



**RAT DER
EUROPÄISCHEN UNION**

**Brüssel, den 4. Dezember 2013
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FIN 860

ÜBERMITTLUNGSVERMERK

Absender:	Herr Janusz LEWANDOWSKI, Mitglied der Europäischen Kommission
Eingangsdatum:	2. Dezember 2013
Empfänger:	Herr Algimantas RIMKUNAS, Präsident des Rates der Europäischen Union
Betr.:	Mittelübertragung Nr. DEC 44/2013 innerhalb des Einzelplans III – Kommission – des Gesamthaushaltsplans für das Haushaltsjahr 2013

Die Delegationen erhalten in der Anlage das Dokument DEC 44/2013.

Anl.: DEC 44/2013



BRÜSSEL, DEN 28/11/2013

GESAMTHAUSHALTSPLAN – HAUSHALTSJAHR 2013
EINZELPLAN III - KOMMISSION TITEL 01, 23

MITTELÜBERTRAGUNG Nr. **DEC 44/2013**

EUR

HERKUNFT DER MITTEL

KAPITEL – 01 03 Internationale Wirtschafts- und Finanzfragen

ARTIKEL – 01 03 02 Makrofinanzielle Hilfe

Verpflichtungen

- 30 000 000

BESTIMMUNG DER MITTEL

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

ARTIKEL – 23 02 01 Humanitäre Hilfe

Verpflichtungen

30 000 000

I. AUFSTOCKUNG

a) Bezeichnung der Haushaltslinie

23 02 01 – Humanitäre Hilfe

b) Zahlenangaben (Stand: 22.11.2013)

	Verpflichtungen
1A. Bewilligte Mittel des Haushaltsjahres (ursprünglicher Ansatz + BH)	560 551 000
1B. Mittel des Haushaltsjahres (EFTA)	0
2. Übertragungen	382 657 890
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3. Endgültige Mittel des Haushaltsjahres (1A+1B+2)	943 208 890
4. Inanspruchnahme dieser Mittel	942 151 000
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5. Nicht verwendete/verfügbare Mittel (3-4)	1 057 890
6. Bedarf bis Ende des Haushaltsjahres	31 057 890
7. Beantragte Aufstockung	30 000 000
8. Anteil der Aufstockung an den Mitteln des Haushaltsjahres (7/1A)	5,35 %
9. Anteil der kumulierten Aufstockungen im Sinne von Artikel 26 Absatz 1 Buchstaben b und c der HO, berechnet gemäß Artikel 14 der AB, an den endgültigen Mitteln des Haushaltsjahres	entfällt

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

	Verpflichtungen
1. Verfügbare Mittel am Jahresanfang	147 052
2. Verfügbare Mittel am 22.11.2013	0
3. Ausführungsrate [(1-2)/1]	100,00 %

d) Begründung

Mit Stand 22. November 2013 betrug die Gesamtausführungsrate der Haushaltslinie für humanitäre Hilfe (Artikel 23 02 01) 99,9 % bei den Mitteln für Verpflichtungen und 77,3 % bei den Mitteln für Zahlungen, nach einer Aufstockung der Zahlungen durch den Berichtigungshaushaltsplan Nr. 8/2013 und die globale Mittelübertragung.

Diese hohe Ausführungsrate der Verpflichtungen entspricht der operativen Strategie und der Haushaltsplanung für 2013, die der Arbeitsgruppe „Humanitäre Hilfe und Nahrungsmittelhilfe“ (COHAFA) des Rates und dem Entwicklungsausschuss des Europäischen Parlaments (DEVE) vorgelegt wurden. Auf der Grundlage ihrer Bedarfsbewertung für den humanitären Bereich legt die Kommission für anhaltende Krisen eine vorläufige Mittelzuweisung pro Land für das kommende Jahr fest. Gemäß den Leitlinien des Rates und des Europäischen Parlaments werden etwa 15 % des ursprünglichen Mittelansatzes bei der operativen Linie nicht zugewiesen, um veränderten Prioritäten und einem sich abzeichnenden neuen Bedarf entsprechen zu können (operative Reserve).

Der nicht zugewiesene Betrag bei der humanitären Hilfe betrug daher ursprünglich 96 Mio. EUR. Dieser Betrag wurde anschließend aufgestockt, um auf neue Krisen und die Verschlimmerung bestehender Krisen reagieren zu können, wobei die Krise in Syrien das augenfälligste Beispiel ist. Andere zusätzliche Mittel wurden u. a. Mali, dem Sudan/Südsudan und dem Horn von Afrika zugewiesen.

Infolgedessen belief sich die operative Reserve für humanitäre Hilfe am 22. November auf nur 1 Mio. EUR.

Philippinen:

Der Taifun Haiyan, der die Region Guiuan auf den Philippinen am 8. November 2013 traf, richtete verheerende Schäden an und kostete zahlreiche Menschenleben.

Am 10. November 2013 beschloss die Kommission, als Maßnahme der obersten Dringlichkeitsstufe einen Betrag von 3 Mio. EUR zur Deckung lebensrettender Maßnahmen für die am schwersten betroffene Bevölkerung bereitzustellen. Aufgrund des Ausmaßes der Katastrophe und des anhaltenden Dringlichkeitsbedarfs wurden am 18. November 2013 zusätzlich 7 Mio. EUR zur Verfügung gestellt.

Der derzeit geforderte Betrag in Höhe von 20 Mio. EUR an Mitteln für Verpflichtungen wird benötigt, um die Bemühungen der philippinischen Regierung und anderer Geber zur Unterstützung der am schwersten von der Katastrophe in Mitleidenschaft gezogenen Menschen zu ergänzen. Diese zusätzlichen Finanzmittel werden zur Deckung der letzten Phase der Notlage und zum anfänglichen Wiederaufbau eingesetzt und um den Übergang zur Rehabilitation und zum Wiederaufbau erleichtern. Angesichts des Ausmaßes der Zerstörung muss in den kommenden Monaten in folgenden Bereichen humanitäre Hilfe geleistet werden: Nahrungsmittelhilfe/Existenzsicherung, Unterkunft, Gesundheit.

Somalia:

Somalia, das sich weiterhin in einer komplexen Notlage befindet, ist von Naturkatastrophen und konfliktbedingten Katastrophen bedroht. Dies hat sich durch die jüngsten Krisen gezeigt, auf die die humanitären Partner der Kommission zur Zeit reagieren: Überschwemmungen in Puntland nach einem Tropensturm und überschwemmungsbedingte Umsiedlungen in der Region Middle Shabelle in Süd-Zentral-Somalia, verschlimmert durch Zusammenstöße verschiedener Stämme.

Der zusätzlich geforderte Betrag von 10 Mio. EUR an Mitteln für Verpflichtungen wird zur Deckung des nach diesen Katastrophen entstehenden Bedarfs beitragen.

Die Kommission hat verfügbare Mittel im Rahmen der Rubrik 4 des mehrjährigen Finanzrahmens ermittelt und beantragt, insgesamt 30 Mio. EUR von der makrofinanziellen Hilfe umzuschichten.

Weitere Einzelheiten zur Verwendung der Mittel und zur humanitären Lage auf den Philippinen und in Somalia sind den Anhängen zu entnehmen.

II. ENTNAHME

a) Bezeichnung der Haushaltslinie

01 03 02 – Makrofinanzielle Hilfe

b) Zahlenangaben (Stand: 22.11.2013)

	Verpflichtungen
1A. Bewilligte Mittel des Haushaltsjahres (ursprünglicher Ansatz + BH)	94 550 000
1B. Mittel des Haushaltsjahres (EFTA)	0
2. Übertragungen	-25 000 000
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3. Endgültige Mittel des Haushaltsjahres (1A+1B+2)	69 550 000
4. Inanspruchnahme dieser Mittel	169 270
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5. Nicht verwendete/verfügbare Mittel (3-4)	69 380 730
6. Bedarf bis Ende des Haushaltsjahres	39 380 730
7. Beantragte Entnahme	30 000 000
8. Anteil der Entnahme an den Mitteln des Haushaltsjahres (7/1A)	31,73 %
9. Anteil der kumulierten Entnahmen im Sinne von Artikel 26 Absatz 1 Buchstaben b und c der HO, berechnet gemäß Artikel 14 der AB, an den endgültigen Mitteln des Haushaltsjahres	entfällt

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

	Verpflichtungen
1. Verfügbare Mittel am Jahresanfang	0
2. Verfügbare Mittel am 22.11.2013	0
3. Ausführungsrate [(1-2)/1]	entfällt

d) Begründung

Aufgrund der anhaltenden politischen Krise und einer fehlenden Regelung des Internationalen Währungsfonds (IWF) in Ägypten waren die Bewilligung und Bindung von makroökonomischer Hilfe der EU für dieses Land vor Ende 2013 nicht möglich. Daher kann ein Betrag von 30 Mio. EUR an Mitteln für Verpflichtungen umgeschichtet werden.

PHILIPPINES

Key financial information	
Total amount in 2012 (Emergency Decision and Humanitarian Implementation Plan 2012)	EUR 9 million
Amount in the World Wide Decision 2013	EUR 0 million
Humanitarian Aid Budget Operational Reserve	EUR 19.5 million
Other EU Funding (Development cooperation, etc.)	EUR 57 million
Other donors (<i>source United Nations Office for the Coordination of the Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (UN OCHA FTS) as of 21/11/2013</i>)	EUR 275.103 million

Additional needs (as of 21 November 2013)	
Total needs	EUR 20 million
When are the credits needed	December 2013
Breakdown by country (if applicable)	Not applicable
Financed from	Redeployment in Heading 4

Why do we need additional funding?

Typhoon Haiyan (local name Yolanda) made landfall over Guiuan in Eastern Samar in the Philippines as a category 5 typhoon on Friday 8 November 2013. The humanitarian impact on the affected population was tremendous, requiring immediate emergency intervention.

The Commission's services rapid field assessment team deployed to the affected areas on 9 November, reported enormous devastation, justifying the release of EUR 3 million as Primary Emergency Decision. Due to the scale of the disaster and persistent emergency needs, an additional EUR 7 million was made available on 18 November 2013 covering urgent needs in the sectors of food, shelter and basic essential non-food items, health, water, sanitation and hygiene and coordination.

The United Nations have launched an Action Plan requesting USD 301 million to provide life-saving assistance to 11.3 million affected people, which has so far received funding for 43%. Major funding gaps remain in the sectors of food security and livelihood, emergency shelter, health and agriculture. While the emergency appeal launched by the International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies of CHF 72 million is covered for 19 % as of 21 November 2013.

According to the Philippine's National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), as of 20 November, approximately 10 million people have been affected and the death toll has increased to 4 011. Furthermore, 1 602 people are still missing. 648 160 houses have been damaged (323 454 totally destroyed and 324 706 partially). In total, over 4.4 million people have been displaced, including over 1 million children.

What for?

To complement the Government's and other donors' efforts in providing emergency and early recovery assistance to the people most affected by typhoon Haiyan. This additional funding will cover the final stage of the emergency and the early recovery and facilitate the transition to rehabilitation and reconstruction. Given the level of destruction, humanitarian needs will need to be addressed in the coming months in the following sectors:

Food assistance/Livelihood support: The majority of the affected people depend on income from agriculture and fisheries; with the destruction of crops and fishery equipment, their livelihood has been eroded. In-kind food assistance should progressively switch to cash transfer modalities, as soon as markets are restored, which will contribute to the early recovery of affected communities. Cash for Work programmes could include debris cleaning, sanitation works and rehabilitation of schools.

Shelter: With more than 600 000 houses partially or totally damaged, huge efforts will be necessary to provide temporary and transitional shelter.

Health: Rehabilitation of primary health care including public health, psychosocial support, child-friendly spaces;

Coordination and logistics: Specific needs of children, people with disabilities and gender and age groups will be considered in all sectors of intervention.

Additional Information

When the funds are needed: as soon as possible.

Overview of existing and planned assistance

The joint EU humanitarian aid effort as encoded in the Emergency and Disaster Response Information System (EDRIS) as of 25.11.2013 amounts to EUR 102 793 277 and is detailed in the table below:

EU Budget and Member States contributions to the Philippines for typhoon Haiyan			
Donor	Commitments in EDRIS¹		
	2013 – in EUR		
	Cash	In-Kind	Total 2013
Austria	1 350 000		1 350 000
Belgium			
Bulgaria			
Croatia	49 882		49 882
Czech Republic	155 388		155 388
Denmark	1 712 247		1 712 247
Estonia	150 000		150 000
Finland			
France	785 000	60 000	845 000
Germany	900 000		900 000
Greece			
Hungary			
Ireland			
Italy	650 000	1 350 000	2 000 000
Latvia			
Lithuania			
Luxembourg	650 234		650 234
Malta			
Netherlands	6 000 000	1 430 000	7 430 000
Poland			
Portugal			
Romania			
Slovakia			
Slovenia			
Spain			
Sweden	8 617 240		8 617 240
United Kingdom	53 744 596	15 188 690	68 933 286
Total Member States	74 764 587	18 028 690	92 793 277
EU Budget	10 000 000	0	10 000 000
TOTAL EU	84 764 587	18 028 690	102 793 277

¹ EDRIS – European Disaster Response Information System

SOMALIA

Key financial information	
Total amount in 2012 (Humanitarian Implementation Plan + Top up + Supporting the Horn of Africa's Resilience (SHARE))	EUR 60.8 million
Amount in the World Wide Decision 2013	EUR 46.6 million
European Development Fund B Envelope amount	2012 EUR 7.8 million 2013 EUR 0
Humanitarian Aid Budget Operational Reserve	EUR 6.6 million
Emergency Aid Reserve	EUR 0
Other EU Funding (Development cooperation 2014-2020)	EUR 214 million
Other donors (source <i>United Nations Office for the Coordination of the Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (UN OCHA FTS) as of 25/11/2013</i>)	USD 667 280 685

Additional needs (as of 21 November 2013)	
Total needs	EUR 10 million
When are the credits needed	December 2013
Breakdown by country (if applicable)	Not applicable
Financed from	Redeployment in Heading 4

Why do we need additional funding?

Somalia is in a continuing state of complex emergency, prone to natural and conflict-related disasters. This has been shown by the most recent crises: floods in Puntland following a tropical storm and floods related displacement in Middle Shabelle region of South-Central Somalia, aggravated by clan clashes.

1) Tropical Storm in Puntland

Tropical Storm THREE made landfall on the north-eastern coast of Somalia on 10 November, creating flash floods and heavy rainfall. The Somalia Water and Land Information Management system (SWALIM) estimates that rainfall in many of the coastal areas on 11 and 12 November nearly equalled the annual amount in 2012, including in Garoowe and Dangoroyo.

The President of Puntland State declared a natural disaster emergency on 11 November. A situation report by the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry estimates that around 30 000 people (4 000-5 000 households) may have lost a significant proportion of their sheep and goat herds.

Pastoralist communities are reported to have been particularly affected, with very low survival rates of livestock in the most affected areas.

Assessments by land and air were conducted on 15 and 16 November. The health cluster conducted a rapid assessment by land while delivering emergency health supplies and identified gaps in water, shelter, food, and Non Food Items (NFIs) around Dangoroyo. The aerial assessment confirmed that no large groupings of displaced populations were observed, though traditional shelters were either absent or skeletal. The assessment confirmed reports of major livestock losses: thousands of livestock are reported dead. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that 800 000 livestock were in the affected area. Survival rate for livestock in the hardest hit areas may be less than 20 per cent.

2) Floods in Jowhar

In Middle Shabelle, Central Somalia, villages and farms in the flood's path have been submerged. The main river embankment is broken and despite efforts to close it, the breakage in Jowhar town environs (Barey) is causing problems. According to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), floods and inter-clan clashes have forced up to 10 000 families to flee their homes. Floods have also contaminated many of the local drinking-water wells creating a high risk of disease. They have also ruined any chance of a harvest for many local farmers. Further flooding will delay Deyr plantation and could negatively affect food security if water level in the flooded villages do not recede.

Commission's humanitarian partners have already tried to reallocate funds from on-going grants to provide emergency responses to these crises. This is nevertheless at the expenses of on-going very necessary interventions in the fragile humanitarian context of Somalia. Furthermore, needs in Middle Shabelle have the potential to go well beyond the actual contingency capability of humanitarian partners and will certainly need some further direct action.

To add to this difficult situation, the recent withdrawal of Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) from Somalia overwhelms health services that are already weak and exhausted. It is estimated that 1.5 million Somalis may lack health access, with up to 150 km journeys for referral. An estimated 99 000 people could die due to lack of services: 15 000 women due to lack of Emergency Obstetric Care, 30 000 children under five, 20 000 surgical cases and 34 000 critically ill patients. Longer term plans and resources will be needed to cover all these gaps. The health cluster estimates the budget needed to mitigate the pull-out of MSF from key facilities is USD 16 650 000.

Finally, according to the latest early warning information, vulnerable households in the Hiraan agro-pastoral zone in South-Central Somalia and the Sool Plateau in Northern Somalia are affected by deteriorating food security/nutrition outcomes due to adverse climatic conditions in the previous season.

These multiple hazards and insecurity are forcing many Somalis out of their country, mainly to Kenya and Ethiopia with a heavy share on Kenya with more than 400 000 Somali refugees present in Dadaab camps only. Despite savings, and recent additional contributions, the World Food Programme (WFP) faces a USD 54 million shortfall for the next six months (October 2013 to March 2014). WFP has been forced, as a last resort, to reduce ration sizes by 20 per cent for November and December 2013 so that food stocks will last to the end of the year.

Reduced food assistance will, in the medium-term, have a negative effect on nutritional status just stabilized below emergency levels, while it may escalate social tensions immediately. Reduced food rations may be taken as an unfortunate and wrong signal by refugees.

What for?

Emergency response to rapid onset disasters in Somalia

The 2013 total planned allocation for Somalia from the EU humanitarian aid budget has been committed and almost fully contracted. The additional funding will be directed mainly to partners heavily engaged in the emergency response to the two recent events. This will allow the partners to recover some amounts that have been diverted from their initial main objectives in order to cover the recent crises.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has, for instance, exceeded their 2013 budget for emergency response by EUR 1 to 1.5 million. In the context of the establishment of a United Nations integrated mission from 1st January 2014 and the recent withdrawal of MSF from Somalia, a strong ICRC presence is one of the guarantees of quality, independent and principled humanitarian action.

Finally, this should allow a further response to the shortage in health provision resulting from by MSF's withdrawal from the country.

Response to slow onset crises in Somalia and potential food assistance to Somali refugees

To face the adverse effects of climatic conditions, the Commission's humanitarian partners including Save the Children and the Danish Refugee Council have put in place mitigation actions to ensure treatment of malnutrition and to prevent a significant deterioration in food security that would be accompanied by loss of livelihoods assets and increase in malnutrition.

The late onset of the current rainy season could lead to a further, serious deterioration for households who have not fully recovered from the 2011 crisis and whose coping capacities are extremely fragile. It should be recalled that Somalia was confronted to a famine situation back in 2011 that caused 258 000 excess deaths, half of which were children under the age of five. This was the worst famine worldwide in the past 25 years.

Additional Information

Timing: as quickly as possible.

Overview of existing and planned assistance

The joint EU humanitarian aid effort as encoded in the Emergency and Disaster Response Information System (EDRIS) as of 25.11.2013 amounts to EUR 258 163 175 and is detailed in the table below:

EU Budget and Member States contributions to Somalia					
Donor	Commitments in EDRIS ²				Total 2012-2013
	2012 – in EUR	2013 – in EUR		Total 2013	
	Total	Cash	In-Kind		
Austria		200 000		200 000	200 000
Belgium		250 000		250 000	250 000
Bulgaria					
Cyprus					
Czech Republic	80 321	77 694		77 694	158 015
Denmark	4 102 716	134 113		134 113	4 236 829
Estonia	70 000	50 000		50 000	120 000
Finland	4 050 000	5 387 500		5 387 500	9 437 500
France	1 400 000	800 000		800 000	2 200 000
Germany	9 369 535	5 770 688		5 770 688	15 140 222
Ireland	6 185 000	3 600 00		3 600 00	9 785 000
Italy	2 750 000	550 947		550 947	3 300 947
Luxembourg	211 202	500 000		500 000	711 202
Netherlands	5 950 000	1 680 000		1 680 000	7 630 000
Spain	1 000 000				1 000 000
Sweden	13 296 949	12 692 662		12 692 662	25 989 611
United Kingdom	50 850 207	16 803 642		16 803 642	67 653 849
Total Member States	99 315 930	48 497 245		48 497 245	147 813 175
EU Budget	60 800 000	49 550 000		49 550 000	110 350 000
TOTAL EU	160 115 930	98 047 245		98 047 245	258 163 175

² EDRIS – European Disaster Response Information System