



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, xx.xx.xxxx  
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**COMMISSION DECISION**

**of**

**on the financing of humanitarian Actions in Kenya from the general budget of the  
European Union**

**(ECHO/KEN/BUD/2010/03000)**

## COMMISSION DECISION

of

**on the financing of humanitarian Actions in Kenya from the general budget of the European Union**

**(ECHO/KEN/BUD/2010/03000)**

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(3) thereof;

Whereas:

- (1) Somalia has been in civil war since 1991 and security conditions are still deteriorating. Dadaab camps, located 80 km away from the Somali border in Kenya, are some of the oldest and most congested camps in the world. Set up in 1991 to accommodate 90,000 refugees, these camps now host more than 266,000 refugees, with a large majority coming from Somalia.
- (2) The Kenyan authorities have recently allocated a plot of 1,370 hectares for the extension of three refugee camps in Dadaab. This extension will accommodate up to 80,000 refugees, which will help resolve some of the challenges that are being faced in the delivery of services arising from an overwhelmed area. UNHCR Kenya is requiring an additional EUR 19 million in 2010 to set up the camp extension (namely "Ifo 2").
- (3) Durable solutions are very limited for Somalian refugees: neither repatriation to Somalia nor integration in Kenya is expected at this time. Resettlement to third countries occurs on a limited scale.
- (4) The Arid and Semi Arid Lands in Kenya are characterised by a fragile and precarious environment, with long dry spells interspersed with low erratic rainfall. Kenya, as the whole of the Horn of Africa, has been suffering a multi-seasonal rainfall deficit since the severe drought of 2005/06.
- (5) Although relatively good short rains and forecasts of average to above average long rains might strengthen the overall food security situation in Kenya, several areas in the pastoral, agro pastoral and marginal agricultural livelihoods will continue to

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

experience heightened food insecurity in 2010<sup>2</sup>. The impacts of extended droughts including livestock mortalities, high commodity prices and resource-related conflicts, have had a compounding effect on the livelihoods of vulnerable populations. Destitution of the population, heavily affected by recurrent drought, will need time and support to recover.

- (6) As of 19 February 2010, WFP estimates that the shortfall on its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), which provides assistance to approximately 1.6 million food insecure people, amounts to USD 78.3 million for the six months period from 1st March to 31st August 2010. The principal challenge of the present situation will be the provision of nutritional support in the most affected regions, namely Turkana, Mandera, Marsabit, Wajir and Samburu.
- (7) To reach populations in need, humanitarian aid should be channelled through non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and international organisations, including United Nations (UN) agencies. 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 humanitarian aid actions should be financed by the European Union for a period of up to 16 months;
- (9) It is estimated that an amount of EUR 15,000,000, of which EUR 10,000,000 from budget article 23 02 01 and EUR 5,000,000 from budget article 23 02 02, of the general budget of the European Union is necessary to provide assistance to over 1,600,000 vulnerable people in Kenya, 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 Authorising Officer, in accordance with Article 253 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation, may agree to the full financing of actions;
- (10) The present Decision constitutes a financing Decision within the meaning of Article 75 of the Financial Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002<sup>3</sup>, Article 90 of the detailed rules for the implementation of the Financial Regulation determined by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002<sup>4</sup>, and Article 15 of the internal rules on the implementation of the general budget of the European Union<sup>5</sup>;
- (11) In accordance with Article 17(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1257/96, the Humanitarian Aid Committee gave a favourable opinion on 8 June 2010.

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<sup>2</sup> Areas classified in the Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis Food Security phase by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group: Isiolo district; northern and northwestern Wajir; eastern and southeastern Mandera; Kwale and Malindi; localized areas in Loiyangalani in Marsabit, along Lake Turkana. There are also pocket of vulnerability in the border areas adjacent to Uganda, which continue to suffer the impacts of sustained conflict.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 248, 16.9.2002, p.1.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 357, 31.12.2002, , p.1.

<sup>5</sup> Commission Decision of 5.3.2008, C/2008/773

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

*Article 1*

1. In accordance with the objectives and general principles of humanitarian aid, the Commission hereby approves a total amount of EUR 15,000,000 for the financing of humanitarian Actions in Kenya, of which EUR 10,000,000 from budget article 23 02 01 and EUR 5,000,000 from budget article 23 02 02 of the 2010 general budget of the European Union.
2. In accordance with Article 2 and Article 4 of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the principal objective of this Decision is to provide protection and assistance to the Somali refugee population in camps and their host community and to the most vulnerable population affected by natural hazards in Kenya. The humanitarian Actions shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objectives:
  - To contribute to improving the Humanitarian situation of the Somali refugee population in camps and their host community in Kenya through the provision of multi-sectoral assistance, including health, water and sanitation, non-food items, shelter and protection.

A total of EUR 10,000,000 from budget article 23 02 01 is allocated to this specific objective.

- To save and preserve life and protect livelihoods of drought affected populations in arid and semi-arid districts and coastal areas in Kenya by ensuring availability of and access to food addressing acute malnutrition and by stabilizing conditions to promote rehabilitation and restoration of self reliance.

A total of EUR 5,000,000 from budget article 23 02 02 is allocated to this specific objective.

*Article 2*

1. The period for the implementation of the actions financed under this Decision shall start on 1 April 2010 and shall run for 16 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.
4. The Authorising Officer may, where this is justified by the humanitarian situation, extend the duration of the Decision for a maximum of 6 months provided that the total duration of the Decision does not exceed 18 months, in accordance with Article 90.4 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation.

### *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 or international organisations.

3. The Commission shall implement the budget:

\* either by direct centralised management, with non-governmental organisations

\* or by joint management with international organisations that are signatories to the Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA) or the Financial Administrative Framework Agreement with the UN (FAFA) and which were subject to the four pillar assessments 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**  
**23 02 02**

Title: Commission Decision on the financing of humanitarian Actions in Kenya from the general budget of the European Union

Description: Humanitarian assistance to Somali refugees in camps and their host community and Food assistance to the most vulnerable people affected by natural hazards in Kenya

Location of Action: Kenya

Amount of Decision: EUR 15,000,000

Decision reference number: ECHO/KEN/BUD/2010/03000



### **Supporting Document**

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

##### 1.1. - Rationale :

- Refugee camps

Kenya supports the second largest caseload of refugees living in camps in Africa. As of 15 of March 2010, the refugee population in the three Dadaab camps (Dagahaley, Ifo and Hagadera), located in the North-Eastern Province of Kenya, was 266,594 persons<sup>1</sup>, which represents a 13% increase since the beginning of 2009<sup>2</sup>. These camps' resources and infrastructure, originally established to accommodate 90,000 refugees (30,000 per camp) in the early 1990s<sup>3</sup>, have been stretched beyond their capacity and the quality and quantity of service delivery heavily compromised.

In 2010, the crisis in Somalia is expected to result in about 100,000 new arrivals in Dadaab (most likely scenario). The worst case scenario is estimated at 200,000 new arrivals whereas the normal trend extrapolated from the last few years would be of 60,000 new arrivals in the region. This possible new caseload in Dadaab may not only have direct humanitarian consequences 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.

In order to decongest the 3 camps and shelter the expected new arrivals, Kenya Authorities allocated 1,370 hectares of land in March 2010 for the expansion of Ifo Camp. This extension is planning to accommodate up to 80,000 refugees, which should help resolve some of the challenges that are being faced in the delivery of basic services in the actual overwhelmed areas.

<sup>1</sup> UNHCR, Operational Briefing Note, Sub-office Dadaab, 16<sup>th</sup> of March 2010

<sup>2</sup> In average, UNHCR received 5,000 additional refugees each month in 2008 and 2009. Approximately 4,800 new arrivals per month have been registered in 2010 (10,912 new arrivals registered since the start of the year).

<sup>3</sup> Population peaked in August 2009 at over 289,000 but has declined since that date due to the verification and relocation (13,000 refugees relocated to Kakuma between August and October 2009) exercises.

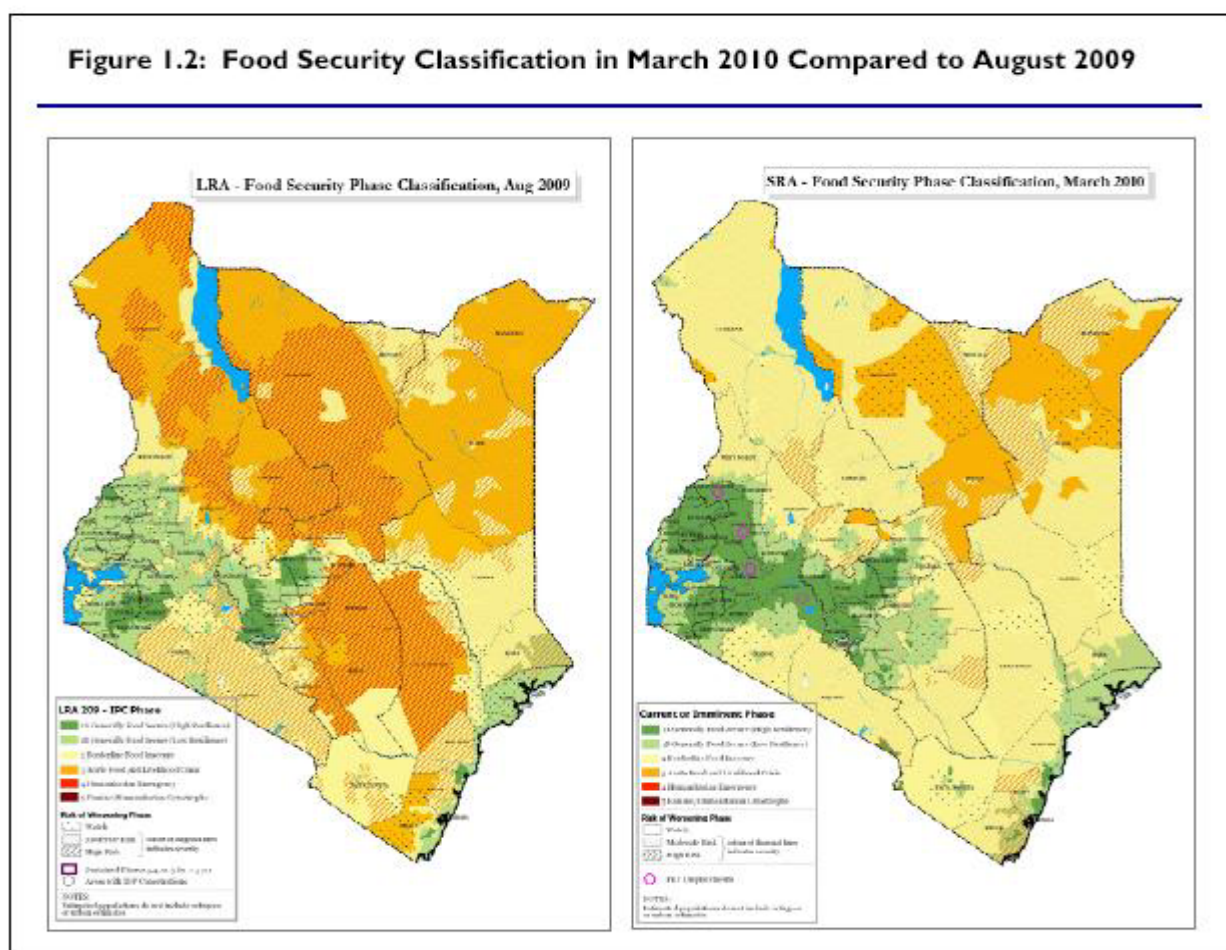
According to the 2010 Consolidated Appeal Process in Kenya<sup>4</sup>, need for the multi-sector assistance for refugees amounts to about EUR 180 million in 2010 (as from 23 March 2010, only 2% of the funds have been secured), whilst UNHCR Kenya is requiring additional EUR 19 million in 2010 over and above its current Initial Budget Target of EUR 38 million to set up approximately half of the Ifo camp extension.

In 2010, DG ECHO funding amounting to EUR 3 million (ECHO/KEN/BUD/2010/01000) aims at supporting core interventions in the three Dadaab camps. In light of the allocation of the new land for Somali refugees', additional resources should be mobilised to ensure the appropriate implementation of basic services in the new camp settlement Ifo 2 and respond to the increasing needs related to the Somali crisis in Kenya.

- Drought affected areas

The 2009 drought in Kenya was the result of successive and cumulative below average rainfall over the past four years, dating back to the drought in 2005-2006. The 2009 long rains performed very poorly in many areas of the country. In particular, most of the north-western and eastern pastoral, and south-eastern and coastal marginal lowlands received exceptionally poor rains of between 10 to 50% of the norm. Following the short rains season, the majority of the districts in the pastoral and agropastoral areas have nonetheless recorded improvements in their food security indicators, as illustrated in the figure 1.2 below.

### 1.2 Overall Phase classification in March 2010 as compared to August 2009



*Source: 2009-2010 short rains season assessment report, Kenya Food Security Steering Group, March 2010*

<sup>4</sup> Source: [http://ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha\\_R32sum\\_A879\\_\\_1003241245.pdf](http://ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R32sum_A879__1003241245.pdf)  
ECHO/KEN/BUD/2010/03000

According to the recent Short Rain Season Assessment report from the Kenya Food Security Steering Group<sup>5</sup>, forecasts of average to above average long rains might strengthen the overall food security situation in Kenya. However, several areas in the pastoral, agro pastoral and marginal agricultural livelihoods will continue to experience heightened food insecurity<sup>6</sup>. The impacts of extended droughts including livestock mortalities, high commodity prices and resource-related conflicts, have had a compounding effect on the livelihoods of vulnerable populations. Destitution of population heavily affected by recurrent drought will need time and support to recover.

In order to mitigate the impact of these recurrent droughts, significant interest and investment in disaster risk reduction strategies is key. However, coping capacity at community level still remains very limited in most of the country, particularly in pastoralist areas where governance issues have been overlooked and national legislative instruments fail to reflect the voice of population living in arid lands and vulnerable to drought. There is currently no effective policy framework to deal with the economic regeneration of these dry lands.

DG ECHO<sup>7</sup>'s response to drought in Kenya has been stepped up over the course of 2009 with livelihood support (livestock, water and cash/food for work operations) as well as contribution to the prevention of severe acute malnutrition (supplementary blanket feeding operation between December and April in five northern districts with the highest malnutrition rates). A EUR 50 million ad hoc decision was adopted in December 2009 in response to the drought for the Horn of Africa, with a EUR 13 million component for food aid in Kenya.

Sustainable food security will only be realized with implementation of an appropriate mix of short and medium term food and non food interventions, combined with sustainable socio-economic development. This component of the decision, focused on the provision of food aid and nutritional rehabilitation in drought affected areas, will be complementary to other programmes for emergency water, drought preparedness, emergency livestock and livelihood interventions that are funded by the Drought Management Initiative (DMI, so LRRD) and other DG ECHO decisions (10th EDF, 2009 humanitarian decision in the Horn of Africa, regional drought decision in the Greater Horn of Africa). The main output will focus on stabilising or reducing malnutrition rates. It will also be complementary to the Food Facility Instrument<sup>8</sup> which amounts EUR 31.2 million and focus on food production through an increase of livestock production capacity (EUR 4 million for FAO) or a better access to agricultural inputs (EUR 20 million for the World Bank). The Non State Actors component of it (EUR 7.2 million) will concentrate project in North Eastern part of the country and should complement as well DG ECHO projects in this area.

Adequate coordination will avoid duplication and maximise the impact of the humanitarian actions funded by this Decision.

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<sup>5</sup> "2009-2010 short rains season assessment report", Kenya Food Security Steering Group, March 2010

<sup>6</sup> Areas identified as Food insecure by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group: Isiolo district; northern and northwestern Wajir; eastern and southeastern Mandera; Kwale and Malindi; localized areas in Loiyangalani in Marsabit, along Lake Turkana. There are also pocket of vulnerability in the border areas adjacent to Uganda, which continue to suffer the impacts of sustained conflict.

<sup>7</sup> Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid - ECHO

<sup>8</sup> REGULATION (EC) No 1337/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 December 2008 establishing a facility for rapid response to soaring food prices in developing countries

## 1.2. - Identified needs:

- Refugee camps:

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.

In the new Ifo extension (namely "Ifo 2"), everything needs to be done since the land allocated is absolutely bare. A camp layout has been drafted. Everything, from roads, to shelter, water systems, sanitation facilities, health structures, distribution points, schools, community centres, garbage collection system and many other essential infrastructures and services need to be built from scratch. Fortunately many lessons have been learnt in Dadaab since the beginning of the Somalia crisis, more than 18 years ago, and the operational agencies have a strong capacity. The plan of action for the development of this camp extension is to be divided into two phases: the first consists of the preparation of 'Ifo 2' for 40,000 population. If the situation allows, twelve weeks would be sought to prepare the camp before the installation of refugees. The priority will then be for the installation of new arrivals. If possible, HCR plans to relocate around 30'000 refugees from the floodable areas<sup>9</sup> of the existing Ifo camp to the Ifo 2 extension<sup>10</sup>.

Overall, the humanitarian situation in the actual three camps of Dadaab remains fragile. In terms of water and sanitation, the average water supply was 16.32 liter per person per day as at 13 January<sup>11</sup>. Due to the population increase, there is still a gap of about 39,000 latrines. In the health sector, OCHA depicts the situation as leaving "a lot to desire". On average, there is one health facility for 16,000 refugees, whereas the international standard is 1 for 10,000<sup>12</sup>. Maternal Mortality remains high (298 per 100,000 according to UNHCR, due to high levels of anaemia) whilst Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate stands around 12%.

- Drought areas:

The national outlook on malnutrition indicates that children affected by malnutrition in areas hard-hit by drought in 2009 increased steadily between January and December 2009<sup>13</sup>.

Nutritional survey findings<sup>14</sup> indicate that levels of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) in 2009 were critical in Turkana, Mandera, Marsabit, Wajir and Samburu with rates of around 20%, well above the WHO emergency level of 15%. In other words, 1 child out of 5 was affected by acute malnutrition hence exposed to high risk of morbidities and mortalities. In addition, levels of GAM have been rising in districts traditionally not affected by high levels of acute malnutrition, such as Kajiado and Kinango where rates are now above 10%, compared to 5-6% in previous years.<sup>15</sup> This is confirmed by rates of admission to Therapeutic Feeding Programme (TFPs) which were particularly high for the last few months of 2009 following the serious drought. Similar trends were observed for admissions into Supplementary Feeding Programmes (SFP), with particularly high admission rates in the new target districts.

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<sup>9</sup> In 1991, as results of lengthy negotiations with several stakeholders including UNHCR, the Kenyan authorities attributed, with no other alternative, a piece of land for the establishment of the refugee camps that is floodable.

<sup>10</sup> According to UNHCR, the first estimation for the development of the Ifo extension stood at USD 48 million (USD 24 million for Ifo 2).

<sup>11</sup> UNHCR, Dadaab-Brief Overview – Updated 16 March 2010

<sup>12</sup> United Nations, Kenya Emergency Response Plan, [www.humanitarianappeal.net](http://www.humanitarianappeal.net), p.50

<sup>13</sup> OCHA, Kenya Humanitarian Update vol. 57, 22 December 2009 – 22 January 2010

<sup>14</sup> Source: UNICEF Jan. 2010

<sup>15</sup> 2010 UN Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan

Although the onset of the short rains season from October 2009 through February 2010 has led to improvements in food security among the pastoral and marginal agricultural areas of the country, the impacts of the current season are compounded by adverse impacts of high food prices, market disruptions, risk of civil insecurity and human diseases. Pockets of vulnerability subsist and food assistance will be required for the next months to fill the gap for remaining vulnerable households that are unable to meet their minimum food requirements.

The total amount required for the next six months is an estimated 123,000 MT of assorted food commodities valued at USD 108 million inclusive of associated costs<sup>16</sup>.

Based on the above, 2010 still presents significant food security and nutritional needs, particularly in the Arid and Semi Arid Lands. General Food Distribution (GFD) shortfalls remain important, particularly following the Kenya Government's decision to suspend its contribution to WFP for the GFD. Indeed, as of 19 February 2010, WFP estimates that the shortfall on its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), which provides assistance to approximately the 1.6 million food insecure people, amounts to 88,713 MT of mixed commodities, equivalent to USD 78.3 million for the six months period from 1st March to 31st August 2010.

The principal challenge of the present situation will be the provision of nutritional support in the most affected regions, namely Turkana, Mandera, Marsabit, Wajir and Samburu. Therefore, DG ECHO will support the maintenance of nutrition interventions at health facility and community levels to prevent associated morbidity and mortality in children.

In coordination with its other funding decisions for Kenya and with other donors' interventions, DG ECHO response to malnutrition will have the required flexibility to address the range of causal factors impacting upon nutritional status. It may include access to safe water and to health care, as well as the promotion of appropriate hygiene and care practice (particularly infant feeding practices). In parallel, DG ECHO will advocate for investments in nutritional surveillance and monitoring systems.

Alongside, DG ECHO will support the provision of food, the protection of livestock assets, as well as other forms of short-term livelihood support in the region, in tight coordination with its regional drought preparedness approach.

DG ECHO support to Kenya in short-term food security is defined in a coherent way with respect to national policies and strategies that have been developed by the Kenyan Authorities and discussed with international donors. In liaison with the Cluster system in place in the country, the Kenyan Food Security Steering Group<sup>17</sup> act as a technical "Think Tank" and advisory body to all relevant stakeholders on issues of drought management and food security. It assures a strong coordination amongst donors in Kenya.

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

- Refugee camps: → Refugees population: 40,000 in the new Ifo 2 extension  
→ Host community: 10,000
- Drought affected areas: → Local population: estimated at 1.6 million.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>16</sup> 2009-2010 short rains season assessment report, Kenya Food Security Steering Group, March 2010

<sup>17</sup> The Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) is composed of: Office of the President (Ministry of State for Special Programmes); Office of the Prime Minister (Ministry of Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands); Ministries of: Agriculture, Livestock Development, Fisheries Development, Water and Irrigation, Public Health and Sanitation, Medical Services, Education; WFP-PAM; FEWS NET; UNICEF; FAO, EU; UNDP, OCHA;

<sup>18</sup> KFSSG Short Rains Assessment dated of March 2010.

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

The 2008 political settlement following the post-election violence has improved the situation in Kenya. However, the stability of the country has not been fully re-established and a risk of further clashes still remains.

In the Dadaad region, the extension of Ifo might lead to potential new tensions in the surrounding areas with local communities.

The security situation in parts of the North-Eastern province remains tense, with some NGOs having to resort to armed escorts to travel in some areas. Three international NGO staff were abducted in August 2009 (released 2 months later) and there have been further security incidents involving staff of international NGOs. Further developments of the situation should be closely monitored, as they could potentially lead partners to suspend their activities. DG ECHO will at all times make an informed decision when funding a partner and ensure that it has the capacity to work under difficult security conditions and has a good knowledge of the context.

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

### 2.1. - Objectives:

#### - Principal objective:

To provide protection and assistance to the Somali refugee population in camps and their host community and to the most vulnerable people affected by natural hazards in Kenya

#### - Specific objectives:

1. To contribute to improving the humanitarian situation of the Somali refugee population in camps and their host community in Kenya through the provision of multi-sectoral assistance including health, water and sanitation, non food items, shelter and protection.

2. To save and preserve life and protect livelihoods of drought affected populations in arid and semi-arid districts and coastal areas in Kenya by ensuring availability of and access to food addressing acute malnutrition and by stabilizing conditions to promote rehabilitation and restoration of self reliance.

### 2.2. - Components :

#### - Specific objective 1:

- ✓ Support to shelter and basic infrastructures construction
- ✓ Non Food Items (NFI) provision to vulnerable households arriving in the new camp settlement
- ✓ Implementation of an adequate water and sanitation system
- ✓ Support to camp management and protection activities
- ✓ Support to the host communities living in the vicinity of the Ifo extension.

#### - Specific objective 2:

- ✓ Prevention and treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition
- ✓ Nutritional surveillance and monitoring
- ✓ Livelihood support
- ✓ Provision of free food aid and other means of food-related support Water and sanitation activities

- ✓ Support to employment generation with compensation through in food and non-food transfers
- ✓ Distribution of seeds, tools and agricultural inputs
- ✓ Support for livestock production, veterinary health, and herd protection Hygiene promotion activities
- ✓ Support to coordination activities through the Nutrition Cluster

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

The duration for the implementation of this Decision shall be 16 months<sup>19</sup>

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

Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 1 April 2010

Start Date: 1 April 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.

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<sup>19</sup> This duration will allow DG ECHO to support the implementation of activities until the end of the long rainy season in the Northern and Eastern Pastoral regions,. It will also ensure a certain flexibility for partners that might request for an extension period.

#### 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	2008 EUR	2009 EUR	2010 EUR
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/-FA/BUD/2009/06000	Emergency		8,000,000	
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2009/08000	Non Emergency		3,000,000	
ECHO/-HF/BUD/2009/01000 (*)	Non Emergency		4,846,766	
ECHO/-HF/BUD/2009/02000 (*)	Non Emergency		13,000,000	
ECHO/KEN/BUD/2009/01000	Non Emergency		3,000,000	
ECHO/KEN/EDF/2009/01000	Non Emergency		8,000,000	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	37,500,000	44,846,766	0
	<b>Grand Total</b>	82,346,766		

Dated : 24 March 2010

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	800,000	DG ECHO	41,846,766		
Belgium	4,500,000	Other services			
Czech republic	100,000				
Denmark	2,013,227				
Finland	1,000,000				
France	950,000				
Germany	5,960,778				
Ireland	567,029				
Italy	1,230,000				
Luxemburg	920,000				
Netherlands	2,000,000				
Poland	70,000				
Sweden	6,008,743				
United kingdom	9,424,419				
Subtotal	35,544,196	Subtotal	41,846,766	Subtotal	0
		Grand total	77,390,962		

Dated : 24 March 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.

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

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

**6.2. - Budget breakdown by specific objectives**

<b>Principal objective:</b> To provide protection and assistance to the Somali refugee population in camps and their host community and to the most vulnerable people affected by natural hazards in Kenya				
<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>20</sup></b>
Specific objective 1: To contribute to improving the humanitarian situation of the Somali refugee population in camps and their host community in Kenya through the provision of multi-sectoral assistance including health, water and sanitation, non food items, shelter and protection	10,000,000	Ifo 2 refugee camp	-Support to shelter and basic infrastructures construction -Non Food Items (NFI) provision to vulnerable households arriving in the new camp settlement -Implementation of an adequate water and sanitation system -Support to camp management and protection activities -Support to the host communities living in the vicinity of the Ifo extension.	<u>Direct centralised management</u> - NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council) - CARE - UK - OXFAM – UK - SAVE THE CHILDREN – UK - Solidarite – FR - MSF – Spain - MSF-CH <u>Joint management</u> - IFRC - UNHCR - UNICEF - WFP-PAM

<sup>20</sup> ACCION CONTRA EL HAMBRE, (ESP), ARTSEN ZONDER GRENZEN (NLD), CARE INTERNATIONAL UK, CONCERN WORLDWIDE, (IRL), COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE (ITA), DANSK RODE KORS, (DNK), DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE e.V., FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIETES DE LA CROIX-ROUGE ET DU CROISSANT ROUGE, INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE UK, ISLAMIC RELIEF WORLDWIDE, INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CORPS 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), THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (GBR), UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES - BELGIUM, UNITED NATIONS, OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS, VÉTÉRINAIRES SANS FRONTIÈRES- BELGIQUE, WORLD FOOD PROGRAM, WORLD VISION - UK

<p>Specific objective 2: To save and preserve life and protect livelihoods of drought affected populations in arid and semi-arid districts and coastal areas in Kenya by ensuring availability of and access to food addressing acute malnutrition and by stabilizing conditions to promote rehabilitation and restoration of self reliance</p>	<p>5,000,000</p>	<p>Arid and Semi Arid Districts and Coastal area</p>	<p>-Prevention and treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition -Nutritional surveillance and monitoring -Livelihood support -Provision of free food aid and other means of food-related support Water and sanitation activities -Support to employment generation with compensation through in food and non-food transfers -Distribution of seeds, tools and agricultural inputs -Support for livestock production, veterinary health, and herd protectionHygiene promotion activities -Support to coordination activities through the Nutrition Cluster</p>	<p><u>Direct centralised management</u> - ACH- ESP - CARE - UK - CONCERN WORLDWIDE - COOPI - CORDAID - CROIX-ROUGE - DNK - GERMAN AGRO ACTION - IMC UK - IRC - UK - ISLAMIC RELIEF WORLDWIDE - MERLIN - MSF - BEL - MSF - CHE - MSF - ESP - MSF - FRA - MSF - NLD - OXFAM - UK - SAVE THE CHILDREN - UK - SOLIDARITES - VSF - BE - VSF G - WORLD VISION - UK <u>Joint management</u> - IFRC-FICR - UNICEF - WFP-PAM - OCHA</p>
<p>TOTAL:</p>	<p>15,000,000</p>			

## **7 - Evaluation**

Under Article 18 of Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid the Commission is required to "regularly assess humanitarian aid Actions financed by the 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).

## **8. 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 Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) with the UN 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. N