

## TECHNICAL ANNEX

### SOUTH AMERICA

#### FINANCIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

The provisions of the financing decision ECHO/WWD/BUD/2015/01000 and the General Conditions of the Agreement with the European Commission shall take precedence over the provisions in this document.

#### 1. CONTACTS

Operational Unit in charge                      ECHO/B5 (Asia, Latin America, Caribbean, Pacific).

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#### 2. FINANCIAL INFO

Indicative Allocation: EUR 23 000 000

##### *Breakdown as per Worldwide decision:*

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Man-made crises:   | HA-FA: EUR ...10 000 000               |
| Natural disasters: | HA-FA: EUR .....                       |
| DIPECHO            | Disaster Preparedness.: EUR 13 000 000 |
| Total:             | HA-FA: EUR .....                       |

### 3. PROPOSAL ASSESSMENT

#### 3.1. Administrative info

##### Assessment round 1: South America

- a) Indicative amount: up to EUR 13 000 000 (subject to the availability of payment appropriations, the amount awarded may be lower than the overall indicative amount or be spread over time. More information will be available upon adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the year 2015).
- b) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: all interventions as described in section 2.4 of the HIP.
- c) Costs will be eligible from 01/03/2015. Actions will start from 01/03/2015.
- d) The expected initial duration for the Action is up to 18 months for actions incorporating DRR/resilience and up to 12 months for other actions.
- e) Potential partners: All ECHO Partners.
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form<sup>1</sup>.
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: by 19/01/2015<sup>2</sup>.

##### Assessment round 1: Colombia and neighbouring countries affected by the Colombia crisis

- a) Indicative amount: up to EUR 10 000 000 (subject to the availability of payment appropriations, the amount awarded may be lower than the overall indicative amount or be spread over time. More information will be available upon adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the year 2015).
- b) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: all interventions as described in section 2.4 of the HIP.
- c) Costs will be eligible from 01/01/2015. Actions will start from 01/01/2015.
- d) The expected initial duration for the Action is up to up to 12 months for response projects and up to 18 months for projects incorporating DRR/resilience.
- e) Potential partners: All ECHO Partners.
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Single Forms will be submitted using APPEL

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Single Forms will be submitted using APPEL

- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: by 08/12/2014<sup>4</sup>

### **3.2. Operational requirements:**

#### *3.2.1. Assessment criteria:*

The assessment of proposals will look at:

- The compliance with the proposed strategy (HIP) and the operational requirements described in this section;
- Commonly used principles such as: quality of the needs assessment and of the logical framework, relevance of the intervention and coverage, feasibility, applicant's implementation capacity and knowledge of the country/region.
- In case of actions already being implemented on the ground, where ECHO is requested to fund a continuation, a visit of the ongoing action may be conducted to determine the feasibility and quality of the action proposed.

#### *3.2.2. Operational guidelines:*

##### **3.2.2.1. General Guidelines**

In the design of the operation, ECHO policies and guidelines need to be taken into account:

*The EU resilience communication and Action Plan*

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

*Food Assistance*

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

*Nutrition*

[http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/news/201303\\_SWDundernutritioninemergencies.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/news/201303_SWDundernutritioninemergencies.pdf)

*Cash and vouchers*

<http://ec.europa.eu/echo/en/what/humanitarian-aid/cash-and-vouchers>

*Protection*

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

*Children in Conflict*

[http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/children\\_2008\\_Emergency\\_Crisis\\_Situations\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/children_2008_Emergency_Crisis_Situations_en.pdf)

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<sup>4</sup> 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.

*Emergency medical assistance*

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

*Civil–military coordination*

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

*Water sanitation and hygiene*

[http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/WASH\\_SWD.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/WASH_SWD.pdf)

*Gender*

[http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/Gender\\_SWD\\_2013.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/Gender_SWD_2013.pdf)

*Disaster Risk Reduction*

[http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/prevention\\_preparedness/DRR\\_thematic\\_policy\\_doc.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/prevention_preparedness/DRR_thematic_policy_doc.pdf)

*Health guidelines*

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

*ECHO Visibility website – visibility and communication manual*

<http://www.echo-visibility.eu/>

[http://www.echo-visibility.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/2014\\_visibility\\_manual\\_en.pdf](http://www.echo-visibility.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/2014_visibility_manual_en.pdf)

A set of overall principles needs to guide every operation supported by ECHO.

**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. 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. ECHO or its partners can request the suspension of ongoing actions as a result of serious threats to the safety of staff.

**Accountability:** partners remain accountable for their operations, in particular:

- The identification of the beneficiaries and of their needs using, for example, baseline surveys, KAP-surveys, Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) or beneficiary profiling;
- Management and monitoring of operations, and having adequate systems in place to facilitate this;
- Reporting on activities and outcomes, 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.

**Remote management:** ECHO does not fund actions using remote management, other than in exceptional circumstances, where access to a crisis zone is limited due to security concerns or bureaucratic obstacles. This mode of operations should therefore only be proposed as a last resort, and in the context of life-saving activities.

**Gender-Age Mainstreaming:** Ensuring gender-age mainstreaming is of paramount importance to ECHO, since it is an issue of quality programming. Gender and age matter in humanitarian aid because women, girls, boys, men and elderly women and men are affected by crises in different ways. Thus, the assistance needs to be adapted to their specific needs - otherwise it risks being off-target, failing its objectives or even doing harm to beneficiaries. It is also a matter of compliance with the EU humanitarian mandate and the humanitarian principles, in line with international conventions and commitments. 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. The Gender-Age Marker is a tool that uses four criteria to assess how strongly ECHO funded humanitarian actions integrates gender and age consideration. For more information about the marker and how it is applied please consult the Gender-Age Marker Toolkit

[http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/gender\\_age\\_marker\\_toolkit.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/gender_age_marker_toolkit.pdf)

**Protection:** Mainstreaming of basic protection principles in traditional assistance programmes is of paramount importance to ECHO. This approach is closely linked to the principle of 'do no harm', and also extends the commitment of safe and equal access to assistance as well as the need for special measures to ensure access for particularly vulnerable groups. All proposals MUST demonstrate integration of these principles, but also in its substantive sections, i.e. the logical framework, result and activity descriptions, etc.

Integration of protection concerns 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, where considerations on inter-communal relationships are of utmost importance for the protection of the affected population.

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.

**Do no harm:** Partners should ensure that the context analysis takes into account threats in addition to vulnerabilities and capacities of affected populations. The analysis should bring out both external threats to the target population as well as the coping strategies adopted to counteract the vulnerabilities. The risk equation model provides a useful tool to conduct this analysis. 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. Depending on the type of threat faced by the population in question, reducing it can be anything from

possible/straightforward to impossible/dangerous. In the latter case, one will resort to focusing on vulnerabilities and capacities, but the fact that the analysis has acknowledged the threat will contribute to ensuring that the response subsequently selected does not exacerbate the population's exposure to the risk.

**Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR):** As part of the commitment of ECHO to mainstream disaster risk reduction in its humanitarian operations, the needs assessment presented in the Single Form should reflect, whenever relevant, the exposure to natural hazards and the related vulnerability of the targeted population and their livelihoods and assets. 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 DRR 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 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 DRR 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 the role of the state and non-state actors in disaster reduction and climate change adaptation from national to local levels;
- the measures planned are effective in strengthening the capacity of communities and local authorities to plan and implement local level disaster risk reduction activities in a sustainable way, and have the potential to be replicated in other similar contexts;
- the intervention contributes to improving the mechanisms to coordinate disaster risk reduction programmes and stakeholders at national to local levels.
- demonstrate that the action is designed including the existing good practice in this field;
- the partner has an appropriate monitoring, evaluation and learning mechanism to ensure evidence of the impact of the action and good practice are gathered, and effectively disseminated.

**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 joint 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.

**Integrated approaches:** Whenever possible, integrated approaches with multi- or cross-sectorial programming of responses in specific geographical areas are encouraged to maximize impact, synergies and cost-effectiveness. Partners are requested to provide information on how their actions are integrated with other actors present in the same area.

**Resilience:** ECHO's objective is to respond to the acute humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable and exposed people while increasing their **resilience** in line with EU resilience policy. Where feasible, cost effective, and without compromising humanitarian principles, 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 ECHO partners are expected to identify opportunities to reduce future risks to vulnerable people and to strengthen livelihoods and capacities. 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, development actors and with different sectors. In that regard, ECHO partners should indicate how they will increase ownership and capacity of local actors whenever possible: community mobilization, CSOs, technical dialogue, coordination and gradual transfer of responsibilities to countries' administration or relevant line ministries.

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.); iii) integrating disaster risk reduction into humanitarian interventions.

**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. This includes the identification of critical needs as prioritised by the communities, and the transfer of appropriate knowledge and resources.

**Response Analysis to Support Modality Selection for all Resource Transfers** is mandatory. ECHO will support the most effective and efficient modality of providing assistance, whether it be cash, vouchers or in-kind assistance. ECHO does not advocate for the preferential use of either (i) cash/voucher-based or (ii) in-kind humanitarian assistance. Partners should provide sufficient information on the reasons about why a transfer modality is proposed and another one is excluded. The choice of the transfer modality must demonstrate that the response analysis took into account the market

situation in the affected area. Multiple contextual factors must be taken into account, including technical feasibility criteria, security of beneficiaries, agency staff and communities, beneficiary preference, needs and risks of specific vulnerable groups (such as Pregnant and Lactating Women, elderly, child headed households etc.), mainstreaming of protection (safety and equality in access), gender (different needs and vulnerabilities of women, men, boys and girls) concerns and cost-effectiveness. Therefore 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.

For in-kind transfer local purchase are encouraged when possible.

### 3.2.2.2. Specific guidelines

#### **General DIPECHO South America Guidelines:**

Since its initial stages, the DIPECHO programme has aimed at providing most vulnerable populations and communities as well as institutions with sound technical solutions to improve their preparedness to cope with natural events. With solutions and practices being adopted by local and national authorities, during the next action plan emphasis will be put on capacity building, training and advocacy at local, national as well as regional levels, including cooperation and exchange of information between different parties. In that context, DIPECHO should not be understood as only disaster preparedness but also as a contribution to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

Where relevant and feasible, with the aim of strengthening on-going coordination mechanisms and increasing national DRR systems' capacities, cooperation and exchanges between European and South American Civil Protection systems may be pursued. Additionally, seeking to advance integrated response approaches and promoting humanitarian principles, actions of technical nature aiming at the different national military might be envisaged.

If DRR interventions focus at local level, and when a clear added value either in terms of reduction of extreme vulnerability or a catalyzing 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.
- b) Institutional linkages: targeting institutions involved in disaster management/disaster risk reduction at regional, national and sub-national levels with special emphasis in Municipalities: advocacy, facilitation of coordination, institutional strengthening.
- c) Information, Education, Communication, targeting direct and indirect beneficiaries: awareness rising among the general public, education and dissemination
- d) Small-scale infrastructure and services, at community level: infrastructure support and mitigation works, reinforcing critical infrastructure, operation and maintenance systems; non-structural mitigation activities.
- e) Stock-building of emergency and relief items: targeting the reinforcement of the response capacity of local actors and institutions in disaster-prone areas in view of contributing to ensuring



an adequate response to natural disaster by strengthening the response capacity in the early hours and days of a disaster.

- f) Livelihoods and economic assets protection: supporting direct and indirect beneficiaries to adapt, prepare or protect their livelihoods against natural events.
- g) 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 organized violence affecting their communities.

The initial assessment should take into account all predictable events such as rainy season and elections. Extension of the contracts will only be allowed in exceptional circumstances that are beyond the partner's control.

### **Specific guidelines by country**

#### **Bolivia:**

After several action plans, much experience has been developed at community and local level, and countrywide initiatives, particularly focusing on strengthening the legislative and institutional arrangements of national institutions, have allowed for a step forward in risk management in the country. Recent emergency response projects have also shown the potential of specific support activities that ensure good operational coordination among actors (as in the San Juan del Oro floods), although the 2014 floods in Beni also showed that coordination among all administrative levels is still challenging for large scale emergencies.

Bolivia will be eligible for two different kinds of approaches: DIPECHO projects and “Resilience to floods initiative in Mamore and Beni watersheds” projects. To allow for better focused interventions, the following conditions apply:

1. Areas of intervention: DIPECHO projects will not have local activities in the same areas as the ones of the “Resilience to floods initiative” (Mamoré and Beni watersheds).
2. Proposals presented for the “Resilience” initiative can be implemented in part or all of the administrative territories of the two watersheds, in part or all of one or two of the watersheds, but must keep a watershed approach.

More specifically, for the Resilience to floods initiatives in Bolivia (Mamoré and Beni watersheds), activities should target increasing preparedness and resilience at local and national levels, by:

- a) Improving resilience to floods of most vulnerable livelihoods (particularly those whose food security is most threatened), both in urban settlements and rural areas, targeting most vulnerable people in each zone, and increasing people’s preparedness for future events;
- b) Consolidating response protocols at local level (including prepositioning of most used items) and coordination mechanisms between administrative levels (particularly Municipal/Departmental/National), integrating new actors such as the military;
- c) Improving information sharing and early warning of events, and standardize first evaluation assessments including all sectors (productive, infrastructure, health, etc);
- d) Increasing coordination with development actors for more coordinated longer term rehabilitation and reconstruction planning.

Lessons learned exercises from the 2014 floods in the area should be used as guidelines to strengthen identified needs, and complementarity with other initiatives of the National

Government and the EU Delegation in Bolivia are strongly recommended, as well as with other pertinent actors, particularly actions pertaining to risk reduction, inter-institutional coordination, watershed management and livelihood resilience.

On the other hand, for the DIPECHO projects, the partners should support the priorities established by National Authorities (particularly VIDECI), in terms of themes (such as the El Niño phenomenon and other flood-related emergencies, Altiplano issues and others) and geographic focus. Results from previous action plans, particularly in urban settlements, should be properly systematized for adaptation and replication to different administrative scenarios. Lessons learned from recent events have confirmed the need to strengthen decentralized municipal governments, by supporting local technical teams (creating or improving the UGR's capacities) to better include DRR and DRM in municipal plans, as well as to improve preparedness and response capacities, with strong links with departmental and national authorities. Needs assessments, information systems, international standards for humanitarian response, livelihood approach to preparedness and rehabilitation and multi-level coordination are among the most important issues identified by national and local authorities.

### **Brazil:**

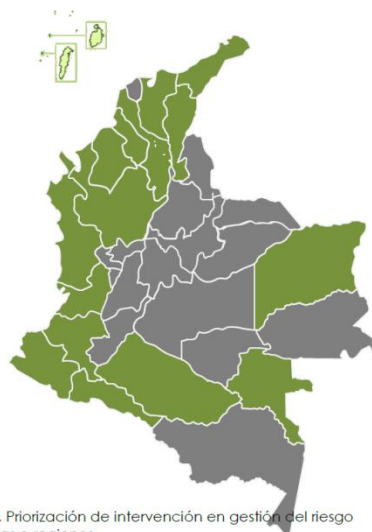
Ad-hoc DP/DRR actions aiming at replicating subnational successful interventions at federal level might be considered eligible.

### **Colombia:**

During the previous action plan, ECHO partners have continued working with communities and local authorities in reinforcing their capacities; in the preparation of this action plan coordination has been established with national and local institutions from the beginning of the process, including the formulation phase. This has allowed a definition of actions integrating the request expressed by institutions as the National Unit for Risk Management (UNGR in Spanish acronyms). In this sense, many of the good practices tested at community and local level have been systematized and are being integrated by the National System of Risk Management as official tools.

In a context where law 1523 proclaims the decentralization of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and a transfer of responsibility to local governments, there is a clear opportunity for ECHO partners to provide the national system with experiences, tools and guidelines that have been developed and tested with communities, municipalities and departments. This has been the case in the previous action plan and should be the case for the incoming one.

The work of DIPECHO partners has not only been articulated with UNGR, but also with other sectors of the National DRM System (SNGRD), such as the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Education. ECHO and its partners also play a role as articulator between sectors. This is extremely important considering that some aspects of the roles of different institutions are shared (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture and UNGR in livelihood recovery or UARIV and UNGR in the area of disasters provoked by the armed conflict).



**Tabla 6.** Priorización de intervención en gestión del riesgo por zonas o regiones.  
**Mapa Nro. 4.** Departamentos priorizados  
**Fuente:** UNGRD, 2014

The definition of priorities for DRM has been led by the UNGR with inputs from different actors, among which ECHO and its partners have actively contributed. These priorities are described in the document “Document of prioritization of strategic lines and intervention areas for Disaster Risk Management in Colombia, 2014-2018<sup>5</sup>”. This document should be considered in orienting proposals in terms of results, objectives and geographical targeting, as well as in coordinating with authorities from the formulation stage. The document describes the situation of the country up to the municipal level in terms of disaster impact, vulnerabilities (based on a multidimensional poverty index) and capacities. It prioritizes 15 departments of the country. In addition there is a thematic classification of priorities in terms of institutional support, risk knowledge, disaster risk reduction and specific disaster preparedness/management.

ECHO partners are encouraged to take into account the priorities set up in this document, and specifically those which are considered to be under ECHO’s humanitarian scope and mandate. The issues considered as high priority and which require support from international cooperation, according to UNGR's assessment, are listed in the table below.

| Processes                          | Sub-processes                           | Demands  |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Institutional strengthening</b> | Governance                              | Adoption and implementation of the National DRM Policy at sectoral and territorial levels.   |
|                                    | Information systems                     | Reinforcement of the global DRM information system.  |
|                                    |   | Design and development of an information management system for disaster management   |
| <b>Risk knowledge</b>              | Identification of risk sceneries        | Mapping of areas affected by El Niño/La Niña during the last 30 years, including local sceneries and capacities.   |
|                                    | Risk monitoring                         | Exchange on academic and research experiences on threats   |
|                                    | Risk education and communication        | Strengthening of tools and institutional capacities for decision makers and communities at municipal and department levels in order to reinforce the appropriation of DRM policies and programmes. |
| <b>Risk Reduction</b>              | Corrective risk management (Mitigation) | Technical guidelines on the use of bio-engineering and new technologies for the mitigation of risks associated with landslides, floods and coastal erosion.  |
|                                    |   | Articulation of DRM and Climate Change Adaptation in sectoral policies   |

<sup>5</sup> [http://cedir.gestiondelriesgo.gov.co/archivospdf/priorizacion\\_de\\_lineas\\_estrategicas\\_y\\_zonas\\_de\\_intervencion\\_en\\_GRD.pdf](http://cedir.gestiondelriesgo.gov.co/archivospdf/priorizacion_de_lineas_estrategicas_y_zonas_de_intervencion_en_GRD.pdf)

|                            |  |   |
|----------------------------|--|---|
|                            | Prospective risk management (Prevention) | Dissemination and articulation with SNGRD entities of the public-private alliances strategies implemented by UNGR.<br><br>DRM experiences in private sector social responsibility programmes.<br><br>Integration of DRM in territorial development plans, zoning, river shed management and other planning instruments. |
| <b>Disaster Management</b> | Reactive risk management (Preparedness)  | Permanent strengthening of technical and operational capacities of the country emergency response teams.<br><br>Exchange of experiences on private-public alliances for emergency response including monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.  |
|                            |  | Strengthening of local emergency response teams in border areas through plans agreed with the National Government.  |
|                            | Post disaster recovery                   | Methodologies and techniques for post disaster recovery, including monitoring tools for projects and agreements.  |

Partners are also encouraged to continue processes of institutionalization already started but not fully concluded, such as the case of school, community and family DRM plans, management of agricultural risks and/or integration of DRM in post-graduate education and university curricula.

In the particular context of Colombia, the main risk to which vulnerable people are exposed is often related to the armed conflict and violence. This should be considered and integrated in the formulation of projects. In addition, the lack of clarity about which institutions deal with disasters provoked by violent acts is also a concern to be considered.

### **Ecuador:**

Much valuable experience has been gained in Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) in the framework of previous action plans but this experience is not yet being adequately replicated. In the framework of the decentralization process, experience with municipalities is being developed, with several of them having solid Risk Management Units and significant progress in DRR planning. Two official documents have been updated by the Risk Management Secretariat, containing priorities and guidelines to strengthen the whole system. The Bases for DRM Planning (*Bases para la Planificación en gestión de Riesgos*), is a tool to achieve impact at national level by institutionalizing the accumulated knowledge, and the Risk Management Committee Manual (*Manual del Comité de Gestión de Riesgos*) provides guidance to support the decision and response process of all sectors and administrative levels, particularly through the technical working group meetings (*Mesas Técnicas de Trabajo-MTT*).

Supported actions will be planned, launched and followed in close coordination between ECHO and the National Risk Management System (with institutions such as the National Risk Management Secretariat and other Ministries). Proposed actions should be in line with the orientations identified in the document *Bases para la Planificación en Gestión de Riesgos* and the working modalities of the *Manual del Comité de Gestión de Riesgos*, and should also capture the priorities of the different members of the System, from national level (more oriented towards standardization, tools and regulations) to local decentralized levels (more oriented towards practical implementation, local planning and citizen participation in risk management decisions).

As the National System is still under construction with regard to its working modalities and sectoral responsibilities, partners are encouraged to strengthen sectoral and municipal actors in coordination with the SNGR using a focused geographical pilot zone to implement new solutions and tools and provide documented evidence of effectiveness.

### **Paraguay:**

Main hazards highlighted for Paraguay are related to hydro meteorological events that affect most of the country. In this sense, events like floods, heavy rains, hailstorms are highly prioritized. Risks related to droughts are not excluded; however they should be strongly justified based on all efforts done by previous interventions on drought resilience (Chacorapere – phases I and II). At geographical level, it is important to consider hazards in the river watersheds of River Paraguay (departments of Concepcion, San Pedro, Cordillera, Ñeembucu and Central – including Asuncion city); River Parana (departments of Alto Parana, Itapua, Misiones and Ñeembucu); and River Pilcomayo (departments of Boqueron and Presidente Hayes).

- According to national priorities, it is important to provide support to enhance the capacities of the National Emergency Secretariat in order to consolidate its strategy and contingency plans to respond to emergencies and disasters countrywide, and support its national risk management and reduction policy. This includes: support to decentralized structures at subnational level (i.e. Departmental Risk Management Secretariats created in 2014 or in the process of creation); strengthening coordination mechanisms to ensure effective national communication and ensure horizontal and vertical flow of information from sectoral, technical, departmental, municipal and local structures; support to livelihood protection, including training at community and municipal level when relevant and appropriate; fostering institutionalization of processes (including DRR tools) under the leadership of the competent authorities, including the participation of sectoral stakeholders and civil society and private actors in the relevant area; ensuring the socialization of information generated at scientific and technical levels produced by government institutions and non-governmental agencies; strengthening links between competent technical institutions and the proposed actions.

Lessons learned exercises from 2012, 2013 and 2014 floods should be used as guidelines to strengthen identified needs, and complementarity with other initiatives of the National Government, the EU Delegation in Paraguay as well as other donors/actors are strongly recommended, particularly those pertaining to risk reduction, inter-institutional coordination, watershed management and livelihood resilience.

**Peru:**

The national DRM Law and a consequent increase of public funds available at local level provides an enhanced opportunity for replication compared to previous action plans.

The work of DIPECHO partners has been articulated with the National Risk Management Secretariat of the Presidency Council of Ministers (SNG - PCM), National Civil Defence Institute (INDECI), and the National Centre for Estimation, Prevention and Disaster Risk Management (CENEPRED) and also with other sectors of the National DRM System (SNGRD), such as the Ministry of Finance and National Centre of Strategic Planning (CEPLAN). ECHO and its partners have also played a role as articulator between sectors. This is important considering that some aspects of the roles of different institutions are shared

The recently launched National Risk Management Plan is the reference document for any intervention in Peru as it considers DRM scenarios and priorities to be addressed.

There is a clear opportunity for ECHO partners to provide the national system with experiences, tools and guidelines that have been developed and tested with communities, municipalities and departments. This has been the case in the previous action plan and it should be the case for the this one.

ECHO partners are encouraged to take into account the priorities set by the National Risk Management Plan and should support consolidation, dissemination and advocacy for replication, specifically those which are considered to be under ECHO's humanitarian scope and mandate.

**Venezuela:**

Muti-hazards scenarios are priority for DP actions, especially hydro meteorology and geological hazards or their combination (i.e. heavy rains, floods, landslides, mudslides, etc.). Support is needed to enhance coordination in emergencies between Civil Protection at sub-national level with the Vice-Ministry of Risk Management at national level.

Support can be envisaged to foster institutionalization of processes (including DRR tools); under the leadership of the competent authorities, including the participation of various sectoral stakeholders and civil society actors in the relevant area. Disaster risk management in urban contexts and education should be integrated in proposed actions.

For the risk analysis, the entry point of a DIPECHO intervention is the natural hazard itself. But the evolution of the humanitarian context in certain areas in Venezuela shows that humanitarian stakeholders have to take into consideration the impact of social unrest and organized violence, as a key element of increased vulnerability of the population and reduced capacity of basic social services in different areas of the country. Proposed operations should take into account (if relevant and appropriate) 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 epidemics preparedness in their planning as part of a comprehensive risk approach. In this sense, where appropriate, local and municipal multi-hazards approach plans should include epidemiologic outbreaks protocols and the respective coordination with institutions leading the national response in this type of threats. However, this approach should not replace what might be covered by ECHO's other financial instruments such as the epidemic decision.

**Region:**

Regional actions are also expected to support the articulation with local and national ones, promoting exchanges of experiences and coordination. Regional proposals must explain the added value of their regional approach which can be due to: a single hazard affecting several countries; a set of solutions available in different countries that could be strengthened by sharing them; a common regulation or legislation that is being prepared for countries acting under the same coordinating regional body (like UNASUR, MERCOSUR; CAN; etc.); a consultation that will provide country perspectives for regional or global purposes; etc. Argentina, Chile and Uruguay might be considered under regional interventions

Different intervention modalities are open to partners such as:

- **National project:** One operation, one agreement.
- **Multicountry projects:** One organization, several countries and equivalent DP/DRR actions under one agreement.
- **Trans-borders initiatives** between South American countries (cross border river basin, shared hazards along the borders).
- **Regional projects:** Operations that go beyond the mere repetition of a DP/DRR action in several countries, defined taking into consideration existing regional or global initiatives and involving national stakeholders in the identification and formulation of the operations.