

DEC 54/2012

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

QUATORZIÈME LÉGISLATURE

SÉNAT

SESSION ORDINAIRE DE 2012-2013

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le 30 novembre 2012

TEXTE SOUMIS EN APPLICATION DE L'ARTICLE 88-4 DE LA CONSTITUTION

PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT,

À L'ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE ET AU SÉNAT.

Virement de crédits n° DEC 54/2012 à l'intérieur de la section III -
Commission - du budget général pour l'exercice 2012



**CONSEIL DE
L'UNION EUROPÉENNE**

**Bruxelles, le 28 novembre 2012 (29.11)
(OR. en)**

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FIN 903

NOTE DE TRANSMISSION

Origine:	Monsieur Janusz LEWANDOWSKI, membre de la Commission
Date de réception:	27 novembre 2012
Destinataire:	Monsieur Vassos SHIARLY, président du Conseil de l'Union européenne
Objet:	Virement de crédits n° DEC 54/2012 à l'intérieur de la section III - Commission - du budget général pour l'exercice 2012

Les délégations trouveront ci-joint le document de la Commission - DEC 54/2012.

p.j.: DEC 54/2012



COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE

BRUXELLES, LE 23/11/2012

BUDGET GÉNÉRAL - EXERCICE 2012
SECTION III - COMMISSION TITRES 23, 40

VIREMENT DE CRÉDITS N° DEC 54/2012

EN EUROS

ORIGINE DES CRÉDITS

DU CHAPITRE - 4002 Réserves pour les interventions financières

ARTICLE - 40 02 42 Réserve d'aide d'urgence

CE - 60 500 000

DESTINATION DES CRÉDITS

AU CHAPITRE - 2302 Aide humanitaire, y compris l'aide aux personnes déracinées,
l'aide alimentaire et la préparation aux catastrophes

ARTICLE - 23 02 01 Aide humanitaire

CE 60 500 000

INTRODUCTION

Au 9 novembre 2012, le taux d'exécution du chapitre de l'aide humanitaire (23 02) était de 98,5 %.

Cette année, le budget opérationnel de l'aide humanitaire a déjà été renforcé à quatre reprises au moyen de la mobilisation de la réserve d'aide d'urgence et d'un redéploiement au sein de la rubrique 4, pour un montant total de 240 millions d'EUR, et cela en faveur d'interventions dans la région du Sahel, au Soudan et au Soudan du Sud, en Syrie, au Yémen, au Pakistan et dans la Corne de l'Afrique.

Le montant initial de la réserve opérationnelle (152 millions d'EUR) du budget de l'aide humanitaire et ses renforcements ultérieurs (240 millions d'EUR) ont été utilisés comme suit pour répondre à des crises humanitaires et à des catastrophes, nouvelles ou en voie d'aggravation:

- 90 millions d'EUR en faveur de la crise au Sahel afin de fournir une aide alimentaire à la suite de l'aggravation de la sécheresse;
- 90 millions d'EUR en faveur des populations touchées par les violences en Syrie;
- 25 millions d'EUR pour le Yémen, notamment en faveur des personnes déplacées dans le sud du pays et des enfants souffrant de malnutrition aiguë;
- 35 millions d'EUR destinés au Pakistan pour faire face aux conséquences de la mousson de 2011 et au conflit qui touche le pays;
- 40 millions d'EUR pour l'aide humanitaire au Soudan et au Soudan du Sud, afin de faire face aux conséquences des hostilités entre ces deux pays et à l'aggravation des conflits internes;
- 30 millions d'EUR pour faire face à la crise alimentaire qui sévit dans la Corne de l'Afrique;
- 76 millions d'EUR pour répondre à d'autres catastrophes naturelles ou à l'aggravation de crises, comme le suivi des inondations de 2011 dans le Sud-Est asiatique, l'insécurité alimentaire en Éthiopie, le suivi des inondations en Afrique du Sud, les déplacements de populations et la tempête tropicale en Haïti.

Un renforcement supplémentaire de 50 millions d'EUR, opéré par voie de redéploiement au sein de la rubrique 4, sera affecté au Soudan/Soudan du Sud (30 millions d'EUR) et au Mali (20 millions d'EUR).

Au 9 novembre 2012, le montant non alloué de la réserve opérationnelle disponible pour d'autres interventions en cas de crises nouvelles ou de l'aggravation de crises existantes, y compris les recettes affectées provenant des exercices antérieurs, était de 12 millions d'EUR. Ce montant doit être conservé, afin de préserver une capacité d'intervention suffisante pour des interventions futures lors des multiples crises et catastrophes susceptibles de survenir jusqu'à la fin de l'année.

Le renforcement budgétaire demandé à présent, d'un montant de 60,5 millions d'EUR, sera utilisé pour fournir une aide humanitaire dans le contexte des crises suivantes:

- **Ouragan Sandy à Cuba/Haïti (10 millions d'EUR):**

L'ouragan Sandy a eu des répercussions directes sur la Jamaïque, Cuba et les Bahamas. Haïti et la République dominicaine ont subi de fortes précipitations ayant provoqué des inondations et des dégâts considérables. Selon les Nations unies et les autorités gouvernementales nationales de la région, au moins cinq millions de personnes sont actuellement dépendantes d'une assistance humanitaire, et plus de 300 000 habitations ont été fortement endommagées ou détruites. Les ressources supplémentaires demandées, d'un montant de 10 millions d'EUR en crédits d'engagement, serviront à répondre à des besoins humanitaires accrus, notamment dans les domaines suivants: aide alimentaire, abris, produits non alimentaires de première nécessité, eau, assainissement et hygiène, santé (surveillance épidémiologique et intervention contre le choléra), réapprovisionnement des stocks d'urgence et activités d'atténuation liées à la réduction des risques de catastrophes, ainsi que réinstallation accélérée des personnes déplacées à l'intérieur de leur pays à la suite d'un séisme, afin qu'elles puissent quitter leurs camps de toile pour se reloger dans un endroit plus sûr, moins exposé aux catastrophes naturelles telles que les tempêtes tropicales et les ouragans.

- **Syrie (30 millions d'EUR):**

Le conflit syrien est manifestement entré dans une nouvelle phase en juillet 2012 et la situation s'est aggravée au cours des deux derniers mois. Les ressources supplémentaires demandées, soit 30 millions d'EUR en crédits d'engagement, permettront de faire face à l'augmentation des besoins de la Syrie et des réfugiés syriens dans les pays voisins, notamment dans les domaines suivants: alimentation, protection, eau, assainissement et hygiène (WASH), abris (protection contre les conditions hivernales), fournitures médicales, soutien psychosocial et denrées alimentaires. Ces ressources permettront également d'accroître les retombées de l'aide humanitaire et la présence des partenaires chargés de la mise en œuvre.

- **Réfugiés en République démocratique du Congo (RDC) et dans la région des Grands lacs (15 millions d'EUR):**

Depuis mai 2012, la situation humanitaire s'est fortement dégradée, principalement au Nord-Kivu (Est de la RDC), un groupe rebelle s'étant emparé d'une partie de la province. Cette dégradation a une incidence tant directe qu'indirecte sur la situation humanitaire dans toute la partie orientale de la RDC, ainsi que dans les pays voisins, qui accueillent des réfugiés. La RDC compte actuellement plus de 2,4 millions de personnes, dont plus de 650 000 au cours des derniers mois, qui ont été déplacées à l'intérieur de son territoire. Les ressources supplémentaires demandées, d'un montant de 15 millions d'EUR en crédits d'engagement, seront utilisées pour renforcer les mécanismes existants dans le domaine de la réaction rapide, la santé, la coordination, la logistique, l'aide alimentaire et la protection dans toute la partie orientale du pays, afin de faire face à l'ampleur des nouveaux besoins, de répondre aux besoins humanitaires dans la province du Katanga et de renforcer l'action en faveur des réfugiés dans la région.

- **Birmanie/Myanmar (5,5 millions d'EUR)**

Le problème le plus important est le déclenchement des violences intracommunautaires dans l'État de Rakhine et la persécution des Rohingyas. En octobre, la recrudescence des violences a entraîné le déplacement de 35 000 personnes supplémentaires, ce qui porte le nombre total de personnes déplacées à plus de 110 000. Les partenaires ont besoin de ressources supplémentaires pour faire face à ces nouveaux besoins. Le deuxième problème est le conflit armé dans l'État de Kachin, où plus de 75 000 personnes, après avoir été déplacées, vivent dans des camps depuis plus d'un an et demi. Ces derniers mois, le nombre de civils déplacés a augmenté, en raison des combats qui touchent des régions jusque-là épargnées et des personnes sont rejetées du territoire chinois. Les ressources supplémentaires demandées, d'un montant de 5,5 millions d'EUR en crédits d'engagement, seront utilisées pour faire face à l'augmentation des besoins urgents dans les domaines suivants: protection, alimentation, «nourriture contre travail», «argent contre travail», eau/assainissement, abris, santé et produits non alimentaires.

L'ampleur de ces crises dépasse l'objet de la réserve opérationnelle du budget humanitaire. Un nouveau renforcement de 60,5 millions d'EUR en crédits d'engagement est par conséquent requis pour le budget de l'aide humanitaire de la ligne 23 02 01.

Conformément aux dispositions de l'accord interinstitutionnel du 17 mai 2006, la Commission a examiné toutes les possibilités de réallocations au sein de la rubrique 4. Faute de crédits d'engagement disponibles pour redéploiement, la Commission propose de couvrir les besoins en la matière en mobilisant la réserve d'aide d'urgence.

Pour avoir une description détaillée du contexte et de l'utilisation prévue des fonds, il convient de se reporter aux annexes.

I. RENFORCEMENT

a) Intitulé de la ligne

23 02 01 - Aide humanitaire

b) Données chiffrées à la date du 12/11/2012

	CE	CP
1A. Crédits de l'exercice (budget initial + BR)	553 261 000	518 574 685
1B. Crédits de l'exercice (AELE)	0	0
2. Virements	195 000 000	63 884 307
3. Crédits définitifs de l'exercice (1A+1B+2)	748 261 000	582 458 992
4. Exécution des crédits définitifs de l'exercice	738 294 264	581 007 772
5. Crédits inutilisés/disponibles (3-4)	9 966 736	1 451 220
6. Besoins jusqu'à la fin de l'exercice	70 466 736	1 451 220
7. Renforcement proposé	60 500 000	0
8. Pourcentage du renforcement par rapport aux crédits de l'exercice (7/1A)	10,94%	0,00%
9. Pourcentage des renforcements cumulés en application de l'article 23 §1 b et c du RF, calculé selon l'article 17bis des modalités d'exécution par rapport aux crédits définitifs de l'exercice	n/a	n/a

c) Recettes provenant de recouvrement reportées (C5)

	CE	CP
1. Crédits disponibles en début d'année	449 190	188 817
2. Crédits disponibles à la date du 12/11/2012	391 165	33
3. Taux d'exécution [(1-2)/1]	12,92%	99,98%

d) Justification détaillée du renforcement

Voir la justification fournie dans l'introduction.

II. PRÉLÈVEMENT

a) Intitulé de la ligne

40 02 42 - Réserve d'aide d'urgence

b) Données chiffrées à la date du 12/11/2012

	CE	CP
1A. Crédits de l'exercice (budget initial + BR)	258 937 000	90 000 000
1B. Crédits de l'exercice (AELE)	0	0
2. Virements	-163 662 600	-74 300 000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
3. Crédits définitifs de l'exercice (1A+1B+2)	95 274 400	15 700 000
4. Exécution des crédits définitifs de l'exercice	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
5. Crédits inutilisés/disponibles (3-4)	95 274 400	15 700 000
6. Besoins jusqu'à la fin de l'exercice	34 774 400	15 700 000
7. Prélèvement proposé	60 500 000	0
8. Pourcentage du prélèvement par rapport aux crédits de l'exercice (7/1A)	23,36%	0,00%
9. Pourcentage des prélèvements cumulés en application de l'article 23 § 1 b et c du RF, calculé selon l'article 17 bis des modalités d'exécution par rapport aux crédits définitifs de l'exercice	n/a	n/a

c) Recettes provenant de recouvrement reportées (C5)

	CE	CP
1. Crédits disponibles en début d'année	0	0
2. Crédits disponibles à la date du 12/11/2012	0	0
3. Taux d'exécution [(1-2)/1]	n/a	n/a

d) Justification détaillée du prélèvement

La réserve d'aide d'urgence est destinée à permettre de répondre rapidement à des besoins spécifiques d'aide à des pays tiers, à la suite d'événements qui n'étaient pas prévisibles lors de l'établissement du budget. Cette réserve sert en priorité pour des actions à caractère humanitaire, mais aussi, le cas échéant, pour la gestion civile d'une crise et la protection civile (point 25 de l'accord interinstitutionnel signé le 17 mai 2006).

Un renforcement de la réserve d'aide d'urgence est sollicité à hauteur de 60,5 millions d'EUR en crédits d'engagement.

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 Nation 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 remain 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 AID 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