

**COMMISSION DECISION**  
**on the financing of emergency humanitarian operations from the general budget of the**  
**European Communities in**  
**Kenya and Uganda**

**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>1</sup>, and in particular Article 2 (a) and Article 13 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The elections in Kenya of December 27<sup>th</sup> 2007 have resulted in the worst clashes between local populations since Kenya's independence causing deaths, displacement and a refugee exodus to neighbouring countries; women and children are especially affected by this crisis;
- (2) Access to food is a major issue as some displaced populations face starvation if their needs are not met;
- (3) The needs in all sectors are likely to grow if the negotiations between President Kibaki and the opposition leader Raila Odinga do not reach consensus; violence could reignite at the slightest provocation;
- (4) Additional financing is needed to provide support to international humanitarian agencies in order to ensure the right level of humanitarian response;
- (5) Humanitarian aid operations financed by this Decision should be of a maximum duration of 6 months.
- (6) It is estimated that an amount of **EUR 5,500,000** from budget line **23 02 01** of the general budget of the European Communities is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to approximately 260,000 internally displaced persons and 6,000 refugees taking into account the available budget, other donors' contributions and other factors.
- (7) The present Decision constitutes a financing Decision within the meaning of Article 75 of the Financial Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002<sup>2</sup>, Article 90 of the detailed rules for the implementation of the Financial Regulation determined by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002<sup>3</sup>, and Article 15 of the Internal Rules on the Implementation of the general budget of the European Communities<sup>4</sup>.

---

1-OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1-6.

2-OJ L 248, 16.9.2002, p.1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1995/2006 of 13 December 2006 (OJ L 390, 31.12.2006, p.1) and by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1525/2007 of 17 December 2007 (OJ L 343, 27.12.2007, p.9.)

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 Commission Decision of 21.02.2007, C/2007/513.

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 5,500,000 for emergency humanitarian aid operations to **intervene to save lives and reduce the human suffering of displaced populations affected by the post-electoral violence in Kenya and Uganda** by using line 23 02 01 of the 2008 general budget of the European Communities.

2. In accordance with Article 2 (a) of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the humanitarian operations shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objectives:

- **To provide multisectorial humanitarian assistance to displaced populations through the provision of food, shelter, water, sanitation, emergency health care, Non food items (NFIs), food security and logistical support.**

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

*Article 2*

1. The implementation of humanitarian aid operations 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 10/01/2008.

3. 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 humanitarian aid operations.

*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).

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 01**

Title: Commission Decision on the financing of emergency humanitarian operations from the general budget of the European Communities in Kenya and Uganda

Location of operation: Kenya and Uganda

Amount of Decision: EUR 5,500,000

Decision reference number: ECHO/KEN/BUD/2008/01000

---

**Explanatory Memorandum**

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

1.1. - Rationale :

Following the build up of tension in the 2007 elections in Kenya between a number of tribes, amongst which the Kikuyu and Luo communities figure predominantly, an incumbent government dominated by the Kikuyu won the election. There has been accusations of fraud and claims of vote count manipulation by the opposition, Orange Democratic Movement – ODM, led by Raila Odinga, which is made up of many communities living in western Kenya. International election observers did not consider the elections to have been carried out fairly either. The results of the election sparked an unprecedented outbreak of post election violence, which has led to the displacement of approximately 260,000 people throughout the western provinces of Kenya. Houses, businesses, properties and farms were looted and burned in order to prevent any possible return or local reconciliation.

Western Kenya saw the forced displacement of communities mostly belonging to the Kikuyu, Meru and Kisii ethnic communities, which were in support of the current incumbent government. These communities were forced to relocate by predominantly Kalenjin, Luo and Luhya communities, who are the original inhabitants of the occupied lands, and are as a result of accumulated past grievances and perceived illegal land acquisition. Following a recent field assessment visit made by DG ECHO<sup>5</sup>, consistent reports were received that the

---

<sup>5</sup> Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid - ECHO.  
ECHO/KEN/BUD/2008/01000

forced displacement of Kikuyu was planned, pre-meditated and organised in the build up to the elections.

The consequences and panic which gripped the nation saw much of Kenya's commercial trade and supply networks freeze. Roads were blocked by armed rural militias, shops were looted and cleared of their stock, petrol stations and banks ran out of fuel and cash, respectively, with consequences being felt throughout the region.

Even though there is a certain calm to the present situation due to the deployment of the government's General Service Units<sup>6</sup> (GSU) and army, access has been restored to all parts of Kenya. However, reports are now being received of revenge forced displacements of Luo, Luhya and Kalenjin communities from many areas in Central province (from areas as close as 25 km from Nairobi - in Tigoni<sup>7</sup>) by Kikuyu communities, who are the original inhabitants of these respective lands.

In addition to the post election violence that has affected many urban and rural areas of western Kenya, and to a lesser extent North Eastern and Coastal provinces, the current dynamic has also affected many of the high density urban slum areas of western Kenya (such as Kisumu and Eldoret) and to a larger extent, those in Nairobi. Clashes between many communities living in the larger known slum areas of Kibera and Mathare have been a ground swell of popular support for the opposition and the source of many crowds demonstrating and disrupting services in Nairobi, as well as many other high density urban areas scattered across the city.

The current dynamic that is gripping many parts of western and central Kenya is being described in terms of 'ethnic cleansing' and is the source of many accusations and recriminations being brandished about on all sides. Even though the level of intensity of the current situation has died down, tension between communities remains high and very fluid with slow silent recriminations being reported in which many communities, not all, are being ethnically homogenised.

The areas that are being affected by this crisis are not areas that traditionally receive DG ECHO's support. These areas, notably, Western Province, Nyanza, and Rift Valley were the bread basket of the country, growing most of the tea, coffee, maize, wheat, as well as producing most of the dairy products and sourcing fresh water fish. In addition these areas were the main artery routes supplying goods and services to the region upon which many countries were dependent: Uganda, Rwanda, South Sudan, to name but a few.

The current dispute is not one that is purely related to the past elections but also takes into account a number of growing grievances dating back to post-independence. There were on the one hand the perceived past social injustices of land distribution policies, which favoured, benefited and empowered the Kikuyu communities at the expense of the traditional owners of the land (the Luo, Kalenjin and Luhyas) ; there is also the presence and dominance of the Kikuyu community in all spheres of power, trade and industry where other tribes are not represented. As a result, there were hopes for there to be some sort of balance restored to sharing in the nation's wealth. The current post election violence is a manifestation of many of these grievances. Lastly, there is also the tension from former political agreements and arrangements from past power sharing deals from previous elections that were not honoured

---

<sup>6</sup> Government paramilitary units

<sup>7</sup> IRIN: KENYA: "They came every night" Friday 11/01/08

As well as the issues relating to the failure of the past Government to pass constitutional referendum..

The situation that affected the western part of the country can be declared a worst case scenario. The level of violence, targeting systematically one particular tribe and their closely associated communities, the Kisii and the Meru, has never been so manifest. The result is that Kenya will be facing an economic shock and a considerable caseload of internal displacement requiring support for the near to medium term, if not longer.

In addition, the political situation has at present not been resolved and the manifested contempt and disrespect for the law on both sides of the divide leave Kenya with an uncertain future.

Current figures including those affected in the slum areas of Nairobi pitch the levels of people in need of assistance to approximately 500,000 people. Many communities are still on the move in many areas in and around the flashpoint areas of Rift Valley, Western Province, Nyanza and Nairobi.

In addition there is a growing Kenyan refugee problem in Uganda with numbers reaching 5 to 6,000 so far<sup>8</sup> as well as recent reports of violence on the Ugandan side of the border. Uganda started receiving refugees in its Eastern border districts of Busia, Tororo (Malaba) Manafwa initially and now the districts of Kapchorwa, Bukwo, Bududa and Nakapipirit have started receiving refugees. The Government of Uganda will consider settling the refugees in designated refugee settlement areas towards the end of January 2008 if the situation has not returned to normality. With most of the Kenyan refugees (between 75-80 % Kikuyu) they could possibly remaining as a protracted caseload. The current influx rate stands at about 100 people a day, but possible further developments in western Kenya could see these figures increase.

Following the inability to solve the political crisis locally, international mediation efforts such as those recently tried by the Chair of the African Union, President John Kufuor, and the Africa Forum, have proven unsuccessful. Other attempts will be made by the former Secretary General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, and may prove positive, however, the overall situation is most likely to deteriorate further.<sup>9</sup> DG ECHO needs to fund projects in Kenya targeting the IDPs, affected local populations and refugees ensuring at the same time that there is a more robust NGO capacity for aid delivery.

## 1.2. - Identified needs :

The following needs can be identified:

**Shelter:** The IDPs and refugees, circa 260,000 people, need shelter after having fled from their homes, farms and villages which were burnt in order to encourage a hasty departure and prevent any possible return, denying any hope of reconciliation in the immediate future. Most of the IDPs have been sheltering in ad hoc IDP sites such as that of local police stations, school grounds, churches, chief's camps, local district offices or, as in Nakuru and Nairobi, the sports stadium and show grounds. Tarpaulins (or plastic sheeting) will be required to

---

<sup>8</sup> ECHO Uganda situation report number 01/2008.

<sup>9</sup> UNICEF: Kenya - Civil Unrest: Unicef responds to the Immediate Needs For Children and Women Affected by Post-Election Violence. 5 January 2008: 3.

cover many of the needs, as well as to assist with IDP relocation to other more stable home grounds.

**Water:** The need for clean water in quantity and quality are very high, and the means to deliver are at present limited logistically. Water trucks, bladders, tap stands and associated piping are desperately needed to be set up at some of the larger IDP sites in order to accommodate the needs but also those of the mass movements of people who use the facilities as a transitory arrangement.<sup>10</sup>

**Emergency health care:** Many of the displaced suffer traumas from burns, gun shots, cuts of machete and other such wounds inflicted on them by hostile crowds. Many of the health facilities in western Kenya are not used to dealing with such emergencies on such a scale and have difficulty providing adequate surgery and post operative care. Mobile medical services will be required to cover the needs of many of the displaced communities located too far away from health posts and clinics.

**Non-Food Items (NFI):** The displaced population fled without having necessarily the time to take all their belongings with them. Non Food Item kits providing IDPs with the necessary cooking utensils, blankets, mosquito nets and jerry cans is crucially important in the immediate term, but also to assist with their own relocation and resettlement to areas of origin. The United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and the Red Cross are already using strategic pre-positioned stockpiles and so the need for these items are not so critical as other sectors, though emergency contingency stocks need to be replaced.

**Food security:** The displaced went for many days without food, while the access into many locations was not possible. The deployment of government security forces have since opened up the roads blocked by militias and the current food aid donations from the government has started to ease some of the key central locations. The government food aid is essentially maize grain, which needs to be complemented with other high cost commodities such as oil, pulses, salt, and corn soy blend (CSB), essentially provided by the World Food Programme (WFP). Given that the area to be covered is extremely vast (almost the size of Rwanda) food aid distributions need to be made to many countless small IDP areas. Despite efforts to relocate many of the IDPs to either home areas or to central transitory sites, WFP needs support in paying and transporting these food aid items to key beneficiary locations.

**Logistics:** As already mentioned access is a huge challenge. Until recently this was due to insecurity and road blocks. However since the areas have opened up, the challenges are being felt more so in terms of number of locations, their remoteness, the time lag and the delays as result of the slow build of adequate implementation capacity and necessary assessment visits.

The port of Mombassa is the entry point for most of East and Central Africa's trade on this side of the continent. Most commodities are transported by trucks or rail via Nairobi. Until recently, the East African road artery, from Nakuru onwards to Uganda, was blocked by countless road blocks and manned by militia as a result of the violence affecting western Kenya. The price of fuel in Uganda, for example, increased to approx. 4 Euro a litre on 7<sup>th</sup> January 2008.

Western Kenya was not a traditional area of operation for many NGOs. Only CARE, WVI (World Vision) and MSF-B (Médecins sans Frontières, Belgium), had any programmes in the region, which were development in nature, with a small logistics capacity as much of it was

---

<sup>10</sup> United Nations Country Team Kenya: Situation Report • no. 6, January 7 2008.  
ECHO/KEN/BUD/2008/01000



community focused. All emergencies were generally served by the Kenyan Red Cross National Society Branch offices. However the current situation is beyond the capacity of most agencies to fully manage on their own and for those that are there, there is a need to support an increased deployment of staff, equipment and resources to cope logistically with the needs. There are also those aid agencies in Kenya that are seeking to assist and compliment current aid efforts and will need logistic support to locate their efforts there. This will include air support as well road and office support.

### 1.3. - Target population and regions concerned :

The regions mostly hit by the violence are Western, Nyanza, Nairobi, Rift Valley and the Coast provinces. In the West, the most affected areas include: Eldoret, Burnt Forest, Kericho, Kisumu, Turbo, Timboroa, Kuresoi, Molo, Narok, Uasin Gishu, Kakamega, Bungoma where there were unprecedented cases of looting, burning of houses and under reported incidences of fatalities and rapes. On the Coast, it is essentially Mombassa, which was affected by looting and criminality and there is now an increasing amount of concern related to the growing number of reported cases in Central Province of repercussions and reprisals of similar land evictions being perpetrated by Kikuyu communities. The security situation in many areas is still very tense and very fluid. IDPs that sill remain in locations in western province are being jeered at on the occasions that they try to venture off site.

There are currently thought to be 260,000 people displaced and directly affected in these areas<sup>11</sup>. The needs of this caseload is the highest, though the number of affected people could possibly reach 300,000, depending on the further developments of the situation should it not be kept under control over the next few days or weeks to come.

If the numbers of affected people living in the various high density urban slum areas of Nairobi are also taken into account, the figure increases to circa 500,000 people.

It is important to note that Kenya is a population of circa 38.000.000 people of which the Kikuyu (the President's tribe) represent's circa 22%, the Luhya 14%, the Luo (the opposition leader's tribe) 13%, the Kalenjin 12%, the Kamba (the Vice President's tribe) 11%, the Kisii 6% and the Meru 6%, with all other African tribes representing 15% and non-African (Asian, European, and Arab) representing 1%. So the current crisis is affecting 84% of the countries 38.000.000 people, with the Kikuyu, the Meru, the Kisii and the Kamba, representing 45% of the population possibly pitted against the Luhya, the Luo and the Kalenjin representing 39%. The country is presently being split in two with ethnical and financial implications regarding future peace and stability. So even though Western Kenya is the worst hit area, the whole of Kenya potentially is covered by the Decision.

### 1.4. - Risk assessment and possible constraints :

As noted above, the level of civil unrest may spin further out of control as affected communities exact reprisals. In return for what has happened so far in the Western parts of the country, Central Province and the high density urban areas of Nairobi from people are being asked to relocate quietly, could be the future arena of unrest in the country. What is happening already is akin to the homogenisation of the tribal ethnic balances in certain locations. Should this go on unchecked, it will affect potentially millions of people.

---

<sup>11</sup> The Kenyan Red Cross Society.  
ECHO/KEN/BUD/2008/01000



One of the most major concerns is the fears linked to the risk of insecurity due to possible divisions within the ranks of the police and military. The security forces are made up of all communities in Kenya, and the divisions that are affecting the communities in western Kenya and Central province also affect the police and military. Reports received highlight that not only are they split, though we are yet to see this manifested in terms of lack of control or discipline, but they are exhausted and over stretched, given the demands on their preparedness, readiness and deployments in all the locations affected by the current crisis.

The Kenyan Red Cross Society (KRCS) is to date the organisation that has the best access and operational capacity dealing with the current crisis. In addition, given the recent deadlock of government departments, it has shown itself to work independently, while also being very careful to be ethnically and tribally neutral KRCS has had the most access to the victims and at the same time have not yet shown any signs of becoming overwhelmed by the amount of relief they are providing. The Government has identified the KRCS as being the lead agency and as such the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and most United Nations aid agencies are aligning their interventions to embed themselves with the KRCS. The risk of KRCS becoming overstretched is a real one.

The regional offices of OCHA (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) are initiating their cluster approach although it is the KRCS, who have taken the natural lead. For the time-being KRCS is the main actor as far as aid coordination and delivery is concerned. WFP and UNICEF are planning to work through KRCS, for example although this system may evolve with the OCHA-led cluster roll-out coming on stream.

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

### 2.1. - Objectives :

Principal objective:

- To intervene to save lives and reduce the human suffering of displaced populations affected by the post-electoral violence in Kenya and Uganda

Specific objectives:

- To provide multisectorial humanitarian assistance to displaced populations through the provision of food, shelter, water, sanitation, emergency health care, Non food items (NFIs), food security and logistical support.

### 2.2. - Components :

DG ECHO will focus its intervention on the primary visible needs of the victims:

**Shelter:** Distribution of tents and adequate shelter, including plastic sheeting, for displaced and refugee populations.

**Water and Sanitation:** Rehabilitation of water sources and water trucking and distribution of drinking water.

**Emergency health care:** Rehabilitation and reinforcement of existing health care centres, support to mobile clinics, supply of essential drugs and medical equipment to treat wounded and burnt persons, emergency surgery, and post-traumatic care.

**Non-food items (NFI):** Distribution of NFIs such as cooking utensils, blankets, mosquito nets, jerry cans and hygiene items for women.

**Food Security:** Distribution of food (oil, salt, beans, CSB etc.) and taking into account the possible negative side effects for local producers and markets if too much food is distributed free of charge and for an extensive time.

**Logistics:** Access to the populations will be supported through the reinforcement of the appropriate transportation.

### **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 **10/01/2008**.

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.



## 5 - Overview of donors' contributions

Donors in <b>KENYA/UGANDA</b> the last 12 months					
1. EU Members States (*)		2. European Commission		3. Others	
	EUR		EUR		EUR
				DFID	4,025,765 <sup>12</sup>
Austria	587,534	DG ECHO	35,000,000	USAID	136,005 <sup>13</sup>
Belgium	1,769,784	Other services		CERF	4,762,002 <sup>14</sup>
Bulgaria					
Cyprus					
Czech republic				Australia	596,933 <sup>15</sup>
Denmark	2,882,038			Japan	3,731,159 <sup>16</sup>
Estonia				Australia	596,933 <sup>17</sup>
Finland	3,600,000				
France	2,300,000				
Germany	7,205,616				
Greece					
Hungary					
Ireland	3,056,202				
Italy	3,237,000				
Latvia					
Lithuania					
Luxemburg	42,500				
Malta					
Netherlands	8,369,018				
Poland					
Portugal					
Romania					
Slovakia					
Slovenie					
Spain					
Sweden	9,344,477				
United kingdom	1,648,917				
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>44,043,086</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>35,000,000</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>13,251.864</b>
		<b>Grand total</b>	<b>92,294,950</b>		

Dated : 15 January 2008

(\*) Source : DG ECHO 14 Points reporting for Members States. <https://hac.ec.europa.eu>  
Empty cells means either no information is available or no contribution.

ICRC has launched an appeal for CHF 15.000.000.

UNICEF has an appeal for USD 5.000.000

WFP is seeking for USD 8.200.000 for food aid and associated costs, as well as the lead agency for the logistics cluster and communication cluster. Apart from a Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocation, WFP will certainly need money from other sources as well. They have started large convoys of food supplies. To respond to the current crisis WFP is drawing on stocks from its other operations in Kenya. The borrowed food will however need to be repaid afterwards. WFP also seeks USD 1.800.000 to cover the support costs running a helicopter for 2 months.

<sup>12</sup> Contribution was made in British Pound (3 million).

<sup>13</sup> Contribution was made in US Dollar (200.000).

<sup>14</sup> Contribution was made in US Dollar (7 million). The appeal is for 3 months covering the needs of 250.000 displaced people.

<sup>15</sup> Contribution was made in Australian Dollar (1 million).

<sup>16</sup> Contribution was made in Japanese Yen (6 million).

<sup>17</sup> Contribution was made in Australian Dollar (1 million).

**6 - Amount of decision and distribution by specific objectives:**

6.1. - Total amount of the decision: EUR 5,500,000

## 6.2. - Budget breakdown by specific objectives

<b>Principal objective:</b> To intervene to save lives and reduce the human suffering of displaced populations affected by the post-electoral violence in Kenya and Uganda			
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)</b>	<b>Geographical area of operation</b>	<b>Potential partners<sup>18</sup></b>
Specific objective 1: To provide multisectorial humanitarian assistance to displaced populations through the provision of food, shelter, water, sanitation, emergency health care, Non food items (NFIs), food security and logistical support.	5,500,000	Western, Nyanza, Nairobi, Rift Valley and the coast	- CARE-UK - DRC - ICRC-CICR - IMC UK - IOM - Plan UK - UNICEF - WFP-PAM - MSF-B - UNHCR - WV – UK - WV – DEU - WV - IRL
<b>TOTAL: 5,500,000</b>			

<sup>18</sup> CARE INTERNATIONAL UK , COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE (CICR), DANSK FLYGTNINGEHJAELEP, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (INT), International Medical Corps UK, PLAN INTERNATIONAL (UK), UNICEF, WORLD FOOD PROGRAM, MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES – BELGIUM, UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES, WORLD VISION – UK, WORLD VISION – DEU, WORLD VISION – IRL

## 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 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 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](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/evaluation/index_en.htm)

## 8 - Budget Impact article 23 02 01

-	CE (EUR)
Initial Available Appropriations for <b>2008</b>	486.095.000,00
Supplementary Budgets	-
Transfers	-
<b>Total Available appropriations</b>	<b>486.095.000,00</b>
Total executed to date (by .9 January 2008)	243.600.000
Available remaining	242.495.000
<b>Total amount of the Decision</b>	<b>5,500,000</b>

## 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](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.