

TECHNICAL ANNEX

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

FINANCIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

The provisions of the financing decision ECHO/WWD/BUD/2019/01000 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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2. FINANCIAL INFO

Indicative Allocation: EUR 103 834 000 (of which an indicative amount of EUR 1 million for Education in Emergencies)

Breakdown per actions as per Worldwide Decision:

Country	Action (a) Man-made crises and natural disasters	Action (b) Initial emergency response/small-scale/epidemics	Action (c) DIPECHO	Actions (d) to (h) Transport / Complementary activities	TOTAL
Colombia	10 000 000		1 000 000		11 000 000
Venezuela	55 048 000				55 048 000
Central America	8 500 000		3 786 000		12 286 000
South America			5 500 000		5 500 000
Caribbean			3 000 000		3 000 000
Haiti	14 000 000		3 000 000		17 000 000

3. PROPOSAL ASSESSMENT

Under the EU Financial Regulation, grants must involve co-financing; as a result, the resources necessary to carry out the action must not be provided entirely by the grant. An action may only be financed in full by the grant where this is essential for it to be carried out. In such a case, justification must be provided in the Single Form (section 10.4).

3.1. Administrative info

Allocation round 1- Colombia

- a) Indicative amount: up to EUR 6 million.
- Support to interventions addressing the humanitarian consequences of man-made crises in Colombia and neighbouring countries: EUR 5 000 000
 - Support to Disaster Preparedness/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 1 January 2019².
- d) The initial duration for the Action may be up to 24 months, including for Actions on Education in Emergencies, Disaster Preparedness, and resilience building actions.
- e) Potential partners³: All DG ECHO Partners.
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form⁴.
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: by 28 January 2019⁵.

Allocation round 2 - Venezuela

- a) Indicative amount: up to EUR 5 million.
 - Support to interventions addressing the humanitarian consequences of complex crises in Venezuela 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 January 2019⁶.
- d) The initial duration for the Action may be up to 24 months, including for Actions on Education in Emergencies, Disaster Preparedness, and resilience-building actions.
- e) Potential partners⁷: all DG ECHO partners
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form⁸
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: by 28 January 2019⁹.

² 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.

³ 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.

⁴ Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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.

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⁹ 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 3 – Central America

- a) Indicative amount: up to EUR 7 million.
- Support to Disaster Preparedness/DRR/resilience interventions: EUR 3 500 000
 - Support to interventions addressing OSV: 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 1 January 2019¹⁰.
- d) The initial duration for the Action may be up to 24 months, including for Actions on Education in Emergencies, Disaster Preparedness, and resilience-building actions.
- e) Potential partners¹¹: all DG ECHO partners.
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form¹².
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: by 28 January 2019¹³.

Allocation round 4 – Caribbean

- a) Indicative amount: up to EUR 6 million.
- Support to Disaster Preparedness/DRR/resilience interventions in Haiti: EUR 3 000 000
 - Support to Disaster Preparedness/DRR/resilience interventions in the Caribbean: EUR 3 000 000
- 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 1 January 2019¹⁴.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ 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.

¹² Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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 initial duration for the Action may be up to 24 months, including for Actions on Education in Emergencies, Disaster Preparedness, and resilience-building actions.
- e) Potential partners¹⁵: all DG ECHO partners.
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form¹⁶.
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: by 28 January 2019¹⁷.

Allocation round 5 – South America

- a) Indicative amount: up to EUR 5.5 million.
 - Support to Disaster Preparedness/DRR/resilience interventions in South America
- 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 January 2019¹⁸.
- d) The initial duration for the Action may be up to 24 months, including for Actions on Education in Emergencies, Disaster Preparedness, and resilience-building actions.
- e) Potential partners¹⁹: all DG ECHO partners.
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form²⁰.
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: by 28 January 2019²¹.

¹⁵ 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.

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²⁰ Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL.

²¹ 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 6 - Venezuela

- a) Indicative amount: up to EUR 50 048 000.
 - Support to ongoing interventions addressing the humanitarian consequences of complex crises in Venezuela and neighbouring countries
 - Support to new interventions addressing the humanitarian consequences of complex crises in Venezuela and Neighbouring countries, including suitable actions proposed in the framework of assessment round 2.
- 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 January 2019²².
- d) The initial duration for the Action may be up to 24 months, including for Actions on Education in Emergencies, Disaster Preparedness, and resilience-building actions.
- e) Potential partners²³: all DG ECHO partners.
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form²⁴
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: by 15 April 2019²⁵.

Allocation round 7 – Haiti

- a) Indicative amount: up to EUR 9 million.
 - Support to Food Assistance/Nutrition interventions: EUR 9 000 000
- 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 1 July 2019²⁶.
- d) The initial duration for the Action may be up to 18 months.
- e) Potential partners²⁷: All DG ECHO partners who can demonstrate to have:

²² 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.

²³ 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.

²⁴ Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL.

²⁵ 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.

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.

- a. expertise and past track record in food security/nutrition in Haiti
 - b. operational presence in target areas (notably Artibonite, Grand'Anse, North East, North West, South)
 - c. the possibility to ensure linkages between the concerned activities and longer-term development interventions (*humanitarian/development nexus*)
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form²⁸
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: by 12 August 2019²⁹.

Allocation round 8 – Haiti

- a) Indicative amount: up to EUR 5 million.
 - Support to Food Assistance/Nutrition interventions: EUR 5 000 000
 - Protection mainstreaming
- 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 December 2019³⁰.
- d) The initial duration for the Action may be up to 36 months.
- e) Potential partners³¹: All DG ECHO partners who can demonstrate to have:
 - a. expertise and past track record in food security/nutrition in Haiti
 - b. operational presence in target areas (priorities based on IPC 2019)
 - c. the possibility to ensure linkages between the concerned activities and longer-term development interventions (*humanitarian/development nexus*)
 - d. the capacity to elaborate a 3-year strategic vision and implementation plan.

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.

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³¹ 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.

- f) Information to be provided: Single Form³²
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: by 16 January 2020³³.

Allocation round 9 – Central America

- a) Indicative amount: up to EUR 5 million.
- Support to Food Assistance/Nutrition interventions: EUR 5 000 000
- 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 1 December 2019³⁴.
- d) The initial duration for the Action may be up to 18 months.
- e) Potential partners³⁵: All DG ECHO partners who can demonstrate to have:
- a. expertise and past track record in food security/nutrition in the Central America Dry Corridor
 - b. operational presence in target areas
 - c. the possibility to ensure linkages between the concerned activities and longer-term development interventions (*humanitarian/development nexus*)
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form³⁶
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: by 16 January 2020³⁷.

Allocation round 10 – Colombia

- a) Indicative amount: up to EUR 5 million.
- Support to interventions addressing the humanitarian consequences of man-made crises in Colombia and neighboring countries: at least EUR 4 400 000
 - Continuity of actions in areas with double impact: up to EUR 600 000

³² Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL.

³³ 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.

³⁴ 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.

³⁵ 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.

³⁶ Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL.

³⁷ 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.

- 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 December 2019³⁸.
- d) The initial duration for the Action may be up to 18 months.
- e) Potential partners³⁹: all DG ECHO partners
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form⁴⁰
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: by 16 January 2020⁴¹.

3.2. Operational requirements:

3.2.1. Assessment criteria:

1) Relevance

- How relevant is the proposed intervention and its coverage for the objectives of the HIP?
- Do joint (prioritised) needs assessment and coordination mechanisms of the humanitarian actors exist, and if so, has the joint needs assessment been used for the proposed intervention and/or has the proposed intervention been coordinated with other relevant humanitarian actors?

2) Capacity and expertise

- Does the partner, with its implementing partners, have sufficient country / region and / or technical expertise?
- How good is the partner's local capacity? Is local capacity of partners being built up?

3) Methodology and feasibility

- Quality of the proposed response strategy, including intervention logic / logframe, output & outcome indicators, risks and challenges.

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³⁹ 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.

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⁴¹ 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.

- Feasibility, including security and access constraints.
 - Quality of the monitoring arrangements.
- 4) Coordination and relevant post-intervention elements
- Extent to which the proposed intervention is to be implemented in coordination with other actions (including where relevant use of single interoperable registries of beneficiaries).
 - Extent to which the proposed intervention contribute to resilience, LRRD and sustainability.
- 5) Cost-effectiveness/efficiency/transparency
- Does the proposed intervention display an appropriate relationship between the resources to employed, the activities to be undertaken and the objectives to be achieved?
 - Is the breakdown of costs sufficiently displayed/explained?⁴²

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. *Specific operational guidelines and operational assessment criteria:*

This section outlines the specific operational guidelines that need to be taken into account by DG ECHO partners in the design of humanitarian operations supported by DG ECHO. It also lists and explains the assessment criteria – based on those outlined in section 3.2.1 - that will be applied by DG ECHO in the specific context of the HIP to which this Technical Annex relates when assessing proposals submitted in response to the related HIP.

Cash transfers

Where assistance is to be delivered in the form of cash transfers, particular attention will be paid to the principles laid down in DG ECHO's cash guidance note, which will form the basis for the assessment and selection of partners, in particular in the case of large scale transfers. Partners will be expected to demonstrate a satisfactory efficiency ratio and, to the extent possible and taking into account the operational context, partners will be assessed on their ability to work on the basis of common targeting criteria, single or interoperable beneficiary registries, a single payment mechanism, a common feedback mechanism and a common results framework. In line with the cash guidance note DG ECHO will expect partners to strive for segregation of duties and full transparency on the costs of implementation. For the delivery of smaller-scale cash transfers, DG ECHO will assess proposals paying particular attention the Guidance note's principles of coordination,

⁴² In accordance with the relevant section of the Single Form guidelines (section10)

harmonisation and multi-partner approach. A good efficiency ratio will also be expected for small-scale projects.

Flexibility embedded into the actions

Whenever relevant, partners should introduce flexibility to mobilise resources from ongoing actions and swiftly respond to any new emerging shocks occurring in the area of their operations (a crisis within a crisis). Flexibility measures can be triggered to provide initial lifesaving multipurpose response in the aftermath of a rapid onset crisis; the two main scenarios are:

- i) to fill the time gap while waiting for additional resources;
- ii) to respond to small scale humanitarian needs which would otherwise remain unattended.

The application of flexibility measures should be based on a multi-risk analysis and the development of worst and most likely scenarios. Partners should develop a detailed plan considering prepositioning of stocks, surge staff, triggers and sectors of intervention.

Flexibility measures enable to bridge the time gap between the shock and the time needed to mobilise ad-hoc resources. Timeliness of response is a key element for effectiveness of flexibility measures. Partners should adopt indicators to measure the timeframe required to deliver the first assistance (e.g. lifesaving response for xxx persons, and/or need assessment within xxx days from the displacement/disaster/alert/exceeded triggers).

Colombia

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

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

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 prioritisation other than where the armed violence has the worst humanitarian consequences on the population, as defined in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2019. 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 though 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 on the projects to OCHA and the Humanitarian Country Team, to clusters and humanitarian

organisations 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.

Venezuela

Actions will be oriented towards the relief of the most vulnerable and most impacted by the socio-economic crisis, either in Venezuela or in the neighbouring countries affected as Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, or Southern Caribbean countries.

Inside Venezuela, ECHO will consider interventions focusing on health (support to emergency services of local structures, sexual and reproductive health, and psychosocial support), nutrition, food assistance and integral relief for the most vulnerable people affected by the crisis. School feeding could be included combined with education in emergencies as a way to provide protective spaces in schools and facilitate access to education.

Given the complex context in terms of violence and tensions provoked by instability and scarcity, protection and psycho-social support to people affected by the crisis is considered as a priority, especially to children and elders who have been left behind in Venezuela by family members who have fled the country. In this sense, the provision of information (legal procedures of host countries, living conditions, availability of services, risks, etc.) to people forced to flee their home is a way to increase their protection during their subsequent displacement.

While priority is given to emergency response to critical situations, partners are encouraged to provide integral responses that can facilitate the early recovery of beneficiaries' lives and livelihoods.

In terms of beneficiaries, focus must be placed on the most vulnerable individuals, families and communities as indigenous groups in remote states, vulnerable urban areas and border zones with increased vulnerability linked to the presence of a large caseload of people recently established or on the move to other countries.

Given the limited number of local civil society organisations able to fulfil the role of implementing partners, attention should be paid to avoid overwhelming them and all operations should include a component to reinforce their capacities, notably in terms of skills and equipment necessary for the operations.

Considering the sensitive political context, visibility and communication standards can be derogated and operations implemented under low profile conditions. Relevant explanations are to be provided in the Single Form. Partners will judge the pertinence of communicating on their activities or sharing other information, always with the view of protecting the intervention space for all stakeholders providing assistance in the country.

Given the complex financial, administrative and logistic constraints existing in the country, Single Forms must include a proper risk analysis together with the mitigation

measures envisaged to avoid the risk of a diversion of resources and to guarantee the aid delivery to the final beneficiaries.

Outside Venezuela, ECHO will support people in transit, vulnerable cases of people settling in host communities, as well as host communities.

Assistance provided must be adapted to the specific needs of the vulnerable cases identified, and can include shelter, primary health, provision of food or non-food items, education in emergencies, protection against gender and non-gender violence, child recruitment, human trafficking, legal and psychosocial assistance and provision of relevant information in terms of rights, available services and risks linked to the displacement.

Actions in reception countries should not be exclusively focused on migrants and refugees, but are expected to support host individuals, families and communities. In this sense, the provision of community services or the rehabilitation/installation of basic infrastructure in settlements inhabited by people fleeing from Venezuela should benefit both residents and newcomers.

These actions should contribute to the implementation of the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) defined by the regional platform led by IOM and UNHCR. ECHO partners are requested to coordinate their actions with the coordination mechanisms established at local, national and regional levels.

DG ECHO may also support the launching and consolidation of coordination and unified information management systems at local, country and regional levels. In this respect, partners are encouraged to coordinate their actions through the mechanisms created for that purpose.

Central America

Support to Disaster Preparedness/DRR/resilience interventions

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 those communities with the highest risk indicators and the lowest coping capacities, most exposed to natural hazards, pervasive violence, post-crisis displacements and food insecurity and to regional and national institutions responsible for DRM in need of technical support.

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

1. Developing competencies for early action and locally owned rapid response mechanisms, integrating shock responsiveness, early recovery and protection approach
2. In a region highly prone to disasters, with also high levels of insecurity and violence, it is necessary to continue strengthening the leadership of national

institutions linked to DM and their role as first responders, at national and local level. Gaps have been identified in the first response capacity and in the protection approach capacities of the actors, including in scientific-technical information and instruments for response planning and EWS.

3. Consolidating the integration of private sector in DP mechanisms, including the creation of public – private partnerships for DP and early action.
4. Some fruitful experiences of public private partnerships and collaboration with some sectors of private companies have been successfully developed in previous action plans. There is still a need to integrate the private sector in disaster preparedness actions on a regular and formal basis for different sectors.
5. Supporting regional coordination in terms of integration into the DP sector of crisis-related/post-crisis displacements (migrants/IDPs), protection, private sector, logistic responsiveness and mutual assistance, together with the facilitation of collaboration with UCPM mechanisms.
6. After supporting the harmonisation process with the Sendai Framework at regional and national level, the consolidation of regional coordination at operational level is still needed, between Central American countries, but also strengthening a link with the Caribbean and South American regions. Gaps have been identified in areas like protection and crisis-related/post-crisis displacements, integration of private sector in DP, logistic responsiveness and mutual assistance or collaboration with UCPM.

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 four priorities of the SFA and to their main relevant indicators when possible.

All DRR actions have to be aligned to the respective national and regional DRR frameworks (Central America Integral Risk Management Policy - PCGIR). This includes policies, strategies, legislation and planning at various levels. Synergies with mandated international organisations are encouraged, particularly in the case of regional projects and for proposals including activities contributing to 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, marginalised groups, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities, etc. 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 ongoing 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 capitalisation 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 capitalisation and dissemination.

Risk analysis should be considering a multi-hazard approach for any DRR targeted action. The humanitarian context in Central America shows that humanitarian stakeholders should take full account of the impact of organised violence, as a key element of increased vulnerability of the population and reduced capacity of basic social services delivery in some areas. Proposed operations should thus include this variable in their analysis of vulnerabilities and capacities, allowing a more comprehensive approach to strengthening capacities.

Proposed operations should, when appropriate, take into account the integration of preparedness towards 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 with European UCPM mechanism will be incorporated, including the possibility of establishing pre-agreements at regional or national level CPM – CEPREDENAC.

Taking into account that the consultative process and the updating of DRR country profiles 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 that the start date for the eligibility of costs can be set before the start date of the project in order to cover the necessary preparatory work and related

expenditure. 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.

Everything else being equal, preference will be given to co-financed proposals by at least 15%.

Support to interventions addressing OSV

ECHO-funded actions will primarily focus on covering relief gaps left by official assistance, and will aim at facilitating that the necessary relief assistance is provided in an effective way by relevant actors to the victims of organised violence and people affected by the consequences of civil unrest, 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 response strategy to other situations of violence in the region will focus on three pillars, being the first pillar the critical one:

1. Assistance: To meet the most urgent relief and protection needs of the most vulnerable victims of organised violence and the people affected by the consequences of civil unrest in the region, including through innovative and effective actions to cover these needs.
2. Information gathering: Because it still exists a need to improve information gathering and analysis in order to maximise the impact of humanitarian aid for the victims. This pillar 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.
3. Humanitarian advocacy and awareness building aimed at generating 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 by those with a mandate and an added value to act on the long-term, be it national or international actors.

Geographical focus: countries affected by organised violence (OSV) and civil unrest in Central America 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 organised violence and civil unrest 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:

Education in Emergencies is crucial for both the protection and healthy development of girls and boys affected by crises. Actions under the OSV component that integrate assistance to girls and boys victims of violence to 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 victims of organised violence and people affected by the consequences of civil unrest, 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.

Support to Food Assistance interventions

In view of the severity and recurrence of recent adverse impacts, compounded by man-made crises where applicable, interventions related to food assistance will be considered in the so-called "Central American Dry Corridor". The following countries are eligible: Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua. Preference will be given to those areas where the humanitarian consequences have been most acute and where relief assistance has been insufficient.

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 (or higher) – 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 up to two lean periods (2019 and 2020) 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 development of programs supporting the implementation and institutionalisation 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 multisectoral approach that incorporates DRR and protection elements into these initiatives as appropriate is strongly encouraged.

Synergies with other on-going humanitarian actions, as well as with development initiatives for Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods will be considered and, where relevant, prioritised in view to ensure appropriate linkages between humanitarian actions and longer-term development interventions.

Caribbean

Support to Disaster Preparedness/DRR/resilience interventions in the Caribbean

The overall aim will be to cover the gaps in terms of national and regional capacities to respond to future disasters, allowing to further progress in regards of the joint DRR strategy with DEVCO for the Caribbean.

ECHO strategy for the Caribbean will focus on four priorities:

1. To integrate and address the displacement and migration trends in preparedness planning in the countries, ensuring protection measures for most vulnerable people during crisis and a more inclusive approach to Disaster Risk Reduction.

After Irma and Maria, countries expressed the needs to: integrate displacement patterns in their preparedness plans; have tools to ensure protection for most vulnerable population during disasters and have a more inclusive approach of DRR where people with disabilities (PWD) are integrated in preparedness processes in a more systematic way. Displacements are increasing in the region (from Venezuela, Haiti and between affected countries in the Caribbean) and there are lacks of national and regional protocols on this issue and of post-crisis learning processes in the region.

Indicative activities may include: Displacement trends and tracking integrated in preparedness planning in the countries, and translated into concrete actions (emergency plans integrating displacement trends and tracking as well as response mechanisms for vulnerable populations). Protection measures integrated into DRR actions for most vulnerable people to be rightly attended during crisis (inclusion of PWD in emergency protocols and equally taking part in preparedness measures) and a strengthening of the inclusive approach to Disaster Risk Reduction in the region by scaling-up existing good practices (dissemination of existing good practices at regional level).

2. To consolidate the emergency information management, end to end supply chain management & telecommunications, together with social protection schemes analysis for improved preparedness.

The role of social protection systems as part of national disaster risk management system could be crucial to ensure being more responsive to shocks and saving time and financial resources during an emergency. For this, the social protection systems require greater preparedness investments in order to improve their 'shock responsiveness' in areas such as: (1) targeting and data management; (2) delivery mechanisms; and (3) coordination and financing. Also, there is still a need to strengthen the capacity of authorities in the region on food security response and coordination, especially in terms of emergency assessments, needs prioritisation, tracking of humanitarian cargo, design and planning of relief supplies distributions and telecommunications. Information management systems are also still needed, constituting the final phase of what has been funded by ECHO in 2018.

Indicative activities may include: Establishing solid emergency information systems, end to end supply chain management & telecommunications mechanisms in case of disasters. In addition, guidelines are approved at regional level in order to link social protection schemes to forecast-based financing as well as linking social protection schemes to the use of insurance facilities. This might include agreements between CCRIF and countries which are promoted and implemented. as well as harmonised and agreed forms for information management in countries to facilitate decision making in first stage of the emergency, together with the approval of protocols for supply chain management in countries to speed up delivery of goods to population.

3. To consolidate the emergency logistic preparedness, increasing stock piling in the region, reinforcing the Civ-Mil coordination and enhancing linkages with UCPM.

Local response capacities are crucial to ensure an accurate and rapid response in case of emergencies, overall in cases where isolation could be a major constraint, delaying the delivery of first humanitarian assistance.

Logistic support in the Caribbean is one of the key issues to be prioritized. The aim is to ensure a proper prepositioning of stocks in 3 sub-regional hubs of the region (as the sub-regional hub of Barbados has previously been supported by ECHO), as well as the standard operating procedures with UCPM and EUMS present in the area regarding transportation. The logistic support will also establish a common line of action for similar future scenarios, building upon the good cooperation and exploring an enhanced involvement of civil-military cooperation aspects and regional emergency management agencies in UCPM preparedness activities (e.g. training and exercises), creating together with Participating States a common preparedness and response plan for the region.

Indicative activities may include: Increased logistics preparedness in the region with stock replenishment in sub-regional hubs as well as in Cuba and DR including protocols for the stock use; discussion of SOPs in the region and CivMil trainings.

For Haiti is also suggested to consolidate the institutionalisation process of the Tools for emergency Shelters and early recovery shelters (Standards, tools and training protocols for emergency shelters construction, core houses, T shelter).

4. Urban DRR and building back better (BBB): Multi-hazard preparedness in major cities is needed as well as enhancing safer housing good practices with wide dissemination in order to avoid future losses and further public-private partnerships.

Major cities in the Caribbean require specific preparedness measures after recent past events. Multi-hazard preparedness in these cities is needed as well as enhancing safer housing good practices with wide dissemination in order to avoid future losses. The existing gaps include a lack of comprehensive framework in major cities of the Caribbean to address disasters, as well as of dissemination mechanisms based on practice on safer housing and shelter repairs. These actions should be linked and integrated within longer term strategies and funding, allowing to integrate DRR in longer term development programmes in these cities and in further alliances of private sector networks and linkages with National Emergency Offices for pre-arranged initiatives for preparedness and recovery and business continuity.

Indicative activities may include: Enhancing of the local response capacity is, with a special focus in urban settings and taking into consideration a multi-hazard approach and increasing public and private partnerships in cities (agreements between Public and Private sector signed in major cities of the region regarding sustainability of DP processes). Also, dissemination of building back better good experiences and integration in the region in emergency response and preparedness planning (BBB good practices disseminated at regional level with a monitoring system on rebuilding after disasters)

More specifically for Haiti, the strengthening of urban WASH rapid response teams and the institutionalisation of tools and standards for urban emergency shelters can also be considered

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 institutionalised. In this sense, it is recommended that proposed operations are discussed and validated by the National and Regional Systems in place and to consider developing joint monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Actions should allow for a 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 the 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).

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 focused on.

Multi-country or regional actions are favoured. Specific areas (e.g.: urban risk management, etc.) when addressed should be according to priorities established by regional institutions. Regional actions should consider the 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 given 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 showing 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 as well as multi-hazard approach.

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 with clear indicated contributions to the CDM.

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 established in order 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.

Everything else being equal, preference will be given to co-financed proposals (min. 15%).

Partners should include a support to the Regional Platform of Jamaica to be held in 2020 and ensure participation to the CDEMA conference in 2019

Existing Country Profiles should be considered, as well as recommendations of the CDM conference of December 2017, Cartagena regional platform of 2018 and lessons learned post Hurricanes Irma and Maria.

Additional information at the following links:

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

South America

In South America, two overarching priorities will be pursued:

1. Support to national Disaster Management systems in key sectors, both in a country and in a regional perspective. This will include reinforcing/finalising institutionalisation of civil-military coordination, supporting the implementation of new DM legal frameworks, improving preparedness/responsiveness of social protection mechanisms to new emergencies and setting-up new solutions for disaster preparedness and response (in IT, open hardware, etc).

2. Support to resilience and disaster preparedness of indigenous and marginalised communities, in a community-based perspective connected with the national level. These initiatives will primarily target highlands, Amazonian most vulnerable indigenous communities and city slums facing multiple hazards, including climate change, violence, migration/forced displacement issues and environmental/ ecological disasters.

Geographical coverage: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru + Amazonian basin.

Integration of protection in DP and support to local EWS connected to national level forecast will be addressed as relevant. In order to ensure the necessary flexibility, actions will include crisis modifiers, as small events are often overlooked, and large events require time to organise the international support.

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.

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

Actions implemented under this HIP will:

- Avoid working in the same areas already supported by a 2018-2019 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 which 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:

- 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.
- 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.
- Information, Education, Communication, targeting direct and indirect beneficiaries: awareness-raising among the general public, education and dissemination of tools and proven good practices.
- 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.
- Protection of livelihoods and economic assets: supporting direct and indirect beneficiaries to adapt, prepare or protect their livelihoods from natural events.
- 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.
- The initial assessment should take into account all predictable events such as rainy season and elections.

Country-specific, regional and thematic priorities for 2019:

Bolivia: Prioritising highland most vulnerable indigenous people facing climate change related hazards and livelihood vulnerabilities working at reducing them with a multi-hazard approach; strengthening protection and migration (domestic and international) issues faced by the most vulnerable population in mid-sized cities or rural isolated areas. Actions should prioritise municipalities identified by VIDECCI as most vulnerable.

Ecuador: Maintaining civil-military coordination support to finalize institutionalization of capacity development tools and including the Police; supporting the regulation of the new law (to be approved in late 2018-early 2019) focusing on its implementation at municipal level; Supporting the improvement of present social protection mechanisms (cash, bonuses and other schemes) to be used in emergency response.

Paraguay: Supporting preparedness with different approaches, focusing on community Early Warning System connected to the National level forecast and its coordination with central and local government; looking at civil-military coordination and supporting the

SEN to improve the sectoral response; highlighting and reducing most vulnerable indigenous peoples' vulnerabilities in urban settlements.

Peru: Strengthening civil society and private sector's initiatives to DRR/DP; maintaining civil-military coordination support to finalize institutionalization of capacity development tools; supporting the improvement of present social protection mechanisms (cash, housing credit and other schemes) to be used in emergency response.

Colombia: Continuing the focus on double-affectation population and displaced population settled in urban areas as well as migrants and refugees from Venezuela, complementing humanitarian response operations with reinforcement of community and institutional capacities. All actions should include a protection angle to their strategies, and should seek to improve the early recovery issues for better quality of the response. Supporting the showcase of indigenous population's vulnerabilities (in most isolated areas, see regional issues).

Venezuela: improving preparedness of civil society to respond to hazards including the socioeconomic crisis, displacement, violence and disasters, focusing on response capacities in Food Security, first response and health issues with a multi-hazard approach; supporting the showcase of indigenous population's vulnerabilities (in most isolated areas, see regional issues).

Regional issues / Thematic priorities: Amazonian basin, with indigenous people vulnerable to floods, violence and forced displacements (potentially in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela); enhancing preparedness to better respond to the challenges posed by the migration issues due to Venezuela crisis combined with vulnerability to present multi-hazards, and supporting migrant's rights (possibly in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Brazil).

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 when available, and basic food basket nominal prices monitored at local markets level.

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.

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, Artibonite, North West and North East departments, as well as urban areas with IPC 4 classification will be prioritised. To that end, Actions must pursue as a priority the inclusion of beneficiaries receiving emergency assistance through DG 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 households will receive food and nutrition assistance through DG ECHO-funded interventions, while the same households will receive longer-term livelihood reinforcement and nutrition support through DG DEVCO.

Initiatives aiming at reinforcing the analysis of the acute food and nutrition insecurity situation will be considered favorably if their technical robustness is demonstrated and if they feed into the prevailing analytical framework (IPC). Efforts to increase the quality of the coordination of the response, notably in the food and nutrition sectors, are deemed necessary.