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COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels,
C (2008) XXX final

Draft

COMMISSION DECISION

of

on the financing of emergency humanitarian actions from the general budget of the European Communities to provide short-term food and livelihood support for vulnerable populations in humanitarian crises in the HORN OF AFRICA (ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/03000)

Draft

COMMISSION DECISION

of

on the financing of emergency humanitarian actions from the general budget of the European Communities to provide short-term food and livelihood support for vulnerable populations in humanitarian crises in the HORN OF AFRICA (ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/03000)

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 aid¹, and in particular Article 2(a) and **Article 13** thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Insufficient rainfall in areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Somalia, since late 2007 has negatively affected water and pasture availability, delayed or hampered crop production, and contributed to dramatic increases in malnutrition rates in the affected areas. For the purpose of this Decision, the Horn of Africa includes Djibouti, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya and Somalia.
- (2) Civil insecurity, restricted access, rising local and global food prices, and limited presence of humanitarian relief organisations in some areas further compound the mounting food security crisis.
- (3) To reach populations in need, emergency food aid and livelihood recovery assistance is channelled through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations (UN) agencies, in particular the UN World Food Programme.
- (4) Emergency food aid channelling mechanisms throughout the region face shortfalls through to end of the calendar year.
- (5) On 2 July 2008, the United Nations humanitarian agencies, the non-governmental organisations and the Red Cross called upon the governments in the region and all humanitarian partners, including donors, to act promptly to save lives and prevent an escalation of the crisis.
- (6) Humanitarian aid actions financed by this Decision should be of a maximum duration of 6 months.
- (7) It is estimated that an amount of **EUR 15,000,000** from budget line **23 02 02** of the general budget of the European Communities is necessary to contribute additional humanitarian assistance towards the needs of over 10,000,000 beneficiaries, residents, displaced persons or refugees, taking into account the available budget, other donors' contributions and other factors.

¹ OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1882/2003 (OJ L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1).

- (8) The present Decision constitutes a financing Decision within the meaning of Article 75 of the Financial Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002², Article 90 of the detailed rules for the implementation of the Financial Regulation determined by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002³, and Article 15 of the Internal Rules on the Implementation of the general budget of the European Communities⁴.
- (9) **In accordance with Article 17(3) of Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid, the Humanitarian Aid Committee gave a favourable opinion on 11 September 2008.**

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

1. In accordance with the objectives and general principles of humanitarian aid, the Commission hereby approves a total amount of EUR 15,000,000 for emergency humanitarian aid actions to safeguard the availability of food, and access to food, for vulnerable populations affected by drought and elevated food prices by using line 23 02 02 of the 2008 general budget of the European Communities.
2. In accordance with Article 2(a) of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the humanitarian actions shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objective:
 - To provide appropriate and adequate humanitarian food aid and other forms of emergency food assistance (including nutritional support and short-term food security and livelihood support) in the Horn of Africa

The total amount of this Decision is allocated to this objective.

Article 2

1. The implementation of humanitarian aid actions funded by this Decision shall have a maximum duration of 6 months from their starting date.
2. Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from the date of the crisis estimated as **2 July 2008**.
3. If the actions 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 humanitarian aid actions.

Article 3

1. The Commission shall implement the budget by direct centralised management or by joint management with international organisations.
2. The actions supported by this Decision will be implemented by humanitarian aid organisations that are signatories to the Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA) or the EC/UN Financial Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA).

²

2- OJ L 248, 16.9.2002, p.1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1995/2006, OJ L 390, 30.12.2006, p.1 and by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1525/2007 of 17 December 2007, OJ L 343 of 27.12.2007, p. 9.

³

3-OJ L 357, 31.12.2002, p.1 Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC Euratom) No. 478/2007, OJ L 111 of 28.4.2007, P. 13

⁴

4-Commission Decision of 5.3.2008, C/2008/773

3. Taking account of the specificities of humanitarian aid, the nature of the activities to be undertaken, the specific location constraints and the level of urgency, the activities covered by this Decision may be financed in full in accordance with Article 253 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation.

Article 4

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Commission

Member of the Commission



Emergency Humanitarian Aid Decision

23 02 02

Title: Emergency Decision to assist vulnerable populations in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Somalia in dealing with the effects of extreme drought cycles and elevated food prices.

Location of operation: HORN OF AFRICA (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Somalia)

Amount of Decision: EUR 15,000,000

Decision reference number: ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/03000

Explanatory Memorandum

1 – Rationale, needs and target population.

1.1. - Rationale:

Despite the increased humanitarian effort to mitigate the effects of failed harvests and global food price increases, the food security situation in the Horn of Africa continues to be alarming. The Horn of Africa region is one of the most vulnerable in the world where an estimated 15 million people live below the poverty line. Sustaining an adequate livelihood in the region is a constant challenge given the combined effects of poor governance, insecurity and poor climatic conditions. Whilst donors, including DG ECHO, have stepped up funding and employed a two-pronged approach focusing on preparedness and response mechanisms, the current food security situation is showing signs of forcing already vulnerable populations over the edge. This situation has recently been aggravated by the poor March-May 2008

rains, causing food insecurity to deteriorate badly in parts of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Somalia.

Through this funding Decision, DG ECHO proposes specific targeted responses to meet food needs of the most vulnerable, in reply to appeals or calls for funds made by governments and relief organizations over the past weeks. The interventions are life-saving ones.

In total, more than 10,000,000 people in the region are in need of immediate humanitarian assistance for the next three to six months.

High local food prices, linked to high international food prices, high fuel and transportation costs, and high costs for agricultural inputs, continue to affect both rural and urban populations throughout the region. As a result, the number of food insecure people is expected to continue rising, at least until October 2008, when harvests in many agricultural areas should be completed and when seasonal rains in some pastoral areas could bring respite.

In July 2008, alarmed by the situation, members of the Regional Humanitarian Partnership Team in Nairobi⁵ called upon governments in the region and all humanitarian partners including donors to act promptly to save lives and prevent an escalation of the crisis.

On 22 July 2008, multiple relief organizations highlighted the combined effects of rising food prices, drought conditions, insecurity, and market disruptions of food security in the Horn of Africa and called for urgent and innovative short, medium, and long-term responses to the crisis.

Djibouti

Successive droughts, high staple food prices, decreased remittances, high inflation, a simmering border conflict with Eritrea, limited availability of staple foods and a lack of sufficient resources to respond adequately to the current food crisis may lead to an increase in acute hunger and malnutrition in certain areas, particularly in the northwest and southeast pastoral livelihood zones. High and extreme food insecurity already exists in most pastoral areas.

There is also a high likelihood that the food security situation of poor urban households will deteriorate to extreme levels during this summer due to a combination of high prices, high unemployment and typical seasonal income declines. In combination with the issues raised above, water shortages are contributing to an increased likelihood of social unrest and political instability.

In response to the situation a joint appeal amounting to USD 31,670,000 was launched on 8 August 2008 by the Government of Djibouti and the United Nations system to cover emergency needs.

Ethiopia

⁵ The Regional Humanitarian Partnership Team is comprised of United Nations regional humanitarian agencies, non-governmental organizations and the Red Cross family.

Ethiopia also continues to face high levels of acute food insecurity due to the combined effects of below-normal belg crop production, the failure of the sweet potato crop in Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP) Region, security-related market disruptions in parts of Somali Region, and increasing food prices across the country.

Critical and serious levels of acute malnutrition are reported in several parts of the country.

In July 2008, the Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid - ECHO undertook a field visit to Ethiopia to monitor the funded activities and to assess the current humanitarian situation. It appeared that the scope and magnitude of the unfolding crisis is such that, in pure numbers and geographic coverage, a major catastrophe is brewing.

The response capacity for the estimated 4,600,000 people in need is threatened by extremely low emergency food reserve stocks and shortfalls in the food aid pipeline expected at the height of the hunger period (June to September 2008). The food aid pipeline for cereals currently faces a 55 % deficit for the July to November 2008 period.

Kenya

Below-average agricultural production is expected in July/August 2008, mainly due to an estimated 25 % reduction of the cultivated area caused by the post-election crisis and high commodity prices. Food prices are increasing as food available locally is decreasing., putting poor people at risk of food insecurity. The north-west, where erratic rains have resulted in localized drought conditions, and where high rates of malnutrition are reported has been particularly badly hit. There is presently a window of opportunity to fund food security operations as needs assessments in this sector are of higher quality and proposed coverage of vulnerable populations is better targeted.

Uganda

Household food security continues to deteriorate in northeastern Uganda's Karamoja Region, which faces a third successive below-normal season and the presence of PPR (Peste des Petits Ruminants) a fatal virus affecting sheep and goats. In June 2008, in the framework of the Uganda CAP mid-year review, UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) stated: "*the deteriorating situation in Karamoja, is fast approaching a worst-case food security scenario*".

Recent assessment by United States Agency International Development (USAID) Uganda, Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET), and the World Food Programme (WFP), among others, confirm the steady decline in food security conditions in Karamoja⁶. Assessment results indicate increasing levels of chronic and acute food insecurity, malnutrition, morbidity, and mortality, as well as an increased frequency of hazards and diminishing coping mechanisms. These results follow two consecutive below-average agricultural production seasons, and are also reflective of food prices which have been rising since the third quarter of 2007, eroding households' purchasing power and undermining their potential for alternative sources of food. Crop price rises of between 20 and 65 % above

⁶ USAID – FEWS NET – Uganda Food Security Alert July 18,2008

normal have been observed in parts of the region between the third quarter of 2007 and June 2008, while prices for livestock have declined by as much as 30 % in some locations. A high incidence of livestock disease, mainly due to poor livestock body conditions, crowding at limited pasture and water points, and weather conducive to the spread of disease, are behind the price drop, and have further limited household incomes and coping capacities. Specifically *Peste des Petits Ruminants* (PPR) has resulted in an estimated 550,000 livestock deaths (nearly 25 % of the region's estimated small ruminant population) since early 2007, when the disease was first detected.

Prospects for improvement in September, when harvests normally begin, are poor, with expectations of a third consecutive year of below-normal agricultural performance.

UN (OCHA, WFP, FAO, UNICEF) briefed donors on 16 July 2008 and appealed for immediate additional resources to be provided to existing Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) projects to enable emergency response to continue through October 2008. WFP confirmed a total shortfall for strictly relief food aid till end of year of USD 20,000,000.

Somalia

The main Gu cereal crop, due for harvest from August 2008, is largely anticipated to be a failure as a result of a late start and poor performance of the rains in most parts of the country. Crops in many southern areas had already wilted and dried by the end of May 2008 and although light rains in early June led to a replenishment of water resources, they arrived too late to benefit the crop. Recent heavy rains have caused some flooding in Mogadishu. Dry conditions have prevailed also in the central pastoral regions of Galagadud and Hiran as well as in several pastoral areas of the north. Crop conditions are extremely poor in both sorghum and maize areas and the vegetation index for maize in Lower Shabelle at this time of the year is the lowest recorded over the last ten years.

The failure of the 2008 Gu crop, which follows two below-average seasons (Gu 2007 and Deyr 2007/08), has resulted in a critical food supply position. The humanitarian situation is rapidly deteriorating due to a combination of increasing food prices, a significant devaluation of the Somali Shilling, disruption of internal markets and internal trade, and mounting civil insecurity. Overall, sorghum prices have increased in the Sorghum Belt by more than 60 % since January 2008. Across Somalia, prices for imported and locally produced cereals have increased, in real terms, by 110 to 375%.

Currently, 2,600,000 people are estimated to be in need of assistance, about one-third of the total population - an increase of more than 40% since January 2008. The number of internally displaced people is estimated at 1,100,000. The population movement from the capital increased by 20%, since January 2008 bringing the number of people who have fled Mogadishu, since February 2007, to a total of 860,000. According to the FSAU (Food Security Analysis Unit)⁷, the humanitarian situation is likely to continue to deteriorate in the coming months and a total of 3,500,000 people, about half of the total population, could be in need of either livelihood support or humanitarian assistance by the end of the year⁸.

⁷ FSAU is managed and implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization with funding from the European Commission and from the U.S. Agency for International Development

⁸ FSAU Somalia, Quarterly Brief, 9 May 2008

On 16 July, U.N. and cooperating relief agencies released the revised 2008 Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) totaling USD 641,000,000 for Somalia, representing a 57 % increase from the original USD 406,000,000 announced in December 2007.

Emergency food aid pipelines throughout the region face shortfalls through to the end of the calendar year. As a result, a regional emergency food aid Decision is the most appropriate tool for responding in the short-term to the needs of such a disaster. This Decision will be reinforced with the two ongoing food aid decisions which end in 2009, and whose funds have already been allocated to DG ECHO's partners for ongoing or imminent food aid programmes. The present Decision could be further complemented in the future through another funding Decision, depending on the development of the drought situation, in particular concerning the timely arrival of the next rainy season.

1.2. - Identified needs:

Whilst the numbers are not absolutely clear and still evolving across the region, an estimated 10,000,000 people are thought to be in need of emergency assistance; these figures are likely to be revised upwards soon. Hunger gaps across the region peak between mid July to early September, with the worst still to come.

WFP estimates a shortfall of around 700,000 metric tonnes for its operations in the region up to November 2008.

The immediate challenges of the present situation focus on the provision of food, nutritional support, protection of livestock assets, as well as other forms of short-term livelihood support in the region. Needs assessments are currently being finalised, following the receipt of which, the European Commission will be able to fine-tune its strategy and interventions in the sectors.

In **Djibouti**, due to the combination of 3 consecutive below average rainy seasons, high prices for staple foods, and high levels of livestock mortality (40-50 %), significant food deficits exist in all pastoral areas. Results from an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) recently carried out by the WFP/FEWS NET/Government (May-June 2008) indicate the number of people in need of emergency food aid in rural areas to be 70,000 to 80,000. In addition approximately 35,000 to 55,000 people are estimated to need food assistance in urban areas.

In **Ethiopia**, in April 2008, 2,200,000 were officially estimated to be in need of emergency assistance; in early June, a joint assessment by the Government and humanitarian partners showed that 4,600,000 people were in need of emergency food support, including 75,000 children directly affected by severe acute malnutrition⁹. Localised nutritional surveys showed Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates approaching 20% in some areas, with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rates between 2% and 3%. Admissions to nutritional programmes have shown a dramatic increase in recent weeks, with the number of children in need of therapeutic or supplementary feeding judged to be three times higher than in the crisis year of

⁹ Revised Humanitarian Requirements for 2008, Government-Partners Joint Document, 12 June 2008, Addis Ababa.

2002/2003. These trends are dramatic and cause for alarm, regardless of the precision of this figure.

As of 29 July, the U.N. World Food Programme (WFP) shortfall for food assistance programmes countrywide amounted to 232,000 metric tons (MT), valued at USD 190,000,000.

Approximately 900,000 people in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) of **Kenya** are food insecure and require food assistance. This is in addition to about 300,000 IDPs who are also food insecure as a result of post election violence¹⁰. UNICEF reports 19% to 22% percent global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates in northwest pastoral areas and 3.2% percent severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates in Turkana district, northern Rift Valley Province.

Following the third successive below-normal season and the presence of PPR (Peste des Petits Ruminants) in Karamoja Region in **Uganda**, the number of people in need of emergency assistance will most likely increase from 300,000 to 700,000 people in the coming months, though these numbers could change in September/October when the next harvests are expected.

In **Somalia** the number of vulnerable people in need of humanitarian assistance has increased by 40 % since January 2008 to 2,600,000 people, representing 35% of the population, and the situation is likely to deteriorate in the next three months with up to 3,500,000 people in a acute food and livelihood crisis or humanitarian emergency¹¹. The new figure includes 600,000 urban poor, an increasingly vulnerable group due to record high food prices. The latest nutrition assessments indicate Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) levels between 18.4% and 24.1%. These vulnerable groups require emergency food assistance, nutritional support and emergency livelihood reinforcement.

1.3. - Target population and regions concerned:

The beneficiaries of this Decision include drought-affected, internally displaced and vulnerable resident populations, who are in need of food assistance, nutritional therapy and short-term livelihood support. Special emphasis will be put on operations targeting children, notably under 5 years old, and mothers.

It is thought that there could be more than 10,000,000 people affected by this crisis in the region, in the coming months:

- i) Djibouti: 135,000 facing acute food shortages
- ii) Ethiopia: 4,600,000 needing emergency food, nutrition and livelihood support
- iii) Kenya: 1,200,000 needing urgent food and nutrition assistance

¹⁰ OCHA – June 20, 2008

¹¹ FSAU Somalia, Quarterly Brief, 9 May 2008

- iv) Uganda: 700,000 in dire need of food
- v) Somalia: 3,500,000 currently or potentially in need of food aid

1.4. - Risk assessment and possible constraints :

Security and safety

Somalia is facing the worst security situation in the last 17 years with increased armed conflict and fighting, targeting of humanitarian aid workers, military build-up, increased sea piracy and political tension.

In the areas of northern Kenya and southern Somalia there is also the sensitivity around inter-clan violence and impartiality. For Somali tribes, neutrality means each tribe gets the same assistance. Any differentiation is considered being partial.

In Somali Region of Ethiopia, hostilities between rebels and Ethiopian forces pose similar security risks and constraints.

Difficulties of movement in the affected regions linked to security reasons could limit the number of potential partners and therefore the implementing capacity of DG ECHO.

Access

Administrative interference and hindrances place an additional burden upon humanitarian agencies and restrict their ability to operate. The total number of roadblocks in Somalia has reportedly more than doubled last year. Humanitarian access in and around Somali Region of Ethiopia is severely curtailed by the government as a result of their military operations.

Climatic hazards

Climate is a critical factor of food security in Horn of Africa. The performance and potential of livestock and rain-fed crop production, the two mainstays of the economy and rural livelihoods, are directly influenced by climate. Droughts as well as floods can occur without notice in many places of the region.

2 - Objectives and components of the humanitarian intervention proposed:¹²

2.1. - Objectives :

Principal objective: - **To safeguard the availability of food, and access to food, for vulnerable populations affected by drought and elevated food prices.**

Specific objective: - To provide appropriate and adequate humanitarian food aid and other forms of emergency food assistance (including

nutritional support and short-term food security and livelihood support) in the Horn of Africa.

2.2. - Components :

In order to provide appropriate and adequate emergency food assistance to targeted vulnerable households in countries facing food crises, as defined above, in the 5 geographical areas, DG ECHO will support actions that:

- Distribute full or partial free food rations, on a blanket or targeted basis, to individuals or households affected by drought, conflict, and acute food-insecurity. Attention will be paid to the appropriateness, quality and acceptability of food, as well as its micro-nutrient composition. Non-food transfers that improve beneficiaries' access to food will be considered as an alternative or complement to food-aid, where appropriate.
- Identify moderately and severely acutely malnourished children (and, where appropriate, vulnerable adults), through surveys, surveillance and screening, and treat them according to proven supplementary and therapeutic feeding protocols (including Community-based Therapeutic Care).
- Support short-term employment generation and labour schemes, such as food-for-work programmes, that provide food, or the means to access food, in exchange for work tasks that can also contribute to repair or reinforce community assets and infrastructure.
- Reinforce basic livelihoods and strengthen resilience to shocks in drought-prone contexts, by ensuring access to and availability of agricultural and livestock inputs and services, and other factors of production.

3 - Duration expected for actions in the proposed Decision:

The duration of humanitarian aid operations shall be **6 months**.

Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from **2nd July 2008**.

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

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

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

It is important to note that the present decision will complete ongoing 2008 food aid Decisions and humanitarian aid programmes, broken down as follows:

	Food aid actions (EUR)	Humanitarian aid programmes (EUR)
ETHIOPIA	19,500,000	4,000,000
SOMALIA	14,000,000	13,000,000
KENYA	10,000,000	5,500,000
UGANDA	5,500,000	14,000,000
TOTAL	49,000,000	36,500,000

Notably, within these existing Decisions, Food Aid budget allocations for Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya and Uganda have already been increased substantially, against their originally foreseen 2008 amounts, as an early response to this developing crisis.

Furthermore, the countries of the Horn of Africa benefit from the 2008 ongoing EUR 30,000,000 Regional Drought Decision.

Therefore, already at this stage, humanitarian aid and food aid allocations to populations in the countries of the Horn of Africa, for the year 2008, amount to a total of EUR 115,500,000, broken down as follows:

- i) Humanitarian programmes: EUR 36,500,000
- ii) Food aid: EUR 49,000,000
- iii) Drought: EUR 30,000,000.

The difference between the total amounts presented above (EUR 115,500,000) and in the following chapter (EUR 88,500,000) is explained by the following reasons:

- The Regional Drought Decision has not been taken into consideration in the overview of donors' contributions;
- The table in chapter 5 includes the contribution made for Uganda in 2007, whereas the above figures include contributions for 2008 only.

Most of the funds of the above-mentioned ongoing financing Decisions have already been or are on the verge of being committed and granted to specific partners. This emergency Decision will enable DG ECHO to address the current crisis and to respond to the appeal made on 2 July 2008 by the United Nations humanitarian agencies, non-governmental organizations and the Red Cross family.

DG ECHO has already received several operational proposals from partners for which it would be impossible to respond without this Emergency Decision.

When analysing the proposals sent by partners and before signing any grant or contribution agreement, DG ECHO will make sure that overlapping and double funding are avoided.

5 - Overview of donors' contributions

Donors in **DJIBOUTI/ETHIOPIA/KENYA/SOMALIA/UGANDA** the last 12 months

1. EU Members States (*)		2. European Commission		3. Others (**)	
	EUR		EUR		EUR
Austria	1,764,000	DG ECHO	88,500,000	Australia	2,993,446
Belgium	2,700,000	Other services		Canada	44,237,531
Bulgaria				CERF	52,132,526
Cyprus				Japan	30,349,758
Czech republic	158,364			UNICEF	1,384,430
Denmark	15,192,821			USA	593,485,722
Estonia	51,129				
Finland	6,350,000				
France	4,720,128				
Germany	16,482,834				
Greece	200,000				
Hungary					
Ireland	12,619,858				
Italy	6,299,100				
Latvia					
Lithuania					
Luxemburg	2,053,000				
Malta					
Netherlands	33,848,322				
Poland					
Portugal					
Romania					

Slovakia	50,000				
Slovenie					
Spain	1,745,502				
Sweden	20,266,177				
United kingdom	36,867,630				
Subtotal	161,368,865	Subtotal	88,500,000	Subtotal	724,583,413
		Grand total	974,452,278		

Dated : 06 August 2008

(*) Source : DG ECHO 14 Points reporting for Members States. <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/hac>

(**) Source: Financial Tracking Service OCHA: reflects all humanitarian funding reported to OCHA.

Empty cells means either no information is available or no contribution.

6 - Amount of Decision and distribution by specific objectives:

6.1. - Total amount of the Decision: EUR 15,000,000

6.2. - Budget breakdown by specific objectives

Principal objective: *To safeguard the availability of food, and access to food, for vulnerable populations affected by drought and elevated food prices.*

Specific objectives	Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)	Geographical area of operation	Activities	Potential partners ¹³
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¹ ACTION CONTRA LA FAIM FRANCE, CONCERN WORLDWIDE IRELAND, UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION, MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES BELGIUM, MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES SPAIN, MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES / ARTSEN ZONDER GRENZEN THE NETHERLANDS, THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND UK, UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN FUND, UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

<p>Specific objective 1:</p> <p>To provide appropriate and adequate humanitarian food aid and other forms of emergency food assistance (including nutritional support and short-term food security and livelihood support) in the Horn of Africa</p>	<p>15,000,000</p>	<p>Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and Somalia.</p>	<p>Distribution of food aid and other means of food-related support (e.g. non-food transfers) to vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Nutritional rehabilitation. Prevention and treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition. Nutritional surveillance.</p> <p>Support to employment generation with compensation in food and non food transfers (e.g. food for work).</p> <p>Distribution of seeds, tools and agricultural inputs.</p> <p>Emergency support for livestock production, veterinary health, and herd protection.</p> <p>Emergency support for protecting, strengthening or recovering other vulnerable livelihoods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ACF - Concern - FAO - MSF BE - MSF ES - MSF NL - Save the Children UK - UNICEF - WFP-PAM
<p>TOTAL: 15,000,000</p>				

7 - Evaluation

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

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/evaluation/index_en.htm.

8 - Budget Impact article 23 02 02

-	CE (EUR)
Initial Available Appropriations for 2008	223,251,000
Transfers Commission	100,000,000
Additional appropriation	-
Total Available appropriations	323,251,000
Total executed to date (06/08/2008)	283,251,000
Available remaining	40,000,000
Total amount of the Decision	15,000,000

9 – Management issues

Humanitarian aid actions funded by the Commission are implemented by NGOs, Specialised Agencies of the Member States, and the Red Cross organisations on the basis of Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA) and by United Nations agencies based on the EC/UN Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) in conformity with Article 163 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation. These Framework agreements define the criteria for attributing grant agreements and financing agreements in accordance with

Article 90 of the Implementing Rules and may be found at http://ec.europa.eu/echo/partners/index_en.htm.

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