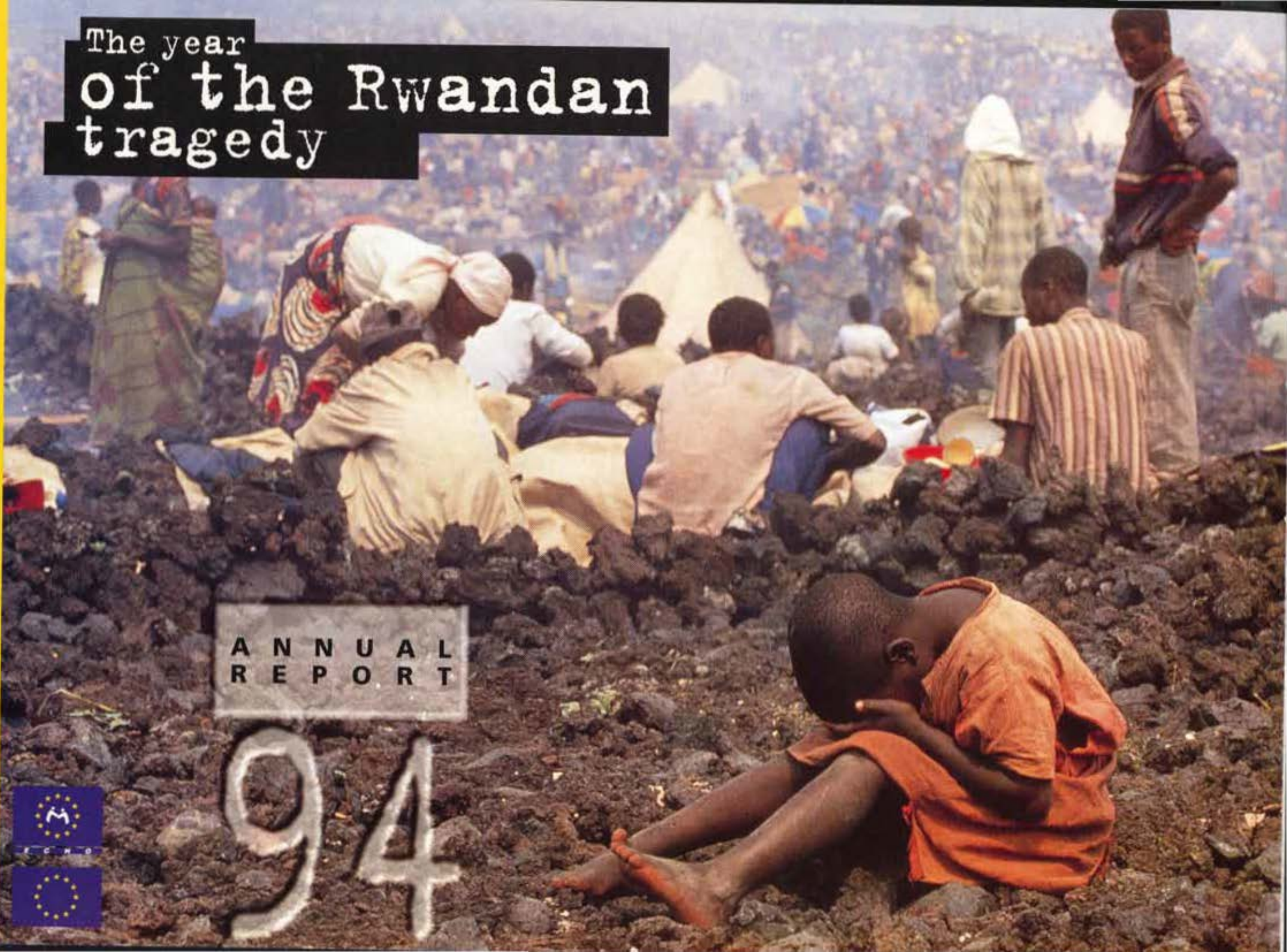


The year
**of the Rwandan
tragedy**

A N N U A L
R E P O R T

94



Foreword by Emma Bonino

Commissioner in charge of humanitarian aid

Too often, when political rationale fails to defuse a crisis and conflicts break out, humanitarian aid remains the most tangible way through which solidarity and concern can be expressed for the victims of disaster.

The European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) was set up in 1992 to reach out to victims of all disasters, whether natural or man-made. In 1994, its second full year of operations, ECHO's biggest challenge was the crisis that exploded in Rwanda. While humanitarian aid cannot be a substitute for political solutions, in Rwanda or elsewhere, it is an essential component of the European Union's multilateral response, and it will continue to be so.

Over the year, ECHO mounted massive operations not only for those fleeing violence in

Rwanda, but also in the former Yugoslavia, the former Soviet Union and elsewhere. Aid amounted to 760 million European Currency Units (ecus), against ECU 605 million in 1993. It reached people in need in 63 countries on four continents. Most of this aid reached those who needed it via non-governmental organisations and United Nations agencies, many of which have a Framework Partnership Agreement with ECHO.

Mission in the field

Soon after taking office I went on a field mission to ex-Yugoslavia and to Rwanda and Burundi to assess the situation, while at the same time reassuring the affected populations of our continuing concern. It was also an opportunity to appreciate at first hand the valuable humanitarian actions that hundreds of European and local aid workers of NGOs,

financed by the European Union, are carrying out in these crisis areas.

There has been a dramatic rise in the number of man-made crises the world has had to face. This has made it essential to boost resources devoted to humanitarian aid and over the past four years, EU aid has increased sevenfold. Continuous and open-ended growth in funding for humanitarian aid is neither a realistic nor a satisfactory strategy. There is no acceptable alternative to preventive strategy.

Though the European Union has become the biggest donor of aid in the world, few of its citizens are aware of its involvement in humanitarian assistance.



A Eurobarometer survey carried out at the end of 1994 found that people thought the European Union should do more in the field of humanitarian aid. It should also do more to tell the public what it is doing. However, as long as we operate mainly through our partners, this is a task that must be assumed by both the financier and the operator. On my part, in the coming year, I would like the little known Samaritan, which is the European Union, to have the public profile it deserves. We owe it to the European citizen in whose name we operate.

Director's report

by Santiago Gómez-Reino

Another year of human tragedy, at times reaching proportions of genocide in Rwanda. Once again the European Union was there on an even larger scale through the UN relief organisations and through a host of large and small European non-governmental organisations.

Perhaps more significant than the escalating humanitarian aid figures, is the number of millions of victims that the European Union reached in one form or another during the past year from Cuba to Cambodia, from Caucasus to Angola and from ex-Yugoslavia to Southern Sudan, a total of 63 countries in the world.

Whereas in the previous years Bosnia dominated our attention, in 1994 the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP)

were the eye of the storm with Rwanda and Haiti taking a large share of the aid. Our sources of finance were the European Community budget to a total of ECU 501 million including a reserve of ECU 233 million and the European Development Fund under the Lomé IV Convention which contributed to ECU 263 million.

In the distribution of aid through our partners, the UN relief agencies accounted for 40.9 per cent of the total and the European non-governmental organisations for 41.9 per cent. The rest was administered either through the European Community Task Force in ex-Yugoslavia or through Member State governments.

We have continued to bring more NGOs which have a well established record in the field

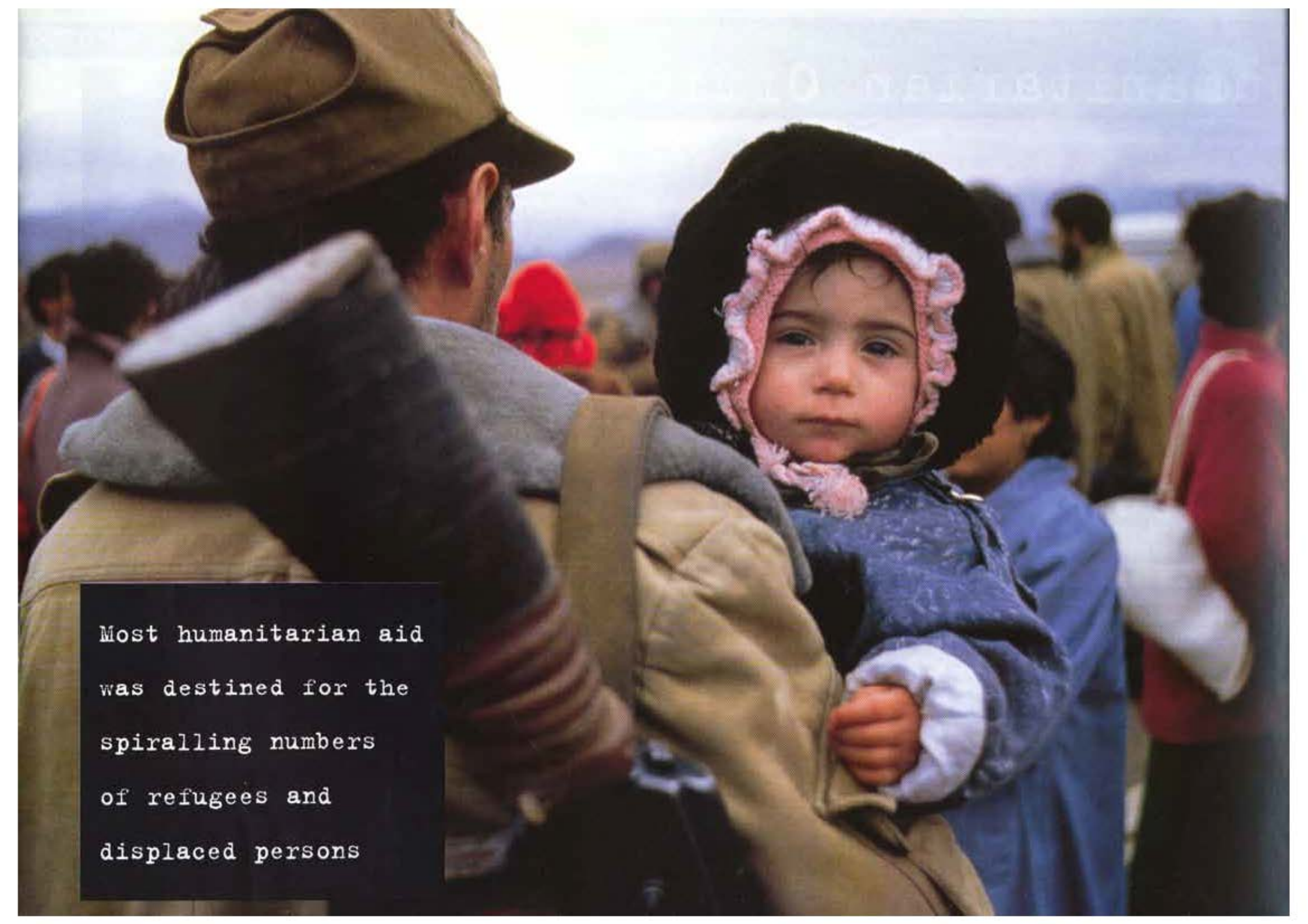
into our network through Framework Partnership Agreements. The total number to date is over 150. At the same time we have been studying with these partners, in the light of a year's experience of the system, improvements in the processing of aid proposals e.g. providing flexibility within the budget, speedier payment, closer consultation. The objective here is not only to simplify procedures and speed up the operations but also to establish a true working partnership with the NGOs leading to better coordination in the field.

Also a much closer working relationship would have to be established between the ECHO/NGO network and the Member States aid operating agencies, in order to develop common strategies for different types of emergencies.

During the past two years, ECHO has laid the administrative and operational groundwork to cope reasonably efficiently with the humanitarian emergencies before us. But we still have some way to go.

We need to develop a more active and consistent programme of preventive action as part of the "humanitarian continuum", if we are not to get totally drained by disaster relief.

Once again, this is a task that has to be undertaken in close liaison with international agencies and the Member States as part of an integrated approach to humanitarian situations. These are then some of the key decisions before us in the coming year.



Most humanitarian aid
was destined for the
spiralling numbers
of refugees and
displaced persons

The European Community Humanitarian Office



The European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) is a service of the European Commission, under the direct responsibility of Commissioner Emma Bonino.

The Office has the task of managing humanitarian aid to all non-European countries.

ECHO offers its assistance to victims of natural disasters or man-made crises. Through ECHO's partners - United Nations agencies, international organisations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) -, aid is channelled impartially straight to the victims, regardless of race, religion or political beliefs.



ECHO's mandate from the Commission covers the following specific areas :

- **General humanitarian aid**, usually for those affected by long-running civil wars
- **Emergency humanitarian aid** financing crisis management for victims of natural catastrophes or civil wars
- **Emergency food aid**, sent to people threatened by famine following natural catastrophes or civil wars
- **Aid for refugees or displaced people** is earmarked for those who need it, both in the country or region that hosts them, or to help them resettle when they go back home
- **Disaster preparedness**, covering early warning systems and the financing of disaster prevention in high-risk countries.

Publicizing EU humanitarian action



One of ECHO's tasks is to bring the EU's humanitarian activities to the attention of the general public. Eurobarometer opinion polls on humanitarian aid show that many European citizens want to know what the Union is doing. Europeans have a right to know where their money goes.

ECHO produces several publications : this annual report, a quarterly newsletter (ECHO News), regional fact-sheets on specific emergencies (ECHO files) and a range of brochures and folders on specific aspects of humanitarian aid.

Partners

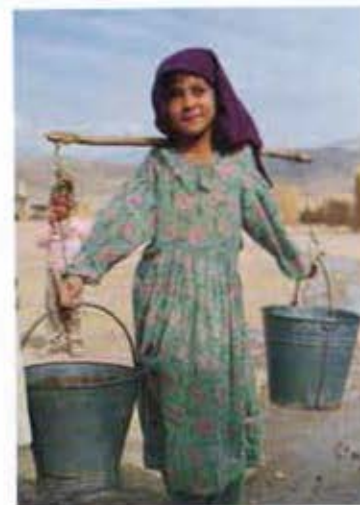
ECHO also depends on its partners to publicize its activities. Clear rules on this are laid down in the Framework Partnership Contract. ECHO produces audiovisual material and publications in conjunction with relief organizations' public relations departments, for example with the Red Cross.

Member States

The Member States also play a role in publicizing the EU's humanitarian dimension. Events such as exhibitions and concerts have been held in



Madrid, Berlin and Zagreb with eminent Europeans as patrons. To mark the German Presidency of the European Council, a "Humanitarian Day" was organized.



Major crisis

in Central Africa

P 10



Refugees and displaced efforts to improve aid coordination

P 22



Forgotten crises

P 14



- Caucasus
- Afghanistan
- Haïti
- Angola
- Liberia
- Sierra Leone
- Sudan
- Somalia
- Iraq

Conflict and disaster Prevention

P 24

Evaluating operations makes them more effective

P 27

NGOs and international organisations European aid operations are carried out in partnership

P 29

Continuing crisis

in former Yugoslavia P 20



SURVEY

Europeans want the European Union to get more involved in humanitarian aid

P 30

Training in humanitarian aid P 32

Humanitarian aid supplied under the PHARE and TACIS programmes P 33





Rwandans fleeing into Zaire. After witnessing atrocities, the exhausted refugees arrive in an inhospitable volcanic land.

CENTRAL AFRICA MAJOR CRISIS

ECHO has been constantly grappling with major crises since its establishment two years ago. This year ECHO had to contend with the unfolding of the Rwandan tragedy, a major humanitarian crisis of great complexity that brought suffering to millions of people.

The tragedy is sparked off

The tragedy was sparked off by the deaths of the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi, who were killed when the aircraft in which they were travelling was shot down over Kigali airport on April 6, 1994. This was the signal for a wave of violence throughout the country. Men, women and children, mostly Tutsi, were hunted down and killed, often brutally hacked to pieces with machetes. Foreign nationals were evacuated fast as the country plunged into a blood bath.

In July, the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) captured Kigali and took power in a country that had been pillaged and emptied of its inhabitants.

Exodus in two dramatic waves

The flight to Tanzania

Fleeing the advance of the RPF, thousands abandoned their homes and villages at the end of April. Entire families headed for Tanzania. Within hours of the exodus starting, a human tide poured through border post at Rusumo Falls, abandoned by Rwandan border guards. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) coordinators on the spot realized that they were going to have to deal with a least a quarter of a million refugees. The Tanzanian authorities immediately designated an isolated site called Benaco to serve as a refugee camp. Within a day Benaco became the second largest town in Tanzania. ECHO swiftly responded to the UNHCR's call for aid and two weeks later this once isolated spot was unrecognizable: hills covered with small blue tents and serviced by access roads and water tanks.



"This is a major disaster. We expect the number of dead to swell to over 500,000."

Sheila Wilson, Chief delegate ICRC Tanzania.

The nightmare at Goma

Two months later, the final advance of the RPF troops provoked another exodus even more dramatic than the earlier one. Over a million people crammed into a narrow band of space on the hard volcanic slopes around the border town of Goma in Zaïre. The refugees

Goma is a nightmare: cholera and dysentery epidemics wipe out whole families

were literally on their last legs. Soon cholera and dysentery made their appearance and the two epidemics claimed thousands of victims. ECHO officials on mission to the region saw the tragedy unfold before their eyes. ECHO and the UNHCR quickly established close coordination of their operations in a bid to win the race against death.





The international community launches a huge aid operation. Here, OXFAM staff help set up safe water storage facilities.

REGIONAL APPROACH

Two successive crises (in Burundi and Rwanda), which are inextricably linked, cannot be dealt with in isolation. This is why ECHO made sure, from the start of the massacres on April 6, that its approach was flexible and regional in scope, designed to embrace the requirements and movements of Burundians and Rwandans alike, regardless of the country in which they find themselves.

"We cannot cope. We need transport, storage facilities and manpower"

**Adam Kimbisia,
Tanzanian Red Cross.**

Inside Rwanda

The events of April forced many NGOs to pack their bags and for many weeks the only relief organization operating in Rwanda was the International Committee of the Red Cross. The first to return were Médecins sans Frontières and Pharmaciens sans Frontières. As soon as the situation calmed down enough, ECHO encouraged NGOs to resume operations on Rwandan territory, especially in the south-east, a zone under French military control. ECHO was anxious to get humanitarian organizations working inside Rwanda in order to provide aid for many displaced persons to prevent a fresh exodus to Zaire when French troops left.



"We've got to move hard, we've got to move fast"

ICRC worker.

The European Union is the leading aid donor in the Rwandan crisis. Since the onset of the troubles in Burundi in October 1993, ECHO has donated over ECU 260 million to help this part of Central Africa.

Coordination of aid

Inside Rwanda :
as soon as the crisis started, ECHO began funding the work of the ICRC and NGOs present in the country to assist displaced persons and victims of violence.

Outside Rwanda :
ECHO adopted a regional approach and is working in sole partnership with the UNHCR to aid refugees in neighbouring countries and returnees. This decision was taken for reasons of speed, consistency and maximum efficiency. ECHO is also backing the World Food Programme (WFP) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), which is coordinating the operations of the Member States' Red Cross Societies.

What now?

The corpses have been buried and the epidemics brought under control in the Tanzanian and Zairian refugee camps. Relief workers continue to be powerless onlookers as Hutu militias impose authority over camp populations. Rwandans are practically hostages as a result of the Interhamwe militias' campaign of intimidation and reprisals to stop refugees from returning home. Benaco and Goma camps are a serious threat to peace and stability in the region, and the wisdom of giving them aid may be questioned. It is one of the major concerns of relief organizations, which may well find themselves accused of

having nurtured another civil war in Rwanda, even though the problem is clearly not a "humanitarian" one. The solution has to be political, inspired by a true wish for national reconciliation.

Can they go home?

The conditions do not yet seem to be right for displaced persons and refugees to return to their villages. The new Rwandan government does not have the means to implement its policies (no administration, no police, no infrastructure, etc.) or to establish clearly who was

responsible for the massacres. If a million people were killed, mostly by machete, it means that the number of killers runs to tens of thousands. How can any semblance of justice be restored in such conditions, when 1,000 to 2,000 arrests are being made every week?

Emergency rehabilitation work

To get the country back on its feet, ECHO is financing emergency rehabilitation operations on Rwandan territory with the focus on power and water supplies. Small-scale health, agriculture (seeds and tools) and housing projects are also under way. The objective is to create the minimum conditions necessary to get people to return to their homes.

But the lack of any political solution is increasingly negating

these efforts. Despite all incentives such as humanitarian relay stations along the roads and foreign observers, few of those who fled between April and August have returned. Among the reasons for their reluctance are the occupation of much of their land by former Tutsi refugees, a lack of money and other material resources, and the lack of acceptable legal guarantees. The new

government has made plans, but it is difficult to actually implement them. The situation is an unstable one that cannot be tackled without an overall political settlement.

The international community, especially the European Union, must promote such a settlement with all the energy and resources it can muster.

SUMMARY

The "country of a thousand hills" has been laid to waste. Of a population put at 7.7 million before the events :

- one million have been massacred,
 - some 300 000 people have been displaced within the country, and
 - two million have taken refuge in neighbouring countries (Zaire, Tanzania, Uganda and Burundi).
- If we add to this figure the Burundian refugees and displaced persons, we get a startling total of three to four million people in Central Africa dependent on humanitarian aid.

The massacres have orphaned hundreds of thousands of children. The priority now is to find them shelter, try to trace their families and offer them counselling. The children are Rwanda's hope for the future but there can be no hope without an overall political settlement.



The forgotten crises

The Caucasus



Although the fighting has died down, living conditions in most of the Caucasian republics continue to deteriorate

The guns are silent but the hardship continues

The longest ceasefire in the history of the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh began in May 1994. Hostilities between the Georgian government and Abkhazian separatists have likewise subsided. In 1994, ECHO focused its efforts on the region's many refugees and displaced persons. Substantial aid was also given to vulnerable groups, whose ranks are swelling as the region's economy collapses. Most ECHO operations in the region take the form of large-scale food aid to people whose living standards are plummeting.

The separatist struggle that flared up in Chechnya towards the end of 1994 threatens to upset the delicate balance in the Caucasus. The Union has moved to bring emergency aid to the civilian victims of the fighting.

"When electricity is connected, often in the middle of the night, there is hysteria. The whole town gets up to try to cook or start up some machine or other. Very quickly, there is overload and Erevan is again plunged into darkness."

Mark Raymaekers,
ECHO coordinator in Armenia

Armenia widespread shortages

ECHO aid is feeding children and those hardest hit by the crisis, primarily in towns cut off from all supplies by the blockade Armenia's neighbours have imposed. Repairing hydroelectric infrastructure and heating public buildings such as schools and hospitals are also priorities. Hydro-electricity is Armenia's sole energy source. In the health sector, ECHO has supported a large-scale programme to distribute medicines.

Azerbaijan 70,000 displaced persons in tent cities

Azerbaijan is having to cope with some 800,000 displaced persons and refugees. ECHO is helping these people and others particularly affected by economic hardship. In a region where winters can be very harsh, 70,000 people are still living in tents.

Georgia cold and hungry

Georgia is paralysed by energy shortages and its economy is straining under the burden of the refugees and displaced persons sheltering in its public buildings. The country's health system is 90 per cent dependent on international humanitarian aid to keep it going. ECHO is active on all fronts, also supplying vital food aid to help the poor survive the shortages.

ECHO has been helping people in the Caucasus since 1992. In that time more than ECU 55 million has been spent on helping the three republics withstand the scourges of war and economic depression. In this region too, the Union is the main donor.

Afghanistan

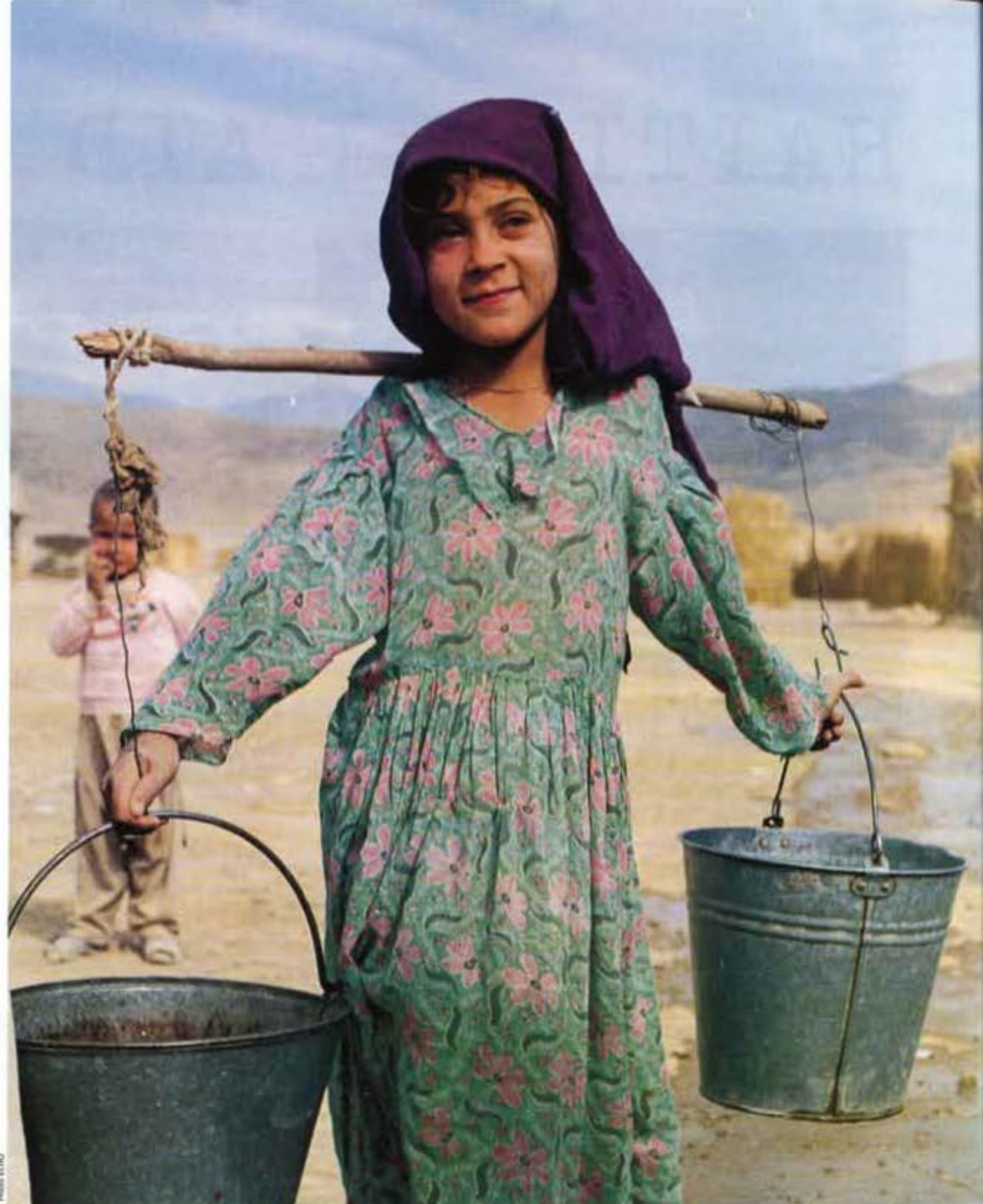
ECHO sticks it out, refusing to yield to donor fatigue.

Last year alone, 7,000 died and 40,000 were wounded in Afghanistan: the sorry toll of a conflict still raging. For years now, the sound of artillery fire and shells has punctuated the daily lives of Kabul's inhabitants, who never know which part of the city is next in the firing line of the warring factions. The proud Afghan capital is now a ruined ghost town. Sanitary conditions are appalling with no electricity or heating and road blocks on supply routes mean malnutrition is spreading. Nearly 400,000 people have been displaced within the city itself, squatting in public buildings or finding refuge with those who still have homes of their own. Those who can afford to have left, taking advantage of brief cease-fires. Only the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and a handful of NGOs continue to provide aid to Kabul in

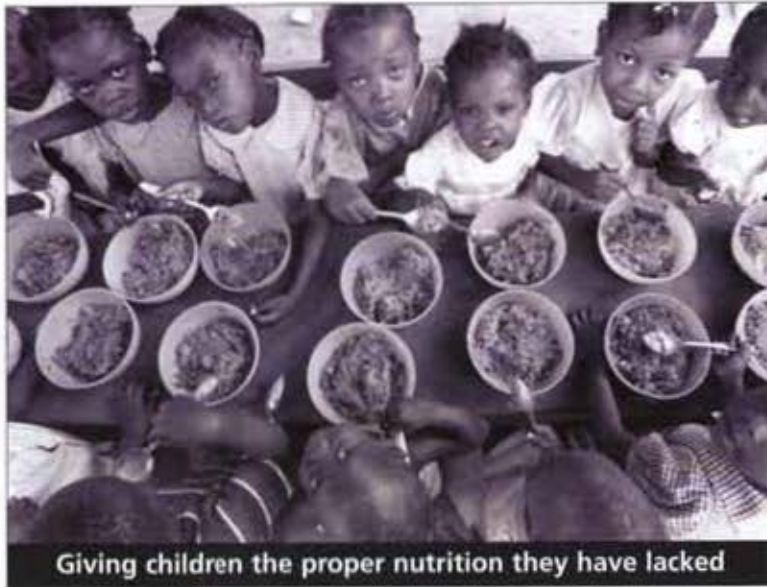
extremely difficult conditions. They are supported by ECHO, which, unlike other donors, refuses to yield to fatigue.

Some of those who have left Kabul are in overcrowded camps near Jalalabad, an eastern town near to the Pakistan border, which has been closed to Afghan refugees. The camps now house 300,000 people in makeshift tents. ECHO is assisting with a major water supply programme. Others fleeing the capital have gone north to the town of Mazar-i-Sharif, where camps have also been set up. The prospect of a high number of Afghan returnees from neighbouring countries would make the situation even worse.

Those who have managed to flee Kabul find shelter in camps on the Pakistan border. ECHO is funding a major water-supply operation.



HAITI'S UNUSUAL AID PLAN



Giving children the proper nutrition they have lacked

Returning to Haiti in October 1994, President Jean-Bertrand Aristide found his country devastated by three years of military rule and the trade embargo. Haitian life has been totally disrupted. The country's basic infrastructure – roads, water supplies, telephone lines – was always poor; now it is woeful. The highways department is gone, and only the bare bones of a state education system and a health service remain.

Acute needs

In the present situation, with so many acute needs, ECHO has had to apply a fairly loose definition of emergency aid so as to prepare the ground for rehabilitation and development operations. Given the extent of the crisis, a ECU 12 million aid programme was launched in late 1994, covering a very broad range of activities – from food aid to support for smallholders, from medical aid through refuse collection to

the supply of drinking water. The aid plan is striking in its versatility, which means it can be adapted as the country's problems are brought into clearer focus.

The programme centres on medical and food aid

Medical aid

The ECHO plan includes rehabilitating front-line health facilities, distributing medicines, training medical staff, organizing vaccination drives and combating epidemics. Funding refuse collection is one way of helping to prevent outbreaks of disease.

Nutritional recovery

The most urgent task of all is to save severely malnourished children. ECHO has given substantial funds to NGOs working on feeding programmes to restore health. Food aid for pregnant and nursing women is also a priority,

with a view to preventing infant malnutrition.

An original approach

The disastrous state of the roads has worsened food shortages. ECHO is supporting a German NGO, Agro Action, supplying seed and tools to smallholders in exchange for work to keep roads open in the North West, the poorest part of the country. In the same way, ECHO is supporting Marins sans Frontières, who, by providing transport between coastal towns, are helping to see that humanitarian aid reaches its destination quickly.

Hurricane Gordon

As if the Haitians' situation were not bad enough, in November 1994 the island was hit by Hurricane Gordon, devastating the south. Special assistance of ECU three million was granted to help those affected.

ECHO, in partnership with local NGOs, is implementing a sanitation programme in the Port-au-Prince shanty towns



Rebuilding northern Iraq

Hit by embargoes imposed by the international community and the Baghdad régime, the Kurds of northern Iraq are still in a very precarious position. Besides regular bombing raids and attacks by the Iraqi military, civilians have had to endure infighting between the two main Kurdish political parties, the PUK (Patriotic Union of Kurdistan) and the KDP (Kurdish Democratic Party), since the start of 1994.

Despite the tense situation, ECHO has supported a number of rehabilitation programmes to clear mines, rehouse displaced families, get the health and education systems back in working order and set up prosthetics centres for those who have lost limbs in the fighting. If the political climate allows, the next stage will see an expansion of income-generating projects. It is vital to help the economy of northern Iraq recover by giving people work, particularly in agriculture.

Malnutrition in central Iraq

Since last June, the hardship created by the embargo has started taking a serious toll on central Iraq, with malnutrition and a rapid deterioration in health services. ECHO is supporting the efforts of the ICRC in the region.

The suffering of the Marsh Arabs

The Shi'ite populations living in the marsh region of southern Iraq are still suffering military oppression. Over 100,000 have been displaced and are living in appalling conditions, often on the edge of reception camps which cannot

accommodate all of them. They too are feeling the full force of the embargo. ECHO is providing food and medical aid near the Iran border.

"Given the absence of nutritional rehabilitation therapy in the country, to become malnourished as a child is a sheer death verdict"

Dr. Kees Rietveld, ECHO correspondent on central and south Iraq.



The embargo is causing malnutrition and a decline in the level of healthcare in Iraq. ECHO is funding the work of the IFRC.

SUDAN

the fighting continues

ECHO aid continued to be a lifeline for southern Sudanese victims of the country's civil war in 1994. Countless refugees sought asylum in Uganda and some 1.6 million displaced persons set up home in refugee or squatter camps around Khartoum. Water supplies, medical and food aid were vital : ECHO provided some ECU 19 million worth in 1994.

Fortunately, the 1994 harvest was a good one, which enabled ECHO to switch from food aid to food self-sufficiency programmes. Tools and seeds were distributed in regions where peace enabled farming to resume.

Elsewhere, fighting continued to jeopardize humanitarian aid operations. In this difficult climate, ECHO Flight and Kenyan-based Belgian Air Force planes financed by ECHO are very important. They are in great demand, carrying staff and relief supplies for international agencies and NGOs.

ANGOLA

the country where peace is just a far-off memory ...

Counting the independence struggle, Angola has been at war for 34 years. Fighting between government forces and UNITA rebels in the last two years has fragmented the country, sealed off and slowly choked many towns and left a large part of the population cut off or displaced. People fleeing the war raging in the

countryside crowd the towns, where they find themselves wholly dependent on humanitarian aid. The relief organizations are trying, often at considerable risk, to get aid through to towns completely cut off from the outside world.

The protocol signed by the belligerents in Lusaka on

November 22, 1994 has nevertheless revived some faint hope of lasting peace and a return to normal social and economic life.

Food security first

In February 1994 ECHO launched its first comprehensive aid programme for Angola. This ECU 18 million programme's main objective is food security for people in cut-off areas. Operators are working towards this by supplying food and by relaunching farming wherever the mine-infested countryside permits. Since the December peace agreement, the food situation has improved, making it possible to redirect aid towards the medical sector and displaced persons.



The main priority of the Angola relief operation is to get food to those cut off from all other supplies

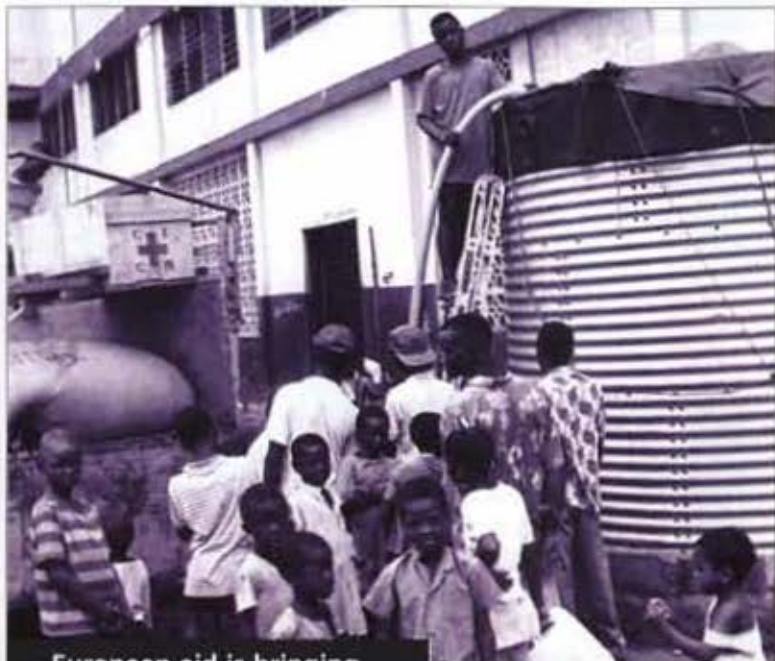
LIBERIA

an unreported tragedy

Civil war continues to divide Liberia and the humanitarian situation remains critical. Organized pillaging and the absence of any reliable authority makes the task of the humanitarian organizations very difficult. They nevertheless continue their work on the ground with considerable courage. In 1994, ECHO aid helped keep the basic health system working across the entire country, save in the north, which is inaccessible. In eastern Liberia, it supplied food aid, while in the capital, Monrovia, ECHO granted aid within the space of 24 hours to supply drinking water and fight a cholera epidemic in July.

Insecurity

In September, humanitarian agencies were the victims of attacks and pillaging. Relief vehicles were stolen with their entire loads, emphasizing the dangers and difficulties facing relief workers and civilians alike. Operations are now restricted to the area around Monrovia and Buchanan, where ECHO is backing projects providing medical care, sanitation and shelter.



European aid is bringing drinking water to the inhabitants of Monrovia

SOMALIA

ECHO continues its support

The number of NGOs and international organizations in Somalia dropped sharply over 1994. While the population's general living conditions improved, humanitarian aid workers were at risk from frequent local attacks. Over ECU 6 million was allocated to Somalia in 1994 to enable medical and food aid to continue. ECHO will continue to support its partners in the field as long as their programmes are effective, which will of course depend heavily on the security situation.

SIERRA LEONE

the civil war goes on

"It was difficult for us to tell which children had actually fought, so we organised a test. Each child was asked to reassemble an AK-47 rifle in the dark. To our amazement, they could all do it in a few seconds!"

a UNICEF representative working on a programme of rehabilitation for child soldiers in Bo, Sierra Leone.

Civil war raging since 1991 in Sierra Leone, one of the world's poorest countries, has forced over a million people from their homes. They are rural people, left destitute once cut off from their villages and their lands. To help them, ECHO has supplied maximum aid to a number of NGOs still working in the region under extremely difficult conditions. The warring factions have flagrant disregard for humanitarian concerns. ECHO contributes to food aid, health and medical operations for displaced persons.

THE ONGOING CRISIS

Former Yugoslavia

BETWEEN WAR AND PEACE

With the exception of those in the enclaves, most people in former Yugoslavia saw their living standards rise in 1994. In Bosnia, the fighting died down as tensions eased, and in the other republics the situation improved to such an extent that the EU was able to reduce its humanitarian aid input by 35 per cent against the previous year's figures. However, the Union continues to provide aid where it is needed, and still heads the list of donors.

From humanitarian aid to reconstruction

Basic needs still have to be met by aid operations in some areas, but the transition to rehabilitation and reconstruction has begun, with the implementation of water, electricity and shelter projects aimed at bringing about a return to normal life. The important thing here is for the Commission to ensure a smooth transition from humanitarian to economic aid.

Bosnia-Herzegovina

The reappearance of commercial traffic in some parts of Bosnia in April 1994 has, at least for the time being, put an

end to the blockades and hijacking that had hitherto bedevilled aid operations. Products are coming onto the markets again, and local economies are starting to tick over.

People in the enclaves, however, continue to be extremely vulnerable and highly dependent on humanitarian aid.

ECHO is financing many social therapy projects in Bosnia-Herzegovina, with the aim of fostering the social reintegration of women and children traumatised by the war. Examples include play-train, drawing and speech therapy for children, and the creation of activity and discussion groups for women.



Despite a few signs of renewed economic activity, Sarajevo is still under siege





The enclaves

The forces laying siege to Mostar, Gorazde, Srebrenica, Zepa, Tuzla and Bihac have not relaxed their stranglehold, and the people of these enclaves continue to survive on a humanitarian drip feed, depending on the goodwill of their aggressors to allow convoys through. Food and medical stocks are quickly exhausted, and conditions are extremely difficult, not only for those living there, but also for ECHO's partners working on the ground.

Croatia

A UNHCR census shows that the number of refugees and displaced people depending on humanitarian aid has diminished significantly this year. However, the European Community Task Force (ECTF) based in Zagreb continues to organize the distribution of food and soap, and to provide logistical back-up for our partners in the area.

Serbia & Montenegro

Purchasing power increased slightly and shops are now reasonably stocked in Serbia and Montenegro, in spite of the direct impact of the international embargo on the population. The number of people receiving humanitarian aid in the rump Yugoslav Republic fell from 630 000 to 320 000, and aid was also better targeted. ECHO continues

Water supplies for Mostar - life-saving humanitarian aid arrives literally "drop by drop"

to organize the distribution of parcels to help families sheltering refugees cope with this additional burden in economic conditions that remain extremely difficult. About half of the active population is still without work. Food is distributed in bulk to refugee centres, orphanages and old people's homes. The Red Cross has also identified many people in need in addition to refugees and displaced people. Soup kitchens have been set up to supplement food parcels.

EU humanitarian aid to former Yugoslavia totalled ECU 266 million in 1994, against ECU 400 million contributed in 1993.

Altogether, the EU has given ECU 950 million in humanitarian aid to the people of former Yugoslavia since the start of the conflict

"I urge all the parties in Bosnia-Herzegovina to desist from all acts of provocation, offensives and counter-offensives, and, in the interest of a population now tragically entering its fourth year of war, to respect all agreements so painstakingly reached to date"

Yasushi Akashi, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General.

The Red Cross has identified many cases of extreme hardship in Serbia. Soup kitchens are one way to help.



AID TO REFUGEES

VITAL COORDINATION

In 1994, the rate and volume of Rwandan refugees converging on Goma in Zaire and Ngara in Tanzania caught the international humanitarian community off guard. With the help of local authorities, however, reception facilities for this human tide were quickly set up. The experience of this large-scale operation has provided some pointers.

Performance report

For crises of this size, requiring the involvement of a large number of operators, coordination needs to be finely honed. Aid for refugees and displaced people must be well thought out and properly organized. There is no room for makeshift solutions.

The emergency phase straight after the influx of refugees is the most critical. While it is very tempting to launch headlong into distributing food and first aid, efforts to stem the tide of misery can quickly be swamped. Operators should take time to analyse the situation and identify priority needs : disease prevention, supply of drinking water, food, medical, health aid and shelter.

Local communities take the strain

In most cases, refugees seeking exile abroad arrive penniless and empty-handed. If they arrive in large numbers, the toll on people in host countries can be very high, with farmland destroyed, widespread deforestation and drinking water shortages, for instance. This is something aid programmes also need to bear in mind. No one group should be singled out for special treatment, otherwise tension may be created between refugees and displaced people. This happened in Burundi and also in Serbia, where refugees are sometimes given more attention than local communities feeling the full force of the crisis.

30 million

Currently, there are an estimated 30 million refugees and displaced people worldwide.

Refugee : a person who has found asylum in another country;
Displaced person : someone who has been forced to leave home but who has sought refuge within their own country. Such people are often harder to help because of the political situation and problems with access.

Rwandan refugees : crises on this scale call for well-oiled machinery to coordinate all the organisations involved



A MORE COHERENT APPROACH

An influx of refugees generally creates a humanitarian crisis, especially in the emergency phase. ECHO was set up in 1992 to centralize the Commission's humanitarian aid work but, at that stage, it still did not bring together all the services which have traditionally dealt with assistance for refugees, displaced persons and returnees.

In 1994, the Commission gave ECU 455 million for refugee aid programmes in over 60 countries. To avoid both overlaps and gaps in provision, the Commission decided to draw up a common policy. Most of the aid is administered by NGOs, international organizations and UN agencies working on the spot, so it is vital that they can all rely on a common reference frame.

Forced to leave familiar surroundings and all they possess, refugees and displaced people are plunged into a life misery with no future.



An inter-group refugee service led by ECHO

As a result, a standing inter-group service was started at the beginning of the year to offer a permanent discussion forum for all relevant Commission departments. The group is chaired by ECHO, which now manages 56 per cent of all Commission-sponsored aid programme for refugees.

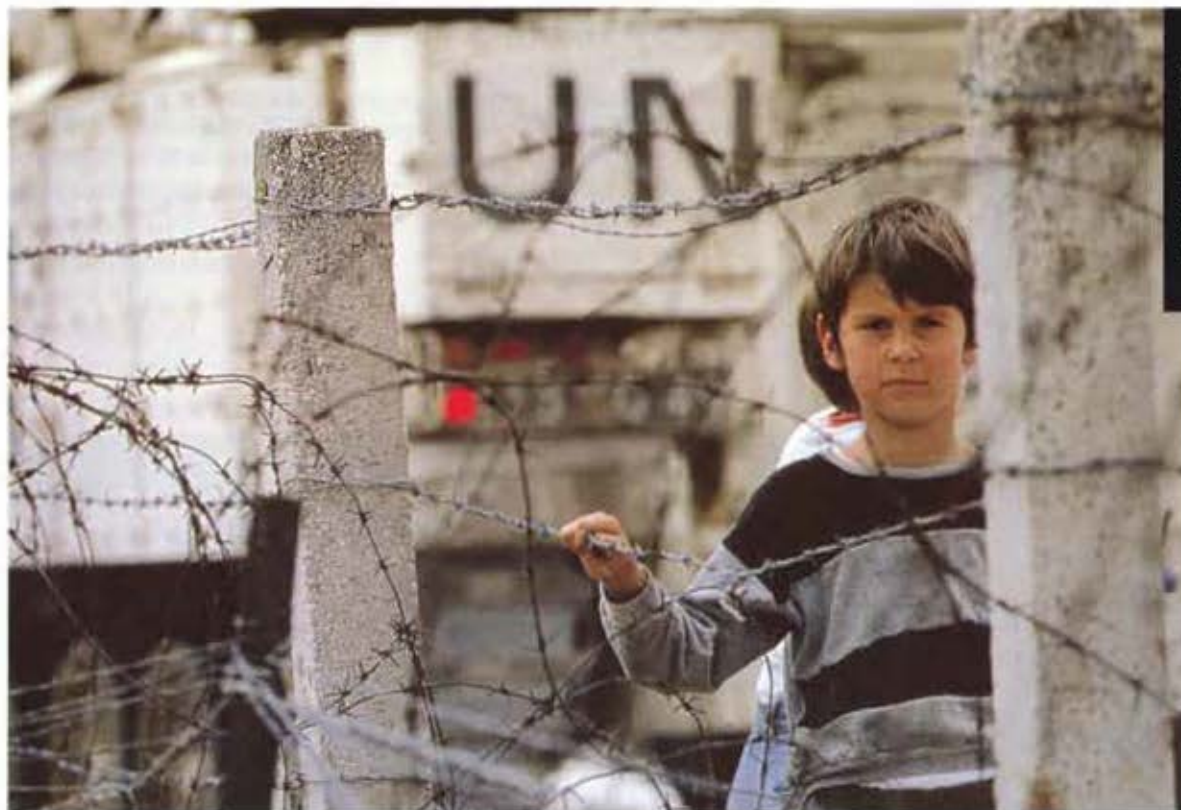
Aims of the standing group :

- to deal with all aspects of refugee crises : emergency phase, setting up and running of camps, repatriation, rehabilitation and reconstruction. This will ensure that the transition from one phase to another is smooth and coordinated;
- to include "prevention" in assistance programmes to stop future refugee movements. This may take a number of forms such as development aid targeted at a certain group, preventive diplomacy and even humanitarian aid, which can stem population movements if it is directed at a country prone to unrest;
- to establish a link between refugee aid programmes in non-member countries and any suggestions the Commission might make on immigration and asylum policy.

The group will attempt to formulate a comprehensive Community strategy for the steadily increasing number of refugees and displaced people throughout the world.

A Parliament initiative lauded by ECHO

CONFLICT PREVENTION



A proper relationship has to be found between politics and humanitarian aid because humanitarian aid alone cannot offer any satisfactory long-term solution

A way of avoiding man-made crises?

The last four years have seen the European Union's spending on humanitarian aid increase sevenfold. Man-made catastrophes have multiplied and worsened in the aftermath of the Cold War. Ever-increasing aid is not a realistic proposition, nor does it offer any satisfactory long-term solution.

Like disaster prevention, conflict prevention is increasingly seen as imperative if there is to be any reduction in the scale and depth of the human misery caused by war.

A political debate must be launched on this topic.

A European forum for preventive diplomacy

The European elections of June 1994 brought into Parliament a number of members with an interest in humanitarian aid. They have set up a new discussion group on preventive diplomacy and humanitarian action. This cross-party forum is open to NGOs, international organizations and UN agencies. Its aim is to promote a free and non-partisan debate, and to ensure consistency between political and humanitarian action.

The European forum for preventive diplomacy will meet in Strasbourg at every plenary session of Parliament. It will draw up clear objectives in terms of positions to be adopted and work to be done. The forum opens up new horizons and introduces a new dimension into Parliament's scrutiny and assessment of the Union's humanitarian work.

A study centre

In order to lay sound foundations for prevention, Parliament is considering setting up a study centre for active crisis prevention. This would provide Europe's political authorities with an information and monitoring tool to help them reach decisions before conflicts and crises flare up. Michel Rocard, European Parliamentary Member, has sponsored this initiative.



INSEPARABLE FROM HUMANITARIAN AID

DISASTER PREVENTION

In 1994, ECHO launched a disaster prevention programme. Prevention is crucial not only because it can save thousands of lives, but also because it considerably reduces physical damage and setbacks to the development of a country. The tie-in with humanitarian action is obvious.

Cornerstones of ECHO's disaster prevention programme :

- training of staff qualified in disaster prevention
- strengthening of prevention structures
- support for local, low-technology projects of proven effectiveness

Natural disasters

In 1994, ECHO was involved in 15 prevention projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America. They include the organization of radio warning systems for Bangladeshi villages regularly hit by cyclones, training for local rescue teams, and improvements to help hospitals in Colombia, Chile and Ecuador withstand earthquakes.

ECHO also backed UN programmes aimed at developing information systems to improve the coordination of relief.

"Every time there's a torrential downpour, every time there's a tropical storm, this country's layer of arable soil is eroded, carried away by the sea. When the land goes, people go too"

Claudette Werleigh,
Haitian Minister of
Foreign Affairs after
cyclone Gordon.



On 30 September 1993 the Maharashtra district in India was destroyed by an earthquake. Now, building of sustainable and earthquake resistant houses thanks to local resources and technology.

ECHO-FLIGHT

logistical back-up for our partners

In the Horn of Africa (Somalia and Sudan), ECHO's partners face enormous difficulties bringing in aid, as ground routes are often threatened by attacks and hijacks. ECHO's answer to this problem was to set up an air transport network : ECHO-FLIGHT has been in operation since May 1994.

Nine aircrafts, based in Nairobi, Lokichokio, Djibouti and Mogadishu, provide a regular, integrated service ferrying humanitarian personnel and equipment. This safe service is available free of charge to all humanitarian agencies operating in the region.

In the wake of the Rwandan crisis, ECHO-FLIGHT was extended to cover Central Africa until commercial flights to Rwanda were re-established at the end of 1994.



EVALUATION

The continual improvement of humanitarian action

ECHO evaluates its partners' operations to make sure that funding for humanitarian aid is used as effectively as possible. In 1994, 26 NGOs and three UN agencies were evaluated. But ECHO does not just evaluate humanitarian operations, it also evaluates its own tools, such as the Zagreb-based European Community

Task Force (ECTF), the framework partnership contract or ECHO FLIGHT.

Evaluations are usually carried out while projects are still under way, and are generally welcomed by partners, who see them as a sign of ECHO's interest in their work. So far evaluation has produced

encouraging evidence of efficiency in operations. Areas for improvement have been discussed in a climate of partnership.

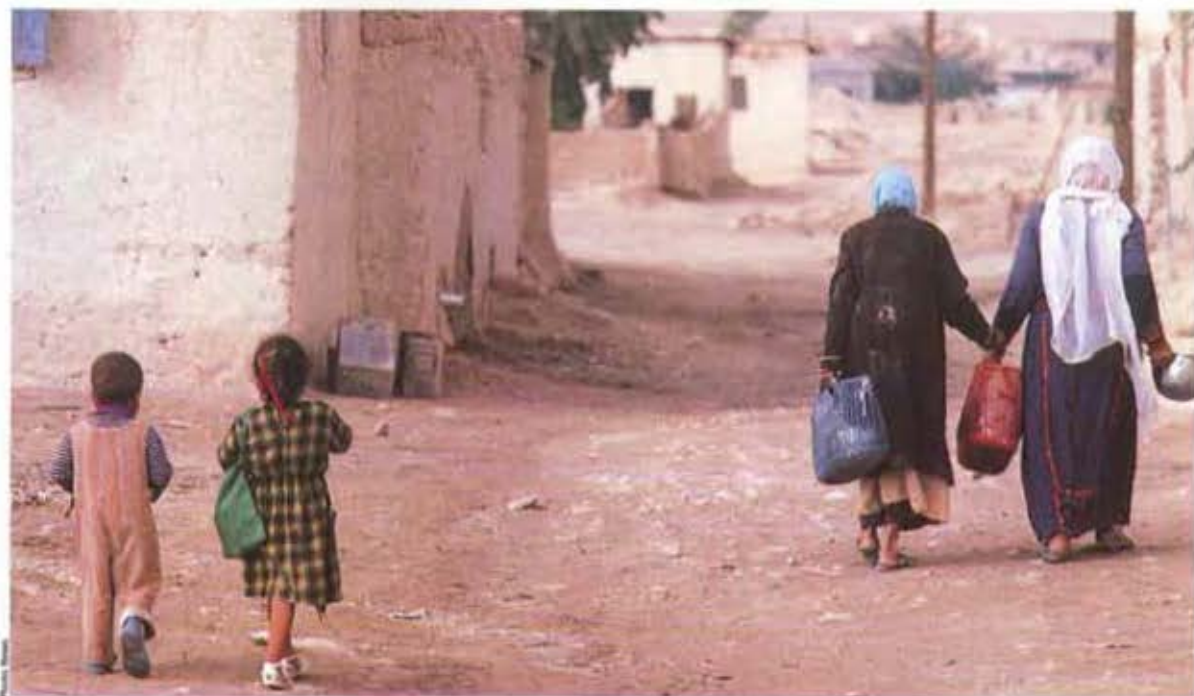
Aid to Palestinians : an example of evaluation

The transition in the West Bank and Gaza is inevitably a difficult period for Palestinian inhabitants. As part of the Commission's large-scale programme of aid to the Occupied Territories, ECHO set up a six-month plan, the main planks of which were : medical aid to hospitals and clinics, the distribution of food and the rehabilitation of buildings in the refugee camps.

Mission accomplished

The project was evaluated while it was still under way and found to be well executed. In the Occupied Territories 170 000 families suffering hardship because of the Israeli blockade which followed the Hebron massacre each received 50 kg of flour. The rehabilitation programme carried out in the camps of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip provided decent housing for 336 families. Medical aid was also delivered satisfactorily. The evaluation showed the considerable impact of the rehabilitation project, which created employment for local trade people. ECHO's visibility in these operations was also studied : in some cases recommendations had to be drawn up, in others its involvement was prominently displayed.

The period of the transfer of power and the Israeli blockage was a difficult one for Palestinians in the Occupied Territories



A Red Cross convoy on the way to camps in Jalalabad (Afghanistan)



ECHO AND ITS PARTNERS

ECHO's relations with its partners, both NGOs and international institutions, improved in 1994 through the revision of principles in the framework partnership contract (FPC). After a year of experimenting, a stock-taking exercise was conducted to establish to what extent the Contract was improving the efficiency of Commission humanitarian aid financing.

Discussion of the Framework Partnership Contract

The first step towards closer relations between ECHO and its partners was to initiate an in-depth debate on the contents of the Contract. The conclusion was that improvements could be made to enable the Commission to respond more rapidly and more flexibly to the needs of people hit by natural or man-made disasters.

A number of meetings were held on this subject, enabling ECHO to assess its partners' main concerns, particularly with regard to budget flexibility and the need to adjust tactics during operations. ECHO was able to make practical proposals to overcome these problems.

At the end of the year, ECHO's partners submitted their own detailed proposals, which are currently being scrutinized.

The biggest problem is to reconcile the NGOs' need for flexibility, as they strive to adapt to rapidly changing conditions on the ground, with the need for effective financial and operational monitoring of aid activities.

Evaluation of the NGOs

The second step towards consolidating ECHO's relations with its partners is the evaluation of projects carried out by the NGOs. The purpose of these evaluations is to determine European NGOs' ability to implement a very wide range of humanitarian projects. Rapid and flexible responses, first-rate coordination, optimum use of available resources and sound planning - all these require a high degree of professionalism. These evaluations constitute an important database for ECHO, enabling it to increase its own efficiency by drawing on the entire pool of expertise built up by NGOs.

An amputee checks an artificial limb at Handicap International workshop in Mozambique



For the first time Europe's citizens give their views on the Union's humanitarian action



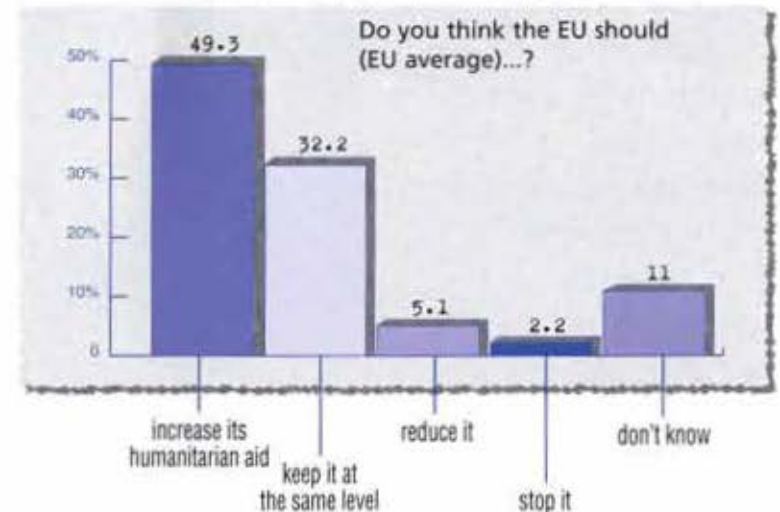
CALL FOR GREATER INVOLVEMENT

More aid and a more hands-on approach

The Union should increase its commitment to humanitarian action and be more directly involved on the ground. Those were the key findings in a Eurobarometer survey after canvassing a representative sample of the 12 Member States' populations in late 1994. Most citizens are aware

of the Union's humanitarian activities and approve of them, especially the operations in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia. Many, however, want more : in two-thirds of Member States people thought the Union should increase its humanitarian involvement. People also have firm views on the form such aid should take : they want the Union to be directly involved in field operations rather than leaving such work to partners. They feel the Union should be more than just a donor.

"More humanitarian aid"



MORE DIRECT EXECUTION

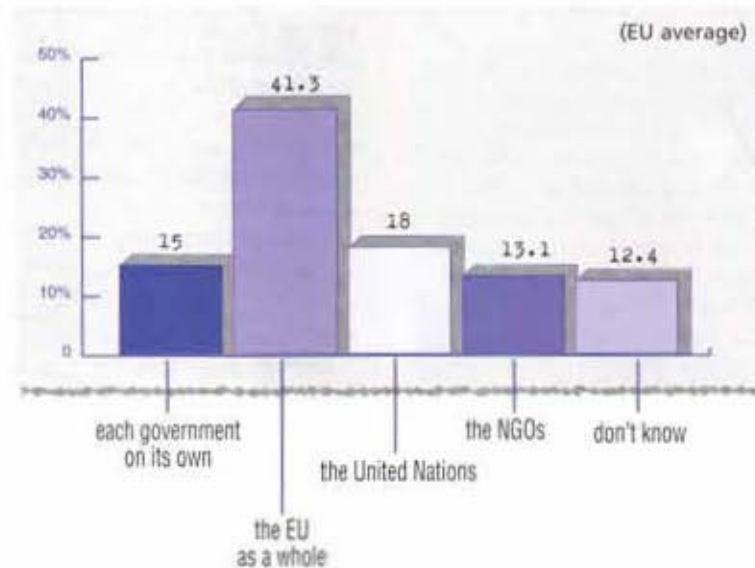
The Union's role as donor is evidently not enough for the public. Many people believe it should go further and take charge of work in the field, which is currently handled by international organisations and NGOs. The scale of needs in former Yugoslavia has in fact caused ECHO to distribute some of its aid directly. The European public would like to see the Union do this more often.

THE EUROPEAN CITIZEN WANTS TO KNOW MORE

Public awareness of the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) is still low (averaging only 14.6 per cent). This can be ascribed to the fact that ECHO has been operational for only two years, although the Union has been involved in humanitarian work since the 1970s.

While Europeans are aware of those humanitarian activities, seven out of ten of those questioned would like to know much more about the operations they are paying for. On average 76 per cent of those questioned wanted more information, a figure which rose to more than 90 per cent in Greece.

WHAT IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE CHANNEL FOR HUMANITARIAN AID?



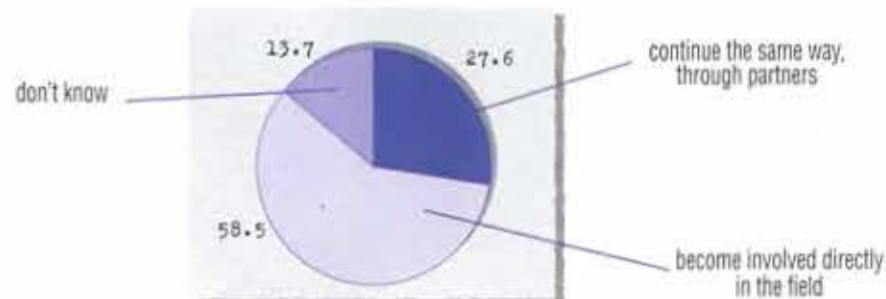
Over 40 per cent of those questioned believed that a humanitarian operation was most likely to be effective if carried out by the Union as a body. The other options proposed were measures by individual governments or action through the UN and NGOs.

WHO IS THE LEADING DONOR?

The answer is obviously the Union, though very few of those questioned realized this. Given the choice between the Union, the United States or Japan, only 37 per cent gave the right answer. The others were either "don't knows" or thought the United States was the biggest donor. In short, a considerable amount of public relations work is needed.

"Direct action in the field"

Do you think the EU should (EU average) ...?



"NOHA" HUMANITARIAN DIPLOMA : A MAJOR SUCCESS

In September 1994, the first hundred students selected for the post-graduate diploma in humanitarian aid launched by ECHO started their courses. From June onwards, universities taking part in the Network on Humanitarian Assistance (NOHA) received an impressive number of applications, reflecting the intense demand for training in this field. Interestingly, applications came both from students and from people with experience of humanitarian aid work.

The course

Most humanitarian operations today take place against a backdrop of civil conflict, making emergencies different to those experienced in the aftermath of natural disasters. There is an entire spectrum of political, legal, economic and development considerations that require aid personnel to display highly specialized skills. The purpose of the NOHA diploma is to train executives to adopt a holistic approach to humanitarian aid, and to come up with realistic solutions to problems in the field. Such executives must be able to interpret reports from logisticians, sanitation officers and doctors, and make appropriate decisions. The key to the diploma course is a multidisciplinary approach that covers law, geopolitics, logistics and administration, medicine and epidemiology and anthropology.

The one-year NOHA course is part of the ERASMUS programme and is divided into four modules :

- intensive, two-week course in one of the NOHA universities;
- general training in the university of origin;
- specialized training in another NOHA university;
- a two-month placement with an international organization or an NGO.

Five universities are taking part in this multidisciplinary course, plus the Collège d'Europe in Bruges, which joined the network in September and will organize the intensive course.

Applications should be addressed to the following universities :

- **Ruhr-Universität BOCHUM**
Institut für Friedenssicherungsrecht und Humanitäres Völkerrecht (IFHV)
Universitätsstr., 150 - D-44780 BOCHUM (Deutschland)
Fax (49) (0) 234.709.42.08 - Tel. (49) (0) 234.709.77.90
- **Universidad de DEUSTO-BILBAO**
Apartado 1 - E - 48080 BILBAO (España)
Fax (34) (9) 4.445.07.04 - Tel. (34) (9) 4.445.31.00
- **Université de AIX-MARSEILLE III**
Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Internationales et Communautaires (CERIC)
Pavillon de Lanfant
346, Route des Alpes - F - 13100 AIX-EN-PROVENCE (France)
Fax (33) (16) 42.23.09.7 - Tel. (33) (16) 42.96.00.89
- **Université catholique de LOUVAIN**
Ecole de Santé Publique
Clos Chapelle aux Champs 30 - B- 1200 Bruxelles (Belgique-België)
Fax (32) 2. 764.33.28 - 2.764.34.41 - Tel. (32) 2. 764.38.23 - 2.764.33.27
- **University of OXFORD**
Refugee Studies Programme - Queen Elisabeth House
21, St Giles - UK - OXFORD OX1 3LA (United Kingdom)
Fax : (44) (0) 865.270.72 - Tel. (44) (0) 865.270.722

The course is designed to train people in all aspects of humanitarian aid administration and enable them to interpret the reports of logisticians, doctors and engineers for instance.



HUMANITARIAN AID UNDER THE THE PHARE PROGRAMME

The aim of the European Commission's PHARE programme is to back the process of economic restructuring under way in Central and Eastern Europe and the Baltic States, and it is seeking to establish a framework for market economies in those countries. But PHARE can also provide a response to short-term urgent needs not directly connected with economic issues. This is the case with humanitarian aid, for example.

Refurbishment of schools and prisons in Albania

The humanitarian aid component of PHARE paid for two major renovation and rebuilding programmes in 1994. Prisoners' living conditions will be improved by upgrading sanitation and 80 schools for pupils from six to 16 will be renovated or completely rebuilt. These are priorities determined by the government. PHARE has also provided funding for small NGO projects in Albania, and is continuing with its programme of building housing for former political prisoners and their families. PHARE devoted ECU seven million to humanitarian operations in the Albania in 1994.

Protection of children in Romania



In September 1994, PHARE launched a large-scale programme in collaboration with the Romanian government to establish a system for protecting the interests of children. This was the culmination of four years of emergency aid and rehabilitation operations to help ease the suffering of Romanian children living in institutions. The priorities of the ECU 12 million programme were to create a legal and administrative framework for the protection of children, to train staff responsible for looking after children, to find alternatives to accommodation in institutions and to improve the living conditions of those in institutions.

Assistance for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The disintegration of what was Yugoslavia and the embargo on Serbia and Montenegro have brought economic disaster to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. PHARE has provided relief organisations, schools and health-care institutions with heating oil to help those worst affected by the situation to get through the winter. Staple foods such as sugar and oil, raw materials, spares and miscellaneous supplies have been supplied to mitigate the effects of the embargo. PHARE also paid for a population census to discover the country's ethnic make-up. One of the findings of the census was that 22.9 per cent of the population was Albanian. PHARE devoted ECU 25 million to humanitarian operations in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in 1994.

HUMANITARIAN AID UNDER THE Tacis PROGRAMME IN 1994



Tacis is the result of a European Union initiative and uses grants to encourage the development of market economies in the New Independent States and Mongolia and to help those countries bolster democracy in their societies.

The dilapidated state of the former Soviet Union has plunged the republics of the Caucasus and central Asia into economic crisis. Living conditions have deteriorated sharply and civil strife has further worsened the situation. To help the inhabitants of these countries cope with the considerable difficulties which they face, the European Union set up a large-scale food-aid operation for Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Moldova in 1994.

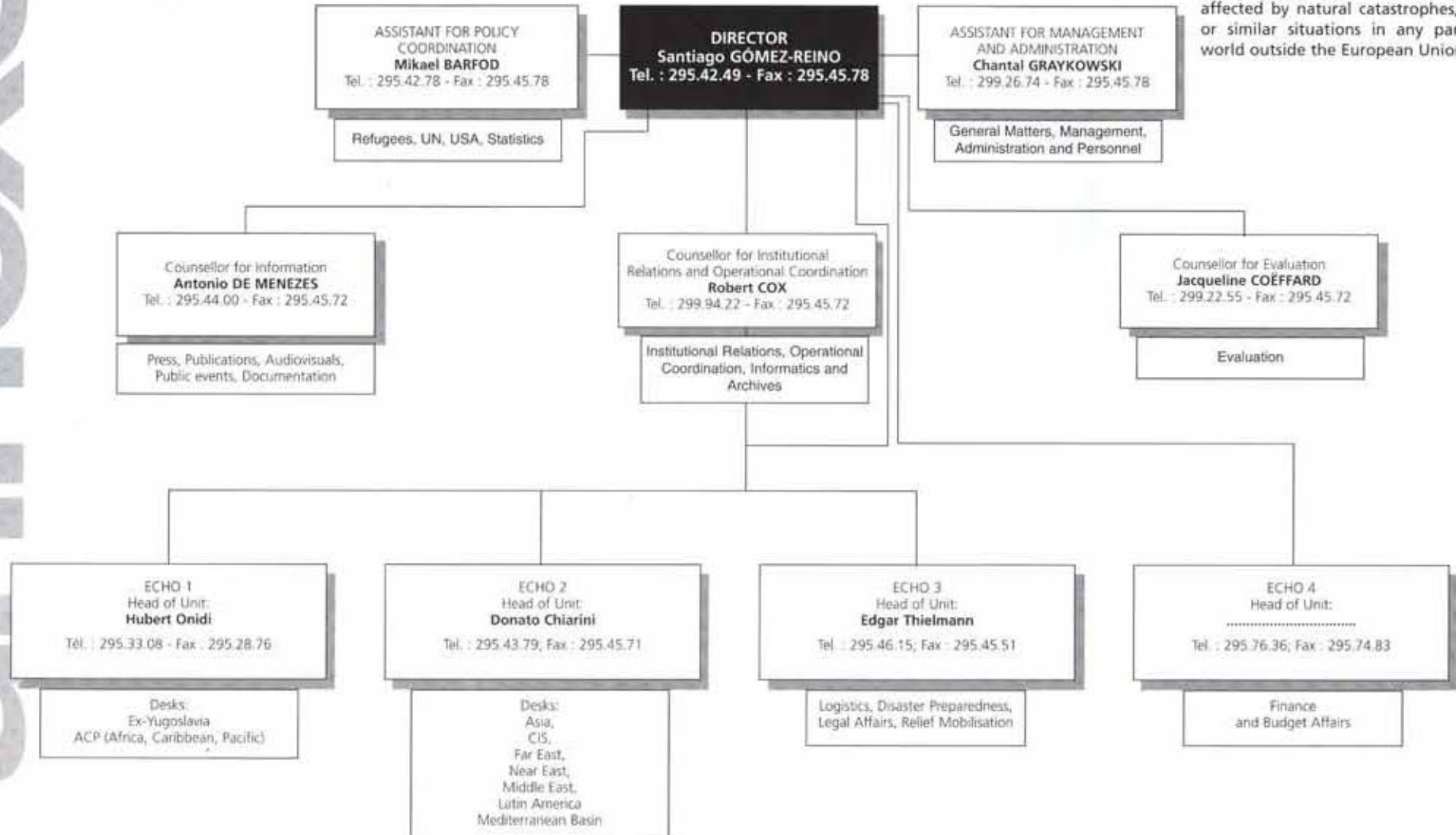
Old people and children are the first to suffer as the economies of the Caucasian and Central Asian republics disintegrate.

The operation, for which ECU 204 million was allocated, aims to supply food to help the inhabitants cope with the worst of the winter. Funding has come from the EAGGF (ECU 165 million), ECHO (ECU 35 million) and Tacis (ECU 4 million).

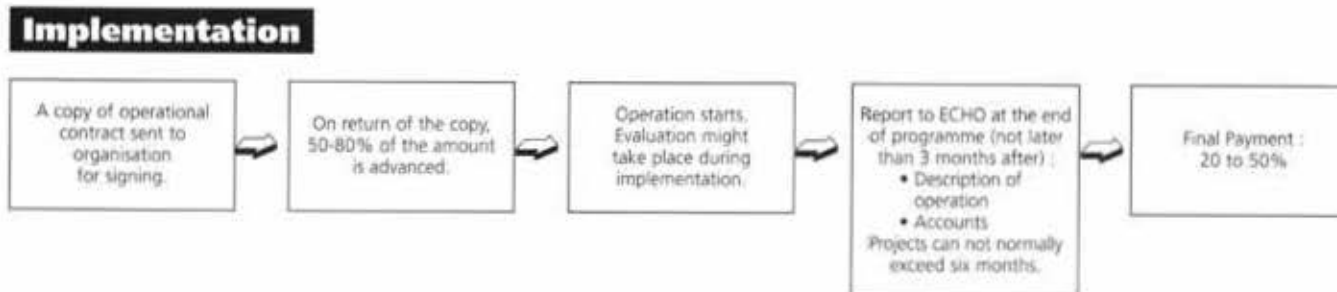
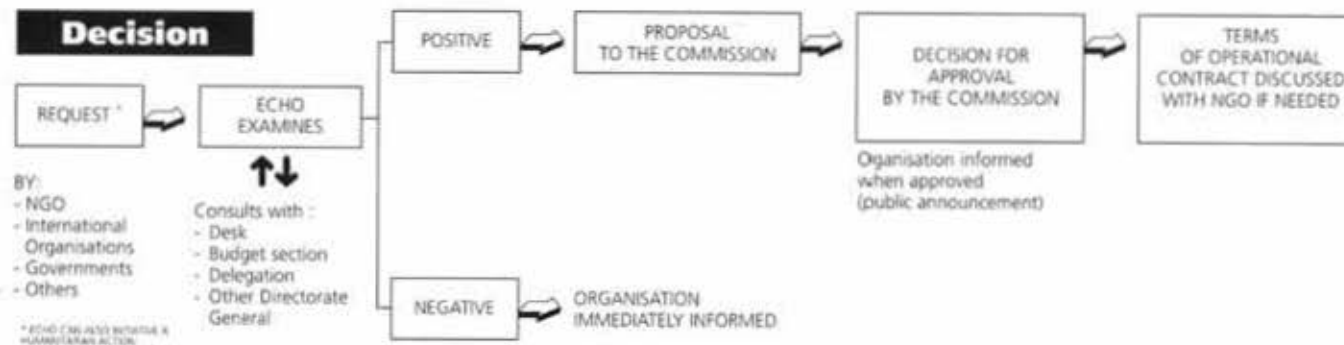
Tacis' function is to supervise operations in Brussels and on the ground in the various partner countries. It is also responsible for quality control and checking quantities delivered to recipients.

European Community HUMANITARIAN OFFICE

The European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) is responsible for humanitarian action in aid of people affected by natural catastrophes, conflicts or similar situations in any part of the world outside the European Union.

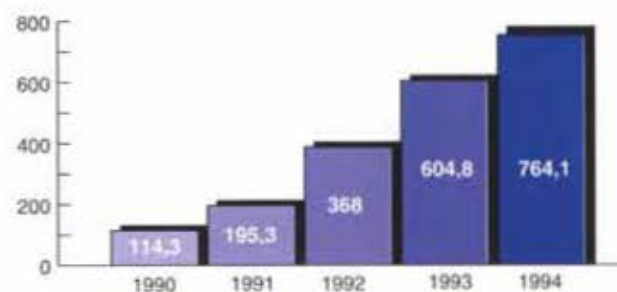


ECHO's response in 10 steps



Financial decisions for HUMANITARIAN aid

(amounts in millions of ECU)

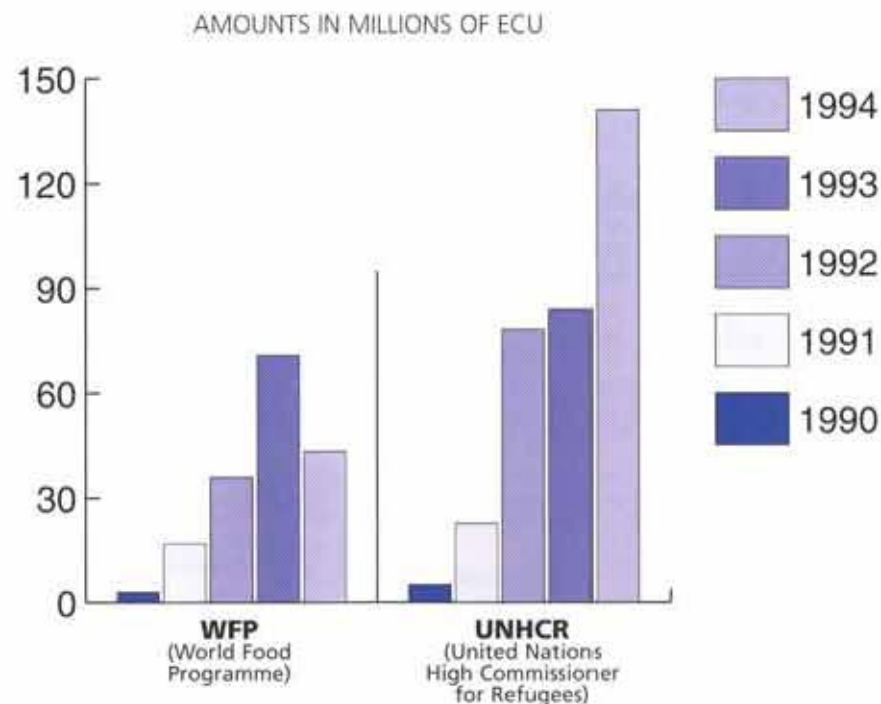


Overview of financial decisions by SOURCE OF FINANCE

SOURCE OF FINANCE	DESCRIPTION	1990 DECISIONS (in ECU)	1991 DECISIONS (in ECU)	1992 DECISIONS (in ECU)	1993 DECISIONS (in ECU)	1994 DECISIONS (in ECU)
BUDGET						
LOME II	National Indicative Programme (NIP) (1)	-	-	40,000,000	6,500,000	-
LOME II	ART 203	41,620,000	42,445,000	-	1,296,000	-
LOME	ART 254(2)	-	13,500,000	31,675,000	82,185,000	263,268,603
FEOGA	Fond Eur. d'orientation et de garantie 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	109,522,247
B7-511	Emergency food aid	-	-	-	17,425,000	46,000,000
B7-514	Humanitarian aid to C & E Europe	-	-	-	385,000,000	277,380,000
B7-515	Humanitarian aid to ex-USSR	-	-	-	30,000,000	50,000,000
B7-516	Humanitarian action in 3rd countries	-	-	-	8,713,000	3,998,574
B7-517	Refugees & displ. persons in dev. countries	-	-	-	3,662,000	20,000,000
B7-6000	PHARE	-	-	69,000,000	-	-
TOTAL		114,355,000	195,320,000	368,042,297	604,814,195	764,169,424

(1) National indicative programme for Somalia
 (2) 5-year allocation (1991-1995) under LOME II is 250,000,000 ECU
 (3) Decided on a case-by-case basis.

EU funding for UNITED NATIONS agencies



	WFP	FAO	WHO	UNDRO	UNHCR	UNICEF	UNDP	UNRWA	SP. UN op.(1)
1990	2,955,000	0	0	500,000	5,044,000	1,687,000	300,000	770,000	0
1991	16,853,000	0	0	0	22,640,500	5,547,000	198,000	0	1,286,000
1992	35,831,586	0	3,809,500	110,000	78,232,580	4,127,000	470,500	0	262,000
1993	71,318,781	868,000	9,250,000	0	87,955,354	13,631,598	0	6,000,000	700,000
1994	43,220,716	0	0	0	140,996,038	11,338,135	0	450,000	2,720,250

(1) Special UN operations

COMITE D'AIDE MEDICALE ET DE
PARRAINAGE SANS FRONTIERES
AIDE MEDICALE INTERNATIONALE
SOLIDARITE PROTESTANTE FRANCE ARMENIE
ASSOCIATION POUR L'ACTION HUMANITAIRE
JEUNESSE SANS FRONTIERE

CCP 0104
CCP 108
CCP 112
CCP 114
CCP 122

GREECE

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

CCP 0001
CCP 0072
CCP 0081
CCP 110
CCP 111
CCP 120

IRELAND

IRISH RED CROSS SOCIETY
GOAL
CONCERN IRELAND
TROCAIRE

CCP 0001
CCP 0024
CCP 0038
CCP 0067

ITALY

CROCE ROSSA ITALIANA
CARITAS ITALIANA
ASSOCIAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE VOLONTARI LAICI
COMITATO INTERNAZIONALE PER LO SVILUPPO DEI POPOLI (CISP)
CENTRO INTERNAZIONALE DE COOPERAZIONE ALLO SVILUPPO (CICS)
CENTRO REGIONALE D'INTERVENTO PER LA COOPERAZIONE
COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE
GRUPPO VOLONTARIATO CIVILE
COMITATO DI COORDINAMENTO DELLE ORGANIZZAZIONI
PER IL SERVIZIO VOLONTARIO (C.O.S.V.)
MEDICUS MUNDI ITALIA
COMITATO COLLABORAZIONE MEDICA (CCM)
ISTITUTO COOPERAZIONE UNIVERSITARIA (I.C.U.)
COMITATO EUROPEO FORMAZIONE AGRARIA (C.E.F.A.)
ASSOCIAZIONE VOLONTARI PER IL SERVIZIO INTERNAZIONALE (AVSI)
INTERSOS
(ASSOCIAZIONE UMANITARIA PER L'EMERGENZA)
ISTITUTO SINDICALE PER LA COOPERAZIONE
ALLO SVILUPPO (ISCOS)
ASSOCIAZIONE ITALIANA PER LA
SOLIDARIETA TRA I POPOLI (AISPO)
SOLIDARIETA CON IL TERZO MONDO (STM)
ARCS ARCI CULTURA E SVILUPPO
MOVIMENTO LIBERAZIONE E SVILUPPO (MOLISV)

CCP 0001
CCP 0010
CCP 0027
CCP 0028
CCP 0036
CCP 0037
CCP 0061
CCP 0062
CCP 0075
CCP 0080
CCP 0084
CCP 0088
CCP 0089
CCP 0092
CCP 0102
CCP 109
CCP 116
CCP 117
CCP 118
CCP 119

LUXEMBURG

CROIX ROUGE LUXEMBOURGEOISE
MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES
CARITAS LUXEMBOURG
HOPITAL SANS FRONTIERES

CCP 0001
CCP 0013
CCP 0048
CCP 0068

NORWAY

KIRKENS N DHJELP, Norway
NORWEGIAN PEOPLE'S AID
NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL

CCP 0021
CCP 0091
CCP 123

NETHERLANDS

HET NEDERLANDSE RODE KRUIS
CARITAS NEERLANDICA
MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES/ARTSEN ZONDER GRENZEN
STICHTING OECUMENISCHE HULP (Dutch Interchurch Aid)
MERSA MEDICUS MUNDI NEDERLAND

CCP 0001
CCP 0011
CCP 0013
CCP 0022
CCP 0080

PORTUGAL

CRUZ VERMELHA PORTUGUESA
AMI - Fundaç o Assistência Médica Internacional
OROS Cooperaçao et desenvolvimento
C.I.C. Associaç o para a Cooperaç o, Intercambio e Cultura
UNIAO DES CIDADES CAPTAIS LUSO-AFRO-AMERICO-ASIATICAS
(U.C.C.L.A.)
ASSOCIACAO DE BENEFICENCIA LUSO-ALEMA

CCP 0001
CCP 0016
CCP 0035
CCP 0066
CCP 0076
CCP 113

UNITED KINGDOM

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY
SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND
CATHOLIC FUND FOR OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT
CARE BRITAIN
CHRISTIAN AID
FEED THE CHILDREN
OXFAM UK
HELPAGE INTERNATIONAL
TEAR FUND
MEDICAL AID FOR PALESTINIANS
MERLIN
CONCERN UNIVERSAL
WOMEN AID INTERNATIONAL
SCOTTISH EUROPEAN AID

CCP 0001
CCP 0003
CCP 0009
CCP 0015
CCP 0017
CCP 0025
CCP 0052
CCP 0059
CCP 0069
CCP 0070
CCP 0083
CCP 0086
CCP 0093
CCP 009

SWEDEN

DIAKONIA
SWEDISH COMMITTEE FOR AFGHANISTAN

CCP 0018
CCP 0121

SWITZERLAND

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES
LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION
HEKS (SWISS INTERCHURCH AID)
CARITAS SUISSE
TERRE DES HOMMES
MEDICUS MUNDI SCHWEIZ

CCP 0013
CCP 0023
CCP 0045
CCP 0047
CCP 0051
CCP 0080

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIETES DE LA
CROIX ROUGE ET DU CROISSANT ROUGE (F.I.C.R.)
COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX ROUGE (C.I.C.R.)
ORDRE SOUVERAIN ET MILITAIRE DE ST.JEAN DE JERUSALEM,
RHODES ET DE MALTE

CCP 0001
CCP 0002
CCP 0065

UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND OTHERS

HAUT COMMISSARIAT DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LES REFUGIES
ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LES MIGRATIONS
PAN AMERICAN WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (P.A.H.O.)

CCP 0064
CCP 0073
CCP 0078

ECHO HUMANITARIAN AID

Decisions in 1994 by region

RECIPIENT	NATURE OF DISASTER	AMOUNT (ECU)	
EX-YUGOSLAVIA	civil conflict, refugees and displaced	TOTAL	269 376 000
ACP TOTAL (Africa, Caraïbes, Pacifique)		TOTAL	324 106 962
AFRICA	Burundi refugees		13 500 000
AFRICA	Burundi and Rwandan refugees		168 500 000
ANGOLA	civil conflict		24 000 000
BURUNDI	refugees, displaced and repatriates		21 000 000
DJIBOUTI	floods		355 000
ERITREA	repatriation of refugees		1 000 000
ETHIOPIA	internal troubles		60 000
GHANA	displaced populations		1 000 000
GUINEA	cholera epidemic		300 000
GUINEA-BISSAU	cholera epidemic		100 000
HAITI	medical and nutritional aid, cyclon		18 010 000
KENYA	civil conflict, displaced populations, Somali refugees		1 204 163
LIBERIA	civil conflict, cholera epidemic		7 473 550
MADAGASCAR	floods		1 170 000
MALAWI	drought		300 000
MAURITANIA	Touareg refugees		400 000
MAYOTTE	earthquake		500 000
MOZAMBIQUE	displaced populations, cyclon		1 180 000
NIGER	Touareg refugees		70 000
NIGERIA	displaced populations		340 250
PAPOUASIE NELLE GUINÉE	displaced populations		123 440
RWANDA	civil conflict, drought, refugees and displaced		15 500 000
SIERRA LEONE	civil conflict, displaced populations		2 773 200
SOMALIA	civil conflict		8 338 359
St. LUCIA	hurricane Debby		125 000
SOUDAN	civil conflict, displaced populations, drought		26 507 000
TANZANIA	Burundi refugees		1 810 000
TCHAD	drought, cholera epidemic		447 000
TOGO	Ghana refugees		200 000
OUGANDA	Sudanese refugees		500 000
ZAIRE	internal troubles, displaced populations		7 320 000
C.I.S. (1)		TOTAL	91 010 000
ARMENIA	refugees and displaced, vulnerable population		18 589 000
AZERBAIDJAN	refugees and displaced, food aid		17 000 000
BELARUS	medical aid		2 660 000
CAUCASUS	displaced populations, vulnerable people		1 500 000
CHERNOBYL VICTIMS	medical aid		2 100 000
GEORGIA	refugees and displaced, food aid		17 306 000

ECHO HUMANITARIAN AID

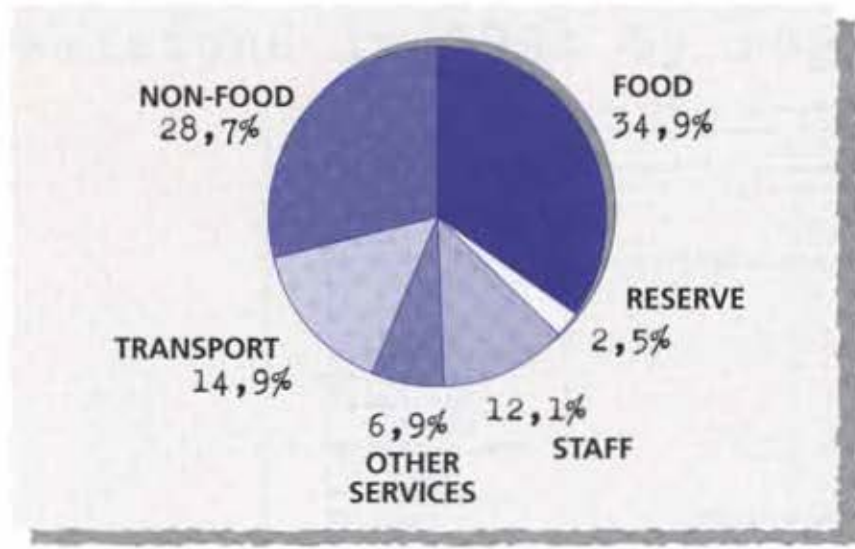
Decisions in 1994 by region

RECIPIENT	NATURE OF DISASTER	AMOUNT (ECU)
KIRGHYSTAN	floods, food aid	6 250 000
MOLDOVA	floods, food aid	2 500 000
NAGORNO-KARABAKH	victims of fighting	1 350 000
RUSSIA FED	internal troubles, food, medical and nutritional aid	9 470 000
TADJIKISTAN	refugees and displaced, food aid	9 825 000
UKRAINE	medical aid, cholera epidemics	2 460 000
EASTERN EUROPE		TOTAL
ALBANIA	difficult situation, cholera epidemics	1 675 000
BULGARIA	medical aid	1 004 000
IRAQ		TOTAL
	Kurdish population, vulnerable people	22 515 000
ASIA (2)		25 826 000
AFGHANISTAN	civil conflict, displaced populations, Afghan refugees	12 315 000
BANGLADESH	cyclon	500 000
CAMBODIA	displaced populations, victims of mines	2 236 000
LAOS	drought	1 500 000
MONGOLIA	medical aid	1 000 000
MYANMAR	medical aid	240 000
PALESTINE/ISRAEL	occupied territories	4 700 000
PAKISTAN	floods	200 000
PHILIPPINES	typhon, floods, earthquake	550 000
SRI LANKA	civil conflict	615 000
VIETNAM	floods	750 000
YEMEN	refugees and displaced, civil conflict	1 220 000
NORTH AFRICA		TOTAL
ALGERIA	Touareg and Sahraoui refugees	2 935 000
EGYPT	floods and fires	630 000
LATIN AMERICA		TOTAL
BOLIVIA	floods, cholera epidemics, drought	1 115 000
BRAZIL	cholera epidemics, medical aid	600 000
COLOMBIA	earthquake	700 000
CUBA	medical and nutritional aid, cyclon	14 054 500
EL SALVADOR	Honduran refugees, cholera epidemics	340 000
GUATEMALA	repatriation of refugees	830 000
MEXICO	internal troubles	1 050 000
NICARAGUA	medical and nutritional aid	500 000
PERU	civil conflict, displaced populations, floods	2 320 000
General Studies		100 000
Disaster Preparedness		3 481 962
TOTAL ALLOCATION		764 169 424

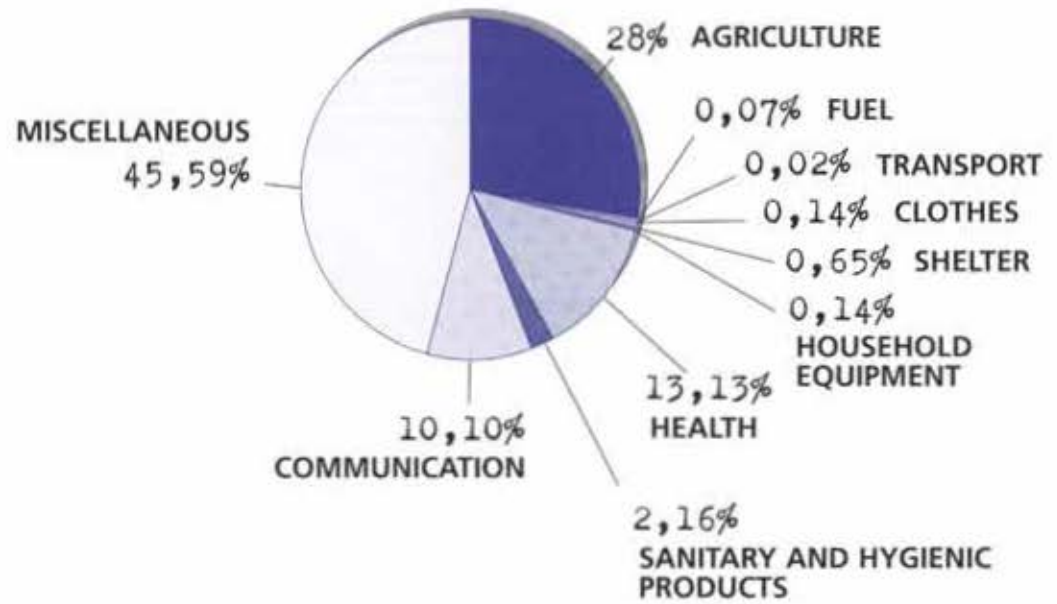
(1) Commonwealth of Independent States

(2) Apart from Irak and ex-USSR

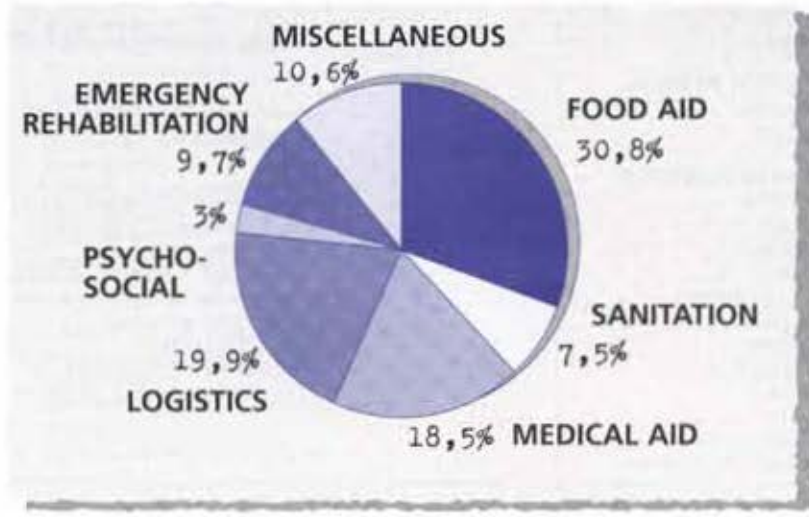
Breakdown of items for humanitarian assistance 1994



Breakdown of non-food humanitarian assistance

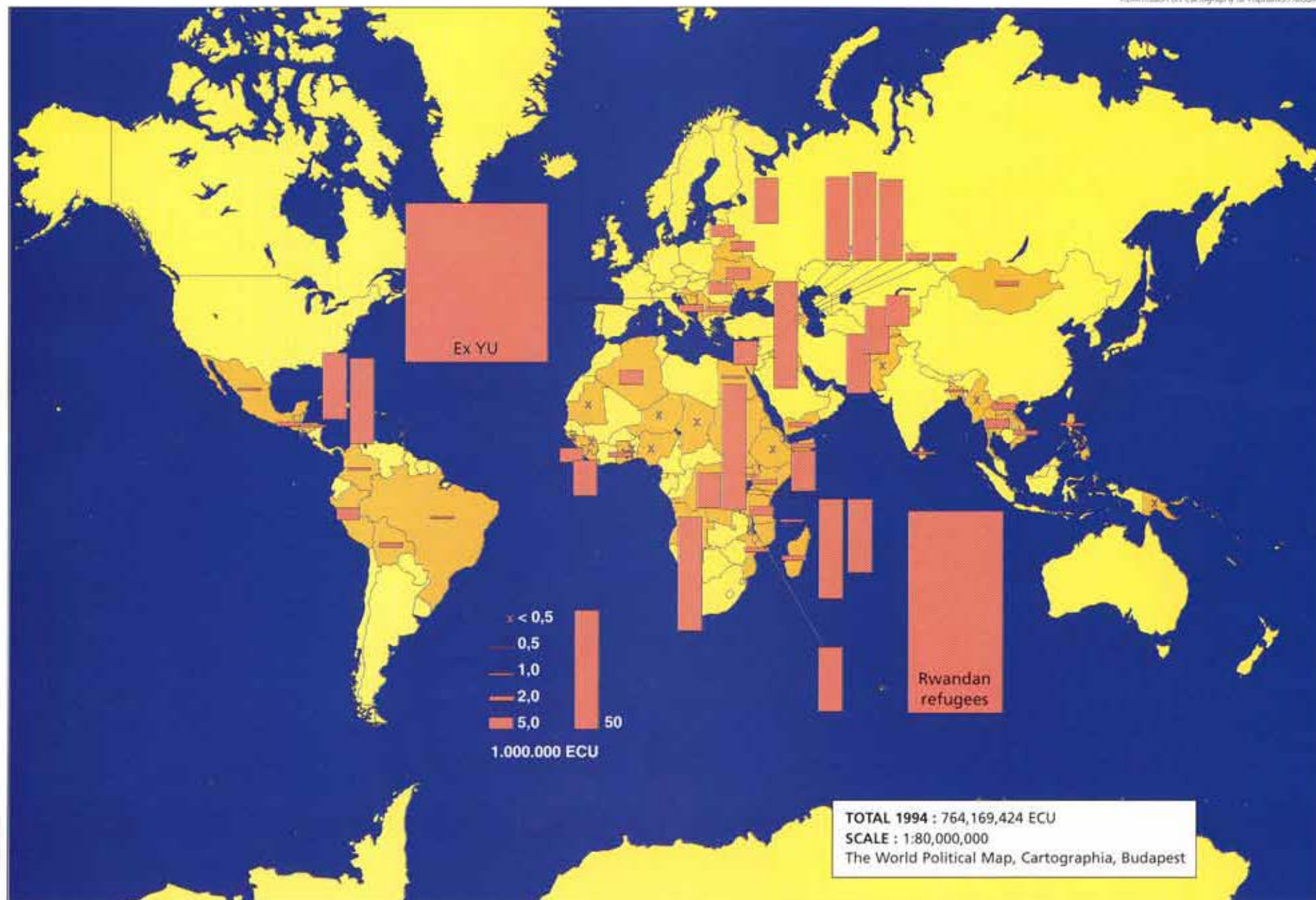


Breakdown of Community aid to the Former Yugoslavia in 1994, by relief items



ECHO HUMANITARIAN AID Decisions in 1994

INTERNATIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION
Commission on Cartography of Population Mobility





1 9 9 4

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO)

Rue de Genève 3 - B-1140 Brussels - Tel. : 32.2.295.44.00 - Fax : 32.2.295.45.72



OFFICE FOR OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
L-2985 Luxembourg

ISBN 92-827-0256-1



9 789282 702567