



**RAT DER  
EUROPÄISCHEN UNION**

**Brüssel, den 20. April 2012  
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**FIN 269**

**ÜBERMITTLUNGSVERMERK**

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Absender: Herr Janusz LEWANDOWSKI, Mitglied der Europäischen Kommission  
Eingangsdatum: 18. April 2012  
Empfänger: Herr Bjarne CORYDON, Präsident des Rates der Europäischen Union

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Betr.: Mittelübertragung Nr. DEC 06/2012 innerhalb des Einzelplans III –  
Kommission – des Gesamthaushaltsplans für 2012

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Die Delegationen erhalten in der Anlage das Kommissionsdokument DEC06/2012.

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Anl.: DEC06/2012



BRÜSSEL, DEN 16/04/2012

GESAMTHAUSHALTSPLAN – HAUSHALTSJAHR 2012  
EINZELPLAN III – KOMMISSION TITEL 23, 40

MITTELÜBERTRAGUNG Nr. **DEC 06/2012**

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EUR

**HERKUNFT DER MITTEL**

**KAPITEL** – 40 02 Reserve für Finanzinterventionen  
**ARTIKEL** – 40 02 42 Soforthilfereserve

Verpflichtungen	- 25 000 000
Zahlungen	0

**BESTIMMUNG DER MITTEL**

**KAPITEL** – 23 02 Humanitäre Hilfe, einschließlich Hilfe für entwurzelte  
Bevölkerungsgruppen, Nahrungsmittelhilfe und Katastrophenvorsorge  
**ARTIKEL** – 23 02 02 Nahrungsmittelhilfe

Verpflichtungen	25 000 000
Zahlungen	0

## I. AUFSTOCKUNG

### a) Bezeichnung der Haushaltslinie

**23 02 02 – Nahrungsmittelhilfe**

### b) Zahlenangaben (Stand: 26.3.2012)

	Verpflichtungen	Zahlungen
1A. Mittel des Haushaltsjahres (ursprüngl. Ansatz + BH)	251 580 000	230 602 367
1B. Mittel des Haushaltsjahres (EFTA)	0	0
2. Übertragungen	0	0
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3. Endgültige Mittel des Haushaltsjahres (1A+1B+2)	251 580 000	230 602 367
4. Inanspruchnahme dieser Mittel	250 350 000	86 712 541
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<b>5. Nicht verwendete/verfügbare Mittel (3-4)</b>	<b>1 230 000</b>	<b>143 889 826</b>
<b>6. Bedarf bis Ende des Haushaltsjahres</b>	<b>26 230 000</b>	<b>143 889 826</b>
<b>7. Beantragte Aufstockung</b>	<b>25 000 000</b>	<b>0</b>
8. Anteil der Aufstockung an den Mitteln des Haushaltsjahres (7/1A)	9,94%	0,00%
9. Anteil der kumulierten Aufstockungen im Sinne von Artikel 23 Absatz 1 Buchstaben b und c der HO, berechnet gemäß Artikel 17a der DB, an den endgültigen Mitteln des Haushaltsjahres	entfällt	entfällt

### c) Einnahmen aus Einziehungen (aus dem Vorjahr übertragene Mittel) (C5)

	Verpflichtungen	Zahlungen
1. Verfügbare Mittel am Jahresanfang	392 627	0
2. Verfügbare Mittel am 26.3.2012	391 662	0
3. Ausführungsrate [(1-2)/1]	0,25%	entfällt

### d) Begründung

Mit Stand 1. März 2012 betrug die Gesamtausführungsrate bei den Mitteln für Verpflichtungen der Haushaltslinie für Nahrungsmittelhilfe (Kapitel 23 03) 99,4%.

Diese hohe Ausführungsrate stimmt mit der operativen Strategie und der Haushaltsplanung der Kommission für 2012 überein, die dem Entwicklungsausschuss des Europäischen Parlaments (DEVE) und der Arbeitsgruppe „Humanitäre Hilfe und Nahrungsmittelhilfe“ (COHAFa) des Rates vorgestellt worden war.

Für anhaltende Krisen legt die Kommission auf der Grundlage der Bedarfsbewertung, die intern und durch ihre Fachleute vor Ort durchgeführt wird, vorläufig die für das kommende Jahr einzusetzenden Haushaltsmittel für einzelne Länder fest. Gemäß den Leitlinien des Rates und des Europäischen Parlaments werden mindestens 15 % der Mittel aus der ursprünglichen operativen Haushaltslinie nicht zugewiesen, um veränderten Prioritäten und einem sich abzeichnenden neuen Bedarf entsprechen zu können.

Dementsprechend wurde der nicht zugewiesene Betrag des Budgets für Nahrungsmittelhilfe zunächst auf 51 Mio. EUR festgesetzt. Im ersten Quartal 2012 waren 50 Mio. EUR bereits für die Sahelzone verwendet worden, sodass für weitere Interventionen bei neuen oder sich verschärfenden Krisen noch 1,6 Mio. EUR übrig sind.

Das Ausmaß der Krise im Sahel sprengt den Rahmen der operativen Reserve für humanitäre Hilfe, und es müssen Mittel in angemessenem Umfang für weitere Interventionen für viele kleinere Katastrophen und andere unvorhergesehene Krisen, die in den verbleibenden neun Monaten des Jahres 2012 noch eintreten können, verfügbar bleiben. Deshalb wird eine Aufstockung von 25 Mio. EUR an Mitteln für Verpflichtungen angefordert, um den dringenden Bedarf zu decken, der sich aus der Nahrungsmittelkrise in der Sahelzone ergibt, und einen angemessenen künftigen Interventionsumfang zu gewährleisten.

Bei den Mitteln für Zahlungen fordert die Kommission keine Aufstockung der Haushaltsmittel an, da derzeit noch genügend Mittel für Zahlungen bei den betreffenden Haushaltslinien verfügbar sind.

Eine genaue Beschreibung des Kontexts und der geplanten Mittelverwendung für die Sahelzone findet sich im Anhang.

## II. ENTNAHME

### a) Bezeichnung der Haushaltslinie

**40 02 42 – Soforthilfereserve**

### b) Zahlenangaben (Stand: 26.3.2012)

	<b>Verpflichtungen</b>	<b>Zahlungen</b>
1A. Mittel des Haushaltsjahres (ursprüngl. Ansatz + BH)	258 937 000	90 000 000
1B. Mittel des Haushaltsjahres (EFTA)	0	0
2. Übertragungen	0	0
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3. Endgültige Mittel des Haushaltsjahres (1A+1B+2)	258 937 000	90 000 000
4. Inanspruchnahme dieser Mittel	0	0
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<b>5. Nicht verwendete/verfügbare Mittel (3-4)</b>	<b>258 937 000</b>	<b>90 000 000</b>
<b>6. Bedarf bis Ende des Haushaltsjahres</b>	<b>233 937 000</b>	<b>90 000 000</b>
<b>7. Beantragte Entnahme</b>	<b>25 000 000</b>	<b>0</b>
8. Anteil der Entnahme an den Mitteln des Haushaltsjahres (7/1A)	9,65%	0,00%
9. Anteil der kumulierten Entnahmen im Sinne von Artikel 23 Absatz 1 Buchstaben b und c der HO, berechnet gemäß Artikel 17a der DB, an den endgültigen Mitteln des Haushaltsjahres	entfällt	entfällt

### c) Einnahmen aus Einziehungen (aus dem Vorjahr übertragene Mittel) (C5)

	<b>Verpflichtungen</b>	<b>Zahlungen</b>
1. Verfügbare Mittel am Jahresanfang	0	0
2. Verfügbare Mittel am 26.3.2012	0	0
3. Ausführungsrate [(1-2)/1]	entfällt	entfällt

### d) Begründung

Die Soforthilfereserve soll eine rasche Reaktion auf einen unvorhergesehenen spezifischen Unterstützungsbedarf in Drittländern ermöglichen, der bei der Aufstellung des Haushaltsplans nicht berücksichtigt werden konnte. Dabei geht es in erster Linie um humanitäre Maßnahmen, aber auch um Krisenmanagement und Schutzmaßnahmen, wenn dies aufgrund der Umstände erforderlich ist (Nummer 25 der am 17. Mai 2006 unterzeichneten interinstitutionellen Vereinbarung).

**EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM****ADDITIONAL COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTED FOR  
THE BUDGET LINE 23 02 01 FOOD AID IN ORDER TO COVER INCREASED HUMANITARIAN NEEDS FOR THE  
FOOD CRISIS IN SAHEL REGION – SITUATION AT 01/03/2012**

This explanatory memorandum provides the context of the humanitarian situation in the Sahel Region and the justification for the urgent need to allow the Commission to cope with the situation.

**1. REGIONAL CONTEXT**

The Sahel is again facing a major food crisis. Niger, Chad, and Mauritania are hardest hit but the crisis is region wide affecting a wide band of countries across the entire Sahel belt including Senegal, Mali and Burkina Faso. Most of the governments concerned have already declared a state of emergency and called for international assistance. Niger was first in October 2011, followed by Mauritania, Mali and Burkina Faso in November. Chad requested international community assistance on 21 December. The risk of severe localised food crises across the West African Sahel region has also been confirmed by the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel.

The cause of this current crisis is again low food production as a result of the poor harvest following erratic rains during the 2011/2012 agricultural season, combined with rapidly rising food prices and the prevailing near exhaustion of resilience, and therefore, increased vulnerability faced by many segments of the local population.

**2. HUMANITARIAN SITUATION**

The shortfall in food production in the Sahel is estimated at over 2.5 million tons. The deficits in Chad and Mauritania are estimated at 50% and in Niger 30%. This low level of production and therefore consequent low level of household reserves means that many of the most affected households will fall into serious food shortage very early in 2012. The "hungry period" normally from May/June to September is expected to start already in February.

Already high food prices (average of over 50% over the past 5 year norm) have continued to rise rapidly, further reducing access to food for the poorest.

Nearly 12 million people are now considered to be at risk of food insecurity.

This new crisis is aggravating the ongoing quasi-permanent nutrition emergency in the Sahel, affecting in particular the children under the age of 2 and their mothers.

An estimated 1 million children will need treatment for Severe Acute malnutrition (SAM) in the Sahel in 2012. The cost of treatment (estimated at EUR 100 on average per child) far exceeds the cost of preventative health and nutrition care and targeted livelihoods support (estimated at EUR 20 on average per child).

The spill-over from the crises in Ivory Coast and Libya have led to the mass return of migrant-workers to their Sahel countries of origin, greatly reducing remittances to a dependent local economy.

### **3. PRIORITY NEEDS**

The 2012 Linking Relief Rehabilitation and Development based Sahel response of EUR 45 million (EUR 35 million in the Sahel Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) with a further EUR 10 million drawn from the Chad HIP) foresees funding to cover the needs of 300 000 malnourished children in a "normal" year. In view of the developing crisis, however, additional funds are needed to respond to the expected additional caseload in severe risk of food insecurity as a result of the localised deficits and high food prices. A first emergency decision of EUR 10 million has been adopted in December 2011 to mitigate the impact of food shortages on most vulnerable households. All funds from these two decisions have been allocated. Activities such as targeted cash transfers, further vulnerability assessments surveys such as Household Economy Analysis and positioning stocks of nutritional food have already started.

The rapidly increasing scale of the food crisis in the Sahel is now evident with clear data on the extent of the food shortages and the number of people affected. The food production shortfall is established at over 2.5 million tons with nearly 12 million people considered at risk of food insecurity. Of these nearly 3 million are estimated to be at severe risk. These figures will rise as the annual hungry period between harvests is starting abnormally early (already in February). The World Food Program (WFP) released an up-dated appeal on 24 February giving their overall funding needs alone at nearly USD 809 million and stating that their target was to feed 8.8 million people during the hungry period in the Sahel in 2012. Most of the funds requested are for cereals for general food distribution (GFD) food assistance to the most vulnerable. Effective targeted GFD either done through local government agencies or WFP will be essential in preventing mass hunger in the Sahel this year. So far only just over USD 100 million of their appeal have been met. The current shortfall is nearly USD 695 million.

What is particularly worrying is how close this new crisis has followed the last crisis in 2010 in the Sahel. The Sahel is in the front line of climate change. The resilience of the most vulnerable households (estimated at over 20% of the population) is at near zero. They have had no time to rebuild reserves and assets and in many cases are still repaying debts incurred to buy food during the previous crisis. Humanitarian agencies throughout the region are reporting increasing numbers of children who need treatment for acute malnutrition. Sahel governments' food stockpiles are currently at a very low level and will not be adequate to provide subsidised and free distribution of cereals to the most needy at the scale that will be required over the next months. And with rapidly rising food prices in one of the poorest regions of the world, a growing percentage of the most vulnerable population are being locked out of the market for food. There is therefore a race against time to pre-position and distribute the food and other assistance to avert a major disaster. Government food security and humanitarian action needs to be rapidly scaled up to meet the surge of additional populations falling into crisis.

In the context of the above additional caseload and to fund specific activities to respond to the food crisis, additional funding of EUR 50 million on the top of the initial EUR 45 million in the Commission's Sahel response has been allocated to the 2012 Sahel HIP. With the addition of these extra funds, the Commission will be able to respond to the crisis through increased support for the most vulnerable populations through activities such as the scaling-up of Cash & Voucher transfers; purchase of food stocks for General Food Distribution; implement Blanket feeding operations to provide nutrition supplements for children from 6 to 24 months old and pregnant and breastfeeding women, and reinforce nutrition and treatment operations to deal with acute malnutrition in children under 5 years of age, and for pregnant and lactating women.

### **4. OVERVIEW OF EXISTING AND PLANNED EU ASSISTANCE FOR THE SAHEL REGION**

The crisis is in constant progress and therefore the appeals of funds and the contributions from the Member States arrive progressively which explains why completeness cannot be ensured yet in the Commission and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' (UN OCHA) databases.

Nevertheless, to give a rough idea of the current state of play from UN OCHA, the current total contribution from the donors community (excluding the Commission and EU Member States) for Niger, Nigeria, Chad, Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Cameroon and Burkina Faso stands already at USD 98.6 million with an additional pledged amount of USD 25.5 million.

Through its humanitarian aid budget the Commission will invest a total amount of EUR 123.5 million: EUR 85 million through the HIP Sahel, EUR 28.5 million through the HIP Chad and EUR 10 million from an end 2011 emergency decision.

As an additional response to the crisis, the Commission will commit EUR 42 million through its Food Security Thematic Program. The services are also working to make available a further EUR 122.5 million from the 10<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund reserve. It should also be noted that the Commission has already committed EUR 226.7 million to the Sahel region through the European Development Fund.

In a nutshell, the Commission's **immediate** response to this crisis will stand at a substantial amount of EUR 288 million.

	Million EUR
<b>Humanitarian aid budget, of which</b>	<b>123.5</b>
2012 HIP Sahel	85.0
2012 HIP Chad	28.5
end 2011 Emergency decision	10.0
<b>Development aid budget, of which</b>	<b>42.0</b>
Food Security Thematic Program	42.0
<b>10th EDF reserve</b>	<b>122.5</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>288.0</b>

A total of EUR 40 million (including the December 2011 emergency decision of EUR 10 million) has already been allocated by the European Commission to DG ECHO partners present in the region allowing them to start intervening at field level.

As explained above, a substantial increase in funding from the donor community is expected.

## 5. USE OF THE REQUESTED REINFORCEMENT

The Commission is requesting the mobilisation of the Emergency Aid Reserve for an amount of **EUR 25 million** in order to scale up the response to the increasing humanitarian needs for Sahel Region.

The additional funding will be utilised to respond to the priority needs as outlined in point 3 above. All the needs are in the food and nutrition sectors, where a substantial support to WFP operations is foreseen.