,000
- c) Costs will be eligible from 01/01/2013 Actions will start from 01/03/2013¹¹
- d) The expected initial duration for the Action is up to 18 months
- e) Potential partners: ALL DG ECHO PARTNERS
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: by 31/01/2013¹²
- h) Commonly used principles will be applied for the assessment of proposals, such as quality of needs assessment, relevance of intervention sectors, and knowledge of the country / region.

¹¹ The eligibility date of the Action is not linked to the date of receipt of the Single Form. It is either the eligibility date set in the Single form or the eligibility date of the HIP, what ever occurs latest.

¹² The Commission reserves the right to consider Single Forms transmitted after this date, especially in case certain needs/ priorities are not covered by the received Single Forms