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COVER NOTE

from:	Mr Janusz LEWANDOWSKI, Member of the European Commission
date of receipt:	27 November 2012
to:	Mr Vassos SHIARLY, President of the Council of the European Union
Subject:	Transfer of appropriations No DEC 54/2012 within Section III - Commission - of the general budget for 2012

Delegations will find attached Commission document DEC 54/2012.

Encl.: DEC 54/2012



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

BRUSSELS, 23/11/2012

GENERAL BUDGET - 2012
SECTION III - COMMISSION TITLES 23, 40

TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATIONS N° **DEC 54/2012**

EUR

FROM

CHAPTER - 4002 Reserves for financial interventions

ARTICLE - 40 02 42 Emergency aid reserve

Commitments - 60 500 000

TO

CHAPTER - 2302 Humanitarian aid including aid to uprooted people, food aid and disaster preparedness

ARTICLE - 23 02 01 Humanitarian aid

Commitments 60 500 000

INTRODUCTION

As of 9 November 2012, the implementation rate of the humanitarian aid chapter (23 02) stood at 98.5%.

This year the humanitarian aid operational budget has already been reinforced four times through the mobilisation of the Emergency Aid Reserve (EAR) and redeployment within Heading 4, for a total amount of EUR 240 million for interventions in the Sahel region, Sudan and South Sudan, Syria, Yemen, Pakistan and the Horn of Africa.

The initial amount of the operational reserve (EUR 152 million) of the humanitarian aid budget and its subsequent reinforcements (EUR 240 million) have been used to respond to the following new or worsening humanitarian crises and disasters:

- EUR 90 million for the Sahel crisis to offer food assistance following the deepening drought;
- EUR 90 million for the people affected by the violence in Syria;
- EUR 25 million for Yemen, in particular for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the South and acute malnutrition of children;
- EUR 35 million for Pakistan to cope with the consequences of the 2011 monsoon and the conflict in the country;
- EUR 40 million for humanitarian assistance in Sudan and South Sudan to cope with the consequences of the hostilities between the two countries and the exacerbation of internal conflicts;
- EUR 30 million for the on-going food crisis in the Horn of Africa;
- EUR 76 million for response to other natural disasters or worsening crises such as: the follow-up of the 2011 floods in South-East Asia, the food insecurity in Ethiopia, the follow-up to the floods in South Africa, IDPs and the tropical storm in Haiti.

An additional reinforcement of EUR 50 million through redeployment within Heading 4 will be used for Sudan/South Sudan (EUR 30 million) and Mali (EUR 20 million).

As of 9 November 2012, the unallocated amount of the operational reserve available for further interventions in new or worsening crises, including assigned revenues from previous years, stood at EUR 12 million. This amount has to be preserved in order to maintain an adequate intervention capacity for further interventions in the multiple disasters and crises that might occur till the end of the year.

The currently requested budgetary reinforcement of EUR 60.5 million will be used to provide humanitarian assistance for the following crises:

- **Hurricane Sandy in Cuba/Haiti (EUR 10 million):**

Hurricane Sandy had a direct impact on Jamaica, Cuba and the Bahamas. Haiti and the Dominican Republic received heavy precipitations causing significant flooding and damages. According to the United Nations and national government authorities of the region, at least five million people are currently in need of humanitarian assistance and more than 300 000 houses were seriously damaged or destroyed. The requested additional funding of EUR 10 million in commitment appropriations will address increased humanitarian needs, inter alia, in terms of food assistance, shelter, non-food relief items, water, sanitation and hygiene, health (epidemic surveillance and cholera response), replenishment of emergency stocks and Disaster Risk Reduction mitigation activities, as well as accelerated relocation of earthquake Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from current tented camps to safer accommodation where they are less vulnerable to natural hazards, such as tropical storms and hurricanes.

- **Syria (EUR 30 million):**

The Syrian conflict has clearly entered a new phase in July 2012, which has been aggravated for the last two months. The requested additional funding of EUR 30 million in commitment appropriations will address the increased needs, inter alia, in terms of food, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter (winterisation), medical supplies, psychosocial support and nutritional items, for Syria and Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries. It will also allow an enlarged humanitarian footprint and presence of implementing partners.

- **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Great Lakes refugees (EUR 15 million):**

Since May 2012, the humanitarian situation has deteriorated sharply mainly in North Kivu (eastern DRC) with the takeover of part of the Province by a rebel group. This has both a direct and an indirect impact on the humanitarian situation in the whole of Eastern DRC, as well as in neighbouring countries hosting refugees. DRC has currently more than 2.4 million internally displaced, out of which more than 650 000 newly displaced in recent months. The requested additional funding of EUR 15 million in commitment appropriations will be used to strengthen existing mechanisms such as rapid response, health, coordination, logistic, food assistance and protection in the entire east of the country to meet the massive new needs, to respond to the humanitarian needs in the province of Katanga and to increase the regional refugee response.

- **Burma/Myanmar (EUR 5.5 million)**

The key factor is the outbreak of inter-communal violence in Rakhine State and persecution of the Rohingyas. In October, renewed violence displaced another 35 000 people, bringing the total number of displaced people to over 110 000. Partners need additional funding to respond to these new needs. The second factor is the armed conflict in Kachin State, where over 75 000 people have been displaced and have been living in camps for more than a year and a half. In recent months, the number of civilians who have been displaced has increased, due to fighting in new areas and due to people being pushed back from Chinese territory. The requested additional funding of EUR 5.5 million in commitment appropriations will be used to address increased acute needs in terms of protection, food, food-for-work, cash-for-work, water/sanitation, shelter, health, non-food items.

The scale of these crises goes beyond the purpose of the operational reserve of the humanitarian budget. Therefore, a further reinforcement of EUR 60.5 million in commitment appropriations is needed for the humanitarian aid budget line 23 02 01.

In conformity with the provisions of the Inter Institutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 the Commission has examined all possibilities for reallocations within Heading 4. As there are no commitment appropriations available for redeployment, the Commission proposes to meet the needs in commitment appropriations through the mobilisation of the Emergency Aid Reserve.

For a detailed description of the context and the planned use of the funds, please see the Annexes.

I. INCREASE

a) Heading

23 02 01 - Humanitarian aid

b) Figures at 12/11/2012

	Commitments	Payments
1A. Appropriation in budget (initial budget + AB)	553 261 000	518 574 685
1B. Appropriation in budget (EFTA)	0	0
2. Transfers	195 000 000	63 884 307
3. Final appropriation for the year (1A+1B+2)	748 261 000	582 458 992
4. Utilisation of final appropriation	738 294 264	581 007 772
5. Amount not used/available (3-4)	9 966 736	1 451 220
6. Requirements up to year-end	70 466 736	1 451 220
7. Increase proposed	60 500 000	0
8. Increase as percentage of appropriation in budget (7/1A)	10.94%	0.00%
9. Increase, as a percentage of the final appropriation for the year, in the sum of transfers referred to in Article 23(1)(b) and (c) of the Financial Regulation, calculated in accordance with Article 17a of the implementing rules	n/a	n/a

c) Receipts arising from recovery (carried over) (C5)

	Commitments	Payments
1. Appropriation available at start of year	449 190	188 817
2. Appropriation available on the 12/11/2012	391 165	33
3. Rate of utilisation [(1-2)/1]	12.92%	99.98%

d) Detailed grounds for the increase

Please see the justifications provided in the introduction.

II. DECREASE

a) Heading

40 02 42 - Emergency aid reserve

b) Figures at 12/11/2012

	Commitments	Payments
1A. Appropriation in budget (initial budget + AB)	258 937 000	90 000 000
1B. Appropriation in budget (EFTA)	0	0
2. Transfers	-163 662 600	-74 300 000
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3. Final appropriation for the year (1A+1B+2)	95 274 400	15 700 000
4. Utilisation of final appropriation	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
5. Amount not used/available (3-4)	95 274 400	15 700 000
6. Requirements up to year-end	34 774 400	15 700 000
7. Proposed decrease	60 500 000	0
8. Decrease as percentage of appropriation in budget (7/1A)	23.36%	0.00%
9. Decrease, as a percentage of the final appropriation for the year, in the sum of transfers referred to in Article 23(1)(b) and (c) of the Financial Regulation, calculated in accordance with Article 17a of the implementing rules	n/a	n/a

c) Receipts arising from recovery (carried over) (C5)

	Commitments	Payments
1. Appropriation available at start of year	0	0
2. Appropriation available on the 12/11/2012	0	0
3. Rate of utilisation [(1-2)/1]	n/a	n/a

d) Detail grounds for the transfer

The Emergency Aid Reserve (EAR) is intended to allow a rapid response to the specific aid requirements of third countries following an event which could not be foreseen when the budget was established. The EAR is first and foremost for humanitarian operations, but also for civil crisis management and protection where circumstances so require (Point 25 of the Inter-institutional Agreement signed on 17 May 2006).

A reinforcement from the EAR for an amount of EUR 60.5 million in commitment appropriations is requested.

IMPACT OF THE HURRICANE SANDY IN HAITI/CUBA

Key financial information	
Previous year: total amount in 2011	EUR 0
Amount in the World Wide Decision 2012	EUR 0
Additional (already approved) credits from the Operational Reserve of which:	EUR 6 million
Humanitarian Implementation Plan (revision)	EUR 4 million
Emergency Decisions	EUR 2 million
Other EU Funding (Development cooperation, etc.)	EUR 1.5 million European Development Fund (EDF) for Dominican Republic and Jamaica (pending approval)
Other donors	

Additional needs	
Total needs	EUR 10 million
When are the credits needed	As soon as possible (December 2012)
Breakdown by country (if applicable)	Haiti: EUR 8 million Cuba: EUR 2 million.
Financed from	Through the Emergency Aid Reserve (EAR)

Why do we need additional funding?

Hurricane Sandy had a direct impact on Jamaica, Cuba and the Bahamas. Although outside of the direct track of eye of the hurricane, Haiti and the Dominican Republic received heavy precipitations causing significant flooding and damages.

According to the United Nations (UN) and national Government authorities of the region, at least five million people are currently in need of humanitarian assistance and more than 300 000 houses affected, according to preliminary figures. The numbers will probably increase as reports of damage and destruction trickle in from remote areas.

Haiti has declared a national state of emergency and the government has called for international assistance. Substantial damages are reported in agriculture, shelter and infrastructure. Extensive support is needed to address critical needs in terms of food security and livelihoods, restoring shelters, as well as roads, water systems and health infrastructure. Haiti remains the most vulnerable country in the region with low capacity to recover from disasters.

In Haiti the Hurricane was a reminder of the extreme vulnerability of the earthquake Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) population to natural disasters and epidemics and of the need for urgent action to increase their resilience. Like the rest of the population, the IDPs have also been affected by both hurricane Isaac and hurricane Sandy. IDPs are at greatest risk of environmental and health threats (floods, mudslides, cholera outbreaks...) or/and threat of eviction by private land owners and therefore should receive priority. Most camps are located in schools and sport areas that are needed in view of the forthcoming school year. Concerns over protection issues for the most vulnerable such as children, women single headed household are prevailing with reports on gender based violence showing highest incidences in camps.

Sandy was a category 2 hurricane when it hit **Cuba**. It is the worst hurricane on the island since 50 years and the serious impact which has been assessed by Commission confirms that Cuba has been one of the two most affected countries. The challenges for the following months will be re-roofing, rehabilitation of houses, schools and hospitals, food distribution, food storage and re-activation of food production. Authorities are willing to receive international contributions.

The **Dominican Republic** has also suffered major damages in infrastructure and services. The main impact is concentrated in Azua province, where a state of emergency has been declared, and where some communities are still isolated due to the collapse of bridges. The immediate needs identified are access to safe water and distribution of family kits and hygiene kits.

Jamaica reports losses across all sectors of about USD 55 million. The most affected sectors are agriculture, infrastructure and housing.

Special attention will be given to health risks in the region (there is still a concern about an increase of cases of cholera or dengue). With the extensive flooding, the number of cholera cases is on the rise.

Conclusion

At this stage of the year, the Humanitarian aid operational reserve has limited capacity to respond promptly to all humanitarian needs caused by Hurricane SANDY in the Caribbean. The Commission's response announced on 8 November, 2012 (EUR 6 million from the operational reserve) will cover the most urgent needs in Haiti and Cuba, but is not sufficient for these two countries. The Commission has also requested immediate mobilisation of EUR 1.5 million from the 10th EDF reserve to respond to humanitarian needs of people affected by Hurricane Sandy in Jamaica and Dominican Republic.

What for?

The additional funding will allow addressing more humanitarian needs, inter alia, in terms of food assistance, shelter, non-food relief items, water, sanitation and hygiene, health (epidemics surveillance and cholera response), replenishment of emergency stocks and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) mitigation activities, as well as accelerated relocation of earthquake IDPs from current tented camps to safer accommodation where they are less vulnerable to natural hazards, like tropical storms and hurricanes.

Priorities will include:

Haiti:

Shelter: According to the Directorate for Civil Protection 21 427 houses have been damaged of which 6 274 have been completely destroyed in the most affected departments. At camp level at least 5 298 families in 84 camps (out of 209 assessed camps) have had their emergency shelter destroyed. Support for emergency shelter, house construction and repair through plastic sheeting, cash and vouchers and construction materials are urgently needed in affected departments. In the UN Flash Appeal released on 2 November, the Shelter and Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM) cluster puts the figure at 54 223 beneficiaries requiring a total amount of USD 10 832 851. In the camps the priority needs are safe housing solutions support, together with basic water, sanitation and hygiene and livelihood components.

Livelihoods/agriculture/livestock: Accumulated effects from Tropical Storm (TS) Isaac and hurricane Sandy, exacerbated by the impact of a prior drought, will further destabilize the precarious food security situation in a country with substantial rates of chronic malnutrition and where Grande Anse - a food basket region - was spared by Isaac but heavily affected by Sandy. One and a half million people in highly food insecure situation are now at heightened risk, due to the loss of agricultural production and livelihoods. Needs in the agricultural sector are great due to the cumulated loss of food crops, livestock and tools and the significant price increases of food commodities. Urgent actions required are the distribution of seeds, animals and tools as well as support to rural families to rehabilitate their land. Preventive nutrition actions are required to avoid a deterioration of nutritional status, in particular of young children. Cash for work, food vouchers and, to a lesser extent, food rations are also recommended for vulnerable families. Further evaluations of the cumulative impact of drought, TS Isaac and Hurricane Sandy are required in order to have a more accurate view of the food security and reliable forecasts for the next couple of months. According to

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs's (UNOCHA) appeal, funding requirement for the food security and nutrition sector are of USD 23 732 778 for a population of 670 000 persons.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: Urgent actions in water supply system repairs, hygiene kits, hygiene campaigns and repairs to sanitation infrastructure have to be carried out through the South East, South, West, Grande Anse and Nippes departments in order to avoid an increase in cholera cases. The latest UN Flash Appeal identifies 830,000 persons requiring urgent assistance in WASH through a funding requirement of USD 10,832,851.

Health: Repairs to the cholera treatment centres (CTCs) and expansion in epidemiological surveillance through mobile teams have to be carried out in all affected areas, an increase in the response capacity of the national health system is also required to cope with the case load of cholera patients in the affected departments. The requirements identified by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)/Ministry of Health are of USD 600,000 for these actions.

Cuba:

Housing: Over 211 000 houses have been reportedly damaged. Electricity supply is critically low in Santiago de Cuba and Guantánamo (population without electricity service estimated at more than one million). The country will rapidly need to move from short-term shelter to rebuilding permanent housing in the affected areas, particularly in the city of Santiago.

Food security: More than 12 700 tonnes of stored food products have been lost including rice, coffee, sugar, eggs, and staples. The impact of Hurricane Sandy on the agricultural sector in central Cuba will have severe implications in the rest of the country. These areas are important for the production of staple crops for the entire island. Many of the food production factories in the province of Santiago de Cuba have been affected – it is reported that 60% of bakeries have lost their roofs.

Agriculture: Approximately 100 000 hectares of various crops have been affected. Seeds, tools and other inputs will need to be provided to producers to recover from their losses. Sugar cane is the most affected crop, followed by plantain and banana, staple crops and vegetables. Animal facilities have been affected, especially chicken raising facilities. Damage to warehouses and food production industries is also reported.

Health/Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. According to the Red Cross, around 75% of the City of Santiago is receiving water from reservoirs, but which is not safe. The Government is providing chlorine tablets but more are required. PAHO/World Health Organization (WHO) reports clean and safe latrines are needed, especially in light of the reported cholera cases earlier in the year. Water-borne diseases are also a major concern and authorities are emphasizing the need for hygiene promotion campaigns. Major needs include safe water, mosquito nets, hygiene kits and water testing kits.

Overview of existing and planned assistance

The joint humanitarian aid EU effort as encoded in the Commission's database: Emergency and Disaster Response Information System (Edris), (Commission and Member States), amounts to EUR 50 000 and is detailed below.

COMMISSION AND EU MEMBER STATES	
<u>Donor</u>	<u>Contributions input in EDRIS¹</u>
Germany Botschaft Kingston	EUR 50 000

¹ EDRIS – European Disaster Response Information System

SYRIA AND SYRIAN REFUGEES IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

Key financial information	
Previous year: total amount in 2011	EUR 0
Amount in the World Wide Decision 2012	EUR 0
Additional (already approved) credits from the Operational Reserve of which:	EUR 90 million
Operational reserve	EUR 20 million
Emergency Aid Reserve Redeployment in External Action	EUR 70 million
Emergency Decisions	EUR 10 million
Humanitarian Implementation Plan (new)	EUR 80 million
Amount already contracted	EUR 40 millions
Other EU Funding (Development cooperation, etc.)	EUR 27.6 million Special measure for Syria and Syrian refugees
Other donors	Source United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) Financial Tracking Service – USD 310 million in 2012 for the five main donors: United States of America, United Kingdom, Central Emergency Response Fund, Germany and Qatar

Additional needs	
Total needs	EUR 30 million
When are the credits needed	As soon as possible
Breakdown by country (if applicable)	
Financed from	EUR 30 million through the Emergency Aid Reserve

Why do we need additional funding? (what is new?)

The Syrian conflict has clearly entered a new phase in July 2012, which is being aggravated since the last two months: simultaneous fighting all over the country; use of helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft against cities; constant barrage of artillery used against civilian population; terrorist attacks at times including the use of ambulances as “delivery vehicles”; fights between Arab and Kurdish rebels; and intra-Palestinian strife.

According to the Commission's contingency planning, the humanitarian situation in Syria is likely to deteriorate even further in the coming months. The most likely evolution that could be foreseen includes:

- The security situation deteriorates as conflict has spread across to large parts of the country, including heavily populated areas. Increasing numbers of people are displaced both internally and across borders. The armed opposition, reinforced by increased international support will endure in opposing a regime left with no exit strategy.

- The most recent figures according to the UN OCHA and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) give an estimated number of 1.2 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 395 990 refugees. UNHCR expects this number of refugees to reach 700 000 by the end of 2012. Resources of the host population and livelihood already seriously compromised will be soon exhausted, both in Syria (especially in the North, also affected by drought) and neighbouring countries. The last Syrian Humanitarian Forum (SHF, Geneva, 7 September 2012), concluded that additional humanitarian aid was reported as being outpaced by the speed with which new humanitarian needs are being created. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) considers that the humanitarian conditions in Syria have worsened to an extent that the main international agency deploying aid workers is currently unable to cope with the growing needs of civilians (8 November 2012).
- According to UN OCHA, 2.5 million persons are in need of humanitarian assistance because of the Syrian conflict; among them, 1.5 million are food insecure. From October 2012, the World Food Program (WFP) has scaled up its food assistance to reach 1.5 million beneficiaries in all 14 Syrian Governorates.
- Both the Syrian Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP) and the Regional Refugee Plan (RRP) are underfunded. 45% for the SHARP and 29% for the RRP (UN OCHA, 2 November 2012).
- There is an ever increasing concern about the 87 000 Iraqi and the 500 000 Palestinian refugees living in Syria and whose vulnerability is increasing.
- For its third funding assessment round (3 October 2012), the Commission received requests for a total amount of EUR 122 million, and yet could only contribute with EUR 50 million.
- The Syria crisis will increasingly affect neighbouring countries and act as a destabilizing factor in both Lebanon and Jordan. Sectarian violence is developing rapidly in Lebanon. Tension is likely to remain high at the Syrian-Turkish border. The continuous influx of Syrians is increasing the burden on host communities and is expected to fuel sectarian tensions. The risk is high for Palestinians in Jordan and between Sunnis and Alawites in Lebanon.
- Some progress has been made in terms of access. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) has granted formal approval to 8 International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) to work in Syria. Although aid agencies continue to face significant constraints in reaching people in need, due to the intensification of the conflict, humanitarian access remains possible almost everywhere, although sometimes intermittently.
- Increased portions of territory will be under temporary or permanent control of the opposition, particularly in the North of the country. Humanitarian access to rebel-controlled areas will require building up acceptance.

Conclusion

The humanitarian response should be scaled up in the next twelve months to adequately respond to the increased envisaged needs. In 2013, a massive amount of people will have exhausted their resources, especially host communities.

What for?

The additional funding will allow addressing the increased needs, inter alia, in terms of food, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter (winterization), medical supplies, psychosocial support and nutritional items, for Syria and Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries. It will also allow enlarging the humanitarian footprint and presence of implementing partners.

Priorities will include:

- Distribution of food and non-food items.
- Strengthen needs assessment mechanisms, monitoring capacities and inter agency coordination and information sharing.
- Reinforce operational capacities of implementing organisations in Syria (SARC mainly) to provide emergency relief and adapt the nature of the aid to address recurrent needs of the displaced population (left with no resources and no income-generating activity, with no prospect for a positive evolution in the mid-term).
- Advocate with SARC and all possible channels for a strengthened presence of international humanitarian workers on the ground, to provide technical support to SARC and local actors and ensure impartial delivery of aid.
- Request that UN agencies are properly staffed and managed, led by senior emergency specialists able to deal with the context complexity.
- Build up response capacities outside Syria, in order to avoid further population displacements and support Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries.

Other relevant information

Timeline for the use of the additional funding:

The Commission should be prepared for additional funding as:

- The needs are huge and access in most governorates of Syria is still possible except in Deir-Ezzor for the last three months. Only a few hot spots are inaccessible and both the UN agencies and the ICRC are permanently trying to go back in areas whenever the peak of the fighting is over.
- Most of the sectors are affected: medical (emergency health, primary health care), psychosocial support, food, non-food (including winterisation), shelter, rent assistance and possibly water and sanitation;

Under such circumstances, EUR 30 million are requested as additional funding in order to prepare for the increased humanitarian needs.

Overview of existing and planned assistance

The joint humanitarian aid EU effort as encoded in the Commission's database: Emergency and Disaster Response Information System (Edris), amounts to EUR 231 million and is detailed below.

COMMISSION AND EU MEMBER STATES HUMANITARIAN AIR TO THE SYRIAN CRISIS	
<u>Donor</u>	<u>Contributions input in EDRIS²</u>
Austria	EUR 2 030 000
Belgium	EUR 2 000 000
Bulgaria	EUR 38 139
Czech Republic	EUR 554 015
Denmark	EUR 3 422 873
Estonia	EUR 150 000
Finland	EUR 3 200 000
France	EUR 11 089 000
Germany	EUR 42 042 098
Greece	EUR 100 000
Hungary	EUR 139 185
Ireland	EUR 1 600 000
Italy	EUR 4 865 337
Lithuania	EUR 14 481
Luxembourg	EUR 1 920 116
Netherlands	EUR 8 450 000
Poland	EUR 527 677
Slovakia	EUR 140 000
Slovenia	EUR 60 000
Spain	EUR 1 405 852
Sweden	EUR 14 224 385
United Kingdom	EUR 36 491 978
Total Member States	EUR 134 485 092
Total European Commission*	EUR 96 000 000
Total EU	EUR 231 085 092

* In addition to EUR 90 million in funding from the humanitarian budget, this amount includes an allocation of EUR 6 million for the Iraqi refugees in Syria. It does not include EUR 27.6 million from the European Neighbourhood Policy Instrument (ENPI).

² EDRIS – European Disaster Response Information System

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)/GREAT LAKES REFUGEES

Key financial information		
	DRC	Great Lakes
Previous year: total amount in 2011	EUR 40 million	EUR 10.25 million
Amount in the World Wide Decision (WWD) 2012	EUR 44 million	EUR 9 million
Additional (already approved) credits from the Operational Reserve of which: Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) (revision) Emergency Decisions Budget Reinforcement July (Emergency Aid Reserve and repriorisation External actions)	EUR 1.7 million	EUR 2.5 million
Other EU Funding (Development cooperation, etc.)	EDF 2011 EUR 9 975 million	EDF 2011 EUR 1 million

Additional needs (as of 30/10/2012)		
	DRC	Great Lakes
Total needs	EUR 13 million	EUR 2 million
When are the credits needed	December 2012	December 2012
Financed from	EAR	EAR

Why do we need additional funding? (what is new?)

Since May 2012, the humanitarian situation has deteriorated sharply mainly in North Kivu (eastern DRC) with the takeover of part of the Province by a rebel group (M23). This has both a direct and an indirect impact on the humanitarian situation in the whole of Eastern DRC, as well as in neighbouring countries hosting refugees.

DRC has currently more than 2.4 million internally displaced persons, out of which more than 650 000 newly displaced in recent months, mainly in North Kivu but also in South Kivu and in Katanga (more than 130 000 newly displaced). Existing mechanisms for emergency response to population movements within the DRC are greatly used throughout the two Kivu but increasingly also in Katanga and Ituri, and are nearly exhausted. The crisis has also caused a large influx of refugees to Rwanda (20 000), Uganda (48 000) and Burundi (6 000).

The regional stakes in the destabilization in North Kivu are causing a reorientation of national military strategies (FARDC) and international (MONUSCO) in favour of regaining control or containing the area occupied by the M23 and totally or partially abandoning other areas where armed groups are active. These armed groups, whether linked or not to the M23, have significantly extended their presence in large areas causing significant humanitarian needs in the whole Eastern part of the country, namely North Kivu, South Kivu as well as Ituri and Katanga. The consequences are massive population displacement (internal and towards Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda) as well as protection concerns given the abuse of civilian populations such as looting, rape, killing, beating, mutilation.

Additional humanitarian needs have up to now been covered by the DRC Humanitarian Implementation Plan for 2012 after priority reallocation of some funds that were provided for actions in other areas or provinces. In addition, the regional Great Lakes Refugees Humanitarian Implementation Plan for 2012 has been increased by EUR 1.5 million from the Operational reserve.

Despite these adjustments the current allocation does not allow to meet any additional needs resulting from the latest developments on the ground. In addition, the resurgence of large-scale epidemics (Ebola, measles, cholera and others) throughout DRC caused additional pressure on the DRC HIP 2012. The decision of the Tanzanian authorities to close down the last camp hosting Burundian refugees caused additional funding requirements from the regional Great Lakes refugees HIP 2012.

Funding from other donors, despite important advocacy from the Commission and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) are low and when allocated, are often done on "visible needs" (e.g. recent Internally Displaced Persons 'camp in Goma (55 000 people)) that are on the headlines in the media.

What for?

The additional funds requested will be used:

- to strengthen existing mechanisms (rapid response, health, coordination, logistic, food assistance and protection) in the entire east of the country to meet the massive new needs, more particularly on the areas that suffer the consequences of the vacuum created by the departure of Congolese armed forces to fight the elements of the M23;
- to respond to the humanitarian needs in the province of Katanga, which has been newly destabilised with tens of thousands of population movements recorded and where few humanitarian partners are currently present and lack sufficient financial means to respond;
- to increase the regional refugee response which covers Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda as far as Congolese refugees are concerned, and Burundi and Tanzania for Congolese and Burundian refugees.

Other relevant information

On 6 November, Director of OCHA operations, John Ging, called for a strengthened humanitarian response in eastern DRC. "The fact that there are now 2.4 million people displaced within the DRC, 1.6 million just in the Kivus, reflects the desperate humanitarian situation faced by the country," said Mr. Ging, during a press conference in New York. Mr. Ging also stressed that of the USD 791 million that the UN and its partners have asked this year to fund its humanitarian operations in the DRC, only 429 million had been received.

Overview of existing and planned assistance

According to UN OCHA, the total humanitarian requirements for the crisis in DRC in 2012 as described in the major interagency and government appeals are USD 791 million of which 54% has been funded, leaving a present gap of about USD 360 million.

The joint humanitarian aid EU effort as encoded in the Commission's database Emergency and Disaster Response Information System (EDRIS) (Commission and Member States) amounts to EUR 83 million for the DRC and EUR 18.6 million for Great Lakes is detailed below.

COMMISSION AND EU MEMBER STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DRC AND GREAT LAKES REFUGEES IN 2012			
<u>DRC</u>		<u>Great Lakes</u>	
<u>Donor</u>	<u>Contributions input in EDRIS³</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Contributions input in EDRIS³</u>
Czech Republic	EUR 158 290.46	Austria	EUR 200 000
Denmark	EUR 251 357.93	Belgium	EUR 400 000
EU Budget	EUR 40 850 000	Denmark	EUR 74 424.33
Finland	EUR 4 900 00	EU Budget	EUR 11 500 000
France	EUR 2 171 000	Finland	EUR 100 000
Germany	EUR 7 942 532.36	France	EUR 300 000
Ireland	EUR 2 280 00	Germany	EUR 4 715 000
Italy	EUR 1 100 000	Sweden	EUR 1 338 824.21
Luxembourg	EUR 1 950 19		
Spain	EUR 823 533.5		
Sweden	EUR 21 341 865.5		
Total	EUR 83 768 769.85		EUR 18 628 248.54

³ EDRIS – European Disaster Response Information System

BURMA/MYANMAR

Key financial information	
Previous year: total amount in 2011	EUR 22.5 million
Amount in the World Wide Decision 2012	EUR 24 million
Additional (already approved) credits from the Operational Reserve of which:	EUR 1 million
Humanitarian Implementation Plan (new)	EUR 1 million
Emergency Decision	EUR 0
Amount already contracted	EUR 22.78 million
Other EU Funding (Development cooperation, etc.)	EUR 100 million
Other donors	Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), United States of America, United Kingdom, Australia, Sweden, Turkey, Switzerland

Additional needs	
Total needs	EUR 5.5 million
When are the credits needed	Now
Breakdown by country (if applicable)	Myanmar (Thailand is included in the same HIP).
Financed from	Emergency Aid Reserve

Why do we need additional funding? (what is new?)

The key factor is the outbreak of inter-communal violence in Rakhine State and persecution of the Rohingyas. The Rohingyas, who lack citizenship in Myanmar, continue to face discrimination and human rights' abuse. Following the outburst of violence in Rakhine State in June 2012, more than 75 000 people were displaced and are living in camps outside the main towns of Sittwe and Maungdaw. In October, renewed violence displaced another 35 000 people, bringing the total number of displaced people to over 110 000. This caseload, most of which is living in Internally Displaced Persons' (IDPs) camps, must be counted in addition to those affected by the on-going protracted crisis situation. Partners need additional funding to respond to these new needs.

The second factor is the armed conflict in Kachin State, where over 75 000 people have been displaced and living in camps for more than a year and a half. In recent months, the number of civilians who have been displaced has increased, due to fighting in new areas and due to people being pushed back from Chinese territory.

What for?

The additional funding will be used to address increased acute needs in terms of protection, food, food-for-work, cash-for-work, water/sanitation, shelter, health, non-food items. The expectation is that most of the additional funding would be used to respond to the situations in Rakhine and Kachin states. However, flexibility must be maintained, to ensure capacity to react to changing events on the ground, throughout Myanmar, in order to allocate funds on the basis of needs and access.

Other relevant information

Access

Due to security concerns constrained access to the affected areas has been an issue. The authorities are taking steps to improve the access conditions and security context in Rakhine State. Increased access has been noted over the last few weeks in the northern townships of Rakhine State. President Barroso called for improved access, during his recent visit to Myanmar.

Timeline for use of the additional funding

The Commission should provide additional funding in the near future, because:

- The needs are acute and significant. The Commission's partners have depleted their respective stocks in the first emergency response to the recent crisis in Rakhine State. This is detrimental to their capacity to respond to crises in other parts of the country, notably the Kachin conflict.
- Most sectors are affected, with particular needs in the following areas: protection, food, food-for-work, cash-for-work, water/sanitation, shelter, health, non-food items.
- An enlarged version of the Rakhine Response Plan (launched by the United Nations (UN) in July 2012) is expected in January 2013; the Kachin Response Plan will also be updated early in 2013. Myanmar's Humanitarian Country Team is currently considering activation of the cluster system for the Rakhine and Kachin crises.

Under such circumstances, an additional funding of EUR 5.5 million is required in order to respond to the increased humanitarian needs.

Overview of existing and planned assistance

The joint humanitarian aid EU effort as encoded in the Commission's database: Emergency and Disaster Response Information System (Edris), which covers the EU Budget and Member States (MS), amounts to EUR 31 254 277 and is detailed below. The actual total amount is probably higher as several Member States, such as the United Kingdom, have not yet encoded data

COMMISSION AND EU MEMBER STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO MYANMAR IN 2012	
<u>Donor</u>	<u>Contributions input in EDRIS⁴</u>
Czech Republic	EUR 158 290
Denmark	EUR 2 415 496
France	EUR 832 495
Germany	EUR 1 828 821
Ireland	EUR 400 000
Sweden	EUR 1 619.1
Total Member States	EUR 7 254 277
Total European Commission (HIP Myanmar/Thailand)	EUR 24 000 000
Total EU	EUR 31 254 277

⁴ EDRIS – European Disaster Response Information System