

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(95) 47 final

Brussels, 22.02.1995

1994
Annual Report
on
Humanitarian Aid

(presented by the Commission)

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1994 was the second full year of operations for ECHO. Faced with the multiplication and aggravation of international humanitarian crises the Community increased resources for humanitarian relief from the 605 MECU spent in 1993 to well over 760 MECU in 1994. This effort of international solidarity went to relief of victims in 63 countries around the world in the following regions: African Caribbean and Pacific Countries (ACP) (42.4 per cent), the former Yugoslavia (35.3 per cent), Eastern Europe (0.4 per cent), the former Soviet Union (11.9 per cent), the rest of Asia including North Iraq (6.3 per cent), Latin America (2.8 per cent) and North Africa (0.5 per cent).

Around 85 per cent of the Commission's humanitarian aid is directly implemented through partners (41.9 per cent through NGOs, 32.7 per cent through the UN agencies, and 8.2 per cent through other international organisations). 150 partners have signed the Framework Partnership Agreement (FPA) which became operational in September 1993. After the first trial year the FPA has been generally acclaimed as successfully streamlining relations with partners and has raised operational efficiency. Following a fruitful dialogue with partners in 1994 on the lessons learned with the FPA, it is expected that the system will be further improved in 1995.

Within the institutional framework for humanitarian operations two important changes took place. Firstly, in July 1994 the Commission sent a Communication to the budget authority in which it commits itself to propose a legal basis for budget lines used for humanitarian actions by ECHO. A proposal will be made in the first half of 1995 and will define the scope of humanitarian actions, coordination and means of doing so with Member States, International Organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Secondly, 50 MECU worth of food aid programmes of a humanitarian character have been identified within the food aid programme of the Directorate General for Development (DG VIII). The Commission has decided that with effect from the beginning of 1995 these short-term actions will be administered by ECHO. Massive onset food crises will be the subject of closer cooperation between the two services.

The Commission has also decided to reinforce inter-service coordination in another area of major importance to humanitarian assistance. As from the beginning of 1995 all Commission actions in favour of refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees in Third countries worth a total of 455 MECU will be coordinated by a permanent inter-service group, currently chaired by ECHO, with representatives from the Directorates-General for External Affairs (DG I and DG IA), Directorate General for Development (DG VIII) and the Secretariat General (SG). This group is mandated to prepare all Commission decisions on assistance to refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees in third countries in a coherent manner that considers all aspects of the continuum from relief to resettlement/development. The group will also help the Commission to define a common refugee strategy. Finally, in accordance with the agreement to boost EU-UNHCR coordination in refugee matters reached by Vice President Marin and Mrs Ogata, the High Commissioner for Refugees in December 1993, the group will also prepare the common platform for negotiations with UNHCR.

Contacts between the European Parliament and the humanitarian aid services of the Commission have grown during 1994. There has been a high level of attention within the European Parliament and its committees to all issues related to relief, follow-up and prevention of humanitarian crises.

The closer dialogue in the field of humanitarian aid between Member States and the Commission, instigated by the Council in 1993, has continued in 1994 to promote mutual understanding of operational and non-operational matters. In addition to country and regional issues, discussions between the Member States and ECHO have covered other relevant issues of humanitarian action, for example disaster preparedness, humanitarian degree qualifications, evaluation, relations with international organisations, transport and logistics. Further steps are in hand to strengthen the mutual exchange of information on humanitarian aid in third countries as a first step towards more operational cooperation in the future. The three new Member States - Austria, Finland and Sweden - participated in the mechanism for dialogue for the first time in 1994.

In addition to UNHCR, the Commission has also continued efforts during the reporting year to cooperate more closely with other UN agencies. Following an agreement at the end of 1994 on the so-called "audit agreement", the way has been paved for other UN agencies to sign the Framework Partnership Agreement along with UNHCR. For as non-operational matters, the Commission has maintained close relations with various parts of the UN system, especially the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA). Exchange of disaster information, consolidated humanitarian appeals, disaster preparedness have been among the most important horizontal areas for cooperation.

The humanitarian service of the Commission continues to strengthen relations with its counterparts within the US Government, the other major donor of humanitarian assistance on the international scene. The two parties now exchange information at all levels and meet regularly to discuss regional or global issues related to humanitarian aid operations.

Apart from improved coordination and efficiency ECHO has been mandated to give the Community's humanitarian aid a higher profile. It is part of ECHO's strategy to create such visibility jointly with its regular partners, the NGOs and international organisations. In most cases this cooperation has worked well although certain organisations must be regularly reminded about their contractual obligations with regard to visibility. A number of publications have been produced in 1994 which have attracted public interest in the work of ECHO. In close cooperation with Member States, humanitarian media events to project the humanitarian dimension of the EU have so far been organised in Madrid, Berlin, and Zagreb.

During 1994, a Disaster Preparedness Programme was launched by the Commission. The programme seeks to enable a selection of disaster-prone countries to cope better when a disaster strikes. Human resource development, management and institutional strengthening and community-based programmes using low-cost technology are all part of the programme. 15 projects (totalling 2.2 MECU) have been selected for funding. At the multilateral level, 1.1 MECU have been allocated to the UN Department of Humanitarian affairs for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) as well as for studies concerning the use of military and civil defence assets in humanitarian operations (MCDA).

In order to learn from past experience ECHO has carried out 33 evaluations of a wide selection of humanitarian actions since November 1993. On the whole, evaluations have been received positively by humanitarian partners who consider them as an instrument that can help all parties to improve their performance. Most evaluations have resulted in positive reviews of partners; where problems have occurred these have been discussed in the spirit of partnership. To further streamline evaluation work, an evaluation manual is being drawn up in ECHO.

ECHO cannot predict or programme in any meaningful way humanitarian actions. But improvements in the efficiency of the Office have created a higher degree of readiness to assist in future crises. Unfortunately, this strategy has its limits. During the past four years Community humanitarian aid has increased sevenfold. A continuous and open-ended growth in funding is neither a realistic nor a satisfactory strategy; there is no acceptable alternative but a preventive strategy.

At Community level preventive strategy first requires that all aspects of 'humanitarian continuum' are considered (i.e. prevention, preparedness and if necessary relief and rehabilitation and their links with long-term development) and become a natural part of all foreign policy initiatives when dealing with disaster-prone regions of the world. Preventive strategies should also include carefully designed efforts to protect victims of conflicts and develop anticipated action through access to key decision makers.

2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Legal Basis

On 6 July 1994, the Commission adopted a communication to the budget authority concerning the legal basis. It committed itself to propose the legal basis for a number of Community budget lines, for which no legal basis so far exists, apart from the general budget authorization.

The Commission thus intends to submit shortly a draft regulation covering all budget lines used by ECHO. In the "Statement by the Council and the Commission on humanitarian action" of November 25, 1994, the Council, in view of the increasing importance of humanitarian aid, welcomed this initiative. This legal basis should define the scope of humanitarian action, coordination as well as the conditions for cooperation between the Community, the Member States, the international and non-governmental organizations. The Council also underlined the importance of transparent and quick procedures as well as clear criteria with respect to cooperation with NGOs in humanitarian assistance.

2.2 Transfer of "Humanitarian Food Aid" from DG VIII to ECHO

Since its creation ECHO has been responsible for the budget line "emergency food aid" which until 1992 was administered by DG VIII/Food Aid Division. A certain part of the food aid still administered by DG VIII could also be characterized as humanitarian in nature. So far a total of over 50 MECU worth of "humanitarian" food aid programmes have been identified.

The specific criteria for the new division of labour is as follows:

- (a) food aid operations that are specifically humanitarian will be handled by ECHO;
- (b) development-related food aid operations, structural aid, food-security projects and other projects with a development component will be handled by DG VIII/Food Aid.
- (c) in the event of a serious food crisis, or a humanitarian crisis in which food is a major factor, all Community food instruments will be coordinated in a single operation, with such coordination being provided by DG VIII/Food Aid Unit in food crises and by ECHO in humanitarian crises.
- (d) the two services will liaise permanently in order to maximize consistency and coordination and ensure as efficient and smooth a transition as possible between humanitarian operations and rehabilitation or development projects.

A Commission Communication to this effect was adopted in December 1994; the fine tuning of the transfer will begin in January 1995.

2. FPAs

Following the Commission's Communication of 5 May 1993 establishing the Framework Partnership Agreement (FPA), the new instrument became fully operational in September 1993. To date, more than 150 NGOs and international organizations have signed this Agreement with the Commission (the full list of ECHO partners is shown in **Annex 1**).

The FPA was conceived to deliver more efficient humanitarian operations, to speed up the procedures and to simplify the decision-making process. After a first trial period of more than one year, there can be no doubt that the introduction of the FPA has contributed to better dialogue between ECHO and the partners. The FPA represents a clear improvement over the previous situation, allowing requests and projects to be handled in a more streamlined way.

Implementation of the FPA has, however, revealed a number of areas where further

improvements may be necessary so as to promote a quicker and more flexible response to both natural and man-made disasters. A certain number of problems have been raised by partners, in particular: delays in the processing of proposals; details required for the submission of proposals; duration of projects; payment procedures and budget flexibility.

These observations resulted in a series of consultation meetings between ECHO and the partners, the first on 7 June 1994 in Geneva at the initiative of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Two similar meetings were later organised by ECHO in July and October 1994. ECHO has put forward certain proposals aiming at meeting key concerns of partners. A "dialogue" group of partners has tabled proposals too. This could result in a slight revision of the FPA system in the future.

In parallel to this exercise, an independent evaluation of the functioning of the FPA confirmed that the system works by and large. Changes proposed in the evaluation study have in many cases been incorporated in the aforementioned proposals to the partners.

3. HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS DURING 1994

3.1 Statistical Overview

Throughout the year, the Commission responded to the pressing needs of victims of man-made as well as natural disasters in around 70 countries across the globe involving 1002 contracts of humanitarian aid for a total of 764 MECU (see **Figure 1**). The full geographical breakdown of operations during 1993 and 1994 is shown in **Annex 2**.

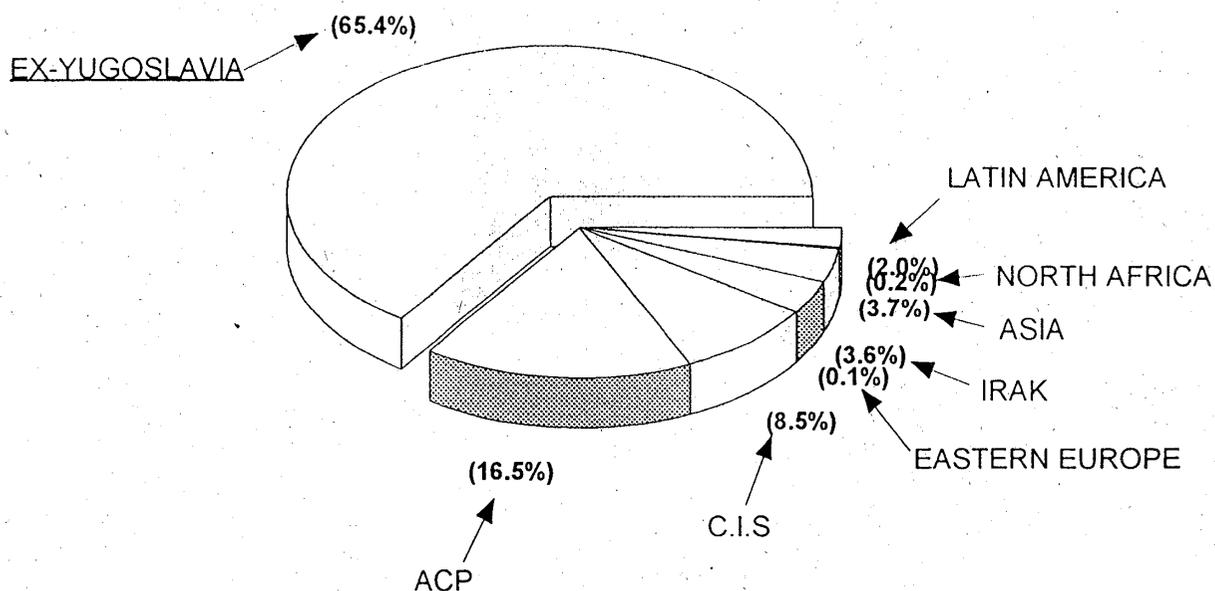
The Commission's sources of finance in 1994 were the Community budget for a total of 501 MECU including a reserve of 233 MECU, and the European Development Fund under the Lomé IV Convention which contributed 263 MECU (see **Figure 2** below as well as the breakdown of decisions by source of finance in **Annex 3**, **Annex 4** and **Annex 5**).



Figure 1

FINANCIAL DECISIONS FOR HUMANITARIAN AID BY REGION

1993



1994

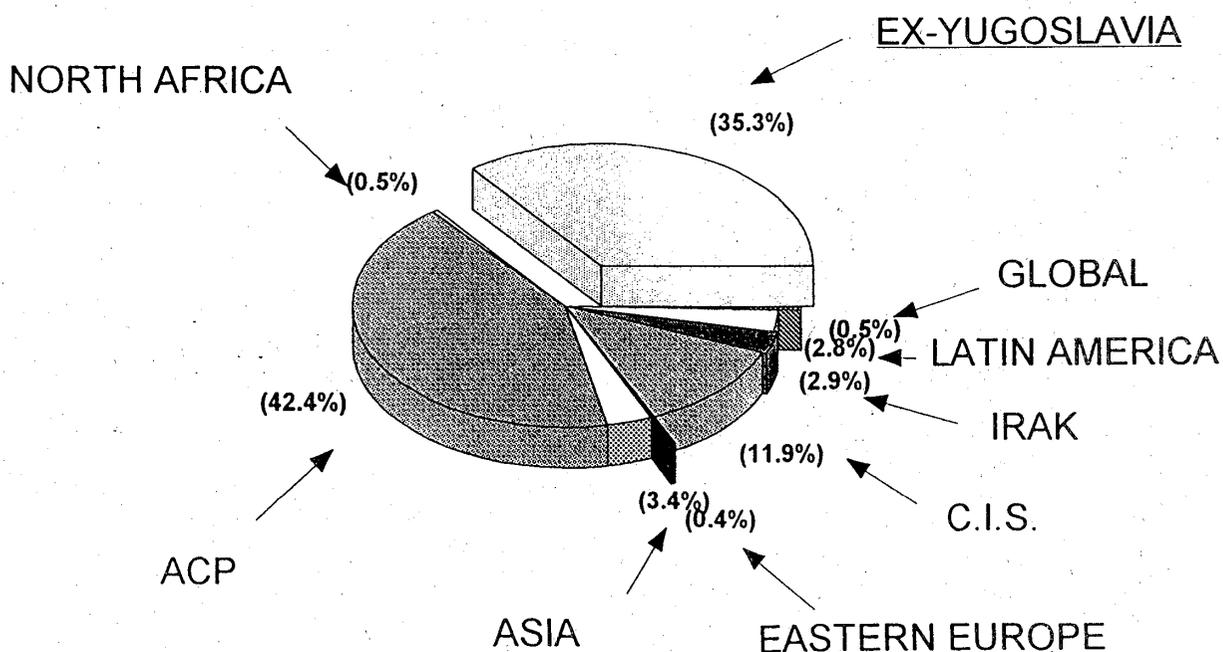
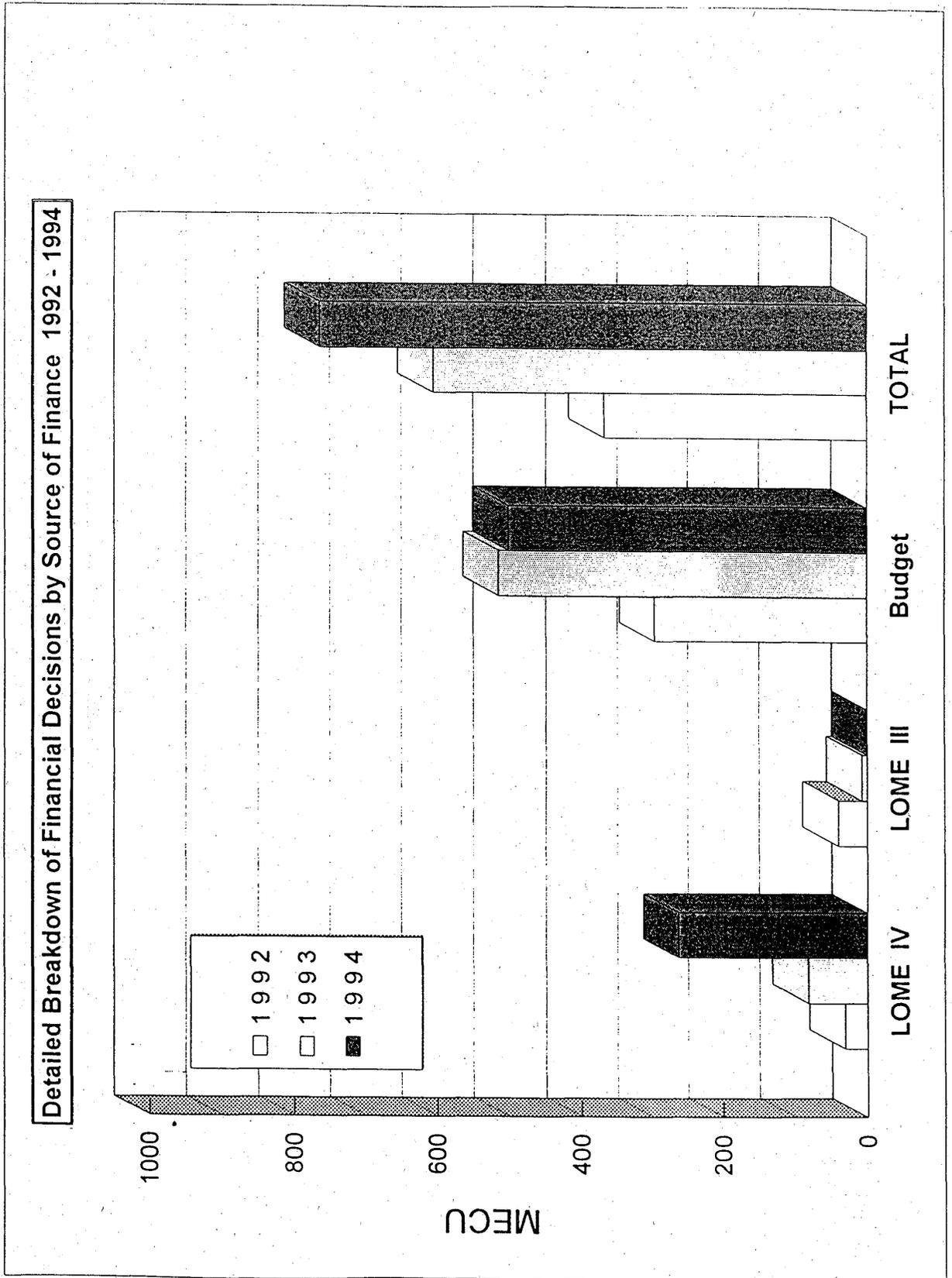




Figure 2



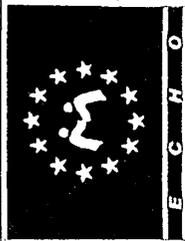
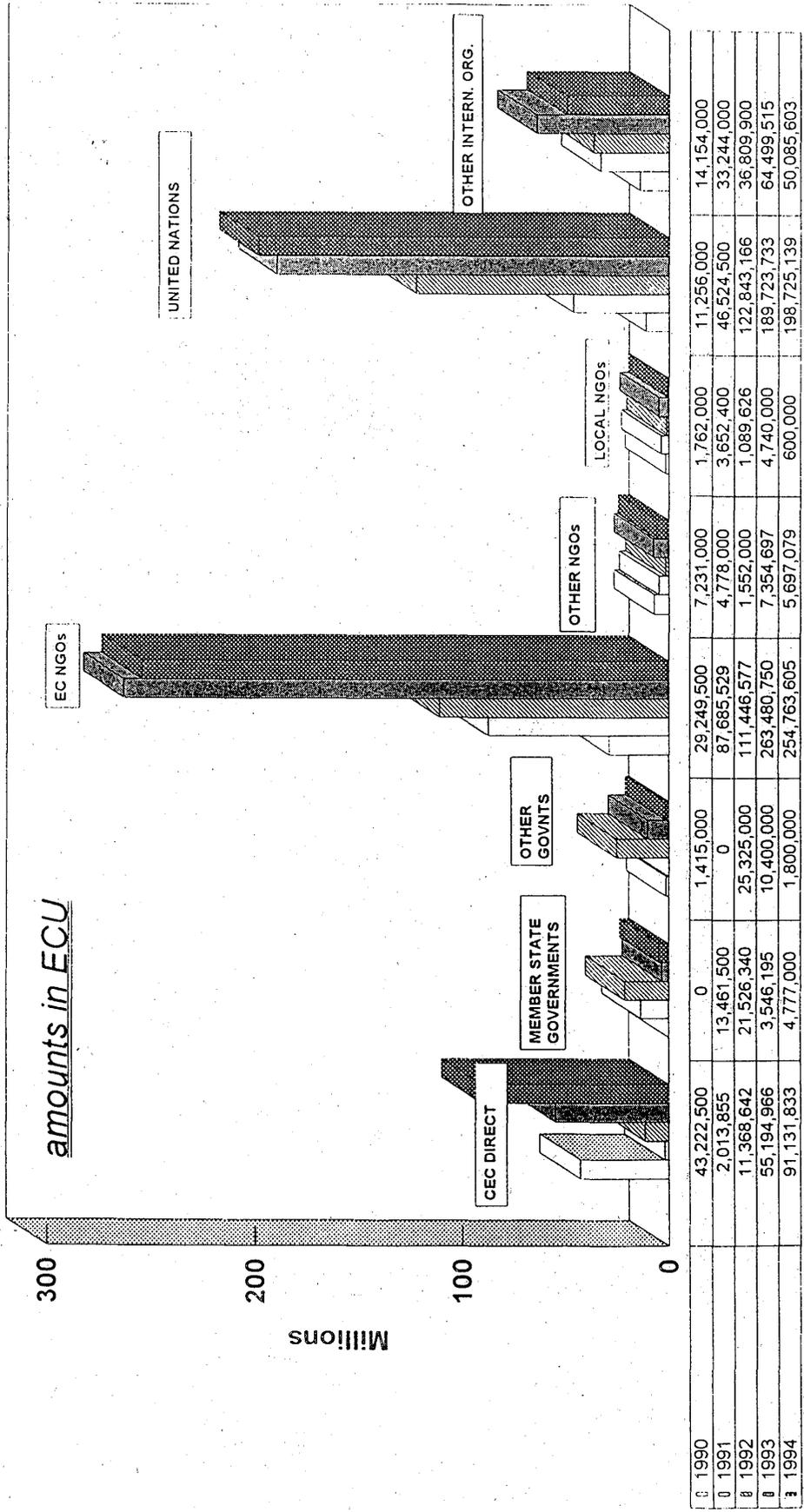


Figure 3

Total Humanitarian Assistance 1990 - 1991 - 1992 - 1993 - 1994



Around 85 per cent of the resources administered by ECHO are channelled through partners of which NGOs account for 41.9 per cent, UN agencies for 32.7 per cent and other international organisations for 8.2 per cent. Only around 14 per cent was executed as "direct actions" by the Commission, essentially in the former Yugoslavia. It should be noted that even "direct actions" in most cases depend on NGOs (often local) who help with the distribution of aid in the field. It is important that the Commission through ECHO should have the capacity to carry out direct actions; but it must also be understood that these actions are **only** contemplated when the traditional partners cannot fully meet the needs of a given situation.

An overview of the contracts awarded to partners during the period 1990-94 appears in **Figure 3** above (the full table is shown in **Annex 6**).

3.2 General Operational Problems Encountered

Before looking geographically at the specific actions undertaken in 1994, it is worth dwelling on a few of the more important general problems encountered in the implementation of humanitarian aid during the reporting year.

- **Mobilization of partners.** In the past it has often been a problem for the Commission to mobilize partners for certain disaster regions of the world. As a result ECHO has organized meetings with NGOs interested in operating in countries where there is a chronic, rather than a sudden, emergency situation. This seems to have worked particularly well in Iraq and in the Caucasus Region, allowing ECHO to establish overall balanced programmes. It is intended to organize similar meetings for the increasingly important Central Asian areas of the Former Soviet Union.
- **Logistical obstacles.** In some cases ECHO encounters problems in getting aid to the final beneficiaries because humanitarian convoys are increasingly subject to security problems, are dependent on administrative authorizations on the ground, or are subject to unauthorised diversion (e.g. ex-Yugoslavia and Angola). Another serious logistical bottleneck has arisen in several cases when field conditions and permanent conflicts prevent the organisation of land transport and ECHO has had to rely on more costly air transport (e.g. in certain operations in the Horn of Africa).
- **Cooperation with World Food Programme (WFP).** A number of operational problems with the actions executed by the WFP have been discussed with this organisation during 1994. It is expected that solutions can be found in the near future in order to meet the Community's reporting standards and expectations for transparency and fast deliveries of humanitarian assistance (see further 4.2.5.1).
- **Visibility.** In spite of clear contractual obligations there has been a tendency for some partners not to give the Community the necessary visibility in joint operations. ECHO will make further efforts in 1995 to encourage non-

complying partners to adhere to their obligations.

- **Coordination of partners.** In order to introduce efficient coordination of the large numbers of partners (especially NGOs) that take part in certain Community-funded emergencies, ECHO has tried within the framework of certain of its "global plans", to give one partner a coordinating role. Due to non-acceptance by several partners, this approach has born little fruit. As an alternative ECHO in the summer of 1994 adopted a regional approach in Rwanda and channelled its financial contribution to the relief programmes for refugees and returnees through UNHCR which was given the task to coordinate and to identify relevant humanitarian partners. The success of this experiment was confirmed at an evaluation meeting of ECHO, UNHCR and NGOs in November 1994 even if NGOs have expressed some reserves about this approach. ECHO will continue to make any effort in order to contribute to strengthen the coordination mechanisms in the humanitarian aid.

3.3 Ex-Yugoslavia

Since the start of the conflict in 1991, the EU has given a total of ECU 954 million in humanitarian aid to the former Yugoslavia, broken down as follows:

1991:	13 MECU
1992:	277 MECU
1993:	395 MECU
1994:	269 MECU

If bilateral Member State aid is added, the overall total is ECU 1.5 billion or 70% of all international aid, making the EU the world's top donor in the region.

In 1993, humanitarian aid to ex-Yugoslavia came to 395 MECU or 63.4% of all such assistance administered by ECHO that year¹. This was divided between humanitarian agencies, with 38.5% going to non-governmental organizations, 18.7% to the UNHCR, 13.2% to the WFP, 4 % to other UN bodies, 10 % to the ICRC/IFRC, 9.9% for direct operations, and 5.7% to other bodies.

This year the Commission approved eight decisions, worth 269 MECU, for humanitarian aid programmes for refugees and displaced people in the various republics (see **Annex 7**). 59 MECU of this went to UN agencies. 30.8% of the total went on foodstuffs, 7.5% on toiletries, 18.5% on medical assistance, 19.9% on logistics, 3.0% on psycho-social programmes, 9.7% on basic, emergency rehabilitation operations, and 10.6% on miscellaneous equipment.

¹

1993 annual report

The fall in 1994 in Community spending on humanitarian assistance to the region is due to a number of factors. Firstly, the schedule drawn up in Autumn 1993 (decisions of 22 October, 16 November and 6 December totalling 175 MECU) covered all food, health, medical, logistical and basic needs throughout former Yugoslavia until March 1994. Secondly, from April onwards, free access led to a resumption of commercial traffic and to the partial recovery of local economies. Thirdly, the number of people receiving humanitarian aid (displaced persons, refugees and the needy) fell from 4.2 million to 2.2 million.

To meet the needs of the 1994/95 winter, the Commission adopted a decision for an 156 MECU humanitarian aid programme on 17 November, with the following priorities:

- extension of vital medical and health programmes;
- extension of psycho-social programmes, mainly through education and social resettlement schemes for those scarred by the conflict;
- supply of logistical means needed for the above programmes;
- continuation of support for basic emergency rehabilitation activities.

This latest decision earmarks 89.5 MECU (57%) for **Bosnia-Herzegovina**. A further 45 MECU will go to the UNHCR to enable it to continue with the above programmes (covering basic necessities, logistics, health care and shelter). **Croatia** will receive 19.5% of the aid total, **Serbia-Montenegro** 17%, **Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)** 5.8% and **Slovenia** 0.1%.

In **Croatia**, the European Community Task Force (ECTF), set up by the Birmingham European Council in December 1992 and based in Zagreb, continues to coordinate EU aid and provide logistical support to bodies working in the field, the UNHCR and NGOs.

In **Serbia-Montenegro**, ECHO-Belgrade is responsible for administering and monitoring EU-sponsored operations and for overseeing the direct aid for refugees staying in family homes, displaced persons and people in need of social help.

In **Bosnia-Herzegovina** 50.1% of the aid granted went on vital programmes targeted at besieged communities in the enclaves of Sarajevo, Zenica, Tuzla, Bihac and Banja Luka. The Commission also supported the activities of the International Management Group (IMG) with financing for basic emergency rehabilitation projects (water, electricity and shelter) in Mostar, Sarajevo and other parts of the republic, which are vital for a return to normal life.

Overall, therefore, the need for humanitarian aid in the former Yugoslavia eased this year despite continuing uncertainty about the future of the conflict.

3.4 ACP Countries

In 1993, 100 MECU was granted for humanitarian assistance programmes in over 25 countries. The 1994 figure for Africa was 324 MECU or 42.4 % of the total for the whole ACP. Over 263 MECU was committed under Article 254 of the Fourth Lomé Convention², while the rest came from budget article B7-5000 for activities in Somalia, Haiti, Angola, Sudan and for people from Rwanda and Burundi.

The year saw the adoption by the Commission of eight general humanitarian assistance "global" plans to help tackle the crisis in Burundi and Rwanda, the wars in Angola and Sudan, and hardship in Zaire and Haiti.

In **Angola**, an 18 MECU plan for the six months from February to August gave support to the programmes of around twenty NGOs, the ICRC, the UNHCR and the WFP. As an extension to this global plan, a financial decision of 6 MECU was approved by the Commission in November.

In **Sudan**, a 17 MECU plan was launched for a six-month period (April to October) for displaced people in the south of the country and Sudanese refugees in Uganda. 16 NGOs, the UNHCR, UNICEF and the IFRC were involved in the programme. In December, a further 8 MECU was directed towards the same target population.

In **Zaire**, a 6 MECU plan was adopted by the Commission in July to cover the basic needs of displaced people in Shaba, Kasai and North Kivu, also for a six-month period.

A number of humanitarian aid plans were adopted for **Burundi** before the crisis of 6 April to which Commission responded with the following regional plan:

- 13.5 MECU was given for Burundi refugees in neighbouring countries following the 18.3 MECU general plan approved in December last year. The plan went to support the activities of ten NGOs, the WFP, UNICEF and the UNHCR between mid-February and April 6.
- A general 14 MECU plan was approved for displaced persons and returnees from Burundi, covering the six months from mid-March. Those partners who requested extensions for their activities are still being covered by the plan.
- 8 MECU went to nine NGOs to cover the needs of 350 000 displaced Rwandans in the north of Rwanda for the six months from mid-February to mid-August. The programmes involved had to be suspended on 6 April but have all since been re-targeted.

On 6 April, a regional approach was adopted by ECHO to meet the considerable need for assistance provoked by large-scale and rapid population movements at the start of the

² Of the amount of 263 MECU, 12 MECU was transferred in the form of an advance in July 1994 from art. 255 of the Fourth Lomé Convention in favour of victims of the crisis in Rwanda.

Rwandan crisis. In a bid for more effective and coordinated action, ECHO adopted a flexible regional plan. It gave the UNHCR responsibility for identifying and coordinating humanitarian programmes for refugees and displaced people in neighbouring Tanzania, Burundi, Zaire and Uganda. Since adoption, 167.5 MECU has gone to people in need under this approach.

In **Haiti**, the Commission's latest humanitarian assistance plan this year is designed to provide an all-round response to the most pressing needs faced by vulnerable groups. The six-month plan has provided 12 MECU for medical, food and health programmes.

In addition to these integrated programmes and despite the fact that the lion's share of funds went to the Rwanda and Burundi crisis, ECHO managed to support assistance programmes in over 25 countries (see **Annex 2**). Included were the repatriation of refugees in **Eritrea**, a project to help displaced persons in **Ghana**, a campaign against cholera epidemics in **Guinea**, **Guinea Bissau** and **Chad**, assistance for displaced and refugee Somalis in **Kenya**, programmes to combat drought in **Chad** and **Tanzania**, help for Touareg people in **Mali**, a scheme in **Papua New Guinea**, and aid for Ghanaian refugees in **Togo** and displaced groups in **Nigeria**.

Liberia and **Somalia** were also the targets for aid. In **Liberia**, ECHO gave 7.4 MECU for medical, health and water distribution programmes to meet the needs of over a million people affected by the civil war. Finance was given for operations to help Liberian refugees in Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire.

In **Somalia**, ECHO gave a further 8.3 MECU despite the worsening conditions in which NGOs have to operate. ECHO has attempted to maintain a skeleton presence in the country to counter the famine and epidemics which could re-emerge if fighting resumes.

The 324 MECU given to the ACP in humanitarian aid this year was three times the 100 MECU granted in 1993. More than 65% of this, or ECU 218 million, went to refugees, returnees and displaced people from Rwanda and Burundi. This brings the total of aid given to the region since the start of the Burundi crisis on 21 October last year to ECU 248.4 million (see **Annex 9**).

The new form of cooperation and partnership instigated during the Rwandan crisis between ECHO, the UNHCR and NGOs working in the field has generally been judged to be effective. Cooperation and coordination of this type could be the key in any future operations to deal with such large-scale sudden-onset emergencies.

Another regional operation was undertaken in East Africa (Somalia, Southern Sudan and Rwanda) where many ECHO-funded projects necessitating air transport were running simultaneously. The **ECHO FLIGHT air transport system**, based in Kenya, was created in 1994 as an economically sound alternative by exploiting economies-of-scale, and as an effective service in the field for both goods and personnel. As a result of ECHO FLIGHT, the cost of EU-funded humanitarian air transport in the region has dropped by 36 per cent since the system was created.

3.5 Commonwealth of Independent States

During 1994, the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States were fortunately less plagued by internal and neighbouring conflicts than in 1993, even if the underlying causes had not been settled. This relative calm, however, showed up the more basic humanitarian needs that had been neglected in the past due to other pressures, so that the total aid granted to the CIS at just over 90 MECU showed an increase of 76 % compared with the 1993 figure of 51.3 MECU.

The Commission's humanitarian assistance to the CIS continued to be concentrated on its activities in the three countries of the **Southern Caucasus** (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia), which together received 55.5 MECU, compared to 34.4 MECU in 1993. This increase in volume is all the more remarkable, given the difficulties of transport both to and inside the region. Much of this aid was concentrated on medical assistance, but each of the three countries benefitted from the special food aid programme for the Caucasus and Central Asia administered by ECHO.

Out of the Commission's 204 MECU programme covering **Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Tajikistan**, the Commission humanitarian component amounted to 35 MECU. The Southern Caucasus countries received together 19 MECU (included in above-mentioned 55.5 MECU for the region) while contributions were also made to each of the other three above-mentioned countries of Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Tajikistan. Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan pose special problems for supplying aid in quantity because of the weather conditions during much of the year. Equally, it is only recently that the Commission's humanitarian partners have begun to operate in Kyrgyzstan.

The Humanitarian Office was also active in **Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine**. In these three countries, the emphasis was on alleviating the effects of the Chernobyl disaster, which is now showing up in increasing numbers of thyroid cancer cases and the need for specialist medical monitoring and care. Emergency assistance was also given to Ukraine to combat an outbreak of cholera.

Another thematic approach was applied to the problem of basic vaccinations in the CIS, since these had largely fallen into abeyance with the disintegration of the former Soviet Union. As part of an overall plan drawn up by the WHO and UNICEF, ECHO contributed to vaccination campaigns in the Southern Caucasus, Belarus and Ukraine.

At the end of the year, a contribution was made to the International Committee of the Red Cross to bring relief to those suffering from fighting in the Autonomous Republic of **Chechnya**, Russian Federation, and it was expected that this aid would be increased during early 1995.

3.6 Eastern Europe

In Eastern Europe, assistance of medical and basic supplies was given to Albania, together with an emergency programme following an outbreak of cholera, while consideration was also being given to basic medical aid in Bulgaria.

3.7 Asia (including Northern Iraq)

In Asia humanitarian aid continues to be dominated by the problems of Afghanistan and Iraq. Even if other assistance was available to **Afghanistan** from different budgetary lines of the Commission ECHO contributed over 12 MECU to aid the plight of the refugees and those in some of the areas still wrecked by civil war. Much of this aid has of course been medical but many areas are extremely difficult to reach without putting our partners at unacceptable personal risk. This is unfortunately particularly true in the areas of greatest urgent need, as around Kabul where large-scale fighting continues.

In **Iraq** the Commission continued to be by far the largest provider of assistance. The total for the year was 22.5 MECU, slightly more than in 1993. In the North there was a slight adjustment in the type of aid given with fuel for cooking and heating no longer being provided and certain projects aimed at restoring agricultural production being supported. Despite this, it was still necessary to maintain food to many of the most vulnerable groups in the North. The Commission continued its programme of support in the Marsh areas of the South and under strictly controlled conditions overseen by the Dutch Red Cross, gave assistance to some of the most needy in the Government controlled areas. Access to the North, already cut off from the South by the Baghdad government imposed embargo, was at times made even more difficult by Turkish controls in the South-East of their country.

Apart from these two major areas of humanitarian need Asia continued to have its share of natural disasters from flooding and volcanoes together with the aftermath of civil strife. This led to actions in **Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam.**

3.8 Middle East

In this region Commission's humanitarian service continued to play a role in aiding the **Occupied and Autonomous Territories**, including the nascent Palestinian Administration. A total of 4.7 MECU was granted, split almost equally between food and medical aid.

The Humanitarian Office was also active in helping with the after effects of the fighting in **Yemen** and assisted the Sahraoui and Tuareg refugees in Algeria. Natural disasters such as earthquakes and the destruction of vast areas led to emergency assistance to **Algeria and Egypt.**

3.9 Latin America

In Latin America the main beneficiary of humanitarian aid continued to be **Cuba** which received a total of 14 MECU. If the neuroptic disease identified in 1993 had been largely contained, the general situation in Cuba remained such that there is an ongoing need for medical and food aid. The continuing relatively large programme for this country means that it was essential to ensure that our chosen partners could operate without the governmental influence traditionally felt in all aspects of Cuban life. The necessary negotiations delayed the start of part of the programme but nevertheless ensured that with the appropriate controls,

the programme is now being implemented as intended.

Elsewhere in the region the Commission assisted refugees in **Central America** and the victims of the uprising in **Mexico**, but the majority of the actions amounted to standard humanitarian responses to disasters by assisting with ongoing basic needs. The Commission actively supported humanitarian programmes in **Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru** and **El Salvador**.

4. HORIZONTAL ACTIVITIES

4.1 Information and Visibility

Information about European Commission Humanitarian Aid, both as part of public awareness as well as transparency, is now a well established part of its operations. While one expects that a major donor like the EU should receive a high profile that is commensurate with its contribution, visibility cannot and will not be a conditioning factor to determine humanitarian aid in any emergency situation. In keeping with this philosophy ECHO has extended its public information role through the press and the audio-visual media.

Press releases for every single allocation are now standard practice.

The list of publications included the *Annual Report*, the quarterly newsletter (*ECHO News*), regional background reports on a specific humanitarian crisis (*ECHO Files*) and an assortment of brochures and leaflets on different aspects of our humanitarian operations.

A start has been made in producing publications and audio-visuals jointly with operating partners within the field of humanitarian aid. The International Committee of the Red Cross provides a good example of such cooperation in public information. However, the Commission still has some way to go on this road. In order to obtain the full impact of the humanitarian response of the EU, ECHO is working to establish a network of information and visibility in much closer cooperation with the public relations departments of its NGO partners.

The Member States have also played a role in the projection of the EU humanitarian dimension. Presentation of humanitarian operations through media events, were organised in Madrid, Berlin and Zagreb, with the patronage of the highest authorities. The inclusion of the 'Humanitarian Day' in Berlin in the events of the German Presidency set a good precedent to be followed in the coming Presidencies with events in Paris and Barcelona.

In recognition of the important role played by the Commission's humanitarian partners in generating visibility for operations in the field, clear ground rules have been established in the Framework Partnership Agreement. In spite of clear contractual obligations there has been a tendency for some partners not to give the Community the necessary visibility in joint operations. ECHO will make further efforts in 1995 to encourage non-complying partners to adhere to their obligations.

4.2 Coordination/Cooperation with other Services, Organisations and Donors

4.2.1 Inter-Service Coordination on Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Returnees in Third Countries

Humanitarian aid actions financed by the Commission are subject to an internal consultation procedure whereby all relevant services are heard before a final decision is taken. Within a particular area, however, that of refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees, a special need for a more intense type of cooperation was identified at the end of 1993.

When Vice-President Marin and Mrs Ogata signed the first Framework Partnership Agreement for humanitarian aid on 13th December 1993 in Brussels both parties agreed to establish a Joint High-Level Group in order to coordinate the UNHCR and EC actions and strategies.

To assure, in its dealings with the UNHCR, a single position and a single policy for aid to refugees outside the European Community, the Commission subsequently established a High-Level Inter-Service Group with participation of DG I and DG VIII under the chairmanship of ECHO. The mandate of the Inter-Service Group was to :

- establish a coherent Community approach embracing all available EU instruments; ◦ ◦
- define a common strategy; and
- establish common ways and means for working more closely with the UNHCR within the field of refugees, returnees and displaced persons.

As a result of the Group's work, a Communication on the Coordination of Aid towards Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Returnees in Third Countries was adopted on 25 November 1994. The Communication calls for the following measures :

- the creation of a **Permanent Inter-Service Group (PISG)**, comprising DG I N/S, DG VIII/Food Aid, DG VIII/Refugees, Secretariat General and DG IA under the chairmanship of ECHO, with the aim of supporting, in a more coherent manner, the whole "refugee continuum" (from short-term to long-term assistance) and encouraging preventive actions in third countries;
- the **mandate of the PISG** will include:
 - preparation of the Commission's decisions on assistance to refugees, displaced persons and returnees in third countries;
 - reflection on future need for assistance and preventive actions

towards refugees, displaced persons and returnees in third countries, including the examination of a future common Commission policy in this area;

- coordination of the Commission's actions within the field of assistance towards refugees, displaced persons and returnees in third countries with UNHCR and other international organisations.
- preparation of proposals relating to a more coherent legal basis for aid to refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees by rearranging budget lines or adapting existing budget lines.

Subsequently, the PISG has adopted Implementing Rules and set up a database that will make it easier to follow all Commission actions towards refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees in a given area. The new database system is also designed to record linkages between actions of different services with a view to facilitate coherence and follow-up along the "refugee continuum".

The importance of the PISG in coordinating Commission actions towards refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees in Third countries was further underlined at the end of 1994 when new estimates showed that these actions totalled around 450 MECU for that year.

4.2.2 Member States

In May 1993 the Council inaugurated a new mechanism of dialogue between Member States and ECHO on the humanitarian action of the Union. In 1994 this dialogue, based essentially on quarterly meetings to debate humanitarian aid issues across the board, got into full stride. At the heart of such meetings were factual reviews, based on extensive documentation, of situations in individual countries or regions where the Union and its Member States are extensively engaged in humanitarian aid operations. While not formally speaking a coordination mechanism, this form of dialogue has enabled Member States and ECHO to obtain a more thorough understanding of what each is doing, where and how.

In addition to the country and regional discussions, dialogue between Member States and ECHO has covered a number of other relevant issues of humanitarian action, for example disaster preparedness, humanitarian degree qualifications, evaluation, relations with international organisations, transports and logistics.

Additionally Member States and ECHO came together on a number of occasions in ad hoc meetings to discuss action in specific major theatres of operation such as northern Iraq, ex-Yugoslavia, Rwanda, Haiti etc.

The four prospective new Member states - Austria, Finland, Sweden and Norway - participated in the mechanism for dialogue for the first time during the summer.

More systematic information is being compiled on the details of Member States' humanitarian aid policies and programmes based on a questionnaire.

For a number of years now reporting on humanitarian aid actions has been promoted through what is known internationally as the "Fourteen-point telex" system. ECHO has introduced some refinements to this system which is progressively becoming the backbone for information exchange within the Union.

4.2.3 European Parliament

Traditionally humanitarian aid has been assimilated by and large into the development sphere as concerns the political and technical attention devoted to it by the European Parliament. Hence it has been primarily the Development Committee of Parliament that has provided the forum for debate on humanitarian issues. Considerable attention to humanitarian matters has also been a feature of the Joint ACP-EC Assembly and of the Committee for External Affairs, Security and Defence and the Sub-Committee on Human Rights. The Commission has eagerly seized several occasions during the year to present its humanitarian policies and actions before Parliament, to reply to questions and to debate, particularly before the Development Committee. Parliament has not been in a position to stage a full-scale debate on the humanitarian action of the Union during a plenary session.

Following the elections in May which brought into Parliament a number of new MEPs with pronounced interests in humanitarian aid, a new Intergroup on preventive diplomacy and humanitarian action was created. This forum, which attracted broad cross-party support, promises to introduce new dimensions into Parliament's monitoring and appreciation of the humanitarian work of the Union. One of the initiatives taken by this forum is to promote the creation of a "**Humanitarian Observatory**" which is intended to give Parliament and the European Union as a whole a better possibility to predict and act on emerging crises.

4.2.4 NGOs

The basic statistics of ECHO for 1994 tell their own story about the partnership principle that lies at the heart of ECHO's operations; of the total volume of humanitarian funding managed by ECHO during 1994 on behalf of the Union, 41.9% was contracted with non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

Altogether during 1994, 548 contracts were signed with a total of 147 NGOs for humanitarian aid projects in 63 countries.

1994 ushered in the first full year of operations with partners using the Framework Partnership Agreement, initiated in May and operational from September 1993. By the end of 1994 a total of 150 partners had signed the FPA, among them 144 NGOs.

From early on it was recognised by all concerned, by ECHO as well as by its partners, that the working of the FPA during its first year would involve some measure of trial and error and that an early review of its functioning would make sense (see above 2). The conclusions to be drawn from this review exercise are currently being studied.

Numerous opportunities arose during the year for consultation between ECHO, NGOs and other partners over present and prospective field operations. In global plans for ACP countries and elsewhere such consultations did much to promote a more rational use of scarce human and material resources.

Dialogue with NGOs has not been restricted to operations. There have been occasions during the year when the Commission has been able to talk with NGOs on broader issues of mutual concern. Various national NGO platforms also provided welcome opportunities for frank and constructive debate. At Easter the symposium run by the Brussels-based NGO Liaison Committee on "Conflict, development and military intervention" further fuelled a sharpening debate within the international humanitarian community, heightened by the complex of issues over prevention.

4.2.5 United Nations

4.2.5.1 Implementing UN Agencies

The traditionally good relationships between the European Commission and the implementing UN agencies within the field of humanitarian assistance received a boost at the end of 1993 when the Commission signed the first Framework Partnership Agreement (FPA) with UNHCR. Unfortunately, when other UN agencies like WFP, UNICEF and WHO wanted to sign the agreement during 1994, this move was blocked within the UN Secretariat in New York where there were problems in accepting the "audit clause" (art. 28) of the FPA which stipulates that the Commission always has the right to request a financial report on activities it finances and to pay a field visit to these activities. Meanwhile, showing the flexible approach of the Community, the various aid services of the Commission (including ECHO) were allowed, on a temporary basis, to finance operations with the UN.

Following negotiations between the UN and Community during 1994, a compromise accepting the "audit clause" subject to certain clarifications has been approved by both parties. The compromise will open the way for other UN agencies to sign the FPA.

A number of UN agencies have been involved in the implementation of humanitarian assistance financed by the Commission and are regarded as close partners. As shown in **Figure 4** and **Annex 8** below, contracts with UN agencies have grown fast both in absolute and in relative terms. Whereas contracts with UN partners amounted to 10 per cent of the total in 1990, this amount increased to 32.7 per cent in 1994. Consequently, the UN family as a whole is at the moment the Commission's most important partner after the NGOs (41.9 per cent) within the field of humanitarian aid.

Among the UN partners, the **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)** is particularly important. In 1993 this agency was allocated 87 MECU, 15 per cent of all humanitarian contracts. The bulk of this amount was spent on humanitarian assistance to ex-Yugoslavia during 1993. In 1994, the funds allocated to UNHCR amounted to 141 MECU, 23.2 per cent of all humanitarian contracts, of which, 79.8 MECU directed to the victims of the Rwandan crisis (equivalent to 48 per cent of all UNHCR funds for the crisis).

Among other actions carried out by the UNHCR with Community funding one should mention assistance to the victims of the conflicts in Sudan, Togo, Somalia, Angola, Azerbaijan, Ex-Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Mauritania, Algeria and Russia.

The Commission maintains an excellent relationship with UNHCR officials at all levels. This special relationship has been institutionalized in that the Commission and UNHCR have agreed to establish a Joint High-Level Group in order to coordinate UNHCR and EC actions and strategies (see 4.2.1).

The second most important partner within the UN agencies is the **World Food Programme (WFP)**. The total amount routed through the WFP came to 43 MECU in 1994. This corresponds to 7.1 per cent of the total humanitarian contracts financed by the Commission in 1994. Commission operations (through ECHO) with the WFP have been used to finance emergency food aid operations, mainly for the Rwandan/Burundi crisis, the former Yugoslavia, but also in Angola, Sudan, Laos, Tajikistan and Ghana.

A number of operational problems with WFP-executed actions have been discussed with WFP throughout 1994. The problems often concern delays in delivery of food in emergency situations and insufficient transparency with regard to WFP purchasing and delivery procedures. As a result some improvements have been made with regard to WFP's reporting for certain types of operations and further improvements are expected in the future. Following the compromise on the "audit clause" (see above), it is hoped that WFP will be in a position to sign the Framework Partnership Agreement in 1995.

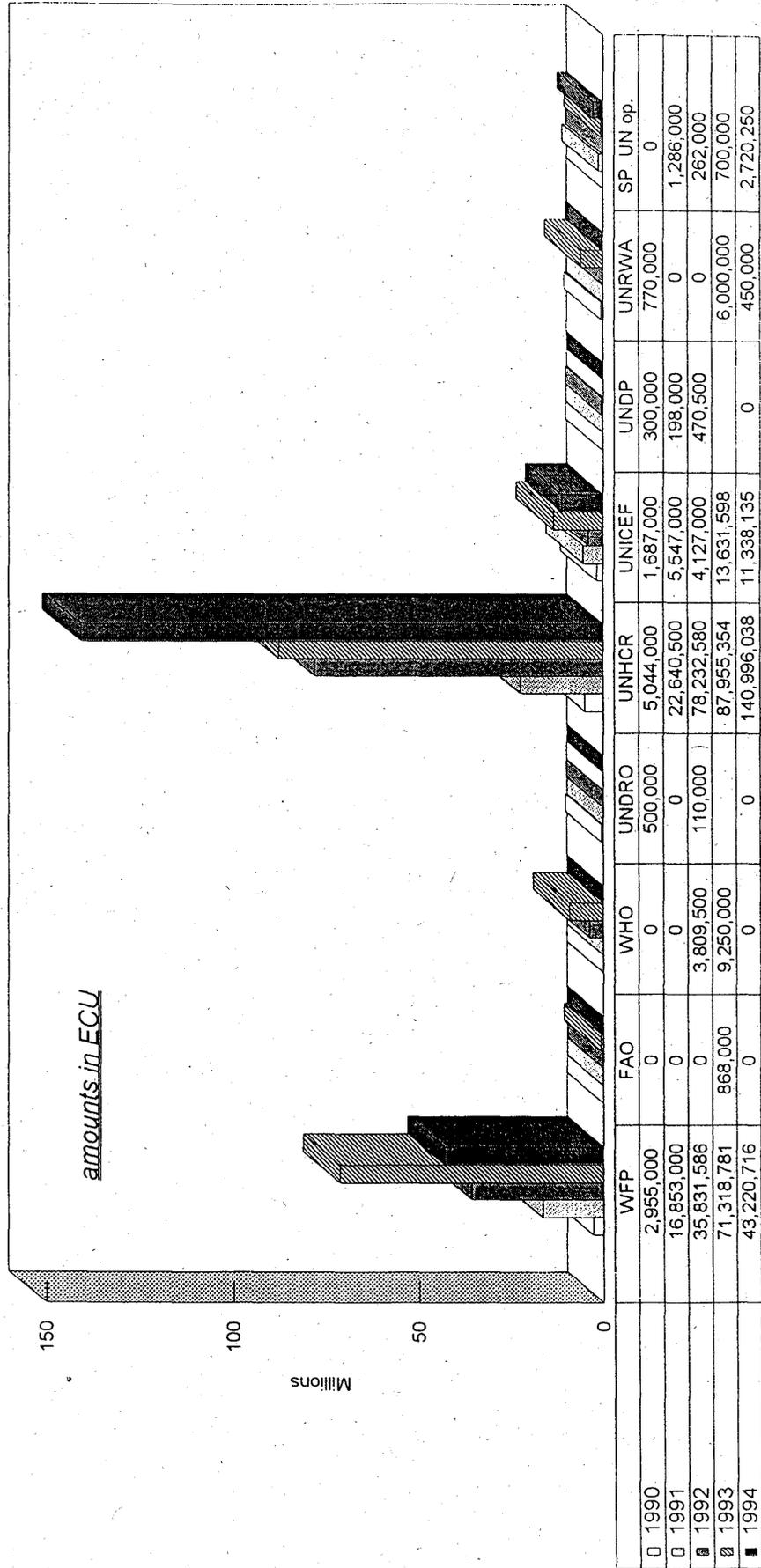
During 1993 and 1994, the **World Health Organisation (WHO)**, the **United Nations Children and Education Fund (UNICEF)** and **United Nations Refugee Works Agency (UNRWA)** have signed contracts worth 9.2 MECU, 25 MECU and 6.5 MECU respectively for operations in the former Yugoslavia (WHO), Liberia, Mozambique, Angola, Kenya, Sudan, Rwanda, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan (UNICEF) and Palestine (UNRWA). A smaller contract has been signed with the **Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)** for combatting the effects of pests and locusts in Africa.

The **Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)** acting as the representative of WHO in the Americas has been financed by ECHO to carry out three projects (2.1 MECU) in Haiti and Latin America during 1994.



Figure 4

EC CONTRACTS WITH U.N. AGENCIES FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
1990 - 1991 - 1992 - 1993 - 1994



4.2.5.2. Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA)

As a non-member of the United Nations (UN) the European Community only has the status of an observer in internal UN matters. Consequently, the Commission and ECHO have not taken part in the often intense debate among UN Member States on the performance and future of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs.

Having said this the Commission nevertheless has a strong interest in the success of DHA, given its coordinating role within the UN system and its function as an assembly point for humanitarian donors at large.

As a result the Commission hopes that the re-organisation introduced by the new Under-Secretary General appointed in May 1994 will bear fruit. However, the existing decision-making structure within the UN system and the limited funds available to the DHA to carry out its mandate are likely to remain limiting factors.

Among the specific areas where ECHO has been in close contact with DHA during 1994, one can highlight:

- (1) the Escrow account (which continues in effect to double the financial possibilities of donor contributions by releasing frozen Iraqi funds in the US in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 778);
- (2) exchange of humanitarian information through the Financial Tracking System (14 points faxes) and IERRIS;
- (3) support of preparedness programmes under IDNDR (see section 4.4);
- (4) support of DHA's MCDA project;
- (5) Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeals. Although the Commission is not in a position to respond directly to global appeals, it nevertheless uses these appeals as a source for evaluating the extent of disasters.

In addition to these specific areas, ECHO officials have maintained good relations with DHA officials in Geneva and New York at all levels throughout 1994.

4.2.6 United States

The United States initiative for the "Greater Horn of Africa" (including the Horn countries, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) was presented in June. Since the most important aspect of the much publicised plan (drawn up for President Clinton by Mr Atwood) concerned rehabilitation and long-term preparedness against drought, as well as general development, the main thrust of the negotiations took place between USAID and DG VIII. The fact that food security in many of the countries in question has greatly improved (due to

good rains in 1994) has meant that ECHO has not been required to take part in a special action for the countries covered by the American initiative.

During the reporting year, the US Government has invited other ECHO staff Members to its Disaster Assistance Management training courses and a two-man senior mission visited the key humanitarian services within the US administration in the middle of November 1994.

The status of the Commission's relations with the US government within the field of humanitarian aid can be summarized as follows.

- (1) **Exchange of views.** A body of general knowledge has been built up on both sides of the Atlantic concerning the humanitarian services operating in the Commission and Washington. Officials are often in contact about general matters (UN, WFP, exchange of information etc) as well as on operational matters in specific conflicts. In spite of the fact that both the Commission and the US have their own political agendas and preferences (refer to the Greater Horn of Africa initiative above), the two have nevertheless arrived at a situation where it has become part of the administrative culture to check with the other in most general or operational matters of importance.
- (2) **Exchange of data.** The exchange of data on past actions was initiated in early 1994 and will be further developed in 1995 when ECHO's new informatics systems are fully in place. This will give both parties access on real-time to information on all decisions taken within the field of short-term humanitarian aid. The US information will include Food for Peace Programmes and the Commission will send data about ECHO's programmes. In the next phase it is hoped to include data on food aid from DG VIII and refugee programmes from outside ECHO. The US will work towards including their refugee programmes and special humanitarian programmes for Central and Eastern Europe as well as NIS (State Department). It is also possible that both parties will agree in due course to exchange data on actions that are contemplated (after a request has been administratively approved but before a formal decision is taken).
- (3) **Joint Assessments and Evaluations.** A further point where a potential cooperation is being developed concerns assessments and evaluations before and during a crisis. Joint assessment missions would be a cost-effective way to work together and would mutually benefit operational co-operation at a later stage of a given programme.

4.3 Evaluation

The evaluation work carried out by ECHO in 1994 centered around two main poles: evaluations of ECHO financed operations, their organisation and their follow-up and the

elaboration of a methodology of evaluation to assess humanitarian aid operations.

Between November '93 and November '94 a total of 33 evaluations have been carried out, the majority of which have been of operations implemented by NGOs and UN-agencies: such as medical operations, food aid, rehabilitation, shelter, logistics and information operations. All the evaluations, except two, took place during on-going operations. The emergency situations involved were all manmade and were geographically situated, as follows: Europe (Ex-Yugoslavia, Albania); Ex-USSR (Russia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbadjan, Tadjikistan, Kyrghyzstan), Middle East (Palestine, Iraq), Africa (Somalia, Kenya, Eritrea, Rwanda).

ECHO not only evaluates humanitarian operations in the narrow sense. The instruments that support the Office in accomplishing its actions have also been or are in the process of being examined, such as the European Task Force situated in Zagreb and the functioning of the Framework Partnership Agreement. At present, the role of Member State NGOs in humanitarian aid operations is the subject of a survey as well as the pilot project of regional air flights in the Horn of Africa.

Overall, the partners have reacted very positively to the evaluations. They consider them a demonstration of interest by ECHO of their work as well as of the wish of ECHO to improve continuously the performance of humanitarian operations.

On the whole, the evaluations done so far have produced positive assessments of the implementation of operations by partners. The improvements that could be made of different aspects of operations have been discussed in the spirit of partnership, the aim of ECHO being maximum possible efficiency in the use of credits for humanitarian aid.

Parallel to evaluation on the ground, the Office is developing its methodology of evaluation and definition of best use of evaluation results. A draft manual of evaluation is under discussion as a tool for evaluation tasks and as an aid to actors in humanitarian aid to exploit evaluation results.

4.4 Disaster Preparedness

Following consultation with other Commission services, the ECHO Disaster Preparedness Programme was launched in 1994. Overall, the Programme has three main aims. First, to improve the impact of the Commission's relief effort. Second, to co-ordinate activities of the different Commission services in the field of disaster preparedness. This is done through an inter-service group meeting on a bimonthly basis. And finally, to help shape the direction of the European Union's preparedness policy.

The disaster preparedness Action Plan reflects the recommendations of the IDNDR (International Decade of Natural Disaster Reduction) Yokohama World Conference, in which ECHO led the Commission delegation in May 1994.

It focuses on three themes:

- (i) human resource development

- (ii) management and institutional strengthening
- (iii) community-based, low-cost technology for disaster preparedness.

These have been chosen for specific reasons. First, the effectiveness of external relief assistance largely depends on appropriate locally based disaster preparedness structures. Second, strengthening local capacities and self-reliance, along with international co-operation, are the most cost-effective and sustainable approaches to disaster management.

In fulfilling its mandate, ECHO disaster preparedness measures involve both natural and man-made disasters.

Activities have so far ranged from supporting studies and workshops on preparedness, to the implementation of projects at national and international levels. Through several studies and workshops, the Programme has promoted the exploration of issues pertaining to disaster preparedness, the sharing of information, the development of common policies, and the co-ordination of activities among organizations involved. ECHO is implementing 15 projects on national/regional levels in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, for an amount exceeding 2.2 MECU. These range from Community managed flood credit funds in Bangladesh to earthquake preparedness in schools and hospitals in Central America, and training in drought resistant cultivation in Namibia. On a multilateral level, support is going to the UN-DHA (1.1 MECU) and the IDNDR-secretariat, for the development of effective disaster preparedness information systems, and the exploration of using military and civil defence assets in humanitarian operations (MCDA).

For 1995, ECHO envisages an expansion of its operational presence at field-level through the establishment of six Focal Centres in disaster prone regions of the World. Currently, ECHO is establishing agreements with two such Centres based respectively in the Philippines and in the Russian Federation.

In addition, given that over 90 per cent of ECHO humanitarian activities are in conflict zones, practical approach to preventive diplomacy is being developed. In collaboration with the European Parliament, support is being given to the creation of an "Humanitarian Observatory" which aims to monitor a set of specific indicators providing warning signals prior to the outbreak of a given crisis (see also 4.2.3).

4.5 Informatics

The Humanitarian Office continues to be dependent on good informatics as the best means of providing fast and reliable management information and administrative efficiency.

The design of the Humanitarian Office Programming Environment (HOPE) is almost complete and several elements in the system are already developed and in use. Most elements in the system should become operational during 1995. This will give ECHO a coherent internal management tool starting from requests, through financial management of contracts to production of management information and statistics. The system will be linked to the overall accounting system of the Commission (SINCOM and F-13) as well as a number of modules

for special purposes (evaluation, refugees etc).

Externally ECHO has made efforts to integrate information on humanitarian aid from many sources (Member States (EU-15), the DHA Financial Tracking System - the so-called "14 point fax system"(see 4.2.5.2) as well as the US Government which has been equally keen to obtain global overviews of humanitarian aid flows (see 4.2.6). In view of this it is hoped that 1995 will see more reliable reporting systems as a basis for global humanitarian statistics and for more efficient international cooperation in the field.

5. FUTURE PLANS

It is obviously very difficult to predict the exact location, character and magnitude of crises be they man-made or natural. This chapter will describe some of the "hot spots" which are likely to give rise to humanitarian aid next year and dwells on the more general strategic questions which the Commission and the international donor community must tackle in the future.

5.1 Expected Future Emergencies

ECHO is mandated to respond quickly and effectively to the numerous crises that occur, continue, or re-occur in the world all the time, often without warning. This means that the Office is not in a position to programme its resources for specific crises or regions at the beginning of each budget cycle. However, the Commission is making every effort to watch and analyse international events not only at Headquarters in Brussels but in the field (EU Delegations and humanitarian coordinators). The main areas of concern at the beginning of 1995 are briefly outlined below:

There is still hope that peace will come to the former Yugoslavia in 1995 so that humanitarian aid can gradually be replaced by rehabilitation efforts.

In ACP countries present "hot spots", Rwanda and neighbouring countries harbouring Rwandese refugees, Burundi, Somalia, Sudan, Liberia, and Angola will probably require a substantial amount of humanitarian aid in 1995. Present events in several other African countries, particularly Zaire, Nigeria, Togo, Chad, Mali and Algeria could also give rise to concern.

In the Western hemisphere it is expected that Haiti, Cuba and other Central American countries will need further humanitarian aid in 1995 as the rehabilitation programmes get underway.

The Commission expects that it will have to stand by to provide more humanitarian assistance to the Ex-Soviet Republics in the Caucasus and Central Asia and to be ready for assistance to the victims of the conflict in Tchechnya.

In Asia it is expected that Northern Iraq will still be a source of humanitarian relief. Unlike the situation in Cambodia the massive refugee problems in Afghanistan show no signs of improvement. The situation in Burma is also being watched carefully.

5.2 Strategic Considerations

The Commission, after an initial period where priorities centered around improving and consolidating **administrative and operational efficiency** of its humanitarian aid, should now devote more effort to a **'pro-active' and preventive role** (be it in preparedness, prevention, rehabilitation etc). ECHO has now achieved a large part of its operational goals (as outlined in its mandate); increasing external pressures are appearing on the horizon.

The post-cold war 'international order' has still not found its feet. One result is that international crises are still increasing in multitude and magnitude and will continue to do so if preventive action is not taken. During the past four years the Community has increased humanitarian aid more than seven-fold. Although it has increased operations massively, the Community has nonetheless succeeded in providing timely and efficient delivery of humanitarian aid.

The relative lack of progress within the international donor community and the UN (including DHA) in advancing the 'pro-active' aspects of humanitarian actions will put more pressure on major humanitarian players such as the Commission, EU Member States and the US Government to find successful mechanisms at the international level. The most obvious way of starting this process would be through better exchange of information (using the latest technological advances), joint assessment of crises, and joint participation in preventive measures (early warning, preparedness, advocacy etc). In the longer term effective prevention depends on concerted national and international action between the "predictors" (researchers, the press, intelligence communities), the policy-makers, the military and the relief/development actors. It is important to note that this wider concept of prevention also includes very close links from the outset between relief and long-term development since effective rehabilitation and development is the best way to safeguard against future disasters.

At Community level the preventive strategy first of all requires that all aspects of the 'humanitarian continuum' are considered (i.e. prevention, preparedness and if necessary relief and rehabilitation and their links with long-term development) and become a natural part of all foreign policy initiatives when dealing with disaster-prone regions of the world. It is also obvious that preventive strategies should include carefully designed efforts to protect victims of conflicts and develop anticipated action through access to key decision makers.

Finally, it is important to provide more political visibility for the activities of the European Union in this field. This is not meant to provide an alibi for political inaction, nor a self-congratulatory rethoric. Visibility of the aid is important because it has to do with accountability vis-a-vis European citizens, who are also tax-payers. They must consciously be part of this effort of solidarity but they would certainly like to see that they get (in terms of efficiency) value for money. This is the only way to prevent further spreading of what people call the "donor's fatigue".

STATISTICAL ANNEXES

**NGOs and Humanitarian Organizations who have signed the Framework Partnership
Contract**

(as of 31.12.94)

BY COUNTRY

GERMANY

DEUTSCHES ROTES KREUZ	CCP 0001
DEUTSCHER CARITASVERBAND	CCP 0007
DIAKONISCHES WERK of the Evangelical Churches in Germany	CCP 0019
DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE (GERMAN AGROACTION)	CCP 0042
JOHANNITER-UNFALL-HILFE (INTERNATIONAL SERVICES)	CCP 0046
HELP	CCP 0053
MALTESER HILFSDIENST E.V. (M.H.D.)	CCP 0065
ACTION MEDEOR	CCP 0080
DÄZ (DEUTSCHE ARZTEGELEINSCHAFT FÜR MEDIZINISCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT)	CCP 0085
HILFE FÜR KINDER IN NOT E.V. (CHILDREN'S RELIEF)	CCP 0098
ARBEITER-SAMARITER-BUND DEUTSCHLAND E.V.	CCP 0101
CARE DEUTSCHLAND	CCP 105
ADRA	CCP 106

AUSTRALIA

CARE AUSTRALIA	CCP 0094
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AUSTRIA

CARITAS AUTRICHE	CCP 0049
MALTESER HOSPITAL DIENST-AUSTRIA (M.H.D. A)	CCP 0065
ÖSTERREICHISCHES HILFSWERK	CCP 0079

BELGIUM

CROIX ROUGE DE BELGIQUE	CCP 0001
SECOURS INTERNATIONAL DE CARITAS CATHOLICA BELGICA	CCP 0012

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES/ARTSEN ZONDER GRENZEN	CCP 0013
CARE INTERNATIONAL	CCP 0014
HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL (B)	CCP 0030
OXFAM BELGIQUE	CCP 0043
IEDER VOOR ALLEN	CCP 0056
HÔPITAL SANS FONTIERE (B)	CCP 0068
MEDICUS MUNDI INTERNATIONAL	CCP 0080
MEDICUS MUNDI BELGIUM	CCP 0080
MEMISA BELGIUM	CCP 0080
SOLIDARITE LIBERALE INTERNATIONALE	CCP 0099
CAUSES COMMUNES	CCP 107

DENMARK

DANSK RODE KORS	CCP 0001
CARITAS DANMARK	CCP 0008
FOLKEKIRKENS NØDHJÆLP/DANCHURCHAID	CCP 0020
RED BARNET	CCP 0004
DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL	CCP 0041
MISSION EAST	CCP 0060

SPAIN

CRUZ ROJA ESPAÑOLA	CCP 0001
CARITAS ESPAÑOLA	CCP 0005
MEDICOS SIN FRONTERAS	CCP 0013
SOLIDARIDAD INTERNACIONAL (FUNDACIÓN ESPAÑOLA PARA LA COOPERACIÓN)	CCP 0040
MEDICOS DEL MUNDO	CCP 0044
MOVIMIENTO POR LA PAZ, EL DESARME Y LA LIBERTAD	CCP 0050
ASOCIACIÓN NAVARRA "NUEVO FUTURO"	CCP 0054
A.C.S.U.R. ASOCIACIÓN PARA LA COOPERACIÓN CON EL SUR LAS SEGOVIAS	CCP 0057

INTERMON	CCP 0063
NOUS CAMINS	CCP 0077
MEDICUS MUNDI ESPAÑA	CCP 0080
FUNDACION ENGELMAJER	CCP 0103
FARMACEUTICOS SIN FRONTERAS	

UNITED STATES

INTERNATIONAL ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN CHARITIES	CCP 0055
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	CCP 0074
INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CORPS	CCP 0082
WORLD CONCERN DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION	CCP 0090

FRANCE

CROIX ROUGE FRANCAISE	CCP 0001
SECOURS CATHOLIQUE	CCP 0006
MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES	CCP 0013
ACTION INTERNATIONALE CONTRE LA FAIM	CCP 0026
HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL (F)	CCP 0029
ACTION NORD SUD	CCP 0031
MEDECINS DU MONDE	CCP 0032
EQUILIBRE	CCP 0033
PREMIERE URGENCE	CCP 0034
PHARMACIENS SANS FRONTIERES	CCP 0039
FRANCE - LIBERTES (FONDATION DANIELLE MITTERRAND)	CCP 0058
OEUVRES HOSPITALIERS FRANCAISES DE L'ORDRE DE MALTE (O.H.F.O.M.)	CCP 0065
HÔPITAL SANS FRONTIERE (F)	CCP 0068
SECOURS POPULAIRE FRANCAIS	CCP 0071
MEDICUS MUNDI FRANCE	CCP 0080
INTERAIDE	CCP 0087
INITIATIVE DEVELOPPEMENT	CCP 0087

ESSOR	CCP 0087
EUROPACT	CCP 0087
INTERVENIR	CCP 0095
SOLIDARITES	CCP 0096
ENFANTS DU MONDE/DROITS DE L'HOMME	CCP 0100
COMITE D'AIDE MEDICALE ET DE PARRAINAGE SANS FRONTIERES	CCP 0104
AIDE MEDICALE INTERNATIONALE	CCP 108
SOLIDARITE PROTESTANTE FRANCE ARMENIE	CCP 112
ASSOCIATION POUR L'ACTION HUMANITAIRE	CCP 114

GREECE

CROIX ROUGE HELLENIQUE	CCP 0001
GREEK COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY	CCP 0072
MEDECINS DU MONDE	CCP 0081
K.E.S.S.A.P. DIMITRA	CCP 110
INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	CCP 111
HELLENIC INSTITUTE OF SOLIDARITY AND COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	CCP 120

IRELAND

IRISH RED CROSS SOCIETY	CCP 0001
GOAL	CCP 0024
CONCERN IRELAND	CCP 0038
TROCAIRE	CCP 0067

ITALY

CROCE ROSSA ITALIANA	CCP 0001
CARITAS ITALIANA	CCP 0010
ASSOCIAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE VOLONTARI LAICI	CCP 0027
COMITATO INTERNAZIONALE PER LO SVILUPPO DEI POPOLI (CISP)	CCP 0028

CENTRO INTERNAZIONALE DE COOPERAZIONE ALLO SVILUPPO (CICS)	CCP 0036
CENTRO REGIONALE D'INTERVENTO PER LA COOPERAZIONE	CCP 0037
COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE	CCP 0061
GRUPPO VOLONTARIATO CIVILE	CCP 0062
COMITATO DI COORDINAMENTO DELLE ORGANIZZAZIONI PER IL SERVIZIO VOLONTARIO (C.O.S.V.)	CCP 0075
MEDICUS MUNDI ITALIA	CCP 0080
COMITATO COLLABORAZIONE MEDICA (CCM)	CCP 0084
ISTITUTO COOPERAZIONE UNIVERSITARIA (I.C.U.)	CCP 0088
COMITATO EUROPEO FORMAZIONE AGRARIA (C.E.F.A.)	CCP 0089
ASSOCIAZIONE VOLONTARI PER IL SERVIZIO INTERNAZIONALE (AVSI)	CCP 0092
INTERSOS (ASSOCIAZIONE UMANITARIA PER L'EMERGENZA)	CCP 0102
ISTITUTO SINDICALE PER LA COOPERAZIONE ALLO SVILUPPO (ISCOS)	CCP 109
ASSOCIAZIONE ITALIANA PER LA SOLIDARIETA TRA I POPOLI (AISPO)	CCP 116
SOLIDARIETA CON IL TERZO MONDO (STM)	CCP 117
ARCS ARCI CULTURA E SVILUPPO	CCP 118
MOVIMENTO LIBERAZIONE E SVILUPPO (MOLISV)	CCP 119

LUXEMBURG

CROIX ROUGE LUXEMBOURGEOISE	CCP 0001
MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES	CCP 0013
CARITAS LUXEMBOURG	CCP 0048
HÔPITAL SANS FRONTIERE	CCP 0068

NORWAY

KIRKENS NØDHJELP, Norway	CCP 0021
NORWEGIAN PEOPLE'S AID	CCP 0091

NETHERLANDS

HET NEDERLANDSE RODE KRUIS	CCP 0001
CARITAS NEERLANDICA	CCP 0011
MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES/ARTSEN ZONDER GRENZEN	CCP 0013
STICHTING OECUMENISCHE HULP (Dutch Interchurch Aid)	CCP 0022
MEMISA MEDICUS MUNDI NEDERLAND	CCP 0080

PORTUGAL

CRUZ VERMELHA PORTUGUESA	CCP 0001
AMI - Fundação Assistência Médica Internacional	CCP 0016
OIKOS Cooperaçao et desenvolvimento	CCP 0035
C.I.C. Associação para a Cooperaçao, Intercambio e Cultura	CCP 0066
UNIAO DES CIDADES CAPITAIS LUSO-AFRO-AMERICANO-ASIATICAS (U.C.C.L.A.)	CCP 00 76
ASSOCIACAO DE BENEFICENCIA LUSO-ALEMA	CCP 113

UNITED KINGDOM

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY	CCP 0001
SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND	CCP 0003
CATHOLIC FUND FOR OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT	CCP 0009
CARE BRITAIN	CCP 0015
CHRISTIAN AID	CCP 0017
FEED THE CHILDREN	CCP 0025
OXFAM UK	CCP 0052
HELPAGE INTERNATIONAL	CCP 0059
TEAR FUND	CCP 0069
MEDICAL AID FOR PALESTINIANS	CCP 0070
MERLIN	CCP 0083
CONCERN UNIVERSAL	CCP 0086
WOMEN AID INTERNATIONAL	CCP 0093
SCOTTISH EUROPEAN AID	CCP 0097

SWEDEN

DIAKONIA CCP 0018

SWITZERLAND

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES CCP 0013

LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION CCP 0023

HEKS (SWISS INTERCHURCH AID) CCP 0045

CARITAS SUISSE CCP 0047

TERRE DES HOMMES CCP 0051

MEDICUS MUNDI SCHWEIZ CCP 0080

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND UN AGENCIES

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND
RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES (I.F.R.C.) CCP 0001

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (I.C.R.C.) CCP 0002

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (U.N.H.C.R.) CCP 0064

ORDRE SOUVERAIN ET MILITAIRE DE ST.JEAN DE JERUSALEM,
RHODES ET DE MALTE CCP 0065

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (I.O.M.) CCP 0073

PAN AMERICAN WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (P.A.H.O.) CCP 0078



FINANCIAL DECISIONS FOR HUMANITARIAN AID BY REGION IN 1993 AND 1994

1993			1994		
COUNTRY/REGION	DECISION IN ECU	Nr of CONTRACTS	COUNTRY/REGION	DECISION IN ECU	Nr of CONTRACTS
EX-YUGOSLAVIA	395,080,195	361	EX-YUGOSLAVIA	269,376,000	349
ACP TOTAL	99,893,000	282	ACP TOTAL	324,106,962	337
AFRICA	1,000,000	3	AFRICA: Burundi Refugees	13,500,000	20
AFRICA (Burundi Refugees)	18,300,000	28	AFRICA: Burundi & Rwandan Refu	168,500,000	34
ANGOLA	7,000,000	31	ANGOLA	24,000,000	46
BENIN	1,000,000	3	BURUNDI	21,000,000	28
BURKINA FASSO	500,000	1	DJIBOUTI	355,000	2
BURUNDI	4,000,000	10	ERITREA	1,000,000	3
DJIBOUTI	515,000	2	ETHIOPIA	60,000	1
ETHIOPIA	350,000	2	GHANA	1,000,000	2
FIDJI	1,000,000	2	GUINEA	300,000	1
GHANA	500,000	3	GUINEA BISSAU	100,000	1
GUINEA BISSAU	300,000	1	HAITI	18,010,000	44
GUINEA CONAKRY	1,000,000	1	KENYA	1,204,163	3
HAITI	2,000,000	10	LIBERIA	7,473,550	17
KENYA	2,400,000	11	MADAGASCAR	1,170,000	5
LIBERIA	8,990,000	29	MALAWI	300,000	1
MOZAMBIQUE	3,000,000	6	MAURITANIA	400,000	3
NAMIBIA	180,000	1	MAYOTTE	500,000	1
RWANDA	11,000,000	27	MOZAMBIQUE	1,180,000	4
SENEGAL	1,000,000	2	NIGER	70,000	1
SIERRA LEONE	1,850,000	6	NIGERIA	340,250	1
SOMALIA	12,296,000	47	Papouasie Nelle Guinée	123,440	1
SUDAN	10,400,000	28	RWANDA	15,500,000	17
TANZANIA	2,000,000	3	SIERRA LEONE	2,773,200	4
TOGO	500,000	1	SOMALIA	8,338,359	30
UGANDA	1,000,000	3	ST. LUCIA	125,000	1
ZAIRE	7,800,000	20	SUDAN	26,507,000	49
ZIMBABWE	12,000	1	TANZANIA	1,810,000	3
			TCHAD	447,000	2
			TOGO	200,000	1
			UGANDA	500,000	1
			ZAIRE	7,320,000	11
C.I.S (1)	51,295,000	110	C.I.S (1)	91,010,000	168
ARMENIA	10,395,000	1	ARMENIA	18,589,000	38
AZERBAIDJAN	12,240,000	1	AZERBAIDJAN	17,000,000	33
CHERNOBYL VICTIMS	500,000	1	BELARUS	2,660,000	3
GEORGIA	11,770,000	1	CAUCASUS	1,500,000	1
KYRGHYSTAN	3,600,000	1	CHERNOBYL VICTIMS	2,100,000	2
RUSSIA FED.	4,490,000	1	GEORGIA	17,306,000	39
TADJIKISTAN	7,900,000	1	KIRGHYSTAN	6,250,000	11
UKRAINE	400,000	1	MOLDOVA	2,500,000	1
			NAGORNO-KARABAKH	1,350,000	4
			RUSSIA FED	9,470,000	12
			TADJIKISTAN	9,825,000	13
			UKRAINE	2,460,000	3
EASTERN EUROPE	806,000	3	EASTERN EUROPE	2,679,000	8
ALBANIA	456,000	2	ALBANIA	1,675,000	6
RUMANIA	350,000	1	BULGARIA	1,004,000	2
IRAK	21,500,000	45	IRAK	22,515,000	25
ASIA (2)	22,270,000	47	ASIA (2)	25,826,000	55
AFGHANISTAN	2,750,000	5	AFGHANISTAN	12,315,000	28
CAMBODIA	1,785,000	4	BANGLADESH	500,000	3
INDIA	920,000	4	CAMBODIA	2,236,000	3
IRAN	230,000	1	LAOS	1,500,000	2
LEBANON	1,800,000	9	MONGOLIA	1,000,000	1
MONGOLIA	1,820,000	4	MYANMAR	240,000	1
NEPAL	1,800,000	5	PALESTINE/ISRAEL	4,700,000	7
PALESTINE/ISRAEL	10,400,000	10	PAKISTAN	200,000	1
PAKISTAN	430,000	2	PHILIPPINES	550,000	3
SRI LANKA	150,000	2	SRI LANKA	615,000	2
VIETNAM	110,000	1	VIETNAM	750,000	2
YEMEN	75,000	1	YEMEN	1,220,000	4
NORTH AFRICA	1,225,000	5	NORTH AFRICA	3,565,000	7
ALGERIA	1,225,000	5	ALGERIA	2,935,000	7
			EGYPT	630,000	3
LATIN AMERICA	12,245,000	34	LATIN AMERICA	21,509,500	43
BOLIVIA	445,000	3	BOLIVIA	1,115,000	3
BRAZIL	470,000	3	BRAZIL	600,000	2
COLOMBIA	470,000	1	COLOMBIA	700,000	3
CHILE	500,000	1	CUBA	14,054,500	21
CUBA	7,805,000	13	EL SALVADOR	340,000	2
ECUADOR	350,000	2	GUATEMALA	830,000	2
GUATEMALA	250,000	1	MEXICO	1,050,000	2
HONDURAS	595,000	4	NICARAGUA	500,000	1
NICARAGUA	700,000	2	PERU	2,320,000	7
PERU	510,000	3			
VENEZUELA	150,000	1			
General Studies	500,000		General Studies	100,000	1
			Disaster Preparedness	3,481,962	17
GRAND TOTAL	604,814,195	882	GRAND TOTAL	764,169,424	1,010

FOOTNOTE
 (1) COMBINATION OF INDEPENDENT STATES
 (2) PART FROM IRAK AND EX-USR
 SOURCE: ECHO/BUDGET



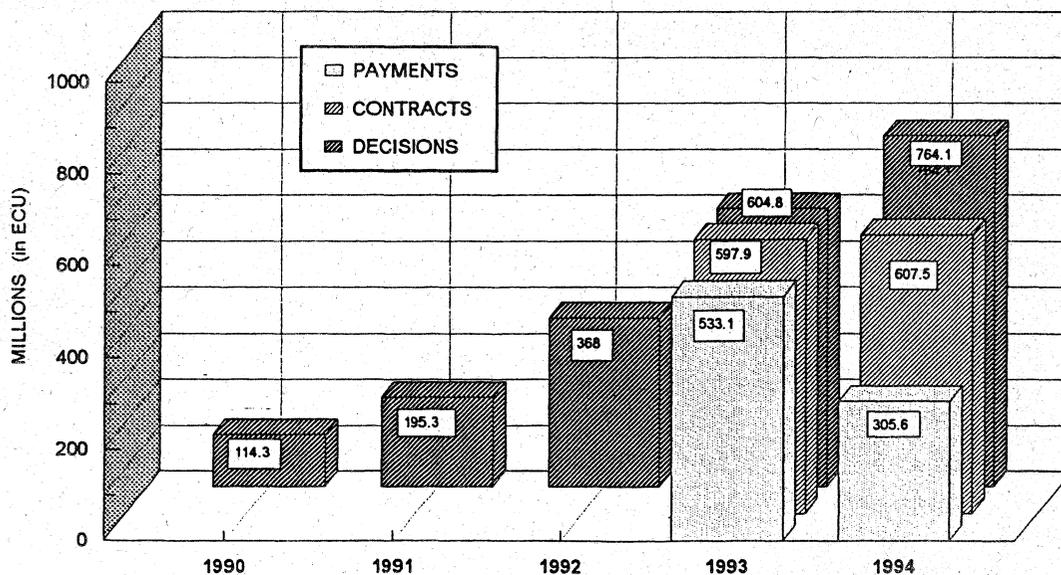
OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL DECISIONS FOR EC HUMANITARIAN AID BY SOURCE OF FINANCE 1990-1994

Source of finance / Budget Line	Description	1990	1991	1992	1993			1994		
		DECISIONS (in ECU)	DECISIONS (in ECU)	DECISIONS (in ECU)	DECISIONS (in ECU)	CONTRACTS (in ECU)	PAYMENTS (in ECU)	DECISIONS (in ECU)	CONTRACTS (in ECU)	PAYMENTS (in ECU)
LOME III	NATIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME (NIP) (1)	-	-	40,000,000	6,500,000	6,288,092	4,823,639	-	-	-
LOME III	ART 283	41,620,000	42,445,000	-	1,296,000	1,290,400	1,011,383	-	-	-
LOME IV	ART 254 (2)	-	13,500,000	31,675,000	82,185,000	78,584,593	62,761,422	263,268,603	212,183,809	138,714,876
FEOGA	FOND EUR. D'ORIENTATION ET DE GARANTIE AGRIC. (3)	-	-	72,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
B7-5000	HUMANITARIAN & EMERGENCY AID	72,735,000	139,375,000	164,867,297	-	-	-	-	-	-
B7-510	DISASTER AID DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	-	-	-	70,033,195	69,212,357	58,528,378	109,522,247	72,390,701	32,143,095
B7-511	EMERGENCY FOOD AID	-	-	-	17,425,000	17,330,990	15,389,676	46,000,000	33,588,702	23,296,584
B7-514	HUMANITARIAN AID TO C & E EUROPE	-	-	-	385,000,000	384,159,908	352,356,433	271,380,000	227,103,208	86,643,907
B7-515	HUMANITARIAN AID TO EX-USUR	-	-	-	30,000,000	28,790,557	27,756,342	60,000,000	39,674,450	15,630,719
B7-516	HUMANITARIAN ACTION IN 3RD COUNTRIES	-	-	-	8,713,000	8,669,656	7,411,273	3,998,574	3,998,568	1,433,000
B7-517	REFUGEES & DISPL. PERSONS IN DEV. COUNTRIES	-	-	-	3,662,000	3,627,615	3,103,342	20,000,000	18,642,821	7,721,442
B7-6000	PHARE	-	-	69,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		114,355,000	195,320,000	368,042,297	604,814,185	597,954,168	533,141,888	764,169,424	607,580,259	305,583,623

FOOTNOTES:

- (1) NATIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME FOR SOMALIA
- (2) 5-YEAR ALLOCATION (1991-95) UNDER LOME IV IS 250,000,000 ECU
- (3) DECIDED ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS

Financial Decisions for EC Humanitarian Aid 1990-1994





Summary of Financial Decisions by Countries Benefiting from Humanitarian Aid 1992-94

LOME IV		1992	1993	1994	LOME III		1992	1993	BUDGET		1992	1993	1994
		DECISIONS (in ECU)	DECISIONS (in ECU)	DECISIONS (in ECU)			DECISIONS (in ECU)	DECISIONS (in ECU)			DECISIONS (in ECU)	DECISIONS (in ECU)	DECISIONS (in ECU)
AFRICA		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1. SOMALIE								
AFRICA Burundi Rwanda		18,300,000	18,300,000	13,500,000			40,000,000	7,796,000			2,000,000	2,750,000	12,315,000
AFRICA Burundi Rwanda Relief				13,500,000							2,000,000	456,000	1,675,000
ANGOLA				131,000,000								1,225,000	2,935,000
BENIN		7,500,000	6,000,000	19,000,000								1,000,000	8,500,000
BURKINA FASO			500,000										17,000,000
BURUNDI			4,000,000	16,000,000							2,000,000		500,000
BURUNDI			515,000	355,000									2,660,000
ERITREA		3,600,000	350,000	1,000,000								445,000	1,115,000
ETHIOPIA			1,000,000	60,000								470,000	600,000
FIJI			500,000										1,004,000
GHANA			1,000,000	1,000,000									5,000,000
GUINEA			300,000	300,000									2,236,000
GUINEE BISSAU			300,000	300,000									1,500,000
HAITI		1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000									700,000
KENYA		7,150,000	2,400,000	1,204,163							250,000	7,805,000	14,054,300
KENYA		1,000,000	8,590,000	1,423,530							500,000	530,000	630,000
MALAWI			400,000	300,000							200,000		340,000
MALAWI			1,000,000	1,000,000									
MAURITANIA			1,000,000	400,000									
MAURITANIA			1,000,000	400,000									
MAYOTTE			2,000,000	500,000									
MOZAMBIQUE			3,000,000	1,180,000									
NAMIBIA			180,000										
NIGERIA			70,000										
NIGERIA			340,250										
RWANDA		2,700,000	9,000,000	123,440									
RWANDA			1,000,000	15,500,000									
SENEGAL			1,850,000										
SIERRA LEONE			4,000,000	2,773,200									
ST. LUCIA			9,300,000	125,000									
TAJIKISTAN			2,000,000	10,500,000									
TAJIKISTAN			2,000,000	1,447,000									
TOGO			500,000	200,000									
TOGO			1,000,000	500,000									
UGANDA			325,000										
UGANDA			300,000	500,000									
WESTERN SAMOA			6,500,000										
WESTERN SAMOA			700,000										
ZAMBIE				7,320,000									
ZAMBIE													
ZIMBABWE													
ZIMBABWE													
Totals :		31,675,000	82,185,000	263,288,603	Totals :		40,000,000	7,796,000	Totals :		296,367,297	514,833,195	500,900,821

Grand total 1992 : 368,042,297 ECU
 Grand total 1993 : 604,814,195 ECU
 Grand total 1994 : 764,169,424 ECU



Detailed Breakdown of Financial Decisions by Countries Benefitting from Humanitarian Assistance 1992-94

Source of Finance / Budget line	Country	type	1992 DECISIONS (In ECU)			1993 DECISIONS (In ECU)			1994 DECISIONS (In ECU)		
			date	amount	total	date	amount	total	date	amount	total
ROME IV Article 254	AFRICA	Locust infestation				10/03/93	1,000,000				
		Burundi Refugees				21/12/93	18,300,000		16/03/94	13,500,000	
		Burundi & Rwandan Refugees							21/06/94	19,000,000	
		Burundi & Rwandan Refugees & displaced pop.							20/07/94	12,000,000	
		Burundi & Rwandan Refugees & displaced pop.							27/07/94	75,000,000	
		Burundi & Rwandan Refugees & displaced pop. Refugees & displaced in Central & East Africa							20/12/94	45,000,000	
								30/12/94	1,000,000		
							19,300,000			165,500,000	
	ANGOLA	Repatriation of population	31/01/92	2,500,000							
		Measles epidemic	25/03/92	2,000,000							
		Repatriation of population	22/09/92	2,000,000							
		Internal conflict	12/11/92	1,000,000							
		Internal conflict drought				29/01/93	1,000,000				
		Internal conflict drought				18/02/93	1,000,000				
		Internal conflict drought				30/03/93	1,000,000				
		Internal conflict drought				23/07/93	1,000,000				
		Armed conflict				14/10/93	1,000,000				
		Conflict				22/11/93	1,000,000				
				7,500,000			6,000,000	04/02/94	18,000,000	18,000,000	
	BENIN	Togolese refugees				22/03/93	1,000,000				
							1,000,000				
	BURUNDI	Displaced population				25/11/93	1,000,000				
		Displaced population				25/11/93	1,000,000				
		Displaced population				25/11/93	1,000,000				
		Displaced population				22/12/93	1,000,000				
		Displaced population							03/02/94	1,000,000	
		Displaced population & Refugees Burundi repatriates & Rwandan Refugees							28/03/94	14,000,000	
							4,000,000	17/05/94	1,000,000	16,000,000	
	BURKINA FASSO	Touaregs refugees				14/07/93	500,000				
							500,000				
	DJIBOUTI	Cholera epidemic				24/08/93	100,000				
		Cholera epidemic				17/11/93	415,000				
		Floods							08/12/94	355,000	
							515,000			355,000	
	ERITREA	Repatriation of refugees							18/03/94	1,000,000	
										1,000,000	
	ETHIOPIA	Displaced population	16/01/92	1,000,000							
		Conflict	26/05/92	1,000,000							
		Drought in Eritrea	25/09/92	750,000							
		Drought	01/10/92	850,000							
		Displaced population Political events				14/12/93	350,000				
				3,600,000			350,000	13/04/94	60,000	60,000	
	FIDJI	Cyclone Kina				19/01/93	1,000,000				
							1,000,000				
	GHANA	Togolese refugees				26/02/93	500,000				
		Displaced population							11/04/94	1,000,000	
							500,000			1,000,000	
	GUINEA	Liberian & Sierra Leone refugees				13/07/93	1,000,000				
		Cholera epidemic							18/07/94	300,000	
							1,000,000			300,000	
	GUINEA BISSAU	Senegalese refugees				14/06/93	300,000				
		Cholera epidemic							03/11/94	100,000	
							300,000			100,000	
	HAITI	Events	20/01/92	1,000,000		22/01/93	1,000,000				
		Events				14/10/93	1,000,000				
		Events							22/03/94	160,000	
		Events							17/03/94	850,000	
				1,000,000			2,000,000			1,010,000	
	KENYA	Somalian refugees	05/03/92	650,000							
		From various countries refugees	09/06/92	3,000,000							
		Drought	08/10/92	3,500,000							
		Displaced population				21/06/93	400,000				
		Displaced population				31/08/93	600,000				
		Displaced population				20/10/93	400,000				
		Somalian refugees				16/12/93	1,000,000				
		Somalian refugees							04/07/94	589,163	
		Displaced population							12/07/94	215,000	
		Internal conflict							07/09/94	400,000	



Detailed Breakdown of Financial Decisions by Countries Benefitting from Humanitarian Assistance 1992-94

Source of Finance / Budget line	Country	type	1 9 9 2			1 9 9 3			1 9 9 4		
			DECISIONS (In ECU)			DECISIONS (In ECU)			DECISIONS (In ECU)		
			date	amount	total	date	amount	total	date	amount	total
					7,150,000			2,400,000			1,204,163
	LIBERIA	Conflict Refugees & Displaced population Conflict Conflict Conflict Conflict Conflict Conflict Conflict Conflict Conflict Conflict Cholera epidemic Conflict Conflict	13/11/92	1,000,000		31/03/93	500,000				
						22/07/93	1,000,000				
						23/07/93	725,000				
						23/07/93	765,000				
						26/07/93	1,000,000				
						27/08/93	1,000,000				
						27/08/93	1,000,000				
						22/10/93	1,000,000				
						22/11/93	1,000,000		17/02/94	999,500	
						21/12/93	1,000,000		28/02/94	995,050	
									03/03/94	1,000,000	
									15/03/94	990,000	
									29/03/94	820,000	
									25/04/94	236,000	
									25/05/94	133,000	
									12/07/94	1,000,000	
									20/07/94	200,000	
									14/09/94	500,000	
									10/11/94	600,000	
					1,000,000			8,990,000			7,473,550
	MADAGASCAR	Floods Floods							03/03/94	670,000	
									10/02/94	500,000	
											1,170,000
	MALAWI	Drought	28/07/92	400,000					12/07/94	300,000	
					400,000						300,000
	MAURITANIA	Touareg refugees Touareg refugees	30/03/92	1,000,000					24/02/94	400,000	
					1,000,000						400,000
	MAYOTTE	Earthquake							01/03/94	500,000	
											500,000
	MOZAMBIQUE	Internal conflict drought Drought & repatr. of refugees Displaced population Cyclon	01/10/92	2,000,000		23/03/93	3,000,000		28/03/94	860,000	
									09/06/94	320,000	
					2,000,000			3,000,000			1,180,000
	NAMIBIE	Drought				17/03/93	180,000				
								180,000			
	NIGER	Touaregs Refugees							15/12/94	70,000	
											70,000
	NIGERIA	Displaced population							17/05/94	340,250	
											340,250
	PAPOUASIE (Nlle GUINÉE)	Displaced population							20/07/94	123,440	
											123,440
	RWANDA	Conflict Displaced population Displaced population Displaced population Armed conflict Displaced population Burundi refugees Burundi refugees Burundi refugees Burundi refugees Conflict Conflict & Drought Displaced & Refugees Conflict Conflict	07/04/92	1,000,000							
			05/11/92	700,000							
			16/12/92	1,000,000							
						11/03/93	1,000,000				
						08/06/93	3,000,000				
						28/10/93	1,000,000				
						28/10/93	1,000,000				
						28/10/93	1,000,000				
						10/11/93	1,000,000				
						12/11/93	1,000,000				
									09/04/94	500,000	
									12/04/94	1,000,000	
									04/02/94	8,000,000	
									11/05/94	1,000,000	
									17/10/94	5,000,000	
					2,700,000			9,000,000			15,500,000
	SENEGAL	Displaced population Displaced population							28/10/93	1,000,000	
											1,000,000
	SIERRA LEONE	Displaced population Displaced population Displaced population Conflict Displaced population Conflict				19/01/93	300,000		10/05/94	973,200	
						27/08/93	400,000		25/05/94	400,000	
						27/08/93	500,000				
						08/12/93	650,000				
									20/07/94	400,000	
									16/12/94	1,000,000	
								1,850,000			2,773,200
	ST. LUCIA	Debby Huracan							15/12/94	125,000	
											125,000



Detailed Breakdown of Financial Decisions by Countries Benefitting from Humanitarian Assistance 1992-94

Source of Finance / Budget line	Country	type	1 9 9 2 DECISIONS (In ECU)			1 9 9 3 DECISIONS (In ECU)			1 9 9 4 DECISIONS (In ECU)			
			date	amount	total	date	amount	total	date	amount	total	
	BURUNDI	Displaced Population							15/12/94	5,000,000	5,000,000	
	CAMBODIA	Internal troubles Refugees repatriation Internal troubles Internal troubles Displaced population Medical aid for victims of mines Medical aid for victims of mines Internal troubles				24/05/93	1,000,000					
						01/07/93	250,000					
						14/12/93	250,000					
						14/12/93	285,000					
									14/03/94	1,000,000		
									14/06/94	256,000		
									21/11/94	380,000		
									15/12/94	600,000		
							1,785,000				2,236,000	
	CAUCASUS	Medical Aid to Armenia-Georgia-Azerbaijan Refugees & Displaced Population							30/08/94	1,400,000		
									07/12/94	100,000		
											1,500,000	
	CHILE	Pouring rain				07/05/93	500,000					
											500,000	
	COLOMBIA	Epidemic Earthquake				04/10/93	470,000					
											470,000	
									09/06/94	700,000		
											700,000	
	CUBA	Difficult situation Typhone Neuropathic epidemy Neuropathic epidemy Medical Aid Medical Aid Medical Aid Medical Aid Evaluation Neuropathic epidemy Medical & Nutritional Aid Gordon Cyclon	07/12/92	250,000		31/03/93	500,000					
						22/07/93	3,500,000					
						22/07/93	2,000,000					
						11/11/93	480,000					
						11/11/93	500,000					
						11/11/93	495,000					
						14/12/93	330,000					
									22/02/94	200,000		
									16/02/94	3,510,000		
									29/06/94	9,994,500		
									07/12/94	350,000		
				250,000			7,805,000				14,054,500	
	EGYPT	Earthquake Floods and fire Floods and fire	15/10/92	500,000					10/11/94	500,000		
									08/12/94	130,000		
											630,000	
	EL SALVADOR	Floods Cholera Epidemic Honduran Refugees	23/10/92	200,000					07/12/94	170,000		
									07/12/94	170,000		
				200,000							340,000	
	ECUADOR	Landslide Landslide				28/04/93	270,000					
						27/07/93	80,000					
											350,000	
	EX-USSR	Situation in Estonia Problems in Azerbaïdjan Problems in Arménie Problems in Azerbaïdjan Problems in Azerbaïdjan Problems in Azerbaïdjan Arménie - Haut Karabagh Displaced population in Azerbaïdjan Displaced population in Tadjikistan Displaced population in Tadjikistan Ref. & displ. in Arménie et géorgie Ref. & displ. in Azerb. & Haut-Kar. Displaced population in Arménie Problems in Azerbaïdjan Problems in Azerbaïdjan Displaced population in Georgia Problems in Azerbaïdjan Epidemy in Caucaso Problems in Azerbaïdjan Displaced population in Azerbaïdjan Internal problems in Moscow Displaced population in Georgia Reparation of Electrical Supplies in Armenia Refugees and displaced pop. in Kirghistan Refugees and displaced pop. in Tadjikistan Refugees and displaced pop. in Azerbaïdjan Refugees and displaced pop. in Armenia Refugees and displaced pop. in Georgia Displaced population in Ucraina and Russ. Displaced population in Azerbaïdjan Medical Aid in Ucraina and Bielorusssia Refugees and displaced pop. in Kirghistan Refugees and displaced pop. in Georgia Ref. and disp. pop. in Arm., Georgia, Azerb.	31/01/92	250,000								
			21/02/92	500,000								
			21/02/92	500,000								
			20/03/92	500,000								
			15/04/92	500,000								
			11/08/92	500,000								
			11/12/92	500,000								
			15/12/92	300,000								
						11/01/93	500,000					
						17/02/93	4,000,000					
						17/02/93	9,500,000					
						14/04/93	500,000					
						19/04/93	980,000					
						10/06/93	1,300,000					
						14/06/93	2,700,000					
						22/07/93	2,800,000					
						27/07/93	500,000					
						25/08/93	500,000					
						31/08/93	500,000					
						29/09/93	3,000,000					
						04/10/93	300,000					
						14/10/93	500,000					
						22/11/93	425,000					
						06/12/93	3,100,000					
						06/12/93	2,900,000					
						07/12/93	3,000,000					
						07/12/93	3,000,000					
						07/12/93	3,000,000					
						07/12/93	4,000,000					
						14/12/93	500,000					
						14/12/93	500,000					
						14/12/93	500,000					
						14/12/93	500,000					
						14/12/93	400,000					



04/01/95

Detailed Breakdown of Financial Decisions by Countries Benefitting from Humanitarian Assistance 1992-94

Source of Finance / Budget line	Country	type	1992 DECISIONS (in ECU)			1993 DECISIONS (in ECU)			1994 DECISIONS (in ECU)		
			date	amount	total	date	amount	total	date	amount	total
								350,000			
	RUSSIA	Internal troubles Medical aid to Moscu Food aid for old people in Moscow Medical aid to russian federation Internal Troubles Medical and Nutritional aid Internal Troubles							10/02/94	500,000	
									05/04/94	500,000	
									25/05/94	960,000	
									04/08/94	5,000,000	
									01/09/94	100,000	
									10/11/94	2,100,000	
									23/12/94	310,000	
											9,470,000
	RWANDA	Displaced population				19/02/93	2,000,000				
											2,000,000
											0
	SOMALIA	Conflict Conflict Conflict Conflict & Cholera Conflict Conflict Conflict Conflict Conflict				09/07/93	4,500,000				
									05/04/94	1,051,000	
									12/04/94	2,500,000	
									19/04/94	150,000	
									10/05/94	688,273	
									20/05/94	165,000	
									06/06/94	1,152,978	
									27/06/94	1,133,608	
									01/12/94	497,500	
									15/12/94	1,000,000	
											4,500,000
											8,338,359
	SRI LANKA	Internal conflict Civil Conflict Civil Conflict				14/12/93	150,000				
									16/06/94	250,000	
									07/12/94	365,000	
											150,000
											615,000
	SUDAN	Displaced Population Internal conflict/Drought Refugees & Displaced Population				19/02/93	400,000				
						25/08/93	700,000				
									07/12/94	8,000,000	
											1,100,000
											8,000,000
	TAJIKISTAN	Refugees & displaced population Food aid Refugees & displaced population Refugees & displaced population Studies and evaluations							28/04/94	360,000	
									11/07/94	4,000,000	
									04/08/94	5,000,000	
									07/09/94	350,000	
									10/11/94	115,000	
											9,825,000
	TCHERNOBIL EFF.	Medical Aid Medical Aid							22/03/94	1,300,000	
									10/11/94	800,000	
											2,100,000
	TURKEY	Earthquake	21/09/92	500,000	500,000						
	UKRAINE	Medical aid for the children victims of Chernobil Cholera epidemic Miscellaneous Vaccination Programme							25/05/94	350,000	
									18/10/94	200,000	
									18/10/94	230,000	
									15/12/94	1,680,000	
											2,460,000
	URUGUAY-ARGENTI	Floods	19/06/92	400,000	400,000						
	VENEZUELA	Hurricane Bret				13/08/93	150,000				
											150,000
	VIETNAM	Medical Aid Floods and typhon Floods					110,000				
									25/10/94	500,000	
									07/12/94	250,000	
											110,000
											750,000
	YEMEN	Refugees Somalians & Ethiopians Refugees Somalians Floods Conflict Refugees & Displaced Population Conflict	25/02/92	100,000							
			03/04/92	500,000							
						23/03/93	75,000				
									25/05/94	300,000	
									09/06/94	720,000	
									30/05/94	200,000	
					600,000			75,000			1,220,000
	ZAIRE	Displaced population				19/02/93	1,300,000				
											1,300,000
	ZIMBABWE	Internal conflict drought				17/03/93	12,000				
											12,000
		General Studies					500,000				
								500,000			



Detailed Breakdown of Financial Decisions by Countries Benefitting from Humanitarian Assistance 1992-94

Source of Finance / Budget line	Country	type	1 9 9 2 DECISIONS (in ECU)			1 9 9 3 DECISIONS (in ECU)			1 9 9 4 DECISIONS (in ECU)			
			date	amount	total	date	amount	total	date	amount	total	
RESERVE		Rwandan & Burundi refugees & displaced pop.							27/05/94	12,000,000		
		Refugees & displaced in Central & East Africa							21/09/94	4,500,000		
		Disaster preparedness							21/10/94	862,574		
		Disaster preparedness							28/11/94	645,000		
		Disaster preparedness							01/12/94	1,562,213		
		Disaster preparedness							08/12/94	60,000		
		Disaster preparedness							15/12/94	402,175		
		Disaster preparedness							15/12/94	150,000		
		Evaluation							15/12/94	60,000		
		Food Aid Evaluation							16/12/94	40,000		
												20,081,962
		TOTAL BUDGET :				296,367,297			514,833,195			500,900,821
		GRAND TOTAL :				368,042,297			604,814,195			764,169,424



EC CONTRACTS FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE 1990-94

TYPE OF CONTRACT	1990	1991	1992	1993	AS PER 04-January-1993		
	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	IN % OF TOTAL	ECU	IN % OF TOTAL
EC COMMISSION-DIRECT							
COMMISSION/ECHO	43,222,500	1,793,855	8,474,142	45,324,321	7.6%	85,590,333	14.1%
COMMISSION/AEC	0	0	2,524,500	8,318,645	1.4%	5,541,500	0.9%
DELEGATIONS	0	220,000	370,000	1,552,000	0.3%		0.0%
SUBTOTAL	43,222,500	2,013,855	11,368,642	55,194,966	9.2%	91,131,833	15.0%
MEMBER STATE GOVNTS							
BELGIUM		1,300,000	20,000,000	25,000	0.0%	4,648,000	0.8%
FRANCE		4,812,000	1,526,340	0	0.0%		0.0%
ITALY		42,500		0	0.0%		0.0%
NETHERLANDS		1,822,000		0	0.0%		0.0%
SPAIN		1,233,000		0	0.0%	129,000	0.0%
UK		4,252,000		3,521,195	0.6%		0.0%
SUBTOTAL	0	13,461,500	21,526,340	3,546,195	0.6%	4,777,000	0.8%
OTHER GOVERNMENTS							
WESTERN SAMOA	215,000		300,000		0.0%		0.0%
MOZAMBIQUE	1,000,000				0.0%		0.0%
GRENADA	100,000				0.0%		0.0%
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	100,000				0.0%		0.0%
WALLIS AND FORTUNA			75,000		0.0%		0.0%
NEW CALLEDONIA			250,000		0.0%		0.0%
FIDJI				400,000	0.1%		0.0%
CROATIA/MACEDONIA			24,700,000	10,000,000	1.7%	1,800,000	0.3%
SUBTOTAL	1,415,000	0	25,325,000	10,400,000	1.7%	1,800,000	0.3%
EC NGOS (1)							
BELGIUM	10,941,000	28,155,900	20,187,650	25,098,353	4.2%	29,364,310	4.8%
DENMARK	2,815,000	4,630,000	26,313,000	48,724,057	8.1%	24,248,000	4.0%
FRANCE	6,671,500	27,057,209	38,579,700	88,634,711	14.8%	89,675,299	14.8%
GERMANY	1,260,000	6,374,000	460,187	24,769,700	4.1%	22,304,380	3.7%
GREECE			1,745,000	886,500	0.1%	730,000	0.1%
IRELAND	380,000	4,296,000	2,105,000	1,026,000	0.2%	1,040,000	0.2%
ITALY	495,000	4,273,500	8,943,500	16,406,961	2.7%	15,720,125	2.6%
LUXEMBOURG	0	0	0	0	0.0%	200,000	0.0%
NETHERLANDS	5,575,000	5,274,500	9,314,040	15,212,795	2.5%	20,970,993	3.5%
PORTUGAL			244,000	862,990	0.1%	2,232,500	0.4%
SPAIN	235,000	216,100	1,160,000	19,021,832	3.2%	20,246,375	3.3%
UK	877,000	7,408,320	2,394,500	22,836,851	3.8%	28,031,623	4.6%
SUBTOTAL	29,249,500	87,685,529	111,446,577	263,480,750	44.1%	254,763,605	41.9%
OTHER NGOS (1)							
NORWAY		727,000		0	0.0%	900,000	0.1%
AUSTRALIA						250,000	0.0%
SWITZERLAND	7,231,000	3,761,000	320,000	5,675,132	0.9%	3,246,349	0.5%
USA	0	290,000	1,232,000	1,679,565	0.3%	1,300,730	0.2%
SUBTOTAL	7,231,000	4,778,000	1,552,000	7,354,697	1.2%	5,697,079	0.9%
LOCAL NGOS (1)							
ANGOLA	237,000				0.0%		0.0%
BANGLADESH		338,000	300,000		0.0%		0.0%
BOLIVIA				175,000	0.0%		0.0%
CHILI		130,000			0.0%		0.0%
EL SALVADOR			70,000		0.0%		0.0%
ETHIOPIA	1,200,000	420,000	58,000		0.0%		0.0%
GHANA	325,000				0.0%		0.0%
IRAQ - MISC - 1990	0			2,520,000	0.4%		0.0%
LEBANON				800,000	0.1%		0.0%
OCC. TERRITOTY (ISRL)			50,000	1,245,000	0.2%	600,000	0.1%
PAKISTAN			500,000		0.0%		0.0%
PHILIPPINES		364,400	41,000		0.0%		0.0%
SUDAN					0.0%		0.0%
TURKEY		2,400,000	70,626		0.0%		0.0%
SUBTOTAL	1,762,000	3,652,400	1,089,626	4,740,000	0.8%	600,000	0.1%
UNITED NATIONS							
WFP	2,955,000	16,853,000	35,831,586	71,318,781	11.9%	43,220,716	7.1%
FAO				868,000	0.1%	0	0.0%
WHO	0	0	3,809,500	9,250,000	1.5%	0	0.0%
UNDR0	500,000	0	110,000		0.0%		0.0%
UNHCR	5,044,000	22,640,500	78,232,580	87,955,354	14.7%	140,996,038	23.2%
UNICEF	1,687,000	5,547,000	4,127,000	13,631,598	2.3%	11,338,135	1.9%
UNDP	300,000	198,000	470,500		0.0%		0.0%
UNRWA	770,000			6,000,000	1.0%	450,000	0.1%
SPECIAL UN OPERATIONS	0	1,286,000	262,000	700,000	0.1%	2,720,250	0.4%
SUBTOTAL	11,256,000	46,524,500	122,843,166	189,723,733	31.7%	198,725,139	32.7%
OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORG.							
ICRC	12,138,000	27,593,000	35,073,900	38,006,820	6.4%	21,637,000	3.6%
IFRC	2,016,000	5,651,000	1,666,000	28,001,135	4.3%	28,448,603	4.7%
CARITAS INTERNATIONAL			70,000	491,560	0.1%		0.0%
SUBTOTAL	14,154,000	33,244,000	36,809,900	64,499,515	10.8%	50,085,603	8.2%
Decommitments				(985,688)			
TOTAL	108,290,000	191,359,784	331,961,251	597,954,168	100.0%	607,580,259	100.0%

(1) INCLUDING NATIONAL RED CROSS ASSOCIATIONS

(2) THE MAIN REASON WHY IN 1992 THE CONTRACT AMOUNTS (322 MECU) ARE SUBSTANTIALLY LOWER THAN THE DECISION AMOUNTS (648 MECU) IS THAT 23.5 MECU HAS BEEN DIRECTLY ADMINISTERED BY DO VI (PEGOA) IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COMMISSION DECISION OF 2 JULY 1992. HENCE, CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN SIGNED BY DO VI FOR THIS AMOUNT AND NOT ECHO. THE REMAINING DIFFERENCE (12.5 MECU) CONSISTS OF ACCUMULATED AND UNUSED RESERVES FROM A LARGE NUMBER OF ACTIONS IN 1992. WHEN ECHO BECAME FULLY OPERATIONAL IN EARLY 1993 MEASURES WERE IMMEDIATELY TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT ALL RESERVES

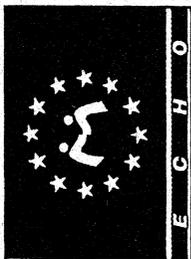


Breakdown of Community Aid to the Former Yugoslavia, 1991-1994 by Republic

Republic	%
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	50.1%
<i>Croatia (+UNPAS)</i>	23.0%
<i>Serbia and Montenegro</i>	18.0%
<i>Slovenia</i>	0.7%
<i>F.Y.R. of Macedonia</i>	4.2%
<i>All Republics</i>	3.8%
<i>Turkey and Hungary</i>	0.2%
Total	100%

Breakdown of Community Aid to the Former Yugoslavia, 1994 by Relief Items

Relief Items	%
<i>Food Aid</i>	30.8%
<i>Sanitation</i>	7.5%
<i>Medical Aid</i>	18.5%
<i>Logistics</i>	19.9%
<i>Psychosocial</i>	3.0%
<i>Emergency Rehabilitation</i>	9.7%
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	10.6%
Total	100%



ANNEX 8

EC CONTRACTS WITH UN AGENCIES FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE 1990-1994

AS PER: 04-JANUARY-1995

UN AGENCY	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994	
	ECU	in % of total								
WFP	2,955,000	2.73%	16,853,000	8.81%	35,831,586	10.79%	71,318,781	11.93%	43,220,716	7.11%
FAO	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	868,000	0.15%	0	0.00%
WHO	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3,809,500	1.15%	9,250,000	1.55%	0	0.00%
UNDR0	500,000	0.46%	0	0.00%	110,000	0.03%		0.00%	0	0.00%
UNHCR	5,044,000	4.66%	22,640,500	11.83%	78,232,580	23.57%	87,955,354	14.71%	140,996,038	23.21%
UNICEF	1,687,000	1.56%	5,547,000	2.90%	4,127,000	1.24%	13,631,598	2.28%	11,338,135	1.87%
UNDP	300,000	0.28%	198,000	0.10%	470,500	0.14%		0.00%	0	0.00%
UNRWA	770,000	0.71%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	6,000,000	1.00%	450,000	0.07%
SPECIAL UN OPERATIONS (1)	0	0.00%	1,286,000	0.67%	262,000	0.08%	700,000	0.12%	2,720,250	0.45%
SUM ECJUN CONTRACTS	11,256,000	10.39%	46,524,500	24.31%	122,843,166	37.01%	189,723,733	31.73%	198,725,139	32.71%
ALL EC CONTRACTS	108,290,000	100.00%	191,359,784	100.00%	331,961,251	100.00%	597,954,168	100.00%	607,580,259	100.00%

REMARKS:

(1) PAHO operations are included as a UN organization since PAHO acts as the regional organization representative for WHO in the Americas. Up until 1992 "emergency food aid" was not included in the "EC contracts" (administered by the DG VIII Food Aid Division). From 1993 all contracts are included in the amounts shown. If "emergency food aid" channelled through the UN agencies in 1992 (15 MECU) is added to the contracts, the total for 1992 would be 137 MECU (122 MECU plus 15 MECU) or 43 % of all contracts.



EUROPEAN COMMISSION (ECHO) FINANCIAL DECISIONS IN FAVOUR OF THE AFFECTED BURUNDI/RWANDAN POPULATION since the 21st October 1993 until December 1994

AMOUNTS IN ECU

As per 04 January 1995

COUNTRY	DATE	Reason for Contribution	PARTNER	AMOUNT	TOTAL
BURUNDI	25/11/93	Displaced Population	ICRC/NGO	1,000,000	
	25/11/93	Displaced Population	UN	1,000,000	
	25/11/93	Displaced Population	NGO	1,000,000	
	22/12/93	Displaced Population	NGO	1,000,000	
	03/02/94	Displaced Population	NGO/UN	1,000,000	
	28/03/94	Displaced Population	NGO/UN	14,000,000	
	17/05/94	Burundi Repatriates and Rwandan Refugees	NGO	1,000,000	
	15/12/94	Displaced Population	NGO	5,000,000	
					25,000,000
REGIONAL	21/12/93	Burundi Refugees	NGO/UN/IFRC	18,300,000	
	16/03/94	Burundi Refugees	NGO/UN	13,500,000	
	27/05/94	Rwandan, Burundi, Tanzania Refugees	UNHCR/ICRC	12,000,000	
	21/06/94	Rwandan, Burundi, Tanzania Refugees	UNHCR	19,000,000	
	20/07/94	Rwanda, Burundi,Zaire, Uganda, Tanzania	UNHCR/NGO/ICRC	12,000,000	
	27/07/94	Rwanda, Burundi,Zaire, Uganda, Tanzania	UN/NGO/ICRC	75,000,000	
	21/09/94	Refugees & Disp. pop. in Central/East Africa	NGO	4,500,000	
	20/12/94	Rwandan/Burundi Populations	NGO/UN/IFRC	45,000,000	
RWANDA	28/10/93	Burundi Refugees	NGO	1,000,000	
	28/10/93	Burundi Refugees	NGO	1,000,000	
	28/10/93	Displaced population	NGO/UN	1,000,000	
	10/11/93	Burundi Refugees	UN	1,000,000	
	15/12/93	Burundi Refugees	NGO	1,000,000	
	04/02/94	Refugees and displaced population	ICRC/NGO	8,000,000	
	09/04/94	Conflict	NGO	500,000	
	12/04/94	Conflict & Drought	NGO	1,000,000	
	11/05/94	Conflict	NGO/ICRC	1,000,000	
	17/10/94	Rehabilitation-Electricity & Water	GTZ	5,000,000	
				20,500,000	
TANZANIA	15/11/93	Burundi Refugees	NGO	1,000,000	
	11/11/93	Burundi Refugees	UN/NGO	1,000,000	
	29/04/94	Rwandan Refugees	NGO	680,000	
	29/04/94	Rwandan Refugees	NGO	450,000	
				3,130,000	
ZAIRE	15/11/93	Burundi Refugees	UN/NGO	500,000	
				500,000	
TOTAL 1993-December 1994					248,430,000

ISSN 0254-1475

COM(95) 47 final

DOCUMENTS

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Catalogue number : CB-CO-95-064-EN-C

ISBN 92-77-86108-8

Office for Official Publications of the European Communities
L-2985 Luxembourg