

TECHNICAL ANNEX

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

FINANCIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

The provisions of the financing decision ECHO/WWD/BUD/2018/01000 and the General Conditions of the Agreement with the European Commission shall take precedence over the provisions in this document.

The activities proposed hereafter are subject to any terms and conditions which may be included in the related Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP).

1. CONTACTS

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¹ Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)

2. FINANCIAL INFO

Indicative Allocation: EUR 32 900 000 (of which an indicative amount of EUR 1 500 000 for Education in Emergencies)

Breakdown as per Worldwide Decision:

Specific Objective 1 - Man-made crises ² :	HA-FA: EUR 14 500 000
Specific Objective 2 - Natural disasters:	HA-FA: EUR 6 400 000
Specific Objective 4 - DIPECHO	Dis. Prep.: EUR 12 000 000
Total:	EUR 32 900 000

3. PROPOSAL ASSESSMENT

3.1. Administrative info

Allocation round 1 - Colombia

- a) Indicative amount: up to EUR 5 000 000.
 - Support to interventions addressing the humanitarian consequences of man-made crises in Colombia and neighbouring countries
- b) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: please refer to section 3.4 of the HIP and to the specific guidelines under section 3.2.2.2.
- c) Costs will be eligible from 1/1/2018³
- d) The expected initial duration for the Action is up to 12 months.
- e) Potential partners⁴: All DG ECHO Partners
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form⁵
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: by 30/01/2018⁶

² As possibly aggravated by natural disasters.

³ 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, whatever occurs latest.

⁴ For British applicants (non-governmental organisations): Please be aware that you must comply with the requirement of establishment in an EU Member State for the entire duration of the grants awarded under this HIP. If the United Kingdom withdraws from the EU during the grant period without concluding an agreement with the EU ensuring in particular that British applicants continue to be eligible, you will cease to receive EU funding or be required to leave the project on the basis of Article 15 of the grant agreement.

⁵ Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL.

Allocation round 2 - Caribbean

- a) Indicative amount: up to EUR 5 000 000.
 - Support to DRR/resilience interventions in Haiti EUR 3 000 000
 - Support to DRR/resilience interventions in the Caribbean EUR 2 000 000
- b) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: please refer to section 3.4 of the HIP and to the specific guidelines under section 3.2.2.2.
- c) Costs will be eligible from 01/01/2018⁷
- d) The expected initial duration for the Action is up to 18 months.
- e) Potential partners⁸: All DG ECHO Partners
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form⁹
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: by 30/01/2018¹⁰.

Allocation round 3 - Central America

- a) Indicative amount: up to EUR 6 500 000.
 - Support to DRR/resilience interventions EUR 3 000 000
 - Support to interventions addressing OSV¹¹ EUR 2 500 000
 - Support to Food Assistance interventions EUR 1 000 000
- b) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: please refer to section 3.4 of the HIP and to the specific guidelines under section 3.2.2.2.
- c) Costs will be eligible from 01/01/2018¹²

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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, whatever occurs latest.

⁸ For British applicants (non-governmental organisations): Please be aware that you must comply with the requirement of establishment in an EU Member State for the entire duration of the grants awarded under this HIP. If the United Kingdom withdraws from the EU during the grant period without concluding an agreement with the EU ensuring in particular that British applicants continue to be eligible, you will cease to receive EU funding or be required to leave the project on the basis of Article 15 of the grant agreement.

⁹ Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Other situations of violence.

¹² 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, whatever occurs latest.

- d) The expected initial duration for the Action is up to 18 months for DRR/resilience interventions; up to 12 months for other interventions.
- e) Potential partners¹³: All DG ECHO Partners
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form¹⁴
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: by 30/01/2018¹⁵.

Allocation round 4 - South America

- a) Indicative amount: up to EUR 4 000 000.
 - Support to DRR/resilience interventions in South America EUR 3 000 000
 - Support to DRR/resilience interventions in Colombia EUR 1 000 000
- b) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: please refer to section 3.4 of the HIP and to the specific guidelines under section 3.2.2.2.
- c) Costs will be eligible from 01/01/2018¹⁶
- d) The expected initial duration for the Action is up to 18 months.
- e) Potential partners¹⁷: All DG ECHO Partners
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form¹⁸
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: by 30/01/2018¹⁹

¹³ For British applicants (non-governmental organisations): Please be aware that you must comply with the requirement of establishment in an EU Member State for the entire duration of the grants awarded under this HIP. If the United Kingdom withdraws from the EU during the grant period without concluding an agreement with the EU ensuring in particular that British applicants continue to be eligible, you will cease to receive EU funding or be required to leave the project on the basis of Article 15 of the grant agreement.

¹⁴ Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 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, whatever occurs latest.

¹⁷ For British applicants (non-governmental organisations): Please be aware that you must comply with the requirement of establishment in an EU Member State for the entire duration of the grants awarded under this HIP. If the United Kingdom withdraws from the EU during the grant period without concluding an agreement with the EU ensuring in particular that British applicants continue to be eligible, you will cease to receive EU funding or be required to leave the project on the basis of Article 15 of the grant agreement.

¹⁸ Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL.

¹⁹ 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.

Allocation round 5 – Mexico (earthquake response)

- a) Indicative amount: up to EUR 400 000.
- b) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: Please refer to section 0 of the HIP.
- c) Costs will be eligible from 01/01/2018²⁰
- d) The expected initial duration for the Action is up to 12 months.
- e) Potential partners²¹: Pre-identified partner in the framework of assessment round 3 for Central America.
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form²²

Allocation round 6 – Haiti (food emergency response)

- a) Indicative amount: up to EUR 5 000 000.
- b) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: Please refer to section 0 of the HIP and to the specific guidelines under section 3.2.2.2.
- c) Costs will be eligible from 01/02/2018²³
- d) The expected initial duration for the Action is up to 12 months.
- e) Potential partners²⁴: All DG ECHO partners
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form²⁵
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: by 16/03/2018

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, whatever occurs latest.

²¹ For British applicants (non-governmental organisations): Please be aware that you must comply with the requirement of establishment in an EU Member State for the entire duration of the grants awarded under this HIP. If the United Kingdom withdraws from the EU during the grant period without concluding an agreement with the EU ensuring in particular that British applicants continue to be eligible, you will cease to receive EU funding or be required to leave the project on the basis of Article 15 of the grant agreement.

²² Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL.

²³ 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, whatever occurs latest.

²⁴ For British applicants (non-governmental organisations): Please be aware that you must comply with the requirement of establishment in an EU Member State for the entire duration of the grants awarded under this HIP. If the United Kingdom withdraws from the EU during the grant period without concluding an agreement with the EU ensuring in particular that British applicants continue to be eligible, you will cease to receive EU funding or be required to leave the project on the basis of Article 15 of the grant agreement.

²⁵ Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL.

Allocation round 7 – Venezuela (complex emergency response)

- a) Indicative amount: up to EUR 5 000 000.
- b) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: Please refer to section 0 of the HIP.
- c) Costs will be eligible from 01/05/2018
- d) The expected initial duration for the Action is up to 12 months.
- e) Potential partner: Pre-identified partners with presence/access to the affected areas.
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: by 18/05/2018

Allocation round 8 – Colombia (internal conflict response)

- a) Indicative amount: up to EUR 2 000 000.
- b) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: please refer to section 0 of the HIP and to the specific guidelines under section 3.2.2.2.
- c) Costs will be eligible from 1/7/2018²⁶
- d) The expected initial duration for the Action is up to 12 months
- e) Potential partners²⁷: All DG ECHO Partners
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form²⁸
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: by 03/09/2018²⁹

²⁶ 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, whatever occurs latest.

²⁷ For British applicants (non-governmental organisations): Please be aware that you must comply with the requirement of establishment in an EU Member State for the entire duration of the grants awarded under this HIP. If the United Kingdom withdraws from the EU during the grant period without concluding an agreement with the EU ensuring in particular that British applicants continue to be eligible, you will cease to receive EU funding or be required to leave the project on the basis of Article 15 of the grant agreement.

²⁸ Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL.

²⁹ 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.

3.2. Operational requirements:

3.2.1. Assessment criteria:

Each action will be assessed against a set of criteria according to the specific context of intervention. These criteria include:

- Relevance to DG ECHO strategy and operational requirements;
- Quality of the needs assessment³⁰
- Quality of the response strategy, including the relevance of the intervention and coverage;
- The logical framework, including robust and relevant output and outcome indicators;
- Feasibility;
- Implementation capacity and technical expertise; and
- Knowledge of the country/region.

Depending on the characteristics of the crisis, other elements are likely to be taken into account when assessing the proposals, such as:

- Security;
- Coordination;
- Access arrangements;
- Monitoring system;
- Sustainability, resilience, Linking Relief Rehabilitation and Development;
- Cost efficiency; or comparative advantage of the action or the partners.

In case of actions ongoing in the field, where DG ECHO is requested to fund the continuation thereof, a field visit may be conducted by DG ECHO field expert (TA) to determine the feasibility and quality of the follow-up action proposed.

3.2.2. Operational guidelines:

This section outlines the general and specific operational guidelines which need to be taken into account by DG ECHO partners in the design of humanitarian operations supported by DG ECHO. Complementary information can be retrieved on these guidelines in the links provided below. Partners are invited to duly reflect the guidance provided in these documents in the preparation of their proposals to DG ECHO.

³⁰ Partners are expected to contribute and use coordinated needs assessments on crisis and sector level in line with Grand Bargain commitments

3.2.2.1. General Guidelines

The humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, in line with the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid, and strict adherence to a "**do no harm**" approach remain paramount.

The safe and secure provision of aid: The ability to safely deliver assistance to all areas must be preserved. DG ECHO requests its partners to include in the project proposal details on how safety and security of staff (including the staff of implementing partners) and assets is being considered as well as an analysis of threats and plans to mitigate and limit exposure to risks. DG ECHO or its partners can request the suspension of ongoing actions as a result of serious threats to the safety of staff.

Accountability: As the quality and robustness of any humanitarian aid operation lie first and foremost with the organisation that proposes it and will be responsible for its implementation in the field, attention is drawn to the fact that DG ECHO partners' accountability in this respect relate, *inter alia*, to the following aspects of Actions' design and implementation:

- The identification of the beneficiaries and of their needs through robust, comprehensive methods conducted in a coordinated manner with humanitarian partners on sector and crisis level³¹;
- Management and monitoring of operations, as properly facilitated by adequate systems in place;
- Monitoring and reporting on activities, outputs and outcomes, through robust indicators and the associated capacities to collect and analyse information;
- Identification and analysis of logistic and access constraints and risks, and the steps taken to address them.

Local disaster response organisations have had and continue to play an indispensable role in responding to the humanitarian needs. DG ECHO funds have and will be translated into services and assistance provided by local actors in the majority of cases. As such, DG ECHO will continue to ask for strategic partnerships of FPA/FAFA partners with local actors in line with the Grand Bargain commitments.

Grand Bargain commitments: DG ECHO and most of its main partners have signed up to the Grand Bargain, a set of commitments in line with current good practice and ongoing policy discussions seeking to bring about substantial changes in terms of aid efficiency. While many of the commitments require further ground work on a global level, progress can be made in 2018 already on a certain number of commitments. In addition to the commitments covered by specific section in this annex (cash, humanitarian-development nexus, localisation and accountability to affected populations), partners are expected to explore and propose concrete ways of implementing commitments such as multi-annual

³¹ See footnote related to the quality of needs assessment and the Grand bargain-related section below.

planning and reduced duplication and management costs (such as making use of technology and innovation to be more cost effective or providing clear, comparable cost structures).

Innovation and the private sector: Humanitarian emergencies are reaching unprecedented levels. Strengthening the capacity of humanitarian actors to respond to natural disasters and man-made crises in an effective and efficient manner is a priority. Innovation can play an important role in this respect. Harnessing the technological innovation, technical skills and expertise of the private sector and academia is determinant. Where it is in the interest of the action, and without prejudice to the applicable legal framework, DG ECHO encourages an increased involvement of a wide range of actors, including the local and international private sector, and the adoption of innovative solutions and approaches to optimising the efficiency and effectiveness of the humanitarian response.

Cash-based assistance: DG ECHO will support the most effective and efficient modality of providing assistance, whether it be cash, vouchers or in-kind assistance. However, in line with WHS commitments, DG ECHO will endeavour to increase cash-based interventions in the interests of cost efficiency and effectiveness gains. Partners should provide sufficient information on the reasons why a transfer modality is proposed and another one is excluded through a robust response analysis (see section below) Partners are encouraged to consider multipurpose cash transfers (MPCT) where assessments and response analysis demonstrates that multiple basic needs can be met through single cash transfers.

DG ECHO's Cash Guidance note covering the delivery of large-scale cash transfers applies when the delivery of cash at scale is envisaged. The Guidance note, as updated, will apply to 2018 HIPs.

Strengthening coordination: Partners should provide specific information on their active engagement in cluster/sector and inter-cluster/sector coordination: participation in coordination mechanisms at different levels, not only in terms of meetings but also in terms of coordinated field assessments and engagement in technical groups and joint planning activities. The partners should actively engage with the relevant local authorities and, when feasible and appropriate, stipulate co-ordination in Memoranda of Understanding. When appropriate, partners should endeavour to exchange views on issues of common interest with actors present in the field (e.g. EU, UN, AU missions, etc.). In certain circumstances, coordination and deconfliction with military actors might be necessary. This should be done in a way that does not endanger humanitarian actors or the humanitarian space, and without prejudice to the mandate and responsibilities of the actor concerned.

<http://ec.europa.eu/echo/en/what/humanitarian-aid/civil-military-relations>

Preparedness for Response and Early Action: As part of the commitment of DG ECHO to mainstream disaster preparedness in EU-funded humanitarian operations, the needs assessment presented in the Single Form should reflect, whenever relevant, the exposure to the range of hazards affecting people at the village/ community level (natural hazards and conflict related threats), the related vulnerability of the targeted population and their ability to cope. This analysis should also assess the likely impact of the humanitarian intervention on

both immediate and future risks as well as the partner's institutional commitment to, and operational capability in, managing risk (technical competence in the relevant sectors of intervention). The Disaster Preparedness (DP) approach and related measures are relevant in all humanitarian sectors (WASH, nutrition, food assistance and livelihoods, health, protection, etc.), and should be systematically considered in hazard-prone contexts. Risk-informed programming across sectors should protect operations and beneficiaries from hazard and threats occurrence, and include contingency arrangements for additional or expanded activities that might be required. Information from early warning systems should be incorporated into programme decision making and design, even where the humanitarian operation is not the result of a specific hazard.

For targeted DP interventions, the information in the Single Form should clearly show that:

- all risks have been clearly identified, including their possible interactions;
- the intervention strengthens and promotes regional, national and local capacities for better preparedness and response at local level;
- the partner has an appropriate monitoring, evaluation and learning mechanism to ensure that evidence of the impact of the action and good practices are gathered and effectively disseminated;
- the action is justified by an explanation of the losses and suffering that will be avoided or reduced (and why this conclusion is valid);
- due consideration has been given to the integration of contingencies and preparedness arrangements (shock responsiveness) into planning to provide locally owned basic service delivery and social protection for vulnerable populations (e.g. for social, safety net programmes), notably in situations of protracted or recurrent crises;
- the use of EU Aid Volunteers in the DP intervention is envisaged or not and for what kind of tasks;
- in more fragile context, the development of national and local competencies for early action and locally owned Rapid/Emergency Response Mechanisms (ERMs) implemented by local actors should be considered. Actions to build local preparedness capabilities will include opportunities to apply and benefit from the resources and expertise held by the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM).

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/prevention_preparedness/DRR_thematic_policy_doc.pdf

Education in Emergencies (EiE): DG ECHO will support education actions in emergencies including sudden onset emergencies, ongoing conflicts, natural disasters and situations of displacement (IDP/Refugee). The objective of these EiE actions will be to prevent, reduce, mitigate and respond to emergency-related barriers to children's³² education while ensuring inclusive and quality education³³. EiE actions will respond to the multiple barriers (academic,

³² The Commission adheres to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child that defines a 'child' as a person below the age of 18.

³³ The definition of quality education: Quality education is affordable, accessible, gender-sensitive and responds to diversity. It includes (1) a safe and inclusive learner-friendly environment; (2) competent and well-trained teachers who are knowledgeable in the subject matter and pedagogy; (3) an appropriate context-specific curriculum that is comprehensible and culturally, linguistically and socially relevant for the learners; (4) ECHO/-AM/BUD/2018/91000

financial, social, institutional, physical/infrastructural) that children face in accessing their education due to their experiences of the humanitarian situation. As such, EiE actions must be tailored to the different needs of children based on their age, gender and other specific circumstances including the specific impact of the emergency they face (e.g. unaccompanied minors, former child soldiers, and disabled children). DG ECHO EiE actions work towards three outcomes:

- **Outcome 1:** Children affected by humanitarian crises access to and learn in safe, quality and accredited primary and secondary education
- **Outcome 2:** Children affected by humanitarian crises learn life-saving and life-sustaining skills, are protected and have increased personal resilience
- **Outcome 3:** Education services are strengthened through preparedness, response and recovery interventions in line with the *INEE Minimum Standards for Education: Preparedness, Response, Recovery*³⁴

DG ECHO's support to EiE will focus on non-formal and formal education in the context of primary and secondary levels of education. Non-formal education supports should, where possible, enable children to enter (or re-enter) the formal system. Early childhood development will be considered in specific circumstances where it is already embedded in formal education in a national system or where specific skill or protection needs are identified to enter primary school. Technical and vocational education and training (TVET) programmes are considered to fall outside of the scope of work for DG ECHO's EiE response.

Protection must be considered as both a core component and key outcome of EiE response. The provision of safe learning environments, psycho-social support and direct referral to child protection services will provide a protective environment for children impacted by emergency. The learning itself – in both formal and non-formal education actions – must provide relevant life-saving and life-sustaining skills and messages, including vital health, nutrition and hygiene information, HIV prevention, sexual- and reproductive health information and DRR training and awareness. In order to ensure safe and protective education, all actions supported by DG ECHO are expected to be designed and implemented according to the principles of conflict sensitive education (CSE). EiE actions should reflect relevant legal frameworks for protection (International Humanitarian Law, International Human Rights Law and Refugee Law).

In order to ensure holistic response to the needs of children, it is encouraged that beyond child protection EiE actions are also linked with other life-saving humanitarian sectors, such as WASH, health and nutrition, whenever relevant and feasible.

EiE actions should be recognized as not distinct from long-term learning goals and as such also aim at strengthening the quality aspects of education, in particular the availability of and

adequate and relevant materials for teaching and learning; (5) participatory methods of instruction and learning processes that respect the dignity of the learner; (6) appropriate class sizes and teacher-student ratios; and (7) an emphasis on recreation, play, sport and creative activities in addition to areas such as literacy, numeracy, and life skills. INEE. (2010). *Minimum Standards for Education: Preparedness, Response, Recovery*.

³⁴ Inter-Agency Network on Education in Emergencies (INEE) (2010): *Minimum Standards for Education: Preparedness, Response, Recovery*.

support to teachers through the recruitment and capacity development of facilitators and teachers.

Whenever relevant and supportive of safe, inclusive and quality education, DG ECHO will support innovative EiE solutions.

EiE actions should be conceived with a medium to long-term vision. This implies first and foremost that programmes be designed and implemented in a way that allows for the fullest and most rapid recovery of safe, inclusive and quality education services. At the same time, programmes must be aligned with development and/or government actors to ensure continuity of learning for affected children through proper transition planning. Therefore, in order to ensure continuity and alignment with both, the wider humanitarian and development context, EiE actions must be informed by any existing education sector framework as well as the inter-sectoral humanitarian response. Furthermore, in order to ensure coordination, harmonization and effective prioritization within the EiE response, partners implementing EiE actions supported by DG ECHO will be expected to participate in, and contribute to, national and/or sub-national sector coordination activities throughout the Humanitarian Programme Cycle. EiE actions should contribute to the strategic objectives of the education cluster/working group strategy (if one exists) and to any wider strategic sector objectives based on the humanitarian-development nexus.

All EiE actions funded by DG ECHO should adhere in their design and implementation to the [INEE Minimum Standards for Education: Preparedness, Response, Recovery](#), as well as the [IASC Minimum Standards for Child Protection](#).

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/children_2008_Emergency_Crisis_Situations_en.pdf

Gender-Age Mainstreaming: Women, girls, boys, men of all ages are affected by crises in different ways and emergencies tend to change gender dynamics. Ensuring gender-age mainstreaming is therefore crucial to DG ECHO and an issue of quality programming. To this end, the needs and capacities of different gender and age groups among targeted populations must be adequately assessed and assistance must be adapted to ensure that equal access is granted and specific needs are addressed.

All project proposals/reports must demonstrate integration of gender and age in a coherent manner throughout the Single Form, including in the needs assessment and risk analysis, the logical framework, description of activities and the gender-age marker section. Context-specific gender-sensitive needs assessments and gender analysis must be conducted to avoid vulnerability-related assumptions (e.g. women should not be considered the most vulnerable groups by default) and to ensure a more effective targeting. On the basis of the identified needs, practical examples of assistance adapted to the needs of different gender and age groups must also be provided in the Single Form. Actions targeting one specific gender and/or age group – particularly when one group is clearly more vulnerable than others – may in some instances be deemed necessary (e.g. unaccompanied children or adolescents): such actions should respond to a clear need that has been identified through a gender and age analysis and cannot be adequately addressed through mainstreaming. While assistance may specifically target one group, the participation of other groups may prove crucial for reaching the expected impact.

Notwithstanding the paragraph on *protection* on the next page, which should be read in conjunction, all humanitarian interventions funded by DG ECHO must take into consideration, together with other protection concerns, any risk of gender-based violence and develop and implement appropriate strategies to prevent such risks. Moreover, in line with its life-saving mandate, DG ECHO encourages the establishment of quality, comprehensive and safe GBV response services since the onset of emergencies. Further details are available in DG ECHO 2013 Gender policy.

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

The Gender-Age Marker is a tool that uses four criteria to assess how strongly DG ECHO funded humanitarian actions integrates gender and age consideration. More information about the marker and how it is applied are available in the Gender-Age Marker Toolkit:

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

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/humanitarian-aid/gender-sensitive-aid_en

Integrated approaches: Whenever possible, integrated approaches with multi- or cross-sectoral programming of responses in specific geographical areas are encouraged to maximize impact, synergies and cost-effectiveness. In contexts where it has been determined (see also response analysis below) that cash transfers are an appropriate modality, and that cash can meet multiple basic needs, partners are encouraged to transfer single payments using a common delivery platform. Multi-purpose cash transfers (MPCT) should be coordinated alongside other sector-specific responses within a basic needs approach, but fragmenting MPCT into sector clusters for coordination is not encouraged. MPCTs also offer the opportunity to conduct joined up assessments across sectors (including market analysis), common registration, targeting, and monitoring and evaluation frameworks. As far as possible, and in line with DG ECHO's Guidance on the delivery of large-scale cash transfers, support functions should be separated out from actual transfers in order to enhance efficiency, transparency and accountability. Partners are requested to provide information on how their actions are integrated with other actors present in the same area.

Multi-year planning and funding: In crises where it is appropriate to engage in multi-year interventions (i.e. 24 months and longer), actions should be grounded in a longer-term strategy including possible risks and contingencies that may occur over the timeframe as well as exit scenarios and Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development. Project design should also be done in a more flexible manner, taking into account the longer duration and the possible changes in context that may occur during implementation.

Protection: All programme design and targeting should be based on a clear analysis of threats, vulnerabilities and capacities of the affected population and it is recommended to use the risk equation model as a tool to conduct this analysis.³⁵ The analysis should bring out external and internal threats to the target population as well as the coping strategies adopted to counteract the vulnerabilities arising from the threats. Protection responses must aim to

³⁵ The model stipulates that Risks equals Threats multiplied by Vulnerabilities divided by Capacities, and the way to reduce risks is by reducing the threats and vulnerabilities and increasing the capacities

prevent, reduce/mitigate and respond to the risks and consequences of violence, coercion, deliberate deprivation and abuse for persons, groups and communities in the context of humanitarian crises. Consideration of protection concerns is important in all contexts, but should, in particular, be reflected in any actions implemented in a displacement-hosting context (be it refugees or IDPs), in situations of conflict or in contexts where social exclusion is a known factor, and where considerations on inter-communal relationships are of utmost importance for the protection of the affected population.

The application of an **integrated protection programming approach** is highly encouraged. In this particular attention should be paid to addressing protection threats and vulnerabilities emanating from issues such as freedom of movement restrictions and the use of dangerous/negative coping mechanisms. For more information please consult the Guidance for Integrated Food Assistance and Protection Programming in the DG ECHO Humanitarian Protection Thematic Policy Document.³⁶

While humanitarian assistance often focuses on community-level interventions, it is important to remember that, in order to fully address many protection issues, it is also necessary to consider the relevance and feasibility of advocacy (structural level) interventions aimed at (a) stopping the violations by perpetrators and/or (b) convincing the duty-bearers to fulfil their responsibilities.

Mainstreaming of basic protection principles in all programmes is of paramount importance to DG ECHO – no matter what sector or objective. While mainstreaming protection is closely linked to the 'do no harm' principle, it widens it to prioritising safety and dignity and avoiding causing harm, and ensuring meaningful access, accountability, participation and empowerment. All proposals must demonstrate integration of these principles in its substantive sections, i.e. the response strategy, the logic of the intervention, and the indicators.

To follow the principles of protection mainstreaming, targeting of humanitarian assistance should be done in a manner that takes into account the protection concerns of individuals and groups based on: A) the risk of exposure to harm, exploitation, harassment, deprivation and abuse, in relation to identified threats; B) the inability to meet basic needs; C) limited access to basic services and livelihood/income opportunities; D) the ability of the person/population to cope with the consequences of this harm; and E) due consideration for individuals with specific needs. Particular attention must be paid to ensure that issues of social exclusion and discrimination are not overlooked, and that the specific needs of groups most often affected by this – people with disabilities, LGBTIs, and very marginalized social groups – are appropriately addressed in programme design and targeting. In line the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action, specific attention will be paid to the measures ensuring inclusiveness of people with disabilities in proposed actions.

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/sites/echo-site/files/staff_working_document_humanitarian_protection_052016.pdf

³⁶ See Annex 4 on p. 49 and forward of http://ec.europa.eu/echo/sites/echo-site/files/staff_working_document_humanitarian_protection_052016.pdf.

Resilience: DG ECHO's objective is to respond to the acute humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable and exposed people while taking opportunities to increase their **resilience** – to reduce on-going and future humanitarian needs and to assist a durable recovery. Where feasible, cost effective, and without compromising humanitarian principles, DG ECHO support will contribute to longer term strategies to build the capacities of the most vulnerable and address underlying reasons for their vulnerability – to all shocks and stresses.

All DG ECHO partners are expected to identify opportunities to reduce future risks to vulnerable people and to strengthen self-reliance through livelihoods and capacities. DG ECHO encourages its partners to develop their contextual risk and vulnerability analysis and to adapt their approach to the type of needs and opportunities identified. This requires partners to strengthen their engagement with government services (at all levels), development actors and with different sectors. In that regard, DG ECHO partners should indicate how they will increase ownership and capacity of local actors whenever possible: community mobilisation, CSOs, technical dialogue, coordination and gradual transfer of responsibilities to countries' administration or relevant line ministries.

Preparedness for response and early action should be the main element of DG ECHO's contribution to resilience and to humanitarian-development nexus/Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) programming.

Good coordination and strategic complementarity between humanitarian and development activities (LRRD approach) are essential to the resilience approach, particularly in relation to: i) increasing interest of development partners and governments on nutrition issues; ii) seeking for more sustainable solutions for refugees (access to education, innovative approach toward strengthening self-resilience, etc.) and IDPs; iii) integrating disaster risk reduction into humanitarian interventions.

Where applicable, partners should reflect on applying resilience thinking and programming to (protracted) **forced displacement** situations so as to harness resilience and strengthen dignity and self-reliance of affected populations – refugees, IDPs and their host communities. Working towards the gradual socio-economic inclusion of forcibly displaced populations – focusing on access to employment opportunities and access to services – in protracted crises is a priority for DG ECHO, DEVCO, NEAR and the EEAS. This joined-up approach of different EU instruments, each under their mandate should be supported by DG ECHO-funded partners, in line with humanitarian principles. Where feasible, DG ECHO partners should consider the use of EU Aid Volunteers if the security conditions in the country allow.

Linking **social protection** and humanitarian action can bridge the development-humanitarian divide : scaling up social protection systems in response to shock and crisis has been identified as one of the core measures to enhance resilience and empower people, and most importantly to be able to react quickly and efficiently to disasters.

Access to predictable, adequate and regular aid can in the short-term protect poor households from the impacts of shocks and help to build capacity over time. The increasing profile on multi-purpose cash-based emergency response provides further momentum towards safety nets as a component of a wider social protection approach. Moreover, emergency safety nets can be incorporated as a cornerstone of self-reliance strategy for empowering the forcibly displaced and giving them support to address vulnerabilities.

Without compromising humanitarian principles, DG ECHO partners are expected to consider if it is appropriate to deliver humanitarian assistance through national social safety nets or if it

is possible to use the humanitarian response as a window of opportunity to trigger investments in the development of "nascent" safety nets. The longer-term aim in such a scenario is to progressively move chronic humanitarian caseloads into social protection systems.

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/refugees-idp/Communication_Forced_Displacement_Development_2016.pdf

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/refugees-idp/Staff_working_document_Forced_Displacement_Development_2016.pdf

Resilience mainstreaming – The Resilience Marker

Actions addressing the immediate needs of affected populations, however, can also present opportunities for strengthening resilience. DG ECHO's approach to resilience, and the intent of its Resilience Marker, is to ensure that these opportunities are used to the greatest extent possible without compromising humanitarian principles. Four steps are key to take these good practice opportunities in humanitarian programmes:

- Conduct an analysis of hazards, threats, vulnerabilities and their causes;
- Be risk-informed (i.e. ensure that activities do not aggravate risks or vulnerabilities, do no harm and are prepared for likely hazards and threats);
- Contribute to building local capacities so that the most vulnerable can cope better with shocks;
- Include a deliberate strategy to reduce future humanitarian needs.

The marker ensures a systematic consideration and inclusion of resilience considerations in project proposals, implementation and assessment. The marker is used for all DG ECHO projects apart from those that may be considered "Non-applicable" because of the urgency of context or the type of activity being conducted (e.g. capacity raising).

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/resilience/resilience_marker_guidance_en.pdf

Community-based approach: In all sectors, interventions should adopt, wherever possible, a community-based approach in terms of defining viable options to effectively help increasing resilience and meeting basic needs among the most vulnerable. Community inclusion should be considered at all stages – design and implementation. Community ownership of the process is more effective and is encouraged. This includes the identification of critical needs as prioritised by the communities, and the transfer of appropriate knowledge and resources.

<http://ec.europa.eu/echo/en/what/humanitarian-aid/resilience>

Response Analysis to Support Modality Selection for all Resource Transfers is mandatory. DG ECHO will support the most effective and efficient modality of providing assistance, whether it be cash, vouchers or in-kind assistance. Partners should provide sufficient evidence to support the choice of one modality over another, taking into account all relevant contextual factors and including an analysis of the market situation in the affected

area. For any type of transfer modality proposed, the partner should provide the minimum information as recommended in the '[Thematic Policy Document n° 3 - Cash and Vouchers: Increasing efficiency and effectiveness across all sectors](#)' and demonstrate that the modality proposed will be the most efficient and effective to reach the objective of the action proposed. Partners are encouraged to consider multipurpose cash transfers (MPCT) where assessments and response analysis demonstrates that multiple basic needs can be met through single cash transfers. In such approaches, the value of transfer would normally be based upon a Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), while taking account the contribution made by households, and available resources.

For in-kind transfers local purchases are encouraged when possible.

DG ECHO Visibility: Partners will be expected to ensure full compliance with **visibility** requirements and to acknowledge the funding role of and partnership with the EU/DG ECHO, as set out in the applicable contractual arrangements, namely the following:

- The communication and visibility provisions of the General Conditions annexed to the Framework Partnership Agreements (FPAs) concluded with non-governmental organisations or international organisations or in the General Conditions for Delegation Agreements concluded in the framework of the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) with the UN.
- Specific visibility requirements agreed-upon in the Single Form, forming an integral part of individual agreements:
 - Section 9.1.A, standard visibility in the field, including prominent display of the EU humanitarian aid visual identity on EU funded relief items and equipment; derogations are only possible where visibility activities may harm the implementation of the action or the safety of the staff of the partner, staff of the implementing partners, the safety of beneficiaries or the local community and provided that they have been explicitly agreed-upon in the individual agreements.
 - Section 9.1.B, standard visibility recognizing the EU funding through activities such as media outreach, social media engagement and provision of photos stories and blogs; every partner is expected to choose at least 4 out of 7 requirements. If no requirements are selected, a project-specific derogation based on security concerns is needed.
 - Section 9.2., above standard visibility: applicable if requested and if agreed with DG ECHO based on a dedicated communication plan prior to signature.

For standard visibility activities, partners may, in principle, allocate a budget of up to 0.5% of the direct eligible costs of the action with a ceiling of EUR 8 000. However, for individual agreements equal or above EUR 5 million no absolute ceiling applies. Hence, in such cases, the standard visibility budget may go up to 0.5%, even when this amount exceeds EUR 8 000. In the latter case, partners must provide an overview of planned visibility activities and a budget breakdown.

Further explanation of visibility requirements and reporting as well as best practices and examples can be consulted on the dedicated DG ECHO visibility site: <http://www.echo-visibility.eu/>.

Other Useful links to guidelines and policies:*Food Assistance*

<http://ec.europa.eu/echo/en/what/humanitarian-aid/food-assistance>

Nutrition

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/media/publications/tpd04_nutrition_addressing_undernutrition_in_emergencies_en.pdf

Infant and Young Children Feeding in Emergencies (IYCF)

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/media/publications/2014/toolkit_nutrition_en.pdf

Health

<http://ec.europa.eu/echo/en/what/humanitarian-aid/health>

Remote Management

http://dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/actions_implementation/remote_management/start

Water sanitation and hygiene

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

EU Aid volunteers

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/humanitarian-aid/eu-aid-volunteers_en

https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/eu-aid-volunteers_en

Shelter and Settlements

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/sites/echo-site/files/ss_consolidated_guidelines_final_version-20-02ev.pdf

3.2.2.2. Specific guidelines

Allocation round 1 – Colombia

ECHO-supported interventions will primarily focus on covering gaps left by official assistance, and will aim to ensure:

- Integral humanitarian assistance and protection to IDPs, refugees and returnees in situations of extreme vulnerability, in Colombia and in neighbouring countries.
- Rapid response to urgent needs of communities directly affected by violence.
- Information management and coordination.

Proposals are expected to take into account the following recommendations:

- Considering that human safety, integrity and dignity are at high risk in violence-affected areas, protection is the overarching sector of intervention. All actions supported by ECHO must aim at improving the protection of the beneficiaries, either through specific activities or by integrating protection in other sectors of intervention. The presence of humanitarian actors in a territory will not be considered as protection *per se* but as a part of an integral protection strategy defined by the partner.

- Proposals are expected to include a proper risk analysis of the targeted area, describing clearly the protection threats, vulnerabilities and existing capacities to deal with armed violence. Actions will aim to reduce the risks and support the victims of threats, violence (including sexual and gender based violence), restriction of mobility, forced recruitment, explosive artefacts, etc. Examples of specific protection activities that could be supported include: legal assistance for identification & documentation of displaced and refugees, psychosocial support, mine risk education, promotion of IHL, etc.
- There is no pre-determined geographical prioritization other than where the armed violence has the worst humanitarian consequences on the population, as defined in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2018. The geographical scope of the interventions can be:
 - Specific pre-determined zones where humanitarian needs provoked by armed violence are expected to last all over the implementation period (e.g. urban areas receiving a relatively constant flow of IDPs/refugees/returnees).
 - Flexible: operations aiming at responding to the consequences unpredictable violence wherever it happens, not specifying locations at proposal stage. This modality allows partners to adapt their interventions to the evolution of the crisis, providing rapid response where the situation deteriorates (e.g. immediate assistance to massive displacements occasioned by combats).
- Partners are expected to provide an integral response to the extent possible; sectors of intervention will depend on the specific needs identified in each particular case (e.g. shelter/NFI's, food assistance, health, WASH, education in emergencies). Partners are required to articulate with other humanitarian stakeholders when the needs identified exceed their skills or sector capacities. To this end, and in order to provide a more efficient response, complementarity and coordination among partners, including through alliances or consortia, are encouraged. In respect to Venezuelan border areas, actions may also benefit Colombian returnees and Venezuelan cross-border displaced people in situation of acute vulnerability.
- All interventions should be designed and implemented under the assumption that the State bears primary responsibility to provide protection and humanitarian assistance. Direct assistance provided by humanitarian actors should be intended as a last resort, only justified when local and national mechanisms do not respond to the needs identified. In this sense, partners are encouraged to work under a rights-based approach and to:
 - Articulate with local and national public institutions (mainly municipalities and UARIV)
 - Build and complement their capacities when appropriate and required
 - Include advocacy actions oriented to engage local authorities in the fulfilment of their humanitarian responsibilities.
- Linkages with development and peace building initiatives are encouraged in order to promote long lasting solutions and resilience for violence victims and facilitate a proper transition in places where the improvement of the situation allows it.

- Coordination, information management and monitoring of the humanitarian situation as well as the risks are essential and particularly important in the current context of a "forgotten crisis" with humanitarian needs evolving and becoming less visible. ECHO supports the humanitarian country and local teams, encouraging partners to contribute and participate actively to these instances as well as to coordinate with national and local institutions. Partners are expected to incorporate coordination activities in their proposals. ECHO strongly encourages partners to continue providing complete information regarding the projects to OCHA and the Humanitarian Country Team, to clusters and humanitarian organizations implementing activities in the same geographical area. Information should be also shared with the Presidency Cooperation Agency (APC), the Victim's Unit (UARIV) and the National Unit for Risk Management (UNGRD).
- All proposals should include advocacy, visibility and communication activities aimed at raising awareness about the humanitarian consequences of this forgotten crisis.

Allocation round 2 - Caribbean

In the Caribbean, ECHO funds will mostly consolidate previous achievements at national and regional level. After the 2016-2017 drought and hurricanes episodes and still ongoing epidemics in Haiti, ECHO's priority will be to strengthen local and national stakeholders, building on all lessons-learned collected during recent emergencies.

The overall aim will be to support national and regional strategies, translating them into action on the ground. ECHO support will assist regional and national authorities and local partners to deliver practical implementation by building local preparedness and response capacities, with the aim of creating better prepared communities and local, national and regional institutions to face disasters, thus reducing mortality and protecting to the extent possible the assets and livelihoods of the most vulnerable.

ECHO DRR strategy for the Caribbean will focus on three pillars:

I. To consolidate the drought resilience approach. The first phase of the drought resilience was implemented during the 2016-2017 period to carry out identification of gaps in the management of drought, elaboration of tools. The task will be now to focus on the scaling-up of good practices, adapting protocols and linking them with longer-term food security/water programs and ensure linkages with forecast-based EWS. Also, the consolidation process will strengthen the early action linked to the drought monitoring system. A comprehensive multi-hazard approach will be adopted, with drought as entry point but also considering cyclonic hazard, taking advantage of the current post-Matthew and post-Irma and Maria experiences.

Expected results: institutions and communities (located in most affected areas by the drought of 2015-2017, essentially in Dominican Republic, Haiti and Cuba) will know how to anticipate and react to future drought and other hydro meteorological phenomena, with an appropriate early action, thanks to a set of indicators developed to monitor the evolution of hazards, but also thanks to several tools allowing adapting to the situation. These communities will also be able to integrate the drought hazard equally to hurricanes, floods

and earthquakes in the framework of a multi-hazard approach, allowing people to anticipate and by this way reduce the need to respond to future droughts and other hydro meteorological phenomena in the region. Risks analysis are incorporating the drought hazard in systematic way and that the good practices implemented in most at need areas serve as an example at national and regional levels, with compromises from countries in the region, as well as from development donors to support the scaling up of their implementation.

II. To build on the learnings and windows of opportunity generated by recent disasters (El Niño phenomenon, Hurricanes Matthew, Irma and Maria) in most affected areas. There is an opportunity to work on DRR in the affected areas to consolidate and scale up proven DP actions with clear transfer of knowledge mechanisms and local-driven rapid response capacities in order to face future disasters, including forecast based financing and fostering public private partnerships.

Expected Results: In case of next large scale event affecting communities already hit by recurrent disasters (drought, hurricanes, epidemics), an early action can be ensured by maintaining presence in most at risk areas to cover identified DP needs and DP is mainstreamed into the response through a practical transfer of post-disaster practices. This will modify the response patterns, allowing Building Back Better and saving resources during future emergencies as costs will be reduced. In Haiti, main focus will be on enhancing local WASH rapid response capacities (including rapid / surge WASH cholera response) in urban and rural settings and competencies in hurricane and seismic resistant shelter construction techniques, both in areas also targeted by EU Delegation programming. In addition, actions aiming to identify context-adapted emergency response modalities considering most probable future emergency scenarios will be privileged. Special consideration will be given to preparedness initiatives focused on identifying and reinforcing market-based emergency response modalities, including the consideration of cash-based programming, among other response modalities, and potential linkages with existing safety nets, promoting its shock-responsiveness.

III. To facilitate an interconnected and complementary approach in DP between CDEMA, NDMOs, EUCPM, EU Delegations and Member States to further strengthen the regional response mechanism.

Expected Results: Regional Response Mechanism is being strengthened by operational agreements of collaboration between countries, EUMS, EUCPM and CDEMA so as to facilitate an early action. These agreements will have to be applied during emergencies, and previously integrated in contingency plans and tested in simulation exercises, requiring less external resources for emergency response, by optimizing existing resources in the region and providing assistance faster. Actions integrating national and regional response gap analysis in order to pre-identify potential external assistance requests of services, expertise and goods not available in the region / countries according to most probable future emergency scenarios will be privileged. DRR actions must be linked with longer term development initiatives supported by the EU-DEL and other donors.

All DRR actions should foster partnership and integration in regional and national strategies and expected results should be identified as a contribution to national and regional priorities. Project tools and products should be appropriately institutionalized. In this sense it is recommended that proposed operations are discussed and validated by the National and ECHO/-AM/BUD/2018/91000

Regional Systems in place and to consider developing joint monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Actions should allow compilation of DRR tools and processes endorsed at national and regional level, led by national systems in coordination with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), EU Delegations and other development actors. The aim is to enhance capacity to respond when a disaster strikes focusing on actions that make the difference (identified as priorities for DP, but also responding to a demand of people living at risk and or of institutions in charge of disaster risk management, and or actions that efficiently worked during a recent event impact).

Elements to be taken into account when formulating proposals:

- Raising awareness and advocacy on the need to adopt risk reduction approaches to disaster management will be promoted. Specific vulnerabilities to hazards of marginal populations in urban settlements will also be considered.
- Multi-country or regional actions are favoured. Specific areas (e.g.: Early Warning Systems, urban risk management, safe hospitals, or safe school initiatives, etc.) when addressed should be according to priorities established by regional institutions. Regional actions should consider consolidation of experiences developed in the region, coupled with a scaling up and communication strategy. Actions should support existing regional strategies, translating them into action to enhance monitoring and response capacity on the ground. Country-specific actions could be possible where there is a strong and demonstrated added value with a clear exit strategy. In this sense, priority will be for unaddressed risks and following discussion with national and local authorities. Actions at this level should ensure links with longer-term interventions, clearly showing consolidation of local capacities and strengthening at institutional level.
- Priority should be to areas with high levels of risk and vulnerability and recurrent humanitarian needs, where there are insufficient local capacities to reduce risk or respond effectively and opportunities for sustainability and scaling up.
- Scaling-up opportunities should be at the centre of the project implementation plan. Evidence should be provided that political commitment and institutional engagement allow the continuity or scaling up of the operations. Links should be made with existing mechanisms to access public funds for DRR beyond the duration of the proposed project.
- Supporting activities that facilitate or strengthen cooperation mechanisms between key stakeholders are recommended
- Coordination between applicants is key, promoting joint efforts to reach a common result. Combined actions are recommended in the communication sector. Collaborative strategic formulation and planning between partners is encouraged, and can take the form of consortia or alliances.

- Support to handover of previous products supported by the DIPECHO programme to development/longer-term programmes by effective implementation of advocacy measures and joint planning on DRR should be included.
- All DRR/DP ECHO actions should contribute to the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (SFDRR). Proposed actions should look at supporting the on-going implementation measures of the SFDRR in the region. In their proposals, applicants are encouraged to refer to the SFDRR priorities and when possible to their main relevant indicators as well as to the Caribbean Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) strategy.
- Partners are encouraged to improve and apply comprehensive approaches towards improving resilience and linking relief with rehabilitation and development (LRRD), linking with other EU and Member States' financing mechanisms and opportunities, and those of other development actors. Close collaboration with all the EU Delegations in the region, and especially with the one in Barbados – in the case of regional actions – is key in order to create synergies.
- Consideration of urban risk management, seismic risk, DRR and protection, preparedness initiatives on assistance modalities (including when and where feasible cash-based programming), further use of safety net systems to anchor emergency response and assisting local disaster management systems to embrace new technologies is strongly encouraged. Actions should integrate clear exit strategies.
- Links with Civil Protection should be explored to foster exchange of practices and tools between the countries of the region and jointly better prepare for future emergencies affecting the area, as well as enhancing collaboration during emergency response.
- DRR key results and outcomes indicators have been introduced by ECHO. Actions should systematically include them.
- “Crisis modifiers” could be considered in DRR activities to allow a shift to more “emergency-type” interventions in case of need and when possible, where it can be effective and bring an added value.
- Everything else being equal, preference will be given to co-financed proposals by at least 15%.

Background information:

Existing Country Profiles should be considered, as well as recommendations of the CDM conference of December 2017 and lessons learned post Hurricanes Irma and Maria.

Additional information at the following links:

- Tools and good practices: www.dipecholac.net
- Country profiles available at: <http://dipecholac.net/contenido/120-documentos-pais.html>

Allocation round 3 – Central America

DRR/Resilience

The overall aim will be to support regional DRR strategies, translating them into action on the ground. ECHO support will assist regional and national authorities to deliver practical implementation by building local preparedness and response capacities, with the aim of creating better prepared communities and local, national and regional institutions to face disasters, thus reducing mortality and protecting to the extent possible the assets and livelihoods of the most vulnerable. Priority will be given to regional and national institutions responsible for DRM in need of technical support and to those communities with the highest risk indicators and the lowest coping capacities, most exposed to natural catastrophes, pervasive violence and food insecurity.

Based on previous successful initiatives and on consultations with EU Delegations, Regional and National DRR bodies and key implementing partners, ECHO will aim at:

- Developing proven, successful and innovative DRR partnerships, building on the actions of the previous HIP (2016-17) and seeking to consolidate private sector/public institution partnerships in DRR, notably in Honduras and Guatemala. Adaptation and roll-out of well-known risk assessment tools to improve decision making, strengthen of coordination mechanisms/tools at regional, national and sub-national level and context or Hospital Safety Index will also be prioritized.
- Assisting Regional and National DRR Systems to continue incorporating into their legal frameworks and planning and response systems key issues, of protection within classical humanitarian response, and responding to slow-onset shocks affecting livelihoods, such as drought and plagues.
- Emphasizing response preparedness for natural catastrophes with potentially devastating effects such as earthquakes, hurricanes, tropical storms and volcanic eruptions.
- Further focusing on contributing to on-going relevant regional, national and international DRR platforms and initiatives, such as alignment of the SENDAI framework to the Central America Regional and National DRR policies, the inclusion by the Regional Body (CEPRENAC) of food security-related issues, private/public investment in DRR, gender, the inclusion of protection considerations during disaster preparedness and response operations at municipal and national levels.

Elements to be taken into account when formulating proposals:

- All DRR/DP ECHO actions should contribute to the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (SFA). Actions should look at supporting the on-going implementation measures of the SFA in the region. Proposals should refer to the SFA four priorities and when possible to their main relevant indicators.

- All DRR actions have to be aligned to the respective national and regional (Central America Integral Risk Management Policy - PCGIR) DRR frameworks. This includes policies, strategies, legislation and planning at various levels. Synergies with mandated international organizations are encouraged in particular in the case of regional projects and for proposals including activities contributing to the international campaigns (e.g.: Resilient Cities, Safe Hospitals and Schools).
- In line with the Resilience Action Plan of June 2013, ECHO and other services of the EU institutions will share joint analysis, common priorities, coordinated planning, and a multi-sector approach that will eventually lead to phase-out and handover of projects either to the target community/institution, the relevant authorities, or to an appropriate longer-term funding instrument. In this sense, the partner must demonstrate a clearly defined overall intervention strategy at the time of proposal submission that will ultimately conclude with phase-out and handover.
- Actions should ensure comprehensive participatory approaches and methodologies that address vulnerabilities and inclusiveness as far as different gender groups, children, the elder, marginalized groups, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities, are concerned.
- Applicants should provide details of the existing coordination mechanisms both at local, sub-national and national levels taking into account links with other on-going initiatives funded by other actors (including Government) and the proposed coordination modalities.

- A key interface in the development of DP/DRR strategies is the National Disaster Management institutions, which are responsible for the articulation of a national risk reduction policy. However, this does not preclude a multi-ministerial planning/programming dialogue.
- Applicants must systematically consider the capitalization of experiences (key lessons learned, as well as documentation processes following accepted methodologies in the region) and most of all, their dissemination in an appropriate manner. These activities should be explicitly envisaged under the activities and in the work plan of each proposal, developing or using a common capitalization and dissemination.
- For the risk analysis, the entry point of a DRR targeted action is the natural hazard itself and this does not change. But the evolution of the humanitarian context in Central America shows that humanitarian stakeholders have to take into consideration the impact of organised violence, as a key element of increased vulnerability of the population and reduced capacity of basic social services in different areas of the region. Proposed operations should thus take into account the integration of this variable in their analysis of vulnerabilities and capacities, allowing a more comprehensive approach when strengthening capacities.
- Proposed operations should, when appropriate, take into account the integration of preparedness to the risk of epidemics in their planning as part of a comprehensive risk approach. In this sense, where appropriate, local and municipal multi-hazard approach plans should include epidemiologic outbreak protocols and the respective coordination with institutions leading the national response in this type of threats.
- Climate change adaptation (CCA) cannot be the sole focus of a specific and ad hoc DRR targeted action. However, ECHO considers CCA concepts an integral component of DRR. In this context, although Climate Change cannot be the entry point of a DRR targeted action, risk analysis, tools and methodologies should integrate CCA concepts when relevant and feasible.
- Where relevant and feasible, with the aim of strengthening on-going coordination mechanisms and increasing capacities of national DRR systems, cooperation and exchanges between European and Central American Civil Protection systems may be pursued.
- Taking into account that the consultative process and the updating of DRR country profiles (Documento País) have evolved with increased country ownership, these processes will not be carried out necessarily in the same way in the region, as they will depend on national decisions. In this sense, the consultative process and updating of country profiles will be based on requirements established by the National Systems.
- Systematic integration of technical, specific and scientific institutions (national and regional) and of the academic sector should be sought; as well as, particularly, collaborations with the private sector. Proposed actions should also seek synergies with institutions in charge of Municipal Development, in order to contribute to institutionalization processes.

- Regarding human resources, it is suggested to start the recruitment process of the staff as soon as possible. We recall in this regard that the start date for the eligibility of costs can be set before the start date of the project. Staff should be selected in order to ensure sound management of the project and expected level of quality. Gender and age balanced teams should be sought as far as possible in order to ensure appropriate access to beneficiaries. It is recommended to ensure sufficient and well qualified staff to carry out the planned activities of the project; and to recur to external services only if needed.
- Regional priorities include support to the standardization at regional and sub-regional levels of hazard analysis, disaster risk indicators, and risk assessment methodologies (INFORM).
- Everything else being equal, preference will be given to co-financed proposals by at least 15%.

Other Situations of Violence

ECHO-funded actions will primarily focus on covering relief gaps left by official assistance, and will aim to facilitate that the necessary relief assistance is provided in an effective way by relevant actors to the victims of organised violence, as well as to increase the knowledge and the visibility of the humanitarian situation and promote awareness and respect of the humanitarian principles.

ECHO's strategy for response to organised violence in the region will focus on three pillars, being the first pillar the critical one:

I. Assistance: To meet the most urgent relief and protection needs of the most vulnerable victims of organised violence in the region, including through innovative and effective actions to cover these needs.

II. Information gathering: Because this is, for the humanitarian aid community, a relatively new phenomenon, there is a great need to improve information gathering and analysis in order to maximise the impact of humanitarian aid for the victims. This includes a better definition of entry and exit criteria, success indicators, seeking synergy between existing information systems at national and regional level, data collection and sharing of information.

III. Humanitarian advocacy and awareness building aimed at generate a proper and wider understanding of the challenges, opportunities and needs inherent to any action addressing the phenomenon. Being the ultimate goal to trigger action of those with a mandate and an added value to act on the long-term, be it national or international actors.

Geographic focus: countries in the Northern Triangle of Central America (NTCA); El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala and Mexico. Preference will be given to those areas where the humanitarian consequences of the problem are and have been most acute and where relief assistance has been insufficient.

Beneficiaries: The main beneficiaries will be the most vulnerable people suffering the humanitarian consequences of the organised violence as described in the HIP. Actions aiming at reinforcing existing assistance and protection systems at local and national level are eligible as well.

Sectors to be covered: In general, protection and access to life-saving basic services, notably access to health services (including for victims of SGBV), education in emergencies (EiE) and emergency shelter provision, are the main humanitarian sectors identified. Targeted "demonstrative" actions in the main identified sectors that could illustrate and support the advocacy objectives can be supported.

General:

- Promotion of IHL-like principles: Notably humanitarian access.

Protection and shelter:

- Of civilians in controlled zones (confined population).
- Of IDPs, asylum seekers and other people in need of international protection, including the provision of emergency shelter.
- Of unaccompanied minors.

Health:

- Protection of hospitals and other health structures including vulnerability-reduction training to emergency staff and psychosocial support to health staff.
- Provision of Emergency Medical Services to the wounded and those confined where territorial disputes endanger access to public medical care.
- Reinforcement of existing Emergency Medical Services.
- Psychosocial support, particularly to the most vulnerable victims; traumatized children and abused women.

Education: EiE is considered by ECHO as crucial for both the protection and healthy development of girls and boys affected by crises. Actions that help girls and boys victims of organised violence regain a sense of normality and overcome the trauma will be considered eligible. Actions should ensure that children are protected, and that they support the strengthening of existing and alternative (but officially recognised) education services.

Partners: Priority will be given to ECHO's partners who are providing relief assistance and protection services to organised violence victims as well as those who, having access to the victims, are already playing a key humanitarian advocacy role gathering information and have a good understanding of the situation in the ground.

Expected results:

1. Lives are saved and preserved and the suffering of the most vulnerable people affected by violence is alleviated.
2. Humanitarian needs will be further documented and the best humanitarian responses are identified, evaluated and promoted
3. Specific information on violence in the region and its humanitarian impact is gathered and shared.

4. The promotion, application and respect of Humanitarian principles is supported through active advocacy with all the relevant actor involved in the phenomena of organised violence at local, national and regional level.

Food Assistance

In view of the severity and recurrence of recent adverse impacts, interventions related to **food assistance** will be considered, particularly for Guatemala and to a lesser extent El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Response to acute needs in terms of severe food insecurity should be based on information and analysis done at national and local level. Targeting of areas and beneficiaries based on food security indicators should be ensured. Areas most affected by acute and recurrent food insecurity will be prioritized, based on IPC analysis (areas and households considered in IPC Phase 3 – Crisis – will be the priority). Food security and livelihoods information and analysis should be used for project design and monitoring and evaluation (*inter alia* livelihood profiles, IPC information, food security assessments).

Interventions should aim at covering needs in two lean periods (2018 and 2019) and include nutrition sensitive components (e.g. support nutrition monitoring systems at community level (screenings) and referral in intervention areas in order to contribute to information systems, nutrition promotion, IYCF-E, among others).

Assistance delivery should be differentiated based on specific family needs to ensure minimum nutritional requirements for all household members and should ensure the availability of appropriate delivery channels (financial service providers and food distributors) and security measures.

To complement food assistance interventions, short to medium term **livelihood recovery and protection** will be considered on the basis of replicating and/or adapting past successful initiatives that have been proven to reduce vulnerability to food insecurity after a shock and helped to build resilience.

At the same time, resources and efforts must be allocated to mitigate constraints and advance in the institutionalization of programs supporting the implementation and institutionalization of economic transfer programs focused on the most vulnerable (coordination spaces, protocols for humanitarian aid distribution, public advocacy, strengthen civil society structures).

Generation and dissemination of reliable **food security and nutritional information** will be considered due to the lack of such data and importance of timely and accurate information for context analysis and needs assessments, and for development of preparedness measures and appropriate humanitarian response. Support for the improvement and reach of information methods, systems and platforms will be considered, as well as events, forums and other mechanisms to disseminate information.

A multisector approach that incorporates DRR and/or protection elements into these initiatives as appropriate is encouraged.

Synergies with on-going humanitarian and development initiatives for Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods will also be considered.

Allocation round 4 – South America (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela)

In South America ECHO funds will mostly consolidate previous achievements at national level, but will also provide technical solutions to new or increasing vulnerabilities. While initial DIPECHO programmes only supported community based DRM projects, thinking of scaling up and replication of any initiative and tools is now needed. Further ECHO support is needed to accompany and strengthen the DRR system and ensure a solid link between what works at community level and what is envisioned at local and national levels, as institutions and communities are more aware of risks. Linkages between community led efforts and local and national institutions is a priority, as well as complementing the “social part” of government led risk reduction initiatives, by focusing on people. ECHO actions will support national, multi-country or cross-border initiatives.

As DRR/Resilience funding is now available on a yearly basis, actions implemented under this HIP will:

- Avoid work in the same areas already supported by a 2017-2018 action, unless the action will consolidate a previous initiative;
- When appropriate and feasible, actions should pursue coordination and synergies with on-going projects on any topic that might be of mutual interest;
- Target highly vulnerable populations that are not beneficiaries of an on-going project financed by ECHO and aim to increase their resilience;
- Take advantage of momentum for DRR and Resilience generated by recent events in the countries.
- Clearly indicate what bottleneck is being targeted to ensure better preparedness, more resilience or reduce specific vulnerability.

All DRR/DP targeted ECHO actions should contribute to the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (SFA). All proposed actions should look at supporting the on-going implementation measures of the SFA in the region. In their proposals, applicants are encouraged to refer to the SFA four priorities and when possible to their main relevant indicators.

In line with the Resilience Action Plan of June 2013, ECHO and other EU services will share joint analysis, common priorities, coordinated planning, and a multi-sector approach that will eventually lead to phase-out and handover of EU funded projects either to the target community/institution, the relevant authorities, or to an appropriate longer-term funding instrument. In this sense, the partner must demonstrate a clearly defined overall intervention strategy at the time of proposal submission including, when feasible, links with development and environment/climate change initiatives supported by the EU or other actors as a priority

to extend the possibilities of dissemination, adoption of good practices, handover and phase out.

When DRR/DP targeted proposals include activities at local level, and when a clear added value either in terms of reduction of extreme vulnerability or a catalysing demonstrative effect exists, the following components need to be taken into account:

- a) Local disaster management components: targeting local actors in disaster prone areas: early warning systems, mapping and data computerization, local capacity-building, training, response protocols and planning, etc.
- b) Institutional links: targeting institutions involved in disaster management/disaster risk reduction at regional, national and sub-national levels with special emphasis on Municipalities: advocacy, facilitation of coordination, institutional strengthening. To strengthen links with civil society, actions should also look at institutionalizing tools and practices among non-state organised local or national groups.
- c) Information, Education, Communication, targeting direct and indirect beneficiaries: awareness-raising among the general public, education and dissemination of tools and proven good practices.
- d) Small-scale infrastructure and services, at community level (particularly when a demonstrative effect to authorities is foreseen): infrastructure support and mitigation works, reinforcing critical infrastructure, operation and maintenance systems; non-structural mitigation activities.
- e) Livelihoods and economic assets protection: supporting direct and indirect beneficiaries to adapt, prepare or protect their livelihoods from natural events.
- f) Where relevant and appropriate, and with the goal of contributing to provide a required comprehensive response to the communities' vulnerabilities, partners may consider mainstreaming within their regular DRR intervention context-specific issues such as epidemics preparedness and/or organised violence affecting their communities.
- g) The initial assessment should take into account all predictable events such as rainy season and elections.

ECHO priorities for 2018:

- In-country or multi-country actions in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela.
- In light of the funds available, and since there are already regional actions ongoing, regional actions are not envisaged under this HIP. However, all targeted actions supported will contribute to reinforce the implementation of regional DRR strategies.

Bolivia: Institutionalisation of tools is already well beyond the testing phase in Bolivia, so the full extension of their use should be ensured by National and Local authorities. Nevertheless, important vulnerabilities remain in the country for which solutions can be looked at. At the same time authorities are well engaged in efforts to improve response mechanisms with the usage of new methodologies, to better adapt the response to the needs. Linkages with development and environmental initiatives supported by the EU or other actors will also be a priority to extend the possibilities of dissemination and adoption of good practices. ECHO will carefully analyse proposals that intend to empower and reinforce capacities of indigenous

people and most vulnerable urban inhabitants to face floods, landslides, or other recurrent hazards affecting these specific populations. Supporting information sharing and exchanges with other initiatives focusing on strengthening the resilience of indigenous people and/or urban vulnerable population could also be envisaged in multi-country actions that include Bolivia.

Colombia: A first definition of priorities for DRM has been led by the UNGR (national system for risk management) with inputs from different actors, including ECHO and its partners. These priorities are described in the “Document of prioritization of strategic lines and intervention areas for Disaster Risk Management in Colombia, 2014-2018”. This document should be considered in orienting actions in terms of results, objectives and geographic targeting, as well as in coordinating with authorities from the formulation stage onwards.

More concretely, actions prioritised by ECHO will be oriented to build local capacities in:

- Vulnerable population exposed to both natural hazards and man-made crises, and where the peace process opens possibilities to build resilience in a sustainable manner.
- Communities recently affected by disasters where a humanitarian intervention opens opportunities for effective DRR.
- Urban areas highly exposed to natural hazards where victims of the conflict have been displaced and live in conditions of extreme vulnerability and exposure to both violence and natural hazards.

ECHO will carefully analyse proposals that intend to reduce the vulnerability of indigenous people and most vulnerable urban inhabitants to floods, landslides, or other recurrent hazards affecting these specific populations. Supporting information sharing and exchanges with other initiatives focusing on strengthening the resilience of indigenous people and/or urban vulnerable population could also be envisioned in multi-country actions that include Colombia.

Proposals elaborated in articulation with local and national members of the National System of Disaster Risk Reduction will be prioritised.

Ecuador: At present, ECHO supports DRR actions centered on strengthening the Ecuadorian DRM system, both at institutional and local levels. Recent experience in emergencies in Ecuador has revealed that there are still important gaps mostly related to an adequate and on-time response to the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable populations. Bridging and supporting technical partnerships between government’s institutions and civil society organised groups (including the private sector) will also be considered after the 2016’s earthquake experience showed how civil society can provide substantial humanitarian support to the affected population. ECHO will carefully analyse proposals that intend to reduce the vulnerability of indigenous people and most vulnerable urban inhabitants to floods, landslides, volcanic risk, earthquakes or other recurrent hazards affecting these specific populations. Supporting information sharing and exchanges with other initiatives focusing on strengthening the resilience of indigenous people and/or urban vulnerable population could also be envisioned in multi-country actions that include Ecuador.

Paraguay: ECHO has been supporting institutionalisation efforts and the implementation of nationally approved tools at local level with positive results. Supporting local governments to be better prepared and engage more in DRR/DRM is still a priority. Additionally, ECHO will

carefully analyse proposals that intend to empower and reinforce capacities of indigenous people and most vulnerable urban inhabitants to floods, landslides, or other recurrent hazards affecting these specific populations. Supporting information sharing and exchanges with other initiatives focusing on strengthening the resilience of indigenous people and/or urban vulnerable population could also be envisioned in multi-country actions that include Paraguay.

Peru: After the 2017 floods, ECHO's priority will be to strengthen local and national governments in the northern part of the country, making good use of the lessons learned during the emergency. As the governments have been mainly prioritizing infrastructure reconstruction, working the social aspects of the recovery and resilience strengthening will be ECHO's priority. Bridging and supporting technical partnerships between government's institutions and civil society organised groups (including the private sector) will also be considered. Supporting the adoption and/or development of large scale capacity building tools (including the academia) for public servant has also been a useful but yet the scale of the efforts and their replication is not optimum. ECHO will carefully analyse proposals that intend to reduce the vulnerability of indigenous people and most vulnerable urban inhabitants to floods, landslides, or other recurrent hazards affecting these specific populations. Supporting information sharing and exchanges with other initiatives focusing on strengthening the resilience of indigenous people and/or urban vulnerable population could also be envisioned in multi-country actions that include Peru.

Venezuela: The definition of DRR/DRM priorities for Venezuela needs to factor in the prevailing socio-economic situation in the country. ECHO will continue to support local efforts to enhance preparedness and response to adverse events including disasters and man-made crises. ECHO will carefully analyse proposals that intend to reduce the vulnerability of indigenous people and most vulnerable urban inhabitants to floods, landslides, or civil unrest affecting these specific populations. Supporting information sharing and exchanges with other initiatives focusing on strengthening the resilience of indigenous people and/or urban vulnerable population could also be envisaged in multi-country actions that include Venezuela.

Allocation round 6 – Haiti

In Haiti, humanitarian response efforts will focus in the immediate coverage of acute food and nutrition needs of those households facing a food emergency (IPC phase 4) and food crisis (IPC phase 3) situation. The assistance provided must ensure relevant coverage of existing food gaps, considering Household Economy Approach (HEA) outcome analysis results and basic food basket nominal prices monitored at local markets level. Actions must focus efforts during the most critical period, the lean season, which runs from February to June 2018.

Ensuring targeting most acutely food insecure households is essential. To that purpose, it is strongly encouraged to adopt the "frequency list" methodology, considering very poor households' profiles according to HEA analysis for the livelihood zone corresponding to target areas. In addition, in the beneficiary selection processes it is strongly encouraged to use the households' registry elaborated by the Haitian Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (MAST) and partners.

Linked to the previous point, partners must systematically carry out a comparison between beneficiary lists elaborated through the “frequency lists” methodology and those targeting structural poverty elaborated after the application of the proxy index to measure structural poverty called Haiti Deprivation and Vulnerability Index (HDVI), used by MAST and partners in the framework of ongoing social protection programmes. All ECHO-supported interventions must generate evidences which must be shared and disseminated on targeting processes’ results and conclusions.

Food assistance must be provided adopting local market-based emergency response modalities. Initiatives reinforcing the consumption of locally made food will be privileged.

All food assistance interventions must be nutrition sensitive; however, actions supporting national institutions on ensuring quality case management capacities of Severe Acute Malnutrition (with and without medical complications) as well as Moderate Acute Malnutrition cases adopting the Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition model (CMAM), accompanied by malnutrition prevention activities promoting the adoption of optimal IYCF practices, are encouraged.

In areas where the outstanding needs generated by the hurricanes are compounding the food crisis, the adoption of a multi-sectoral approach will be supported, with a special focus on remaining shelter needs. Actions aiming to reinforce existing multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms can be envisaged.

All interventions must ensure strong linkages with longer-term development initiatives. Actions demonstrating strong linkages with the EU food and nutrition security programme targeting Grand’Anse, North West and Upper Artibonite departments will be prioritised. To that end, Actions must ensure the inclusion of beneficiaries receiving emergency assistance through ECHO-funded projects into longer-term interventions in line with the joint ECHO-DEVCO LRRD strategy. At operational level this should mean that most acutely food insecure household will receive food and nutrition assistance through ECHO-funded interventions, while the same households will receive longer-term livelihoods’ reinforcement and nutrition support through DEVCO. Beneficiaries living in areas which were the most affected after the passage of recent hurricanes will also receive shelter assistance, which must be provided adopting the “Build Back Safer” approach and in close coordination with the Shelter Working Group.

Allocation round 8 – Colombia

For this allocation round, ECHO support will primarily focus on covering gaps left by official assistance, and will aim to ensure:

- Reinforcement of existing mechanisms of rapid response to urgent basic needs of communities directly affected by violence during the first stage of new emergency events, such as massive displacement and/or mobility restrictions. Provision of legal services, humanitarian assistance and protection (including WASH, food, shelter, NFIs, primary health care, psychological first aid, GBV prevention, child access to protective learning spaces) will be supported, with a country-wide scope, as per identified needs.

- Reinforcement of ongoing interventions aiming to ensure access to health care in the event of new emergencies derived from armed violence, either through existing facilities or through parallel, self-standing emergency facilities. This includes access to primary health, medical and paramedical response to GBV, as well as mental and psycho-social support to victims of violence.
- Additional health support to affected populations in remote or peripheral areas characterised by weak institutional capacity, notably but not exclusively on the Pacific Coast. Actions may take the form of mobile clinics or hospital boats, and must in any case include direct health assistance as well as the strengthening of local health capacities in emergencies.
- Additional multisectoral assistance and humanitarian protection for populations at risk in the most affected areas, notably but not exclusively in Chocó and Arauca. Actions must include the strengthening of community mechanisms for self-protection, support to mental health, provision of WASH basic services, food assistance and/or livelihood support as per identified needs.

Situations of double affectation (man-made crises and natural hazards) will need to be addressed in an integrated manner.

Partners are expected to take into account the recommendations formulated by ECHO under Allocation Round 1.