



Council of the  
European Union

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**COVER NOTE**

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From:	Mr Jacek DOMINIK, Member of the European Commission
date of receipt:	5 September 2014
To:	Mr Enrico ZANETTI, President of the Council of the European Union
Subject:	Transfer of appropriations No DEC 30/2014 within Section III - Commission - of the general budget for 2014

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Delegations will find attached Commission document DEC 30/2014.

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Encl.: DEC 30/2014



BRUSSELS, 03/09/2014

GENERAL BUDGET - 2014  
SECTION III - COMMISSION TITLES 23, 40

TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATIONS N° **DEC 30/2014**

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EUR

**FROM**

**CHAPTER** - 4002 Reserves for financial interventions

ARTICLE - 40 02 42 Emergency aid reserve

Commitments	- 20 000 000
Payments	- 20 000 000

**TO**

**CHAPTER** - 2302 Humanitarian aid, food assistance and disaster preparedness

ARTICLE - 23 02 01 Delivery of rapid, effective and needs-based humanitarian aid and food assistance

Commitments	20 000 000
Payments	20 000 000

## I. INCREASE

### a) Heading

#### 23 02 01 - Delivery of rapid, effective and needs-based humanitarian aid and food assistance

### b) Figures at 29/08/2014

	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>Payments</b>
1A. Appropriation in budget (initial budget + AB)	874 529 000	747 582 107
1B. Appropriation in budget (EFTA)	0	0
2. Transfers	50 000 000	200 000 000
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3. Final appropriation for the year (1A+1B+2)	924 529 000	947 582 107
4. Utilisation of final appropriation	872 529 000	759 664 060
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<b>5. Amount not used/available (3-4)</b>	<b>52 000 000</b>	<b>154822686</b>
<b>6. Requirements up to year-end</b>	<b>72 000 000</b>	<b>174822686</b>
<b>7. Increase proposed</b>	<b>20 000 000</b>	<b>20 000 000</b>
8. Increase as percentage of appropriation in budget (7/1A)	2.29%	2.68%
9. Increase, as a percentage of the final appropriation for the year, in the sum of transfers referred to in Article 26(1)(b) and (c) of the Financial Regulation, calculated in accordance with Article 14 of the Rules of Application	n/a	n/a

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

	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>Payments</b>
1. Appropriation available at start of year	216 479	189 311
2. Appropriation available on the 20/08/2014	0	0
3. Rate of utilisation [(1-2)/1]	100.00%	100.00%

### d) Detailed grounds for the increase

On 20 August 2014 the overall implementation rate of the humanitarian aid budget lines (chapter 23 02) was, respectively:

- 94% in commitment and 80% in payment appropriations for humanitarian aid and food assistance;
- 100% in commitment and 78% in payment appropriations for disaster preparedness.

This high implementation rate is in conformity with the operational strategy and budgetary planning for 2014 established by the Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO), which was presented to the Council Working Party on Humanitarian and Food Aid (COHAF) and to the European Parliament. Based on its humanitarian needs assessment, the Commission establishes for the protracted crises a preliminary budget allocation at country level for the year ahead. Furthermore, in line with the Council and European Parliament orientations, an amount of EUR 105 million, nearly 12% of the initial budget line, remained unallocated to address changing priorities and new emerging needs, the so-called Operational Reserve (OR).

South Sudan is affected by two major crises of an unprecedented scale. Since the events of 15 December 2013, the country has been in a civil war. The number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees increases rapidly and now reaches 1.105 million new cases, including 95 469 IDPs in the Protection of Civilians (PoC) areas and over 430 000 in neighbouring countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda).

At the same time, South Sudan is facing a severe food security and malnutrition crisis reaching the conditions for a famine. The World Food Program (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) estimate that out of a population of 12 million, seven million are food insecure. This includes 3.9 million people severely food insecure, out of which 1.2 million are at risk of famine and more than 50 000 children under five years of age are at risk of death if provision of nutrition is not scaled-up soon.

Additional EU assistance in the amount of EUR 20 million is needed to support the following actions: response to food and nutrition crisis; basic emergency services for the displaced population; response to acute protection risks.

The Commission has examined all possibilities for reprogramming appropriations within the Humanitarian aid budget. The OR currently stands at EUR 52 million in commitment appropriations after allowing for urgent needs for crises such as in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Central America, Mali, Iraq, Palestine, Ukraine, Somalia, etc. As humanitarian needs for these crises, especially Iraq, Palestine and Ukraine are expected to continue, the Commission estimates that the available balance in the OR at the end of October would stand at EUR 24 million in commitment appropriations. This remaining amount is needed to maintain an adequate response capacity for further interventions in small scale and other unpredictable disasters and for recurring natural disasters until the end of the year (monsoonal rains, typhoons and cyclones particularly in South Asia, Central America and the Caribbean).

The Commission has also examined all possibilities for redeployment of appropriations within Heading 4. However, no available appropriations could be found for redeployment.

Stretching the use of the Operational Reserve for Humanitarian aid as far as possible and taking account of the limited balance of payment appropriations left in the EAR to address the possible worsening of ongoing crises and/or other unforeseen needs before the end of the year, the Commission requests a reinforcement of EUR 20 million in commitment and payment appropriations through the mobilisation of the Emergency Aid Reserve.

## II. DECREASE

### a) Heading

#### 40 02 42 - Emergency aid reserve

### b) Figures at 20/08/2014

	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>Payments</b>
1A. Appropriation in budget (initial budget + AB)	297 000 000	150 000 000
1B. Appropriation in budget (EFTA)	0	0
2. Transfers	-50 000 000	-100 000 000
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3. Final appropriation for the year (1A+1B+2)	247 000 000	50 000 000
4. Utilisation of final appropriation	0	0
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<b>5. Amount not used/available (3-4)</b>	<b>247 000 000</b>	<b>50 000 000</b>
<b>6. Requirements up to year-end</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>7. Proposed decrease</b>	<b>20 000 000</b>	<b>20 000 000</b>
8. Decrease as percentage of appropriation in budget (7/1A)	6.73%	13.33%
9. Decrease, as a percentage of the final appropriation for the year, in the sum of transfers referred to in Article 26(1)(b) and (c) of the Financial Regulation, calculated in accordance with Article 14 of the Rules of Application	n/a	n/a

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

	<b>Commitments</b>	<b>Payments</b>
1. Appropriation available at start of year	0	0
2. Appropriation available on the 20/08/2014	0	0
3. Rate of utilisation [(1-2)/1]	n/a	n/a

### d) Detail grounds for the transfer

According to article 9 of the Multiannual Financial Framework the Emergency Aid Reserve (EAR) is intended to allow for a rapid response to specific aid requirements of third countries following events which could not be foreseen when the budget was established; first and foremost for humanitarian operations, but also for civil crisis management and protection, and situations of particular pressure resulting from migratory flows at the Union's external borders, where circumstances so require.

## SOUTH SUDAN

Key financial information	
Total commitments in 2013	EUR 62.625 million
Amount in the World Wide Decision (WWD) 2014: - South Sudan share in Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) Sudan/South Sudan and HIP Epidemics	EUR 53.8 million
Amount from the European Development Fund (EDF)	EUR 30 million
Other funding from the EU budget (Development aid – 2014 commitments)	EUR 36.5 million
Other donors (source Financial Tracking Service as of 28/07/2014, including EU humanitarian aid budget)	USD 1 045 398 266

Additional needs (as of 04/08/2014)	
Total needs	EUR 20 million
When are the credits needed	As soon as possible
Financed from	Emergency Aid Reserve

**Why are the additional funding needed?**

South Sudan is affected by two major crises of an unprecedented scale. Since the events of 15 December 2013, the country has been in a civil war. The number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees increases rapidly and now reaches 1.105 million new cases, including 95 469 in Protection of Civilians (PoC) areas and over 430 000 in neighbouring countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda). At the same time, South Sudan is facing a severe food security and malnutrition crisis reaching the conditions for a famine. The World Food Program (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) estimate that out of a population of 12 million, seven million are food insecure. This includes 3.9 million people severely food insecure, out of which 1.2 million are at risk of famine and more than 50 000 children under five years of age who are at risk of death if nutrition is not scaled-up soon.

There are ongoing epidemic outbreaks such as cholera (more than 5 140 cases and 114 deaths in six out of the ten states of the country with projections of up to 30 000 cases and more than 1 000 deaths) and Hepatitis E.

IDPs are settled either inside United Nations (UN) bases or in spontaneous locations, which are very hard to reach due to insecurity, logistical constraints caused by the rainy season or because of the impediments imposed by the warring parties. The basic services in the IDP settlements are rudimentary and the situation borders on the inhumane. In most of the locations, minimum humanitarian international standards are not met yet. Around 220 000 Sudanese citizens are hosted in South Sudanese refugee camps located in conflict-affected areas (Unity and Upper Nile states). Their needs have increased, but they have become more difficult to assist.

During the first six months of the crisis, violence and deliberate attacks on civilians have been repeated and extreme. There has been destruction of key infrastructures, towns, settlements and markets. Men, women and children have been injured and many killed. In many cases, people were targeted based on ethnicity and/or political affiliation. Medical facilities have been destroyed, patients raped and/or murdered in their beds. More than 9 000 children have been recruited by armed forces during the conflict. Some 11 000 children were impacted through attacks on schools and their occupation by armed groups.

As the crisis in South Sudan started at the beginning of the implementation period of the 2014 budget, the Commission redirected all its available resources towards three strategic objectives, in partnership with the major UN Agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) present in the country. These objectives are:

- 1) Response to food insecurity and nutrition crisis;
- 2) Provision of basic emergency services;
- 3) Response to acute protection risks.

## What for?

### 1. Response to food and nutrition crisis:

**Rationale:** The food security prospects for the second part of 2014 look grim. The latest Integrated Food Insecurity (IPC) analysis predicts further deterioration of food insecurity situation in some parts of the country, particularly the conflict affected states.

The costs of food aid delivery operations have skyrocketed because of the massive use of air deliveries, which are the only ones possible during the rainy season until November. At the same time, the lengthy process of procurement of stocks for the end of 2014 and the beginning of 2015 requires immediate availability of funds. Nutrition services suffer from rupture in the stocks of ready to use therapeutic food (RUTF) and ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF), as well as from a very low coverage in areas of displacement, particularly acute in hard-to-reach areas.

**Programmes/activities to be funded:** Food aid; emergency food security, including cash and vouchers and livelihood diversification; therapeutic nutrition services, including stabilisation centres; preventive nutrition services, including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and health coverage where appropriate.

**Geographical areas where coverage needs to be enhanced:** Unity State (priority), Upper Nile, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Gazaar, Eastern Equatoria.

**Potential partners:** WFP, The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), ICRC, Medair, Save the Children and various other NGOs.

### 2. Basic Emergency Services for displaced Population:

**Rationale:** The provision of basic services in favour of populations in Protection of Civilians (PoC) camps, large IDP settlements, and refugee camps has been minimal in the first six months of the crisis. Improvements need to be made to ensure dignity and minimal standards for living conditions, and to prevent the spread of diseases.

**Programmes/activities to be funded:** all activities in camps and settlements, including PoC areas and refugee camps; Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM); water supply and sanitation and hygiene promotion; shelter and non-food items.

**Potential partners:** the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), UNICEF, the United Nations refugee agency (UNHCR), the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), Oxfam, ICRC.

### 3. Acute protection crisis response

**Rationale:** Given that the current crisis is largely caused by an armed conflict, the population is subjected to severe abuses by military groups, with the backing of political actors. Targeted killings of ethnic groups, sexual intimidation of women, widespread abuses towards children are common and forced over 100 000 people to seek protection with PoC areas and hundreds of thousands more to flee within the country and outside of it. Parties in the conflict often use abuse as a weapon. Protection actors are poorly funded, with only around 20% of their financial needs being met at this stage.

**Programmes/activities to be funded:** child protection, including family tracing and reunification and child friendly spaces; provision of psychosocial services; prevention and treatment of gender-based violence; protection monitoring and assistance to individual vulnerabilities; reduction of risks associated to violence, such as lighting in the settlements; demining and Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD).

**Potential partners:** UNHCR, DRC, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Mines Advisory Group (MAG), UNICEF, various NGOs.