



**RADA
EURÓPSKEJ ÚNIE**

**V Bruseli 22. augusta 2011 (22.08)
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SPRIEVODNÁ POZNÁMKA

Od:	Janusz LEWANDOWSKI, člen Európskej komisie
Dátum doručenia:	28. júla 2011
Komu:	Jacek DOMINIK, predseda Rady Európskej únie
Predmet:	Presun rozpočtových prostriedkov č. DEC31/2011 v rámci oddielu III – Komisia – všeobecného rozpočtu na rok 2011

Delegáciám v prílohe zasielame dokument Komisie DEC31/2011.

Príloha: DEC31/2011



EURÓPSKA KOMISIA

V BRUSELI 22/7/2011

VŠEOBECNÝ ROZPOČET – ROZPOČTOVÝ ROK 2011
ODDIEL III – KOMISIA – HLAVY 23, 40

PRESUN ROZPOČTOVÝCH PROSTRIEDKOV
č. DEC 31/2011

EUR

Z

KAPITOLY – 40 02 Rezervy na finančné intervencie

ČLÁNKU – 40 02 42 Rezerva na núdzovú pomoc

VRP – 100 000 000

PRP – 50 000 000

DO

KAPITOLY – 23 02 Humanitárna pomoc vrátane pomoci ľuďom bez domova, potravinovej pomoci a pripravenosti na katastrofy

ČLÁNKU – 23 02 01 Humanitárna pomoc

VRP 55 000 000

PRP 27 500 000

ČLÁNKU — 23 02 02 Potravinová pomoc

VRP 45 000 000

PRP 22 500 000

I. ZVÝŠENIE

I.A

a) Rozpočtový riadok

23 02 01 – Humanitárna pomoc

b) Číselné údaje k 18. 7. 2011

	VRP	PRP
1A. Rozpočtové prostriedky na daný rok (pôvodný rozpočet + OR)	536 708 000	511 042 085
1B. Rozpočtové prostriedky na daný rok (EZVO)	0	0
2. Presuny	130 000 000	72 500 000
3. Konečné rozpočtové prostriedky na daný rok (1A + 1B + 2)	666 708 000	583 542 085
4. Použitie konečných rozpočtových prostriedkov na daný rok	610 370 000	374 869 589
5. Nepoužitie/disponibilné rozpočtové prostriedky (3 – 4)	56 338 000	208 672 496
6. Požiadavky do konca daného roka	111 338 000	236 172 496
7. Navrhované zvýšenie	55 000 000	27 500 000
8. Zvýšenie vyjadrené ako percento rozpočtových prostriedkov na daný rok (7/1A)	10,25 %	5,38 %
9. Suma zvýšení vykonaných podľa článku 23 ods. 1 písm. b) a c) nariadenia o rozpočtových pravidlách vypočítaná v súlade s článkom 17a vykonávacích pravidiel a vyjadrená ako percento konečných rozpočtových prostriedkov na daný rok	neuvádza sa	neuvádza sa

c) Prenesené príjmy z vymáhania pohľadávok (C5)

	VRP	PRP
1. Disponibilné rozpočtové prostriedky na začiatku daného roka	1 041 071	64 689
2. Disponibilné rozpočtové prostriedky k 18. 7. 2011	405 262	167
3. Miera použitia [(1 – 2)/1]	61,07 %	99,74 %

d) Podrobné odôvodnenie zvýšenia

K 15. júlu 2011 dosiahla celková miera plnenia viazaných rozpočtových prostriedkov troch rozpočtových riadkov v rámci rozpočtu na humanitárnu pomoc (kapitola 23 02) hodnotu 93 %: miera plnenia dosiahla 91 % pre humanitárnu pomoc, 98 % pre potravinovú pomoc a 100 % pre pripravenosť na katastrofy.

Vysoká miera plnenia je v súlade s operačnou stratégiou a rozpočtovým plánovaním na rok 2011, ktoré vypracovalo GR pre humanitárnu pomoc a civilnú ochranu (GR ECHO) a predložilo ju Výboru pre rozvoj (DEVE) Európskeho parlamentu a na zasadnutí pracovnej skupiny Rady pre humanitárnu a potravinovú pomoc (COHAFA) v decembri 2010. V prípade pretrvávajúcich kríz Európska komisia stanovuje na základe svojho posúdenia humanitárnych potrieb predbežné pridelenie rozpočtových prostriedkov na úrovni krajiny pre nasledujúci rok. V súlade s usmerneniami Rady a Európskeho parlamentu sa najmenej 15 % prostriedkov pôvodného operačného rozpočtového riadku neprideľuje, aby boli dostupné v prípade zmeny priorit a nových potrieb.

V súlade s touto metodikou bola nepridelená suma v pôvodnom rozpočte najprv stanovená na 150 mil. EUR. Prostriedky na humanitárnu pomoc sa ďalej zvýšili o 115 mil. EUR z rezervy na núdzovú pomoc s cieľom pokryť intervencie v Líbyi a na Pobreží Slonoviny.

Suma operačnej rezervy a zvýšená suma presunutá z rezervy na núdzovú pomoc sa vyčerpali (202 mil. EUR) na pokrytie týchto nových alebo zhoršujúcich sa katastrof:

- 70 mil. EUR na humanitárnu pomoc, ktorá bola poskytnutá v súvislosti s krízou v Líbyi s cieľom zabezpečiť naliehavú pomoc pre utečencov, ktorí uviazli na líbyjskej hranici,
- 55 mil. EUR na humanitárnu pomoc pre Pobrežie Slonoviny vzhľadom na rastúce násilie a boje, v dôsledku čoho je počet utečencov a osôb vysídlených v rámci krajiny (IDP) vyšší, než sa predpokladalo,
- 77 mil. EUR na iné prírodné katastrofy alebo zhoršujúce sa krízy, ako je vnútorný konflikt v Jemene, záplavy na Srí Lanke, cyklón Giri v Barme/Mjanmarsku, hurikán Tomas na Svätej Lucii, zemetrasenie v Japonsku, utečenci v Keni.

V polovici júla predstavovali nepridelené prostriedky z operačnej rezervy disponibilné na ďalšie intervencie v prípade nových alebo zhoršujúcich sa kríz sumu 63 mil. EUR.

Región Afrického rohu v súčasnosti čelí najhoršiemu suchu za posledných 60 rokov a v južnom Sudáne, ktorý trpí nedostatkom zrážok, sa situácia ďalej komplikuje vysokým prílivom utečencov a vysídlených osôb v dôsledku pokračujúceho konfliktu medzi domobranou a vládou. V oboch týchto oblastiach nadobudla kríza rozmery, ktoré ďaleko presahujú to, čo bolo známe v čase plánovania rozpočtu na rok 2011. Vzhľadom na suchu a príliv utečencov potrebuje Komisia do značnej miery zvýšiť prostriedky určené pre tento región:

- Pre región Afrického rohu¹ už Komisia viazala 64 mil. EUR z rozpočtu EÚ na humanitárnu pomoc a dáva k dispozícii ďalších 27,8 mil. EUR zo zostávajúcich prostriedkov ERF. Vzhľadom na značné potreby sa odhaduje, že bude potrebných ďalších 60 mil. EUR na pokrytie potrieb v nasledujúcich mesiacoch: 30 mil. EUR bude potrebných na humanitárnu pomoc (rozpočtový riadok 23 02 01) a 30 mil. EUR na potravinovú pomoc (rozpočtový riadok 23 02 02).
- Pokiaľ ide o Sudán a južný Sudán, do tejto chvíle bola poskytnutá humanitárna pomoc vo výške 100 mil. EUR. Humanitárne požiadavky sa aktualizujú a dodatočné potreby sa odhadujú na 40 mil. EUR: 25 mil. EUR bude potrebných na humanitárnu pomoc (rozpočtový riadok 23 02 01) a 15 mil. EUR na potravinovú pomoc (rozpočtový riadok 23 02 02).

Vzhľadom na rozsah týchto katastrof nie je operačná rezerva dostatočná. Je však potrebné zachovať primeranú intervenčnú kapacitu na pokrytie ďalších intervencií v prípade viacerých katastrof menšieho rozsahu, ktoré môžu nastať do konca roka 2011. Vzhľadom na klimatické podmienky zasahuje väčšina prírodných katastrof menšieho rozsahu predovšetkým Južnú Áziu, Strednú Ameriku a Karibskú oblasť, a to v druhej polovici roka, teda v období monzúnových dažďov, tajfúnov a cyklónov, ktoré spôsobujú silné vetry a záplavy.

Z uvedených dôvodov sa požaduje zvýšenie prostriedkov o 100 mil. EUR s cieľom zabezpečiť potreby humanitárnej pomoci v dôsledku humanitárnych kríz v regióne Afrického rohu a v Sudáne: 55 mil. EUR vo viazaných rozpočtových prostriedkoch bude potrebných v rámci rozpočtového riadku pre humanitárnu pomoc (23 02 01) a 45 mil. EUR vo viazaných rozpočtových prostriedkoch je potrebných v rámci rozpočtového riadku pre potravinovú pomoc (23 02 02).

Požadované platobné rozpočtové prostriedky predstavujú 50 mil. EUR. Na začiatku humanitárnych operácií vypláca Európska komisia svojim partnerom v rámci predbežného financovania 50 až 80 % prostriedkov a zostatok vypláca po skončení operácie. Požiadavka na platobné rozpočtové prostriedky predstavuje teda 50 % sumy požadovanej na viazané rozpočtové prostriedky, aby bolo možné vyplatiť sumu predbežného financovania, zatiaľ čo prostriedky na dodatočné platby budú vyžiadané neskôr v tomto roku – získajú sa podľa možnosti prostredníctvom prerozdelenia.

Podrobný opis súvislostí a plánovaného použitia prostriedkov v regióne Afrického rohu a v Sudáne a v južnom Sudáne nájdete v prílohe I a II.

¹ Dotknuté krajiny: Džibutsko, Etiópia, Eritrea, Keňa, Somálsko, Sudán a Uganda.

I.Ba) Rozpočtový riadok**23 02 02 – Potravinová pomoc**b) Číselné údaje k 18. 7. 2011

	VRP	PRP
1A. Rozpočtové prostriedky na daný rok (pôvodný rozpočet + OR)	244 168 000	232 491 641
1B. Rozpočtové prostriedky na daný rok (EZVO)	0	0
2. Presuny	- 15 000 000	- 15 000 000
3. Konečné rozpočtové prostriedky na daný rok (1A + 1B + 2)	229 168 000	217 491 641
4. Použitie konečných rozpočtových prostriedkov na daný rok	225 450 000	107 761 166
5. Nepoužitú/disponibilné rozpočtové prostriedky (3 – 4)	3 718 000	109 730 475
6. Požiadavky do konca daného roka	48 718 000	132 230 475
7. Navrhované zvýšenie	45 000 000	22 500 000
8. Zvýšenie vyjadrené ako percento rozpočtových prostriedkov na daný rok (7/1A)	18,43 %	9,68 %
9. Suma zvýšení vykonaných podľa článku 23 ods. 1 písm. b) a c) nariadenia o rozpočtových pravidlách vypočítaná v súlade s článkom 17a vykonávacích pravidiel a vyjadrená ako percento konečných rozpočtových prostriedkov na daný rok	neuvádza sa	neuvádza sa

c) Prenesené príjmy z vymáhania pohľadávok (C5)

	VRP	PRP
1. Disponibilné rozpočtové prostriedky na začiatku daného roka	585 790	4 429
2. Disponibilné rozpočtové prostriedky k 18. 7. 2011	583 819	1 286
3. Miera použitia $[(1 - 2)/1]$	0,34 %	70,96 %

d) Podrobné odôvodnenie zvýšenia

Pozri odôvodnenie v bode I.A (strana 2).

II. ZNÍŽENIE

a) Rozpočtový riadok

40 02 42 – Rezerva na núdzovú pomoc

b) Číselné údaje k 18. 7. 2011

	VRP	PRP
1A. Rozpočtové prostriedky na daný rok (pôvodný rozpočet + OR)	253 860 000	100 000 000
1B. Rozpočtové prostriedky na daný rok (EZVO)	0	0
2. Presuny	- 125 000 000	- 30 000 000
3. Konečné rozpočtové prostriedky na daný rok (1A + 1B + 2)	128 860 000	70 000 000
4. Použitie konečných rozpočtových prostriedkov na daný rok	0	0
5. Nepoužitú/disponibilné rozpočtové prostriedky (3 – 4)	128 860 000	70 000 000
6. Požiadavky do konca daného roka	neuvádza sa	neuv.
7. Navrhované zníženie	100 000 000	50 000 000
8. Zníženie vyjadrené ako percento rozpočtových prostriedkov na daný rok (7/1A)	39,39 %	50,00 %
9. Suma znížení vykonaných podľa článku 23 ods. 1 písm. b) a c) nariadenia o rozpočtových pravidlách vypočítaná v súlade s článkom 17a vykonávacích pravidiel a vyjadrená ako percento konečných rozpočtových prostriedkov na daný rok	neuvádza sa	neuvádza sa

c) Prenesené príjmy z vymáhania pohľadávok (C5)

	VRP	PRP
1. Disponibilné rozpočtové prostriedky na začiatku daného roka	0	0
2. Disponibilné rozpočtové prostriedky k 18. 7. 2011	0	0
3. Miera použitia [(1 – 2)/1]	neuvádza sa	neuvádza sa

d) Podrobné odôvodnenie zníženia

Cieľom rezervy na núdzovú pomoc je umožniť rýchlu reakciu na špecifické požiadavky tretích krajín týkajúce sa pomoci v dôsledku udalostí, ktoré sa pri zostavovaní rozpočtu nedali predvídať. Rezerva na núdzovú pomoc je v prvom rade určená na humanitárne operácie, ale v prípade potreby aj na civilné krízové riadenie a ochranu (bod 25 medziinštitucionálnej dohody podpísanej 17. mája 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 15/07/2011**

This explanatory memorandum provides the 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 (southern Ethiopia, northern Kenya, central-south Somalia and Djibouti) has experienced two consecutive seasons of significantly below-average rainfall. This has resulted in failed crop production, substantial livestock mortality, and has driven food prices to record levels. A food security emergency will persist over the coming months in the eastern Horn, given the expectation of late and below-average summer harvests, early depletion of pasture and water, and continued high prices for food, water and fuel.

About 11 million people in drought affected areas of Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Djibouti² can not meet basic survival needs and are in need of emergency assistance. This figure is constantly increasing in the last few months; it was estimated at 6.8 million in early 2011.

The number of Somali refugees in the region is constantly increasing due to the combination of drought and conflict. More than 533,000 Somali refugees live in the region, mostly in Kenya (423,000) 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 Eastern Horn of Africa since 1950. This is confirmed by the analysis of historical rainfall data sets from pastoral areas of Kenya and Ethiopia³. After the failure of the rainy season September – December 2010 in the region, rainfall data show a very significant rainfall deficit for the recent March-June rainy season. The deficit ranged from 70 to 90% of normal rainfall in most of Northern Kenya and parts of Southern Somalia; and from 60 to 70% in Southern Ethiopia and other parts of Kenya, Somalia.

The impact of the drought on livestock has negatively evolved over the last six months from a poor livestock production to the deterioration of the livestock body conditions. This trend is associated to an excess livestock mortality of 15-30%. In localised areas, mortality rates have reached 40 to 60% for cattle and sheep in particular. The crop failure in all marginal cropping areas subsequent to the failure of the short rains late 2010 did not help reducing the food deficit of the affected populations.

Concurrently, food prices (especially cereals) have shown dramatic increases over the last few months as observed in Eastern Kenya, Eastern Ethiopia and Southern Somalia where cereal prices have increased by 60%, 120% and 240%, respectively⁴.

All these factors combined have lead to a considerable loss in purchasing power of affected populations generating critical levels of food insecurity. The situation in the Horn of Africa is considered as the most serious food insecurity crisis in the world today, in terms of both scale and severity⁵.

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

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

³ EAST AFRICA Alert, FEWS NET, June 14, 2011

⁴ Eastern Africa: Drought- Humanitarian Snapshot (as of June 24), OCHA

⁵ FSNWG, Update Central and Eastern Africa, June 2011

The current food security outcomes proved to be worst than the most likely scenario established in March. Yet, the overall humanitarian situation is expected to worsen over the next few months, with no perspective of recovery before early 2012, given the expectation of late and below-average summer harvests, the early depletion of pasture and water, continued high prices for food, water and fuel. It is anticipated that a large geographical areas of Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia will evolve from "crisis" to "emergency" phase⁶ and likely to reach "famine" stage in South-central parts of Somalia.

Refugees: By the end of June, some 79,000 refugees and asylum-seekers had arrived in Kenya since the beginning of 2011. In the month of June alone, more than 31,000 refugees arrived from Somalia. The three refugee camps in Dadaab were designed to host a total of 90,000 refugees and currently accommodate almost 400,000 people. UNCHR attributes the recent influx to the compounding effects of the drought on livelihoods and limited access to food due to increasing prices and lack of humanitarian food assistance due to the ever shrinking humanitarian space.

As of 30 June, more than 54,000 Somali refugees had arrived in the Dolo Ado region of Ethiopia since the beginning of the year. This brings the number of Somali refugees in Ethiopia to more than 135,000 and the total number of refugees in Ethiopia to 220,000.

Worrying health and nutritional status amongst new arrivals from Somalia to the refugee camps in Kenya and Ethiopia confirms the severity of the current crisis in South Central Somalia. According to UNHCR 50% of the new arrivals (children under five years) are acutely malnourished.

3. PRIORITY NEEDS

Food

Food prices are high and where available, beyond the reach of the poor in affected areas. The pressure of food price rises outside the drought-affected areas could push more of the population into humanitarian need, raising the risk of political and security tensions.

According to the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU), cereal prices in Somalia are currently 200 percent higher compared to the same period in 2010. In Kenya, grain prices in affected areas are 30 to 80 percent above the five-year average, while in Ethiopia, food inflation increased to 45 per cent in June 2011, compared to June 2010, while overall year-on-year inflation rose to 38 per cent. The prices of staples are 68 percent higher than the five-year average in Djibouti City, according to FEWSNET. It is likely that local prices will remain high and may only decrease if the harvest expected at the end of 2011 following the long rains is favourable. Most affected regions will require several good seasons to recover fully.

In the region as a whole, some 6.7 million people are receiving emergency food rations. However, increases in the targeted populations in Somalia and Ethiopia and projected increases in Kenya will add a further 3 million (with Kenya's increase) people to the target, and will require a major operational scale-up in most areas. In addition, due to the Al-Shabaab's announcement in early July that it would re-open areas under its control in southern Somalia to humanitarian interventions, some 1.5 million people within previously inaccessible areas of Somalia may need relief assistance but ramping up systems to operate within those areas will take time and caution.

The rapid scaling up of the emergency response is of utmost importance to address existing humanitarian needs and prevent further deterioration. Large scale food aid response is unavoidable. The total operational shortfall over the next 6 months for drought related WFP operations covering Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia stands at USD 190 million⁷.

⁶ Based on Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) phase classification

⁷ World Food Programme Appeal, 7th July 2011

Child malnutrition

The severity of the crisis in the affected areas is demonstrated by exceptionally high rates of acute child malnutrition, with surveys reporting 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. According to UNICEF, immediate nutrition support is required for 480,000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition and 1.649,000 children and pregnant and lactating women suffering from moderate acute malnutrition. Malnutrition rates in the worst affected areas are more than double the emergency threshold of 15 percent.

Northern and north-eastern districts in Kenya are recording global acute malnutrition (GAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates among children under 5 years of between 22 and 37 per cent and between 4 and 9.5 per cent respectively, according to the Kenya nutrition sector working group. Rapid nutrition assessments indicate that one in four children in southern Somalia is acutely malnourished, with GAM rising as high as 30 percent in some areas of Gedo, Juba and Middle Shabelle, according to WFP. New refugee arrivals in both Ethiopia and Kenya have shockingly high rates of malnutrition. MSF reports 37 percent GAM rates in children under five, while UNHCR estimates that roughly half of the new arrivals in the Dollo Ado camps in Ethiopia are malnourished and 35 percent severely malnourished. An appalling rate of 17.5 SAM has been recorded in one report among new arrivals at Dadaab in Kenya. In Djibouti, MSF Switzerland reports that moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) has risen from seven percent in May 2010 to 22 percent in May 2011, with SAM at 6 percent.⁸

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 UNHCR, some 1.46 million are displaced within Somalia. The situation in drought-affected regions of Somalia has also led to a major increase in those seeking refuge and assistance in Ethiopia and Kenya, with some 50,000 new arrivals reported in June. Since the start of July, around 11,000 people arrived in Ethiopia and more than 8,600 in Kenya. The number of people arriving on a daily basis is averaging 2,000 in Ethiopia and 1,200 people in Kenya, according to UNHCR. Registration and ongoing support programmes risk being overwhelmed.

Informal settlements on the fringes of the formal camps for those awaiting registration (Dadaab has a registration backlog of some 20,000 new arrivals) face the worst conditions and pose particular dangers to women. Tensions within the camps and with host communities are also reported to be high. On 14 July 2011, the government of Kenya agreed the Ifo II camp at Dadaab can finally start operations. The facility, completed in 2010, was designed to provide shelter for 40,000 and will ease congestion and accommodate some of the overflow of the other three camps that form the Dadaab complex.

To respond to the unfolding massive humanitarian crisis, UNHCR has issued an urgent appeal for USD 136 million to address life saving needs of up to 90,000 new arrivals in Ethiopia, as well as for ongoing arrivals into Djibouti and Kenya until the end of the year.

Other threats

Health

In Djibouti, a measles outbreak in Yoboki (Dikhil region) resulted in seven deaths and 13 non-fatal cases. In Kenya, several measles outbreaks have been reported including in the Dadaab camps. Coupled with the lack of water and limited access to food, there is concern that outbreaks can be fatal to children and spread to other camps and the host community where immunization coverage is sometimes below 35 percent.

In Ethiopia, ongoing measles outbreaks continue to be reported from various parts of the country, and new outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) have been reported in parts of Afar, Somali and Oromia regions in the past month. An alert has been sent out to all regions to implement enhanced meningitis surveillance and build the capacity of health staff for the timely detection of cases and proper case management. Close to 750,000 doses of bi-valent Meningococcal meningitis vaccine has been pre-positioned in the various regions

⁸ Eastern Africa Drought Humanitarian Report n. 4, 15th July 2011

and another 500,000 doses at the Federal level which can cover the requirement for 1 month in case of major epidemic occurrence.

Floods

The risk of flooding in parts of the region, with normal to above-normal rains expected during the long rains (June to September) in the western, northern and central highlands of Ethiopia, is expected to increase in the coming months. This has increased the risk of outbreaks of waterborne diseases in the southern regions of Ethiopia and central Somalia, raising concerns over the longer-term impact of the drought in the region. In a June 2011 flood warning, the Ethiopian Government warned that in July and August "flooding is expected in the western, north-western and central parts of the country. In this regard, areas around Lake Tana in Amhara, parts of Gambella, and areas along the Awash basin in Afar are likely to be affected by floods. Moreover, flash floods are anticipated in most prone areas."

Animal health

The drought has killed off hundreds of thousands of livestock and further outbreaks of contagious livestock and animal diseases are feared. An outbreak of *peste des petits ruminants* (PPR) has occurred in Kenya's Isiolo district and may spread to other districts due to rising livestock migration.

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

According to OCHA, the total humanitarian requirements for Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia as described in the major interagency and government appeals are USD 1.87 billion of which USD 835.5 million has been funded, leaving a present gap of about USD 1 billion.

Summary of funding status in the region at mid-year in million USD⁹ (en corresponding amount in €)

Country	Funding need	Funding received	%	Funding gap
Ethiopia	Jan-Jun: 268	Jan-Jun: 182	68	200
	Jul-Dec: 398	Jul-Dec: 95	24	303
Kenya	604	283	47	321
Somalia	561	265	47	296
Djibouti	39	11	30	28
Total US\$	1.870	836	45	1.034
Total €	1.321	591	45	730

⁹ OCHA

The main single donor to the region remains the US, with a contribution of USD 255.4 million in 2011 (EUR 180.4 million). The European Union is the second largest humanitarian donor for the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya and Djibouti) with an allocation so far of EUR 97.47 million. The joint EU effort (Union and Member States) amounts to EUR 190.6 million and is detailed below:

EU budget and Member States contributions to HORN OF AFRICA as indicated in EDRIS	
15/07/2011	
Donor	Amount
Czech Republic	80.000 €
Denmark	1.748.749 €
ECHO	97.470.000 €
Estonia	30.000 €
Finland	5.600.000 €
France	2.500.000 €
Germany	6.265.173 €
Ireland	2.645.000 €
Italy	1.989.204 €
Luxembourg	101.606 €
Netherlands	4.800.000 €
Spain	8.738.610 €
Sweden	27.948.964 €
United Kingdom	30.742.904 €
Sum:	190.660.210 €

5. USE OF THE REQUESTED REINFORCEMENT

The European Commission is requesting to mobilise the Emergency Aid Reserve for an amount of **EUR 60 million** in order to scale up the response to the increasing humanitarian needs for the Horn of Africa.

The additional funding will be utilised to respond to the priority needs as outlined in chapter 3. The needs are in the food assistance sector (food aid and nutrition), where a substantial support to the World Food Programme operations is foreseen (EUR 30 million on budget line 23 02 02). Particular attention will be given to the humanitarian needs of the refugee's population, with a contribution to the UNHCR appeal (EUR 30 million on budget line 23 02 01).

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM**ADDITIONAL COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTED FOR
BUDGET LINES 23 02 01 HUMANITARIAN AID AND 23 02 02 FOOD AID IN ORDER TO COVER INCREASED
HUMANITARIAN NEEDS FOR THE CRISES IN SUDAN AND IN SOUTH SUDAN
SITUATION AT 15/07/2011**

This explanatory memorandum provides the context of the humanitarian situation in Sudan (North) and in South Sudan and the justification for the urgent need for additional funding.

1. COUNTRY CONTEXT

The formal separation of Sudan in two countries went peacefully on July 9th with South Sudan becoming the world's 196th country. However difficult negotiations are still pending to resolve a number of outstanding disagreements notably on oil revenue sharing, border demarcation, the status of southern military units from northern regions, as well as citizenship and natural resource management. The lack of resolution of these issues could trigger further violence and is causing, in the case of the citizenship question, population displacement. At the same time, both countries have to address extremely difficult internal challenges. In Khartoum, despite austerity measures, the government is confronting a serious budget deficit and inflation, and the ruling party faces increasing discontent: in the periphery of (North) Sudan, conflict is taking place in Darfur and in Southern Kordofan. In South Sudan, the leaders have to switch paradigms from the uniting cause of the independence struggle to the daunting challenge of democratically running a country where everything has to be built from scratch.

In the meantime, emergencies leading to a sharp increase in humanitarian needs have recently multiplied both in Sudan and in South Sudan. In humanitarian terms we are reaching a situation of "worst case" scenario. Humanitarian appeals which were, already at the end of 2010, amongst the largest worldwide, are currently being updated with increased amounts. In this context, the European Commission, as other donors, has to consider providing additional support keeping in mind the current constraints linked to access because of prevailing insecurity, mining, rainy season, and government-imposed restrictions, but also to the limited absorption capacity by the implementing partners.

2. THE CRISIS**2.1. Sudan (North)**

The transitional areas of Abyei, Southern Kordofan, and Blue Nile were the flashpoints of the civil war between North and South Sudan as they lie on Northern territory but hold many ethnic groups affiliated to the South. These areas were covered by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005, albeit with different arrangements than those governing South Sudan per se. As South Sudan moved to independence, following the referendum on 9 January 2011, escalating tensions in these areas culminated in May with the occupation, by the Sudanese Armed Forces, of Abyei disputed area and led to the displacement of around 113,000 people to the South. At the end of June, an Interim Security Agreement for Abyei was signed and the UN Security Council recently endorsed the deployment of more than 4,000 Ethiopian peacekeepers to oversee the demilitarization of Abyei area. This will replace the UN Mission for Sudan (UNMIS), whose mandate ended on 9 July 2011 and which extension was refused by the government in Khartoum.

A few weeks after the Abyei events, wide-scale fighting started in South Kordofan leading to the displacement of an estimated 73,000 people and keeping many thousands more out of reach of any assistance. The number of vulnerable people including displaced, host families and children is at least 200,000. On 28 June, the Government of Sudan (GoS) and SPLM (North) signed an agreement on political and security arrangements in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states. This agreement is expected to pave the way for early agreement on cessation of hostilities in South Kordofan, and to prevent an escalation in Blue Nile. However, on the ground, by mid-July, the situation in South Kordofan remains unsolved and fighting continues amidst concerning reports about aerial bombardments and targeting of individuals along ethnic lines. At the same time, tension in Blue Nile state is rising and could break out into open conflict at any moment in time.

In Darfur, 8 years into the conflict, fighting between rebel groups, Arab tribes and the Sudanese armed forces is on the increase, and there is no clear way on how the peace process will move forward. The operational environment is increasingly militarized and politicized, which hampers the capacity of the humanitarian community to maintain a quality response to the millions of Internally Displaced Persons still affected by the protracted conflict, and to adequately address the emergency needs of the 70,000 newly displaced since the beginning of 2011. Security conditions are extremely difficult, which increases the cost of the intervention.

2.2. South Sudan

Despite the peaceful conduct of the referendum and the acceptance by the government of Khartoum, alongside international recognition, of the independence of South Sudan, the unresolved political issues between Khartoum and Juba are a source of additional current and potentially new humanitarian needs, which is further compounded by internal fighting within the South and by natural hazards.

Conflicts between militia and the government army is affecting several states (Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei), and large scale inter-tribal fighting (particularly in Jonglei) have led to the killing of thousands of civilians and to the displacement of more than 270,000 people in the first half of 2011 alone. The southern part of the new country, being traditionally the most productive one, is affected this season by poor rains, and the south-west areas also by the activity of Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). This situation is compounded by the return of 319,590 southerners coming from North Sudan between October 2010 and Independence Day, who constitute an additional strain on limited resources, including land, basic services and livelihood means. In the worst, but now likely, case scenario an additional 800,000 could return in a massive and uncoordinated movement given the poor prospects for their citizenship status in the North to be resolved soon. Most of them will come through the only opened and secured corridor (the Nile) and may arrive in the South in the middle of the rainy season. The Humanitarian Community has to be prepared to react swiftly to the humanitarian needs arising from such a situation, inside South Sudan, in Khartoum and on the journey.

3. PRIORITY NEEDS

Emergency preparedness and response is one of the main focuses of the strategy of the European Commission's humanitarian support in both Sudan and South Sudan, and is already factored in most of the operations funded by the European Commission. In addition, the Commission strongly supported the UN contingency planning with the procurement and prepositioning of emergency commodities prepared in view of the January 2011 referendum period and after. However the response capacity is almost exhausted as the worst case scenario is crystallizing both in terms of number and scale of simultaneously ongoing emergencies, and in terms of difficulties to operate as planned. These operational challenges, which both hamper the response capacity and increase its cost, include: the blockages of roads between the North and the South since early May and the impossibility to move part of the prepositioned commodities to the affected areas, access difficulties within South Sudan and within South Kordofan due to newly re-mined roads, and increasingly inaccessible areas due to the rainy season.

Assessments carried out by DG Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO) experts on the ground have identified needs in the following sectors:

- North-South return: while the humanitarian community does not want the provision or promise of humanitarian assistance to be a pull factor for a massive movement of southerners from the north returning in the middle of the rainy season to volatile and insecure parts of South Sudan, it has to be nonetheless ready to ease the process of spontaneous return and to support the most vulnerable during the return process and upon arrival.
- Response to emergency needs in the newly affected conflict areas in North Sudan: in South Kordofan the few partners with some capacity to assist the population in a principled way must be identified and supported, so that they are capable of assisting the population as soon as access is granted, even if in a limited manner. In Blue Nile where very few partners are present on the ground, pre-positioning of stocks and preparedness must be promoted urgently.

Overall in both Sudans, the priority needs are the replenishment of stocks (including food and nutrition, shelters, water and health kits, drugs), the rehabilitation of airstrips, the preparation of departure and reception sites for the returnees, and ensuring that the most critical areas have been demined. Coordination

including the creation of new OCHA sub offices and/or strengthening of existing ones is an important aspect of the emergency response that needs to be strengthened.

The costs of the operations are on the increase for different reasons: because of insecurity, rains, mining of roads and poor infrastructures, reaching the population in need represents a major logistical challenge and dependence on air transport is increasing. With the independence of the South and the difficulties to maintain strong link between the two countries, most if not all humanitarian operations are being divided in two which is drastically increasing the costs. Last but not least, since North-South roads are being blocked, commodities for South Sudan will have to come from Kenya and Uganda which will increase the costs by 50%. However the current drought in the Horn of Africa is already affecting procurement and will necessitate procurement of food outside the region, driving the costs even higher.

4. OVERVIEW OF EXISTING AND PLANNED EU ASSISTANCE FOR THE SUDAN CRISIS

As of 15 July a total of EUR 100 million has already been allocated by the European Commission to its partners present in Sudan allowing them to intervene at field level.

The main humanitarian donors to Sudan are the US (32%), the EU (12%) and the UK (12%), Sweden (7%), Japan 5%), Canada (3%) and Norway (3%).

According to EDRIS (i.e. the database in which Member States can report humanitarian contributions) the overall EU (Commission + Member States) effort amounts to EUR 139 million as listed below.

Sudan – EU Humanitarian Response - 2011	
Donor	Commitments
Belgium	pm
Czech Republic	163.205,35 €
Denmark	3.680.931,00 €
ECHO	100.000.000,00 €
Estonia	30.000,00 €
Finland	4.000.000,00 €
France	1.400.000,00 €
Germany	5.731.899,00 €
Ireland	3.900.000,00 €
Italy	500.000,00 €
Luxembourg	700.000,00 €
United Kingdom	pm
Spain	675.168,16 €
Sweden	18.168.351,29 €
Total:	138.949.554,81 €

Source: EDRIS (15/07/2011)

As from 19 July the UN Work Plan has been divided in two with now a Work Plan covering North Sudan and a Humanitarian Appeal (CAP) covering the South.

5. USE OF THE REQUESTED REINFORCEMENT

The European Commission is requesting to mobilise the Emergency Aid Reserve for an amount of **EUR 40 million** for the crisis in Sudan and South Sudan.

The additional funding will be utilised to respond to the priority needs as outlined in chapter 3. The needs are in the replenishment of stocks, replacement of looted commodities and assets, demining and logistics, coordination, shelters, food assistance including nutrition, water and health. Attention will be given to the humanitarian needs of all the affected population, displaced, host communities, and returnees.