

E 6766

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

TREIZIÈME LÉGISLATURE

SÉNAT

SESSION ORDINAIRE DE 2011-2012

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Le 9 novembre 2011

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Le 9 novembre 2011

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

PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT,

À L'ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE ET AU SÉNAT

Virement de crédits n° DEC 49/2011 - Section III - Commission - du budget général 2011.

16299/11.



**CONSEIL DE
L'UNION EUROPÉENNE**

**Bruxelles, le 8 novembre 2011
(OR. en)**

16299/11

FIN 821

NOTE DE TRANSMISSION

Origine: Monsieur Janusz LEWANDOWSKI, membre de la Commission européenne
Date de réception: 7 novembre 2011
Destinataire: Monsieur Jacek DOMINIK, président du Conseil de l'Union européenne

Objet: Virement de crédits n° DEC49/2011 - Section III - Commission - du budget
général 2011

Les délégations trouveront ci-joint le document de la Commission - DEC49/2011.

p.j.: DEC49/2011



COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE

BRUXELLES, LE 31/10/2011

BUDGET GÉNÉRAL - EXERCICE 2011
SECTION III - COMMISSION TITRES 23, 40

VIREMENT DE CRÉDITS N° DEC 49/2011

EN EUROS

ORIGINE DES CRÉDITS

DU CHAPITRE - 2303 Instrument financier pour la protection civile

ARTICLE - 23 03 06 Interventions de protection civile dans les pays tiers

CE	- 5 000 000
CP	0

DU CHAPITRE - 4002 Réserves pour les interventions financières

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

CE	- 28 860 000
CP	- 20 000 000

DESTINATION DES CRÉDITS

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

ARTICLE - 23 02 01 Aide humanitaire

CE	33 860 000
CP	20 000 000

I. RENFORCEMENT

a) Intitulé de la ligne

23 02 01 - Aide humanitaire

b) Données chiffrées à la date du 17/10/2011

	CE	CP
1A. Crédits de l'exercice (budget initial + BR)	536 708 000	511 042 085
1B. Crédits de l'exercice (AELE)	0	0
2. Virements	185 000 000	99 676 000
3. Crédits définitifs de l'exercice (1A+1B+2)	721 708 000	610 718 085
4. Exécution des crédits définitifs de l'exercice	715 050 000	587 297 152
5. Crédits inutilisés/disponibles (3-4)	6 658 000	23 420 933
6. Besoins jusqu'à la fin de l'exercice	40 518 000	43 420 933
7. Renforcement proposé	33 860 000	20 000 000
8. Pourcentage du renforcement par rapport aux crédits de l'exercice (7/1A)	6,31%	3,91%
9. Pourcentage des renforcements cumulés en application de l'article 23 §1 b et c du RF, calculé selon l'article 17bis des modalités d'exécution par rapport aux crédits définitifs de l'exercice	n/a	n/a

c) Recettes provenant de recouvrement reportées (C5)

	CE	CP
1. Crédits disponibles en début d'année	1 041 071	64 689
2. Crédits disponibles à la date du 17/10/2011	401 170	167
3. Taux d'exécution $[(1-2)/1]$	61,47%	99,74%

d) Justification détaillée du renforcement

Au 13 octobre 2011, le taux d'exécution global des crédits d'engagement inscrits sur les lignes du budget de l'aide humanitaire (chapitre 23 02) était de 97%.

Ce taux d'exécution élevé est conforme à la stratégie opérationnelle et à la planification budgétaire de 2011 établies par la direction générale de l'aide humanitaire et de la protection civile (DG ECHO) et présentées à la commission du développement (DEVE) du Parlement européen ainsi qu'à la réunion du groupe de travail «Aide humanitaire et aide alimentaire» (COHAFSA) du Conseil en décembre 2010. Sur la base de son évaluation des besoins humanitaires, la DG ECHO détermine, pour les crises de longue durée, une dotation budgétaire préliminaire par pays pour l'année à venir. Conformément aux orientations du Conseil et du Parlement européen, au moins 15 % des crédits inscrits sur la ligne du budget opérationnel initial restent non affectés pour permettre de faire face à l'évolution des priorités et à de nouveaux besoins.

Le montant de la réserve opérationnelle (initialement fixé à 150 millions d'EUR) et le renforcement de la réserve d'aide d'urgence en cours d'année (à hauteur de 170 millions d'EUR pour l'aide humanitaire et de 45 millions d'EUR pour les lignes budgétaires d'aide alimentaire) ont été utilisés pour les interventions suivantes, liées à des catastrophes et crises nouvelles ou s'aggravant:

- 70 millions d'EUR pour l'aide humanitaire dans la crise libyenne;
- 55 millions d'EUR pour l'aide humanitaire dans le cadre de la crise post-électorale en Côte d'Ivoire;
- 60 millions d'EUR pour l'aide humanitaire aux zones affectées par la sécheresse de la Corne de l'Afrique;
- 40 millions d'EUR d'aide d'urgence aux zones de conflit au Soudan/Soudan du Sud;
- 119 millions d'EUR pour remédier aux conséquences de catastrophes naturelles ou de l'aggravation de crises, comme le conflit intérieur au Yémen, les inondations au Sri Lanka, le cyclone Giri en Birmanie/au Myanmar, l'ouragan Tomas à Sainte-Lucie, le séisme au Japon, les réfugiés au Kenya, les typhons et phénomènes hydro-météorologiques en Asie du Sud-Est, les pénuries alimentaires en République démocratique de Corée, les inondations liées à la mousson en Inde et au Bangladesh, etc.

À ce jour, le montant non affecté de la réserve opérationnelle s'élève à 21 millions d'EUR, une somme nécessaire en cas d'autres interventions dans le cadre de crises nouvelles ou s'aggravant d'ici à la fin de l'année.

L'UE a déjà fourni une aide humanitaire substantielle en réponse à la sécheresse extrême dans la Corne de l'Afrique (157,4 millions d'EUR). Selon le bureau des Nations unies pour la coordination des affaires humanitaires, seulement 75 % des besoins en aide humanitaire ont été couverts. La Commission demande donc une enveloppe supplémentaire de 23,86 millions d'EUR afin de renforcer sa réponse face à ces besoins croissants et de contribuer au comblement du déficit de financement.

Au Pakistan, un an après les inondations dévastatrices de 2010, les pluies de mousson annuelles ont à nouveau créé une situation d'urgence dans le pays. Près de 6 millions de personnes ont été touchées. Suite à plusieurs évaluations des besoins, il apparaît que 16,5 millions d'EUR sont nécessaires à l'UE pour permettre aux organisations humanitaires de fournir une aide aux populations affectées par les inondations: 6,5 millions d'EUR ont été prélevés sur le reliquat de crédits de la ligne budgétaire «aide humanitaire» et 10 millions sont sollicités, par prélèvement sur la réserve d'aide d'urgence ou réaffectation de crédits inscrits sur d'autres lignes budgétaires de la rubrique 4.

L'ampleur de ces catastrophes dépasse l'objet de la réserve opérationnelle. Un renforcement de 33,86 millions d'EUR est donc demandé pour couvrir les besoins humanitaires liés aux crises dans la Corne de l'Afrique et au Pakistan.

La demande de crédits de paiement s'établit à 20 millions d'EUR. La Commission procède, au début des opérations humanitaires, au versement de préfinancements en faveur de ses partenaires, couvrant de 50 à 80 % du montant, le solde étant versé une fois l'opération terminée.

Pour une description détaillée du contexte et de l'utilisation prévue des fonds en faveur de la Corne de l'Afrique, il convient de se reporter aux annexes 1 et 2.

II. PRÉLÈVEMENT

II.A

a) Intitulé de la ligne

23 03 06 - Interventions de protection civile dans les pays tiers

b) Données chiffrées à la date du 17/10/2011

	CE	CP
1A. Crédits de l'exercice (budget initial + BR)	9 000 000	3 808 716
1B. Crédits de l'exercice (AELE)	214 200	90 647
2. Virements	10 000 000	5 000 000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
3. Crédits définitifs de l'exercice (1A+1B+2)	19 214 200	8 899 363
4. Exécution des crédits définitifs de l'exercice	13 612 000	8 899 363
	<hr/>	<hr/>
5. Crédits inutilisés/disponibles (3-4)	5 602 200	0
6. Besoins jusqu'à la fin de l'exercice	602 200	0
7. Prélèvement proposé	5 000 000	0
8. Pourcentage du prélèvement par rapport aux crédits de l'exercice (7/1A)	55,56%	0,00%
9. Pourcentage des prélèvements cumulés en application de l'article 23 § 1 b et c du RF, calculé selon l'article 17 bis des modalités d'exécution par rapport aux crédits définitifs de l'exercice	n/a	n/a

c) Recettes provenant de recouvrement reportées (C5)

	CE	CP
1. Crédits disponibles en début d'année	1 856 545	1 563 179
2. Crédits disponibles à la date du 17/10/2011	1 356 148	511 176
3. Taux d'exécution [(1-2)/1]	26,95%	67,30%

d) Justification détaillée du prélèvement

En cours d'exercice, le budget de la protection civile hors UE avait déjà été renforcé de 10 millions d'EUR de crédits d'engagement afin de faire face à la crise en Libye, et notamment de financer les coûts afférents au transport et à la mise en place sur le territoire affecté des équipements et des équipes d'intervention des États participants, ainsi que l'évacuation des ressortissants de pays tiers. La situation sur le terrain ayant évolué rapidement, les besoins de financement ont été inférieurs aux prévisions initiales. La DG ECHO propose donc de réaffecter 5 millions d'EUR de crédits d'engagement inutilisés au budget de l'aide humanitaire afin de renforcer les financements consacrés aux deux crises mentionnées précédemment.

II.B

a) Intitulé de la ligne

40 02 42 - Réserve d'aide d'urgence

b) Données chiffrées à la date du 17/10/2011

	CE	CP
1A. Crédits de l'exercice (budget initial + BR)	253 860 000	100 000 000
1B. Crédits de l'exercice (AELE)	0	0
2. Virements	-225 000 000	-80 000 000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
3. Crédits définitifs de l'exercice (1A+1B+2)	28 860 000	20 000 000
4. Exécution des crédits définitifs de l'exercice	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
5. Crédits inutilisés/disponibles (3-4)	28 860 000	20 000 000
6. Besoins jusqu'à la fin de l'exercice	0	0
7. Prélèvement proposé	28 860 000	20 000 000
8. Pourcentage du prélèvement par rapport aux crédits de l'exercice (7/1A)	11,37%	20,00%
9. Pourcentage des prélèvements cumulés en application de l'article 23 § 1 b et c du RF, calculé selon l'article 17 bis des modalités d'exécution par rapport aux crédits définitifs de l'exercice	n/a	n/a

c) Recettes provenant de recouvrement reportées (C5)

	CE	CP
1. Crédits disponibles en début d'année	0	0
2. Crédits disponibles à la date du 17/10/2011	0	0
3. Taux d'exécution [(1-2)/1]	n/a	n/a

d) Justification détaillée du prélèvement

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

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM**ADDITIONAL COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTED FOR
THE BUDGET LINE 23 02 01 HUMANITARIAN AID IN ORDER TO COVER INCREASED HUMANITARIAN NEEDS
FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA – SITUATION AT 13/10/2011**

This explanatory memorandum provides the actual context of the humanitarian situation in the Horn of Africa and the justification for the urgent need to provide additional funding.

1. REGIONAL CONTEXT

The eastern Horn of Africa has experienced two consecutive seasons of significantly below-average rainfall. This has resulted in failed crop production, livestock mortality and has driven food prices to record levels. A food security emergency is persisting since April 2011 and is likely to continue for the coming months. 13.3 million people in drought affected areas of Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Djibouti¹ can not meet basic survival needs and need emergency assistance. This figure is constantly increasing; 6.8 million in early 2011 and 11 million in July 2011. The number of Somali refugees in the region is also constantly increasing due to drought and conflict. Close to 900 000 Somali refugees live in the region, mostly in Kenya (590 000 the majority being in Dadaab camps) and Ethiopia (150 000) and are arriving in shocking health and nutritional conditions.

2. HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Drought: 2010/2011 is one of the driest years in the region since 1950². The outlook for the current rainy season is positive for western Ethiopia and mixed for the eastern Horn. The drought has led to an excess livestock mortality reaching 60% in some places. The crop failure further affected the food deficit and food prices have shown dramatic increases over the last months (from 60% to 120% increase)³. All these factors combined have led to a considerable loss in purchasing power generating critical levels of food insecurity. The situation in the region is considered as the most serious food insecurity crisis in the world today, both in scale and severity⁴.

The nutrition situation is very critical in affected areas, with global acute malnutrition rates reaching over 30% in new refugee population, more than double the internationally recognised emergency threshold in some areas. Very high mortality of children under 5 years is also being reported in the most affected areas.

The current food security outcome is not expected to significantly improve over the next few months, with no perspective of recovery before early 2012.

Refugees: The combination of drought and conflict in Somalia has led large amounts of Somalis to seek refuge in neighbouring countries. Dadaab refugee camps in Kenya are now hosting 447 000 Somalis (140 000 arrived in 2011). As of 30 September, 129 000 Somali refugees are at Dolo Ado camps of which 88 000 have arrived in 2011. This brings the number of Somali refugees in Ethiopia to more than 173 000. Dramatic health and nutritional status amongst new arrivals from Somalia to the refugee camps in Kenya and Ethiopia still confirms the severity of the current crisis in South Central Somalia.

¹ 4.86 million in Ethiopia, 3 million in Kenya, 3 million in Somalia and 0.14 million in Djibouti, including the refugees

² EAST AFRICA Alert, FEWS NET, June 14, 2011

³ Eastern Africa: Drought- Humanitarian Snapshot (as of June 24), OCHA

⁴ FSNWG, Update Central and Eastern Africa, June 2011

3. PRIORITY NEEDS

Food

Food is scarcely available in the region and food prices are beyond the reach of the poor in affected areas. It is likely that local prices will remain high and may only decrease if the harvest at the end of 2011 is favourable. Most affected regions will require several good seasons to recover fully.

Large scale food aid response is unavoidable at this stage however the assistance is now shifting towards cash and vouchers based assistance that has proved to have more impact. In the region, 8.7 million people are receiving emergency food aid. However, increase in the number of affected people and persistence of the emergency is requiring an operational scale-up. In Somalia in Al-Shabaab's areas potential increased access could lead to further need of humanitarian assistance to people who have not been reached so far.

Nutrition

The severity of the crisis in the affected areas is demonstrated by exceptionally high rates of acute child malnutrition, with very serious levels in northern Kenya, some parts of southern Ethiopia, within southern Somalia and among Somali arrivals to refugee camps in Ethiopia and Kenya.

Displacement and refugees

The sharp increase in the rate of new refugee arrivals in Ethiopia and Kenya is the other most visible symptom of the crisis, with the majority coming from south-central Somalia where few aid agencies can operate. About a quarter of the Somali population is displaced by war and drought. According to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), some 1.46 million are displaced within Somalia. To respond to the unfolding massive increase of the number of refugees, UNHCR has issued an urgent appeal for USD 136 million that is currently covered at 54% to address life saving needs in Ethiopia, Djibouti and Kenya.

Other threats

Health: Several outbreaks (measles, Dengue fever, malaria, Acute Watery Diarrhoea have been reported including in the refugee camps and in Somalia. Lastly, over 30 000 people have been affected by a dengue fever outbreak in Mandera and Wajir districts, with cases tested positive in Somalia. Coupled with the lack of water, limited access to food and current rainy season, there is concern that outbreaks can be fatal to children and spread to other camps and the host community where immunization coverage is low.

Floods: The risk of flooding is expected to increase in the coming months with the rains. This is increasing the risk of outbreaks of waterborne diseases in several areas.

Animal health: The drought has killed off hundreds of thousands of livestock and further outbreaks of contagious livestock and animal diseases are feared. This situation has to continue to be addressed as livestock is the main livelihood for the majority of the affected people.

4. OVERVIEW OF EXISTING AND PLANNED EU ASSISTANCE FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA

According to the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Aid (OCHA), the total humanitarian requirements for Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia as described in the major interagency and government appeals are USD 2.4 billion of which 75% has been funded, leaving a present gap of about USD 591 million.

**Summary of funding status in the region at mid-year in million USD⁵
(and corresponding amount in EUR)**

Country	Funding need Million USD	Funding received Million USD	%	Funding gap Million USD
Ethiopia	398.4	290	73	107.7
Refugees in Ethiopia	246	119	48	126.7
Kenya	741	503	68	237
Somalia	983.9	787	80	196
Djibouti	333.2	18.6	56	14.5

Totals

USD	2,402,741,969	1,811,361,118	75	591,380,851
EUR	1,744,401,942	1,315,516,360		429,495,354

The main single donor to the region is the United States, with a contribution of USD 648 688 million in 2011 (EUR 470 million). The European Commission (DG ECHO) is the second largest humanitarian donor for the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya and Djibouti) with an allocation so far of EUR 157 million. The joint EU effort (EU budget and Member States) amounts to EUR 667 million and is detailed below:

Donor	Contributions input in EDRIS EUR	Other ⁽¹⁾ EUR	Total Amount EUR
Austria	1.364.000		1.364.000
Belgium	10.050.000		10.050.000
Czech Republic	285.406		285.406
Denmark	42.406.374		42.406.374
ECHO/EU budget	157.470.000		157.470.000
Estonia	110.000		110.000
Finland	14.100.000		14.100.000
France	30.300.000		30.300.000
Germany	32.508.390	118.000.000 ⁽²⁾	150.508.390
Ireland	6.581.000		6.581.000
Italy	4.488.204		4.488.204
Luxembourg	3.421.606		3.421.606
Malta	25.000		25.000
Netherlands	28.600.000		28.600.000
Poland	373.599		373.599
Slovenia	0	50.161 ⁽³⁾	50.161
Spain	25.128.252		25.128.252
Sweden	52.556.135		52.556.135
United Kingdom	108.229.953	31.770.047 ⁽⁴⁾	140.000.000
Total	517.997.920	149.820.208	667.818.128
(1) Contributions not yet in EDRIS (pledges or information not yet officially confirmed via EDRIS)			
(2) Announced contribution (not yet input in EDRIS) + already registered in FTS/OCHA			
(3) Announced contribution (not yet officially confirmed via EDRIS)			
(4) Announced total contribution of EUR 140mio for Horn of Africa (EUR 61,3million not yet officially confirmed via EDRIS)			

⁵ OCHA

5. USE OF THE REQUESTED REINFORCEMENT

DG ECHO is requesting **EUR 23.86 million** in order to scale up the response to the increasing humanitarian needs for the Horn of Africa.

The additional funding will be used to respond to the priority needs as outlined in point 3 above. Focus will still remain on food assistance in addition to interventions in under-funded sectors like health and water as well as multi sectoral assistance too refugees.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM**ADDITIONAL COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTED FOR
THE BUDGET LINE 23 02 01 HUMANITARIAN AID IN ORDER TO COVER INCREASED HUMANITARIAN NEEDS
FOR PAKISTAN - SITUATION AT 12/10/2011**

This explanatory memorandum provides the actual context of the humanitarian situation in Pakistan and the justification for the urgent need to provide additional funding.

1. COUNTRY CONTEXT

Humanitarian challenges from both natural and man-made crises continue to confront Pakistan. The recovery from devastating floods in 2010 is still ongoing, while new massive flooding are seriously affecting south Pakistan since August 2011 and flash flooding have occurred in several places in northern Pakistan. The needs of the conflict-affected population - including those displaced those who have returned and those who remain in their place of origin as well as the remaining Afghan refugees, continue to require international assistance.

During the summer of 2011, Pakistan was hit by very severe floods. Almost 6 million people have been affected (5.8 million according to the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and 8.9 million according to the Government of Pakistan). The floods hit some of the same provinces of Pakistan as the devastating floods in 2010 where resilience of local population was still very low. In addition, the 2011 floods severely affected additional areas of Sindh and Baluchistan not affected in 2010.

The complex crisis caused by conflict continues to produce displacement of civilians. The fighting between militant groups and Pakistan's security forces, which started in 2007, continues to affect Baluchistan, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkwa Province (KPK). Over 1 million civilians in conflict zones are affected by displacement which also affects host communities in other areas since the majority of displaced people live in host communities. New military interventions in FATA in the course of 2012 may trigger further displacement of civilians.

Pakistan continues to host a sizeable population of Afghan refugees. Despite the considerable return movement to Afghanistan over the last 10 years, many prefer integration in Pakistan and there were more Afghans born in Pakistan than returned to Afghanistan.

Pakistan ranks 128th out of 172 countries in the 2011 Human Development Index (HDI), which is a drop from 125th position in 2010.

2. HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

One year on from the devastating floods experienced in 2010, the annual monsoon rains have created yet another emergency in Pakistan. Since the second week of August 2011, monsoon rain has affected various parts of the country with the provinces of Sindh and Baluchistan severely affected. The Government of Pakistan (GoP) notified as calamity hit 14 districts in Sindh Province and five districts in Baluchistan. This means that, once again, the country is confronting the humanitarian consequences of both armed violence (in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), the FATA, Baluchistan and Karachi) and a natural disaster.

According to the Pakistan National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) over 8 million people are affected to date (almost 6 million according to OCHA), with nearly a million houses damaged or destroyed and 6.7 million acres of land flooded including 2.1 million acres are crop areas. The discrepancy between UNOCHA and NDMA numbers comes from two different sources. UN OCHA uses joint rapid assessment figures while NDMA uses GoP internal reporting line from District Coordinating Officers (DCO), through Province Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) to NDMA.

The Government of Pakistan carried out the relief operation from the onset of the crisis and only requested assistance from the international community on 7 September 2011. On 10 September a Joint Rapid Needs Assessment (UN and NDMA) was initiated resulting with the UN Rapid Response Plan (Flash Appeal) for USD 357 million being launched on 18 September. Four clusters have been rolled out – Food Security, Water supply and Sanitation WASH), Health and Shelter together with two supporting clusters (Coordination and Logistics). The needs assessments also include Nutrition, Protection and Early Recovery/Community Restoration activities, considered as cross cutting themes.

The observations from the ECHO field during the last four weeks assess the situation as worsening. Many parts of the affected areas remain inaccessible and assistance provided up to now is far from meeting the needs. The reasons are numerous: lack of assistance; lack of coordination and information management on the ground; lack of funding; scattered displacement across the affected areas; some of the currently affected Districts in Sindh have not experienced a disaster for more than three decades (e.g. last disaster in Mirpurkhas was in the late 1960's) and consequently the District Administration has less expertise in managing disasters of this magnitude).

In order to assess in depth the needs and to provide professional assistance, full access for humanitarian actors, in a sustained manner and not just in the first few weeks of the crisis has been put as a condition for funding by the main humanitarian donors. This concerns, in particular, but not exclusively, visas and Non Objection Certificates which are the necessary authorisations to obtain to be able to assess the needs and implement projects.

Concurrently, there is a need to mobilize resources to enable humanitarian agencies to continue with the relief activities.

3. PRIORITY NEEDS

Basic life saving assistance in all sectors – Shelter, Food, WASH and Health - remains a key priority. The situation is critical, with thousands of affected families living along the roadside and in makeshift shelters on available dry ground. Many have been displaced for more than one and half months and are spread out across the different districts. The establishment of formal displacement camps is not an option as families prefer to live close to their homestead. The water levels across the affected areas are still high, reaching from two to five feet on average and many areas still remain inaccessible. The stagnant water is a growing concern for water borne diseases and it is a breeding ground for malaria mosquitoes increasing significantly the risk of outbreaks of malaria and other diseases. The livelihood of displaced families, who are mainly dependent on agriculture, has been adversely affected and with the water expected to remain for another two to three months the next agricultural season will also be affected.

4. OVERVIEW OF EXISTING AND PLANNED EU ASSISTANCE FOR PAKISTAN

According to UNOCHA, the total humanitarian requirements for the floods crisis as described in the Pakistan Rapid Response Plan are USD 357 million of which only USD 66 million has been funded (18.6%), leaving a present gap of about USD 291 million.

The UN Appeal breakdown per sector is as follows:

	US Dollars	Percentage Funded
Food Security	173 940 784	16%
Health	45 911 379	12%
Shelter + Non Food Items	66 452 014	29%
WASH:	68 070 486	17%
Logistics:	1 859 502	74%
Coordination/Common Services	525 504	22%

According to OCHA Financial Tracking System, the CERF⁶ is currently contributing to 26.6% of the appeal, followed by the US with 24%, Japan 13.6% and UK with 9.5%. The European Commission (DG ECHO) would become the largest humanitarian donor for the Pakistan floods if the allocation is increased. The total allocation for Pakistan in 2011 would be of EUR 92.5 million including response to the conflict and to the floods (consequences of 2010 floods and new 2011 floods).

The joint EU effort (Commission and Member States) amounts to EUR 24.8 million, including cash and in-kind contribution, and is detailed below:

PAKISTAN FLOODS 2011 EU Humanitarian and Civil Protection Response as reported in EDRIS - at 12/10/11				
Donor	Commitments			In-kind Assistance
	Cash EUR	In kind EUR	Total EUR	Main items
Austria				Civil protection: 300 tents offered by Austria have been delivered to the IOM warehouse in Karachi. The Austrian aquatabs (over 3 mill. water purification tablets) are forecasted to be delivered around 10-11/10/2011 in Karachi
Czech Republic	124 492		124 492	
Denmark	308 004		308 004	
ECHO/EU budget	16 500 000		16 500 000	
Estonia	30 000		30 000	
France	500 000	290 000	790 000	Civil protection: 48 plastic tarpaulins of 60m by 4m (2880m by 4m), 1080 blankets, 15 motor pumps, 2 water purification stations, 410 tents, 20 plastic tanks, 1800 jerry cans (10l), 336 kitchen kits. 1,2 t of medicines, 115200 water purification tablets (EUR 229 000),
Germany	2 819 216		2 819 216	
Italy	500 000		500 000	
Luxembourg	596 222		596 222	
Slovakia			0	Civil protection: tents and blankets, jerry cans
Spain	2 500 000		2 500 000	
Sweden	668 118		668 118	
Total Humanitarian Aid	24 546 052	290 000	24 836 052	

5. USE OF THE REQUESTED REINFORCEMENT

DG ECHO is requesting **EUR 10 million** in order to scale up the response to the increasing humanitarian needs for the floods in Pakistan.

The additional funding will be used to respond to the priority needs as outlined in point 3 above. The response would include food assistance, where inter alia a substantial support to the World Food Program (WFP) operation is foreseen, shelter with the support of the International Organisation of Migration (IOM) cluster lead, water, sanitation and health services mainly channelled through International Non-Governmental Organisations.

⁶ UN Central Emergency Response Fund