

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(94) 40 final

Brussels, 16.02.1994

Humanitarian Aid
Annual Report
1993

(presented by the Commission)

CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
2. ECHO's MANDATE
 - 2.1 RAISON D'ETRE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAME
 - 2.2 FRAMEWORK PARTNERSHIP CONTRACTS
3. HUMANITARIAN AID OPERATIONS DURING 1993
 - 3.1 OVERVIEW
 - 3.2 EX-YUGOSLAVIA
 - 3.3 ACP COUNTRIES
 - 3.4 EX-USSR
 - 3.5 NORTHERN IRAQ
 - 3.6 ASIA
 - 3.7 PALESTINE/ISRAEL
 - 3.8 LATIN AMERICA
4. HORIZONTAL ACTIVITIES
 - 4.1 INFORMATION AND VISIBILITY
 - 4.2 COORDINATION AND COOPERATION WITH OTHER HUMANITARIAN DONORS
 - 4.2.1 Member States
 - 4.2.2 The European Parliament
 - 4.2.3 NGOs
 - 4.2.4 Relations with United Nations
 - 4.2.4.1 Relations with UN Agencies
 - 4.2.4.2 United Nations Department for Humanitarian Affairs
 - 4.2.5 Relations with USA
 - 4.2.6 Relations with Russia
 - 4.3 EVALUATION
 - 4.4 DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
 - 4.4.1 Disaster Preparedness - General
 - 4.4.2 Preparedness - Military Assets
 - 4.5 INFORMATICS
5. FUTURE PLANS

LIST OF ANNEXES

- Annex 1:** List of Framework Partnership Agreements signed
- Annex 2:** Humanitarian Aid Allocated by the Commission (through ECHO) 1990-93
- Annex 3:** Overview of Financial Decision for Humanitarian Aid by Source of Finance 1992-93.
- Annex 4:** Summary of Financial Decisions by Countries Benefitting from Humanitarian Aid 1992-93.
- Annex 5:** Detailed Breakdown of Financial Decisions by Countries Benefitting from Humanitarian Assistance 1992-93.
- Annex 6:** EC Contracts For Humanitarian Assistance 1990-93.
- Annex 7:** Breakdown of the Community's Aid to the Former Yugoslavia by Republic and by Items.
- Annex 8:** EC Contracts with UN Agencies For Humanitarian Assistance 1990-1993.

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1:** Humanitarian Aid Allocated by the Commission (through ECHO) by Region, 1993.
- Figure 2:** Overview of Financial Decisions 1992-93 by Source of Finance.
- Figure 3:** Total Humanitarian Assistance by Partner 1990-93.
- Figure 4:** EC Contracts with UN Agencies For Humanitarian assistance 1990-93

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Although ECHO was formally set up in April 1992, 1993 was the first full year of operations for the new organisation.

During recent years resources made available to the Commission of the European Communities for its humanitarian actions have increased in response to the multiplication of humanitarian crises which have required assistance as a measure of solidarity from the Community. For 1993 alone around 600 MECU has been allocated for humanitarian aid to ex-Yugoslavia (63.4 per cent), the rest of Eastern Europe (0.1 per cent), ACP countries (16.1 per cent), the republics of the former Soviet Union (8.2 per cent), Iraq (3.4 per cent), the rest of Asia (3.2 per cent), Latin America (2.0 per cent), and North Africa (3.6 per cent).

As a result of the volume of aid as well as the diversity and complexity of operations, much of 1993 has been used to build up solid management systems within ECHO to ensure efficiency in its administration of humanitarian aid. This includes current efforts to establish new computer-based information systems.

Due to the close relationship, within the field of humanitarian aid, between the Commission and its partners (NGOs, UN agencies and other international organisations) which implement 93 per cent of ECHO-administered actions in the field, it was necessary to structure and institutionalize the long-term relations with these organisations. More than 80 NGOs and international organisations have now signed a new instrument, the Framework Partnership Agreement which came into force in September 1993 following a decision by the Commission on May 23, 1993.

A similar agreement has been signed by United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the European Commission's most important UN partner within the field of humanitarian aid. Furthermore, UNHCR and the Commission have agreed to establish a Joint High-Level Group in order to coordinate UNHCR and EC actions and strategies. To promote a uniform refugee policy on the part of the European Commission, it has furthermore decided to create an Inter-Service Group to coordinate refugee policies within the Commission.

It is part of ECHO's mandate to work toward a better coordination of humanitarian aid with the EC Member States. The Development Council of May 25, 1993 instituted quarterly meetings with Member State heads of emergency units on both general and specific issues concerning humanitarian aid. Three such meetings have been held in 1993 as well as a high-level meeting with the Directors-General of the Member States responsible for humanitarian aid. These meetings have provided a forum for a most useful exchange of information and views on essential aspects of humanitarian assistance throughout the world.

Special efforts have also been made during 1993 to cooperate closely with the UN agencies, including the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) in other than immediately operational areas. The horizontal areas of cooperation with the various parts of the UN system include, exchange of information, consolidated humanitarian appeals, disaster

preparedness under the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) as well as the use of military assets in humanitarian crises.

Moreover, the Commission, through ECHO, has worked consistently on strengthening its relations with its humanitarian aid counterparts within the US Government, the other major donor of this type of aid on the international scene. As a result the two parties now exchange information at all levels and jointly organize discussion fora. Initial contacts have been made with another potentially important actor on the international scene of disaster relief, the Russian Government which has considerable manpower and resources at its disposal which are of particular interest in the trouble spots of the ex-Soviet Union.

Apart from improved efficiency, ECHO's other mandate is to give the Community's humanitarian aid a higher profile. It is fully recognised that visibility is not an end in itself but rather the means to create public awareness, generate goodwill and mobilise resources. It is also part of the Commission's strategy to create such visibility jointly with its regular partners, the NGOs and international organisations. A number of publications have been produced in 1993 which have clearly attracted a lot of public interest in the work of the Commission in the humanitarian field.

The Commission cannot, almost by definition, predict or program in any meaningful way future humanitarian actions. But its aim has been a maximum degree of readiness. Improved management tools within ECHO, the Framework Partnership contracts with partners and the network of Coordinators on the spot in important disaster areas will put the Commission in a better position to cope with future humanitarian challenges.

2. ECHO's MANDATE

2.1 RAISON D'ETRE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

In recent years, the world has faced major crises in humanitarian terms (Kurdistan, Bangladesh, famine and civil wars in Africa, Eastern and Southern Europe, including former Yugoslavia and Albania) which highlighted a need to improve the response of the international community and, in particular, of the European Union to both natural and man-made disasters.

Since 1970 the European Community has considered humanitarian aid to developing and other third countries as an important part of its responsibilities. It saw that in order to respond more efficiently to these crises it must coordinate and concentrate resources. It became evident that an effort to provide immediate, appropriate and better coordinated help to countries and people who needed it was an imperative. Hence the decision on 6 November 1991 creating ECHO. The primary aim was to improve efficiency while giving the Union's humanitarian aid effort a higher profile.

The mandate received by ECHO from the Commission was to take full responsibility for a coherent administration of the following tasks (outside the borders of the Community) which

had previously been carried out by several services within the Commission:

- (a) Humanitarian Aid
- (b) Emergency Food Aid
- (c) Prevention and disaster preparedness activities

Apart from concentrating and re-organising the Commission's internal resources, increased efficiency was to be achieved through better external coordination with the Commission's partners (NGOs, UN agencies and international organisations), closer relations with Member States, disaster preparedness and readiness to engage in direct actions if other solutions were not available or inadequate.

The Commission formally created ECHO on 1 April 1992, although the organisation did not become fully operational until the beginning of 1993 when it received adequate levels of staff. In order to carry out the various aspects of its mandate and respond to the numerous crises during 1993 with a total allocation level of around 600 MECU.

2.2 FRAMEWORK PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS

When it set up ECHO, the Commission laid down as one of its prime objectives a greater degree of efficient humanitarian operations and stressed the need for a framework for relations with the NGOs and the international specialized agencies.

Hence, the Commission adopted on 5 May 1993 the model of the Framework Partnership Agreements aimed at speeding up procedures and simplifying decision-making. Implementation of humanitarian operations is now considerably simplified as the negotiation of the operational conditions on a case-by-case basis for each action is no longer necessary and the operation contract has been reduced to the terms specific to each action (amount, location, length etc).

This new instrument thus meets wishes often expressed by traditional partners and enables the Commission to structure and institutionalize its relations with the NGOs and international organizations involved in the field of humanitarian aid on the basis of clear and known rules.

The Framework Partnership Agreements came into operation in September 1993. To date, around 80 NGOs and international organisation have concluded the Framework Partnership Agreements with the Commission (the full list of partners is shown in **Annex 1**). The first 360 operational contracts have been signed using the new Framework Partnership format.

On 13 December, the European Commission, and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) signed the Framework Partnership Agreement further strengthening cooperation between these two organizations (see section 4.2.4.1 below). It is expected that other UN organisations will follow.

3. HUMANITARIAN AID OPERATIONS DURING 1993

3.1 OVERVIEW

Throughout the year, the Commission responded to the pressing needs of victims of man-made as well as natural disasters in around 50 countries across the globe involving almost 700 contracts of humanitarian aid for a total of 605 MECU (see **Figure 1**). The full geographical breakdown of operations during 1993 is shown in **Annex 2**.

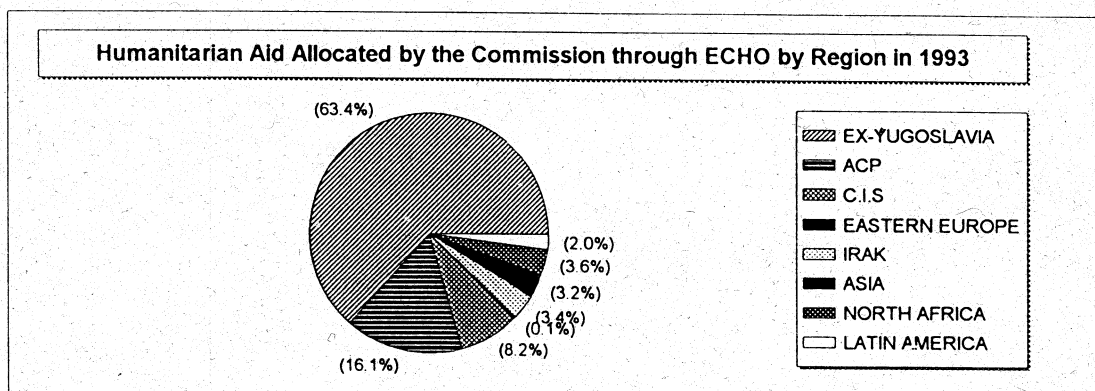


Figure 1

The Commission's sources of finance in 1993 were the Community's budget amounting to 515 MECU including a reserve of 212 MECU, the Lomé III and IV Conventions which contribute 90 MECU (see **figure 2** below as well as to the breakdown of decisions by source of finance in **Annex 3**, **Annex 4** and **Annex 5**).

Overview of Financial Decisions 1992-93 by Source of Finance

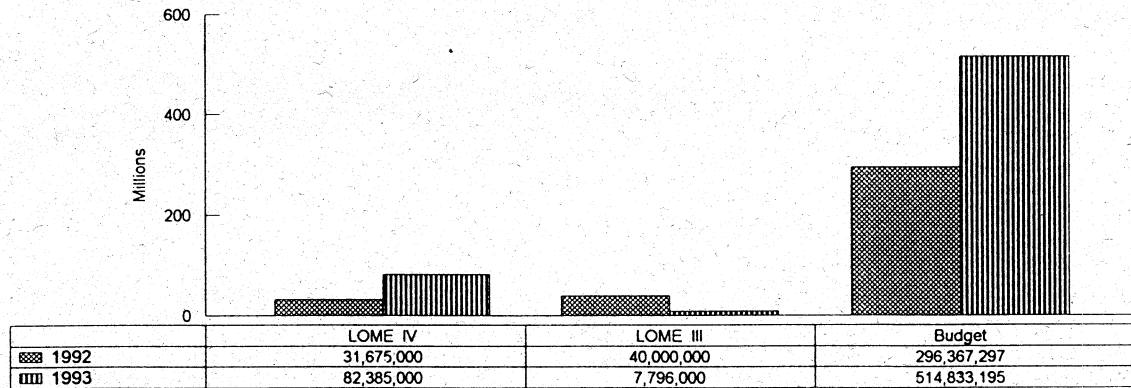
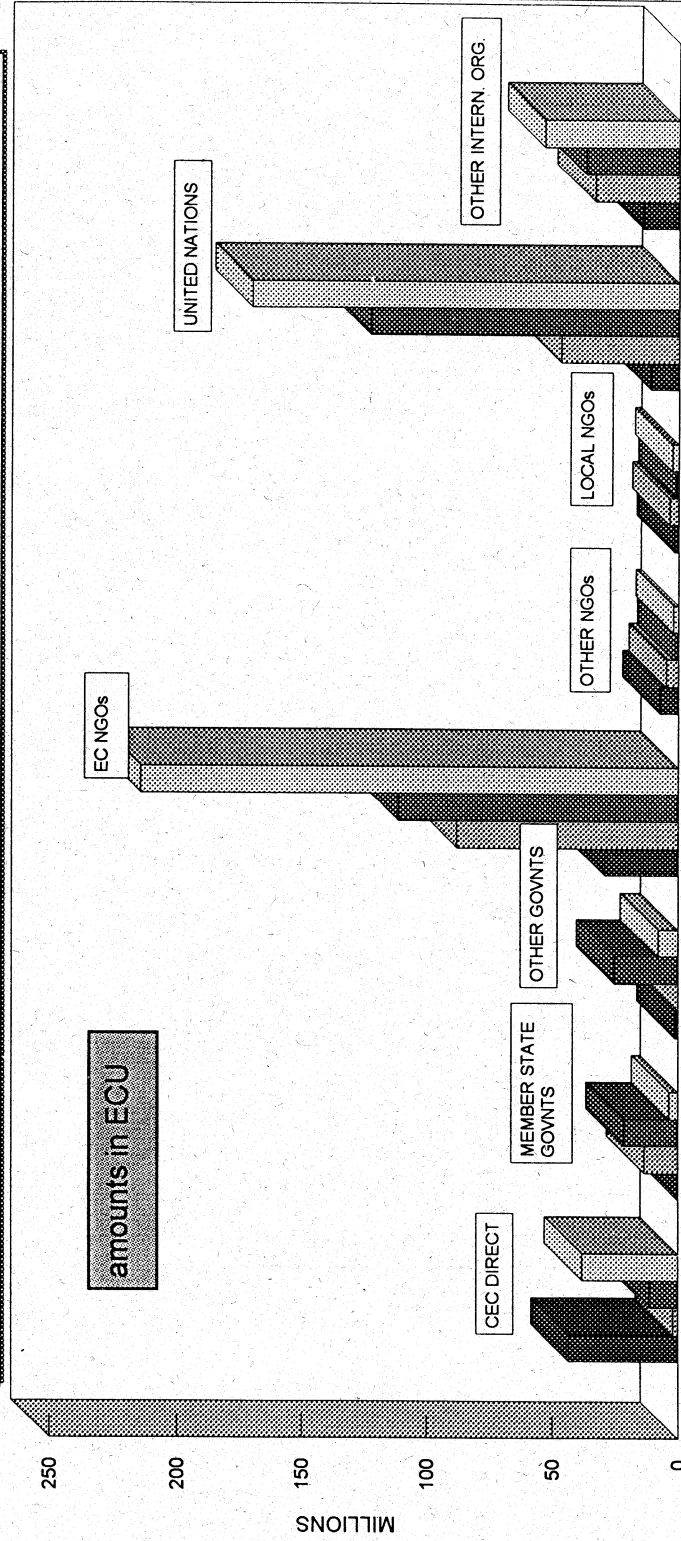


Figure 2

Around 94 per cent of resources administered by ECHO are channelled through partners of which NGOs account for 44 per cent, UN agencies for 35 per cent and other international organisations for 11 per cent. Only around 6 per cent were carried out as "direct actions" by the Commission. It should be noted that even "direct actions", in most cases depend on NGOs (often local) who help with the distribution of aid in the field. It is important that the Commission through ECHO should have the capacity to carry out direct actions; but it must also be understood that these actions are **only** contemplated when the usual partners are not in a position to meet the needs of a given situation.

An overview of the contracts awarded to partners during the period 1990-93 appears in **Figure 3** below (the full table is shown in **Annex 6**).

Total Humanitarian Assistance 1990-1991-1992-1993



	EC DIRECT	M.S. GOVTS	OTHER GOVTS	EC NGOs	OTHER NGOs	LOCAL NGOs	UN	OTHER INT ORG
■ 1990	43,222,500	0	1,415,000	29,249,500	7,231,000	1,762,000	11,256,000	14,154,000
▨ 1991	2,013,855	13,461,500	0	87,685,529	4,778,000	3,652,400	46,524,500	33,244,000
■ 1992	11,368,642	21,526,340	25,325,000	111,446,577	1,552,000	1,089,626	122,843,166	36,809,900
▨ 1993	37,994,588	3,546,195	7,900,000	214,441,139	1,988,350	2,495,000	170,266,654	53,195,670

Figure 3

3.2

EX-YUGOSLAVIA

The Community's aid to the 4.5 million victims of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia constitutes an unprecedented effort of support and solidarity.

Since the beginning of the conflict the European Community has contributed the following humanitarian aid to the former Yugoslavia:

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

TOTAL 1991-93 685 MECU

The breakdown of Community aid to the former Yugoslavia by Republic and by items are shown in **Annex 7**.

The EC member states' contribution to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia since 1991 is estimated at 276 MECU. This brings the combined European Union effort (Community plus Member States) close to 1 billion ECU or **65 per cent of the global international aid to the conflict**.

In 1993, Humanitarian Aid to the former Yugoslavia amounted to a total of 395 MECU or a total of 63.4 per cent of all humanitarian aid administered by ECHO during 1993¹. Of this amount about 38.3 per cent has been channelled through NGOs, 20.8 per cent through UNHCR, 14.7 per cent through WFP, 10.2 per cent through ICRC/IFCR and around 8.3 per cent through "direct actions"². In this connection it is worth noting that the aid financed by the Union makes up some 60 per cent of the UNHCR funding for operations in the former Yugoslavia and some 40 per cent of the World Food Programme.

The European Council decided in Birmingham in December 1992 to create the European Community Task Force (ECTF) aiming at coordinating aid not only from the Union but also from the Member States and to support UNHCR. ECTF in Zagreb has been particularly successful with regard to the logistic support provided for implementing agencies such as UNHCR and various NGOs. In addition, coordination between Community action and that of Member States, as well as implementing direct Commission action, has become an important element in the tasks of ECTF-Zagreb.

¹ This includes the Commission's decision on 13 December to contribute 86 MECU to the "Winter Programme" in cooperation with the International Management Group created by UNHCR on 30 July 1993. The 86 MECU is financed through an internal transfer within the Community budget, according to the so-called "Notenboom procedure".

² "Direct actions" also depend to some extent on local partners, particularly when it comes to the final distribution of aid.

Mention should also be made of the Joint Action decided by the European Union in December 1993 for a total of 48.3 MECU, half of which was financed by the Community and half by its Member States. This first joint action within the foreign policy and security domain was deemed necessary in order to overcome some of the transportation difficulties faced in delivering humanitarian aid to Bosnia-Herzegovina. UNHCR, ECTF as well as the International Monitoring Group (IMG) are in charge of implementing the Community-financed measures.

3.3 ACP COUNTRIES

A total of 100.1 MECU was directed towards the victims of conflicts, droughts and other natural catastrophes in ACP countries. Of this amount around 82.2 MECU was financed through Art. 254 of the Lomé IV Convention and 7.8 MECU through the Lomé III Convention (including Art. 203 and the National Indicative Programme for Somalia). Special mention should be made of those countries in the ACP sphere where the populations suffer from the effects of different kinds of conflicts, such as in: Angola, Burundi, Liberia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Zaire, and Haiti. These countries have taken up about 80 % of the resources allocated to ACP countries.

In **Burundi**, the *coup d'etat* on 21 October, the assassination of President Ndadaye and the ethnic violence which followed, brought about a massive exodus of thousands of people from Burundi to the neighbouring countries. The Commission immediately released 6.5 MECU to provide humanitarian assistance (food, shelter and medical attendance) to refugees from Burundi, mainly of Hutu origin, who fled to Rwanda, Tanzania and Zaire.

Following a joint mission to Rwanda in December 1993 by the Commission and UNHCR, the need for further urgent assistance was identified. In order to expedite this assistance in an orderly fashion, the UNHCR was assigned a leading role in helping draw up and coordinate requests to the Commission from interested NGOs on the spot in Rwanda. The idea of a coordinated effort with multiple partners was presented to the entire NGO and UN community at a meeting in Kigali. Subsequently, a global plan (with an input from UNHCR, WFP, IFRC and 9 NGOs) was put together for Burundi refugees Rwanda, Tanzania and Zaire. A total amount of 18.3 MECU was approved for this plan from art 254 of the Lomé IV Convention. Along with UNHCR and the Red Cross, the Commission's local coordinators in Rwanda and Tanzania respectively will play an important role in the follow-up of this assistance.

In addition to the refugee problems **Rwanda** also suffer from a large number of internally displaced persons to whom the Commission has provided a total of 11 MECU by way of a wide ranging variety of aid.

In **Somalia**, the Commission aid in 1993 amounted to 12.3 MECU which has been directed towards providing both medical and sanitary assistance as well as financing several projects dealing with water supply and hygiene facilities to victims of the civil war. The former consists of opening medical centres to give medical training to local staff and monitor the

people's nutritional situation.

A total of 10.4 MECU was allocated toward **Sudan**, mainly for the Southern part of the country where the work of NGOs has been helped by the presence of a Commission coordinator based in Northern Kenya. The aid comprises air transport of food aid and other relief items as well as medical and support personnel.

The European Commission allocated a total of 9 MECU to **Liberia** in 1993 which has suffered from the effects of the civil war since 1990. Although an agreement between the factions in the conflict was signed in July 1993, the country still needs substantial food aid. In addition to food aid the Commission has provided medical and sanitary assistance as well as shelter to the victims of the civil war in Liberia. An humanitarian aid Coordinator based in Sierra Leone is helping to organize the assistance.

As a result of the prolonged civil war in **Angola**, the Commission carried out a number of operations in this country amounting to 7 MECU. The actions were mainly concerned with medical and sanitary assistance as well as food aid, kitchen utensils and shelter.

The Commission has participated with 7.8 MECU in humanitarian aid toward displaced persons in the Shaba and Kivu Provinces of **Zaire**. The aid has included food aid, medical and sanitary assistance, shelter and utensils.

Similar assistance has been provided to **Kenya** which has received 2.4 MECU mainly in support of Somalian refugees camps in the North of the country.

The other major recipients of Commission aid in the ACP countries were: **Mozambique, Haiti, Ghana, Benin, Fiji and Djibouti.**

3.4 EX-USSR

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) has received a total of 51.3 MECU during 1993. One-third of this sum has been directed towards Tadjikistan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Kyrghystan, the rest being distributed within the Caucasian republics.

The 9.3 MECU allocated for **Tadjikistan** and **Kyrghystan** were based on an acute need for heating material, food and medicines in a situation where up to half the population in many areas were characterized as being vulnerable while Tadjikistan also has many internally displaced following its civil war.

The humanitarian aid to the **Russian Federation** amounting to 4.8 MECU included medical assistance throughout the Federation as well as canteens in Moscow. The aid to **Ukraine** (0.4 MECU) covered medicines following severe floods in August whereas the specific assistance to Chernobyl victims (0.5 MECU) comprised assistance Ukraine, the Russian Federation and **Belarus.**

The two-thirds of the aid devoted to the CIS, **Armenia, Azerbaidjan and Georgia** was because

of almost 2 million refugees and internally displaced following disputes emanating from Nagorno-Karabakh and the civil war in Georgia. The aid has consisted of shelter, medicines and food supplies to both the displaced and the most vulnerable groups of the populations whereas Armenia also benefitted from rehabilitation of mini-hydro electric plants (aimed at providing heating) and seed potatoes.

3.5 IRAQ

The Commission has granted 21.5 MECU for 39 projects during 1993. Of this amount around 19 MECU has been channelled through the UN's Escrow account (see section 4.2.4.2 for details on this account). Commission-funded projects mainly cover food aid, mine clearance, rural rehabilitation and medical assistance. In November, the Commission (through ECHO) organised a meeting with the Member States and the leading members of the UN family active in Iraq, Turkey and the United States (as principal third donors) and certain NGOs to examine the current situation, the difficulties in implementation and future needs for the whole country. The Commission expects to follow a similar path when preparing operations for Northern Iraq in the near future. While most of the projects were in the north, two NGOs were supported in the south and the humanitarian needs for the centre have largely been met by the UN through the Escrow account.

3.6 ASIA

At present Asia is recovering from the lengthy conflict that has affected **Cambodia** and there are still hopes that such recovery will resume in **Afghanistan**. Together, these countries account for about 5 MECU funded by the European Commission during 1993. In Cambodia, resources have been mainly concentrated on mine clearance and medical aid for returning refugees while in Afghanistan provisions were made for food aid to needy victims of the earlier fighting in Kabul and Tadjik refugees forced to remain in the country.

In **Nepal**, 1.8 MECU has been allocated for medical assistance and shelter to the Buthanese refugees and for the victims of floods which occurred near the Indian border.

In the rest of the region, the Commission has responded to natural disasters. In **India**, 1 MECU was allocated to mitigate the suffering of the victims as a result of the earthquake in Mahavashtra State. **Pakistan** received 0.5 MECU in the combat against locusts, whereas **Mongolia** was granted 1.8 MECU in food aid and medicines following the effects of a severe winter.

3.7 PALESTINE/ISRAEL

After the Israel-Palestine peace agreement signed in Washington on 13 September 1993, it was evident that humanitarian aid was needed to assist the return of Palestinians to Jericho and Cisjordania. During 1993, 10.4 MECU have been directed towards humanitarian aid in the territory, including medical supplies and medicines to ten hospitals, shelter and basic health care.

3.8

LATIN AMERICA

Out of the total of 12 MECU allocated to Latin America in 1993 almost 8 MECU went to **Cuba** which suffered from two natural disasters (Hurricane in March and floods in November) as well as the neuropathy epidemic. Most of the Commission assistance to Cuba was given as a result of this disease which started in 1992. The Commission financed a scientific mission to Cuba in cooperation with the Pan-American Health Organisation (PAHO) to examine the origin of the epidemic and to evaluate the needs. Subsequently, the Commission provided family parcels specially designed to improve the nutritional status of the population exposed to this disease as well as medicines and sanitary products.

Latin America is naturally a disaster-prone area. Tropical storms leading to damage and flooding prompted the Commission to provide humanitarian aid (mostly medical assistance and shelter) to **Colombia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Honduras**. In addition Colombia was affected by earthquakes and there have been epidemics of cholera in **Brasil, Bolivia and Peru** (which caused the Commission to send medicines and shelter).

4. HORIZONTAL ACTIVITIES

4.1 INFORMATION AND VISIBILITY

In dealing with visibility of EC humanitarian aid, the commission has been guided by two main considerations. Firstly, that visibility should not be an end in itself but the means to create public awareness and generate the goodwill necessary to mobilise the material resources for humanitarian action. Secondly, that this projection should be done in partnership with the NGOs and international organisations that are financed by it in the field.

The partnership agreements with NGOs have to some extent formalised the arrangement whereby their visibility will now be matched by that of the EC in Commission-financed operations. This is now being widely implemented with few problems.

Some organisations like the Red Cross and Red Barnet have prepared special information material about their operations financed by the EC.

As part of its effort to publicise its efforts as a service of the European Union that administers and coordinates humanitarian aid, the Commission has brought out brochures and information sheets in certain European languages. Also a publication in Arabic, targeted for Islamic countries, focuses on EU aid operations, especially in Bosnia, Somalia, Palestine and the Caucasus.

A quarterly newsletter (ECHO News) reports on the humanitarian operations by the EC and the NGOs in the four corners of the world. In addition, regular press releases on humanitarian aid decisions (200 this year) targeted to the media in the Member States and through EC delegations to other parts of the world, have been an effective means of day-to-day projection of this aid.

Visibility of humanitarian aid however, is not without problems. The multiplicity of crisis situations has resulted in some "fatigue" in media reporting. This is why it is all the more important to continue to focus on the significant contribution of the European Community in this field.

4. COORDINATION AND COOPERATION WITH OTHER HUMANITARIAN ACTORS AND DONORS

4.2.1 Member States

ECHO's mandate, focusing as it does on helping to improve the capacity of response of the whole international community to disasters, instructs the organisation to promote better coordination with the Member States of the EC, as well as with other partners. At various times in the history of the European Community, the Council has evoked in Resolutions better coordination. By coordination the Council clearly meant an effort between the individual Member States as well as between them and the Commission. The first such Resolution dates back to the Development Council of March 1977. The fact that the Council deemed it necessary to issue further Resolutions in this vein in 1991, 1992 and 1993, indicates that such coordination was easier said than done.

In March 1993, at an early stage in its process of consolidation, the Commission invited Member State Directors General with responsibility for humanitarian affairs for an informal day's meeting covering a wide range of issues related to the execution of their and the Union's mandates. The meeting clarified many matters but left others unresolved, particularly what consensus there was, if any, about coordination.

The Development Council of May 25, 1993, in its latest Resolution on coordination, instituted new practical machinery. It agreed that "meetings between the heads of national emergency units and the Commission should be organised and convened by the Commission at its own initiative or upon requests from Member States at least quarterly." "These meetings" said the Resolution, "will address both general and specific issues concerning both humanitarian and emergency aid."

The first such meeting was convened promptly in mid-July. In the event it concentrated heavily on the worsening situation in the former Yugoslavia and the appeal of the UNHCR for new funds. The coincidence was useful in highlighting a useful example of concertation.

In September the meeting reconvened to dwell in particular depth on a review of country and area situations with reports from the Commission on its activities in each theatre and suitable inputs from Member States. Work in disaster preparedness and related areas also featured high on the agenda. Relations with international organisations and third countries also featured.

A further meeting in November confirmed the pattern now emerging for such get-togethers of practical information exchange in what, hopefully, will become a process of habit-forming in favour of closer dialogue between official humanitarian actors of the Union and its member States.

4.2.2 The European Parliament

The European Parliament, notably within its Development Committee, has increasingly focused its attention on the growing humanitarian role of the Community. A particular practical result of this interest was the Parliament's welcome support in sustaining the funding available to the humanitarian effort of the Community from the Budget.

On two particular occasions during 1993 the Parliament has devoted time in Committee to a review of developments in humanitarian action with close questioning of the Commission. In July the Commission gave an in-depth account of the origins, establishment and first initiatives of the Commission within the field of humanitarian aid; this was followed in December by a substantive progress report by the Humanitarian Office.

4.2.3 NGOs

In the Commission's relations with Non-Governmental Organisations this was a year of major innovation, re-organisation and consolidation of relations. NGOs, after all, are the Commission's primary operational partners in the field. In 1993 a total of 200 MECU or 44 per cent of all operational funding decided by the Commission within the field of humanitarian aid was deployed in partnership with NGOs.

The beginning of the year ushered in a major debate within the NGO community and between NGOs and the Commission about the shape and nature of their future relationship. If, initially, there were elements of acrimony in this debate, it has since straightened itself out into a constructive dialogue.

The apex of the dialogue was reached in May when the Commission produced a first draft of its proposed Framework Partnership Agreement (FPA) (see section 2.2 above).

Contained within the FPAs was the germ of an idea for a "Forum" to promote dialogue between the Commission and partners on relevant issues of policy and practice in the humanitarian field. At the year-end ideas were under examination for putting this idea into practice early in the new year.

4.2.4 Relations with United Nations

4.2.4.1 Relations with UN Agencies

The European Commission has traditionally maintained good relations with the UN agencies within the field of humanitarian assistance. This relationship has been further cemented after the creation of ECHO which, at the end of 1993, was able to sign the first Framework Partnership Agreement with UNHCR (see Section 2.2 above).

Like UNHCR, a number of UN agencies have been involved in the administration, handling

and distribution of humanitarian assistance financed by the Commission and are as such regarded as close partners. As shown in **Figure 4** below and in **Annex 8** contracts with UN agencies have grown fast both in absolute and in relative terms. Whereas contracts with UN partners amounted to 10.4 per cent of the total in 1990, this amount increased to 35 per cent in 1993. Consequently, the UN family as a whole is at the moment Commission's most important partner after the NGOs (44 per cent) within the field of humanitarian aid.

Among the UN partners, the **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)** is particularly important. In 1993 this agency was allocated 84 MECU, 17 per cent of all humanitarian contracts. The bulk of this amount was spent on humanitarian assistance to ex-Yugoslavia during 1993. Among other actions carried out by the UNHCR with EC funding one should also mention assistance to the conflicts in Mozambique, Somalia, Angola, Ex-USSR, Afghanistan and Rwanda.

The Commission maintains an excellent relationship with the UNHCR officials at all levels. This special relationship has been institutionalized in that the Commission and UNHCR have agreed to establish a Joint high-Level Group in order to coordinate UNHCR and EC actions and strategies. To assure, in its dealings with UNHCR, a single position and a single policy for aid to refugees outside the European Community, the Commission has also established a High-Level Inter-Service Group under the chairmanship of ECHO. The mandate of the Inter-Service Group is as follows:

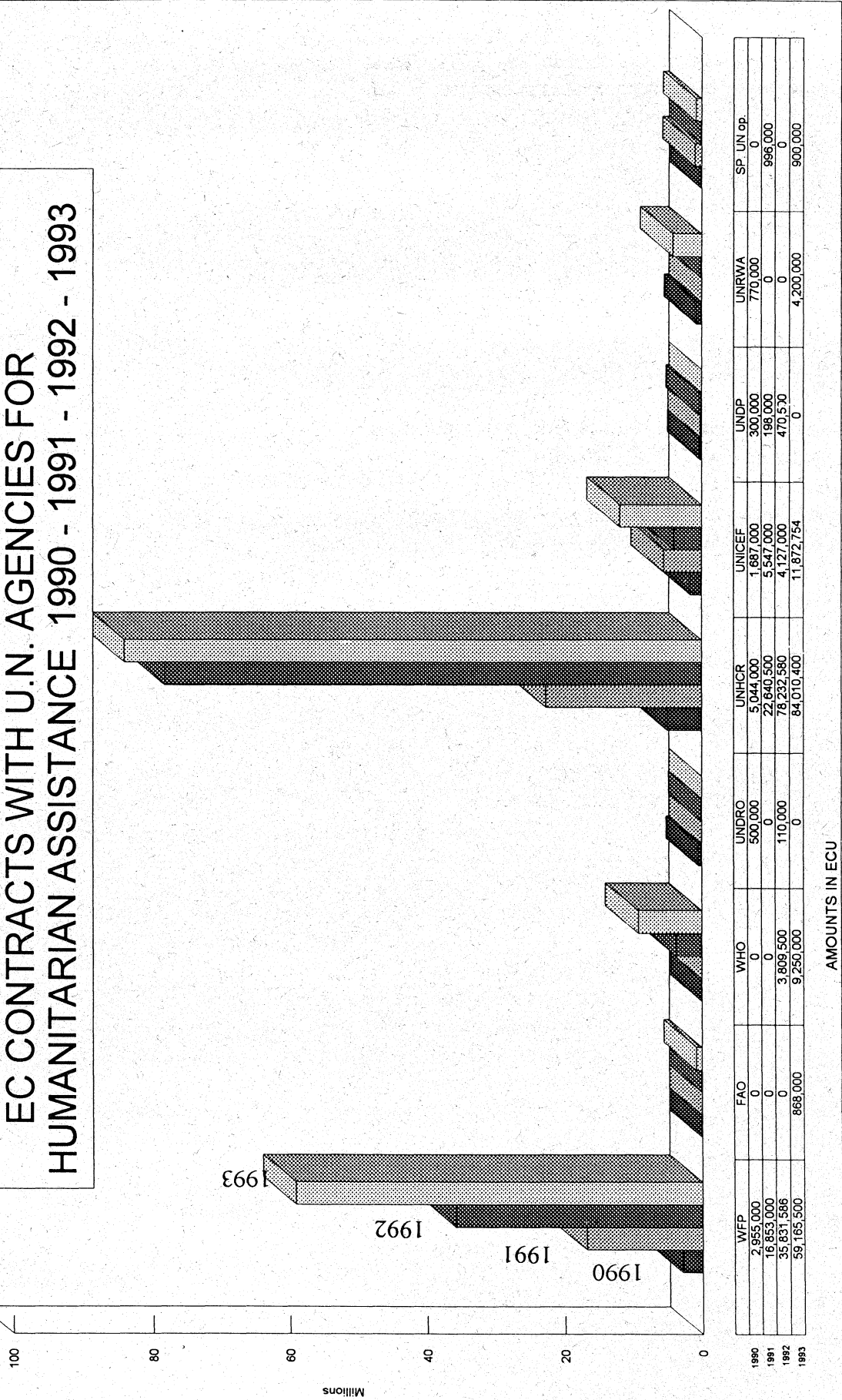
- to establish a coherent Community approach including all available EU instruments;
- to define a common strategy; and
- to establish common ways and means for working more closely with the UNHCR within the field of refugees, repatriates and displaced persons.

The first meetings of both of these groups were held in December 1993 and it is expected that the Inter-Service Group will put together concrete proposals for how the Commission can work together with the UNHCR in the future. These proposals will be discussed with the UNHCR in early 1994.

The second most important partner within the UN agencies is the **World Food Programme (WFP)**. The total amount routed through the WFP came to 59 MECU in 1993. This corresponds to 12 per cent of the total humanitarian contracts financed by the Commission in 1993. Commission operations (through ECHO) with the WFP have been used to finance emergency food aid operations, mainly in the former Yugoslavia, but also in Angola, Sudan, Nepal and Ghana.

The World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations Children and Education Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Refugee Works Agency (UNRWA) have signed contracts worth 9 MECU, 11 MECU and 4 MECU respectively for operations in the former Yugoslavia (WHO), Liberia, Mozambique, Angola, Kenya, Sudan (UNICEF) and Palestine (UNRWA). A smaller contract has been signed with **the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)**. Please refer to **Annex 8**.

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



AMOUNTS IN ECU

Figure 4

4.2.4.2 United Nations Department for Humanitarian affairs (DHA)

The two humanitarian bodies, DHA and ECHO, were created around the same time (spring of 1992). Although the European Commission's contractual relationship with UNDRD/DHA has been very limited (see attached tables), DHA has become a rather important agency in view of its coordinating role within the UN system. This was confirmed at the end of June when the Director of ECHO met with Mr. J. Eliasson, Under Secretary-General of the United Nations and head of DHA. Both agreed that the value of DHA and the Commission working closely together at the assessment as well as the field implementation stage cannot be overemphasized.

Among the concrete areas of cooperation between the Commission and DHA one may mention (1) the Escrow account, (2) exchange of data on humanitarian events and (3) the consolidated inter-agency appeals.

The **Escrow account** in effect doubles the financial possibilities of donor contributions. The US Government has guaranteed to match any contribution toward humanitarian aid to Iraq with the equivalent amount drawn from the frozen Iraqi assets in the US in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 778. In the case of the European Commission, around 40 projects for a total of more than 19 MECU have been approved under this scheme and many have already been executed in Northern Iraq. Prior to the endorsement of the projects, agreement was reached with DHA that the Commission has the right to propose the specific projects for which (primary) Commission financing is sought. It was also agreed that payment procedures are compatible with the standard European Commission rules and regulations.

As far as **exchange of information** is concerned, the European Commission fully supports DHA's ambitious programme to establish a sophisticated International Emergency Readiness and Response Information System (IERRIS) in collaboration with the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies (ICRC) and many other donors, including the United States Government. This network would give humanitarian donors and actors immediate access to a vast range of information on disasters which would not only improve response, efficiency and coordination in crisis situations. The network is estimated by the UN to be completed in 1995 but could face delays.

Although the **consolidated inter-agency appeals** issued by DHA are most useful in many respects, the Commission has requested that their scope be widened to non-UN requirements. DHA is positive toward the Commission request and has in fact tried to improve the consolidated appeals accordingly. However, at the same time DHA emphasizes the technical difficulties in assembling "global" requirements and pledges due to poor reporting by "bilaterals" and NGOs.

The Commission has a strong interest in continued good relations with the UN organisations which have successfully executed a very large part of the EC-financed humanitarian projects. It is believed that the conclusion of framework contracts with UNHCR and the resulting new coordination mechanisms (see section 2.2 above) could indeed provide the basis for a more solid and transparent long-term relationship. However, the Commission is also promoting other efforts toward coordination of humanitarian relief within and by the UN family.

Consequently, the Commission fully supports DHA's mandate to streamline the UN system in this respect and to disseminate information which can improve awareness and coordination among all donors within the field of humanitarian assistance.

4.2.5 Relations with USA

Ever since ECHO became fully operational at the beginning of 1993, it has been on the cards that the two biggest donors of international humanitarian aid, the European Community and the United States Government, could and should work more closely together.

Both the humanitarian services of both the Commission and the American Government³ have made a lot of effort to work out modalities on how to cooperate. Several medium and high-ranking US officials have paid visits to the Commission. And Commission officials have twice been invited to Washington since the beginning of 1993. During the latest visit, the ECHO Director met with all his counterparts within the US Administration. Among the most immediate results of this European Commission-US dialogue one could mention that Commission and US officials are now in regular contact and share information at all levels about specific humanitarian actions, that a joint disaster assessment has taken place (in Tadjikistan), and that the US Government has trained two senior Commission staff members in disaster relief management. Furthermore, the Commission and the relevant services of the US Government are in the process of establishing a system of regular meetings to discuss not only concrete actions and future plans in given areas but also general policy matters. This includes regular telephone conferences between the US humanitarian services, the European Commission (ECHO) and relevant UN agencies (e.g. WFP and UNHCR) on major areas of joint concern.

The Commission's relationship with humanitarian services of the United States Administration is in many ways complementary to other efforts aimed at strengthening the international coordination in humanitarian aid. The US Government and Commission on several occasions initiated discussion fora involving all the relevant UN agencies and other major donors. Both the Commission and humanitarian services of US government are keen supporters of setting up a powerful disaster information network within the UN, the so-called IERRIS system (see section 4.2.4.2). Until this system is fully developed, the Commission and the Bureau for Humanitarian Response within the US Government have decided, with effect from 1994, to mutually exchange all data on field operations in order to avoid overlapping and "black holes" (where no donor support is forthcoming).

The Commission is quite confident that more progress will be made in the cooperation with the humanitarian services of the US Government in the near future.

³

The most important humanitarian agency within the US Government is the Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) within the Bureau for Humanitarian Response (BHR) under United States Agency for International Development (USAID). BHR is ECHO's counterpart within the US government in non-refugee matters. Refugee questions are handled within the State Department by the Refugee Bureau.

4.2.6 Relations with Russia

During the course of 1993 the Commission has developed working contacts with ECHO's Russian counterpart EMERCOM (State Committee of the Russian Federation for Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters).

EMERCOM has considerable manpower and logistic resources at its disposal, including large aircraft, helicopters and truck fleets. It also has useful links with many of the administrations in C.I.S. countries. Since these are precisely the countries where western or local NGO structures tend to be weak or non-existent, EMERCOM is in many ways a particularly valuable working partner for the Commission in respect of humanitarian operations in the C.I.S. region.

Following a meeting with Mr. Vorobiev the Deputy Director of EMERCOM in September, the Commission (ECHO) and EMERCOM have been deepening and extending their bilateral contacts on the basis of a step-by-step approach involving co-operation at the operational level. In December the Commission made a contribution in conjunction with the IDNDR Secretariat of the UN to a regional disaster preparedness seminar organised by EMERCOM for all C.I.S. states in Kyrgyzstan. The aim was to help these states organize their disaster preparedness committees in order to participate in the Yokohama World Conference on natural disaster reduction to be held in May 1994. EMERCOM has also submitted a competitive bid for the delivery of Community-funded food parcels to Armenia. On the basis of experience gained in such practical operations it is hoped that a mutually beneficial working relationship can be developed between the two organisations.

4.3 EVALUATION

In the startup phase of ECHO, after it became fully operational in early 1993, the evaluation exercise has mainly concentrated on the establishment of a control system, on-site as well as ex-post, of operations financed by the Community but implemented by partners. During 1993 this system was gradually developed through evaluation studies carried out by the Commission's main partners within the field of humanitarian aid and through the in-house experience obtained by way of Commission-initiated concrete ex-post evaluations (e.g. in Rwanda) carried out by the Commission itself.

The purpose of this exercise is to optimize the use of the funds for humanitarian actions administered by the Commission both in terms of cost-effectiveness and the quality of the output. It is hoped that the Commission will be in a position in the near future to put together a "Control and Evaluation Manual" outlining the methodology to be used in evaluations on humanitarian actions carried out in-house.

4.4 DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

4.4.1 Disaster preparedness - General

Included in the mandate given to ECHO by the Commission is responsibility for the development, co-ordination and articulation of Community disaster preparedness and prevention policy in relation to situations outside the territory of the EC. In taking this step the Commission was recognising and supporting a growing consensus among the international aid community to the effect that disaster preparedness activities should be given greater emphasis in both development and relief programmes. Effective preparedness can help to limit the adverse effects of disasters on long term development and can also reduce the cost and necessity of short-term relief aid. The following step-by step approach has been followed:

Firstly, all the relevant Commission Services have been jointly identifying and reviewing the many individual activities already carried out in the disaster preparedness field either by or on behalf of the Commission.

Secondly, the Commission is seeking a dialogue with Member States of the EC to find out what is going on in this field at the national level, whether carried out by Government agencies, national NGOs or scientific institutions. In particular the Commission is using the national committees set up in the context of the **International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR)** as an initial channel for this dialogue. The European Commission was pleased to be able to sponsor the first EC-wide meeting of national IDNDR Committees in Brussels at the end of September with the aim of allowing these committees to exchange information on their programmes and projects and to discuss the basis of a common EC regional presentation at the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction to be held in 1994 in Yokohama. A project is being discussed between the Commission and the national committees which would enable this first exchange of views and information to be repeated at regular intervals in order to strengthen the overall EC contribution to the second half of the Decade.

Thirdly, the Commission is seeking to develop a dialogue with established international operators who have useful experience in this field, such as the IFRC, PAHO, UNDP, DHA, etc., in order to learn from the "best practices" of such organisations and to identify priority areas where a useful, cost-effective Community intervention can be made.

Finally, in the course of 1994 it is hoped that the Commission, on the advice of the services concerned, will be able to put forward concrete proposals for a new Community programme aimed at contributing in a tangible way to existing international efforts in the field of disaster preparedness. Subject to final revision this programme will have two principal themes :

- human resource development with respect to disaster preparedness;
- strengthening of managerial and institutional capacities, in particular by aiding the development of preparedness plans in disaster prone regions or countries and by supporting the development of standardized emergency information systems for the use of the international aid community.

In addition it is also intended that part of the disaster preparedness budget should be reserved for special projects and studies which do not fall within the overall framework but which nevertheless merit support. An example might be low cost disaster mitigation projects for local communities living in hazard prone areas.

The Commission believes that the implementation of projects along these lines will represent a fitting EC contribution to the efforts of the international community to make serious inroads on the impact of natural catastrophes in the second half of the IDNDR.

4.4.2 Preparedness - military assets

The number, scale and complexity of international humanitarian aid operations has grown greatly in recent years and the traditional resources of organisations such as the Red Cross and humanitarian NGOs have been increasingly overstretched. In these circumstances, and particularly since the ending of the Cold War, attention has focused on the possibility of making more systematic use of the potential of armed forces to provide well-organised, trained and equipped support to the civil authorities and emergency services of a country or region facing a disaster.

It was with this objective in view that in 1992 DHA launched a project on the use of Military and Civil Defence Assets (MCDA) in international disaster relief. Following an international conference in Brussels in December 1992 hosted by NATO, DHA was requested to co-ordinate the development of practical discretionary guidelines for the use of states wishing to use or to offer MCDA in humanitarian operations. In the interests of clarity and simplicity, the mandate of the project was limited to the use of MCDA in natural or technological disasters. A standing co-ordinating group was set up to supervise the development of these guidelines, and the Commission was asked to participate, along with a number of other organisations, states and NGOs.

In December 1993 the results of the project were published in the form of a set of draft guidelines which cover not only general principles governing use of military assets but also standard operating systems and procedures designed to facilitate the use of such assets at the practical working level. These results will be presented at an international conference hosted by the Norwegian Government in Oslo in January 1994 and, if approved, will thereafter be implemented on an experimental basis by a range of assisting, transit and receiving states. The Commission is pleased to have participated closely with DHA and other partners in the development of this new instrument of assistance available to the international community in the field of disaster preparedness.

4.5 Informatics

By its very nature, the Humanitarian Office is exceptionally dependent of a good informatics system: large sums of contract money are administered by a relatively small staff who often have to base their decisions on information which is not readily available. And above all the Commission must always respond quickly to demands for assistance. To become more efficient as its mandate stipulates, the Commission was obviously obliged to adopt modern information technology in all its humanitarian operations.

Consequently, when ECHO became fully operational in the beginning of 1993, it was high priority to formulate a global Informatics Plan. The Plan, which was finalized in May with the full support of *Direction Informatique* and with the help of an external consultant, called for the creation of a core management application linked with the commission's electronic accounting systems as well as several minor but interlinked databases. Finally the Plan emphasized acquisition of more hardware (one PC per staff member) and on training of ECHO staff.

5. FUTURE PLANS

The Commission's operations within the field of humanitarian aid will by nature always be governed by events which are beyond its own control. Consequently, it is not possible to engage in detailed planning of future activities let alone a programming of humanitarian resources.

Nevertheless, the Commission is watching international events very carefully. Whether in 1994 peace will come to Bosnia-Herzegovina and the rest of the Balkan region or not, the Commission is fully prepared to continue its assistance to this region which will obviously be in need of humanitarian assistance for quite a while. In Africa the present "hot spots", Somalia, Sudan, Burundi, Rwanda, Liberia, Angola are likely to require further aid in 1993. Present developments in Mozambique, Algeria and Zaire as well as in several other African countries could also give rise to concern.

Likewise, the Commission is standing by to provide additional assistance to the populations of Northern and southern Iraq as well as for the victims of conflict in the ex-USSR republics (including Armenia, Azerbaidjan, Georgia and Tadjikistan). Meanwhile developments in Afghanistan, Burma and other troubled areas in Asia are carefully observed.

Although the nature and scale of human suffering as a result of man-made disasters⁴ are hard to predict and prepare for, the Commission has tried to build up a local readiness capacity when a conflict has reached a certain level in terms of humanitarian assistance. Hence, the Commission has appointed humanitarian coordinators in the former Yugoslavia (Croatia, Serbia/Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Somalia, Southern Sudan, Liberia, Angola, Mozambique, Rwanda, Burundi, Northern Iraq, Armenia, Azerbaidjan, Georgia, and Tadjikistan. The purpose of these coordinators is to keep a watchful local eye on the spot which can identify needs and coordinate the Commission's humanitarian efforts with those of its partners as well as with other donors. This model has proved successful during 1993 and will be pursued during 1994.

4

93.3 per cent of the Commission's humanitarian assistance go toward man-made disasters (mainly civil wars and regional conflicts).

With regard to natural disasters⁵ the Commission is now set to earmark part of ECHO's budget in 1994 to develop its own preparedness programme (see section 4.4.1). The most natural disaster-prone countries will be identified and a few preparedness programmes will be introduced to help populations prepare for regularly recurring disasters (e.g. floods and effects of tropical storms).

In response to increasing public interest in humanitarian aid, the Commission has launched together with five recognized European universities a post-graduate degree focused specifically on humanitarian affairs including humanitarian law. The diploma will be implemented within the ERASMUS network as from September 1994. An enrollment of about 100 students is expected in 1994.

Finally it is expected that the latest joint initiative of the Commission and UNHCR to further strengthen cooperation will bear fruit in 1994 (see section 4.2.4.1). 165 MECU or a fifth of ECHO actions are categorized as directly benefitting refugees, displaced persons or repatriates. In addition to this DG I and DG VIII have refugee programmes which total another 175 MECU. The Inter-Service Group on Refugees (which include ECHO as well as relevant DG I and DG VIII services) hopes to be able to present a common refugee strategy within the Commission in early 1994 and based on this to identify concrete means for a better cooperation with UNHCR in the year to come.

⁵

6.7 per cent of the Commission's humanitarian resources were spent on natural disasters in 1993.

STATISTICAL ANNEXES

ANNEX I

NGOs AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATIONS HAVING SIGNED THE FRAMEWORK PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

(updated on the 22 December 1993)

LIST BY COUNTRIES

GERMANY

DEUTSCHES ROTES KREUZ	FPA 0001
DEUTSCHER CARITASVERBAND	FPA 0007
DIAKONISCHES WERK of the Evangelical Churches in Germany	FPA 0019
DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE (GERMAN AGROACTION)	FPA 0042
JOHANNITER-UNFALL-HILFE (INTERNATIONAL SERVICES)	FPA 0046
HELP	FPA 0053
MALTESER HILFSDIENST E.V. (M.H.D.)	FPA 0065

AUSTRIA

CARITAS AUTRICHE	FPA 0049
MALTESER HOSPITAL DIENST-AUSTRIA (M.H.D.A)	FPA 0065

BELGIUM

CROIX ROUGE DE BELGIQUE	FPA 0001
SECOURS INTERNATIONAL DE CARITAS CATHOLICA BELGICA	FPA 0012
MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES/ARTSEN ZONDER GRENZEN	FPA 0013
CARE INTERNATIONAL	FPA 0014
HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL (B)	FPA 0030
OXFAM BELGIQUE	FPA 0043
IEDER VOOR ALLEN	FPA 0056

DENMARK

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

SPAIN

CRUZ ROJA ESPAÑOLA	FPA 0001
CARITAS ESPAÑOLA	FPA 0005
MEDICOS SIN FRONTERAS	FPA 0013
SOLIDARIDAD INTERNACIONAL (FUNDACIÓN ESPAÑOLA PARA LA COOPERACIÓN)	FPA 0040
MEDICOS DEL MUNDO	FPA 0044
MOVIMIENTO POR LA PAZ, EL DESARME Y LA LIBERTAD	FPA 0050
ASOCIACIÓN NAVARRA "NUEVO FUTURO"	FPA 0054
A.C.S.U.R. ASOCIACIÓN PARA LA COOPERACIÓN CON EL SUR LAS SEGOVIAS	FPA 0057
INTERMON	FPA 0063

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

INTERNATIONAL ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN CHARITIES	FPA 0055
--	----------

FRANCE

CROIX ROUGE FRANCAISE	FPA 0001
SECOURS CATHOLIQUE	FPA 0006
MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES	FPA 0013
ACTION INTERNATIONALE CONTRE LA FAIM	FPA 0026

HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL (F)	FPA 0029
ACTION NORD SUD	FPA 0031
MEDECINS DU MONDE	FPA 0032
EQUILIBRE	FPA 0033
PREMIERE URGENCE	FPA 0034
PHARMACIENS SANS FRONTIERES	FPA 0039
FRANCE - LIBERTES (FONDATION DANIELLE MITTERRAND)	FPA 0058
OEUVRES HOSPITALIERS FRANCAISES DE L'ORDRE DE MALTE (O.H.F.O.M.)	FPA 0065
 <u>GREECE</u>	
CROIX ROUGE HELLENIQUE	FPA 0001
 <u>IRELAND</u>	
IRISH RED CROSS SOCIETY	FPA 0001
GOAL	FPA 0024
CONCERN IRELAND	FPA 0038
 <u>ITALY</u>	
CROCE ROSSA ITALIANA	FPA 0001
CARITAS ITALIANA	FPA 0010
ASSOCIAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE VOLONTARI LAICI	FPA 0027
COMITATO INTERNAZIONALE PER LO SVILUPPO DEI POPOLI	FPA 0028
CENTRO INTERNAZIONALE DE COOPERAZIONE ALLO SVILUPPO	FPA 0036
CENTRO REGIONALE D'INTERVENTO PER LA COOPERAZIONE	FPA 0037
COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE	FPA 0061
GRUPPO VOLONTARIATO CIVILE	FPA 0062
 <u>LUXEMBOURG</u>	
CROIX ROUGE LUXEMBOURGEOISE	FPA 0001

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES FPA 0013

CARITAS LUXEMBOURG FPA 0048

NORWAY

KIRKENS NØDHJELP FPA 0021

NETHERLAND

HET NEDERLANDSE RODE KRUIS FPA 0001

CARITAS NEERLANDICA FPA 0011

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES/ARTSEN ZONDER GRENZEN FPA 0013

STICHTING OECUMENISCHE HULP (Dutch Interchurch Aid) FPA 0022

PORTUGAL

CRUZ VERMELHA PORTUGUESA FPA 0001

AMI - Fundação Assistência Médica Internacional FPA 0016

OIKOS Cooperaçao et desenvolvimento FPA 0035

UNITED KINGDOM

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY FPA 0001

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND FPA 0003

CATHOLIC FUND FOR OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT FPA 0009

CARE BRITAIN FPA 0015

CHRISTIAN AID FPA 0017

FEED THE CHILDREN FPA 0025

OXFAM UK FPA 0052

HELPAGE INTERNATIONAL FPA 0059

SWEDEN

DIAKONIA FPA 0018

SWITZERLAND

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES	FPA 0013
LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION	FPA 0023
HEKS (SWISS INTERCHURCH AID)	FPA 0045
CARITAS SUISSE	FPA 0047
TERRE DES HOMMES	FPA 0051

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES	FPA 0001
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS	FPA 0002
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES	FPA 0064
ORDRE SOUVERAIN ET MILITAIRE DE ST.JEAN DE JERUSALEM, RHODES ET DE MALTE	FPA 0065

HUMANITARIAN AID

ALLOCATED BY the Commission
(through ECHO)
1993



COUNTRY/REGION	DECISION ECU	NUMBER OF CONTRACTS
EX-YUGOSLAVIA	395,080,195	282
ACP TOTAL	100,093,000	216
AFRICA	1,000,000	3
AFRICA (Burundi Refugees)	18,300,000	5
ANGOLA	7,000,000	27
BENIN	1,000,000	3
BURKINA FASSO	500,000	1
BURUNDI	4,000,000	7
CENTRAL AFRICA	200,000	
DJIBOUTI	515,000	2
ETHIOPIA	350,000	1
FIDJI	1,000,000	2
GHANA	500,000	3
GUINEA BISSAU	300,000	1
GUINEA CONAKRY	1,000,000	1
HAITI	2,000,000	8
KENYA	2,400,000	6
LIBERIA	8,990,000	20
MOZAMBIQUE	3,000,000	6
NAMIBIA	180,000	1
RWANDA	11,000,000	26
SENEGAL	1,000,000	1
SIERRA LEONE	1,850,000	5
SOMALIA	12,296,000	37
SUDAN	10,400,000	27
TANZANIA	2,000,000	3
TOGO	500,000	
UGANDA	1,000,000	
ZAIRE	7,800,000	19
ZIMBABWE	12,000	1
C.I.S (1)	51,295,000	84
ARMENIA	11,045,000	
GEORGIA	11,600,000	
AZERBADJAN	12,700,000	
CAUCASUS	500,000	
TADJIKISTAN	8,400,000	
RUSSIA FED.	4,790,000	
UKRAINE	900,000	
KYRGHYSTAN	860,000	
CHERNOBYL VICTIMS	500,000	
EASTERN EUROPE	806,000	1
ALBANIA	456,000	1
RUMANIA	350,000	
IRAQ	21,500,000	39
ASIA (2)	22,270,000	36
CAMBODIA	1,785,000	2
LEBANON	1,800,000	6
NEPAL	1,800,000	5
IRAN	230,000	1
INDIA	920,000	4
MONGOLIA	1,820,000	3
PAKISTAN	430,000	2
SRI LANKA	150,000	
AFGHANISTAN	2,750,000	5
PALESTINE/ISRAEL	10,400,000	7
YEMEN	75,000	1
VIETNAM	110,000	
NORTH AFRICA		
ALGERIA	1,225,000	5
LATIN AMERICA	12,245,000	32
ECUADOR	350,000	2
PERU	510,000	3
BOLIVIA	445,000	2
BRAZIL	470,000	3
NICARAGUA	700,000	2
VENEZUELA	150,000	1
CUBA	7,805,000	13
CHILE	500,000	1
COLOMBIA	470,000	1
GUATEMALA	250,000	1
HONDURAS	595,000	3
General Studies	500,000	
GRAND TOTAL	605,014,195	690,0

FOOTNOTE

- (1) COMMON OF INDEPENDENT STATES
(2) APART FROM IRAQ AND EX-USSR

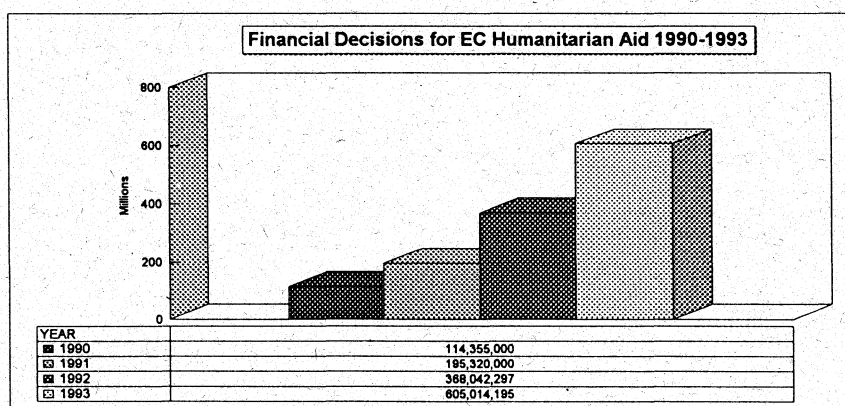


Overview of Financial Decisions for EC Humanitarian Aid by Source of Finance 1990-93

Source of Finance / Budget Line	Description	1990 DECISIONS (in ECU)	1991 DECISIONS (in ECU)	1992 DECISIONS (in ECU)	1993 DECISIONS (in ECU)
LOME III	NATIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME (NIP) (1)	-	-	40,000,000	6,500,000
LOME III	ART 203	41,620,000	42,445,000	-	1,296,000
LOME IV	ART 254 (2)	-	13,500,000	31,675,000	82,385,000
FEOGA	FONDS EUR. D'ORIENTATION ET DE GARANTI AGRI. (3)	-	-	72,500,000	-
B7-5000	HUMANITARIAN & EMERGENCY AID	72,735,000	139,375,000	154,867,297	-
B7-510	DISASTER AID DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	-	-	-	70,033,195
B7-511	EMERGENCY FOOD AID	-	-	-	17,425,000
B7-514	HUMANITARIAN AID TO C & E EUROPE	-	-	-	385,000,000
B7-515	HUMANITARIAN AID TO EX-USSR	-	-	-	30,000,000
B7-516	HUMANITARIAN ACTION IN 3RD COUNTRIES	-	-	-	8,713,000
B7-517	REFUGEES & DISPL. PERSONS IN DEV. COUNTRIES	-	-	-	3,662,000
B7-6000	PHARE	-	-	69,000,000	-
GRAND TOTAL		114,355,000	195,320,000	368,042,297	605,014,195

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



Summary of Financial Decisions by Countries Benefitting from Humanitarian Aid 1992-93

	1992 DECISIONS (in ECU)	1993 DECISIONS (in ECU)	ROME III	1992 DECISIONS (in ECU)	1993 DECISIONS (in ECU)	BUDGET	1992 DECISIONS (in ECU)	1993 DECISIONS (in ECU)
LOME IV								
AFRICA								
ANGOLA	7,500,000	1,000,000	1. SOMALIE	40,000,000	7,796,000	AFGHANISTAN	2,000,000	2,750,000
BENIN		6,000,000				ALBANIA	2,000,000	456,000
BURKINA FASO		1,000,000				ALGERIA		1,225,000
BURUNDI		500,000				ANGOLA		1,000,000
CENTRAL AFRICA (Chad Refugees)		4,000,000				LATIN AMERICA	500,000	
DJIBOUTI		200,000				BANGLADESH	2,000,000	
ETHIOPIA	3,600,000	515,000				BOLIVIA		445,000
FIJI		350,000				BRAZIL		470,000
GHANA		1,000,000				CAMBODIA		500,000
GUINEE BISSAU		500,000				CHILE		470,000
GUINEA		300,000				COLOMBIA		500,000
HAITI		1,000,000				CUBA	250,000	7,805,000
LIBERIA	1,000,000	2,000,000				EGYPT	500,000	
MALAWI	7,150,000	2,400,000				EL SALVADOR	200,000	
MAURITANIA	400,000	8,990,000				ECUADOR		350,000
MOZAMBIQUE	1,000,000					EX-YUSSR	3,550,000	51,295,000
NAMIBIE	2,000,000	3,600,000				EX-YOUGOSLAVIA	277,067,297	395,080,195
RWANDA	2,700,000	180,000				GUATEMALA		250,000
SENEGAL		9,000,000				HONDURAS		595,000
SIERRA LEONE		1,000,000				INDIA		920,000
SUDAN	4,000,000	1,850,000				IRAK	5,000,000	21,500,000
TANZANIA		9,300,000				IRAN		230,000
TOGO		2,000,000				LIBAN		1,800,000
UGANDA		500,000				MONGOLIA		1,820,000
Wallis & Futuna (New Caledonia)	325,000	1,000,000				NEPAL		1,800,000
WESTERN SAMOA	300,000					NICARAGUA	500,000	700,000
ZAMBIE		6,500,000				PAKISTAN	250,000	430,000
ZIMBABWE	700,000					PALESTINE/ISRAEL	50,000	10,400,000
AFRICA: Burund Refugees		18,300,000				PARAGUAY	250,000	
						PERU		510,000
						PHILIPPINES	500,000	
						RUMANIA		350,000
						RWANDA		2,000,000
						SOMALIA		4,500,000
						SRI LANKA		150,000
						SUDAN		1,100,000
						TURKEY	500,000	
						URUGUAY-ARGENTINA	400,000	
						VENEZUELA		150,000
						VIETNAM		110,000
						YEMEN	600,000	75,000
						ZAMBIE		1,300,000
						ZIMBABWE		12,000
						General Studies		500,000
Totals:	31,675,000	82,385,000	Totals:	40,000,000	7,796,000	Totals:	296,367,297	514,833,195

Grand total 1992 : 368,042,297 ECU

Grand total 1993 : 605,014,195 ECU



Detailed Breakdown of Financial Decisions by Countries Benefiting from Humanitarian Assistance 1992-93

Source of Finance / Budget line	Country	type	1992			1993		
			DECISIONS (in ECU)			DECISIONS (in ECU)		
			date	amount	total	date	amount	total
LOME IV Article 254	AFRICA	Local intervention				10 03 93	1,000,000	
		Burund refugees				21 12 93	12,300,000	
							19,300,000	
	ANGOLA	Repatriation of population	31 01 92	2,500,000				
		Measles epidemic	25 03 92	2,000,000				
		Repatriation of population	22 09 92	2,000,000				
		Internal conflict	12 11 92	1,000,000				
		Internal conflict drought				29 01 93	1,000,000	
		Internal conflict drought				18 02 93	1,000,000	
		Internal conflict drought				30 03 93	1,000,000	
		Internal conflict drought				23 07 93	1,000,000	
		Armed conflict				14 10 93	1,000,000	
		Conflict				22 11 93	1,000,000	
					7,500,000			6,000,000
	BENIN	Togolese refugees				22 08 93	1,000,000	
							1,000,000	
	BURUNDI	Displaced population				25 11 93	1,000,000	
		Displaced population				25 11 93	1,000,000	
		Displaced population				25 11 93	1,000,000	
		Displaced population				22 12 93	1,000,000	
							4,000,000	
	BURKINA FASO	Tourneys refugees				14 07 93	500,000	
							500,000	
	CENTRAL AFRICA	Chad refugees				22 12 93	200,000	
							200,000	
	BURUNDI	Cholera epidemic				24 08 93	300,000	
		Cholera epidemic				17 11 93	415,000	
							715,000	
	ETHIOPIA	Displaced population	18 01 92	1,000,000				
		Conflict	28 05 92	1,000,000				
		Drought in Entrea	25 09 92	750,000				
		Drought	01 10 92	850,000				
		Displaced population				14 12 93	350,000	
				3,600,000			350,000	
	FIDJI	Cyclone Kasi				14 01 93	1,000,000	
							1,000,000	
	GHANA	Togolese refugees				28 02 93	500,000	
							500,000	
	GUINEA	Liberian & Sierra Leone refugees				13 07 93	1,000,000	
							1,000,000	
	GUINEA BISSAU	Senegalese refugees				14 08 93	300,000	
							300,000	
	HAITI	Events	20 01 92	1,000,000		22 01 93	1,000,000	
		Events				14 10 93	1,000,000	
				1,000,000			2,000,000	
	KENYA	Somalian refugees	05 03 92	650,000				
		From various countries refugees	08 08 92	3,000,000				
		Drought	08 10 92	3,500,000				
		Displaced population				21 06 93	400,000	
		Displaced population				31 08 93	600,000	
		Displaced population				20 10 93	400,000	
		Somaliens refugees				16 12 93	1,000,000	
				7,150,000			2,400,000	
	LIBERIA	Conflict	12 11 92	1,000,000		31 03 93	300,000	
		Refugees & Displaced population				22 07 93	3,000,000	
		Conflict				23 07 93	725,000	
		Conflict				23 07 93	765,000	
		Conflict				28 07 93	1,000,000	
		Conflict				27 08 93	1,000,000	
		Conflict				27 08 93	1,000,000	
		Conflict				22 10 93	1,000,000	
		Conflict				22 11 93	1,000,000	
		Conflict				21 12 93	1,000,000	
					1,000,000			4,990,000
	MALAWI	Drought	28 07 92	400,000				
				400,000				
	MAURITANIA	Tourney refugees	10 01 92	1,000,000				
				1,000,000				
	MOZAMBIQUE	Internal conflict drought	01 10 92	2,000,000				
		Drought & repair of refugees				23 03 93	3,000,000	
				2,000,000			3,000,000	
	SIAMBIE	Drought				17 03 93	100,000	
							100,000	
	RWANDA	Conflict	07 04 92	1,000,000				
		Displaced population	05 11 92	700,000				
		Displaced population	16 12 92	1,000,000				
		Armed conflict				11 03 93	1,000,000	
		Displaced population				08 06 93	3,000,000	
		Burund refugees				28 10 93	1,000,000	
		Burund refugees				28 10 93	1,000,000	
		Burund refugees				28 10 93	1,000,000	
		Burund refugees				10 11 93	1,000,000	
		Burund refugees				12 11 93	1,000,000	
				2,700,000			9,000,000	
	SENEGAL	Displaced population				28 10 93	1,000,000	
		Displaced population						1,000,000
	SIERRA LEONE	Displaced population				19 01 93	300,000	
		Displaced population				27 08 93	400,000	
		Displaced population				27 08 93	300,000	
		Conflict				08 12 93	650,000	
							1,650,000	



Detailed Breakdown of Financial Decisions by Countries Benefitting from Humanitarian Assistance 1992-93

Source of Finance / Budget line	Country	type	1992			1993		
			DECISIONS (in ECU)			DECISIONS (in ECU)		
			date	amount	total	date	amount	total
LOME IV Article 254 (suite)	SUDAN	Internal conflict				26.04.93	300,000	
		Conflict	07.04.92	1,000,000		10.06.93	1,000,000	
		Conflict & drought	27.10.92	3,000,000		07.07.93	1,000,000	
		Conflict & drought				01.09.93	6,000,000	
		Conflict & drought				14.12.93	1,000,000	
				4,000,000			9,300,000	
	TANZANIA	Burundi refugees				11.11.93	1,000,000	
		Burundi refugees				15.11.93	1,000,000	
							2,000,000	
	TOGO	Displaced population				23.07.93	500,000	
							500,000	
	UGANDA	Sudanese refugees				22.12.93	1,000,000	
							1,000,000	
	WALLIS & FUTUNA (Nouvelle Calédonie)	Cyclone Fran	23.04.92	325,000				
					325,000			
	WESTERN SAMOA	Cyclone Val	29.01.92	300,000				
					300,000			
	ZAIRE	Internal troubles				12.02.93	1,000,000	
		Displaced population				13.07.93	1,000,000	
		Internal troubles				27.08.93	1,000,000	
		Internal troubles				23.09.93	1,000,000	
Internal troubles					22.10.93	1,000,000		
Burundi refugees					15.11.93	500,000		
Internal troubles					15.12.93	1,000,000		
						6,500,000		
ZIMBABWE	Mozambican refugees	04.11.92	400,000					
	Measles epidemic	21.12.92	300,000					
				700,000				
						31,675,000		
						82,385,000		
LOME III Article 203	SOMALIA	Conflict	04.03.92	650,000		29.03.93	650,000	
Conflict		27.04.92	4,000,000		07.06.93	650,000		
Conflict		27.04.92	350,000		14.06.93	646,000		
Conflict & drought		12.08.92	4,000,000		26.07.93	650,000		
Conflict		07.09.92	6,000,000		13.08.93	650,000		
Conflict		22.09.92	20,000,000		27.08.93	650,000		
Conflict		25.11.92	5,000,000		27.08.93	650,000		
Conflict					10.09.93	650,000		
Conflict					23.08.93	650,000		
Conflict					18.11.93	650,000		
Conflict					22.11.93	650,000		
Conflict					23.11.93	650,000		
				40,000,000			7,796,000	
						40,000,000		
						7,796,000		
1992: BUDGET	AFGHANISTAN	Conflict	30.04.92	500,000		01.07.93	500,000	
Displaced population & refugees		05.08.92	1,000,000		05.08.93	500,000		
Conflict		04.09.92	500,000		04.10.93	400,000		
Conflict					06.12.93	500,000		
Conflict					14.12.93	500,000		
1993: BUDGET	AFGHANISTAN	Tadjiks refugees				14.12.93	350,000	
				2,000,000			2,750,000	
ALBANIA		Economic difficulties	02.07.92	1,000,000				
		Economic difficulties	20.10.92	500,000				
	Floods	11.12.92	500,000		13.12.93	106,000		
	Difficult situation				14.12.93	350,000		
			2,000,000			456,000		
LATIN AMERICA	Cholera epidemic	25.02.92	500,000					
				500,000				
ALGERIA	Touaregs refugees				15.06.93	500,000		
	Seharsouts refugees				23.09.93	225,000		
	Epidemics				06.12.93	300,000		
	Nigerien and Mali refugees				14.12.93	200,000		
						1,225,000		
ANGOLA	Armed conflict				28.07.93	1,000,000		
						1,000,000		
BANGLADESH	Refugees from Myanmar	20.02.92	500,000					
	Refugees from Myanmar	05.03.92	500,000					
	Refugees from Myanmar	02.04.92	1,000,000					
			2,000,000					
BOLIVIA	Cholera epidemic				29.03.93	270,000		
	Cholera epidemic				29.10.93	25,000		
	Floods				14.12.93	150,000		
						445,000		
BRAZIL	Cholera epidemic				30.07.93	100,000		
	Aid for children				24.11.93	370,000		
						470,000		



Detailed Breakdown of Financial Decisions by Countries Benefitting from Humanitarian Assistance 1992-93

Source of Finance / Budget line	Country	Type	1992 DECISIONS (in ECU)			1993 DECISIONS (in ECU)		
			date	amount	total	date	amount	total
1992 BUDGET	CAMBODIA	Internal troubles				24 05 93	1,000,000	
		Refugees repatriation				01 07 93	250,000	
		Internal troubles				14 12 93	250,000	
1993 BUDGET		Internal troubles				14 12 93	283,000	
								1,785,000
(suite)	CHILE	Peating rain				07 06 93	500,000	
								500,000
	COLOMBIA	Epidemic				04 10 93	470,000	
								470,000
	CUBA	Difficult situation	07 12 92	250,000				
		Typhus				31 03 93	500,000	
		Respiratory epidemic				27 07 93	3,500,000	
		Respiratory epidemic				27 07 93	2,000,000	
		Medical Aid				11 11 93	440,000	
		Medical Aid				11 11 93	500,000	
		Medical Aid				14 12 93	330,000	
				250,000			7,205,000	
	EGYPT	Earthquake	15 10 92	500,000				500,000
	EL SALVADOR	Floods	23 10 92	200,000				200,000
	ECUADOR	Landslide				28 04 93	270,000	
		Landslide				27 07 93	80,000	
								350,000
	EX-USSR	Situation in Estonia	31 01 92	250,000				
		Problems in Azerbaijan	21 02 92	500,000				
		Problems in Armenia	21 02 92	500,000				
		Problems in Azerbaijan	20 03 92	500,000				
		Problems in Azerbaijan	12 04 92	500,000				
		Armenia - food shortage	11 08 92	500,000				
		Displaced population in Azerbaijan	11 12 92	500,000				
		Displaced population in Azerbaijan	15 12 92	500,000				
		Displaced population in Tajikistan				11 01 93	500,000	
		Displaced population in Tajikistan				17 02 93	4,000,000	
		Ref. & disp. in Azerb. & Azerb. Car				17 07 93	3,500,000	
		Displaced population in Armenia				14 04 93	500,000	
		Displaced population in Armenia				16 04 93	990,000	
		Problems in Azerbaijan				10 08 93	1,300,000	
		Problems in Azerbaijan				14 08 93	2,700,000	
		Displaced population in Georgia				22 07 93	2,400,000	
		Problems in Azerbaijan				27 07 93	500,000	
		Epidemy in Caucasus				25 08 93	500,000	
		Problems in Azerbaijan				31 08 93	500,000	
		Displaced population in Azerbaijan				23 09 93	1,000,000	
		Displaced population in Georgia				04 10 93	500,000	
		Displaced population in Georgia				18 10 93	500,000	
		Problems in Azerbaijan				22 11 93	425,000	
		Refugees and displaced pop. in Kirgistan				10 12 93	1,100,000	
		Refugees and displaced pop. in Tajikistan				06 12 93	2,900,000	
		Refugees and displaced pop. in Azerbaidj				07 12 93	2,000,000	
		Refugees and displaced pop. in Armenia				07 12 93	2,000,000	
		Refugees and displaced pop. in Georgia				07 12 93	2,000,000	
		Displaced population in Ukraine and Russ				07 12 93	4,000,000	
		Displaced population in Azerbaijan				14 12 93	500,000	
		Medical Aid in Ukraine and Belorussia				14 12 93	500,000	
		Refugees and displaced pop. in Kirgistan				14 12 93	500,000	
		Refugees and displaced pop. in Georgia				14 12 93	500,000	
	Ref. and disp. pop. in Arm. Georgia, Azarb.				14 12 93	400,000		
	Refugees and displaced pop. in Georgia				14 12 93	300,000		
	Refugees and displaced pop. in Armenia				14 12 93	100,000		
	Refugees and displaced pop. in Armenia				14 12 93	300,000		
	Displaced population in Russian Fed.				14 12 93	200,000		
	Refugees and displaced pop. in Tajikistan				14 12 93	500,000		
				3,550,000			51,295,000	
	EX-YUGOSLAVIA	Conflict	06 03 92	3,000,000				
		Conflict	08 04 92	1,500,000				
		Conflict	15 04 92	1,500,000				
		Conflict	06 05 92	30,000,000				
		Conflict	02 07 92	120,000,000				
		Conflict	01 10 92	120,000,000				
		Chemical pollution in Montenegro	23 11 92	110,000				
		Conflict	29 12 92	957,297				
		Displaced population in Croatia				03 03 93	60,000,000	
		Displaced population in Croatia				29 04 93	500,000	
		Displaced population in Bosnia-Herzegovina				05 05 93	500,000	
		Conflict				10 06 93	100,000,000	
		Displaced population in Croatia				12 07 93	260,000	
		Conflict				22 07 93	7,150,000	
		Conflict				22 07 93	50,000,000	
		Conflict				05 08 93	200,000	
		Conflict				05 08 93	35,000	
		Conflict				13 08 93	180,000	
		Displaced population in Bosnia-Herzegovina				27 08 93	517,195	
		Ex-Yugoslavia - Montenegro				10 09 93	268,000	
	Conflict				10 09 93	270,000		
	Conflict				22 10 93	72,082,713		
	Conflict				16 11 93	16,917,283		
	Conflict				06 12 93	86,000,000		
				277,067,297			395,080,195	
	GUATEMALA	Internal troubles				24 11 93	250,000	
								250,000
	HONDURAS	Gert Hurricane				04 10 93	200,000	
		Floods				13 12 93	395,000	
								595,000
	INDIA	Earthquake				04 10 93	500,000	
		Earthquake				11 10 93	360,000	
		Earthquake				02 12 93	60,000	
								920,000
	INDONESIA	Earthquake	14 12 92	250,000				250,000



Detailed Breakdown of Financial Decisions by Countries Benefitting from Humanitarian Assistance 1992-93

Source of Finance / Budget line	Country	type	1992 DECISIONS (in ECU)			1993 DECISIONS (in ECU)			
			date	amount	total	date	amount	total	
1992: BUDGET	IRAK	Kurdish population	16.04.93	5,000,000		16.06.93	2,000,000		
		Kurdish population				18.06.93	9,500,000		
		Kurdish population				11.10.93	3,250,000		
		Kurdish population				08.12.93	6,750,000		
1993: BUDGET			5,000,000				21,500,000		
(suite)	IRAN	Floods				17.03.93	230,000	230,000	
	ISRAEL	Internal troubles in occupied territ.				05.01.93	1,750,000		
		Internal troubles in occupied territ.				22.06.93	2,450,000		
		Internal troubles in occupied territ.				27.07.93	500,000		
		Internal troubles in occupied territ.				06.12.93	5,700,000		
								10,400,000	
	LIBAN	Conflict				30.07.93	500,000		
		Conflict				04.08.93	500,000		
		Medical Aid for children				14.12.93	400,000		
		Medical Aid for children				14.12.93	400,000		
								1,800,000	
	MONGOLIA	Medical Aid				22.07.93	1,000,000		
		Medical Aid				20.10.93	320,000		
		Economic difficulties				14.12.93	500,000		
								1,820,000	
	NEPAL	Drought				09.02.93	800,000		
		Butharis refugees				23.07.93	500,000		
		Floods				27.07.93	500,000		
								1,800,000	
	NICARAGUA	Earthquake	07.09.92	250,000					
		Volcanic eruption	15.04.92	250,000					
		Bret Hurricane				10.08.93	200,000		
		Bret Hurricane				14.12.93	500,000		
				500,000				700,000	
	PAKISTAN	Floods	21.08.92	250,000					
		Afghans refugees				14.12.93	230,000		
		Criquets pelerins invasions				15.09.93	200,000		
				250,000				430,000	
	PALESTINE	Deported Palestirians	28.12.92	50,000					
				50,000					
	PARAGUAY	Floods	03.06.92	250,000	250,000				
	PERU	Floods				27.07.93	250,000		
		Cholera epidemic				04.11.93	85,000		
		Cholera epidemic				13.12.93	175,000		
								510,000	
	PHILIPPINES	Volcano Pinatubo	21.09.92	500,000	500,000				
	RUMANIA	Difficult situation				13.12.93	350,000		
								350,000	
	RWANDA	Displaced population				19.02.93	2,000,000		
								2,000,000	
	BONALIA	Conflict				08.07.93	4,500,000		
								4,500,000	
	SRI LANKA	Internal conflict				14.12.93	150,000		
								150,000	
	SUDAN	Displaced Population				19.02.93	400,000		
		Internal conflict/Drought				25.08.93	700,000		
								1,100,000	
	TURKEY	Earthquake	21.09.92	500,000	500,000				
	URUGUAY-ARGENTINA	Floods	19.06.92	400,000	400,000				
	VENEZUELA	Humcane Bret				13.08.93	150,000		
								150,000	
	VIETNAM	Medical Aid					110,000		
								110,000	
	YEMEN	Refugees Somalians & Ethiopians	25.02.92	100,000					
		Refugees Somalians	03.04.92	500,000					
		Floods				23.03.93	75,000		
				600,000				75,000	
	ZAIRE	Displaced population				19.02.93	1,300,000		
								1,300,000	
	ZIMBABWE	Internal conflict drought				17.03.93	12,000		
								12,000	
		General Studies					500,000		
								500,000	
TOTAL BUDGET :			296,367,297			TOTAL BUDGET :			514,833,195



TYPE OF CONTRACT	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	ECU	IN % OF TOTAL	ECU	IN % OF TOTAL	ECU	IN % OF TOTAL	ECU	IN % OF TOTAL
EC COMMISSION-DIRECT								
COMMISSION/ECHO	43,222,500	39.9%	1,793,855	0.9%	8,474,142	2.6%	30,982,588	6.3%
COMMISSION/AEC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2,524,500	0.8%	5,460,000	1.1%
DELEGATIONS	0	0.0%	220,000	0.1%	370,000	0.1%	1,552,000	0.3%
SUBTOTAL	43,222,500	39.9%	2,013,855	1.1%	11,368,642	3.4%	37,994,588	7.7%
MEMBER STATE GOVNTS								
BELGIUM		0.0%	1,300,000	0.7%	20,000,000	6.0%	25,000	0.0%
FRANCE		0.0%	4,812,000	2.5%	1,526,340	0.5%	0	0.0%
ITALY		0.0%	42,500	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NETHERLANDS		0.0%	1,822,000	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SPAIN		0.0%	1,233,000	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
UK		0.0%	4,252,000	2.2%	0	0.0%	3,521,195	0.7%
SUBTOTAL	0	0.0%	13,461,500	7.0%	21,526,340	6.5%	3,546,195	0.7%
OTHER GOVERNMENTS								
WESTERN SAMOA	215,000	0.2%		0.0%	300,000	0.1%		0.0%
MOZAMBIQUE	1,000,000	0.9%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
GRENADA	100,000	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	100,000	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
WALLIS AND FORTUNA					75,000			
NEW CALLEDONIA					250,000			
FIDJI						0.0%	400,000	0.1%
CROATIA/MACEDONIA		0.0%		0.0%	24,700,000	7.4%	7,500,000	1.5%
SUBTOTAL	1,415,000	1.3%	0	0.0%	25,325,000	7.6%	7,900,000	1.6%
EC NGOS (1)								
BELGIUM	10,941,000	10.1%	28,155,900	14.7%	20,187,650	6.1%	20,871,746	4.2%
DENMARK	2,815,000	2.6%	4,630,000	2.4%	26,313,000	7.9%	43,024,057	8.7%
FRANCE	6,671,500	6.2%	27,057,209	14.1%	38,579,700	11.6%	69,614,252	14.2%
GERMANY	1,260,000	1.2%	6,374,000	3.3%	460,187	0.1%	21,734,700	4.4%
GREECE		0.0%		0.0%	1,745,000	0.5%	536,500	0.1%
IRELAND	380,000	0.4%	4,296,000	2.2%	2,105,000	0.6%	1,026,000	0.2%
ITALY	495,000	0.5%	4,273,500	2.2%	8,943,500	2.7%	15,052,817	3.1%
NETHERLANDS	5,575,000	5.1%	5,274,500	2.8%	9,314,040	2.8%	12,698,554	2.6%
PORTUGAL		0.0%		0.0%	244,000	0.1%	687,990	0.1%
SPAIN	235,000	0.2%	216,100	0.1%	1,160,000	0.3%	13,823,689	2.8%
UK	877,000	0.8%	7,408,320	3.9%	2,394,500	0.7%	15,370,834	3.1%
SUBTOTAL	29,249,500	27.0%	87,685,529	45.8%	111,446,577	33.6%	214,441,139	43.6%
OTHER NGOS (1)								
NORWAY		0.0%	727,000	0.4%		0.0%	0	0.0%
SWITZERLAND	7,231,000	6.7%	3,761,000	2.0%	320,000	0.1%	1,150,440	0.2%
USA	0	0.0%	290,000	0.2%	1,232,000	0.4%	837,910	0.2%
SUBTOTAL	7,231,000	6.7%	4,778,000	2.5%	1,552,000	0.5%	1,988,350	0.4%
LOCAL NGOS (1)								
ANGOLA	237,000	0.2%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
BANGLADESH		0.0%	338,000	0.2%	300,000	0.1%		0.0%
BOLIVIA							25,000	0.0%
CHILI		0.0%	130,000	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%
EL SALVADOR		0.0%		0.0%	70,000	0.0%		0.0%
ETHIOPIA	1,200,000	1.1%	420,000	0.2%	58,000	0.0%		0.0%
GHANA	325,000	0.3%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
IRAQ - MISC - 1990	0	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	2,120,000	0.4%
OCC. TERRITORY (ISRL)		0.0%		0.0%	50,000	0.0%	350,000	0.1%
PAKISTAN		0.0%		0.0%	500,000	0.2%		0.0%
PHILIPPINES		0.0%	364,400	0.2%	41,000	0.0%		0.0%
SUDAN								0.0%
TURKEY		0.0%	2,400,000	1.3%	70,626	0.0%		0.0%
SUBTOTAL	1,762,000	1.6%	3,652,400	1.9%	1,089,626	0.3%	2,495,000	0.5%
UNITED NATIONS								
WFP	2,955,000	2.7%	16,853,000	8.8%	35,831,586	10.8%	59,165,500	12.0%
FAO							868,000	0.2%
WHO	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3,809,500	1.1%	9,250,000	1.9%
UNDRO	500,000	0.5%	0	0.0%	110,000	0.0%		0.0%
UNHCR	5,044,000	4.7%	22,640,500	11.8%	78,232,580	23.6%	84,010,400	17.1%
UNICEF	1,687,000	1.6%	5,547,000	2.9%	4,127,000	1.2%	11,872,754	2.4%
UNDP	300,000	0.3%	198,000	0.1%	470,500	0.1%		0.0%
UNRWA	770,000	0.7%					4,200,000	0.9%
SPECIAL UN OPERATIONS	0	0.0%	1,286,000	0.7%	262,000	0.1%	900,000	0.2%
SUBTOTAL	11,256,000	10.4%	46,524,500	24.3%	122,843,166	37.0%	170,266,654	34.6%
OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORG.								
ICRC	12,138,000	11.2%	27,593,000	14.4%	35,073,900	10.6%	35,096,820	7.1%
FIRC	2,016,000	1.9%	5,651,000	3.0%	1,666,000	0.5%	18,023,850	3.7%
CARITAS INTERNATIONAL					70,000	0.0%	75,000	0.0%
SUBTOTAL	14,154,000	13.1%	33,244,000	17.4%	36,809,900	11.1%	53,195,670	10.8%
TOTAL	108,290,000	100.0%	191,359,784	100.0%	331,961,251	100.0%	491,827,596	100.0%

(1) INCLUDING NATIONAL RED CROSS ASSOCIATIONS

(2) THE MAIN REASON WHY IN 1992 THE CONTRACT AMOUNTS (222 MECU) ARE SUBSTANTIALLY LOWER THAN THE DECISION AMOUNTS (368 MECU) IS THAT 23.3 MECU HAVE BEEN DIRECTLY ADMINISTERED BY DO VI (FEOGA) IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COMMISSION DECISION OF 2 JULY 1992. HENCE, CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN SIGNED BY DO VI FOR THIS AMOUNT AND NOT ECHO. THE REMAINING DIFFERENCE (12.5 MECU) CONSISTS OF ACCUMULATED AND UNUSED RESERVES FROM A LARGE NUMBER OF ACTIONS IN 1992. WHEN ECHO BECAME FULLY OPERATIONAL IN EARLY 1993 MEASURES WERE IMMEDIATELY TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT ALL RESERVES ARE EITHER UTILIZED OR DECOMMITTED SO THAT THE QUESTION OF SURRENDERING RESERVES WILL NOT ARISE AGAIN.

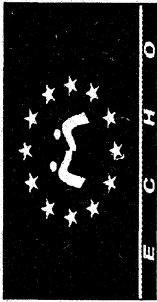
Breakdown of Community Aid to the Former Yugoslavia 1991-93 by Republic

Bosnia-Herzegovina	50%
Croatia	21%
Serbia and Montenegro	16%
F. Y. R. of Macedonia	4 %
Slovenia	1%
UNPAS	0.5%
All Republics	7.5%

Breakdown of Community Aid to the Former Yugoslavia 1991-93 by Relief Items

Food Aid	48%
Sanitation	21%
Medical Aid	23%
Logistics	8%

EC CONTRACTS WITH UN AGENCIES TOWARD HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE 1990-1993



AS PER: 07-JAN-1994

ANNEX 8

UN AGENCY	1990		1991		1992		1993	
	ECU	in % of total	ECU	in % of total	ECU	in % of total	ECU	in % of total
WFP	2,955,000	2.73%	16,853,000	8.81%	35,831,586	10.79%	59,165,500	12.03%
FAO	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	868,000	0.18%
WHO	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3,809,500	1.15%	9,250,000	1.88%
UNDRO	500,000	0.45%	0	0.00%	110,000	0.03%	0	0.00%
UNHCR	5,044,000	4.66%	22,640,500	11.83%	78,232,580	23.67%	84,010,400	17.08%
UNICEF	1,687,000	1.56%	5,547,000	2.90%	4,127,000	1.24%	11,872,754	2.41%
UNDP	300,000	0.28%	198,000	0.10%	470,500	0.14%	0	0.00%
UNRWA	770,000	0.71%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4,200,000	0.85%
SPECIAL UN OPERATIONS (1)	0	0.00%	996,000	0.52%	0	0.00%	900,000	0.18%
SUM EC/UN CONTRACTS	11,256,000	10.39%	46,234,500	24.16%	122,581,166	36.93%	170,266,654	34.62%
ALL EC CONTRACTS	108,290,000	100.00%	191,359,784	100.00%	331,961,251	100.00%	491,827,596	100.00%

REMARKS:

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

ISSN 0254-1475

COM(94) 40 final

DOCUMENTS

EN

11

Catalogue number : CB-CO-94-047-EN-C

ISBN 92-77-65335-3

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