



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels,  
C(2010) XXX final

**COMMISSION DECISION**

**of [...]**

**on the financing of humanitarian actions in the Greater Horn of Africa from the general budget of the European Union**

**(ECHO/-HF/BUD/2010/01000)**

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**on the financing of humanitarian actions in the Greater Horn of Africa from the general budget of the European Union**

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THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid<sup>1</sup>, and in particular Article 2, Article 4 and Article 15 (2) and (3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The population of the arid and semi-arid lands of the Greater Horn of Africa is severely affected by recurrent and persistent hazards, being either man-made or natural;
- (2) The increasingly recurrent rain failures in the central part of the Horn of Africa, compounded by the severity of the 2009 drought, impact on the recovery process of the population which is already extremely vulnerable to drought and human and livestock disease;
- (3) The coping capacity of the vulnerable population exposed to drought has been reduced by different factors, such as conflicts over access to natural resources, but also limitation of coping mechanisms such as movement of herds in search of water and pasture; which is the main coping strategy of the pastoral population affected by drought, to protect their livelihoods.
- (4) A large number of the pastoralist populations in the arid lands chronically rely on outside assistance, and lack access to basic services. This results in high rates of malnutrition, child morbidity and mortality, and increasing numbers of pastoralist drop-outs, and poses significant humanitarian risks during periods of reduced rainfall;
- (5) It is estimated that over 12 million nomadic and semi-nomadic pastoralists and agro-pastoralists are already in need of drought-related urgent assistance in the arid and semi-arid lands of the Greater Horn of Africa;
- (6) There is a need to continue consolidating drought preparedness and mitigation actions, as has been the European Commission's approach in the region since 2006; and further regional harmonisation of drought response in the Greater Horn of Africa, coupled with increased advocacy efforts on drought risk reduction and better coordination of drought preparedness and rapid humanitarian interventions;

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

- (7) To reach populations in need, humanitarian aid should be channelled through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), member States Specialised Agencies and International Organisations including United Nations (UN) agencies. Therefore the European Commission should implement the budget by direct centralised management or by joint management;
- (8) An assessment of the humanitarian situation leads to the conclusion that humanitarian aid Actions should be financed by the European Union for a period of 18 months;
- (9) For the purposes of this decision, the "Greater Horn of Africa" countries involved are Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Somalia;
- (10) It is estimated that an amount of EUR 20,000,000 from budget article 23 02 01 of the general budget of the European Union is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to over 12,000,000 vulnerable people affected by the drought, taking into account the available budget, other donors' contributions and other factors. Although, as a general rule, Actions funded by this Decision should be co-financed, the Authorizing Officer, in accordance with Article 253 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation may agree to the full financing of Actions.
- (11) 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 Union<sup>4</sup>;
- (12) In accordance with Article 17(2) and (3) of Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996, the Humanitarian Aid Committee gave favourable opinions on 30 April 2010.

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 20,000,000 for the financing of humanitarian Actions in the Greater Horn of Africa from budget article 23 02 01 of the 2010 general budget of the European Union.
2. In accordance with **Articles 2 and 4** of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the principal objective of this Decision is to provide the necessary assistance to vulnerable population living in areas most affected by recurrent droughts in the Greater Horn of Africa. The humanitarian Actions shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objectives:

To improve the humanitarian situation and increase the coping capacities of population vulnerable to recurrent drought hazards and their effects through the provision of multi-sectoral assistance.

  - A total of EUR 17,500,000 from budget article 23 02 01 is allocated to this specific objective.

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<sup>2</sup> OJ L 248, 16.9.2002, p.1.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 357, 31.12.2002, , p.1.

<sup>4</sup> Commission Decision of 5.3.2008, C/2008/773

To improve the conditions for delivering humanitarian assistance, notably through increased awareness and advocacy efforts on appropriate drought management and the provision of the necessary technical support to partners' operations.

– A total of EUR 2,500,000 from budget article 23 02 01 is allocated to this specific objective.

3. The Authorising Officer may decide on non-substantial changes in accordance with Article 90.4 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation. Accordingly, when required by the changing circumstances, resources may be reallocated between the different specific objectives up to a maximum of 20% of the total amount of the Financing Decision or up to a total of EUR 3,000,000, whichever is reached first.

#### *Article 2*

1. The period for the implementation of the Actions financed under this Decision shall start on 1 July 2010 and shall run for 18 months. Eligible expenditure shall be committed during the implementing period of the Decision.
2. If the implementation of individual actions is suspended owing to force majeure or other exceptional circumstances, the period of suspension shall not be taken into account in the implementing period of the Decision in respect of the Action suspended.
3. In accordance with the contractual provisions ruling the Agreements financed under this Decision, the Commission may consider eligible those costs arising and incurred after the end of the implementing period of the Action which are necessary for its winding-up.

#### *Article 3*

1. As a general rule, Actions funded by this Decision should be co-financed.  
The Authorising Officer, in accordance with Article 253 of the Implementing Rules, may agree to the full financing of Actions when this will be necessary to achieve the objectives of this Decision and with due consideration to the nature of the activities to be undertaken, the availability of other donors and other relevant operational circumstances.
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, International organisations, or Member States' specialised agencies.
3. The Commission shall implement the budget:
  - \* either by direct centralised management, with Non-governmental Organisations and with Member States' specialised agencies;
  - \* or by joint management with international organisations that are signatories to the Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA) or the EU/UN Financial Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) and which were subject to the four pillar assessment in line with Article 53d of the Financial Regulation

*Article 4*

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

Done at Brussels,

*For the Commission*

*[...]*

*Member of the Commission*



**Humanitarian Aid Decision**  
**23 02 01**

Title: Commission decision on the financing of humanitarian actions in the Greater Horn of Africa from the general budget of the European Union

Description: Drought Cycle Management in the Greater Horn of Africa: Support to the population affected by recurrent droughts in the region

Location of Action: Greater Horn of Africa

Amount of Decision: EUR 20,000,000

Decision reference number: ECHO/-HF/BUD/2010/01000

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**Supporting document**

**1 - Humanitarian context, needs and risks**

1.1 Situation and context

As witnessed once again during 2009, the population in the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA)<sup>1</sup> is severely affected by **recurrent and persistent hazards** being either man made or natural, the latter corresponding to rapidly recurrent droughts, to human and livestock disease outbreaks and to a lesser extent, to floods: if drought disasters account for less than 20% of the proportion of disasters occurrence in Africa, they represent more than 95% of the death toll caused by disasters and more than 80% of the number of people affected by disasters<sup>2</sup> in Africa.

These hazards are affecting a population vulnerable to shocks due to a combination of structural aspects and successive, persistent crisis. The combination between 1- **a high exposure to drought** hazards, 2- **a high degree of vulnerability** of the population living in arid areas of the GHA and 3- **a low level of coping capacity**, create the conditions for recurrent disasters.

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<sup>1</sup> The affected regions of the Greater Horn of Africa are the whole of Djibouti, the whole of Eritrea, Southern and Eastern Ethiopia, Northern Kenya, the whole of Somalia and Northern Uganda.

<sup>2</sup> Source: Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT), CRED Crunch December 2006.

The population living in arid lands of the GHA is **increasingly exposed**<sup>3</sup> to recurrent drought hazards. Drought, floods and outbreaks are highly recurrent in the Horn of Africa and are therefore often leading to major disasters, particularly as far as drought is concerned, both in terms of extension of the areas affected and in terms of high proportion of the population affected.

The failure of the March – April – May rain season in the central part of the GHA region in 2009 (most of this sector has received between 25 to 75% of normal rains for the period, while Northern and Eastern Ethiopia, Eritrea and most of Somalia received less than 25% of normal rain for the period)<sup>4</sup>, has been prolonged during the period June to September 2009 as most of Kenya received less than 25% of normal rains for this period. This deficit in rainfall comes after several consecutive rainy season failures witnessed in Somalia (4 consecutive failures), in Ethiopia (4 consecutive failures) in Kenya (3 consecutive failures), in Karamoja (Uganda) (4 consecutive failures) and in Eritrea (3 consecutive failures).

The recovery process from the 2006 drought and the past rainy seasons poor rains was still not completed, and the failure of the major rainy seasons in the first half of 2009 has affected a population already extremely vulnerable to climate shocks, with low level of coping capacity, leading therefore to another major disaster in the region.

At the same time, some of the effects of the climate change in the GHA region are an overall modification of the rainfall pattern, which is becoming more and more erratic and unpredictable, combined with increased temperature<sup>5</sup>. The consecutive rain failures witnessed in the region are confirming the emerging trend in climate pattern of **shorter periods between major drought** disasters as recorded in particular since 2000, shorter periods which do not allow a proper recuperation of the affected population. These modifications would also increase the risk to leave dry pockets of crucial importance, if preventing normal movement of livestock to access pasture due to the presence of extended areas without water between the grazing zones.

Several structural issues have **exacerbated the vulnerability** to drought, for the population living in arid areas:

- A very important and steady **demographic increase**<sup>6</sup> in these areas has changed the situation of the overall population living in a very fragile environment; as this has led to livestock population numbers regularly exceeding the required livestock carrying capacity of the emerging local environmental conditions: to be food secure at household level, the herders need a minimum of number of livestock<sup>7</sup>. There are little

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<sup>3</sup> See the graph in annex 1 on the annual frequency of large-scale disaster events in Sub Saharan Africa between 1985 and 2006 (Source: UNISDR presentation – EM DAT : The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database).

<sup>4</sup> Source: IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) report December 2009.

<sup>5</sup> Source: IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC) and the National Meteorological Agency of Ethiopia.

<sup>6</sup> Karamoja district in Uganda is facing an average population growth rate of 7.2% (compared to 3.2% nationally in Uganda). The population of Ethiopia is growing at an annual rate of 2.5% (increased from 40.6 million in 1985 to over 80 million in 2008). In Marsabit and Moyale districts in Northern Kenya, the population increased by 537% between 1962 and 2006.

<sup>7</sup> The ratio TLU (Tropical Livestock Unit) / AAME ( Adult African Male Equivalent) provides a rapid indicator to the livelihood vulnerability of pastoralist societies. This critical parameter has in all areas declined to below sustainability levels and in many cases has declined to emergency levels. An eminent pastoralist expert (S. Sandford) as calculated that the minimum sustainable ratio is 4TLU/AAME. Anything below 3 TLU's brings a

to no alternative in term of livelihood available at this stage as conditions are not met for a rain fed agriculture using traditional methods.

- **Lack of interest by central governments** of countries in the GHA, in addition to poor development policies have meant that the development of access to basic services has not followed the population growth pattern in arid lands. Existing development policies (such as land management, livelihood and agricultural practices being promoted, tourism, etc..) have often reduced the coping capacity of the pastoral population to drought, instead of increasing it.

**The coping capacities of the population** affected by drought events in the GHA region **have also been reduced** by different factors:

- **Conflicts over access to natural resources** are persisting due to high pressure on these resources following recurrent prolonged dry spells, to population increase and to poor access to basic services. These conflicts are reducing traditional migratory movement for the pastoralist population, when it represents the main coping mechanism to drought events for the pastoralists, as they will move their livestock into search of grazing areas and water points. Between January 2009 and August 2009, 169 people have been reported to have been killed in conflicts based on access to natural resources in Kenya. Between 1994 and 2005, pastoralist districts in Uganda and Kenya lost an estimated 460,000 livestock worth over €45 million, and as of 2003, a total of 164,457 people had been displaced by conflict in northern Kenya<sup>8</sup>.
- The movement of herds has been further reduced by **administrative boundaries**; by national parks/forest reserves, by unplanned and uncoordinated water development (that has created hundreds of sedentary communities); and also by agriculturalists who have occupied huge swathes of good grazing grounds.
- The sustained very **high cost of living** is also reducing the capacity to cope with the effects of droughts. Possibility of income generation through temporary migration to urban areas during the drought period has declined and therefore reduced support capacity from relatives living in urban settlements compared to the previous years.

The population exposed to drought is not equally affected by the disasters. Several groups within the communities are more vulnerable to the consequence of droughts than others. This is the case for women and children, who are often left behind in semi permanent settlements during the period of livestock migration, with minimum means for survival, while the livelihoods of pastoral household depends mainly on the management of livestock. As women are often not allowed to take a decision on livestock (ex: selling to generate incomes in case needed), the absence of the household head make them extremely vulnerable to any external shock; with very limited capacity, for example, to pay needed fees go to a health post seeking for a treatment of a sick child.

As a consequence of the very high vulnerability to climate shocks described above, drought hazards turn more and more frequently into disastrous events: statistics (Source: ODI) show

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family to famine threshold and will not survive in the short term without substantial external support. In some of the poorest areas, like Turkana District in Kenya, the present ratio is 1.8 TLU.

<sup>8</sup> Source: OCHA – Pastoralist Voices, October 2009 and December 2009.



an higher frequency of drought events from one in average every 8 to 10 years in the GHA during the second half of the 20th century to one drought every 2 to 3 years nowadays.

The year 2009 is no exception to this. The livestock population has been drastically reduced during the severe drought: interviews conducted in November 2009 (source: VSF Belgium) with pastoralists in Turkana showed losses of livestock at least 20% of the herds and reaching up to 90% in local areas. By December 2009, approximately 17.5 million people were in need of emergency assistance and livelihood support in the GHA<sup>9</sup>. In Kenya, the admissions to therapeutic feeding centres have increased by more than 100% between May and October 2009<sup>10</sup>, as indicated by the graph presented in annex 1 (Unicef Kenya, January 2010).

Affected by 1/ negative effects of conflicts, 2/ consequences of high food prices and 3/ climatic hazards, the coping capacities of this population have been seriously eroded. This population is left with little alternative than extreme coping mechanisms and high dependence on external and humanitarian aid to survive recurrent shocks such a drought.

## 1.2 Identified humanitarian needs

Approximately 12 million people living in arid land areas of the GHA face an increased risk of morbidity and mortality. The proposed Decision aims to address certain identified needs of the vulnerable, drought affected population living in arid areas. It will focus on the following five major areas of need: natural resource management (water and pasture), short term food security and livelihood support, human health and nutrition, mainstreaming of community disaster preparedness, coordination and advocacy.

### 1.2.1) Natural resource management: water and pasture.

Access to water in arid lands in the Greater Horn of Africa is mainly dependent on surface water storage systems (water pans, berkads) and few boreholes.

As they are dependant on rainfalls, **grazing areas** have been depleted and the agricultural production has been severely reduced in Ethiopia, but also in Kenya. The availability of water was drastically reduced before the rains started to fall in September - October.

The recovery of pasture is recognized to be still very poor with many years of continued overgrazing beginning to show an exponential increase in impact as far as total environmental degradation is concerned.

Grazing areas may become inaccessible because of lack of water availability, leading to long distance to cross to reach new grazing areas. Increased pressure on fewer resources will also increase the tensions between communities, with a negative consequence by preventing further livestock movement.

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<sup>9</sup> Source: FAO – Food Security and Nutrition Working Group. Data do not include Sudan and includes only an estimate for Eritrea.

<sup>10</sup> Source: Unicef January 2010: the rise is mostly attributed to the deterioration in the food security situation in most parts of the country, even if the scale up of nutrition programme coverage has also contributed to the increase in admission figures. However, the percentage of increase in admissions, considering only the districts that have been traditionally supported in Kenya, reaches a similar level over the period May 2009 – October 2009.

Experience from the humanitarian actions supported in the GHA region during 2009 showed that additional efforts are needed on the access to and management of the water and pasture resources in times of stress, for example to allow open access to more grazing areas.

Support is also still needed in term of creating conditions so that fodder and **pasture could recover** from the last drought and still be accessed during time of prolonged dry spells, and in particular by the most vulnerable parts of the households.

Support is also needed to **increase access to water** for a quicker recovery from the last drought and to keep water supply in periods of prolonged dry spells, to allow access to water for the population living in arid lands when and where critically needed. Lessons learnt and good practices identified should feed into development policies so that they could be applied.

Areas where the population completely lacks of water for survival (which would include access to water in healthcare structures), with population dependant on the use of recognized migratory corridors / routes to allow traditional herds movement to continue and access grazing areas, should be targeted in priority.

### 1.2.2) Short term food security and livelihood support

Given the recent and current conditions in Ethiopia, pastoral household will still take up to 5 years or more to rebuild their herds. It is essential to avoid a further reduction of the size of the remaining herds due to outbreaks, by providing some support in terms of animal health to allow the households to recover from the effects of drought. Both the health condition and the size of the herds have however a major impact on the capacity to recover from adverse hazards, as for example a higher quantity of animals will allow better possibilities to rebuild quickly a herd.

As the rainfall distribution has been uneven in the time and geographical coverage, important livestock movement will take place as herders will look for water and pasture. Should the current predictions of the La Niña phenomenon be materialized, the risk for low rainfall in the period March – April – May will increase and this movement of herds will lead to higher concentration of livestock on fewer locations as water availability will decrease.

Animal health will become a critical factor to avoid explosive outbreaks in high animal concentration areas and in order to allow the livestock to travel as long distance as possible. The very low degree of education among the pastoralist population is leading to a general lack of knowledge about medicines for disease treatment. Traditional on-the-job training actions such as the pastoralist field schools have increased the awareness of the communities targeted on how to manage the health conditions of the herds. But additional support is needed so that these pastoralist field schools can be replicated to reach additional communities. Existing animal health care systems such as Community Animal Health Workers should still continue to be supported so that disease surveillance system and treatment capacities could be maintained.

The management of the herds is therefore essential so that economical losses could be reduced, and the capacity for self recovery from drought can be improved. Completing the support to animal health, the support provided to pastorals in terms of awareness so that they could extract as much value as possible from their livestock should be pursued in order to increase their capacity to recover from the losses suffered and improve their food security conditions.

Activities implemented to increase the resilience to the deterioration of food security conditions (such as timely livestock marketing, construction or rehabilitation of strategic water points, water management, stockpiling of fodder, animal health, etc...) should be closely linked with on-going food security related pilot development actions (such as the Weather Index Insurance, the Hunger Safety Net Programme, both in Kenya and Ethiopia, WFP Food For Asset, etc...) so that conditions could be created for an effective link between relief, rehabilitation and development.

### 1.2.3) Human Health and nutrition:

The effect on the animal herds that have survived to drought is leading to low conception rates, reducing the quantity of lactating animals, and then the availability of milk. This already has an impact on nutrition rates as it comes in addition to poor performance in crop production due to the effects of low rains.

Early indications show that malnutrition rates have been very high due to the drought (see the data from Unicef in Kenya, in section 1.1 of the text). Initial food security assessments in the Horn of Africa indicate high proportion of food insecure population: 4.9 million people are already in need of emergency assistance in Kenya, while they are 4.2 million in Ethiopia, 0.5 million in Eritrea (estimated), 1.96 million in Uganda and 3.8 million in Somalia (source: FAO / Food Security and Nutrition Working Group, January 2010).

Drought resulting in acute lack of water and higher concentration of population weakened by drought, the risk of water related diseases increases. As an example of this risk, a cholera outbreak has been affecting Kenya during the past drought in the region, leading to 11.769 cholera cases with 264 death in the country during 2009 (source: OCHA Kenya). Such outbreaks will affect particularly also children under five years old, and consequently a further increase in malnutrition rates, even though usually already very high in the region, can be expected.

Given the above, additional efforts should be put in place so that the availability of proper health services should be maintained in areas affected by drought. Health and nutrition education should be strengthened at community level to promote early detection of disease and malnutrition and prompt reaction.

### 1.2.4) Mainstreaming of community based drought preparedness activities

Efforts have been made to set up national and decentralized bodies for the management of disasters<sup>11</sup> and to design programmes targeting arid lands<sup>12</sup>. However, the resilience to drought of communities living in arid lands remains still low. Past experience and lessons learnt from operations at local levels have identified some shortfalls and gaps to be addressed:

- community awareness and organisation in term of disaster management would need to be strengthened,

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<sup>11</sup> Ex : elaboration of a new Disaster Risk Management policy in Ethiopia, of a new National Disaster Preparedness and Management Policy in Uganda; or the elaboration of a document leading to the creation of a Drought Management Authority in Kenya.

<sup>12</sup> Ex: Arid Lands Resource Management Programme in Kenya, Pastoralist Livelihood Initiative in Ethiopia.

- efforts are needed for the effectiveness of contingency plans as most of them are not properly designed or applied,
- ways should be explored to make early warning systems effective at local levels (not the case now with poor collection and/or transmission of information when the information on climate monitoring is crucial to trigger timely action plans),
- there is a need to improve mapping and management of the natural resources (water, fodder).

A proper attention should be paid to the different level of needs of the most vulnerable parts of the communities in times of drought; allowing women and children to keep a certain degree of coping capacity to additional shocks in the absence of the head of the household during the periods of drought. The very low coping capacity to the effects of drought, of the population labelled as pastoralists drop out needs also to be addressed; for example by looking for options to keep them with minimum livelihood options or integrating them within a social protection system in times of drought.

In order to contribute to bringing a solution owned by communities exposed to drought, a culture of disaster risk reduction needs to be promoted within the communities, starting from the education of the children living in arid lands.

Lessons learnt from past humanitarian responses should be taken into consideration and humanitarian actions should integrate better a disaster risk reduction approach in their action.

#### 1.2.5) Coordination, technical support to partners' operations and Advocacy

The humanitarian response to drought has repeatedly suffered from deficiencies, as highlighted by different lessons learnt exercises (Overseas Development Institute – ODI): it has consisted mainly of very late response and implementation of activities that do not correspond to priorities of the beneficiaries. A shift in the humanitarian approach and response to drought has been put in place but still has to be strengthened, following a continuous evolution since 2006 by integrating into the DG ECHO<sup>13</sup> strategy lessons learnt from the previous operations.

DG ECHO strategy to improve the tackling of the effects of recurrent drought in the GHA requires efforts to create and maintain appropriate synergies (coordination) while learning lessons from activities (such as the design and implementation of community disaster management plans, functional early warning systems, etc..) for replication. Key tasks are technical support, identification of good practices, awareness of decision makers at all levels, using a wide range of partners for a maximum effectiveness.

Knowledge and expertise on arid lands is very much present in the region through long existing technical organisations and institutions (Ex: International Livestock Research Institute, Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research, the different national meteorological agencies, the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre, etc...). There is however little dissemination at global level of such knowledge and too little application by development decision makers of the recommendations made by the technical stakeholders on drought risk reduction. Existing knowledge and information should

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<sup>13</sup> Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid

be better used in the definition as well as implementation of the activities to reduce the risk for drought related disasters in arid lands.

Given the broad scope of drought preparedness interventions and partners supported in the previous decisions, the provision of technical support if not maintained and improved, can have not only a constraining effect on the coherence and complementarities of the drought response and preparedness actions, but could also reduce the possibility for linking relief rehabilitation and development.

With a view to creating linkages between Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRDD), the collection and dissemination of such knowledge, reinforced by advocacy activities to appropriate stakeholders, would have a very positive multiplier effect so that development policies could adequately take into consideration the needs and specificities of communities in the application of their drought risk reduction policies and programmes.

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

The majority of the beneficiaries to be targeted through this Decision are pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. It is estimated that there are around 20 million pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in the region:

- a) 0.17 million people in Djibouti (whole territory);
- b) 1.4 million people in Eritrea (whole territory)
- c) 6 million in Ethiopia (Southern and Eastern)
- d) 4.8 million people in Kenya (Northern)
- e) 6.4 million people in Somalia (whole territory)
- f) 0.8 million people in Uganda (Karamoja)

The target population will remain the same one than for the previous decision and consider about 60% of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists of the region (12 million people) that are in need of humanitarian assistance. A specific attention will be given to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable population of the targeted communities, as for example women and children are often left behind in semi permanent settlements when herders have moved with the livestock, with only minimum inputs to survive and pass the drought period. They will require a specific attention so that their needs rising from a deterioration of the food security, for a lack of access to water could be met.

Even considering that the GHA countries are benefiting from humanitarian funding of DG ECHO<sup>14</sup>, the main value added of this Regional Drought Decision (RDD) will consist in the continuation of the support to drought risk reduction combined with early responses and to the implementation of cross-border initiatives involving two or more countries of the GHA. These interventions will represent the majority of the RDD supported operations and it is evident that this approach will increase the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of the proposed actions, strengthening at the same time their coherence and complementarities.

Specific attention will be given to the selection of the areas of intervention, in order to ensure that conditions are met so that:

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<sup>14</sup> In the framework of the EU Humanitarian and the Food Aid budget articles of the general budget of the EU.

- the targeted population is able to implement traditional coping mechanisms;
- the partners are in a position to monitor and follow up closely the activities planned. The purpose is to allow added value in terms of lessons learnt, identification of good practices regarding drought cycle management in the region to be extracted from the operations, in order to link them with existing DRR<sup>15</sup> policies in the targeted countries.

#### **1.4 Risk assessment and possible constraints**

- Security and access to the communities may be a major constraint in the working with the beneficiaries. This is of particular concern in large areas of Somalia, the Somali region of Ethiopia, parts of North East Kenya and the Karamoja region of Uganda. Different access constraints, more of a political nature, affect Eritrea which is becoming increasingly isolated.
- The logistical challenges of this should not be underestimated, especially in the vast areas with poor infrastructure that characterise the GHA, as they can impede timelines of the project deliverables.
- Good coordination among the different stakeholders and donors (including EU, DFID<sup>16</sup>, USAID but also private foundations) will be essential for the success of the operations supported, in order, on the one hand, to create a positive synergy towards the reduction of the impact of the recurrent drought and, on the other hand, to implement complementary actions.
- The implementation of a Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction approach in terms of adequate planning of the interventions and adequate involvement of communities is still a challenge faced by the stakeholders to the success of the operations. Appropriate attention should be given by the partners on the awareness – training activities for an adequate balance with deliverable within the operations. To succeed and remain sustainable, the interventions will have to be based on strong community participation, involve local and national institutions, particularly as regards EWS and contingency planning components; but also to allow lessons learnt and good practices that could be linked to existing DRR country policies and replicated.

Even if it aims to create conditions to link relief, rehabilitation and development, effective LRRD needs strong involvement from development stakeholders requiring at this stage the involvement of a wide range of actors in advocacy and awareness so that lessons learnt from community based actions could feed into sectoral policies. There are encouraging signs of growing interests in disaster risk reduction issues and on regional trading for example. However, existing early warning systems and disaster management plans or policies on dry land management, on movement of herds and on land tenure have been so far unsuccessful in creating a global difference in terms of coping capacity at community level. These aspects have been hampering adequate response to drought by the communities themselves. Furthermore, in pastoralist areas, governance issues have been overlooked and national legislative instruments fail to reflect the voice of population living in arid lands and

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<sup>15</sup> Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration

<sup>16</sup> Department for International Development

vulnerable to drought. There is currently no effective policy framework to deal with the economic regeneration of these dry lands.

## 2 - Proposed DG ECHO response

### 2.1 Rationale

#### a) DG ECHO strategy since 2006:

DG ECHO has taken a proactive strategy since 2006 in order to address the identified gaps in the recurrent humanitarian responses to drought in the GHA region, relying on the following elements: adequate responses to drought have to include specific actions protecting both lives and livelihoods in a timely manner (and not too late, as too often the case in the past)<sup>17</sup>. The strategy also promotes the involvement of longer term development donors such as EU Delegations in drought management, development being the only viable solution to reduce the vulnerability of the population to drought hazards.

In areas severely affected by the last droughts (2006 and 2009), the new approach promoted by DG ECHO has been to support:

- 1- **Community based actions aiming at increasing their resilience to drought through a better preparedness** (community awareness on their level of risk and community organisation, early warning systems, contingency water supply, etc.), within the existing disaster risk framework (policies, institutions, etc..) at country level.
- 2- **Timely adequate humanitarian response** (such as livestock de-stocking to minimize risk for rapid deterioration of food security conditions, but short term well targeted water trucking, etc...), taking into consideration the specificities of the drought as a slow onset natural disaster. A proper attention has been paid to supplement local efforts to respond to drought when needed, in order to avoid undermining efforts by and responsibilities from local actors.
- 3- **Technical support and coordination of partners** so that actions implemented would respect internationally recognized standards as well as national standards
- 4- **Advocacy** to raise the awareness of development decision makers on the need to invest adequately in drought risk reduction so that solutions could be brought at community level

#### b) Achievements so far:

The **increased involvement of stakeholders** in drought cycle management in the region has shown positive effects:

- Drought management programmes at community level are used to draw lessons and outputs are disseminated<sup>18</sup>, raising the profile of needs related to drought management in the region. It has led to an increased quality in the humanitarian operations implemented in the response to drought in Kenya and Ethiopia during 2009, showing

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<sup>17</sup> Source : Overseas Development Institute *Improving Drought Response in Pastoral areas of Ethiopia* - January 2008 and the briefing note *Saving lives through livelihoods : critical gaps in the response other drought in the Greater Horn of Africa* - May 2006.

<sup>18</sup> Ex : ODI publications using lessons learnt from different operations supported by DG ECHO, UNISDR new publication on Drought Risk Reduction Framework and Practices.

therefore that lessons learnt are starting to be applied by the humanitarian community. As an example, the timing of the actions supported by DG ECHO has been improved (earlier response) as well as the effectiveness (responses matching the needs of the beneficiaries).

- Institutions working on emergency response and development programme, like FAO, are integrating disaster risk reduction aspects into development food security programmes targeting arid lands, using outputs from drought risk reduction actions.
- It has also increased the involvement by international donors to support drought risk reduction actions (institutional donors and also private foundations).

There are also **good examples of Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development** within the European Commission, such as the Drought Management Initiative (DMI – 17.7 MEUR) in Kenya ; the Northern Uganda Rehabilitation Programme (NUREP – 20 MEUR) as well as the Karamoja Livelihoods Programme (KALIP – 15 MEUR). Close collaboration was also fruitful in the frame for instance of the support provided to DG ECHO partners regarding the Food Facility or the discussion with DG AIDCO on the priorities of the EU – ACDP Natural Disaster Facility.

At institutional level in the GHA region, several elements at a global level have **increased the awareness of African national governments** on the need to invest in DRR and strengthen their institutional DRR framework: the definition of a programme of action for the implementation of the Africa Regional strategy for DRR, revised prior to the Global DRR platform in Geneva in June 2009; but also the interest of the African countries in general on the Climate Change Forum in Copenhagen.

**The involvement of national authorities, of regional institutions and international donors** into drought cycle management, although increasing, is still in its initial phases. Recent efforts in the region show that efforts towards better management of natural disasters and drought in particular have started to be effective at policy level: Kenya is working on the establishment of a drought management authority (DMA) and is setting up a centralized drought contingency fund for flexible allocation to respond to drought; Uganda is defining a disaster preparedness and management policy; Ethiopia is revising its disaster risk management approach and defining a new disaster risk management policy.

Efforts started would need to be pursued to adapt existing policies in order to implement them and reduce significantly the vulnerability to hazards and climatic shocks of the local population living in arid lands of the Greater Horn of Africa and to tackle the effects of the climate change with appropriate measures to be taken timely. This condition reinforces the relevance of small scale actions at community level so that the outputs and outcomes could be used – feed the development and application of DRR country strategies. The needed integration of humanitarian actions into existing disaster risk reduction framework is gaining momentum. Disaster management plans have started to be elaborated at community level, but need to be expanded (ex: consolidated in communities previously supported, while the process is replicated in other communities through the intervention of district authorities pushing their population to define disaster management plans) in order to complete a process of lessons learnt and identification of good practices.



## 2.2 Objectives

Principal objective: To provide the necessary assistance to vulnerable population living in areas most affected by recurrent droughts in the Greater Horn of Africa.

Specific objectives:

To improve the humanitarian situation and increase the coping capacities of population vulnerable to recurrent drought hazards and their effects through the provision of multi-sectoral assistance.

To improve the conditions for delivering humanitarian assistance, notably through increased awareness and advocacy efforts on appropriate drought management and the provision of the necessary technical support to partners' operations.

## 2.3 Components

In front of the situation described in term of needs and the lessons learnt from past humanitarian interventions, DG ECHO has changed its approach in the Horn of Africa in order to improve the quality of the humanitarian response to drought events so that it better matches the needs of the population affected by drought disasters: drought risk reduction is now considered as a core strategy for DG ECHO in the Horn of Africa, supporting comprehensive actions to allow timely and effective humanitarian responses in order to reduce the impact of droughts on the main asset (livestock, agriculture) of the local population; and supporting where relevant the piloting of adequate adaptation mechanisms in order to contribute to increasing the resilience of the communities to a possible increasingly deteriorating situation.

Specific needs of the populations most vulnerable to drought, such as women, children, elderly and marginalized people would need however to be better taken into consideration; for example in terms of looking for solutions to maintain an adequate level of basic life saving services in time of drought.

The approach promoted aims at contributing to the reduction of competition for access to natural resources, at supporting the most vulnerable population affected by recurrent hazards such as droughts in arid areas of the region; but also at integrating a disaster risk reduction approach, including elements of adaptation, into actions implemented in the Horn of Africa. They could be either short term or longer term. It will therefore actively participate in the EU strategy on the Horn of Africa<sup>19</sup> and in particular its third pillar<sup>20</sup>.

The current decision therefore complements the actions already put in place by DG ECHO in the region, be they on water, sanitation and hygiene, on food assistance and short term food security, on nutrition or health for instance.

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<sup>19</sup> See Communication from the European Commission to the Council and the European Parliament COM(2006) 601: Strategy for Africa : An EU regional political partnership for peace, security and development in the Horn of Africa.

<sup>20</sup> Improved policies and programmes to address competition in natural resources, including development of regional food security strategies and reduce pastoralist related conflict, enhanced governance and co-operative management of freshwater resources.

Where possible, synergies with country specific interventions supported by DG ECHO using other funding decisions will be looked for, for example regarding the mainstreaming of DRR aspects.

### **2.3.1 Specific objective 1**

#### **- Water, sanitation and hygiene**

- Water source mapping and natural resource mapping, water supply activities (including water trucking under specific conditions)<sup>21</sup>, emergency rehabilitations and spare parts supply, maintenance and reparation of borehole and critical water points including water points to ensure the functioning of health structures, strategic positioning of new water points, strategic use of water bladder reservoirs, construction and rehabilitation of water points if possible using cash-for-work scheme and with ownership by the local communities.
- Improved hygiene, sanitation and water treatment in areas of high concentration of population.
- One of the aims of water supply activities as well as of the support to the communities will be to keep access to natural resources as open as possible. Specific attention will therefore be given to supporting activities which build good relationship between communities in arid lands; so that tensions erupting as a consequence of needed access to grazing areas and water points could be addressed in term of conflict risk reduction (preparedness, mitigation).

#### **- Short term food security and livelihood support**

De-stocking and limited restocking, support drug supply systems (assessing the possibility to engage the private sector), support to possible well targeted vaccinations activities. Coordination with the African Union - Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) on livestock vaccinations and veterinary services operations will be ensured.

- Support and train community animal health workers; in particular for animal disease surveillance and treatment. Support to animal health disease surveillance system.
- Support to demonstrative activities on prophylaxis treatment and livestock supplementary feeding interventions. Support to the formation of new and strengthening of existing livestock marketing cooperatives or organised groups (such as pastoralist field schools, community groups, etc) on best practices for livestock production, animal feed production, and storage and feeding.
- Provision of inputs for small scale well adapted agricultural inputs for agro-pastoralist communities.

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<sup>21</sup> Water trucking should be kept as a exceptional temporary support. Some conditions could be : 1- an emergency situation declared officially; 2- the presentation of an exit strategy before starting water trucking; 3- the presentation of evidence of acute water shortage (Ex: less than 5l/p/d for human consumption); 4- water trucking can be foreseen also to keep requirement for minimum livelihood (i.e. minimum stock of animal alive) but only if accompanied by de-stocking activities; 5- it should be accompanied by investment in rehabilitation/improvement of water points to avoid dependency. It should target health structures.

- Support to rangeland management, to fodder production initiatives and to the optimization of small irrigation schemes, in order to improve livelihoods coping capacities of the population exposed to drought, scaling up in particular best practices identified. Support to initiatives on pasture improvement, for example through grazing enclosures and selective bush clearing.
- Support to women's groups so that funds from income generating activities can be used to build the capacity of the household to cope with the effects of recurrent drought hazards.

#### ***- Health and nutrition***

- In line with the WHO / UN ISDR global campaign on safe hospitals, support actions aiming at strengthening the capacity of key health structures to work in times of drought and deliver appropriate services.
- Support early disease detection and treatment as well as integration of actions into overall nutrition activities, including building the capacity of communities to preparing them to handle possible effects of drought on their health and nutrition condition, such as assessing the need to go to health post and/or nutrition therapeutic centres, and/or provide some first aid.
- Within the overall response to drought: support to short term water supply and sanitation actions for health structures and short term and small scale response to water-borne and communicable diseases.

#### ***- Mainstreaming of community based drought preparedness activities***

Consolidating the outputs from the 2009 funding decision ECHO/-HF/2009/01000, the following actions are envisaged:

- Support to increased awareness on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation including the one of communities and children, to building the capacity of local communities but also of local institutions, traditional and local authorities in dealing with the effects of drought hazards. Support to strengthening the awareness and capacity of stakeholders on DRR aspects intervening at community level.
- Support to risk assessment and risk mapping at local level, to actions mainstreaming conflict sensitivity; and support to actions taking into consideration the needs of the most vulnerable parts of the communities to the effects of droughts, including women and children.
- Support existing early warning systems to become more effective at local level, particularly regarding on hazards / climate monitoring and the communication of climate forecasts to local communities.
- Support to actions facilitating the strengthening of local contingency planning and other preparedness measures in emergency management, including a support to

community managed disaster risk reduction strategies and climate risk management, as well as a support to community action plans regarding drought risk reduction.

### **2.3.2 Specific objective 2**

#### **- Coordination and technical support to partners' operations; awareness and advocacy**

- Continue to strengthen FAO technical coordination efforts, in order to also create the opportunity to identify gaps in sectoral policies, creating a link with development efforts so that the technical cooperation actions of FAO could work with line ministries to address them.
- Support to action enhancing the generation of information, increasing access to information related to drought risk reduction, including climate monitoring and forecasts, improving its dissemination and communication, and targeting in particular stakeholders intervening at local levels and communities. This could include a support to the creation of a link between the different levels of information on climate monitoring (traditional and scientific based; but also considering regional, national, local levels) for a timely access by the local communities of appropriate information for early warning. A close coordination and cooperation with the work done by other sources of information, such as the JRC (Joint Research Centre) and FEWSNET (Famine Early Warning System Network) will be ensured.
- Support to advocacy and awareness actions, to the inventory and exchange of best practices related to drought risk reduction; so that good practices and lessons learnt from the actions at community level could be consolidated and disseminated to a wider humanitarian community, could feed development policies, increase the awareness of development decision makers and contribute therefore to the strengthening of the capacity of institutions dealing with drought risk reduction.
- Support to the coordination efforts on drought risk reduction involving the humanitarian community at national but also regional level.

### **2.4 Complementarity and coordination with other EU services, donors and institutions**

(See table 5.3 in annex)

### **2.5 Duration**

Building on the achievements of the previous regional drought funding decision, the duration for the implementation of this Decision shall be 18 months in order to allow a proper continuation of the actions support by DG ECHO under the current Regional Drought Decision in the Greater Horn of Africa and to consolidate the outputs before their analysis.

Humanitarian Actions funded by this Decision must be implemented within this period.

Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 1 July 2010.

Start Date: 1 July 2010

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.

### **3 - 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 Union 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/policies/evaluation/introduction\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/policies/evaluation/introduction_en.htm).

### **4 - Management Issues**

Humanitarian aid Actions funded by the Commission are implemented by NGOs and the Red Cross National Societies on the basis of Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA), by Specialised Agencies of the Member States and by United Nations agencies based on the EU/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 NGOs, Specialised Agencies of the Member States, Red Cross National Societies and International Organisations not complying with the requirements set up in the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Union for joint management, actions will be managed by direct centralised management.

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.

### **5 - Annexes**

*Annex 1 Summary decision matrix (table)*

<b>Principal objective:</b> <i>To provide the necessary assistance to vulnerable population living in areas most affected by recurrent droughts in the Greater Horn of Africa</i>				
<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)</b>	<b>Geographical area of operation</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Potential partners<sup>22</sup></b>
Specific objective 1:  To improve the humanitarian situation and increase the coping capacities of population vulnerable to recurrent drought hazards and their effects through the provision of multi-sectoral assistance	17,500,000	Greater Horn of Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Water, sanitation and hygiene:</b> Water sources and natural resource mapping, water supply activities; rehabilitations; maintenance and reparation of critical water points, strategic positioning of new water points, strategic use of water bladder reservoirs, construction and rehabilitation of water points if possible using cash-for-work scheme. Improved hygiene sanitation and water treatment in areas of high concentration of population.</li> <li>• <b>short term food security and livelihood support:</b> De-stocking and limited restocking, drug supply and vaccination. Training of community animal health workers, animal disease surveillance and treatment. Strengthening livestock marketing cooperatives or organised groups on livestock production, animal feed production, storage and feeding. Inputs for small scale agricultural inputs. Rangeland management. Support to women's groups.</li> <li>• <b>Health and nutrition:</b> Strengthening the capacity of key health structures to work in times of drought and deliver appropriate services. Support early disease detection and treatment as well as integration of actions into overall nutrition activities. Capacity building of communities. Short term water supply and sanitation actions for health structures and short term and small scale response to water-borne and communicable</li> </ul>	Direct centralised management: - ACF - FRA - ACH- ESP - ACTED - ACTIONAID - AVSI - CAFOD - CARE - UK - CARITAS - DEU - CHRISTIAN AID - UK - CONCERN WORLDWIDE - COOPI - CORDAID - NDL - DANCHURCH AID - DNK - FIDA - GERMAN AGRO ACTION - GOAL - GTZ - IRC - UK - ISLAMIC RELIEF WORLDWIDE - MEDAIR UK - MERLIN - MSF - ESP - MSF - NLD - OXFAM - UK - PA_05

<sup>22</sup> ACCION CONTRA EL HAMBRE, (ESP), ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM, (FR), ACTIONAID, AGENCE D'AIDE A LA COOPERATION TECHNIQUE ET AU DEVELOPPEMENT, (FR), ARTSEN ZONDER GRENZEN (NLD), ASSOCIAZIONE VOLONTARI PER IL SERVIZIO INTERNAZIONALE (ITA), CARE INTERNATIONAL UK, CATHOLIC AGENCY FOR OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT (GBR), CHRISTIAN AID (GBR), COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE (CICR), CONCERN WORLDWIDE, (IRL), COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE (ITA), DANCHURCH AID (DNK), DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE e.V GERMAN AGRO ACTION (DEU), DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR TECHNISCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT (DEU), DEUTSCHER CARITASVERBAND e.V, (DEU), FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIETES DE LA CROIX-ROUGE ET DU CROISSANT ROUGE, Fida International ry (Formerly: Finnish Free Foreign Mission/LKA), GOAL, (IRL), ISLAMIC RELIEF WORLDWIDE, International Rescue Committee UK, MEDAIR UK (GBR), MEDICAL EMERGENCY RELIEF INTERNATIONAL (GBR), MEDICOS SIN FRONTERAS (E), OXFAM (GB), PRACTICAL ACTION LIMITED, SOLIDARITES, (FR), THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (GBR), Tierärzte ohne Grenzen e.V (VSF G), UNITED NATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, UNICEF, UNITED NATIONS - FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION, UNITED NATIONS – INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION, UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières- Belgique - Dierenartsen Zonder Grenzen - Belgium, WORLD FOOD PROGRAM, WORLD VISION - UK, WORLD VISION (DEU)

			<p>diseases.</p> <p>• <b>Mainstreaming of community based drought preparedness activities:</b>  Awareness and capacity building of stakeholders on DRR aspects intervening at community level. Risk assessment and mapping at local level, mainstreaming conflict sensitivity. Support existing early warning systems at local level: hazards monitoring and communication to local communities. Strengthening local contingency planning and other preparedness measures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SAVE THE CHILDREN - UK</li> <li>- SOLIDARITES</li> <li>- VSF - BE</li> <li>- VSF G</li> <li>- WORLD VISION - UK</li> <li>- WORLD VISION - DEU</li> <li>- WVN</li> </ul> <p><u>Joint Management:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FAO</li> <li>- ICRC-CICR</li> <li>- IFRC-FICR</li> <li>- UNICEF</li> <li>- UN ISDR</li> <li>- WFP-PAM</li> </ul>
<p>Specific objective 2:</p> <p>To improve the conditions for delivering humanitarian assistance, notably through increased awareness and advocacy efforts on appropriate drought management and the provision of the necessary technical support to partners' operations.</p>	2,500,000	Greater Horn of Africa	<p>Continue to strengthen FAO technical coordination efforts. Enhance the generation of information, increase access to information related to drought risk reduction, improve dissemination and communication. Advocacy and awareness actions, inventory and exchange of best practices related to drought risk reduction; dissemination of good practices and lessons learnt. Strengthen the capacity of institutions dealing with drought risk reduction. Support to the coordination efforts on drought risk reduction involving the humanitarian community at national but also regional level.</p>	<p>Direct centralised management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- OXFAM UK</li> </ul> <p><u>Joint Management:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FAO</li> <li>- IFRC-FICR</li> <li>- OCHA</li> <li>- UNDP-PNUD</li> <li>- UN ISDR</li> </ul>
TOTAL:	20,000,000			

**Annex 2- List of previous DG ECHO decisions**

**List of previous DG ECHO operations in DJIBOUTI/ERITREA/ETHIOPIA/KENYA/SOMALIA/UGANDA**

Decision Number	Decision Type	2008 EUR	2009 EUR	2010 EUR
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/01000 (*)	Non Emergency	39,623,048		
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/02000 (*)	Non Emergency	9,279,020		
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/03000 (*)	Emergency	40,264,324		
ECHO/-HF/BUD/2008/01000 (*)	Non Emergency	29,974,820		
ECHO/ERI/BUD/2008/01000	Non Emergency	4,000,000		
ECHO/ETH/BUD/2008/01000	Non Emergency	4,000,000		
ECHO/KEN/BUD/2008/01000 (*)	Emergency	5,500,000		
ECHO/SOM/BUD/2008/01000 (*)	Global Plan	13,000,000		
ECHO/SOM/BUD/2008/02000	Emergency	7,797,000		
ECHO/UGA/BUD/2008/01000 (*)	Global Plan	12,000,000		
ECHO/UGA/BUD/2008/02000	Non Emergency	2,000,000		
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2009/01000 (*)	Non Emergency		20,900,000	
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2009/06000 (*)	Emergency		500,000	
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2009/08000	Non Emergency		3,000,000	
ECHO/-HF/BUD/2009/01000 (*)	Non Emergency		9,004,469	
ECHO/-HF/BUD/2009/02000 (*)	Non Emergency		21,819,593	
ECHO/ERI/BUD/2009/01000 (*)	Non Emergency		3,000,000	
ECHO/ETH/BUD/2009/01000	Non Emergency		6,000,000	
ECHO/ETH/EDF/2009/01000	Emergency		10,000,000	
ECHO/KEN/BUD/2009/01000	Non Emergency		3,000,000	
ECHO/KEN/EDF/2009/01000	Non Emergency		8,000,000	
ECHO/SOM/BUD/2009/01000 (*)	Global Plan		33,000,000	
ECHO/UGA/BUD/2009/01000 (*)	Global Plan		12,000,000	
ECHO/UGA/EDF/2009/01000 (*)	Emergency		5,475,000	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>167,438,212</b>	<b>135,699,062</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>303,137,274</b>		

Dated : 26 February 2010  
Source : HOPE

(\*) decisions with more than one country



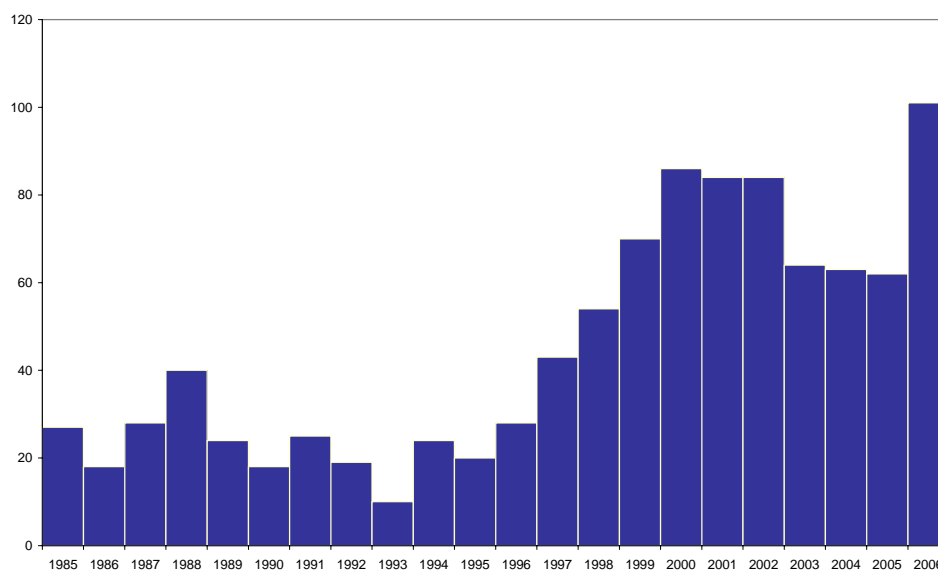
**Annex 3- Overview table of the humanitarian donor contributions**

Donors in DJIBOUTI/ERITREA/ETHIOPIA/KENYA/SOMALIA/UGANDA the last 12 months					
1. EU Members States (*)		2. European Commission		3. Others	
	EUR		EUR		EUR
Austria	1,980,000	DG ECHO	112,611,955		
Belgium	9,750,000	Other services			
Bulgaria					
Cyprus					
Czech republic	700,000				
Denmark	18,258,035				
Estonia					
Finland	6,550,000				
France	3,400,000				
Germany	26,212,918				
Greece	1,000,000				
Hungary					
Ireland	3,802,261				
Italy	9,242,000				
Latvia					
Lithuania					
Luxemburg	1,500,594				
Malta					
Netherlands	28,629,865				
Poland	70,000				
Portugal					
Romania					
Slovakia					
Slovenie					
Spain					
Sweden	21,906,339				
United kingdom	40,291,663				
Subtotal	173,293,675	Subtotal	112,611,955	Subtotal	0
		Grand total	285,905,630		

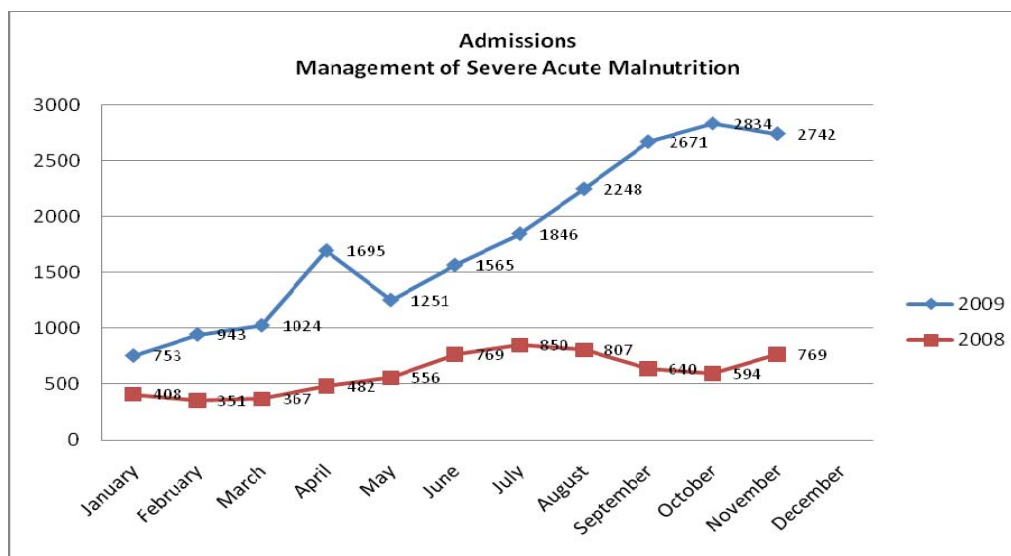
Dated : 26 February 2010

(\*) 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.

#### Annex 4: Graphs supporting the document



*Annual frequency of large-scale disaster events in Sub Saharan Africa between 1985 and 2006 (Source: UNISDR presentation – EM DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database)*



*Admissions to therapeutic feeding centres in Kenya during 2009 (Unicef Kenya, January 2010)*