
HUMANITARIAN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (HIP)

PAKISTAN

0. MAJOR CHANGES SINCE PREVIOUS VERSION OF THE HIP

In order to match the needs and current context in Pakistan, in particular as relates to food insecurity and the scale and severity of malnutrition, it was decided to transfer EUR 1 300 000 from the Humanitarian Aid Budget Line to the Food Aid Budget Line.

1. CONTEXT

Humanitarian challenges from both natural and man-made crises continue to confront Pakistan. The recovery from three consecutive years of devastating floods is still ongoing. The conflict-affected population - including those displaced, those who have returned and those who remain in their place of origin as well as the remaining Afghan refugees - continue to require international assistance. The fighting between militant groups and with Pakistan's security forces, which has intensified since 2007, continues to affect Baluchistan, FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkwa Province (KPK), causing displacement of civilians and generating needs for protection and assistance. Since February 2013, UNHCR¹ has registered 26 706 families (approximately 200 000 individuals) displaced from Khyber and Kurram agencies. These new displacements increase the already existing number of IDPs² in the Northwest of Pakistan to over 1.25 million individuals which also has an impact on host communities in receiving areas, since the majority of displaced people live in those host communities. DG ECHO mobilised additional EUR 10 million to address unmet emergency needs for food and non-food items, protection, WASH³, shelter, nutrition and health care.

Furthermore, given the frequency of natural disasters over the last decade⁴, additional significant natural disasters were not excluded in the course of 2013.

Four years of consecutive floods have caused deterioration in the resilience of local people whose coping mechanisms are seriously stretched. Following the 2010 monsoon, Pakistan experienced the worst floods in its history. The scope and scale of the floods was unprecedented, affecting over 18 million people across Pakistan. Over 1 900 people lost their lives, while over 10 million were in need of humanitarian assistance. In 2011, monsoon wreaked further devastation in Sindh and Baluchistan, affecting over 5.8 million people. One year later in 2012, serious flooding once more affected nearly 5 million people. Heavy monsoon rains in August 2013 have affected

¹ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

² Internally displaced persons

³ Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

⁴ EM-DAT, the International Disaster Database of the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), ten year average 2001-2010 gives an average of 6.7 natural disasters a year in Pakistan, killing 7,909 people and affecting an average of 3.8 million people per year.

notably Punjab and Sindh with more than 1.5 million people in need of emergency assistance. In September two intense earthquakes hit Baluchistan affecting some 200 000 individuals with almost non-existing access for the humanitarian actors.

Pakistan continues to host a sizeable population of Afghan refugees. Despite the considerable return movement to Afghanistan over the last 10 years, many prefer integration in Pakistan and there have been more Afghans born in Pakistan in the same period than have returned to Afghanistan. Registered Afghan refugees possess a Proof of Registration card, which is the only identity document accepted by the Government of Pakistan (GoP). The validity of this document has been extended until 31 December 2015.

Pakistan ranks 145th out of 187 countries in the 2011 Human Development Index (HDI)⁵, which is a drop from 128th position in 2010. Pakistan also ranks at 2 in the European Commission's Global Needs Assessment (GNA) vulnerability index and 3 in the crisis index.

2. HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

1) Affected people / potential beneficiaries:

Conflict Affected

Over 1.25 million people remain displaced and the number of IDPs may increase; in KPK, the living standards of host families have in many cases deteriorated due to the influx of IDPs. Data compiled by the IDP vulnerability assessment and profiling (IVAP) indicate high unmet needs in food, NFIs⁶, health and shelter (rental subsidies).

Natural disaster affected

Approximately 18 million people were affected by the 2010 floods. In addition, at least 5.8 million people were affected by floods in 2011. Very large numbers of people have again been affected by monsoon flooding in 2012. Heavy monsoon rains in August 2013 have affected notably Punjab and Sindh with more than 1.5 million people in need of emergency assistance. There are still serious emergency needs, especially in the food security, nutrition, WASH, health and shelter sectors.

Afghan Refugees

Pakistan hosts 1.64 million registered Afghan Refugees and up to 1.5 million additional unregistered Afghans who can be considered either refugees or economic migrants. The registration and legal residency document – Proof of Registration – will expire by the end of 2015. As host state pressure has been increasing and as Pakistan has not acceded to the UN Refugee Convention, vulnerabilities and associated requirements for international protection may rise substantially. Assistance for strictly voluntary repatriation and preservation of asylum space, as well as alternative stay arrangements are key DG ECHO concerns.

⁵ <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/PAK.html>

⁶ Non-food items

2) Description of most acute humanitarian needs

Protection

In both conflict and natural disaster-affected areas, people require protection and access to humanitarian assistance; key challenges include ensuring that beneficiaries who do not possess any form of identification document can access humanitarian assistance, needs-based action and beneficiary involvement, and addressing factors restricting access of women, children, the elderly and marginalised groups to assistance.

Disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction (DP/DRR)

Given the increasing frequency and impact of natural disasters, widespread vulnerability and limited preparedness at community level, it is imperative to ensure that disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness are scaled up and mainstreamed into humanitarian response. This is important to increase resilience, notably at community level and for the most vulnerable, lowest-income and poorest groups.

Health

Basic health care services remain weak, particularly in remote areas. Emergency medical services and surgical care are inadequate to non-existent in conflict-affected areas. Effective epidemiological surveillance, access to basic primary health care with emphasis on reproductive health care, and effective referral to secondary health care facilities are critical to prevent increases in morbidity and mortality. In particular, emergency obstetric care is deficient, with a weak referral system between different levels of health facility. Psychological distress is widespread, particularly amongst the most vulnerable. Access to safe and effective medication is a major concern. Where private care is available, it is unregulated and the cost is prohibitive to all but a small elite.

Nutrition

Nutritional needs in Pakistan are critical and widespread, with GAM⁷ rates well above internationally-recognised emergency thresholds, particularly in Sindh. The numbers of individuals in need of humanitarian assistance are beyond the existing response capacity of humanitarian actors. Referral of SAM⁸ cases is poorly organised, with stabilization centres working far below their operational capacity. There is a critical need for effective surveillance, detection and timely treatment of acute malnutrition amongst both conflict and natural disaster affected populations. At the same time, it is important to advocate for long term solutions to address chronic/structural deficiencies and needs. The nutrition sector remains severely underfunded.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Access to and provision of safe drinking water, safe water storage, effective sanitation arrangements and hygiene awareness are central issues in all natural disaster and conflict affected areas. Interaction and close collaboration with the health sector is essential for timely disease surveillance. Supplies of drinking water and hygiene facilities provided must be of appropriate, adequate and acceptable quality taking into account environmental impact and must do no-harm. Treating of excreta and waste

⁷ Global Acute Malnutrition

⁸ Severe Acute Malnutrition
ECHO/PAK/BUD/2013/91000

water is an integral part of supply provision. In order to ensure sustainability, local stakeholders should be actively engaged from the onset of WASH activities.

Food Assistance and Livelihood Recovery

Despite the rollout of major government cash based initiatives, like the Pakistan card scheme⁹, the most vulnerable households require continued assistance to prevent deterioration in their nutritional status, to avoid asset depletion and further indebtedness and to regain self-sufficiency. For both natural disaster and conflict affected communities, displacement has multiple impacts including lost income and employment opportunities, lost food stocks and the loss of crops, livestock and fodder. Many of the most vulnerable depend on the sale of their daily labour to meet immediate food needs and often the most marginalised may not benefit from available compensation schemes.

Shelter

Shelter needs vary according to circumstances and conditions; those displaced may require immediate emergency shelter, whilst those returning may require more significant support to reconstruct their homes. While emergency shelter is key during the onset of an emergency, more durable shelter interventions should have a strong focus on knowledge transfer of safer building techniques and should strongly engage communities to foster self-recovery and ensure sustainability, taking into consideration issues of land and property ownership.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Most of the conflict affected displaced stay with host families. The camp population of the conflict-displaced is approximately 10 – 15 %.

Setting up relief camps may be difficult due to the unavailability of land. People are generally reluctant to move to camps far from their homes. In the case of the flood affected, the trend is to stay often for prolonged periods in spontaneous roadside settlements.

Coordination and advocacy

The coherence and quality of the overall humanitarian response needs to be enhanced; more consolidated needs assessments across all sectors are required and the coordination of humanitarian efforts needs to be strengthened. Humanitarian coordination should defend and safeguard humanitarian principles and space.

Safety and security

The volatile and steadily deteriorating security conditions in Pakistan call for enhanced and coordinated safety and security awareness raising, which remain a precondition in order to operate in a high risk country.

⁹ The Pakistan cash card system exists to provide compensation to eligible flood victims once they return on the basis of possession of national identity cards. The amount is around PKR 20,000 per household (approximately EUR 169)

Logistics

The crisis is widely dispersed and often occurs in remote, physically inaccessible geographic locations. Such a situation may require reinforced support in terms of logistics and communications.

Risk Awareness

The prevalence of explosive remnants of war (ERW), Unexploded Devices (UXO), improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and a high prevalence of small arms underscores the need for risk awareness among communities.

3. HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

1) National / local response and involvement

Federal and provincial governments, the armed forces, private sector, civil society and private individuals are significant providers of relief assistance to both the conflict and natural disaster affected populations.

Responsibility for the coordination of response to natural disasters lies with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). Provincial representations are organised with the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMA) and in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), the institution in charge is FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA). For conflict related displacements, the complexity and numbers of interlocutors vary according to location but in the most recent cases of displacement in FATA, the FDMA, the Law and Order Department of the FATA secretariat, the Home and Tribal Affairs Department and the 11th Corps of Pakistan Army Force (PAF) have been clearly identified as interlocutors in the organisation of the relief response.

Along with 18th constitutional amendment there is a devolution of power to provinces and thus the role of PDMA in coordination of relief efforts will increase. However, the devolution of disaster management responsibilities in practical terms still needs to be put in place.

Advocacy should continue in order to ensure that the provision of humanitarian assistance is provided in full respect of humanitarian principles. Protection and the freedom of movement of the displaced population should be ensured.

2) International Humanitarian Response

In the international response coordination fora, the Pakistan authorities are represented at all levels. Clusters are co-chaired by the authorities at national and at provincial level as well as at interagency steering committee level.

The response by the international donor community in 2010 was very significant. The European Union was one of the major donors to the crisis with an allocation of almost EUR 425 million. In 2011, international humanitarian funding was lower due to difficulties in the world economy, donor fatigue, lack of access to beneficiaries and difficulties relating to the operating environment including respect for humanitarian principles of independence, neutrality and impartiality. Donor coordination has been strongly built around the respect of minimum conditions for implementing

humanitarian actions and therefore for funding in line with the Good Humanitarian Donorship Initiative. The funding levels in 2012 again decreased significantly, especially assistance to conflict affected populations, which is now at a level which does not allow systematic assistance.

There is no Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) which has been replaced by a succession of Response Plans over the years. Different Response Plans may have different targets (conflict and/or natural disasters) and may overlap. There are currently two key documents related to humanitarian assistance. The first is the GoP-endorsed Early Recovery Assistance Framework for Sindh province, which replaced the floods Flash Appeal from September 2011 but which has received little attention in terms of funding (USD 440 million sought but funded at 12 % only). The second document is a United Nations (UN) internal Humanitarian Operation Plan (HOP) for the complex crisis in Khyber Pakhtunkwa and FATA. To meet the relief needs of those displaced, the HOP requires about USD 327 million, of which only 51 % have been made available.

3) Constraints and DG ECHO response capacity

Security, Access and Humanitarian Space

The **security** situation remains volatile, unpredictable and often dangerous in Pakistan. A mixture of internal conflict, ethnic and religious tensions and poor economic performance causes many violent demonstrations; assassinations, kidnappings and attacks against different targets occur. Restrictions on or an absolute lack of **access**, either due to security or administrative reasons, local difficulties and/or socio-cultural factors are major constraints.

The timeframe required for the issuing of visas, International NGO (Non-Governmental Organisations) legal registration in country and Non-Objection Certificates (NoC) may delay or present a significant obstacle to international assistance efforts.

DG ECHO attaches fundamental importance to **respect for humanitarian principles, aid effectiveness and sound financial management**, which implies monitoring of the action during the lifetime of the project by DG ECHO's representatives. Partners must indicate to DG ECHO their knowledge, presence, experience and capacity to monitor in, the proposed location. Robust Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms must be in place, aimed at ensuring access for expatriate and senior staff both of the partner and of DG ECHO. DG ECHO considers that independent needs assessments and monitoring of projects by its partners are key for the quality of its humanitarian interventions and expects to avail itself of first-hand security assessments made by its partners prior to carrying out its own monitoring mission. In light of this, and taking into account the present circumstances and conditions currently prevailing in Pakistan, DG ECHO does **not** consider **full remote control** as a sound option for projects it finances in that country.

The delivery of assistance funded by DG ECHO must be based on independently assessed and verified **needs**. It must be targeted to those in greatest need regardless of who they are, and delivered in an impartial, independent manner with no political, religious or ethnic conditionality. In that respect, partners must address exclusion and/or discrimination based on the possession (or not) of national identity card and

regardless of whether conflict-affected area is “notified” as such by authorities. Furthermore, DG ECHO will request a strict respect of humanitarian principles in the response to displacements triggered by military operations in order to avoid the risk of instrumentalisation and perception of partial and non-neutral delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Projects must comply with the European Commission's overall humanitarian aid policy to save and preserve life, to reduce or prevent suffering and to safeguard the integrity and dignity of those affected by humanitarian crises. They must also be in line with DG ECHO's operational policies.

Partners

DG ECHO has an extensive network of partners active in Pakistan. Some DG ECHO partners have been active continuously in Khyber Pakhtunkwa province for the last three decades. In Punjab and Sindh, the capacity of DG ECHO partners was significantly scaled up after the 2010 floods. Nevertheless, operational capacity remains a challenge.

The major concern for the network of DG ECHO partners is their official registration in Pakistan. The majority of registration documents (Memorandum of Understanding – MoU) were issued after the 2005 earthquake and were usually valid for 5 years. As many as two thirds of the MoUs of INGOs will expire by the end of 2012. Renewal of registration is a lengthy process and may prove to be a significant obstacle to operational capacity of DG ECHO partners in Pakistan. Slow or non-issuance of visas for expatriate staff, and of NOCs for project visits, also represents a significant challenge for implementation of projects by INGOs.

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

DG ECHO's response will focus on three different target populations:

- Relief (including protection) to conflict affected populations remaining in conflict affected areas and those displaced to camps as well as to host communities, and assistance for voluntary return, including enabling them to regain a minimum level of self sufficiency.
- Relief to populations affected by natural disaster, including enabling them to regain a minimum level of self sufficiency.
- Relief, assistance and protection to Afghan Refugees enabling either strictly voluntary repatriation or dignified residence in Pakistan.

Actions supported by DG ECHO will target the most urgent needs of the most vulnerable, based on strict application of vulnerability criteria. Respect of a principle-based approach in the implementation of actions is a pre-requisite for funding.

DG ECHO remains open to supporting responses based on cash, vouchers, in-kind or through the provision of services. However, the design of responses must be based on careful analysis derived from solid assessments of needs, capacities, markets and transfer mechanisms.

Protection, Gender and DP/DRR will be **mainstreamed** in all interventions, unless demonstrated and justified that this is not feasible or appropriate.

- Actions must include measures to ensure that affected populations are supported to access protection and humanitarian assistance. Particular attention should be given to supporting interventions to ensure the inclusion of beneficiaries who do not possess any form of identification document.
- All interventions must take into account the particular needs of the most vulnerable, including women, children, the elderly, the disabled and the marginalised.
- All interventions must consider and take into account appropriate measures to ensure the safety and security of those delivering and receiving assistance.
- Stand-alone interventions to address these issues may also be considered.
- All interventions should ensure mainstreaming of DRR both in terms of structural and non-structural disaster mitigation and preparedness measures. These should be demonstrated in measurable outcome indicators and should contribute to increasing resilience.

Sectors of intervention will include:

- **Protection:** Protection is an integral part of humanitarian intervention and within this framework, the specific protection needs of IDPs, refugees and the local population need to be carefully assessed and appropriate response mechanisms ensured.
- **Food Assistance & Livelihood Recovery:** provision of food assistance as a relief measure and carefully designed and targeted livelihood recovery interventions, which take into account assistance received through state-run interventions. These should be compatible with the European Commission's Humanitarian Food Assistance Communication¹⁰ and accompanying Staff Working Document¹¹. While some communities in particular contexts will require in-kind assistance, cash-based interventions will be prioritised; either conditional or non-conditional. Strong linkages to nutrition interventions will be applied.
- **WASH:** Provision of safe drinking water as a relief measure; cleaning, protection and rehabilitation of strategically located, public water points; distribution of appropriate hygiene items; construction of suitable hygiene and sanitation facilities; hygiene awareness.
- **Health:** epidemiological surveillance; provision of basic health care service, with a particular focus on reproductive health, response to disease outbreaks; facilitation of referral to secondary health care facilities; emphasis on emergency caseload; linkages to malnutrition of children under 5.
- **Nutrition:** detection, surveillance and treatment of acute malnutrition will be prioritized, with evidence-based interventions focused on the first 1 000 days, in addition to multi-sector programs which integrate nutrition objectives in food (particularly cash), health and WASH interventions.

¹⁰ Com (2010) 126 final, available at:

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/Food_Assistance_Comm.pdf

¹¹ SEC(2010) 374 final, available:

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/Food_Assistance_SWD.pdf

- **Shelter:** provision of appropriate emergency shelter materials as a relief measure and support to households on community driven self reconstruction through knowledge transfer of DRR resilient building techniques and local models and materials.
- **Camp Coordination and Management:** establishment and management of camps to shelter influxes of people generated by conflict or natural disaster in line with commonly agreed international guidelines.
- **Coordination, advocacy and common services** to improve the safety and effectiveness of humanitarian action.
- **Risk Awareness:** Mine Action interventions should focus on education and mine/UXO risk awareness raising. Due to access constraints in FATA and Baluchistan interventions will focus on areas with a high number of IDPs.
- **DP/DRR** as mentioned above. Strengthening community resiliency to natural disasters within humanitarian actions is fundamental and should be under a comprehensive DRR approach that places emphasis on community awareness and preparedness on contextualized risks with linkages to the sector intervention.
- **Logistics**

Expected results of humanitarian aid interventions:

- ⇒ Save and preserve life and alleviate the suffering of flood and conflict-affected people.
- ⇒ Natural disaster and conflict affected people assisted to return voluntarily to their places of origin and regain their self-sufficiency.
- ⇒ Reduced vulnerability and improved preparedness of communities to natural disasters.
- ⇒ Humanitarian needs identified and the quality and coherence of response improved.
- ⇒ Complementarity between humanitarian aid and longer-term structural assistance is increased.

Given the scale and complexity of the humanitarian crisis in Pakistan, partners are invited to consider implementation through modalities which could improve the overall impact, coordination and leverage of the assistance provided by the humanitarian community.

In this context, partners are encouraged to consider presenting proposals covering their overall humanitarian portfolio in Pakistan, submitting coordinated proposals or a joint proposal on behalf of a consortium.

4. LRRD¹², COORDINATION AND TRANSITION

1) Other DG ECHO interventions

- a) DG ECHO provides support to the Afghan Refugees through two funding documents – 2013 HIP for Pakistan and 2013 HIP for the Afghan crisis covering Afghanistan and Iran. Well described operational linkages between actions proposed for Pakistan and Afghanistan and Iran are envisaged by both DG ECHO as well as partners.
- b) Complementary to DG ECHO's emergency mandate, the DIPECHO¹³ action plans support strategies that enable communities and institutions to better prepare for, mitigate and respond to disasters by enhancing their capacities and reducing their vulnerability. From 2013, DIPECHO projects will be required to be more coherent, in terms of their proximity to and articulation with, DRR-focused interventions under the HIP.
- c) The Epidemics HIP may be drawn upon for the prevention of, and response to, outbreaks of epidemics in Pakistan. The Small-Scale Response and Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) HIPs may also be funding options.

2) Other services/donors availability (such as for LRRD and transition)

Pakistan has received in the past a wide spectrum of support from the international community but the attention has slowly decreased.

The European Union-Pakistan Country Cooperation Strategy (2007-2013) sets out two main priority areas:

- Rural development and natural resources management in North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan
- Education and human resources development

Under the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), a Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Community Development programme is under preparation for decision before the end of 2012. The purpose will be to support the government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in reforming public administration at district level to improve service delivery, economic growth and local governance through promotion of community driven development in the crisis affected Malakand Division.

The current Food Security Thematic Programme's contracting should be finalised by end of 2012 with focus on nutrition, supported by food security measures.

3) Other concomitant EU interventions

After having supported local governance rehabilitation, the European Union instrument for stability (IfS) is now focusing on peace building, counter terrorism (under preparation) and countering violent extremism (under preparation).

4) Exit scenarios

¹² Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development

¹³ Disaster Preparedness ECHO

The impact and repercussions of the 2011 and 2012 floods continue to be felt and DG ECHO will have to remain involved at a higher than initially foreseen level throughout 2013, if access to partners is granted. Moreover, the population affected by the 2010 floods has still to fully recover, particularly in terms of livelihoods and nutrition, which DG ECHO will continue to address into 2013. The strong involvement of the Government of Pakistan, EU and other donors in early recovery and rehabilitation will be required.

For the conflict-affected areas, exit will only be possible if there are significant changes resulting in an end to armed conflict. It may also be foreseen that exit takes place if the conditions for principled assistance are not met.

5. OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL DETAILS

The provisions of the financing decision ECHO/WWD/BUD/2013/91000 and the general conditions of the Partnership Agreement with the European Commission shall take precedence over the provisions in this document.

5.1. Contacts¹⁴

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5.2. Financial info

Indicative Allocation: EUR 52 000 000

Man-made crisis:

Humanitarian Aid: EUR 27 100 000

Food Assistance: EUR 24 900 000

5.3. Proposal Assessment

In order to ensure transparency, the assessment of proposals is divided in three parts that will take place simultaneously.

¹⁴ Letters of intent should be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL. Instructions on how to submit Letters of intent using APPEL are available at:
http://www.dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/preparing_an_action/financing_decision/intention_letter

Assessment round 1

- a) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: **protection of civilians, coordination of humanitarian aid and coordination of safety and security information.**
 - i. It is essential that civilians, IDPs and detainees benefit from protection, health, shelter and economic assistance.
 - ii. This implies, inter alia, mechanisms to ensure safety and security support for all humanitarian organisations active in Pakistan, and strong coordination systems to ensure independent needs assessment, and to advocate for humanitarian access and principles.
- b) Indicative amount to be allocated in this round of proposals: between **EUR 2 000 000** and **EUR 5 500 000** from the Humanitarian Aid budget line.
- c) Potential partners: All DG ECHO partners. The list of potential partners for assessment round 1 includes inter alia ICRC¹⁵ for protection, PHF¹⁶ and OCHA¹⁷ for coordination and IOM¹⁸ for security capacity building and awareness raising.

Assessment round 2

- a) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions: Assistance to Afghan Refugees.
- b) Indicative amount allocated in this round of proposals: between **EUR 1 000 000** and **EUR 1 500 000** from the Humanitarian Aid budget line.
- c) Potential partners: All DG ECHO partners. The list of potential partners for assessment round 3 includes inter alia UNHCR¹⁹.

Assessment round 3

- a) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions: all other sectors of intervention as described under section 3.4 of this HIP.
- b) Indicative amount allocated in this round of proposals: between **EUR 35 000 000** and **EUR 38 500 000** of which:
 - Humanitarian Aid: up to EUR 22 000 000
 - Food Assistance: EUR 20 000 000
- c) Potential partners: All DG ECHO partners.

¹⁵ International Committee of the Red Cross

¹⁶ Pakistan Humanitarian Forum

¹⁷ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

¹⁸ International Organization for Migration

¹⁹ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Assessment round 4

- a) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions: all other sectors of intervention as described under section 3.4 of this HIP.
- b) Indicative amount allocated in this round of proposals: EUR 10 000 000
Humanitarian Aid: EUR 7 000 000
Food Assistance: EUR 3 000 000
- c) Potential partners: All DG ECHO partners.

The following applies to Assessment round 4:

- a) Costs will be eligible from 01/01/2013²⁰ Actions may start from 01/01/2013.
- b) The expected initial duration for the Action is up to 12 months
- c) Information to be provided: Single form
- d) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: by 05/07/2013²¹.
- e) Commonly used principles will be applied for the assessment of proposals, such as quality of needs assessment, relevance of intervention, expertise of the partner, coordination, knowledge of the country/region and comparative advantage. More specifically, particular attention will be put on the access arrangements and control management foreseen by the partner. Direct monitoring by the partner and DG ECHO should be possible as described in section 3 above.

²⁰ 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.

²¹ The Commission reserves the right to consider intention letters/ Single Forms transmitted after this date, especially in case certain needs/priorities are not covered by the received intention letters/Single Forms