



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels,  
COM(2009) XXX final

**COMMISSION DECISION**

**of**

**on the financing of humanitarian Actions in Peru from the general budget of the  
European Communities**

(ECHO/DIP/BUD/2009/05000)

## COMMISSION DECISION

of

### on the financing of humanitarian Actions in Peru from the general budget of the European Communities

(ECHO/DIP/BUD/2009/05000)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid<sup>1</sup>, and in particular and in particular Articles 2 (f) and 15(2) thereof;

Whereas:

- (1) South America is the second most vulnerable region in the world in terms of natural disasters, after Asia. Due to its geography, geology and climate South America is exposed to a wide range of disasters such as hydro-meteorological related disasters (including floods, landslides, mudflows, avalanches), geological disasters (earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tidal waves) and climatological disasters (including droughts, extreme temperatures, cold waves, extreme winter condition and wildfires).
- (2) One of the priorities highlighted during the preparation and analysis of the DIPECHO (DG ECHO<sup>2</sup> Disaster Preparedness programme) action plans is the need to improve Disaster Preparedness in urban earthquake prone areas. The recent earthquake in Pisco, Peru, in 2007 put in evidence considerable vulnerabilities to earthquakes, particularly in Lima metropolitan and Callao districts.
- (3) The lessons learned from recurrent earthquakes in South America (Caracas in Venezuela 1997, Bahia de Caraquez in Ecuador 1998, Armenia in Colombia 1999, Arequipa in Peru 2001, Pisco in Peru 2007) in urban contexts confirm the need to put into place efficient contingency plans and communication strategy awareness campaigns, elaborated on the basis of adapted survey and scenarios.
- (4) Recent surveys highlight the lack of tools and preparedness in case of a major earthquake in Lima metropolitan and Callao districts where more than 3,400,000 persons live in high-risk districts.
- (5) Considering the high level of exposure and vulnerability to earthquakes in the main cities of the Pacific coast and in the Andean cordillera, there is a need to develop exportable, exchangeable techniques and Disaster Preparedness adapted methods in urban contexts.

---

<sup>1</sup> 1- OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid - ECHO

- (6) To reach populations in need, humanitarian aid should be channelled through International Organisations including United Nations (UN) agencies. Therefore the European Commission should implement the budget by joint management;
- (7) An assessment of the needs leads to the conclusion that humanitarian aid operations should be financed by the Community for a period of 18 months;
- (8) It is estimated that an amount of EUR 2,000,000 from budget article 23 02 03 of the general budget of the European Communities is necessary to finance the strengthening of disaster management capacity in urban contexts in earthquake and tsunami-prone areas, taking into account the available budget, other donors' contributions and other factors. The activities covered by this Decision may be financed in full in accordance with Article 253 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation.
- (9) The present Decision constitutes a financing Decision within the meaning of Article 75 of the Financial Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002<sup>3</sup>, Article 90 of the detailed rules for the implementation of the Financial Regulation determined by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002<sup>4</sup>, and Article 15 of the internal rules on the implementation of the general budget of the European Communities<sup>5</sup>;

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

1. In accordance with the objectives and general principles of humanitarian aid, the Commission hereby approves a total amount of EUR 2,000,000 for the financing of humanitarian actions in Peru from budget article 23.02.03 of the 2009 general budget of the European Communities.
2. In accordance with Article 2(f) of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the principal objective of this Decision is :
  - To strengthen local networks and capacities in disaster preparedness and response in Lima metropolitan and Callao areas, PeruThe humanitarian Actions shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objective:
  - To contribute to disaster risk reduction in urban earthquake prone areas by generating adapted methods and tools and by creating resilient communities in Lima metropolitan and Callao areasThe full amount of this Decision is allocated to this specific objective.

*Article 2*

1. The period for the implementation of the Actions financed under this Decision shall start on 1 September 2009 and shall run for 18 months. Eligible expenditure shall be committed during the implementing period of the Decision.

---

<sup>3</sup> 2- OJ L 248, 16.9.2002, p.1.

<sup>4</sup> 3- OJ L 357, 31.12.2002, , p.1.

<sup>5</sup> 4- Commission Decision of 5.3.2008, C/2008/773

2. If the implementation of individual actions is suspended owing to force majeure or other exceptional circumstances, the period of suspension shall not be taken into account in the implementing period of the Decision in respect of the action suspended.
3. In accordance with the contractual provisions ruling the Agreements financed under this Decision, the Commission may consider eligible those costs arising and incurred after the end of the implementing period of the action which are necessary for its winding-up.

#### *Article 3*

1. In accordance with Article 253 of the Implementing Rules and having regard to the urgency of the action, the availability of other donors and other relevant operational circumstances, funds under this Decision may finance humanitarian Actions in full.
2. Actions supported by this Decision will be implemented by International organisations.
3. The Commission shall implement the budget by joint management with International Organisations that are signatories to the Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA) or the EC/UN Financial Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) and which were subject to the four pillar assessment in line with Article 53d of the Financial Regulation.

#### *Article 4*

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

Done at Brussels

*For the Commission  
Member of the Commission*



**Humanitarian Aid Decision**  
**23 02 03**

Title: Commission Decision on the financing of humanitarian Actions in Peru from the general budget of the European Communities

Description: Seismic and Tsunami Preparedness in Lima and Callao

Location of Action: Peru

Amount of Decision: EUR 2,000,000

Decision reference number: ECHO/DIP/BUD/2009/05000

## **Supporting Document**

### **1 - Rationale, needs and target population.**

#### 1.1. - Rationale:

South America is the second most vulnerable region in the world in terms of natural disasters, after Asia<sup>1</sup>. Due to its geography, geology and climate South America is exposed to a wide range of disasters such as hydro-meteorological related disasters (including floods, landslides, mudflows, avalanches); geological disasters (earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tidal waves) and climatological disasters (including droughts, extreme temperatures, Cold wave, extreme winter condition and wildfires).

DG ECHO<sup>2</sup> launched external evaluations in 2001, 2003 and 2006 in the Andean countries and in the MERCOSUR<sup>3</sup> region and Chile, to evaluate the risks, vulnerabilities and response capacity of those countries and make recommendations. The evaluations concluded that the region was far more vulnerable and exposed to natural disasters than initially foreseen with varying levels of coping capacities<sup>4</sup>, which affects the countries development process and the more fragile sectors of the population. Increasing risk and disaster impact in low resilient communities imply greater demand for humanitarian assistance if proper actions are not taken.

<sup>1</sup> Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), [www.em-dat.net](http://www.em-dat.net) - Université Catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium"

<sup>2</sup> European Commission Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid -ECHO

<sup>3</sup> Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay.

<sup>4</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/evaluation/2006/dipecho\\_mercosur.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/evaluation/2006/dipecho_mercosur.pdf)

Through its Disaster Preparedness (DP) programme DIPECHO, DG ECHO has been carrying out DP actions in South America, integrating the considerations and recommendations of the abovementioned evaluations, using a bottom-up approach with the following aims:

(1) to improve disaster preparedness at the local level, in a coordinated and integrated way with other national and regional initiatives; (2) to systematize and capitalise lessons learned and experiences; (3) to participate in national disaster networks, and coordinate more with other international agencies; (4) to target and empower the most vulnerable communities, using participatory methodologies and materials that could be replicated by other projects.

The European Commission, through DG ECHO and its DIPECHO programme, through its external relations directorate-general DG RELEX and through its PREDECAN project (Disaster prevention in the Andean Community project) is one of the largest donors in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in South America. These initiatives are very relevant to all stakeholders, as confirmed during CAPRADE (Andean committee for prevention and attention to disaster) meetings and recently during the Disaster Risk Reduction platform organized by the UNISDR (United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction) in March 2009 in Panama City.

However, these contributions need to be reinforced by other actions in order to put into practice and promote a DRR strategy in an effective way in the disaster prone areas of the region.

During the preparation and analysis of the DIPECHO action plans, other immediate priorities in DRR have been highlighted which are outside the scope of DIPECHO action plans, which are mainly earmarked for community based disaster preparedness.

One of these priorities is the need to improve Disaster Preparedness in urban earthquake prone areas. The recent earthquake in Peru in August 2007 put in evidence the considerable vulnerabilities related to earthquakes, particularly in the Lima metropolitan area.

The lessons learned from recurrent earthquakes in South America (Caracas, Venezuela 1997; Bahia de Caraquez, Ecuador 1998; Armenia, Colombia 1999; Arequipa, Peru 2001; Pisco, Peru 2007) in urban contexts confirmed the need to put into place efficient contingency plans, communication strategy awareness campaigns, elaborated on the basis of adapted survey and scenarios.

A 2007 DIPECHO project called "Regional strengthening and Disaster Risk Reduction in Major Cities in the Andean Community" implemented by UNDP<sup>5</sup> estimated that 30% of the urban population lives in areas highly exposed to hazards. In the framework of activities regarding exchange of tools and experiences among the major cities, UNDP clearly identified a lack of tools for effective Disaster Preparedness in earthquake prone cities.

The Priorities for Action of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)<sup>6</sup> 2005–2015: "Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters"<sup>7</sup> provides the strategic logic underlying the proposed support to Seismic and Tsunami Disaster Preparedness in Lima and Callao.

Considering the high level of exposure and vulnerability to earthquakes in Lima but also in the main cities of the Pacific and in the Andean Cordillera, the purpose of this funding Decision is to contribute to more effective Disaster Preparedness measures in the most vulnerable areas of Lima and Callao developing exportable, exchangeable techniques and DP

---

<sup>5</sup> United Nations Development Programme.

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.unisdr.org>.

<sup>7</sup> The 5 priorities for action are: 1. Ensure that DRR is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation; 2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning; 3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels; 4. Reduce the underlying risk factors; 5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

adapted methods in urban contexts. This Decision is aligned with the priorities of the Peruvian DRR strategy and will complement the Sixth DIPECHO action plan, developing synergies among projects and assuring more sustainability.

## 1.2. - Identified needs:

Over the past years, hydro-meteorological disasters have proved to be the most recurrent in the region, but the most dramatic events in the region are earthquakes, generating the higher number of casualties and significant economic losses. The last significant one in Pisco, Peru in August 2007 generated economic losses estimated at US\$ 2 billion.

The annual average number of people exposed to earthquakes is estimated at 4.5 million in Chile, 2.6 million in Colombia, 1.8 million in Peru, 1.5 million in Ecuador and 0.5 million in Argentina<sup>8</sup>. Earthquakes hitting the mountainous areas with vulnerable human settlements tend to result in destructive landslides.

According to CRED<sup>11</sup>, in South America Peru is the country that registers the highest number of disasters due to seismic activity, and accumulates more than 40% of all the fatalities and affected persons due to natural disasters.

In the last three decades, the rapid rise of the urban population from 30% to 75% has further increased the number of disaster-prone areas due to a lack of urban plans and strong demographic pressure – and will certainly further reinforce the current vulnerability, principally in major cities.

The damage caused by natural disasters in the region is expected to increase from an annual average of 1.5% of GDP<sup>9</sup> over the last 30 years to 5% for the period 2000-2014.<sup>10</sup>

Vulnerability indicators at national level in many countries of South America may be considered medium level<sup>11</sup>. However, within-country social disparities are among the highest in the world,<sup>12</sup> with the consequence that in relatively well-off countries certain regions present very high levels of vulnerability<sup>13</sup>. Social inequalities are particularly pronounced in South American and in the major cities a direct relation between poverty and high exposure to disaster can be observed.

Despite the existing knowledge of natural disasters and the political commitment of many of the major South American cities, Disaster Preparedness is not yet a full strategic priority. A vision or a proper implementation of disaster risk reduction measures appears to be largely absent in most of the cities, even if some substantial efforts to cope with natural disasters have started. Incentives to apply proactive risk reduction policies are in general rather weak, due to a series of reasons such as information constraints that make unclear the prospect for consensus on what to do; lack of public visibility in disaster risk reduction as opposed to response to emergencies; institutional restrictions; and significant post-disaster relief and reconstruction funds from external sources that may act as a disincentive to invest in DRR.

Following the earthquake of Pisco in 2007, Lima authorities identified the lack of information regarding the level of exposure to such threat and requested technical assistance. Between

---

<sup>8</sup> considering the registered data from 1980-2000.

<sup>9</sup> Gross Domestic Product.

<sup>10</sup> Centre for Economic and Environmental Studies.

<sup>11</sup> 2005 UNDP's Human Development report HDI : Argentina, Chile and Uruguay rank relatively high with ranks 34, 37 and 46 respectively while Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Paraguay and Bolivia rank lowest with an intermediate HDI (63,69, 75, 79, 82, 88 and 113 respectively)

<sup>12</sup> Income Inequality coefficient (GINI) in the world in 1997-2002 shows that Latin America ranks first in terms of inequality with 0.52. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

<sup>13</sup> In the Risk indicators project report of the BID – UNC/IDEA, Argentina came out with a Local Disaster Index less favorable than Ecuador, Colombia and Peru.

December 2008 and April 2009 COSUDE (Swiss cooperation agency) financed and supervised a risk survey to establish a scenario of potential impact of an earthquake of magnitude 8.0 on the Richter scale in 42 of the 48 districts of Lima and Callao.

According to the Peruvian geophysical institute (IGP) there is a high probability of an earthquake of an approximate magnitude of 8.0 on the Richter scale (the seismic silences of recent years increase these preoccupations). This earthquake could be accompanied by a tsunami wave of 8 metre that would reach the Punta Callao coast in 11 minutes.

The risk survey estimates that in the case of such an event, about 50,000 deaths could be registered, more than 600,000 injured and probably more than 500,000 houses collapsed or highly damaged (inhabitable).

In March 2009 a basic seismic simulation exercise took place in Lima which was led by INDECI (Peruvian Civil Defence), designed by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and facilitated by the UN Development Programme (UNDP). The main conclusion was the lack of preparation in case of a major event, mainly lack of equipment, information management, emergency communication strategy, and the absence of a warning system in tsunami exposed areas among others.

Also in March 2009, the Peruvian government requested a United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) disaster response preparation mission, to provide recommendations to the National Civil Defence System - SINADECI - in order to improve their preparation for and response to disasters.

Among the UNDAC observations is the absence of a metropolitan contingency plan in case of a major earthquake and tsunami, of coordination mechanisms. The mission could not identify adapted tools and mechanisms in the sub region to face a strong earthquake associated with a tsunami.

These recent surveys have clearly demonstrated the weak capabilities of the Lima metropolitan and Callao districts to cope with disasters, particularly in the most vulnerable zones where the poorest population of the town is settled. The impact of the Pisco earthquake is still borne in mind by institutions and public opinion, and there is a good opportunity to promote and implement an effective DRR strategy. Considering the level of exposure there is an immediate need to intervene in disaster preparedness.

To take stock of the lessons learned from the Fourth and the Fifth DIPECHO Action Plans in such a scenario, there is a need for a complementary action with a holistic approach focused on the urban context in earthquake prone area in order to contribute effectively to a disaster preparedness urban programme.

This financing Decision will also support the priorities of existing national strategies for disaster prevention and preparedness.

The observations of the country document updated during the last DIPECHO Action Plan confirms Lima and Callao as one the first national priorities for DP support.

During the last 40 years, both Lima and Callao have followed an unplanned and uncontrolled growth pattern. Most of the growth in Lima has been the result of the uncontrolled arrival of large numbers of rural migrants who have settled on unconsolidated ground or unstable land (ground exposed to seismic acceleration) and houses built with weak seismic resistance. Prederes<sup>14</sup> (survey centre for disaster prevention) estimates that more than three million people live in such conditions.

---

<sup>14</sup> Centro de estudios y prevención de desastres



Actions supported under this Decision will also aim to take every opportunity to be linked with the actual DIPECHO community-based approach and with larger development programmes, with a view to integrating DRR into sustainable development strategies and programming.

Complementarities with other stakeholders, whether other services of the European Commission or EU Member States or other agencies present in the region will be sought, as this action is not to be considered as a stand-alone project but as part of the overall efforts of the European Commission to implement the objectives of the Hyogo Framework for Action.

*Summary of exposed Andean population to seismic hazard (source CAPRADE)*

Country	% pop/level of exposure High	% pop/level of exposure Moderate	% pop/level of exposure low
Bolivia	0	1	99
Colombia	28	24	48
Ecuador	76	22	2
Peru	53	15	32

### 1.3. - Target population and regions concerned:

The Decision targets the most vulnerable communities in the Lima metropolitan and Callao districts with the highest risk levels and the lowest coping capacities. The action will be implemented by UNDP in direct coordination with the local authorities of Lima and Callao, the national Civil Defence, OCHA and the Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention and Crisis Management (CAPRADE), and will contribute to protecting and saving lives.

It is estimated that around 400,000 people will benefit directly under this funding Decision. In a minor proportion through mass awareness campaigns and advocacy, the 3,400,000 people living in the most potentially impacted districts will also benefit.

Regional: Consideration will be given to projects at the Andean Community or South America level which support the development of more integrated perspectives and technical solutions among countries affected by earthquakes and tsunamis.

### 1.4. - Risk assessment and possible constraints:

Most of the activities proposed depend on a good coordination with national and local authorities. Successful implementation depends on the willingness of the main management actors in the different districts and the local populations to co-operate. This disaster preparedness project will depend on the quality of the links established with the relevant authorities, who need to be involved in the project from its beginning so as to ensure that the objectives can be met and that the results are sustainable.

The main risk in this type of operation is linked to the high turnover of local authorities and of trained people at local level.

Political instability could result in negative consequences for the overall action.

Major natural disasters in Peru or even worse in Lima could also disturb the implementation of the action.

While the region has a comprehensive pool of DRR expertise, it is often difficult to find a sufficient number of specialists, especially in the present context where demand has considerably increased for such knowledge. A substantial amount of effort and time will be needed by the partners to train their personnel and to guarantee a high level of technical expertise.

## **2 - Objectives and components of the humanitarian intervention proposed:**

### 2.1. - Objectives:

Principal objective:

To strengthen local networks and capacities in disaster preparedness and response in Lima metropolitan and Callao areas, Peru

Specific objective:

To contribute to disaster risk reduction in urban earthquake prone areas by generating adapted methods and tools and by creating resilient communities in Lima metropolitan and Callao areas

### 2.2. - Components:

This intervention will primarily aim to:

- Reduce the earthquake and tsunami disaster risk of the most vulnerable populations in the most exposed zones by strengthening local disaster preparedness capacities linked to sub national and national levels.
- Improve knowledge and information about earthquake and tsunami risks. Promote Disaster Preparedness practices.
- Strengthen contingency planning processes and organization for emergency preparedness and response.
- Define and encourage adapted mass awareness campaigns and advocacy in order to inform urban communities about an adequate attitude in earthquake and tsunami prone area.
- Define priorities in terms of urban disaster preparedness investment.
- Disseminate easily replicated tools, recommendation, techniques for similar context and facilitate exchange of information, and joint initiatives that have proven to be very efficient.

### **Sectors and sub-sectors of intervention:**

(a) Local disaster management components, targeting local actors in disaster prone areas: early warning systems, mapping and data computerisation, local capacity-building, training.

(b) Institutional linkages, targeting institutions involved in disaster management/disaster risk reduction, in particular at regional, national and sub-national levels: advocacy, facilitation of coordination, institutional strengthening

(c) Information, education, communication, targeting direct and indirect beneficiaries: awareness raising among the general public, education and dissemination

(d) Small scale infrastructure and services, at community level: infrastructure support and mitigation works, reinforcing critical infrastructure, operation and maintenance systems; non structural mitigation activities.

(e) Stock-building of emergency and relief items: targeting the reinforcement of the response capacity of local actors and institutions in disaster-prone areas in view of contributing to ensuring an adequate response to natural disaster by strengthening the response capacity in the early hours and days of a disaster.

### 3 - Duration expected for Actions in the proposed Decision:

The duration for the implementation of this Decision shall be 18 months so as to provide adequate support to a larger strategic and programmatic approach.

Humanitarian Actions funded by this Decision must be implemented within this period.

Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 1 September 2009.

Start date: 1 September 2009.

If the implementation of the actions envisaged in this Decision is suspended due to *force majeure* or any comparable circumstance, the period of suspension will not be taken into account for the calculation of the duration of the humanitarian aid actions.

Depending on the evolution of the situation in the field, the Commission reserves the right to terminate the agreements signed with the implementing humanitarian organisations where the suspension of activities is for a period of more than one third of the total planned duration of the Action. In this respect, the procedure established in the general conditions of the specific agreement will be applied.

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

List of previous DG ECHO operations in Peru				
Decision Number	Decision Type	2007 EUR	2008 EUR	2009 EUR
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2007/02000 (*)	Non Emergency	564,983		
ECHO/DIP/BUD/2007/03000 (*)	Non Emergency	0		
ECHO/PER/BUD/2007/01000	Prim. Emergency	2,000,000		
ECHO/PER/BUD/2007/02000	Emergency	6,000,000		
ECHO/PER/BUD/2007/03000	Emergency	1,500,000		
ECHO/-AM/BUD/2008/01000 (*)	Non Emergency		0	
ECHO/-AM/BUD/2008/02000 (*)	Non Emergency		100,000	
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/01000 (*)	Non Emergency		1,000,000	
ECHO/DIP/BUD/2009/01000 (*)	Non Emergency			1,700,000
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10,064,983</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>1,700,000</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12,864,983</b>		

Dated : 20 July 2009  
Source : HOPE

(\*) decisions with more than one country

## 5 - Overview of donors' contributions:

Donors in Peru the last 12 months					
1. EU Members States (*)		2. European Commission		3. Others	
	EUR		EUR		EUR
Austria		DG ECHO	1,800,000		
Belgium		Other services			
Bulgaria					
Cyprus					
Czech republic					
Denmark					
Estonia					
Finland					
France					
Germany	2,150,000				
Greece					
Hungary					
Ireland					
Italy	1,250,000				
Latvia					
Lithuania					
Luxemburg					
Malta					
Netherlands					
Poland					
Portugal					
Romania					
Slovakia					
Slovenie					
Spain					
Sweden					
United kingdom					
Subtotal	3,400,000	Subtotal	1,800,000	Subtotal	0
		Grand total	5,200,000		

Dated : 20 July 2009

(\*) Source : DG ECHO 14 Points reporting for Members States. <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/hac>  
Empty cells means either no information is available or no contribution.

During the last 12 months, four bilateral actions have started in Peru, for a total EC contribution of EUR 17 million. Moreover, a number of decisions have been signed concerning thematic programmes, for an amount of more than EUR 3.2 million. Two actions have also started under the Instrument for Stability, one of which supports rehabilitation following the 2007 earthquake; the total contribution of these is some EUR 5.5 million.

## 6 - Amount of Decision and distribution by specific objectives:

6.1. - Total amount of the Decision: EUR 2,000,000

## 6.2. - Budget breakdown by specific objectives

<b>Principal objective:</b> <i>To strengthen local networks and capacities in disaster preparedness and response in Lima metropolitan and Callao areas, Peru</i>				
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)</b>	<b>Geographical area of operation</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Potential partners</b> <sup>15</sup>
<p>Specific objective 1: To contribute to disaster risk reduction in urban earthquake prone areas by generating adapted methods and tools and by creating resilient communities in Lima metropolitan and Callao areas</p>	2,000,000	Lima and Callao, Peru	<p><u>(a) Local disaster management components</u>, targeting local actors in disaster prone areas: early warning systems, mapping and data computerisation, local capacity-building, training.</p> <p><u>(b) Institutional linkages</u>, targeting institutions involved in disaster management/disaster risk reduction, in particular at regional, national and sub-national levels: advocacy, facilitation of coordination, institutional strengthening</p> <p><u>(c) Information, Education, Communication</u>, targeting direct and indirect beneficiaries: awareness raising among the general public, education and dissemination</p> <p><u>(d) Small scale infrastructure and services</u>, at community level: infrastructure support and mitigation works, reinforcing critical infrastructure, operation and maintenance systems; non structural mitigation activities.</p> <p><u>(e) Stock-building of emergency and relief items</u>: targeting the reinforcement of the response capacity of local actors and institutions in disaster-prone areas in view of contributing to ensuring an adequate response to natural disaster by strengthening the response capacity in the early hours and days of a disaster.</p>	<u>Joint management</u> - UNDP-PNUD
TOTAL:	2,000,000			

<sup>15</sup>

## **7 – Evaluation:**

Under Article 18 of Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid the Commission is required to "regularly assess humanitarian aid Actions financed by the Community in order to establish whether they have achieved their objectives and to produce guidelines for improving the effectiveness of subsequent Actions." These evaluations are structured and organised in overarching and cross cutting issues forming part of DG ECHO's Annual Strategy such as child-related issues, the security of relief workers, respect for human rights, gender. Each year, an indicative Evaluation Programme is established after a consultative process. This programme is flexible and can be adapted to include evaluations not foreseen in the initial programme, in response to particular events or changing circumstances. More information can be obtained at:

[http://ec.europa.eu/echo/policies/evaluation/introduction\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/policies/evaluation/introduction_en.htm).

## **8. Management issues:**

Humanitarian aid Actions funded by the Commission are implemented by NGOs and the Red Cross National Societies on the basis of Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA), by Specialised Agencies of the Member States and by United Nations agencies based on the EC/UN Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) in conformity with Article 163 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation. These Framework Agreements define the criteria for attributing grant Agreements and financing Agreements in accordance with Article 90 of the Implementing Rules and may be found at [http://ec.europa.eu/echo/about/actors/partners\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/about/actors/partners_en.htm).

For NGOs, Specialised Agencies of the Member States, Red Cross National Societies and International Organisations not complying with the requirements set up in the Financial Regulation for joint management, Actions will be managed by direct centralised management.

For International Organisations identified as potential partners for implementing the Decision, Actions will be managed under joint management.

Individual grants are awarded on the basis of the criteria enumerated in Article 7.2 of the Humanitarian Aid Regulation, such as the technical and financial capacity, readiness and experience, and results of previous interventions.