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Annual Report 1996 on Humanitarian Aid

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Executive Summary

In 1996 the humanitarian assistance provided by the Commission amounted to ECU 656 million, which represented a slight decrease as compared to ECU 692 million in the previous year, and brought the grand total of Commission humanitarian aid in the last five years to ECU 3084 million. The main humanitarian theaters in 1996 continued to be former Yugoslavia and the Great Lakes region. Overall, humanitarian was provided in some 60 countries, notably in Afghanistan, Angola, Sudan, Somalia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, the Russian federation (Chechnya), Georgia, Armenia, Azerbadjan, Tadjikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Iraq and Haiti.

In 1996, the fourth year of ECHO's activities, a Council regulation governing humanitarian aid entered into force and a management committee of Member States was set up. The activity of the committee was intense and by the end of the year it had met five times, giving favorable opinions on draft proposals for humanitarian aid and discussing various policy issues.

Violent conflicts and their consequences continued to be the main cause of most humanitarian crises during 1996. As a result of these crises, there was an unprecedented number of refugees and internally displaced persons worldwide. They often became entirely dependent on outside help for their survival. While attending to the immediate life-saving needs of the victims of such crises, the humanitarian community as a whole saw clearly that political solutions to the underlying problems were urgently needed. The Commission continued to attach great importance to coordinating its humanitarian activities with the longer term work undertaken in rehabilitation and development. In terms of strengthening these linkages between short and long term efforts, the Commission in 1996 initiated the process of setting up a number of interservice task forces for countries and regions moving out of emergency conditions into a situation characterized by rehabilitation and longer term development.

ECHO stepped up its internal activities in evaluation over the year, using its own working methods and the Operational Manual published in 1995, focusing primarily on its programmes but also on other specific operations.

Information activities and transparency continued to be high priority in 1996, with publications, information and facilities for press and broadcasting media as well as joint activities with Member States, NGOs and international organizations.

1. Institutional framework

1.1. Council regulation and coordination with Member States

The Council of Ministers adopted on June 20, 1996 the (EC) Council regulation concerning humanitarian aid ¹, which entered into force on July 5, 1996. The Council regulation defines the scope of humanitarian aid action, coordination arrangements and the ways in which the Community, Member States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations can cooperate.

Hence, it addresses questions relating to the type of disaster situations which qualify for humanitarian aid from the Community, what type of assistance can be financed as well as how humanitarian relief links up with disaster preparedness, rehabilitation and reconstruction. It also deals with relations with implementing partners and with cooperation with EU Member States, and includes provisions for regular evaluations of humanitarian aid.

The entry into force of the EC Council Regulation has brought significant changes in the decision-making process in setting up a committee, made up of representatives of Member States and chaired by the Commission, which assists the latter in the exercise of its implementing powers.

The humanitarian aid committee is entitled to deliver an opinion on certain Commission proposals and notably on humanitarian aid global plans and non-urgent projects for amounts exceeding ECU 2 million. The activity of the committee has been very intense and by the year end it had met five times since the entry into force of the Regulation. All Commission draft proposals referred to the committee received a favorable opinion.

The committee has also examined various more horizontal issues in the field of humanitarian aid, thus helping to develop further Commission dialogue with Member States and seeking improved coordination in continuity with the pattern of informal quarterly meetings which preceded the Regulation. The issues treated ranged from NGO eligibility criteria, systems for improving coordination and exchange of information, to evaluation.

1.2 Financial basis

The great majority of the Commission's operations through ECHO are financed from the General Budget of the EU. To a small extent, and in 1996 much less than in previous years, operations to be carried out in ACP countries have also been financed under the financial protocol to the Lomé Convention (ECU 3 million).

In the last six years humanitarian operations carried out by the Commission on behalf of the Union have grown sevenfold, making the Commission the biggest single public source of humanitarian aid. From ECU 114 million in 1991, the figure reached ECU 692 million in 1995, and in 1996 stood at around ECU 656 million. For 1997, initial

¹Official Journal of the European Communities L 163 of July 2, 1996 (page 1)

appropriations under the humanitarian aid chapter of the EU budget (B7-21) were ECU 315.2 million. A reserve and other funds may be made available during the year depending on developments to which the Commission may be called upon to respond.

The financial position of EC humanitarian aid is nonetheless less than satisfactory in some ways. The main problem is the lengthy procedure required to release appropriations from the reserve part of the EU budget, coupled with the requirement first to have disbursed 80% of the funds initially attributed. These administrative requirements have sometimes proved to be at variance with crisis needs.

2. Means of Action

2.1 Framework Partnership Agreement

Following the adoption of the EC Council Regulation concerning humanitarian aid, discussions for a revision of the Framework Partnership Agreement were suspended during the second half of 1995. They were resumed in April when ECHO met with the representatives of its Partners. Since then, work on a revised proposal has continued at technical level within a working group in ECHO taking account of preliminary discussions and accumulated experience. Modifications envisaged concern the General Conditions, the model of the operations contracts as well as its appendices. With this exercise ECHO seeks to conciliate Partners' wishes for more flexibility with the continued need to ensure proper control of the use of Community funds. The revision intended will therefore be based on the following guidelines or principles, the need to:

- (a) balance flexibility against adequacy of control;
- (b) ensure that controls produce real improvements.

The Commission has also informed the committee as to changes envisaged in the Framework Partnership Agreement such as the need for better qualitative operational information in order to monitor operations, as well as the format and content of reports.

2.2 Databases and management systems

Humanitarian assistance embraces a wide variety of scenarios, conditions, actors and requirements, spread across the entire surface of the planet. Proper communication is a must if all the various factors are to be mobilised in a coordinated way to help the massive victim population and make best use of the available resources. Modern electronic databases and informatics-based communication and management systems have an increasingly key role to play.

Since mid-1996, ECHO's database related to financial management, the Humanitarian Office Programme Environment (HOPE) is operational, including the contract management module. New modules are planned for 1997, for the humanitarian aid actions evaluation, for the financial audits analysis and reporting, and for the operational

actions follow-up. The Members States report on humanitarian aid, the 14 points fax-, is scheduled for introduction into the HOPE database.

New pages have been added on the Commission's World Wide Web server (EUROPA) with topics such as statistical information exported from the HOPE database.

The address of the home page is:

<http://www.cec.lu/en/comm/echo/echo.html>

Since January 1996, the X400 Commission e-mail facility (Route 400) has opened up advanced scope for electronic communication within and between services, between institutions of the Union and above all with the outside world: ECHO's partners and theaters of operations posted on Internet.

The address of ECHO's officials is:

`name.surname@echo.cec.be`

3 Humanitarian Operations

3.1 Statistical overview

The year 1996 can be regarded as a period of consolidation in the process of producing comprehensive and sound statistics. Such statistics are a vital management tool, and also serve important information, coordination and transparency needs. ECHO Statistics bulletins are produced on a quarterly basis and refugees statistics from the PISG database are available on a semester basis. A number of the statistical reports ECHO produces are annexed to the present report (Statistical Appendices S1 to S7).

Operations in 1996 were on a comparable scale to those in 1995, the decisions adopted reached a total of ECU 656 million.

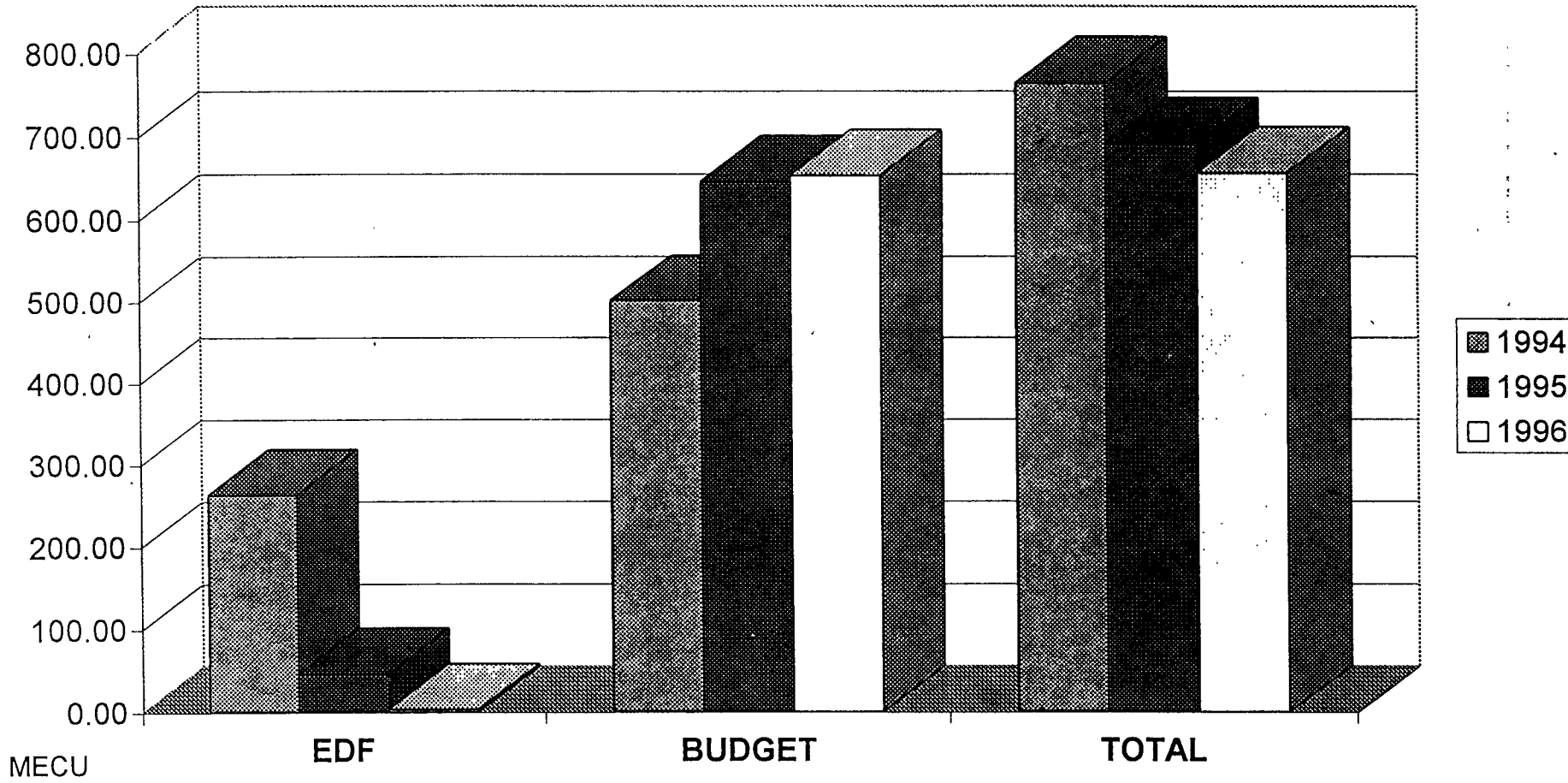
While statistics by country are available for the entire sum committed during the year, it should be noted that contracting inevitably continues, in some cases into the following year. Statistics by partners are based on amounts contracted by the end of the year and therefore come to a lower figure.

A list of funding decisions by country is provided in **Appendix S2** and **S3** and by partner in **Appendix S4**. These figures are summarized in **figures 2** and **3** overleaf. In order to avoid repetitiveness, the amounts are not always mentioned in the country sections which follow.



Humanitarian Aid Financial Decisions by Source of Finance 1994-1995-1996

FIGURE 1



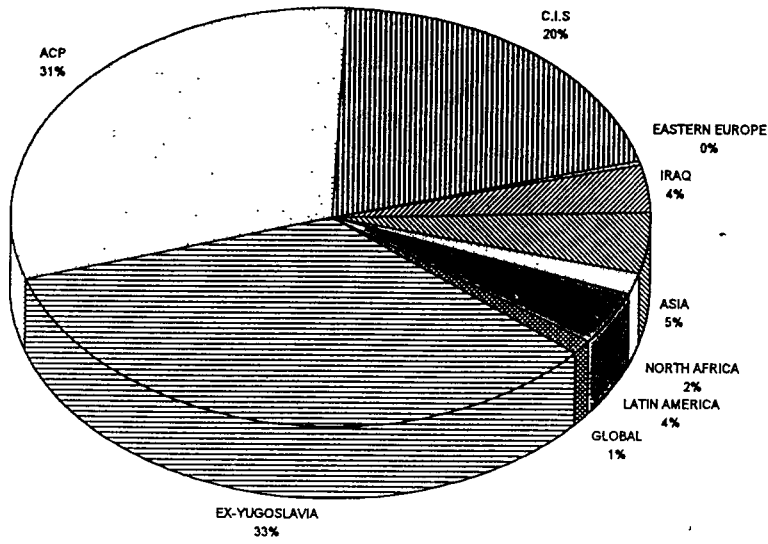
6



FINANCIAL DECISIONS FOR HUMANITARIAN AID BY REGION

As per 00/01/97

1995



1996

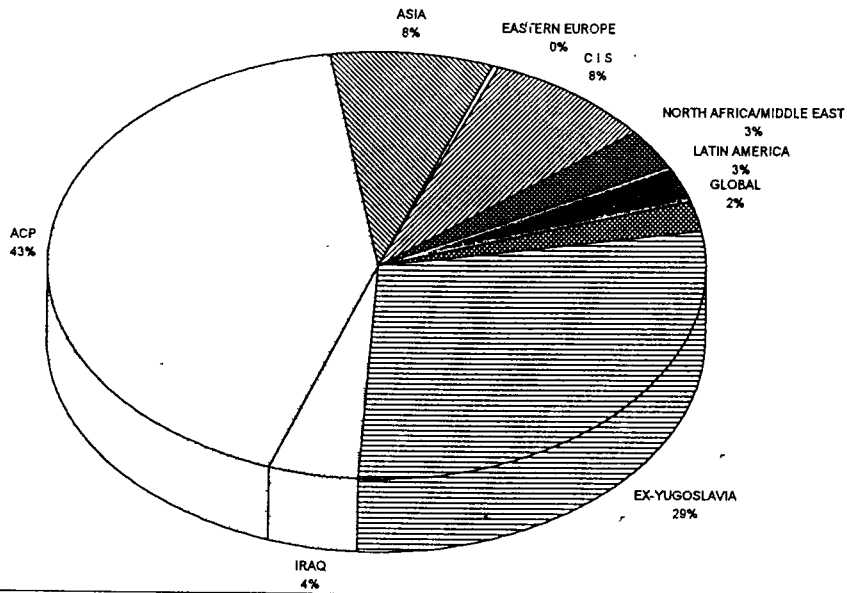
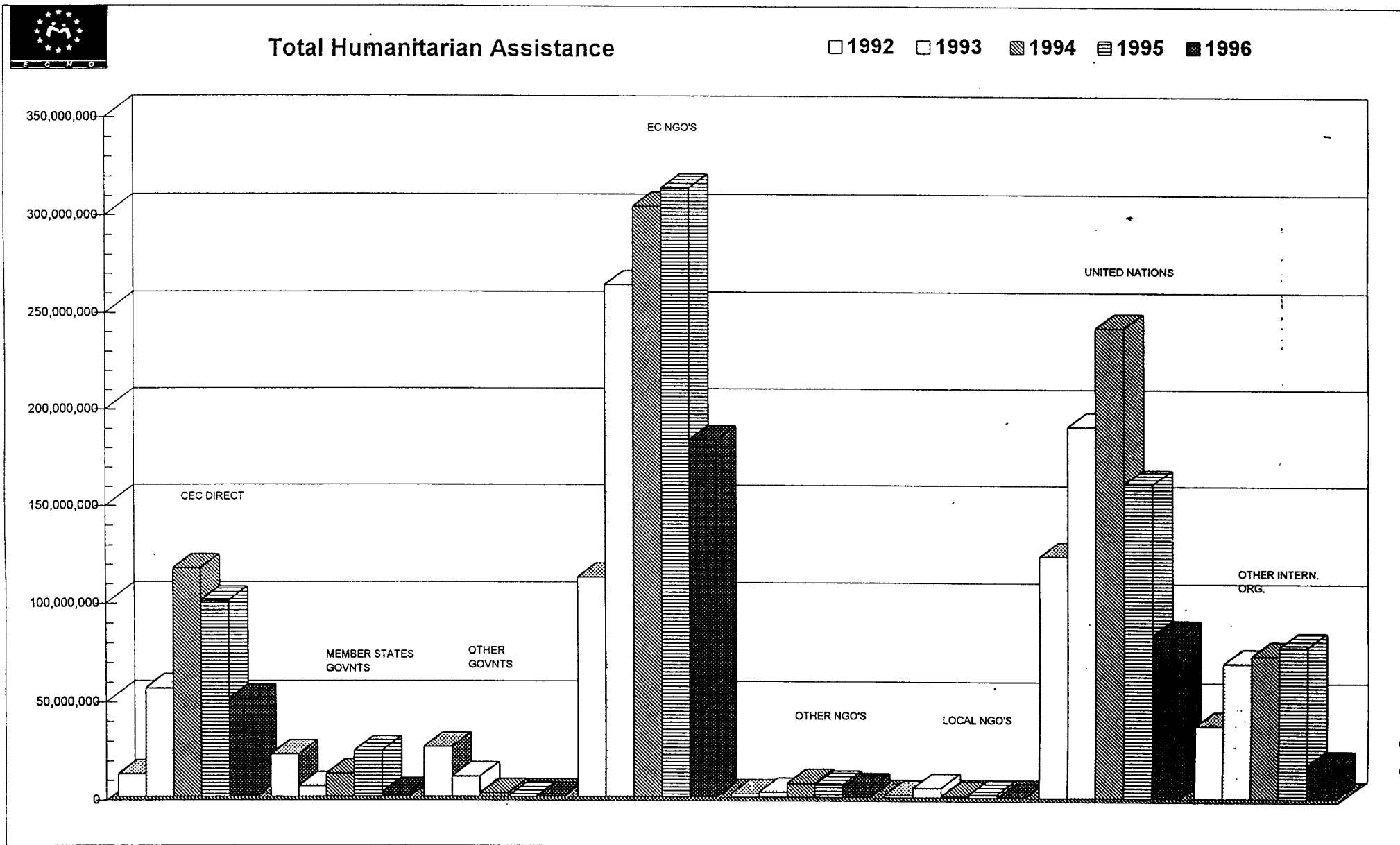


FIGURE 3



3.2 Operations overview - General issues

In the following section a general account is given of humanitarian assistance provided in different parts of the world, with brief accounts of the political situation in the countries and regions of main concern from a humanitarian point of view. From these country-by-country reports, some issues stand out as being of general relevance to humanitarian assistance and those involved in it throughout the world today.

One characteristic of the changing international environment where humanitarian assistance is provided is the increase in the number of **conflicts**, many of which are internal crises with international repercussions. At the origin of these crises we often find political, economic and ethnic tensions. The character of conflicts themselves has also changed in that they increasingly affect, or even target, the civilian population. The consequences have been all too obvious; unprecedented numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons in the world in need of massive humanitarian assistance.

The provision of humanitarian assistance in such highly politically charged circumstances raises a number of basic and difficult questions as to the neutrality and impartiality of aid. Humanitarian supplies such as food and medicines are highly valuable resources for those in conflict. This is evident from the examples of looting of stocks e.g. in Zaire and Liberia, and in the many examples of attacks on humanitarian aid staff. Warring sides or governments denying access to victims is another feature of problems in providing urgently needed aid. As a consequence of these security problems, the military is increasingly called in for assistance, both in ensuring the safe arrival of supplies and staff, as well as for direct peacekeeping tasks. Among the dilemmas facing the humanitarian community in such politically difficult circumstances are:

- how do humanitarian organisations address human rights abuses when risking expulsion and consequent withdrawal of aid?
- how do humanitarian organisations address the problems related to providing aid in war conditions, avoiding manipulation and looting by warring factions?
- how do humanitarian organisations cooperate with military authorities and how does such cooperation affect neutrality and impartiality of aid?
- how do humanitarian organisations protect aid workers?

Many of these questions, which are raised daily in humanitarian operations, are not likely to receive a clearcut answer from the humanitarian community as a whole. It is however essential that the debate continues among donors, NGOs and the UN, and that lessons are learned continuously from practical experiences in the field.

The importance of **coordination** between donors and executing agencies has been increasingly emphasized as a consequence of the large number of organisations involved in humanitarian aid and the complexity of the situations they face. Coordination should ideally encompass several dimensions of international assistance, including both institutional and substantial aspects. Inter-institutional coordination should aim at

creating an effective combination of measures, based on thorough assessments of needs and taking the respective roles and competences of each institution into account. An example of how such close coordination can be successful in avoiding manipulation of humanitarian aid by warring factions is shown in the experience of field-level coordination in Liberia.

Another crucial issue brought out from the experiences of humanitarian operations is the need for close **targetting** of aid to those in real need. This is essential, not only in the interests of using funds in the most effective fashion, but also in order to maintain public and political support for providing humanitarian aid and for the accountability of institutions involved in this work.

The **gender** aspect of humanitarian aid was highlighted in 1996, not least due to events in Afghanistan, where Taliban fundamentalists who took control of Kabul issued decrees prohibiting women from working. This had serious negative effects, not only on thousands of households where women were the "breadwinners" who could not earn their own living but also on public institutions and humanitarian activities, such as hospitals where women previously formed a very significant part of the work force. The majority of organisations present in the region however continued to supply aid despite daily infringements of human rights, trying to cover urgent humanitarian needs in terms of food, medical and sanitary assistance to those most vulnerable. These events as well as others have sparked a debate in the EU and gender issues have been discussed in both the Council and in seminars gathering NGOs, UN organisations and gender experts during the year. There was an emphasis on the need to mainstream gender aspects into all policies and interventions dealing with crisis prevention, emergency response and post-emergency rehabilitation, including situations of armed conflict.

Another important feature of the work initiated in 1996 is in **Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development** which aims at strengthening the coordination of assistance undertaken in the sphere of humanitarian relief with longer term rehabilitation and development aid. To this end a number of task forces at headquarters and field level are being set up to prepare strategies and funding, as well as coordination with other parties, in order to improve links between the different phases of assistance to countries and regions moving out of emergency conditions.

3.3 Former Yugoslavia

In 1996, the European Commission allocated ECU 187 million to humanitarian aid for the victims of the conflict in former Yugoslavia. The Dayton/ Paris Peace Agreements, signed in December 1995, ended more than four years of violent conflict in former Yugoslavia. While the threat of resuming hostilities has been successfully subdued during all of 1996, major civilian aspects of the peace accord remain unaccomplished. The political unity of **Bosnia and Herzegovina** has yet to be established. Freedom of movement has not yet been achieved and the protection of human rights remains weak. Local authorities in many parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina still strongly oppose the return of minority populations and follow a policy of forcible resettlement, seeing ethnic

separation as one of the main achievements of the conflict. The harassment and expulsion of remaining minorities is still on-going.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in its first repatriation plan forecast the return of 870,000 displaced persons and refugees in Bosnia and Herzegovina during 1996. This plan has proven too optimistic. Current estimates range from 220,000 to 240,000 returns for 1996, leaving more than 700,000 refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina outside former Yugoslavia and 1.5 million displaced persons and refugees in the region. The advent of peace has not yet led to a significant improvement in the humanitarian situation in the areas formerly affected by conflict. Much of the population is still living under exceptional and difficult circumstances in collective accommodation or make-shift housing. Many remain without employment and income, and thus dependent on humanitarian aid. At present, local government lacks the necessary resources and management capacity to assume responsibility for these populations.

ECHO has continued to provide essential humanitarian aid to war-affected and displaced persons throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. Improved access following the cessation of hostilities has led to the identification of needs previously uncovered, in particular in Republika Srpska where authorities refused access to international assistance until the end of 1995. Generally, increased and more selective targeting has allowed humanitarian assistance to reach the most vulnerable beneficiaries, often in areas not accessible during the conflict.

Increasing emphasis has been put on emergency rehabilitation of basic and social infrastructure, in particular in areas of possible return of displaced persons and refugees, while projects involving income generation and psycho-social assistance have been reduced in the wake of economic and social normalisation.

To ensure a smooth transition between emergency relief and reconstruction, ECHO has during 1996 intensified cooperation with other Commission services to ensure the complementarity and coherence of implemented programmes. The inter-service coordination has been particularly intensive in the return of refugees, where initiatives emanating from Member States have been accommodated within the framework of on-going programmes.

The situation in **Croatia** in 1996 has been characterised by the consolidation of the economy and the search for political stability in formerly Serb-held areas of Krajina and Western Slavonia after the Croatian offensive in August 1995. The return of displaced persons and refugees to these regions began in 1996, and according to official statistics, some 40,000 have returned to their places of origin so far.

ECHO has maintained its Direct Food Aid programme in Croatia during 1996, supplying 380,000 refugees and displaced persons with basic food aid. A special effort was made to assist the Bosnian refugees in the Kuplensko camp until its closure in July, as well as the Serb population in Krajina that remained after the Croatian offensive in August 1995.

Despite the lifting of economic sanctions, the situation in the **Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro - FRY)** hardly improved during 1996. The number of refugees from Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina remains considerable, and so far only a few have returned to their countries of origin. A census carried out in July jointly by UNHCR and the Serb authorities showed that the number of refugees in the Federal Republic was 566,000. Of these, only 10% expressed a willingness to return to their region of origin.

During 1996, ECHO supplied 400,000 refugees in need in the Federal Republic with basic assistance, principally through the Direct Food Aid programme, and maintained a significant presence in Kosovo, where medical and psycho-social assistance has benefitted the most vulnerable.

As foreseen, ECHO closed its office in Skopje, **Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** in September 1996, while ECHO-funded operations continued until the end of the year. Continued European Community assistance will be ensured by the PHARE programme implemented by DG IA.

3.4 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries.

3.4.1 Great Lakes Region

For over two years now, 1.7 million Rwandan and Burundian refugees have been living in the Great Lakes Region (mainly in Zaire and Tanzania), with fresh upheaval on the humanitarian aid front occurring towards the end of the year.

In mid-November, the whole of Kivu region saw clashes between a movement of armed rebels made up mostly of Banyamulenge (Zaireans of Tutsi origin) and soldiers of the former FAR (Rwandan Armed Front), Interhamwe and Zairean soldiers. Refugee camps were brutally attacked and the towns of Goma, Bukavu and Uvira swiftly taken by the rebels. Humanitarian agencies were forced to withdraw in haste, after being looted, mainly by routed Zairean soldiers on the rampage.

In the panic, the majority of refugees were forced into western Zaire (Walikale, Kisangani, Shabunda and Fizi) along with hundreds of thousands of Zairean locals. Since then, the disorder has made it almost impossible to get aid to the refugees scattered throughout Kivu or to the Zairean locals. For them, the situation is turning into a humanitarian nightmare.

Nevertheless, in December 600 000 Rwandan refugees in Goma (Zaire) and a further 500 000 in Tanzania were able to return to Rwanda in relative normality. They are now gradually being settled back home.

In Burundi, the political and military situation worsened further, leading to a weekly exodus of 1 500 to 2 000 Burundians to Tanzania, where there are still 200 000 refugees in the camps.

Over the year, ECHO continued to support the humanitarian aid programmes being carried out by NGOs and international organizations, channelling funds through the UNHCR for refugees in the camps and supporting NGO efforts for the neediest in Burundi and Rwanda. Following both the events of November and the sudden return of refugees to Rwanda, the Commission moved swiftly in December to grant an extra ECU 168 million, bringing total Commission assistance to the Great Lakes Region since October 1993 to ECU 560 million.

Security and access permitting, 1997 should see ECHO continue its humanitarian assistance for refugees and locally displaced nationals in Zaire.

In Rwanda, special support has been provided for the emergency repair of housing, health and medical facilities and for lone children and prisoners. The Commission's priority now is to shift from humanitarian aid to development programmes.

In Burundi, emergency assistance will continue to provide medicines, food and drinking water. ECHO also plans to keep up its funding for Burundian refugees in Tanzania.

3.4.2 ECHO-Flight

ECHO-Flight, set up in 1994, continued to operate in the Horn of Africa. Seven aircraft, based in Nairobi, Djibouti, Manderu and Lokichoggio are currently being used for humanitarian operations in Somalia, Kenya and southern Sudan.

Between May 1994 and the end of 1996, ECHO-Flight transported over 75 000 people and over 30 000 tones of supplies and worked up more than 27 000 flying hours. ECU 12 million was granted over the year to keep the service operational. The sum included funding for a Belgian Air Force Hercules C-130, based in Nairobi.

3.4.3 Angola

Implementation of the Lusaka accords, signed in November 1994, is well behind schedule. Humanitarian aid programmes, targeted primarily at those regions deprived of appropriate assistance and now under UNITA control, are still proving difficult to carry out because the mines and bandits make some areas unsafe. In addition, the free movement of people and goods stipulated in the Lusaka Protocol remains largely unrealized.

The Commission granted a total of ECU 14 million in humanitarian aid to the country over the year, most of it going on health care, the distribution of basic necessities, logistics and mine-clearance. The aim was twofold: to bring relief by reducing death and sickness rates rapidly and to provide an international presence, so encouraging the peace process, national unity and a return to confidence.

ECHO and DG VIII conducted an overall assessment of health care in the country in order to frame Community support to the sector. They agreed that DG VIII would concentrate its rehabilitation activities, including support for the health sector, in the provinces of Benguela, Bié, Huambo, Huila and Luanda while ECHO would step up its support for the other provinces.

3.4.4 Somalia

The political situation in southern Somalia continued to be marked by squabbling between the leaders of the different clans and factions for control of the whole country. In the north west, the self-proclaimed independent Somalian state did enjoy a degree of economic recovery despite the ongoing political uncertainty.

ECHO gave a total of ECU 5 million in humanitarian aid over the year, with two main aims: to meet emergency needs nationally (cholera, therapeutic nutrition) and to cover the essential needs of the neediest in those sectors not yet deemed sufficiently strong to benefit from DG VIII's rehabilitation projects.

3.4.5 Sudan and northern Uganda

Prospects of a settlement to the conflict in southern Sudan looked shakier than ever in 1996 despite the fact that some small factions signed a "political charter" with the government to join forces against the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). Other emergency needs, not directly born of the fighting, emerged over the year, with two outbreaks of cholera and a flood in Pochalla region.

ECHO aid to the region totaled over ECU 13 million. The Office's operational areas included northern Uganda, regions under the control of the Sudanese government and those controlled by factions in the south. However, ECHO also started to withdraw its support to the settlement programme for Sudanese refugees in northern Uganda, which was being severely undermined by the disorder.

Overall, security and logistical problems coupled with a landing ban by the Sudanese government at certain airstrips meant humanitarian aid operations were severely curtailed. Where necessary, ECHO supported flexible key operations in the most difficult sectors. This was a prerequisite for more structured projects. The Office also focused on other areas, providing equipment and fishing tackle to veterinary and food security programmes.

3.4.6 Liberia

Under pressure from the international community, the peace process resumed, with the signing of Abuja II in August. Since then, the warring factions have been bound by a fragile peace. Demobilization got under way on 22 November, without too many problems so far.

On the humanitarian front, the main event was the wholesale looting of aid and aid agencies when Monrovia was sacked in April. In reaction to the misappropriation of aid by the warring groups, agencies and donors jointed forces to adopt a "minimalist approach" to protect staff and equipment and prevent aid from being diverted to fuel the war. The approach depended on close coordination between agencies and donors, pinpoint targeting and monitoring of the aid and preventive action, enabling all needs to be met from funds pared down to the absolute minimum necessary.

Following the overall plan approved at the end of 1995, ECHO adopted only one financing decision - for ECU 1.9 million - to meet needs emerging from areas previously cut off. A number of coordination meetings with donors and agencies were held. The close coordination between ECHO and DG VIII was maintained in Brussels and in Liberia and, through a clear division of responsibilities, gave the operations financed by both maximum impact.

3.4.7 Haiti

Haiti remains the poorest country in the northern hemisphere, with per capita income of only USD 270. The state is still dependent on international aid and the programme of privatization and structural adjustment reforms would be impossible without donor help and operational aid from private organizations.

After the emergency which followed the end of the embargo, ECHO is now faced with a widespread crisis: 40% of the population has no access to primary health care while malnutrition and diarrhea remain the main causes of child mortality.

This year, an ECU 10 million overall plan was approved, mainly for spending on health. The plan covers the whole country but focuses more especially on three departments not specifically covered by the other donors involved (Member States, World Bank, USAID and the IDB). In all, twenty European and local partners (NGOs, the Red Cross and UN agencies) are involved in implementing the plan, which is being coordinated by the ECHO office in Haiti. Although there are no reliable health indicators to measure the impact of the aid, it is certainly helping to bring a degree of political and social stability by providing an immediate response to the most pressing needs of the Haitian people.

3.4.8 Sierra Leone

1996 will stand out as a year of hope and peace, with two major political developments. First was the handing over of power by the military junta to a civilian government headed by President Kabbah after free elections in February. Second was the signing of the peace agreement on 30 November in Abidjan, after lengthy peace talks with the rebel movement. The improvement on 1995 was striking: most needs, particularly food and health requirements, can now be met and the delivery of aid on both sides of the front line is also better despite the ongoing danger from armed gangs.

However, the return and resettlement of 500 000 - 800 000 internally displaced people and 300 000 refugees from Guinea has not yet begun as people are adopting a 'wait-and-see' attitude to the peace and want their safety guaranteed. Despite the start of many rehabilitation programmes and ECHO's keenness to see such operations begin, the total of ECU 6.3 million it gave in humanitarian aid was still needed in view of the continued presence of displaced groups in camps and the opening-up of new areas.

ECHO was very active in coordinating local efforts to improve the targeting of food aid and reducing dependency. The programmes supported proved decisive in improving the humanitarian situation overall.

3.4.9 Mali

In March, the peace agreement between the government and the Tuareg rebel movements was officially ratified. After five years of civil war, most of the basic infrastructure in the north had been damaged and the whole fabric of inter-communal relations now needs to be rebuilt. Demobilization has proven difficult to implement.

On the humanitarian front, the main event has been the spontaneous return of over 100 000 refugees and displaced people. Delays in organizing and implementing programmes to resettle these people and get rehabilitation under way have seriously disrupted the drive to regenerate the socio-economic fabric, jeopardizing stability in the north.

Given the need to respond quickly to basic requirements (water, food and health care), ECHO adopted an ECU 1 million humanitarian assistance programme, which started in February. The programme covers the three "sensitive" areas of the north, where people are returning and resettling and is still operational thanks to a further ECU 1.1 million in funding. The programme forms part of a continuum and is being coordinated with the activities of DG VIII. ECHO plans to maintain its presence until the end of 1997 in order to see through the return and resettlement phase.

3.5 Russia and the CIS

3.5.1 Russian Federation

The year 1996 witnessed intense fighting between Russian troops and Chechen rebels until the peace agreement was signed in August and Russian troops started withdrawing. Despite the agreement, the situation in the Northern Caucasus remains volatile. Tens of thousands of civilians remain internally displaced in Chechnya or in the neighbouring republics of Ingushetia and Daghestan.

Throughout 1996, ECHO's priority remained assisting the victims of the war within Chechnya with urgently-needed humanitarian relief, and reaching out to vulnerable groups among the displaced Chechen in Daghestan and Ingushetia. The aid granted to this region in 1996 amounted to ECU 8.8 million and focused on support to medical structures, including essential repairs to some key structures, well-targeted food programmes, sanitation and water supplies, aiming at preserving lives during the fighting, facilitating the return of IDPs and promoting reintegration. Security problems continued to affect all partners of ECHO and there were serious difficulties with access to populations in need.

3.5.2 Tajikistan

Given the ongoing severe economic crisis with a further decline of all socio-economic indicators, the volatility of the political situation, the instability of the regime and the recent escalation of armed conflict at a level of fighting unprecedented since the civil war in 1992/93, which resulted in some 25,000 to 30,000 newly-displaced people, humanitarian needs increased drastically and are to be found in all sectors. The most

vulnerable have seen their already desperate situation deteriorate even further over the last year.

ECHO concentrated its actions, in total ECU 14.1 million, on supplementary food rations for the most vulnerable people throughout the country (585,000 beneficiaries) and on providing medical assistance to district and subdistrict hospitals whose activities rely heavily on international medical assistance. In the eastern half of the country, which suffers from the most difficult climatic and geographical constraints, an integrated programme of food, medical and heating assistance was financed for schools and hospitals. In addition, primary health care and epidemiological preparedness programmes were undertaken in the south. ECHO also initiated a pilot development programme in the agricultural sector aimed at improving the food situation of some regions. DG VIII participates actively in this programme.

3.5.3 Kyrgyzstan

Humanitarian needs in Kyrgyzstan relate mainly to the serious economic decline from the beginning of the 1990s. After five years of deep recession, GDP will at last register positive growth in 1996, although both inflation and the trade deficit are rising. In terms of overall food security, the situation seems to have improved considerably, which would mean that Kyrgyzstan may reach its break-even point in terms of food self-sufficiency at a macro level. Nevertheless, this growth starts from a very low base, and will not - at least in the short term - enhance the living conditions of the most vulnerable.

In 1996, ECHO allocated ECU 3.92 million and continued to provide food assistance to the most food-insecure families and groups as well as medical assistance to selected medical structures and fragile regions where infant mortality rates are still unacceptable. Because of economic trends described above, it has been agreed with DG VIII that ECHO will phase out its general food programmes next year. If such actions are still necessary, DG VIII will give support.

3.5.4 Southern Caucasus

Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia

With the exception of Abkhazia and Nagorno-Karabagh, the violent hostilities characterizing the situation in the Transcaucasus at the beginning of the 1990s have abated. Economic decline in all three countries has halted. Meanwhile, reforms based on IMF and World Bank recommendations have resulted in deep cuts in the social network, price increases and the collapse of the state-funded health system. Consequently, needs have increased among certain groups such as the elderly, in particular in the food and health sectors. The number of refugees and internally displaced persons in the region is still well over a million. Some, but not all, people in these groups require assistance. ECHO allocated ECU 23 million to the three countries and continued to emphasize the need for a pro-active strategy based on needs assessments. Programs not specifically targeting the

most needy are no longer supported, whereas projects attempting to link relief and development have priority.

In the *food sector*, an average of nearly 750,000 people continued to receive some 40% of their daily food needs from NGOs supported by ECHO. Where possible, food assistance aimed to avoid dependency. In several rural areas, families have been provided with seeds and tools and food aid has been phased out. Assistance in the *medical sector* is aimed at increasing accessibility for those who cannot afford to pay for medical care. Only carefully selected hospitals and basic health care programs receive support, while nation-wide programs of drug distribution have been phased out. *Emergency repairs* in most temporary shelters for internally displaced persons are completed and have improved living conditions for some 80,000 internally displaced persons in Georgia and Azerbaijan. In Azerbaijan, an additional 30,000 displaced persons were provided with new temporary shelters.

3.6 Asia

As Asia is particularly susceptible to natural disasters, it is very hard to predict what type of humanitarian aid activity will be needed. 1996 was a perfect example of this. For the first time, ECHO went into China, providing medical and food aid on three separate occasions following an earthquake in February, blizzards in March and flooding in July. The Office also financed initial relief operations after an earthquake in Indonesia and two severe typhoons, which hit Bangladesh in April and India in November. Food aid was provided for the victims of the 1995 floods in Laos and the same amount allocated to those affected by similar disasters in North Korea and Vietnam. With the situation in Sri Lanka worsening all the time, ECHO continued to fund aid for victims of the fighting.

In Afghanistan, ECHO went on with its aid programme for victims of the civil war, which continued to tear the country apart. The aims were to help the neediest meet their most pressing food, health, medical and orthopedic requirements, carry out emergency repair work and clear mines. On top of the effects of the fighting, the civilian population now has to deal with decrees imposed by the new leaders, which, among other things, prevent women from working or earning any income. The situation is particularly tough for widows, 25 000 of whom find themselves in charge of households they cannot feed.

ECHO decided to continue supporting the artificial limb programme being undertaken by Handicap International in various parts of Cambodia. In Thailand, ECHO has for the past two years been financing operations to help Karen refugees along the border with Burma.

In Iraq, the Commission continued its humanitarian work in Kurdish, central and southern parts of the country. It is still easily the biggest donor in the region. Efforts focused on providing food aid for the neediest such as pregnant women, widows, children and the elderly in the wake of Operation Anfall and local wars and for displaced groups generally. A second round of assistance is providing support for health and education, which are of strategic economic importance.

3.7 North Africa and the Middle East

Relations between the Polisario and Morocco have not improved and there is little immediate prospect of Sahrawi refugees in Algeria being able to return. ECHO launched a food aid programme for the refugees, who are entirely dependent on international assistance, and a number of emergency repair projects and medical/health schemes at a total cost of ECU 7 million.

The situation in Palestine still gives cause for concern. Relations with Israel are jeopardizing the peace process and exposing the Palestinian population to serious economic and social problems. After the Territories were sealed off by the Israeli army, ECHO approved an emergency food aid package. The Office also continued its assistance for medical and health facilities, which, owing to a lack of any outside support, face major funding shortages and cannot provide even basic care. ECU 9 million was made available for emergency repair work to public and private clinics and hospitals and for a major vaccination campaign.

In southern Lebanon, humanitarian aid was provided to those left most vulnerable by the Israeli operations last April. Lebanon also shelters Palestinian refugees, who live in particularly poor conditions. ECU 4.4 million was granted to support medical and health facilities in the camps and to provide access to rudimentary care.

3.8 Latin America

ECHO's activities in Latin America in 1996 have followed similar patterns as those in 1995. While the main recipient of humanitarian aid continued to be Cuba, uprooted populations in Guatemala, Colombia and Peru were given special attention.

In Guatemala, the focus has been on the return of the population that fled Mexico and the large numbers of internally displaced persons uprooted by the civil conflict. ECHO's activities in Guatemala have contributed to peacebuilding by reintegration of these people. In Peru, ECHO also supported the return of internally displaced people to their home areas. In Colombia, ECHO financed basic assistance to victims of violence, particularly to widow mothers and orphans.

In Cuba, humanitarian activities were implemented by European NGOs which coordinated their operations in providing food aid and health care to the most vulnerable: pregnant women, children and the aged. In Nicaragua, European NGOs carried out a program of prevention of epidemics. Throughout the region, assistance was given to victims of natural disasters. In 1996, two earthquakes hit the region (Ecuador and Peru) and Costa Rica and Honduras suffered floods subsequent to hurricanes. ECHO partners were ready to provide immediate relief to the affected population.

4. Horizontal activities

4.1 Information activities

ECHO's communications strategy comprises information and facilities for the press and broadcasting media, publications, audio-visual productions, joint activities with non-governmental and international organisations, and joint activities with Member States.

o Media: press releases were issued via the Spokesman's Service. Facility visits were made available for journalists to enable them to visit theaters of ECHO operations. Some visits of this type were arranged on the initiative of ECHO partner NGOs and UN agencies.

o ECHO TV and radio awards: ECHO launched prizes for imaginative coverage of humanitarian issues, paying tribute to winners at a ceremony in Dublin in December attended by President Mary Robinson. This is intended to be a yearly event.

o Audio-visual productions: Co-funding of a number of videos and short feature films made on behalf of NGOs to enable them to present their work to domestic audiences, incorporating the ECHO dimension. Most were broadcast by TV Stations in the Member States.

o Publications: ECHO's Annual Review, produced in six languages including Russian. ECHO News, a quarterly newsletter in English and French, ECHO Files, briefings on specific crises, were published on Cambodia and on the war in Chechnya, leaflets and specialised publications were produced in connection with specific actions, for instance, the Olympic Aid vaccination campaign, and psycho-social assistance in Yugoslavia.

The cost of these visibility actions amounted to about ECU 2 million. These actions made a significant contribution to raising public awareness about ECHO's activities worldwide, though there is still far to go in developing that awareness to a level commensurate with ECHO's significance as a donor.

4.2 Cooperation and coordination

Drawing on experiences from the major emergency situations in recent years, the need for improved coordination of international humanitarian, rehabilitation and development assistance has been increasingly emphasized. The multitude of donors, international organizations and NGOs active in providing assistance, as well as the complexity of the emergency situations they face, has made such coordination both more important and challenging.

4.2.1 Inter-service coordination

The Commission continues to attach great importance to coordinating its humanitarian activities with the longer-term work undertaken in rehabilitation and development. The Commission in April presented a communication COM(96)153 on Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development. Later in the same year a Joint Instruction Note was issued to the relevant services on the intensified coordination to be undertaken in this context. In terms of strengthening the linkages between short and long term efforts, the Commission in 1996 initiated the process of setting up a number of interservice task forces for countries and regions moving out of emergency conditions into a situation characterized by rehabilitation and longer-term development.

The work initiated in 1994 in the permanent inter-service group on coordination of assistance toward refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees in third countries has continued, mainly by way of consultations on refugees activities between the various Commission services. Within the group, preparations are also made for the regular meetings between the EC, the US and UNHCR, which have been organized twice in 1996. 1996 also saw the appearance of a publication "Refugee issues", describing the refugee problem on a global level and the Commission contributions to alleviate the situation for refugees and IDPs worldwide.

International humanitarian law plays an important role in respect of victims of conflict and ECHO facilitates its dissemination i.a. by publishing two books on " Law in Humanitarian crises" in January 1996. ²

In 1996, ECHO also continued to support the NOHA Diploma. This initiative was launched jointly by ECHO and DG XXII in 1993 with the aim of improving the qualifications of humanitarian staff. An evaluation of the programme was carried out in the autumn of 1996 and based upon positive results, ECHO will decide on further development of NOHA in 1997.

ECHO chairs the inter-service group for disaster preparedness and has continued to play an active part in the inter-service Relex coordination groups for external relations set up to ensure consistency in the Commission's external relations policies.

ECHO has taken part in the permanent Inter-service group on human rights, which has continued to meet regularly, chaired by DG 1A. Among the activities in the field of human rights a few highlights are: ECHO contribution to a conference about human rights at the Hague in December 1996 as well as to a European Parliament report on Human rights in the World 1995/96.

4.2.2 European Parliament

During 1996 the European Parliament carried out a significant legislative programme on subjects related to humanitarian aid. A successful second reading under the cooperation

²Office of Publications, ISBN 92-827-5337-9

procedure paved the way for the adoption by the Council of the Regulation on Humanitarian aid. Parliament gave its assent to the reform of the 4th Convention ACP/EC and to the ratification of the 9th Convention EC/UNRWA.

The Commission's communication on Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development was debated in the Committees on Development, Foreign Affairs and External Economic Relations. ECHO has played an active role in these debates.

Parliament followed the ongoing crisis in the Great Lakes region very closely. A number of initiatives, such as urgent resolutions passed this year on this subject, the ad hoc meetings of the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Development and the ACP-EU Joint Assembly as well as the debates in Plenary show Parliament's deep concern with events.

Commissioner Bonino has kept Parliament informed of latest developments in the crisis with regular appearances before the Plenary and the relevant committees. She has taken part in debates on the situation in Nigeria, Zaire, Somalia, Sudan, Armenia, Ex-Yugoslavia, China, Georgia, El Salvador and others.

At its sitting in Windhoek in March the ACP-EU Joint Assembly adopted a Resolution on the situation of refugees in the ACP countries in the context of humanitarian aid policy. ECHO took part in the preparatory work as well as in the debate in Plenary. In Luxembourg in September, the Assembly adopted a Resolution on the establishment of the Permanent International Criminal Court. Commissioner Bonino sent this resolution together with a personal letter to all the NGOs partners of ECHO requesting their support.

ECHO services followed with great interest the public hearings organized by the Parliament on Coordination of development and cooperation policies in January, on Reconstruction in the Ex-Yugoslavia in April, on Impunity: the need for an international response in October and lastly on the Future of EU development cooperation and the effects of the IGC on this policy in December. In January, ECHO's director took part in the meeting of the European Forum for Active Conflict Prevention devoted to the situation in Rwanda and Burundi.

Finally, ECHO appointed a parliamentary liaison officer in order to facilitate contacts with Members and relevant parliamentary bodies.

4.2.3 NGOs

In 1996, about half of ECHO funding went to NGOs. ECHO continued to develop cooperation and contacts with NGOs, both directly in day-to-day contacts on operational issues, as well as through NGO networks and discussions on various policy issues. Such policy discussions were held on several occasions, often jointly organized with the NGO community. Activities included seminars on gender and emergencies. The Red Cross remains a major partner of ECHO. In 1996 The Commission contributed ECU 10 million (preliminary figure) towards ICRC activities in aid and protection programmes in emergency situations worldwide. Policy discussion has continued with ICRC and IFRC, as well as national Red Cross societies participating in seminars and workshops,

coordination meetings for regions and countries and through contacts at the operational level. In December 1996 the first FORUM ECHO-NGOs was held in Dublin to discuss: "Ethics in Humanitarian Aid". The discussion targetted practical examples of ethical dilemmas facing humanitarian operators, such as how to act on human rights abuses, how to avoid humanitarian aid being abused in a war economy etc. Commissioner Mrs Bonino highlighted the basic humanitarian mission to save lives, urging at the same time the humanitarian community to commit to "political advocacy".

4.2.4 United Nations

The Commission remains a major donor to the UN system, not least in the field of humanitarian assistance. About 24% of ECHO funding (preliminary figure) went to the UN system which is about the same proportion as in the previous year. UNHCR accounted for about 18% and WFP for 5%. Adding on EU Member States contributions, the EU as a whole represents a very substantial part of the overall humanitarian aid provided through the UN. Against this background, the Commission follows the decisions taken by the UN organisations, both at operational and at policy level. The Commission takes active part as observer in the policy work of governing bodies of the relevant UN funds and programmes and endeavours to keep up-to-date on the operations it contributes to financing in day-to-day contacts on operational issues.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) represents one of the major providers of humanitarian aid, assisting the large numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons worldwide. The Commission has contributed a substantial share of the humanitarian aid programmed by UNHCR, notably in the Great Lakes and in former Yugoslavia. Operational contacts with UNHCR are kept on a continuous basis and policy level contacts are developed by way of organising regular meetings with UNHCR and other UN organisations such as the trilateral meeting in June 1996 between the EC, the United States and UNHCR. An extended version of this trilateral group, including WFP, held a meeting in November 1996. The agenda was devoted specifically to food policies and practices related to refugee operations, registration procedures as well as environmental issues and the discussions proved very useful.

World Food Programme (WFP) has responded to increasing international demands for relief food by devoting more of its resources to emergency operations. By virtue of its Memorandum of Understanding with UNHCR it became more directly involved large scale refugee feeding operations. The Commission takes active part as an observer in the WFP Executive Board meetings and its deliberations on various policy issues, not least the on-going discussion of how to strengthen coordination of humanitarian aid provided by the UN system. The joint discussions held with WFP, UNHCR and the US on food related policy issues have, from the Commission's perspective, proved very useful. In the second half of 1996, WFP set up a representation office in Brussels and appointed an officer in charge, which will further facilitate contacts and strengthen cooperation between the Commission and WFP in the future.

Commissioner Bonino met with Under-Secretary General Akashi of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) in Brussels in June 1996 to discuss the current situation

in the Great Lakes as well as ECHO support for and cooperation with DHA on various subjects.

The Commission continues to follow the on-going work, carried out under the leadership of DHA, in the follow-up to the ECOSOC resolution 1995/56 on strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance of the UN. ECHO has had ongoing relations with DHA in 1996 in support and promotion of ReliefWeb, which made good progress during the year, and has also followed the work on the Military and Civil Defense Assets (MCDA) project, including the setting up of a Military and Civil Defence Unit (MCDU) within DHA under the aegis of the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC). The Commission has participated in DHA's Emergency Assessment and Field Coordination Training Course which has been of great value to ECHO operational units' work.

ECHO has continued to cooperate with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) notably in the field of health and nutrition. Vaccination programmes, health services are prominent among projects implemented by UNICEF. Towards the end of 1996, a UNICEF office was set up in Brussels and a new Director appointed, which will contribute to further facilitating the contact and cooperation with the Commission services.

4.2.5 The United States

The Commission has endeavoured to keep close contacts with the United States regarding humanitarian issues and activities, both at the political and operational level, throughout the year. In April 1996, Commissioner Bonino and USAID Administrator Atwood travelled to Rwanda to assess the regional effects of the refugee emergency and to support international efforts to resolve the crises in that region. Successful annual high-level consultations have been held within the framework of the EU-US New Transatlantic Agenda, where the humanitarian group has discussed and exchanged information on the situation in emergencies and agreed to hold consultations twice yearly on programs and plans. As noted in section 4.2.4, the US have participated in the tri- and quadrilateral meetings held twice during the year with UNHCR, WFP and the Commission.

4.2.6 Other third countries

Contacts with other major donors such as Canada and Japan have been further developed during the year by way of exploratory missions to Ottawa and Tokyo which established the basis for exchange of information on humanitarian operations as well as the beginning of a dialogue on policy matters. The European Union and Canada have jointly agreed to undertake consultations in order to improve the provision of multilateral humanitarian aid and have envisaged joint initiatives to this end.

At the G7 Summit at Lyons, The Commission joined with its G7 partners in affirming that humanitarian emergencies were of particular concern to the G7 and in urging closer cooperation between international organisations and bilateral donors in the delivery of humanitarian assistance and in facilitating the transition between the emergency intervention phase and the rehabilitation phase.

4.3 Evaluation

ECHO's internal evaluation activity got into full swing over the year. Using its own working methods, based on the operational manual published in 1995, ECHO stepped up its evaluation, mainly of its programmes but also other specific operations.

One such evaluation was of all ECHO action in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) between 1993 and 1996, consisting of over 32 projects costing ECU 45.25 million. The evaluation enabled the Commission to consider new policies to take the place of humanitarian aid in FYROM.

In some parts of Central and West Africa (Burkina Faso, Niger, Benin, Zaire and the Central African Republic), ECHO also evaluated the impact and relevance of the humanitarian food aid given to certain groups in a bid to learn lessons from this type of operation.

Ten years on from Chernobyl, ECHO completed its evaluation of the humanitarian aid granted to victims of the disaster, particularly children being treated in the hospitals of Kiev and Minsk.

The Office is very keen to improve its working methods and share its experiences with all those involved in the humanitarian aid field. As a result, two seminars were organized during the year - the first for ECHO partners, the second for Member States - to tell them about the evaluation procedure and discuss this area of ECHO activities.

4.4 Disaster-preparedness

ECHO developed a new proactive, mainly regional approach to disaster prevention, limitation and preparedness, which it will implement through DIPECHO (Disaster Preparedness ECHO). The two-year programme, 1996-98, covers the Caribbean, Central America, south-east Asia and Bangladesh. It will be prepared in two stages, consisting of an analysis of each region followed by an action plan. It will be conducted in close cooperation with other bodies, including the Member States and UN. Analysis work, which has been put in the hands of the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disaster, began at the end of the year. The action plans should be ready for implementation by the end of 1997.

The Commission's disaster-preparedness activities take full account of the 1994 Yokohama recommendations for action plans, approved as part of the UN International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR). Through them, human resources continue to be developed, response capabilities improved and demonstration microprojects implemented.

5. Prospects for 1997

Despite the hopeful signs of peaceful settlement of conflicts in many regions of the world in 1996, it is nevertheless clear that substantial humanitarian needs remain in the year to come, notably in the former Yugoslavia and the Great Lakes .

This is the case in former Yugoslavia, not least in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where a military presence will continue, as agreed by the Security Council in December 1996 with the mandate for a period of 18 months. The consolidation of peace and security in the region is a sine qua non for strengthening of democratic government and reconciliation, as well as rehabilitation and resumption of economic activity. Full respect for freedom of expression, freedom of movement and protection of the rights minorities remain to be fulfilled. Meanwhile, substantial humanitarian needs in basic necessities, shelter rehabilitation and infrastructure must be covered. These are basic conditions to be fulfilled in order to make it possible for the refugees and displaced people who so wish to return to their areas of origin. ECHO will continue work in cooperation with other services of the Commission and Member States as well as UN organisations and other donors to coordinate efforts in assisting the communities concerned.

The massive return of refugees and displaced persons to Rwanda late in 1996 is a promising sign for the future, but the political solution to the situation in the Great Lakes remains to be found. The situations in Burundi and Zaire still give cause for concern. The remaining dispersed refugees and displaced persons in Eastern Zaire are still in large part out of reach of humanitarian aid. The reintegration of returning refugees and displaced persons in Rwanda is the immediate task for the government, with the support of the international community involving both humanitarian aid and longer term development assistance for rehabilitation of infrastructure, government institutions and the judiciary system.

Many other countries and regions are likely to continue to need humanitarian assistance in the year to come, as is clear from this account of activities during 1996. The Commission will continue to respond to these needs as swiftly and effectively as previously. The efforts at linking relief with rehabilitation and development aid, in countries where such progress is feasible, will continue in the year to come.

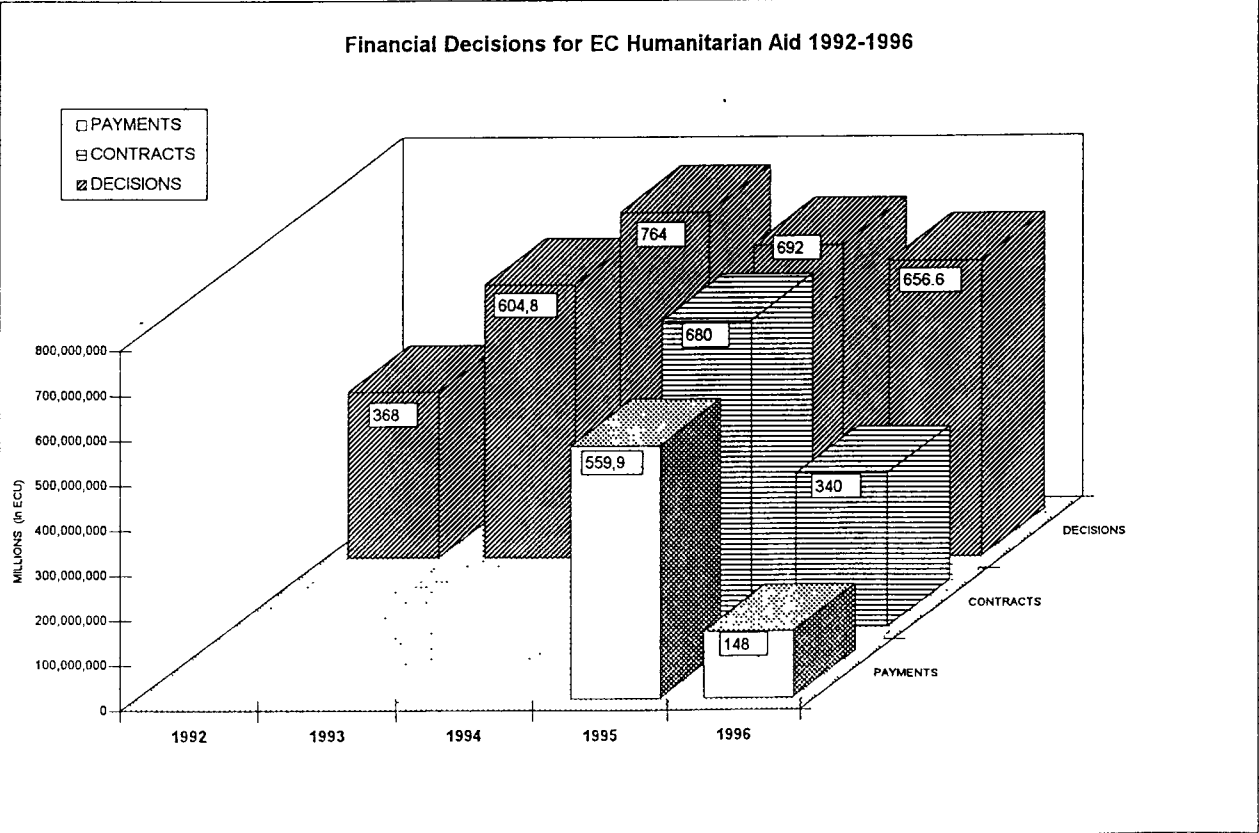


OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL DECISIONS FOR EC HUMANITARIAN AID BY SOURCE OF FINANCE 1992-1996

Source of finance / Budget Line	Description	1992	1993	1994	1995			1996		
		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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOME III	ART 203	-	1,296,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEOGA	FOND EUR. D'ORIENTA ET DE GARANTIE AGRIC. (5)	72,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B7-5000	HUMANITARIAN & EMERGENCY AID	154,807,297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B7-6000	PHARE	68,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOME IV	ART 164 and ART 254 (2)	31,675,000	82,185,000	263,268,603	48,458,000	46,381,529	39,966,506	3,487,000	-	-
B7-510	DISASTER AID DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	-	70,033,195	109,522,247	-	-	-	-	-	-
B7-210	(4)	-	-	-	238,339,500	234,532,254	181,176,082	386,550,000	118,055,296	82,612,955
B7-511	EMERGENCY FOOD AID	-	17,425,000	48,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
B7-211	(4)	-	-	-	33,710,000	33,396,669	31,522,134	-	-	-
B7-514	HUMANITARIAN AID TO C & E EUROPE	-	385,000,000	271,380,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
B7-214	(4)	-	-	-	236,870,000	231,166,269	195,141,051	187,150,000	163,852,098	39,706,137
B7-515	HUMANITARIAN AID TO EX-USSR	-	30,000,000	50,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
B7-215	(4)	-	-	-	83,350,000	82,043,406	75,313,985	49,750,000	44,858,127	23,187,315
B7-516	HUMANITARIAN ACTION IN 3RD COUNTRIES	-	8,713,000	9,988,574	-	-	-	-	-	-
B7-216	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B7-517	REFUGEES & DISPL. PERSONS IN DEV. COUNTRIES	-	3,662,000	20,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
B7-217	(4)	-	-	-	38,540,000	38,116,000	33,726,562	21,420,000	10,950,415	1,570,000
B7-219	OPERATIONAL SUPPORT, DISASTER PREPAR	-	-	-	5,027,012	4,581,746	3,117,318	6,298,500	938,167	337,500
B7-644	HUMANITARIAN AID TO WESTERN SAHARA POP	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	1,730,000	625,000
TOTAL		368,042,297	604,814,195	764,169,424	692,092,512	680,227,873	559,963,638	656,655,500	340,384,103	148,038,907

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
- (4) IN 1995, THE BUDGET CHAPTER THAT CORRESPONDS TO ECHO BECOMES B7-200 INSTEAD OF B7-500
- (5) IN 1995, A 5 MECU DECISION WAS CANCELLED AND DE-COMMITTED UNDER BUDGET LINE B7-214. HENCE NET DECISIONS IN 1995 FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA AMOUNTED TO 229.6 MECU





Summary of Financial Decisions by Countries Benefiting from Humanitarian Aid 1994-95-96

LOME IV	1994 DECISIONS (in ECU)	1995 DECISIONS (in ECU)	1996 DECISIONS (in ECU)
AFRICA	1,000,000		
AFRICA Burundi Refugees	13,500,000		
AFRICA Burundi & Rwandan Refug	151,000,000	25,000,000	
ANGOLA	18,000,000		
BENIN			
BURKINA FASO			300,000
BURUNDI	16,000,000		
CAPE VERDE		220,000	
CHAD	447,000		700,000
DJIBOUTI	355,000		
ERITREA	1,000,000		
ETHIOPIA	60,000		
FIJI			
GHANA	1,000,000		
GUINEA	300,000	540,000	
GUINEE BISSAU	100,000		
HAITI	1,010,000		
IVORY COAST		950,000	
KENYA	1,204,163	581,000	42,000
LIBERIA	7,473,550	2,125,000	
MADAGASCAR	1,170,000		115,000
MALAWI	300,000		
MALI			1,100,000
MAURITANIA	400,000		
MAYOTTE	500,000		
MONTSERRAT			380,000
MOZAMBIQUE	1,180,000		
NIGER	70,000	465,000	
NIGERIA	340,250	400,000	850,000
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	123,440		
RWANDA	15,500,000		
SENEGAL			
SIERRA LEONE	2,773,200	4,520,000	
ST. LUCIA	125,000		
SIUDAN	18,507,000	9,950,000	
TANZANIA	1,810,000		
TOGO	200,000		
UGANDA	500,000		
ZAIRE	7,320,000		
Caribbean Region		1,005,000	
Floods in Benin, Congo and Mauritania		700,000	
Totals	263,268,603	46,456,000	3,487,000

LOME III	1992 DECISIONS (in ECU)	1993 DECISIONS (in ECU)
1 SOMALIA	40,000,000	7,796,000
Totals	40,000,000	7,796,000

As per : 09/01/97

BUDGET	1994 DECISIONS (in ECU)	1995 DECISIONS (in ECU)	1996 DECISIONS (in ECU)
AFGHANISTAN	12,315,000	12,695,000	41,100,000
ALBANIA	1,675,000	1,150,000	1,650,000
ALGERIA	2,935,000	5,000,000	7,000,000
ANGOLA	6,000,000	17,000,000	14,000,000
ARMENIA	19,089,000	23,955,218	5,070,000
AZERBAIJAN	18,850,000	28,831,010	9,450,000
BANGLADESH	500,000	2,100,000	300,000
BEARUS	3,520,000	2,735,000	500,000
BOLIVIA	1,115,000	1,150,000	
BRAZIL	600,000		
BULGARIA	1,004,000		
BURUNDI	5,000,000		
CAMBODIA	2,236,000	5,960,000	2,490,000
CAPE VERDE		220,720	
CHINA			2,450,000
COLOMBIA	700,000	2,320,000	1,060,000
COSTA RICA			400,000
CUBA	14,054,500	15,000,000	8,600,000
EQUADOR		450,000	300,000
EGYPT	630,000		
EL SALVADOR	340,000	750,000	
EASTERN and CENTRAL AFRICA	4,500,000	20,595,000	14,000,000
ETHIOPIA		236,100	646,000
EX-YUGOSLAVIA	269,376,000	234,670,000	187,000,000
GEORGIA	17,806,000	27,469,772	10,205,000
GHANA			140,000
GUATEMALA	830,000	2,770,000	4,690,000
GUINEA			160,000
GREAT LAKES REGION	12,000,000	82,000,000	205,430,000
HAITI	17,000,000	11,580,000	10,000,000
HONDI RAS			450,000
INDIA			570,000
INDONESIA		100,000	120,000
IRAQ	22,515,000	24,873,500	29,520,000
IVORY COAST		1,000,000	340,000
KENYA			300,000
KIRGYZSTAN	6,250,000	8,050,000	3,920,000
LAOS	1,500,000	1,180,000	500,000
LIBANON		1,875,000	4,400,000
LIBERIA		4,000,000	1,900,000
MADAGASCAR			200,000
MALI			1,000,000
MAURITANIA			80,000
MEXICO	1,050,000	1,225,000	
MOLDOVA	2,500,000	320,000	
MONGOLIA	1,000,000		
MOROCCO			500,000
MOZAMBIQUE			317,000
MYANMAR (BURMA)	240,000		300,000
NEPAL		950,000	
NICARAGUA	500,000	1,990,000	1,750,000
NIGER		100,000	
NIGERIA			200,000
NORTH KOREA		290,000	500,000
PAKISTAN	200,000	200,000	
PALESTINE/ISRAEL	4,700,000	5,350,000	9,000,000
PANAMA			200,000
PERU	2,320,000	1,730,000	1,260,000
PHILIPPINES	550,000	2,619,578	
ROMANIA		500,000	
RUSSIA	9,870,000	29,525,000	8,849,000
SENEGAL		1,900,000	7,000,000
SIERRA LEONE			500,000
SOMALIA	8,338,359	6,010,000	5,000,000
SRI LANKA	615,000	3,125,000	1,175,000
SUDAN	8,000,000	11,450,000	13,375,000
TAJIKISTAN	9,825,000	16,105,000	14,156,000
TCHAD			150,000
THAILAND		2,320,000	3,420,000
THIRKEY		250,000	
UKRAINE	3,300,000	500,000	800,000
VIETNAM	750,000	500,000	200,000
YEMEN	1,220,000	200,000	150,000
ZAIRE			145,000
General Studies	100,000		1,940,000
Food aid for displ. and refug. (several cuntr.)			2,000,000
Disaster Preparedness	3,481,962	4,000,614	5,012,500
Diplomats in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania		1,000,000	
Cyclone in the Caribbean (Antigua, Barbuda)		900,000	
Direct Action Africa - South America		8,570,000	
Co-ordination and Monitoring		4,290,000	4,500,000
Technical nuclear disaster			500,000
Miscellaneous			278,000
Totals	500,900,821	645,636,512	653,168,500

Grand total 1994 : 764,169,424 ECU
 Grand total 1995 : 692,092,512 ECU
 Grand total 1996 : 656,655,500 ECU

(1) IN 1995, A 5 MECU DECISION WAS CANCELLED AND DE COMMITTED UNDER BUDGET LINE B7-214. HENCE, NET DECISIONS IN 1995 FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA AMOUNTED TO 229.6 MECU



FINANCIAL DECISIONS FOR HUMANITARIAN AID BY REGION IN 1995 AND 1996

1995

1996

As per:09/01/97

COUNTRY/REGION	DECISION IN ECU	Nr of CONTRACTS	COUNTRY/REGION	DECISION IN ECU	Nr of CONTRACTS
EX-YUGOSLAVIA	234,670,000	268	EX-YUGOSLAVIA	187,000,000	108
ACP TOTAL	211,781,720	333	ACP TOTAL	278,040,000	131
AFRICA: Burundi & Rwandan Refug.	107,000,000	56	ANGOLA	14,000,000	27
AFRICA: Food Aid	8,570,000	1	BURKINA FASSO	300,000	1
ANGOLA	17,000,000	86	CHAD	850,000	2
CAPE VERDE	440,720	6	EASTERN & CENTRAL AFRICA	14,000,000	7
CARIBBEAN Region	1,906,000	6	ETHIOPIA	646,000	2
EASTERN & CENTRAL AFRICA	20,595,000	25	GHANA	140,000	1
Floods - Congo, Benin, Mauritania	700,000	6	GUINEA	160,000	1
GUINEA	540,000	3	GREAT LAKES REGION	205,430,000	3
HAITI	11,580,000	44	HAITI	10,000,000	18
IVORY COST	1,950,000	5	IVORY COST	340,000	1
KENYA	+ 581,000	6	KENYA	342,000	2
LIBERIA	6,125,000	15	LIBERIA	1,900,000	1
NIGER	565,000	5	MADAGASCAR	315,000	1
NIGERIA	400,000	1	MALI	2,100,000	6
SIERRA LEONE	5,420,000	11	MOZAMBIQUE	317,000	2
SOMALIA	6,010,000	33	MAURITANIA	80,000	1
SUDAN	21,400,000	80	NIGERIA	1,050,000	2
			SENEGAL	550,000	2
			SIERRA LEONE	7,000,000	14
			SOMALIA	5,000,000	15
			SUDAN	13,375,000	25
			ZAIRE	145,000	1
C.I.S (1)	137,491,000	322	C.I.S (1)	53,450,000	105
ARMENIA	23,955,218	62	ARMENIA	5,070,000	17
AZERBAIJAN	28,831,010	63	AZERBAIJAN	9,450,000	11
BELARUS	2,735,000	4	GEORGIA	10,205,000	29
GEORGIA	27,469,772	78	BELARUS	500,000	1
KIRGYZSTAN	8,050,000	24	KIRGYZSTAN	3,920,000	9
MOLDOVA	320,000	1	RUSSIAN FED	8,849,000	11
RUSSIAN FED	29,525,000	44	TAJIKISTAN	14,156,000	26
TAJIKISTAN	16,105,000	45	TCHERNOBYL Disaster	500,000	1
UKRAINE	500,000	1	UKRAINE	800,000	1
EASTERN EUROPE	2,900,000	5	EASTERN EUROPE	1,650,000	2
ALBANIA	1,150,000	4	ALBANIA	1,650,000	2
Baltic States	1,000,000	1			
RUMANIA	500,000	1			
TURKEY	250,000	1			
IRAQ	24,873,500	36	IRAQ	29,520,000	12
ASIA (2)	32,239,578	85	ASIA (2)	53,275,000	36
AFGHANISTAN	12,695,000	29	AFGHANISTAN	41,100,000	13
BANGLADESH	2,100,000	10	BANGLADESH	300,000	3
CAMBODIA	5,960,000	11	CAMBODIA	2,490,000	7
INDONESIA	100,000	1	CHINA	2,450,000	1
LAOS	1,180,000	3	INDONESIA	120,000	2
NEPAL	950,000	5	INDIA	570,000	1
NORTH KOREA	290,000	2	LAOS	500,000	1
PAKISTAN	200,000	1	MYANMAR	300,000	1
PHILIPPINES	2,619,578	8	NORTH KOREA	500,000	1
SRI LANKA	3,125,000	6	SRI LANKA	1,175,000	2
THAILAND	2,320,000	5	THAILAND	3,420,000	3
VIETNAM	500,000	3	VIETNAM	200,000	2
YEMEN	200,000	1	YEMEN	150,000	1
NORTH AFRICA/MIDDLE EAST	12,225,000	27	NORTH AFRICA/MIDDLE EAST	20,800,000	16
ALGERIA	5,000,000	9	ALGERIA	7,000,000	7
LEBANON	1,875,000	10	LEBANON	4,400,000	3
PALESTINE/ISRAEL	5,350,000	8	MOROCCO	500,000	1
			PALESTINE/ISRAEL	9,000,000	5
LATIN AMERICA	27,385,000	63	LATIN AMERICA	19,090,000	22
BOLIVIA	1,150,000	2	COLOMBIA	1,060,000	4
COLOMBIA	2,320,000	5	COSTA RICA	400,000	2
CUBA	15,000,000	23	CUBA	8,600,000	2
ECUADOR	450,000	2	ECUADOR	300,000	4
EL SALVADOR	750,000	1	GUATEMALA	4,690,000	4
GUATEMALA	2,770,000	9	HONDURAS	450,000	4
MEXICO	1,225,000	3	MONTSERRAT	380,000	6
NICARAGUA	1,990,000	6	NICARAGUA	1,750,000	6
PERU	1,730,000	12	PANAMA	200,000	2
			PERU	1,260,000	2
			General Studies	1,940,000	40
			Food aid (several countries)	2,000,000	4
Co-ordination & Monitoring	4,290,000	6	Co-ordination & Monitoring	4,500,000	20
Disaster Preparedness	4,236,714	26	Disaster Preparedness	5,012,500	9
GRAND TOTAL	692,092,512	1,171	MISCELLANEOUS	278,000	5
			GRAND TOTAL	656,655,500	510

FOOTNOTE
 (1) COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES
 (2) A PART FROM IRAQ AND EXODOR
 (3) IN 1995, A 1 MECU DECISION WAS CANCELLED AND RE-COMMITTED UNDER BUDGET LINE 87 214. HENCE NET DECISIONS IN 1995 FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA AMOUNTED TO 229.8 MECU

EC CONTRACTS FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE 1992 - 93 - 94 - 95 - 96

TYPE OF CONTRACT	1992	1993	1994	1995		1996	
	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	N % OF TOTAL	ECU	N % OF TOTAL
EC COMMISSION-DIRECT							
COMMISSION/ECHO	8,474,342	45,324,321	104,384,838	87,288,368	42.8%	45,525,507	13.4%
COMMISSION/AEC	2,324,500	8,318,845	11,581,577	11,488,819	1.7%	3,635,011	1.1%
DELEGATIONS	370,000	1,352,300	262,000	740,800	0.1%	850,000	0.2%
SUBTOTAL	11,368,842	55,194,966	116,228,415	99,518,287	14.6%	50,010,518	14.7%
MEMBER STATES SPECIALIZED AGENCIES							
BELGIUM	20,000,000	25,000	4,648,000	6,000,000	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
DENMARK			100,000		0.0%		0.0%
FRANCE	1,526,340	0	500,000		0.0%		0.0%
GERMANY		1,700,000	5,600,000	15,470,000	2.3%	300,000	0.1%
ITALY		0			0.0%		0.0%
NETHERLANDS		0			0.0%		0.0%
SPAIN		0	129,000		0.0%		0.0%
SWEDEN					0.0%	2,040,000	0.6%
UK		3,521,195	798,000	1,320,000	0.2%		0.0%
SUBTOTAL	21,526,340	5,246,195	11,773,000	23,390,000	3.4%	2,340,000	0.7%
OTHER GOVERNMENTS							
WESTERN SAMOA	300,000				0.0%		0.0%
MOZAMBIQUE					0.0%		0.0%
GRENADA					0.0%		0.0%
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO					0.0%		0.0%
WALLIS AND FORTUNA	75,000				0.0%		0.0%
NEW CALEDONIA	250,000				0.0%		0.0%
PHILIPPINES				119,578	0.0%		0.0%
FJI		400,000			0.0%		0.0%
CROATIA/MACEDONIA	24,700,000	10,000,000	1,800,000		0.0%		0.0%
SUBTOTAL	25,325,000	10,400,000	1,800,000	119,578	0.0%	0	0.0%
EC NGOs (1)							
AUSTRIA	NA	NA	625,000	1,680,000	0.2%	1,550,000	0.5%
BELGIUM	20,187,450	25,098,353	35,256,810	34,740,000	5.1%	20,791,000	6.1%
DENMARK	26,313,000	48,724,057	27,128,000	11,343,000	1.7%	4,555,000	1.3%
FINLAND	NA	NA	0	280,000	0.0%	755,000	0.2%
FRANCE	38,579,700	88,634,711	110,942,788	110,102,014	16.2%	66,614,508	19.6%
GERMANY	460,187	23,088,700	23,757,380	22,578,000	3.3%	11,227,000	3.3%
GREECE	1,745,000	888,500	980,000	915,750	0.1%	600,000	0.2%
IRELAND	2,105,000	1,028,000	2,335,250	3,413,000	0.5%	1,929,000	0.6%
ITALY	8,943,500	16,406,961	18,901,237	28,137,556	4.1%	15,288,000	4.5%
LUXEMBOURG	0	0	445,268	1,085,721	0.2%	218,207	0.1%
NETHERLANDS	9,314,040	15,212,795	24,691,893	28,507,910	4.2%	11,995,000	3.5%
PORTUGAL	244,000	862,890	1,345,000	3,380,720	0.5%	1,086,800	0.3%
SPAIN	1,160,000	19,021,832	21,516,375	22,012,500	3.2%	18,434,800	5.4%
SWEDEN	NA	NA	350,000	1,450,000	0.2%	2,495,974	0.7%
UK	2,394,500	23,606,851	34,054,623	42,497,755	6.2%	25,037,000	7.4%
SUBTOTAL	111,446,577	262,550,750	302,929,733	312,124,926	45.8%	182,576,489	53.6%
OTHER NGOs (1)							
NORWAY	0	0	4,170,000	1,542,044	0.2%	1,805,000	0.5%
AUSTRALIA			250,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SWITZERLAND	320,000	744,692	1,237,140	3,211,500	0.5%	1,030,000	0.3%
USA	1,232,000	1,879,565	1,325,000	1,525,000	0.2%	2,287,830	0.7%
SUBTOTAL	1,552,000	2,424,257	6,982,140	6,279,444	0.9%	5,122,830	1.5%
LOCAL NGOs (1)							
ANGOLA					0.0%		0.0%
BANGLADESH	300,000				0.0%		0.0%
BOLIVIA		175,000			0.0%		0.0%
CHILE					0.0%		0.0%
EL SALVADOR	70,000				0.0%		0.0%
ETHIOPIA	58,000				0.0%		0.0%
GHANA					0.0%		0.0%
IRAQ - MISC - 1990		2,520,000			0.0%		0.0%
JAMAICA				13,444	0.0%		0.0%
LEBANON		800,000			0.0%		0.0%
OCC. TERRITORY (ISRL)	50,000	1,245,000	600,000	1,500,000	0.2%		0.0%
PAKISTAN	500,000				0.0%		0.0%
PHILIPPINES	41,000				0.0%		0.0%
SUDAN					0.0%		0.0%
TURKEY	70,826				0.0%		0.0%
SUBTOTAL	1,089,626	4,740,000	600,000	1,513,444	0.2%	0	0.0%
UNITED NATIONS							
WFP	35,831,586	71,318,781	47,355,716	32,675,000	4.8%	18,252,496	5.4%
FAO	0	868,000	0	493,500	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
WHO	3,809,500	9,250,000	500,000	500,000	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
UNDR0	110,000	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
UNHCR	78,232,580	87,955,354	177,336,428	115,595,500	17.0%	61,400,000	18.0%
UNICEF	4,127,000	13,631,598	11,908,135	7,939,000	1.2%	3,065,000	0.9%
UNDP	470,500	0	0	575,000	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
UNRWA	0	6,000,000	450,000	240,000	0.0%	460,000	0.1%
UNDHA	0	0	402,175	548,186	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
PAHO	262,000	0	2,149,450	910,000	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
SPECIAL UN OPERATIONS (IOM)	0	700,000	570,800	550,000	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
SUBTOTAL	122,843,166	189,723,733	240,672,705	160,026,166	23.5%	83,177,496	24.4%
OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORG.							
ICRC	35,073,900	38,098,820	32,327,000	53,285,000	7.8%	10,425,000	3.1%
FIRC	1,666,000	26,001,135	37,163,603	22,285,066	3.3%	5,660,000	1.7%
CARITAS INTERNATIONAL	70,000	481,560			0.0%		0.0%
INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT GROUP					0.0%	500,000	0.1%
LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION		3,160,440	2,852,105	1,069,286	0.2%	571,770	0.2%
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES			107,730	636,676	0.1%		0.0%
THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES		1,000,000	92,104		0.0%		0.0%
SUBTOTAL	36,809,900	68,659,955	72,542,542	77,256,028	11.4%	17,156,770	5.0%
Decommitments		(985,688)					0.0
Others							0.0
TOTAL	331,961,251	597,954,168	753,525,535	680,227,873	100.0%	340,384,103	100.0%

(1) INCLUDING NATIONAL RED CROSS ASSOCIATIONS

THE MAIN REASON WHY IN 1992 THE CONTRACT AMOUNTS (ON MFCU) ARE SUBSTANTIALLY LOWER THAN THE 1993 CONTRACT AMOUNTS (ON MFCU) IS THAT THE MFCU HAS BEEN DIRECTLY ADMINISTERED BY EC/VI/CO/VA IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COMMISSION DECISION OF 2 JULY 1992. THESE CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN SIGNED BY EC/VI FOR THE AMOUNT AND NOT FOR THE REMAINING INSTRUMENTS (ON MFCU) CONSISTS OF ACCUMULATED AND UNUSED RESERVES FROM A LARGE NUMBER OF ACTIONS IN 1992 WHEN EC/VI BECAME FULLY OPERATIONAL. IN EARLY 1993 MEASURES WERE IMMEDIATELY TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT ALL RESERVES ARE EITHER UTILIZED OR DECOMMITTED SO THAT THE QUESTION OF BUDGETARY RESERVES WILL NOT ARISE AGAIN.



EUROPEAN COMMISSION (ECHO) FINANCIAL DECISIONS IN FAVOUR OF THE AFFECTED BURUNDI/RWANDAN POPULATION since the 21st October 1993 until December 1996

AMOUNTS IN ECU

As per: 09/01/97

COUNTRY	DATE	Reason for Contribution	PARTNER	AMOUNT	TOTAL
BURUNDI	25/11/93	Displaced Population	ICRC/ONG	1,000,000	
	25/11/93	Displaced Population	UN	1,000,000	
	25/11/93	Displaced Population	ONG	1,000,000	
	22/12/93	Displaced Population	ONG	1,000,000	
	3/02/94	Displaced Population	ONG/UN	1,000,000	
	28/03/94	Displaced Population	ONG/UN	14,000,000	
	17/05/94	Burundi Repatriates and Rwandan Refugees	ONG	1,000,000	
	15/12/94	Displaced Population	ONG	5,000,000	
					25,000,000
REGIONAL	21/12/93	Burundi Refugees	ONG/UN/IFRC	18,300,000	
	16/03/94	Burundi Refugees	ONG/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/ONG/ICRC	12,000,000	
	27/07/94	Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Uganda, Tanzania	UN/ONG/ICRC	75,000,000	
	21/09/94	Refugees & Disp. pop. in Central/East Africa	ONG	4,500,000	
	20/12/94	Rwandan/Burundi Populations	ONG/UN/IFRC	45,000,000	
	9/03/95	Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Tanzania	WFP	12,000,000	
	25/07/95	Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Tanzania	UNHCR/NGO	25,000,000	
	21/11/95	Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Tanzania	UN/ONG/ICRC	70,000,000	
	26/07/96	Rwandan/Burundi Populations	UN/NGO	10,000,000	
	26/07/96	Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Tanzania	UN/NGO	26,500,000	
	22/11/96	Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Tanzania	UN/ICRC/IFRC	10,000,000	
	11/12/96	Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Tanzania	UN/NGO/ICRC/IFRC	158,930,000	
					511,730,000
RWANDA	28/10/93	Burundi Refugees	ONG	1,000,000	
	28/10/93	Burundi Refugees	ONG	1,000,000	
	28/10/93	Displaced population	ONG/UN	1,000,000	
	10/11/93	Burundi Refugees	UN	1,000,000	
	15/12/93	Burundi Refugees	ONG	1,000,000	
	4/02/94	Refugees and displaced population	ICRC/ONG	8,000,000	
	9/04/94	Conflict	ONG	500,000	
	12/04/94	Conflict & Drought	ONG	1,000,000	
	11/05/94	Conflict	ONG/ICRC	1,000,000	
	17/10/94	Rehabilitation-Electricity & Water	GTZ	5,000,000	
					20,500,000
TANZANIA	15/11/93	Burundi Refugees	ONG	1,000,000	
	11/11/93	Burundi Refugees	UN/ONG	1,000,000	
	29/04/94	Rwandan Refugees	ONG	680,000	
	29/04/94	Rwandan Refugees	ONG	450,000	
					3,130,000
ZAIRE	15/11/93	Burundi Refugees	UN/ONG	500,000	
					500,000
TOTAL 1993-December 1996					560,860,000



Breakdown of Community Aid to the Former Yugoslavia, 1991-1996 by Republic

Republic	%
<i>Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	55.6%
<i>Croatia (+UNPAS)</i>	20.0%
<i>Serbia and Montenegro</i>	17.2%
<i>Slovenia</i>	0.6%
<i>F.Y.R. of Macedonia</i>	3.6%
<i>All Republics</i>	2.7%
<i>Turkey and Hungary</i>	0.2%
Total	100%

Breakdown of Community Aid to the Former Yugoslavia, 1996 by Relief Items

Relief Items	%
<i>Food & Hygiene</i>	32.7%
<i>Medical</i>	14.8%
<i>Local Capacity Building</i>	4.4%
<i>Psychosocial</i>	3.0%
<i>Winterisation</i>	1.1%
<i>Rehabilitation</i>	15.8%
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	28.2%
Total	100%

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