



COMMISSION
EUROPÉENNE

Bruxelles, le 20.5.2015
C(2015) 3291 final

DÉCISION DE LA COMMISSION

du 20.5.2015

**relative au financement d'actions humanitaires au Sahel au titre du 11^e Fonds européen
de développement**

(ECHO/-WF/EDF/2015/01000)

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relative au financement d'actions humanitaires au Sahel au titre du 11^e Fonds européen de développement

(ECHO/-WF/EDF/2015/01000)

LA COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE,

vu le traité sur le fonctionnement de l'Union européenne,

vu le règlement (UE) n° 2015/322 du Conseil du 2 mars 2015¹ relatif à la mise en œuvre du 11^e Fonds européen de développement, et notamment son article 9, paragraphe 3,

vu le règlement (UE) n° 2015/323 du Conseil du 2 mars 2015² portant règlement financier applicable au 11^e Fonds européen de développement, et notamment son article 26,

considérant ce qui suit:

- (1) La région du Sahel est soumise à une pression considérable. Outre des problèmes structurels, les précipitations tardives et irrégulières ont affecté la production de cultures fourragères dans tous les pays du Sahel, et notamment dans une grande partie de l'ouest de la région. Le niveau élevé des prix des denrées alimentaires empêche également les populations concernées d'acheter des produits alimentaires de base. Les conflits qui ont éclaté dans la région continuent de favoriser l'insécurité et de provoquer des déplacements de populations. Les taux de malnutrition continuent d'être élevés. En 2015, selon les estimations, 5,8 millions d'enfants de moins de cinq ans risquent de souffrir de malnutrition aiguë, dont 1,4 million de sa forme grave.
- (2) Les résultats de l'exercice relatif au «Cadre harmonisé régional» confirment les premières estimations, selon lesquelles 20 millions de personnes seront en situation d'insécurité alimentaire au cours de la période de soudure à venir (de juin à août 2015). Parmi elles, plus de 4,4 millions auront besoin d'une aide alimentaire d'urgence durant cette période.
- (3) Si certains États de la région du Sahel travaillent actuellement à la mise en œuvre d'un plan de réaction national pour faire face à la crise alimentaire et nutritionnelle qui sévit dans leur pays, les actions complémentaires et coordonnées menées par les acteurs humanitaires revêtiront une importance capitale, eu égard au très grand nombre de familles concernées.
- (4) Entretemps, dans le cadre du plan d'intervention stratégique au Sahel, des équipes humanitaires nationales, collaborant avec les gouvernements partenaires, ont estimé à

¹ JO L 58 du 3.3.2015, p. 1.

² JO L 58 du 3.3.2015, p. 17.

9 millions le nombre de personnes qui auront besoin d'une aide alimentaire d'urgence en 2015.

- (5) Pour qu'elle atteigne les populations dans le besoin, l'aide doit être acheminée par des organisations non gouvernementales (ONG) ou par des organisations internationales, telles que les agences des Nations unies. La Commission européenne devrait donc exécuter le budget en gestion directe ou indirecte, suivant le cas.
- (6) Aux fins de la présente décision, les pays du Sahel concernés sont le Sénégal, la Gambie, la Mauritanie, le Mali, le Burkina et le Niger.
- (7) Conformément à l'article 37 du règlement (UE) n° 2015/323 du Conseil et à l'article 130 du règlement (UE, Euratom) n° 966/2012, et compte tenu de la nature spécifique de l'aide humanitaire, les dépenses exposées avant la date de dépôt d'une proposition peuvent être admissibles au financement de l'Union.
- (8) Le recours au 11^e Fonds européen de développement est nécessaire dans la mesure où tous les fonds prévus pour les pays ACP dans le budget général ont été entièrement alloués.
- (9) Selon les estimations, un montant de 27 500 000 EUR, provenant de la réserve du 11^e Fonds européen de développement destinée à couvrir des besoins imprévus (enveloppe B), est nécessaire pour fournir une assistance humanitaire aux populations directement touchées par la sécheresse récurrente. Même si, en règle générale, les actions financées par la présente décision devraient être cofinancées, l'ordonnateur peut en autoriser le financement intégral, conformément à l'article 37, paragraphe 1, du règlement (UE) n° 2015/323 du Conseil, ainsi qu'à l'article 277 du règlement délégué (UE) n° 1268/2012 de la Commission du 29 octobre 2012 (ci-après les «règles d'application»)³.
- (10) Les mesures prévues par la présente décision sont conformes à l'avis du comité du Fonds européen de développement institué par l'article 8 de l'accord interne⁴, du 6 août 2013, entre les représentants des gouvernements des États membres de l'Union européenne, réunis au sein du Conseil, relatif au financement des aides de l'Union européenne au titre du cadre financier pluriannuel pour la période 2014-2020 conformément à l'accord de partenariat ACP-UE et à l'affectation des aides financières destinées aux pays et territoires d'outre-mer auxquels s'appliquent les dispositions de la quatrième partie du traité sur le fonctionnement de l'Union européenne,

DÉCIDE:

Article premier

1. L'octroi d'un montant total de 27 500 000 EUR au titre du 11^e Fonds européen de développement en faveur d'actions d'aide humanitaire est approuvé en vue de réduire

³ JO L 362 du 31.12.2012, p. 1.

⁴ JO L 210 du 6.8.2013, p. 1.

la mortalité, liée à la malnutrition, des enfants de moins de cinq ans dans la région du Sahel.

2. Les actions d'aide humanitaire sont mises en œuvre pour fournir une aide alimentaire et nutritionnelle coordonnée et efficace aux personnes les plus touchées par la crise alimentaire et nutritionnelle que connaît actuellement la région du Sahel.

Article 2

1. La période de mise en œuvre des actions financées au titre de la présente décision commence à la date fixée dans les conventions correspondantes financées au titre de la présente décision.
2. Conformément à l'article 37 du règlement (UE) n° 2015/323 du Conseil et à l'article 130 du règlement (UE, Euratom) n° 966/2012, et compte tenu de la nature spécifique de l'aide humanitaire, les dépenses exposées avant la date de dépôt d'une proposition peuvent être admissibles au financement de l'Union.
3. Conformément aux dispositions contractuelles régissant les conventions financées au titre de la présente décision, la Commission peut considérer comme admissibles les coûts nécessaires à la clôture de l'action engagés et exposés après la fin de la période de mise en œuvre de celle-ci.

Article 3

1. De manière générale, les actions financées par la présente décision devraient faire l'objet d'un cofinancement.

Conformément à l'article 37 du règlement (UE) n° 2015/323 du Conseil, ainsi qu'à l'article 277 des règles d'application, l'ordonnateur délégué peut autoriser le financement intégral des actions lorsque cela est nécessaire pour atteindre les objectifs de la présente décision et compte tenu de la nature des activités à entreprendre, de la disponibilité d'autres donateurs, ainsi que d'autres circonstances opérationnelles pertinentes.

2. Les actions soutenues par la présente décision sont mises en œuvre soit par des organisations non gouvernementales qui satisfont aux critères d'admissibilité et d'aptitude énoncés à l'article 7 du règlement (CE) n° 1257/96 du Conseil, soit par des organisations internationales.
3. La Commission exécute le budget:

(a) soit en gestion directe, avec des organisations non gouvernementales,

(b) soit en gestion indirecte, avec des organisations internationales signataires d'un contrat-cadre de partenariat (CCP) ou de l'accord-cadre financier et administratif (ACFA) passé avec les Nations unies et qui ont fait l'objet d'une évaluation de la conformité institutionnelle («évaluation fondée sur les six piliers»), conformément à l'article 61 du règlement (UE, Euratom) n° 966/2012.

Article 4

La présente décision prend effet le jour de son adoption.

Fait à Bruxelles, le 20.5.2015

Par la Commission
Christos STYLIANIDES
Membre de la Commission



Humanitarian Aid Decision 11th European Development Fund (EDF)

Title: Commission decision financing humanitarian actions in the Sahel region from the European Development Fund (EDF)

Description: Ensure a coordinated and effective food and nutritional assistance for those most affected by the current food crisis in the Sahel region.

Location of action: Sahel countries: Senegal, Gambia, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger

Amount of Decision: EUR 27.5 million

Decision reference number: ECHO/-WF/EDF/2015/01000

Supporting document

1 Humanitarian context, needs and risks

1.1 Situation and context

The Sahel region is highly vulnerable to food crises: every year, the 20% poorest Sahelian face chronic hunger and any climatic and economic shocks are plunging millions extra people in severe food and economic difficulties and undernourishment. One out of three children in Sahel suffers from stunting and one in five children suffers from acute under-nourishment. This has dreadful consequences on physical and cognitive development of children but also on the development of the whole region and it lead to high mortality. An estimated 571 000 children under the age of five die annually from malnutrition and related causes.

In 2015, the Sahel region is more than even under a massive pressure. On top of structural issues, late and erratic rains have affected the crop of pasture production of large parts of the West of the Region and in several parts of all Sahel countries. High food prices are also hindering capacities to purchase basic food items. Conflicts in the region continue to negatively impact security conditions and contribute to displacement of population. Persistence of high malnutrition rates has also an impact on the classification. In 2015, it is estimated that 5.8 million children under five are at risk of acute malnutrition, including 1.4 million in its severe form.

Just after the 2014 harvest (November), the less food insecure moment of the year, already 13.3 million people were food insecure, including 2.5 million requiring emergency food assistance. Results from *Regional Cadre Harmonisé* exercise (27-31 march 2015 in Nouakchott) confirm initial estimates of 20 million people who will be facing food insecurity during the upcoming lean season (June-August) in Sahel region. Among these 20 million persons more than 4.2 million will need emergency food assistance (IPC 3 and +) during this period. The number of people falling with severe needs will only increase while approaching the lean season if no mitigations measure are taking place promptly.

In 2015, UNICEF estimated that 5.8 million children under five are at risk of acute malnutrition, including 1.4 million in its severe form. Those require life-saving treatment.

The security and displacement outlook is also of great concern. Early 2015, 2.8 million people are estimated to be displaced people (compared to 1.6 million early 2014). It dramatically increases the pressure on host communities. Beyond immediate humanitarian needs, the ongoing security challenges affect heavily government's budgets (also affected by drop in oil revenues) and limit capacities of the governments of the region to assume social expenditures and emergency responses despite a growing recognition of humanitarian problems.

1.2 Identified humanitarian needs

A food assistance response should be prepared for 20 million people in the region, while 4.2 million people need to receive food or cash support immediately. The limited funds made available so far do not allow to respond appropriately to the current need and to establish the food pipelines in preparation of the peak of the hunger season.

The overall food and nutrition situation in **Mauritania** is critical, showing levels of needs that are similar or even higher than during the 2011/2012 food and nutrition crisis. The most recent HEA Outcome Analysis (February 2015) indicates that 1 776 563 people will face a livelihoods protection deficit, including 568 826 people facing a survival deficit. Recent field analysis conducted by NGOs confirms such deterioration, with vulnerable households already adopting negative coping mechanisms such as reduction of the number of meals, earlier seasonal migration to towns, selling of animals, etc. Facing this situation, the government of Mauritania has still not publicly announced an emergency alert but has informed of various activities that are being prepared to respond to most critical needs. This will include a continuation of EMEL subsidized retail shops for cereals, distribution of subsidized animal feed and general food distributions that should cover up to 250 000 people for four months compared to 465 084 people in crisis situation (IPC 3 and 4) as estimated by the *Regional Cadre Harmonisé* analysis for June to September 2015 period. The Government of Mauritania did not confirm additional funding for targeted food assistance and its response does not include nutrition activities that are mainly supported by partners in most critical regions. 129 761 children are expected to be acutely malnourished, including 33 757 severely. Timely scale up of partners' response remains then essential, in order to cover most critical gaps and to ensure an adequate nutrition response throughout an expected earlier and longer lean season.

A similar situation is also witnessed in **Senegal** where at least 1 034 478 people are estimated being in a crisis situation from June to September 2015, compared to 738 747 people during the 2014 lean season. 332 290 children are expected to be acutely malnourished, including 68 645 severely. A national food security and nutrition response plan is being coordinated by the CNSA (National Committee for Food Security) and should include targeted food distributions to 541 546 people in 41 departments. Other supports include response from international partners in nutrition treatment and targeted food assistance. Current level of funding remains however limited and most partners report large gaps in terms of emergency response (both food assistance and nutrition). The absence of crisis declaration by the government will not help immediate funding mobilization, which is however needed as soon as April/May in order to cover an earlier lean season.

Situation in the **Gambia** remains unclear in terms of scale with data varying according to actors. Current estimates from the Regional Cadre Harmonisé, based mainly on government's estimates, indicate 178 013 people in food crisis situation for the lean season. Needs might however be higher, as shown through Red Cross field assessment, but not recognized by local authorities. There is no response plan communicated by the government so far and partners' capacity remains limited and needs urgent further support to scale up.

The **Malian** government is working on a National Response Plan (PNR) 2015 that shall be validated during the 12th session of the National Council of Food Security (CNSA) planned for the 24 April 2015. The Plan shall be based on the findings of the analysis of the last *Regional Cadre Harmonisé* exercise that estimate 409 084 people in IPC 3 or above and 2 713 000 people in IPC2 at the beginning of the lean season. However this exercise raises a lot of concerns especially for the people of the northern regions, notably considering that 1 920 060 people were in IPC3 and above in 2014 and given the persisting conflict situation. Foreseen activities encompass food distributions to 410 000 people during the lean season, refilling of national stocks (cereals and cash reserve) and some subsidized sales from 120 cereal banks (2 400 MT) in the North. The national food reserve should be refilled at a level of 35 000 MT of cereals and the Stock d'Intervention de l'Etat of 25 000MT of rice, notably through EU budgetary support. Targeted food distributions are however insufficient to cover urgent food needs in country. Additional assistance is planned from humanitarian actors such as WFP and ICRC.

Through the DNPGCCA (National Committee for the Prevention and Management of Disasters and Food Crises), **Niger** has developed a comprehensive support plan for the response to food insecurity and malnutrition. It includes most of the activities to be carried out by the humanitarian actors and by the Government. The total budget is about €273 million. It includes cash-for-work activities benefiting 1.8 million people in the period from January to June 2015 which will be transformed in an unconditional cash or in kind transfer from June to September 2015 for 1.4 million people, subsidized sale of cereals that should benefit 1.6 million people, and treatment of acute malnutrition for 1 038 858 children (366 858 children with SAM and 672 000 children with MAM) and 272 000 PLW.

For the fourth time, **Burkina Faso** developed a National Response Plan which includes the recent results of the *Cadre Harmonisé Regional*. It is estimated that 1 580 678 persons will be food insecure between June and August 2015 (lean season) and that 333 294 persons will be in need of immediate food assistance. The sectors

covered by this NRP concern mainly food assistance, agricultural and pastoral support, as well as nutrition prevention and case management. This National Plan is funded at a level of 4.4% only. The transitional period before presidential elections planned in October 2015 is not at all favourable to further governmental funding mobilisation.

Concerning **malnutrition**, to prevent death and irrevocable physical and mental damages on young children, the treatment of acute malnutrition needs to be continued at a large scale across the whole region. Out of the 1.4 million children under 5 who are expected to be suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in the whole region, 741 090 will be targeted this year in the six affected countries of this Decision.

Countries	Estimated SAM Burden 2015 (SRP)	Target SAM Caseload 2015 (SRP)	Target SAM covered by ECHO 2015	# SAM Females	# SAM Males	SAM Females %	SAM Males %
Burkina Faso	149,000	149,000	87,127	45,306	41,821	52%	48%
Gambia	10,217	5,620	5,500	2,860	2,640	52%	48%
Mali	181,000	136,000	25,000	12,750	12,250	51%	49%
Mauritania	33,757	28,694	25,469	12,989	12,480	51%	49%
Niger	366,858	366,858	40,000	20,800	19,200	52%	48%
Senegal	68,647	54,918	38,442	18,452	19,990	48%	52%
TOTAL	809,479	741,090	221,538	112,984	108,554	51%	49%

1.3 Risk assessment and possible constraints

Security has constantly deteriorated in the Sahel in the past five years and prospects for the future are not positive. The multiplication of terrorist groups as well as the continuing instability in northern Mali and in Northern Nigeria has created a space for terrorist activities. As such, northern Mali and Northern Nigeria but also eastern and northern Niger, Eastern Mauritania remain difficult places for humanitarian work and recent events (such as the killing of national staff ICRC near Gao, Mali) raised the security threat level for humanitarian workers in northern Mali and in Sahel countries in general.

2 Proposed EU Humanitarian Aid response

With the funding available under this decision, ECHO will address additional needs linked to the deteriorating food insecurity in the Sahel in 2015. Humanitarian agencies will be supported in their efforts to improve food and nutritional assistance for the most affected population.

2.1 Rationale

These agencies will be supported to provide the required food assistance in areas where the lack of access to food by the poorest is not addressed and in full complementarity of government response plans to food insecurity where it is currently implemented. This will enable the poorest to meet their food needs during the hunger gaps and to prevent the deterioration of their nutrition status but will also help building predictable seasonal safety nets that are needed in the medium-term in the region (Mali, Niger).

Since 2013, ECHO has encouraged its partners to adopt a more harmonized approach in Burkina Faso and Niger. NGO partners have gathered in informal consortia that share common objectives, notably to further integrate the food and nutrition response, to propose consistent targeting, implementation modalities and M&E approaches, and to share common technical assistance.

In 2014, UN regional teams and country teams under the leadership of the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sahel, Mr Robert Piper, prepared for the first time a multiannual strategic plan: the "Sahel Strategic Response Plan (SRP)". It set 3 years objectives and describes actions and strategies aiming at progressively moving out of a quasi-permanent crisis situation. Although the strategy covers a three years period, proposed actions and budget presented concerned one year. In 2014, the Sahel SRP amounted USD 1 946 billion and was funded 45%.

In 2015, the amount of the SRP is almost the same (USD million 1.96 billion) of which €674 million is required for food security sector. If we compare funding needs estimated in SRP and current resources identified 50% shortfall is expected. Biggest funding gaps are Niger, Chad and Burkina Faso.

It is estimated that the WFP pipeline for food commodities, cash and nutritional products, will be able to only cover 32% of the needs for the six coming months. For this six months period the funding gap is estimated at USD 276 million. So far, the situation in Niger is of particular concern (only 8 % covered out of the USD 192 million requested), Burkina Faso (10% of USD 8.7 million requested are covered), Mauritania (17% of USD 17 million requested are covered) and Mali (40% of USD 52 million requested are covered). Failure to ensure adequate food response would seriously worsen the nutritional status of children (that is already beyond alert) and would cause deep socio-economic disruptions.

Moreover, there are specific concerns with regard to the Malian and Nigerian refugee assistance programs. There is an urgent need for food assistance interventions in favour of 150 000 Malian refugees especially in Mauritania but also in Burkina and Niger. The 200 000 Nigerian refugee together with Nigerien displaced and returnees people are located in Diffa region, one of the most affected region by food insecurity.

ECHO is already responding in a substantial way to the persistent high malnutrition rates. Last year, through an important presence of humanitarian agencies and ECHO partners, almost 1 million of severely malnourished children have been treated through national health systems.

2.2 Objectives

- Principal objective: To reduce malnutrition-related mortality among children under five in the Sahel
- Specific objective: To ensure a coordinated and effective food and nutritional assistance for those most affected by the current food and nutrition crisis in the Sahel region.

2.3 Components

Food Assistance

Food assistance projects will target households suffering from survival deficit and/or protection deficit of means of subsistence identified using socio-economic criteria (in particular inspired by the Household Economy Analysis - HEA framework). These projects will aim to give these households access to a balanced diet, to prevent the deterioration of their nutrition status and the protection/rehabilitation of the means of subsistence of the poorest households. These projects will therefore be put in place as early as possible and give priority to areas with high prevalence of malnutrition.

Understanding market dynamics (functioning of grain supply chains, disturbances by intervention and the security situation, speculation, etc.) is a precondition for any food assistance intervention. The choice of the means (cash, vouchers, food products) will be justified in accordance with initial market analysis and the needs and capacity of the socio-economic target group.

Transfers may be made conditional or accompanied by awareness-raising sessions on nutrition. Activities conditional on beneficiaries working must be adapted for women with young children (shared child care procedures, proportion of beneficiaries out of work, etc.).

Actions to secure food pipelines on time and emergency cash transfers will be part of the response package.

Nutrition

Operations will include the management (identification and treatment) of the massive caseload of severely malnourished children and the integration of these activities within the health system. This should improve access to basic health care and manage diseases associated to malnutrition.

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

ECHO remains in permanent contact with the Commission's development aid services to ensure a coordinated use of EU aid instruments.

Every year, EuropAid contribution to national food response is sizeable. In 2014, EuropAid contribution to the response existed mainly in Mali and Niger. This year again through a State Building Contract, EU Delegation in Mali is supporting the government for the purchase of cereals. Thematic funding such as PRO-ACT should also contribute to food insecurity in some countries of the region (Mali, Senegal, Gambia). In Niger, the EU Delegation will support the National dispositive in charge of the management of the food crisis (EUR 19 million).

Across the Sahel, vulnerable households have been struggling to recover after successive severe food and nutrition crisis. Building resilience for the most vulnerable communities to withstand future crises has been a priority in 2013. European Commission was a driving force in establishing the **AGIR-Sahel initiative**, which brings together all stakeholders around the pursuit of a 'Zero Hunger' goal for the Sahel over the next 20 years and had committed themselves to the following four strategic objectives:

1. Restore and strengthen livelihoods and social protection for the most vulnerable populations;
2. Strengthen health and nutrition;
3. Sustainably strengthen food production, incomes of vulnerable households and their access to food;
4. Strengthen governance in food and nutritional security.

Support to build resilience is a key policy priority both worldwide and within Europe. The AGIR Regional Roadmap of Resilience Priorities was formally adopted in Paris in April 2013 by the main regional organisations and donors supporting the Sahel. It sets-out the principles, priority actions and indicators in great detail. The EU has decided to mobilise €1.5 billion to support national and regional resilience priorities in the West Africa and Sahel region from its 11th EDF program running from 2014 to 2020. Successful resilience building entails a joint approach to relief, development and governance. Ultimately, AGIR is about encouraging governments to take ownership and supporting them to achieve their resilience agenda. The momentum created by AGIR has so far prompted 11 countries in the region to adopt national resilience priorities, 6 of which (Burkina Faso, Côte D'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger and Togo) have already completed and budgeted their priorities (PRP-AGIR document). They are seeking comprehensive support from the international aid community to translate these priorities into effective action.

In complement, a multi-donor trust fund (MDTF) has been set up to support **adaptive social protection** in the Sahel. The trust fund is managed by the World Bank and will be implemented for a period of about four years (until December 2017). DfID has committed to provide funding (about USD 75 million) to the program, but more donors may come on board during implementation. Adaptive social protection is a new integrated approach that can help address the challenges of adaptation and climate risk management. The objective of the MDTF Program is to increase access to effective adaptive social protection systems for poor and vulnerable populations in the Sahel. The MDTF will fund activities that will develop adaptive social protection systems and programs to help individuals, households and societies to build resilience, equity and opportunities.

ECHO is increasingly cooperating with World Bank experts in charge of supporting governments of the region to set up national social safety nets systems with a strong food security and nutrition focus. All Sahel governments have adopted or are in the process of preparing a national social protection strategy that includes hunger safety nets. ECHO and its partners are collaborating to help designing appropriate targeting methods and in some extent support the creation of the beneficiaries' database. The harmonization of approaches between the emergency safety nets and long-term safety nets system is critical for a good articulation of both programs. The vision is that in a few years, the institutionalized safety nets systems offer to the most vulnerable predictable and regular support in order to decrease significantly the humanitarian burden.

2.5 Duration

The initial duration of the actions financed under this Decision shall run for 12 months.

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 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.

4 Management Issues

Humanitarian aid actions funded by the European Union 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 Administrative Framework Agreement with the UN (FAFA) in conformity with Article 17 of the Financial Regulation applicable to the 11th EDF, together with Article 178 of the Rules of Application of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Union. These Framework agreements define the criteria for attributing grant agreements and contribution agreements and may be found at 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 applicable EDF Financial Regulation for indirect management, actions will be managed by direct management.

For international organisations identified as potential partners for implementing the Decision, actions will be managed under indirect 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)

Principal objective To reduce malnutrition-related mortality among children under five in the Sahel				
Specific objectives	Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)	Geographical area of operation	Activities	Potential partners
To ensure a coordinated and effective food and nutritional assistance for those most affected by the current food and nutrition crisis in the Sahel region.	27 500 000			<u>Direct/indirect management</u> - All ECHO Partners
TOTAL	27 500 000			

Annex 3 - Overview table of the humanitarian donor contributions

Donors in BURKINA FASO*GAMBIA*MALI*MAURITANIA*NIGER*SENEGAL over the last 12 months			
1. EU Member States (*)		2. European Commission	
	EUR		EUR
Czech Republic	72 688	DG ECHO	31 176 500
Denmark	2 662 551		
France	2 700 000		
Germany	32 197 192		
Italy	3 000 000		
Luxembourg	3 170 948		
Spain	6 870 961		
Sweden	19 469 413		
Subtotal	70 143 753	Subtotal	31 176 500
TOTAL	101 320 253		

Date : 01/04/2015

(*) Source : EDRIS - <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/hac>

Empty cells : no information or no contribution.

Annex 4 – Map: Sahel Food Security outlook: Period of March-May and Period of June-August (lean season) from Regional Cadre Harmonisé – Nouakchott 27-31 March 2015

