



**Humanitarian Aid Decision**  
**Humanitarian Aid (Title 23) of the general budget of the European Union**

Title: Support to WFP Capacities in Assessing Emergency Needs.

Location of operation: Least developed countries in humanitarian crises

Amount of decision: €4,500,000

Decision reference number: ECHO/THM/BUD/2004/03000

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**Explanatory Memorandum**

**1. Rationale, needs and target population:**

**1.1 Rationale:**

The way **food aid needs** are defined and prioritised has real-world implications for millions of people. In accordance with the humanitarian principle of impartiality, humanitarian assistance should be given on the basis of needs and needs alone (also in accordance with the Stockholm declaration on “Good Donorship Principles”, June 2003). This requires an understanding of what constitutes a “need” and a way of measuring it with reasonable consistency, including asking questions such as “are humanitarian actors doing the right thing and reaching the right people?” Is food aid the appropriate intervention? Are there any risks of eventual negative consequences deriving from an intervention?”

As has been confirmed by among others ODI<sup>1</sup> and WFP<sup>2</sup>, in many cases agencies do not have sufficient information about the problems, including how the people affected by emergencies perceive them and what their coping capacities are. This lack of information and knowledge may lead to measures being taken which may not be the most appropriate or even appropriate at all. As concluded by a recent ODI study on the Great Lakes region: *“many, if not most, food security interventions in the Great Lakes have failed to address the needs of people affected by crises. The same stereotyped interventions are being used in nearly all circumstances, largely because these responses are not based on an understanding of the real needs of people, and insufficient attempts have been made to find out what those needs might be”* (July 2004).

Food security evaluations by humanitarian agencies and research institutes have raised **concerns about three components of food aid interventions**: 1) the quality of food aid

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<sup>1</sup> James Darcy and Charles-Antoine Hofmann: “According to needs? Needs Assessment and Decision making in the Humanitarian Sector”, HPG Report 15 (London: ODI, September 2003); Simon Levine and Claire Chastre: “Missing the Point: An Analysis of Food Security Interventions in the Great Lakes”, HPN Network Paper no. 47 (London: ODI, July 2004).

<sup>2</sup> Real-Time Evaluation of WFP’s Response to the Southern Africa Crisis, 2002 – 2003 (EMOP 10200.0) (Rome: WFP, October 2003); Study on Emergency Response Capacity (Rome: WFP, 2000); Review of WFP Relief Operations in Afghanistan, Eritrea, Serbia and Tanzania, funded by ECHO, 2002.

needs assessments and the information they are based on, 2) the quantity of food aid provided in some situations and 3) the impact of food aid activities. It is essential that more attention be given to methodology needs assessment, technical capacity to assess food aid needs, and improve the availability and management of crisis information. Improved methodology and human capacity may not in itself be enough to address issues of unbalanced resource allocation. However, these are necessary conditions for effective prioritisation and appropriate responses that enable correct targeting, avoid any negative effects of food aid and ensure the best use of aid resources.

ECHO support to food aid interventions has been steadily increasing since 1997 and constitutes an average of around 20% of the total budget per year (excluding nutrition support). Given the significance of this sector to ECHO (and other donors), an intensified dialogue has taken place between ECHO and its food aid partners, in particular WFP, in the last year and a half on the quality of needs assessments and what can be done to improve them.

In emergency situations, the World Food Programme, WFP, plays a crucial role in determining whether external assistance is required to meet immediate food needs and whether food aid is the appropriate form of assistance. WFP handles nearly 70% of global emergency food aid at a value of well above a billion dollars per year. Food aid accounts for an average of 50% of total Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) requirements but represents some 70% of what is actually resourced<sup>3</sup>. Each year WFP conducts or participates in approximately 100 formal assessment missions (around 20 in association with FAO and 80 carried out by WFP on its own) at an estimated expenditure below one percent of the value of relief food handled by WFP. WFP is ECHO's 2<sup>nd</sup> biggest UN partner and depending on the year 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> biggest partner since 2000, with average funding of approximately €40 – 45 million per year.

An ECHO-commissioned evaluation of WFP relief operations (in 2002) and the EC/WFP Strategic Programming Dialogue (SPD) in November 2003 identified areas where WFP's needs assessments required strengthening. WFP's Executive Board has also emphasized the importance of credible and sound needs assessments most recent in October 2003 and February 2004 and WFP's Strategic Plan 2004-2007 gives priority to making necessary improvements in this regard. Simultaneously, systematic UN inter-agency efforts have been under way to improve the multi-sector analysis of relief needs within the CAP context and for countries in transition.

ECHO envisages through this decision to support measures designed to enhance competencies and capacities in assessing emergency needs in food security crises. The proposed activities are consistent with ECHO's, as well as other donors',<sup>4</sup> **dialogue with WFP, the European Commission's policy towards the UN**<sup>5</sup> in general and WFP in

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<sup>3</sup> More detailed statistics on the food share of CAPS and the list of countries requiring the highest amounts of emergency food aid can be found in attachments 1 and 2.

<sup>4</sup> In particular UK/DFID, USAID, Belgium but also France and Germany. The DFID funding to WFP through its Institutional Strengthening Programme constituted the original seed funding for support to improvements in this area.

<sup>5</sup> COM (2001) 231 final, 02.05.2001 - Communications of the Commission of the European Communities to the European Council and Parliament Building an effective partnership with the United Nations in the fields of Development and Humanitarian Affairs, COM(2003)526 final, 10.09.2003 - European Union and the United Nations: the choice of multilateralism

particular<sup>6</sup>. Support to such activities is in line with Article 4 of **Council Regulation (EC) no. 1257/96 concerning humanitarian aid**, which specifies that the effectiveness and consistency of the intervention systems set up to meet the needs generated by natural or man-made disasters or comparable exceptional circumstances should be ensured and strengthened; with **ECHO's 2004 Strategy**, the **Stockholm Declaration** mentioned above, and the principles behind **ECHO's thematic approach** to funding International Organisations.

It is proposed to provide funding for the initial phase of WFP's 3-year programme to strengthen emergency needs assessments. The ambition of the programme and possible constraints (see section 1.4) has lead ECHO to focus its support on well defined mutually reinforcing activities and results that can be achieved within 12 months of funding. ECHO's support will focus on a number of priority countries. Monitoring of the programme will take place through ECHO's network of field experts and close co-ordination with other donors will be ensured.

## 1.2 Identified needs:

The above-mentioned recommendations on how to enhance competencies and capacities in assessing and responding to food security crises have lead to the identification of three areas where improvements are needed.

### *Development and field testing of improved assessment methodologies:*

In order to carry out better needs assessments, it is necessary to develop sound guidelines that can lead assessment teams. Various compilations of short guidelines have been produced by or in cooperation between WFP and FAO since 1992. However they have lacked quality and depth and failed to identify systematic assessment tools. The challenge to produce accurate and impartial emergency needs assessments is continuously evolving. Methods and approaches vary according to different emergency contexts. A number of key issues remain to be tackled (e.g. the role of markets, food vs. non-food responses/multi-sector assessments, coping capacities, and chronic versus transitory food insecurity) or have arisen recently (e.g. assessing chronic vs. transitory food insecurity in semi-permanent or HIV/AIDS crises).

In 2002 WFP launched a broad consultation process including other UN organisations, NGOs, donor agencies and research institutes. A basic consensus has been reached on the technical areas that require better analysis, and on the standards and minimum information needed to make assessments more rigorous and comparable. Although some initial progress has been made in developing a new set of needs assessment guidelines, more comprehensive research and field-testing is still required in this area.

### *Enhancement of assessment capacities:*

Currently WFP has insufficient in-house capacity to meet peak demands for emergency needs assessments. This often also applies to WFP's partners and consultants, and there is an urgent need to increase the pool of assessment specialists with skills in food security and related fields. Capacity building will require involvement and close coordination with partners such as UN agencies (especially FAO and UNHCR), NGOs and certain regional and national institutions. Global and regional stand-by partnerships for assessments, already established with some European donors, are to be further explored.

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<sup>6</sup> Draft MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING Concerning the establishment of a strategic partnership between the World Food Programme and the Commission of the European Communities in the field of humanitarian and recovery assistance in developing countries, July 2004.

#### *Gathering and management of crisis data:*

Frequently, the quality of assessments is hampered by inadequate and obsolete baseline data. Greater quality and improved synergy can be achieved only if assessments are linked with broader efforts to generate crisis related information, both within WFP and among partners; more systematic and transparent data gathering, analysis and reporting is also required. An overview of existing baseline coverage and food security monitoring systems, including identified gaps for improvements is attached in attachment 3.

#### 1.3 Target populations and regions concerned:

This decision will benefit the wider humanitarian community and beneficiaries of food security and food aid interventions. The ultimate beneficiaries are all people affected by humanitarian crisis who are in need of food and who will be better identified and targeted as a result of improved assessment capacities. These include WFP beneficiaries (over 45 million people have been targeted by WFP in 2004), and persons supported by partners intervening in life saving operations.

The target group and stakeholders identified are programme staff and specialists in WFP and partner organisations, UN agencies and governments who will have access to improved methodologies, baseline information, and enhanced capacities allowing them to better identify and assess the requirements of people in need of emergency assistance.

This decision will cover less developed countries in humanitarian crisis, with emphasis on high-need areas in Africa, Asia and Latin America (for an indicative list of countries, please see below).

#### 1.4 Risk assessment and possible constraints:

Refined assessment methods, improved data and increased assessment capacity should result in better needs assessments. However, there are a number of external risks: security constraints, weak local capacities and complex disaster settings that may make progress uneven.

- While baseline information is essential for accurate needs assessments, such baselines can quickly lose their relevance as a result of complex and sudden crises.
- Similarly, food security monitoring systems, if not regularly calibrated and updated, may not adequately reflect new risks.
- Efficient link between baselines information, assessment and monitoring has been hampered by the difficulties of reconciling incompatible data indicators.
- Pressure on assessment capacity can peak when several major humanitarian crises occur simultaneously or seasonal needs build up in different regions of the world.
- Investment in assessment capacity will require regular follow-up as staff trained in assessment might be reassigned to other functions.

- Achieving the results targeted will also depend on progress made in strengthening needs assessment within the wider humanitarian community. For example, effective assessment of non-food needs will require assessments activities by other agencies that cover sectors such as health, water, agriculture, protection.

Funding under this decision will not overlap, but reinforce, operations where the EC is already directly supporting WFP. Close co-ordination has taken place with other Commission services, notably AIDCO and DG DEV, to ensure that thematic and operational funding to other organizations, in particular FAO, does not duplicate the activities envisaged under this decision.

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

### **2.1. Objective:**

The principal objective of this funding decision is to save and preserve life during emergencies and their immediate aftermath through more appropriate and adequate food aid and food security responses.

The specific objective is to reinforce WFP's capacity to adequately assess humanitarian needs in the food sector during emergencies and their immediate aftermath. Through accurate and impartial needs assessment, WFP will ensure that food aid is employed only when and where it is the most appropriate.

### **2.2. Components:**

The components of the decision are to: A) improve quality and capacity in needs assessment and B) improve availability and transparency of information. These components directly address the findings of the evaluation and review/consultation process mentioned above.

#### **A. Improved quality and capacity in needs assessment**

##### Refine and Standardize Methodologies:

- Development of improved analytical methods and tools through in-depth technical studies in the following areas:
  - Role of markets in emergencies and the effect of food aid through studies assessing cross border trade, national import capacity, open market based responses;
  - Identification of chronic versus transitory food insecurity through studies on mitigating shocks and minimum consumption requirements, inter-actions between household types and their coping capacities, and assessing alternative response options;

- Non-food responses to food crises and multi-sector needs assessments through studies on cash and other possible responses to emergencies and field testing of multi-sector assessment approaches;
- Potential effects of food aid (direct and indirect, positive and negative) on both targeted and non-targeted households in the intervention areas;

The studies will encompass case and desk studies, field testing, and be reviewed by an independent peer review committee of experts. Syntheses of the findings will be compiled in a separate compendium.

- Revision of the provisional WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment Handbook (EFSA Handbook):
  - based on the outcomes of the studies mentioned above on markets, chronic and transitory food insecurity, non-food responses and potential effects of food aid as well as;
  - findings of field tests and contextual adaptation in selected pilot countries of the provisional EFSA Handbook<sup>7</sup>.
- Enhance need assessment capacity in the field:
  - Adequate and timely deployment of emergency needs assessment specialists, based in the 6 WFP Regional Bureaus (Panama, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda, Egypt and Thailand), in emergency situations in all countries where WFP is present or has the mandate to intervene;

**B. Improve availability and management of baseline information for priority countries exposed to recurrent and protracted food security emergencies including overall transparency of data collection, analysis and reporting;**

- 10 food security baseline studies conducted with findings and relevant information made publicly available, possibly in countries such as Afghanistan, Burundi, DRC, Tajikistan, Sudan, Haiti, and Cote d'Ivoire, and 5 food security monitoring systems set up, also publicly available, possibly in countries such as Afghanistan, Sudan, Cote d'Ivoire, Haiti in order to enhance the quality and availability of crisis information in priority countries.

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<sup>7</sup> In particular, through:

- Identification of strengths and weaknesses from the practical application of the EFSA Handbook in 5 countries (possibly countries such as Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Tajikistan);
- Adapting EFSA analytical techniques and tools to country interventions with strong collaborative assessment methodologies and integrating lessons learned back into the EFSA Handbook in 4 countries (possibly countries such as Afghanistan, Angola and Mozambique).

- Workable models, information systems and analysis established for linking crisis information with early warning, vulnerability analysis, emergency needs assessment, and monitoring and evaluation;
- Models for conceptual integration of crisis information and synergies between institutions and organizations generating, managing and analyzing data (leading to the establishment of methodological standards among partners for establishing food security baselines);
- A fully developed Web-based system for sharing emergency assessment reports and materials.

The activities carried out under this decision will be complemented by a learning strategy for WFP staff and partners in some 60 countries with emergency operations. The programme will focus on basic assessment and food security analysis skills as well as awareness training for senior staff. This activity is currently being designed with WFP core funding. The learning programme will start with an assessment of training needs, development of modules and pilot testing. In addition, a proposal on capacity enhancement of emergency needs assessors in national, regional and counter-partner institutions is under preparation.

### **3. Duration foreseen for actions within the framework of the proposed decision:**

Strengthening competencies and capacities in Emergency Food Security Assessment requires an iterative process of learning and refinement. Although this would require a perspective of 2-3 years, initial results are to be expected within a period of 12 months. They will then be consolidated during the second phase, and maintained and mainstreamed as WFP core functions during the third phase (please also refer to attachment 4).

The operations funded under this decision have been designed to last a year to achieve the expected results. Therefore, including the time for adequate preparation for the fairly complex operations, the duration for the implementation of this decision will be **15 months**. Humanitarian operations funded by this decision must be implemented within this period.

Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 01/10/2004.

Start Date: 01/10/2004

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

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

#### **4. Previous interventions/decisions of the Commission:**

WFP has previously benefited from various EC grants: in 2000 for a total amount of €24,9 million, in 2001 for a total of 35,5 million, in 2002 for a total of €55,2 million and in 2003 for a total of €42,8 million (for details please refer to enclosed attachment 5). However, none were directly in support of strengthening emergency needs assessment methodologies and capacities.

Through this funding ECHO aims to support a mandated humanitarian agency in the implementation of its core mandate, in order to reinforce the quality of humanitarian aid delivery.

#### **5. Other donors and donor co-ordination mechanisms:**

A **Technical Committee**, involving WFP, ECHO (from both Headquarters and the field), and other bilateral agencies funding complementary initiatives will be established and will be meeting every 4 months. The Committee will appraise the overall progress of the operation, individual activities and implementation strategy, examine the links with other WFP and outside initiatives in related fields, the involvement of partners such as NGOs, other UN agencies, research institutes and initiatives at country level the Committee will review the workplan and coordination between components.

WFP will ensure that there is no overlap in funding of activities by different donors and notably between ECHO funding at country and thematic level.

A number of supplementary activities addressing the objectives of this decision have been initiated with funding from WFP's PSA budget or are planned in the forthcoming year to reinforce the emergency assessment capacity of the three year programme. Additional funding has been or will be granted from donors such as the UK, Germany and Belgium.

#### **6. Amount of decision and distribution by specific objectives:**

6.1. Total amount of the decision: 4.5 million Euro



## 6.2. Budget breakdown by objective:

| <b>Principal objective:</b> The principal objective of this funding decision is to save and preserve life during emergencies and their immediate aftermath through more appropriate and adequate food aid and food security responses.  |  |  |  |                           |
|---|--|--|--|---------------------------|
| <b>Specific objectives</b>  | <b>Allocated amount by specific objective (Euro)</b> | <b>Possible geographical area of operation</b>   | <b>Activities</b>  | <b>Potential partners</b> |
| To reinforce WFP's capacity to adequately assess humanitarian needs in the food sector during emergencies and their immediate aftermath. Through accurate and impartial needs assessment, WFP will ensure that food aid is employed only when and where it is the most appropriate. | 4,500,000  | Least Developed countries in humanitarian crises | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Revision of the provisional WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment Handbook.</li> <li>* Development of improved analytical methods and tools through in-depth technical studies.</li> <li>* Provision of technical expertise at field level for enhanced assessment capacities.</li> <li>* Improvement of availability and management of crisis information systems.</li> </ul> | World Food Programme, WFP |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>4,500,000</b>                                     |  |  |                           |

## 7. Evaluation:

An external assessment is to be undertaken in May/June 2005 in order to capture the outcome and lessons learned of this operation allowing to measure achievements but also to build on the findings for the preparation of the second phase. The assessment will review the implementation of the activities, the financial management, analyses the outputs and assess the impact of the project.

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

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/echo/evaluation/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/echo/evaluation/index_en.htm).

## 8. Budget Impact article 23 02 01:

|   | CE (in Euro)       |
|---|--------------------|
| Initial Available Appropriations for 2004 | 472,000,000        |
| Supplementary Budgets                     | -                  |
| Transfers                                 | -                  |
| <b>Total Available Credits</b>            | <b>472,000,000</b> |
| Total executed as at 1/7/2004             | 349,580,360        |
| Available remaining                       | 122,419,640        |
| <b>Total amount of the Decision</b>       | <b>4,500,000</b>   |

## Attachment 1

### WFP's Share in UN Consolidated Appeals (CAP)

#### 2004 CAP

|   | Angola | Great Lakes Region and Central Africa* (Burundi, Tanzania) | Central African Republic | Chechnya | West Africa Sub-Regional* (Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone) | DPR of Korea | DRC Congo | Eritrea | Occupied Palestinian Territory | Somalia | Southern Africa Region* (Zimbabwe) | Sudan | Tajikistan | Uganda | Total                |
|---|--------|--|--------------------------|----------|--|--------------|-----------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|-------|------------|--------|----------------------|
| <b>WFP (mill \$)</b>                    | 1460   | 1010   | 40                       | 160      | 1160   | 1900         | 840       | 980     | 340                            | 90      | 2150                               | 2030  | 280        | 920    | <b>13360</b>         |
| <b>Total (mill \$)</b>                  | 2630   | 2320   | 170                      | 620      | 4180   | 2210         | 1870      | 1470    | 3050                           | 1110    | 4270                               | 4650  | 540        | 1280   | <b>30370</b>         |
| <b>WFP %</b>                            | 56%    | 44%  | 24%                      | 26%      | 28%  | 86%          | 45%       | 67%     | 11%                            | 8%      | 50%                                | 44%   | 52%        | 72%    | <b>44%</b>           |
| <b>Targeted Beneficiaries (x 1.000)</b> | 2.500  | 2.675  | 2.150                    | 1.220    | 5.500  | 7.000        | 6.500     | 1.700   | 1.530                          | 1.200   | 6.500                              | 3.500 | 800        | 2.500. | <b><u>45.275</u></b> |

\* Regional and Country CAPs added together

#### 2003 CAP

|   | Angola | Great Lakes Region (Burundi) | Chechnya | West Africa Sub-Regional* (Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone) | DRC Congo | DPR of Korea | Eritrea | Indonesia | Occupied Palestinian Territory | Somalia | Southern Africa Region (Jul 02 - Jun 03) | Sudan | Tajikistan | Uganda | Total                |
|---|--------|------------------------------|----------|--|-----------|--------------|---------|-----------|--------------------------------|---------|--|-------|------------|--------|----------------------|
| <b>WFP (mill \$)</b>                    | 2440   | 930                          | 160      | 530  | 1110      | 1970         | 1050    | 370       | 400                            | 120     | 3280                                     | 1280  | 430        | 470    | <b>14540</b>         |
| <b>Total (mill \$)</b>                  | 3870   | 1810                         | 340      | 1960   | 2690      | 2250         | 1630    | 730       | 2960                           | 780     | 4110                                     | 2550  | 620        | 890    | <b>27190</b>         |
| <b>WFP %</b>                            | 63%    | 51%                          | 47%      | 27%  | 41%       | 88%          | 64%     | 51%       | 14%                            | 15%     | 80%                                      | 50%   | 69%        | 53%    | <b>53%</b>           |
| <b>Targeted Beneficiaries (x 1.000)</b> | 3.700  | 1.100                        | 1.200    | 4.700  | 2.600     | 6.400        | 2.300   | 3.000     | 1.500                          | 750     | 14.400                                   | 2.800 | 1.000      | 750    | <b><u>46.200</u></b> |

**Attachment 2**

**Countries receiving highest amount of WFP food assistance  
2001 - 2002\* (Average)**

|                          | Average<br>Expenditures**<br>(US\$ million) | Average Shipments (MT) |                |                  |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------|----------------|------------------|
|                          |   | EMOP                   | PRRO           | Total            |
| Korea D.P.R. of          | 166,8                                       | 635.672                | 0              | 635.672          |
| Afghanistan              | 127,1                                       | 318.244                | 13.662         | 331.906          |
| Ethiopia                 | 124,3                                       | 301.601                | 32.110         | 333.710          |
| Sudan                    | 103,5                                       | 135.926                | 10.126         | 146.052          |
| Angola                   | 101,0                                       | 0                      | 155.760        | 155.760          |
| Kenya                    | 86,0  | 186.295                | 36.625         | 222.920          |
| Zimbabwe                 | 45,3  | 126.638                | 0              | 126.638          |
| Tanzania                 | 41,6  | 10.269                 | 91.037         | 101.306          |
| Tajikistan               | 39,0  | 56.014                 | 37.640         | 93.653           |
| Congo, Dem. Rep. of the  | 36,6  | 4.865                  | 49.583         | 54.449           |
| Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep. of | 35,2  | 65.793                 | 1.476          | 67.269           |
| Eritrea                  | 34,1  | 102.991                | 0              | 102.991          |
| Zambia                   | 25,7  | 49.328                 | 15.427         | 64.754           |
| Malawi                   | 23,9  | 95.621                 | 0              | 95.621           |
| Uganda                   | 23,7  | 2.813                  | 45.849         | 48.661           |
| Cambodia                 | 20,2  | 3.617                  | 43.294         | 46.911           |
| Sierra Leone             | 19,2  | 21                     | 39.645         | 39.666           |
| Burundi                  | 18,0  | 1.231                  | 34.173         | 35.404           |
| Rwanda                   | 16,1  | 824                    | 17.312         | 18.136           |
| Mozambique               | 13,8  | 19.653                 | 0              | 19.653           |
| Bangladesh               | 13,5  | 30.722                 | 913            | 31.634           |
| Indonesia                | 13,5  | 1.600                  | 44.652         | 46.252           |
| Russian Federation       | 12,8  | 38.020                 | 0              | 38.020           |
| Georgia                  | 10,5  | 21.036                 | 6.772          | 27.808           |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>1.151,4</b>                              | <b>2.208.789</b>       | <b>676.054</b> | <b>2.884.843</b> |

\* WFP's operational expenditures (US\$), excluding programme support and administrative costs.  
Shipments include local purchases.

\*\* Includes expenditures (US\$) for Relief and Special Operations

### Attachment 3 - WFP Baseline/Data information in selected countries

| Country                  | Existing Baseline and Coverage   | Need for Update             | Need for New Baseline | Timeline for Proposed Activities      | Food Security Monitoring System  | Comments  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Afghanistan              | Ongoing                          | No                          | N/A                   | June 2004 (Final Draft)               | No, but identified as priority action  | Inter-Agency National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment   |
| Albania                  | No                               | N/A                         | N/A                   | N/A                                   | No   |   |
| Algeria                  | No                               | N/A                         | No                    | N/A                                   | No   | Strong government capacity to respond to disasters  |
| Angola                   | No                               | N/A                         | Yes                   | Planned for end 2004                  | Yes, every six months soon after agricultural season. Methodology will be modified in 2004 | One province to be covered as a pilot to develop data collection methodologies then scaled up to other provinces subject to available resources |
| Armenia                  | Yes (2002, 2003)                 | N/A                         | N/A                   | N/A                                   | No   | 2003 VAM study used secondary data to re-target food assistance in vulnerable provinces and communities   |
| Azerbaijan               | No                               | N/A                         | Yes                   | Planned for late 2004                 | No   |   |
| Bangladesh               | Yes, but focused on only 8 zones | Yes                         | Yes                   | Zone-based analysis completed in 2004 | No, but national monitoring systems in place   | Data-rich country wherein coordination and secondary data analysis could provide for broader food security baseline                             |
| Benin                    | No                               | N/A                         | Yes                   | Planned for 2004/5                    |  | Contingent upon available resources   |
| Bhutan                   | Yes (2000)                       | Yes                         | N/A                   | To be determined                      | No, but identified as priority action  |   |
| Bolivia                  | Yes (2001/02)                    | No, but need for monitoring | N/A                   | To be determined                      |  |   |
| Burundi                  | No                               | N/A                         | Yes                   | Planned for July 2004                 | No, but identified as priority action  |   |
| Cameroon                 | No                               | N/A                         | Yes                   | Planned for 2004/5                    | Monthly Early Warning Reports  | Contingent upon available resources   |
| Cap Verde                | No                               | N/A                         | To be determined      | To be determined                      | Pilot WFP/FAO/CICSS (Drought focused) 2004/5   |   |
| Central African Republic | Ongoing                          | N/A                         | N/A                   | June/July 2004 (Final Draft)          | No, but identified as priority action  | Data analysis currently ongoing   |
| Chad                     | Yes                              | Yes                         |                       | Planned for late 2004                 | Monthly Early Warning Reports  | Contingent upon available resources   |

| Country           | Existing Baseline and Coverage    | Need for Update                      | Need for New Baseline | Timeline for Proposed Activities | Food Security Monitoring System                                   | Comments  |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Colombia          | Yes, but covering IDP populations | Yes                                  | N/A                   | Completed early 2004             | No, but identified as priority action                             |   |
| Congo-Brazzaville | No                                | N/A                                  | Yes                   | To be determined                 | Monthly Early Warning Reports                                     |   |
| Cote D'Ivoire     | No                                | N/A                                  | Yes                   | Planned for 2004/5               | 2004/05, follow-up of pilot (conflict)                            | Rapid vulnerability and food security analysis undertaken in 2003, but more in-depth study needed                                       |
| Djibouti          | No                                | No                                   | No                    | N/A                              | No  |   |
| DRC               | No                                | N/A                                  | Yes                   | Planned for early 2005           | No, but identified as priority action                             | Likely not to be country-wide baseline, but selected areas  |
| East Timor        | No                                | N/A                                  | Yes                   | To be determined                 | No, but identified as priority action                             |   |
| Egypt             | No                                | N/A                                  | Yes                   | Planned for 2004/5               | No  | Proposed study linked to safety net reform  |
| Eritrea           | Yes (VAM study of 2003)           | Need for monitoring                  | No                    | Study completed in 2003          | Monthly Early Warning Reports and CSI                             |   |
| Ethiopia          | Yes                               | No, but need for improved monitoring | No                    | Ongoing                          | Monthly Early Warning Reports, food production monitoring and CSI | Several organisations undertaking assessments and studies in Ethiopia. Harmonisation and coordination is necessary to avoid duplication |
| Gambia            | Yes (2003)                        | Yes                                  | N/A                   | To be determined                 | No  |   |
| Georgia           | Yes (2002)                        | Yes                                  | N/A                   | To be determined                 | No  |   |
| Ghana             | No                                | N/A                                  | Yes                   | Planned for May/June 2004        | Ongoing 2004, for phasing over (SP5)                              | Linked to building national capacity in vulnerability analysis  |
| Guinea Bissau     | No                                | N/A                                  | Yes                   | Planned for 2004/2005            | Pilot WFP/FAO/CICSS (Drought focused) 2004/5                      | Contingent upon available resources   |
| Haiti             | Yes                               | Yes                                  | N/A                   | Planned for mid 2004             | No, but identified as priority action                             |   |
| India             | Yes (2001/02)                     | Yes                                  | N/A                   | To be determined                 | No, but national monitoring systems in place                      | WFP-GOI Food Security Atlas for Rural and Urban Areas. Use of secondary data to classify food insecure populations                      |

| Country         | Existing Baseline and Coverage              | Need for Update           | Need for New Baseline | Timeline for Proposed Activities | Food Security Monitoring System              | Comments  |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|
| Indonesia       | No  | N/A                       | Yes                   | To be determined                 | No, but identified as priority action        | VAM study undertaken in 2001 for IDPs in urban areas. Not representative of overall food security situation in the country                                    |
| Iran            | No  | N/A                       | N/A                   |                                  | No   | WFP Food security assessments undertaken in 2004, but only within refugee camps   |
| Iraq            | Yes (2003)                                  | Yes                       | N/A                   | To be determined                 | To be determined                             | VAM study undertaken in 2003 not completed as a result of political situation. Collected data analysed, but follow-up is needed                               |
| Jordan          | No  | N/A                       | N/A                   | N/A                              | No   | Possible WFP phase out  |
| Kenya           | Yes (VAM 2001)                              | Yes                       | N/A                   | Planned for 2006                 | CSI  | VAM 2001 study based primarily on secondary data, with primary data collected in districts and regions identified as being most vulnerable to food insecurity |
| Laos            | No  | N/A                       | Yes                   | To be determined                 | No, but identified as priority action        |   |
| Lesotho         | No  | N/A                       | Yes                   | To be determined                 | Yes, CHS consortium                          |   |
| Liberia         | Yes, but only in Monrovia                   | Yes                       | N/A                   | To be determined                 | 2004/05, follow-up of pilot (conflict)<br>No | New baseline contingent upon security situation   |
| Madagascar      | No  | N/A                       | Yes                   | To be determined                 |  | Contingent upon available resources   |
| Malawi          | Yes   | No, but monitoring needed | N/A                   | Ongoing                          | Yes, CHS consortium                          | VAC assessments, along with other studies, could constitute a starting point  |
| Mali            | Yes   | Yes                       | N/A                   | Planned for 2005                 | Pilot WFP/FAO/CICSS (Drought focused) 2004/5 | Initial study used both secondary and primary data to target food assistance. Update will build on lessons learned from initial analysis                      |
| Mauritania      | Yes (2003), but only in drought prone areas | Yes                       | N/A                   | To be determined                 | Yes, but focused on nutrition monitoring     |   |
| Mozambique      | Yes (VAC 2004)                              | N/A                       | N/A                   | N/A                              | Yes, CHS consortium                          | VAC study currently being implemented   |
| Myanmar         | No  | N/A                       | Yes                   | Planned for 2004/5               | No   | Contingent upon available resources   |
| Nepal           | Yes   | Yes                       | Yes                   | Planned for 2004/5               | Yes  |   |
| Niger           | Yes (2003), but only in certain areas       | Yes                       | N/A                   | To be determined                 | No   |   |
| oPt (Palestine) | Yes   | Yes                       | N/A                   | Planned for 2004/5               | CSI  |   |

| Country              | Existing Baseline and Coverage | Need for Update | Need for New Baseline | Timeline for Proposed Activities |  | Comments   |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Pakistan             | Yes (2002), for IDPs           | Yes             | N/A                   | To be determined                 |  |  |
| Russia (Chechnya)    | Yes                            | Yes             | N/A                   | To be determined                 |  | SCF-UK baselines undertaken, but need to be updated for newly affected areas   |
| Rwanda               | Yes (VAM 2003)                 | Yes             | N/A                   | To be determined                 |  | Focus will likely change from emergency to development type assessment/analysis  |
| Sao Tome et Principe | No                             | N/A             | Yes                   | Planned for 2004/5               | No   | Contingent upon available resources  |
| Sierra Leone         | Yes (2003)                     | N/A             | N/A                   | N/A                              | 2004/05, follow-up of pilot (conflict)       | Rural food and livelihood security study   |
| Senegal              | Yes                            | Yes             | N/A                   | To be determined                 | No   |  |
| Somalia              | No                             | N/A             | Yes                   | Planned for mid 2005             | Possible with FSU                            | Most likely to be conducted in stable/safe areas   |
| Sri Lanka            | Yes                            | Yes             | N/A                   | To be determined                 | No, but identified as priority action        |  |
| Sudan                | Annual Needs Assessment        | N/A             | Yes                   | Planned for mid 2005             | ANA  | New baseline contingent upon stabilisation of Darfur. Also need to coordinate and harmonise other assessments  |
| Syria                | No                             | N/A             | N/A                   | N/A                              | No   | Strong government capacity to respond to disasters   |
| Swaziland            | No                             | N/A             | Yes                   | To be determined                 | Yes, CHS consortium                          |  |
| Tajikistan           | No                             | Yes             | N/A                   | Planned for 2004                 | No   | Secondary data analysis undertaken to identify key food insecure regions. Primary data collection necessary, but contingent upon available resources |
| Tanzania             | No                             | N/A             | Yes                   | Planned for late 2004            | No, but national monitoring systems in place | Contingent on available resources  |
| Uganda               | No                             | N/A             | Yes                   | Planned for 2004/5               | No, but identified as priority action        | Contingent upon available resources. Food security assessments available/completed for refugee camps in Northern Uganda                              |
| Zambia               | Yes                            | Yes             | N/A                   | To be determined                 | Yes, CHS consortium                          |  |
| Zimbabwe             | No                             | N/A             | Yes                   | To be determined                 | Yes, CHS consortium                          |  |



## Attachment 4

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON:

### WFP'S 3 YEARS PROGRAMME AND STRATEGY FOR STRENGTHENING EMERGENCY NEEDS ASSESSMENTS.

The programme builds on 7 principles:

- 1) transparency and accountability,
- 2) partnerships to identify non-food needs,
- 3) availability of crisis baseline information to distinguish between chronic and transitory food insecurity,
- 4) development of information systems that facilitate up-dating of needs and measurement of results,
- 5) cooperation with and support to regional and national assessment partners in most emergency –prone countries ,
- 6) enhanced analysis to prevent any negative effects of food aid, and
- 7) adequate funding for regular refining of methodologies, building and maintaining expertise, and conduct assessments.

### Work plan 2004 - 2007

The work-plan presents a comprehensive approach encompassing all activities related to the programme over the 3 phases. The activities specifically covered by this decision during the first phase are underlined.

|  | Prep.<br>Phase ----- |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     | PHASE 1 ----- |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     | PHASE 2 ----- |     |     |     |     |     |      |  |  |  |  |  | PHASE 3 |  |  |  |
|--|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|--|--|--|--|--|---------|--|--|--|
|  | 2004                 |     |     |     |     |     | 2005 |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     | 2006 |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     | 2007 |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |
|  | Jul                  | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan  | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul           | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan  | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul           | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |      |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |
| Refining methodologies                     |                      |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |
| Provisional EFSA Handbook <sup>1</sup>     |                      |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |
| Technical papers/studies                   |                      |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |
| Field testing                              |                      |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |
| Country adaptation                         |                      |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |
| Final EFSA+JAM guidelines                  |                      |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |
| CFSAM guidelines <sup>1</sup>              |                      |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |
| Crisis information                         |                      |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |
| Web-based transparency <sup>1</sup>        |                      |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |
| Crisis baselines                           |                      |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |
| Crisis monitoring                          |                      |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |
| Population/mortality data                  |                      |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |
| Information linkages                       |                      |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |
| Assessment capacities                      |                      |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |
| ENA training needs/modules <sup>1</sup>    |                      |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |
| ENA training WFP/partners <sup>1</sup>     |                      |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |
| In-depth/critical assessments <sup>1</sup> |                      |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |
| National partner training                  |                      |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |
| Assessment specialists                     |                      |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |
| Management/coordination                    |                      |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |               |     |     |     |     |     |      |  |  |  |  |  |         |  |  |  |

## Attachment 5

### ECHO funding to WFP 2003

(as of 6.5.04 - including contracts in the pipe-line)

| Year | Country                                    | Contract title   | Amount            |
|------|--|--|-------------------|
| 2003 | KOREA - NORTH                              | Emergency Assistance to Vulnerable Groups in DPR Korea (WFP Emergency Operation 10141.2)   | 4.200.000         |
| 2003 |  | Protracted relief and recovery operation   | 1.000.000         |
| 2003 | LIBERIA, IVORY COAST, GUINEA, SIERRA LEONE | Passenger aircraft service in Liberia, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Sierra Leone   | 433.000           |
| 2003 | IRAQ                                       | WFP Regional Emergency Operation 10259,0   | 5.000.000         |
| 2003 | NEPAL                                      | Food assistance to Bhutanese refugees in Nepal   | 2.000.000         |
| 2003 | SUDAN                                      | Passenger air transport in support of EMOP 10048.2.  | 490.000           |
| 2003 | ANGOLA                                     | Passenger air transport and air and road logistics services to the humanitarian community  | 850.833           |
| 2003 | RUSSIA                                     | Emergency Food Assistance and School Feeding to Conflict Affected Internally Displaced Persons and Vulnerable Households in the North Caucasus | 1.220.000         |
| 2003 | ALGERIA                                    | Assistance to Western Saharan refugees in Algeria  | 3.757.500         |
| 2003 | BURUNDI                                    | Provision of aircraft services for humanitarian operations   | 500.000           |
| 2003 | BURUNDI                                    | Purchase of cereals for targeted distribution under the regional PRRO 10062.1  | 2.000.000         |
| 2003 | TANZANIA                                   | Food aid for relief and recovery in the Great Lakes region.  | 10.000.000        |
| 2003 | ZIMBABWE                                   | School feeding plus  | 3.310.168         |
| 2003 | EAST TIMOR                                 | Assistance to Drought and Flood-Affected Populations in Timor Leste ( EMOP 10317,0)  | 1.000.000         |
| 2003 | CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF              | EMOP 10280: assistance to IDPs, returnees and vulnerable groups in Northern and Eastern DRC  | 4.000.000         |
| 2003 | PALESTINIAN TERRITORY, OCCUPIED            | Food assistance to villages affected by the construction of the West Bank separation wall  | 1.525.000         |
| 2003 | PALESTINIAN TERRITORY, OCCUPIED            | Emergency food assistance to victims of conflict in the Palestinian Territories - supplementary feeding  | 1.500.000         |
|      |  |  | <b>42.786.501</b> |

## COMMISSION DECISION

of

**on the financing of humanitarian operations from the general budget of the European Union to support measures to strengthening WFP capacities in assessing emergency need**

### THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,  
Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid<sup>8</sup>, and in particular Article 15(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Humanitarian assistance should be given on the basis of needs alone in accordance with the humanitarian principles of impartiality, neutrality and independence;
- (2) Accurate and impartial food aid needs assessments are a necessary condition for effective prioritisation and appropriate food aid responses that enable correct targeting, avoid any negative effects of food aid and ensure the best use of aid resources.
- (3) Despite previous efforts, the majority of humanitarian actors recognize that there are still gaps in the responses to food security crises, in terms of the quality of food aid needs assessments and the information they are based on, the quantity of food aid provided in some situations, and the impact of food aid activities;
- (4) Recent analysis have indicated the need to refine and standardize emergency needs assessment methodologies, to enhance assessment capacity in the field, and improve availability and management of baseline information in countries exposed to recurrent and protracted food security emergencies;
- (5) Within the continuously evolving challenge to produce adequate needs assessments, World Food Programme is seeking to enhance its competences and capacity in assessing emergency needs in food security crises.
- (6) Recommendations on improvements of methodologies and assessment capacities, have lead to the conclusion that humanitarian aid operations should be financed by the Community for a period of 15 months.
- (7) It is estimated that an amount of 4,500,000 euro from budget line 23 02 01 of the general budget of the European Union is necessary to support measures to strengthen competencies and capacities in assessing emergency needs in food security crises, taking into account the available budget, other donors' interventions and other factors.
- (8) In accordance with Article 17 (3) of Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 the Humanitarian Aid Committee gave a favourable opinion on 22/07/2004.

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<sup>8</sup> OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1-6

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

1. In accordance with the objectives and general principles of humanitarian aid, the Commission hereby approves a total amount of 4,500,000 euro for humanitarian aid operations to support measures to strengthen competencies and capacities in assessing emergency needs in food security crises by using line 23 02 01 of the 2004 budget of the European Union.
2. In accordance with Articles 2 and 4 of Regulation (EC) No.1257/96, the humanitarian operations shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objective:
  - to reinforce WFP's capacity to adequately assess humanitarian needs in the food sector during emergencies and their immediate aftermath. Through accurate and impartial needs assessment, WFP will ensure that food aid is employed only when and where it is the most appropriate.

The amount allocated to this objective is listed in the annex to this decision.

*Article 2*

1. The duration for the implementation of this decision shall be for a maximum period of 15 months, starting on 01/10/2004. Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from that date.
2. If the operations envisaged in this Decision are suspended owing to force majeure or comparable circumstances, the period of suspension shall not be taken into account for the calculation of the duration of the implementation of this Decision.

*Article 3*

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

Done at Brussels,

*For the Commission*

*Member of the Commission*

## Annex: Breakdown of allocations by specific objectives

|   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <b><u>Principal objective:</u></b> To save and preserve life during emergencies and their immediate aftermath through more appropriate and adequate food aid and food security responses.   |                                      |
| <b><u>Specific objectives:</u></b>  | Amount per specific objective (Euro) |
| To reinforce WFP's capacity to adequately assess humanitarian needs in the food sector during emergencies and their immediate aftermath. Through accurate and impartial needs assessment, WFP will ensure that food aid is employed only when and where it is the most appropriate. | 4,500,000                            |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>4,500,000</b>                     |

Grants for the implementation of humanitarian aid within the meaning of Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid are awarded in accordance with the Financial Regulation, in particular Article 110 thereof, and its Implementing Rules in particular Article 168 thereof.<sup>9</sup>

Rate of financing: In accordance with Article 169 of the Financial Regulation, grants for the implementation of this Decision may finance 100% of the costs of an action.

Humanitarian aid operations funded by the Commission are implemented by NGOs and the Red Cross organisations on the basis of Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA) (in conformity with Article 163 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation) and by United Nations agencies based on the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA). The standards and criteria established in Echo's standard Framework Partnership Agreement to which NGO's and International organisations have to adhere and the procedures and criteria needed to become a partner may be found at

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/echo/partners/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/echo/partners/index_en.htm)

<sup>9</sup> Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 of 25 June 2002, OJ L248, of 16/09/2002 and No 2342/2002 of 23 December 2002, OJ L 357 of 31/12/2002.