



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels  
C(2009) XXX final

**COMMISSION DECISION**

**of**

**on the financing of humanitarian Actions from the 10th European Development Fund in  
Kenya**

(ECHO/KEN/EDF/2009/01000)

## COMMISSION DECISION

of

### on the financing of humanitarian Actions from the 10th European Development Fund in Kenya

(ECHO/KEN/EDF/2009/01000)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000, in particular Article 72 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 617/2007 of 14 May 2007 on the implementation of the 10<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund under the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, in particular Articles 5.4, 8.1 and 8.3 thereof<sup>1</sup>

Whereas:

- (1) The Arid and Semi Arid Lands in Kenya are characterized by a fragile and precarious environment, in which long dry spells interspersed with low erratic rainfall. Kenya, as the whole Horn of Africa, has been suffering a multi-seasonal rainfall deficit since the severe drought of 2005/06.
- (2) Historically, the North-Eastern Province (NEP) has been marginalised and neglected due to the lack of understanding and often unfair considerations associated to pastoralism. As a whole, the NEP has the highest rate of people below the absolute poverty line in Kenya (74% as opposed to 49% nationally). Another historical factor affecting poverty and marginalization in the area is complex, long-standing conflicts, relating to clans, resources and larger socio-economic issues.
- (3) Long rains season should be starting in April-May. At the end of April, observation and forecasts are gloomy and entails to pessimistic appraisal of the current long rains season.
- (4) Nutrition surveys in March 2009 showed alarming malnutrition rates<sup>2</sup>. Global acute malnutrition rate is above 20% and often above 25% while severe acute malnutrition rate oscillates between 2.6% and 3.3% .
- (5) Dadaab refugees camps are amongst the oldest and most congested camps in the world. Set up in 1991 to accommodate 90.000 persons, they now host more than 271.000 refugees. Infrastructures are old and dilapidated. Camps are overcrowded while the influx of refugees continues unabated with more than 5.000 arrivals per

---

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 152 of 13 June 2007

<sup>2</sup> UNICEF reports, NCHS standards, z-score, 95% confidence interval.

month since January 2008 –resulting in an increase by 52% in the population size to date.

- (6) Living conditions in the camps are dire and do not meet SPHERE standards as far as access to water and sanitation is concerned for instance. UNHCR appeal and WFP PRRO experience severe shortage in funding.
- (7) To reach populations in need, aid should be channelled through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), International Organisations including United Nations (UN) agencies, or specialized agencies of the Member States. Therefore the European Commission should implement the budget by direct centralized management or by joint management.
- (8) An assessment of the humanitarian situation leads to the conclusion that a humanitarian aid Action should be financed by the Community for a period of 15 months.
- (9) In accordance with the objectives set out in Article 72 of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement and Article 5.4 of the Council Regulation No. 617/2007 it is estimated that an amount of EUR 8,000,000 from Kenya's Allocation For Unforeseen Needs (B-envelope) of the 10th European Development Fund is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations in Kenya affected by insecurity in Somalia and climatic hazards.
- (10) On-going ECHO actions however fully committed do not meet the needs. The intervention strategy under this Decision should be complementary to currently funded operations. The use of the 10th European Development Fund is thus necessary as all the funds for ACP countries in the general budget are entirely allocated.
- (11) The Commission will inform the EDF Committee within one month of the adoption of the Decision and this in conformity with Article 8 of the Council Regulation No 617/2007 of 14 May 2007 on the implementation of the 10<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund under the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement.

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 8,000,000 from the 10th European Development Fund for humanitarian aid Actions to assist vulnerable people directly affected in Kenya.

2. In accordance with Article 72 and of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, the humanitarian Actions shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objectives:

- To relieve human suffering caused by conflict through the provision of humanitarian assistance in different sectors including food, health, water and sanitation, non-food items and shelters, protection and integrated support to refugees;

An amount of EUR **4.000.000** is allocated to this specific objective.

- To contribute to alleviating the impact of recurrent drought cycles on targeted vulnerable local communities through improved response and scale-up emergency capacity.

An amount of EUR **4.000.000** is allocated to this specific objective.

#### *Article 2*

The Commission may, where this is justified by the humanitarian situation, re-allocate the funding levels established for one of the specific objectives set out in Article 1(2) to the other objective mentioned therein, provided that the re-allocated amount represents less than 20% of the global amount covered by this Decision.

#### *Article 3*

1. The implementation of humanitarian aid Actions funded by this Decision shall have a maximum duration of 15 months from their starting date.
2. Expenditure under this Decision is eligible from 1 July 2009.
3. If the Actions envisaged in this Decision are suspended due to *force majeure* or comparable circumstances, the period of suspension will not be taken into account for the calculation of the duration of the humanitarian aid Actions.

#### *Article 4*

1. The Commission shall implement the budget by direct centralised management or by joint management with international organisations.
2. Actions supported by this Decision will be implemented either by:
  - Non-profit-making organisations which fulfil the eligibility and suitability criteria established in Article 7 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1257/96;or International organisations  
or Member States' specialized agencies.
3. Taking account 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 5*

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

Done at Brussels

*For the Commission*  
*Member of the Commission*



**Humanitarian Aid Decision**  
**F10 ( FED 10)**

Title: Humanitarian Aid for vulnerable people in Kenya affected by man-made or climatic hazards.

Location of Action: Kenya

Amount of Decision: EUR 8,000,000

Decision reference number: ECHO/KEN/EDF/2009/01000

---

**Supporting Document**

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

1.1. - Rationale :

- Refugee camp

Kenya supports one of the largest caseload of refugees living in camps in Africa. In the three camps of Dadaab, located in the North-Eastern Province of Kenya, the refugees population continues rising unabated, 95% of them fleeing away from insecurity and harsh conditions in Somalia. Camp population is now above 271.000<sup>1</sup>, whereas the camps were initially set up in 1991/2 to host 90.000 refugees. Environment resources and space are stretched to extreme. Camp population has increased by more than 50% since January 2008 at a steady pace of about 5.000 arrivals per month.

Given the volatile situation in Somalia, it is unlikely that Somali undertake return to their home country in the near future.

The Government of Kenya encampment policy does not allow refugees to seek employment outside the camp, nor cultivate land or graze livestock. Therefore, refugees are entirely dependent on relief aid.

For at least one year, UNCHR have been trying to negotiate with the Kenyan authorities for land for additional camp to decongest the other 3 camps and shelter the new arrivals, but to no avail so far. Lack of space blatantly affects vital refugee conditions.

---

<sup>1</sup> April Monthly statistics bulletin, UNHCR, 5 May 2009.

Humanitarian response to the situation is insufficient. Initial UNHCR appeal was 15.8 MEUR pushed up to 68.3 MEUR with a supplementary appeal issued in December 2008<sup>2</sup>. According to UNHCR however, both UNHCR and bilateral contributions to implementing partners amounts to 17 MEUR for 2009<sup>3</sup>.

Up to the end of the year, WFP stated they are short of USD 12 million (9 MEUR) for their refugees operation taking into account the ration cut operated in late April.<sup>4</sup>

Such appalling conditions may not only have direct humanitarian consequences (cholera outbreak for instance) but also be a compounding factor to the deterioration of security and safety inside the camps and/or between the refugees population and the host community.

Current funding ECHO/KEN/BUD/2009/01000 amounting to 3 MEUR supports water and sanitation intervention. Such response is deemed very appropriate but is not sufficient to meet the needs.

- Drought affected areas

According to the 2009 Short Rains Assessment<sup>5</sup> (SRA), poorly distributed rains in Pastoral and Agro-pastoral areas resulted in lack of adequate water and pasture, while endemic livestock diseases and decreasing livestock prices coupled with high food prices significantly decreased pastoralists' purchasing power. The SRA findings indicate that the number of Kenyans in need of food aid assistance increased from 1,028,000 in 2008 to 2,500,000 in 2009. Chronic food insecurity in the ASAL areas has been compounded by insecurity caused by competition for increasingly scarce resources and incidents of cattle rustling. The south-eastern and coastal marginal agricultural lowlands witnessed successive poor rain seasons in 2008-2009. This resulted in near-total crop failure in the lowlands, including those in Central province.

According to the results of the nutritional surveys conducted in Eastern and North Eastern provinces between November and December 2008<sup>6</sup>, levels of global acute malnutrition (GAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) are classified as serious to critical, based on WHO criteria. (see annex 1).

Annex 2 compiles on a single map both the levels of emergency (ranking from critical to normal) and the types of nutrition interventions being implemented, and therefore makes gaps more obvious.

	1	2	3	4
<b>Classification of the nutrition situation</b>	<b>CRITICAL</b> Acute food and livelihood crisis or Borderline + high risk of worsening + high levels of acute malnutrition (>15%)	<b>SERIOUS</b> Borderline with high risk of deterioration or Borderline with high levels of acute malnutrition (>15%)	<b>MODERATE with HIGH RISK of DETERIORATION</b> Borderline Food insecure	<b>NORMAL</b> Generally food secure GAM levels <5%

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/partners/PARTNERS/4951ef9d2.pdf>, respectively in million USD 21.5, 91.5 and 23.

<sup>3</sup> Draft document handed out by UNHCR during a meeting, Nairobi, 20 March 2009.

<sup>4</sup> WFP correspondence ref. WFP/PRRO/04/2009, 28 April 2009, sent to all donors

<sup>5</sup> Short Rain Assessment, Kenya Food Security Meeting, March 2009

<sup>6</sup> Compiled by UNICEF, as lead cluster agency for nutrition

<b>Caseloads acute malnutrition</b>	Moderate: 104,800 Severe: 13,800	Moderate: 78214 Severe: 7100	Moderate: 62,330 Severe: 8,884
<b>Total</b>	Moderate = 245,344 Severe=29,784		

Most of the map, realised in April, shows red or orange. It is very much likely that the delayed start of the long rains season will worsen the situation.

Reports from the field and meteorological analysis concur: the long rains are late and will probably be short. The next peak hunger season will come earlier. Given the food and livelihood crisis in most of these areas, levels of acute malnutrition are expected to increase further in the coming months.

Current funding ECHO/KEN/-FA/2009/01000 amounting to 5 MEUR supports nutrition intervention in the North-eastern part of Kenya. Additional funding will allow for a wider coverage of the gaps as well as potentially a more diverse response to the needs.

#### 1.2. - Identified needs :

- Refugee camp

Due to lack in funding, WFP has cut food rations by 25% since Mid-April.

As a result of lack of space and constant increase in population, living conditions in the camp are dire. Access to water and sanitation are below Sphere Standards<sup>7</sup>. According to the OXFAM report, 50% of the population have access to less than 13 litres per person per day and 10% have access to less than 6 litres per person per day. In the same document, OXFAM states that 6.000 individuals in the camp do not have any access to latrines. According a to UNHCR update, there is a gap of 35.000 latrines to meet the standards.

According to the UNHCR report, "there is still a need for 34.000 improved shelters and the number keeps increasing". Shelter may become an even more prominent issue if additional land is made available for a new camp.

Infrastructures are old and unfit when compared to the population size. Some health posts or hospitals date back to 1992 and are dilapidated wooden structures. Agencies are stretched and struggle to deliver services.

A more strategic approach should be encouraged in order to have a better understanding and analysis of this complex situation. It will help designing a comprehensive mid-term planning including exit strategy. Issues such as environmental sustainability, Kenya capacity and willingness to welcome increasing number of refugees and perspective for Somali refugees must be assessed.

Further interventions should not exclude a two-pronged approach benefiting to the host community according to its own needs.

- Drought affected areas

The current food insecurity occasioned by the failure of the rains in 2007 and 2008, and most probably enhanced by the forecast poor performance of the 2009 long rains, and further

<sup>7</sup> Oxfam report, March 09, <http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/oxfam-intl-meeting-humanitarian-needs-on-the-kenya-border-mar09.pdf>

compounded by the high food prices has increased children's vulnerability to malnutrition and therefore calls for an expanded emergency response.

WFP is currently scaling up its operation to meet the food needs for 3.5 million Kenyan affected by the recent drought (2.5 million as food assistance and 1 million as nutrition assistance). The required scale up is in jeopardy due to lack of funds. Indeed, the WFP resource shortfall stands at 91 MEUR from May to October increasing to 145 MEUR for a nine-month period through January 2010<sup>8</sup>. Activities are tailored consequently and according to priorities. As a result, take-home rations for Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) beneficiaries are not yet secured whereas this is a major factor that contributed to under-performance (high rate of non-response) of the SFP.

A comprehensive and integrated approach should be maintained, addressing short term needs (life saving) and building preparedness and resilience in crisis prone areas (support to livelihood).

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

- Refugee camp

Refugees population: 270.000 at least

Host community: 30.000

- Drought affected areas

Local population: 2.500.000 at least

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

Security situation in parts of the North Eastern Province is tense. Some NGOs resort to armed escort for their travelling in some areas. Further deterioration could lead partners to suspend temporarily their activities.

Likewise in the refugee camps, there is a growing concern about insecurity. Two cars have been shot at since December 2008. The very limited police presence in the camp can not ensure general public safety, let alone possible increased insecurity due to activity by armed groups. Deteriorating living conditions fuel tension among refugees' communities as well as tension between refugees and host community. Further deterioration could lead partners to suspend temporarily their activities.

The 2008 political settlement following the post election violence has improved the situation in Kenya. However the stability of the country is not fully secured and an unquantifiable risk of further troubles still exist.

Failure in negotiations to get additional land to accommodate refugees may hamper effectiveness of intervention in the refugees' camp.

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

### 2.1. - Objectives :

Principal objective: To save and preserve the lives of the most vulnerable people in Kenya affected by the conflict in Somalia and climatic hazards.

Specific objectives:

---

<sup>8</sup> WFP correspondence ref. WFP/PRRO/04/2009, dd 28 April 2009, sent to all donors, amounts respectively USD 121 million and USD 193 million.

- To relieve human suffering caused by insecurity in Somalia through the provision of humanitarian assistance in different sectors including food, health, water and sanitation, non-food items and shelters, protection and integrated support to refugees;
- To contribute to alleviating the impact of recurrent drought cycles on targeted vulnerable local communities through improved response and scaled-up emergency capacity.

## 2.2. - Components :

### ✓ *Food*

Contribute to WFP pipeline

### ✓ *Non-food*

Contribute with NFI to a new camp settlement if negotiations are fruitful

In case of massive arrivals, provide essential NFI to vulnerable households

Support to shelter construction and minor infrastructures/building rehabilitation

### ✓ *Water and sanitation*

Increase the quantity and quality of water available

Increase the latrines coverage and use and promote hygiene education

Improve the waste management system

### ✓ *Livelihood*

Support livelihood interventions that help build resilience or recovery: destocking, marketing, diversification of income resources

### ✓ *Nutrition and Health*

Support therapeutic food supply

Increase nutrition data quality and coverage

Support nutrition intervention

Support to health structures and services

### ✓ *Camp management and protection*

## **3 - Duration expected for Actions in the proposed Decision:**

The duration for the implementation of this Decision shall be 15 months

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 Actions.

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

List of previous DG ECHO operations in KENYA				
Decision Number	Decision Type	2007 EUR	2008 EUR	2009 EUR
ECHO/-AF/EDF/2007/01000 (*)	Non Emergency	0		
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2007/02000 (*)	Non Emergency	4,000,000		
ECHO/KEN/BUD/2007/01000	Non Emergency	5,000,000		
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/01000 (*)	Non Emergency		10,000,000	
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/03000 (*)	Emergency		8,000,000	
ECHO/-HF/BUD/2008/01000 (*)	Non Emergency		14,000,000	
ECHO/KEN/BUD/2008/01000 (*)	Emergency		5,500,000	
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2009/01000 (*)	Non Emergency			5,000,000
ECHO/KEN/BUD/2009/01000	Non Emergency			3,000,000
	<b>Subtotal</b>	9,000,000	37,500,000	8,000,000
	<b>Grand Total</b>	54,500,000		

Dated : 28 April 2009

Source : HOPE

(\*) decisions with more than one country

## 5 - Overview of donors' contributions

### Donors in KENYA the last 12 months

1. EU Members States (*)		2. European Commission		3. Others	
	EUR		EUR		EUR
Austria		DG ECHO	16,000,000		
Belgium		Other services			
Bulgaria					
Cyprus					
Czech republic					
Denmark					
Estonia					
Finland	100,000				
France	950,000				
Germany	597,500				
Greece	300,000				
Hungary					
Ireland	1,325,000				
Italy	4,950,000				
Latvia					
Lithuania					
Luxemburg	299,903				
Malta					
Netherlands					
Poland					
Portugal					
Romania					
Slovakia					
Slovenie					
Spain					
Sweden	170,113				
United kingdom					
Subtotal	8,692,516	Subtotal	16,000,000	Subtotal	0
		Grand total	24,692,516		

Dated : 28 April 2009

(\*) Source : DG ECHO 14 Points reporting for Members States. <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/hac>  
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 8,000,000

## 6.2. - Budget breakdown by specific objectives

<b>Principal objective: To save and preserve the lives of the most vulnerable people of Kenya affected by conflicts and climatic hazards.</b>				
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)</b>	<b>Geographical area of operation</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Potential partners<sup>9</sup></b>
<p>Specific objective 1: To relieve human suffering caused by conflict through the provision of humanitarian assistance in different sectors including food, health, water and sanitation, non food items and shelters, protection and integrated support refugees;</p>	4,000,000	Dadaab and Kakuma and potential new camp area if any	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food aid including general food distributions</li> <li>- Water and sanitation provision</li> <li>- Health &amp; nutrition service provision, promotion of hygiene</li> <li>- Rehabilitation and limited infrastructure constructions</li> <li>- NFI provision</li> <li>- Protection</li> <li>- Provision of shelter</li> <li>- Camp management</li> <li>- Improving the environmental sustainability</li> <li>- Support to the hot community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ADRA - DEU</li> <li>- CARE - DEU</li> <li>- CARE - FR</li> <li>- CARE - UK</li> <li>- CARE NEDERLAND (FORMER DRA)</li> <li>- COOPI</li> <li>- GTZ</li> <li>- HANDICAP (FR)</li> <li>- IRC - UK</li> <li>- MSF - BEL</li> <li>- MSF - CHE</li> <li>- MSF - ESP</li> <li>- MSF - FRA</li> <li>- MSF - NLD</li> <li>- NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL</li> <li>- OXFAM - UK</li> <li>- SAVE THE CHILDREN - UK</li> <li>- UNHCR</li> <li>- UNICEF</li> <li>- WFP-PAM</li> </ul>

<sup>9</sup> ACCION CONTRA EL HAMBRE (SP), ARTSEN ZONDER GRENZEN (NLD), Adventistische Entwicklungs- und Katastrophenhilfe e.V., CARE FRANCE, (FR), CARE INTERNATIONAL DEUTSCHLAND E.V. (DEU), CARE INTERNATIONAL UK, CATHOLIC ORGANISATION FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT AID (NLD), CONCERN WORLDWIDE, (IRL), COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE (ITA), DANSK RODE KORS, (DNK), DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR TECHNISCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT, DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE e.V., FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIETES DE LA CROIX-ROUGE ET DU CROISSANT ROUGE, HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL (FR), ISLAMIC RELIEF WORLDWIDE, International Medical Corps UK, International Rescue Committee UK, MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES (F), MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES - SUISSE (CH), MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES BELGIQUE/ARTSEN ZONDER GRENZEN BELGIE(BEL), MEDICAL EMERGENCY RELIEF INTERNATIONAL (GBR), MEDICOS SIN FRONTERAS, (E), NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NOR), OXFAM (GB), SOLIDARITES, (FR), Stichting CARE Nederland, THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (GBR), Tierärzte ohne Grenzen e.V., UNICEF, UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES - BELGIUM, UNITED NATIONS, OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières- Belgique - Dierenartsen Zonder Grenzen - Belgien, WORLD FOOD PROGRAM, WORLD VISION - UK

<p>Specific objective 2: To contribute to alleviating the impact of recurrent drought cycles on targeted vulnerable local communities through improved response and scale-up emergency capacity.</p>	<p>4,000,000</p>	<p>Arid &amp; Semi Arid Districts and Coastal area.</p>	<p>- Food aid including general food distributions - treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition - provision of water and sanitation - Support to and recovery of livelihood interventions.</p>	<p>- ACH - CARE - UK - CONCERN WORLDWIDE - COOPI - CORDAID - CROIX-ROUGE - DNK - GERMAN AGRO ACTION - IFRC-FICR - IMC UK - ISLAMIC RELIEF - MERLIN - MSF - BEL - MSF - CHE - MSF - ESP - MSF - FRA - MSF - NLD - OCHA - OXFAM - UK - SAVE THE CHILDREN - UK - SOLIDARITES - UNICEF - VSF - BE - VSF G - WFP-PAM - WORLD VISION - UK</p>
<p>TOTAL:</p>	<p>8,000,000</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 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/policies/evaluation/introduction\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/policies/evaluation/introduction_en.htm).

## **8. 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/about/actors/partners\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/about/actors/partners_en.htm).

For International Organisations identified as potential partners for implementing the Decision, actions will be managed under joint management.

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.