



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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**COMMISSION DECISION**

**of**

**on the financing of emergency humanitarian Actions in South-East Asia from the  
general budget of the European Union**

(ECHO/-AS/BUD/2009/03000)

## COMMISSION DECISION

of

### on the financing of emergency humanitarian Actions in South-East Asia from the general budget of the European Union

(ECHO/-AS/BUD/2009/03000)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid <sup>1</sup>, and in particular Articles 2(a) and 4 and Article 13 thereof;

Whereas:

- (1) On 29 September 2009 Typhoon Ketsana struck central Vietnam, making landfall at 0700 GMT about 80 kilometres south of Vietnam's fourth largest city, Da Nang, bringing winds of up to 150 km/h, flash floods and heavy rain; it then shifted inland and southwards, hitting Cambodia and Laos in the morning of 30 September with very strong winds and heavy rainfall;
- (2) The typhoon caused immediate and extensive structural damage, and the consequent torrential rains brought about flooding, landslides and further damage to housing, infrastructure and livelihoods, affecting around 2 million people in the three countries;
- (3) In Vietnam the government reported 163 dead, 14 missing, 616 injured, 21,429 houses collapsed and 258,306 houses damaged and nearly as many affected by flooding, with a total infrastructure damage estimated at 14,344.29 Billion VND or 807 M\$;
- (4) In Laos, with wind speeds of up to 140 kilometres per hour and exceptional torrential rains, Typhoon Ketsana ravaged the highly vulnerable southern provinces, directly affecting at least 178,000 people (27,836 households) and destroying 28,500 hectares of harvestable land and significant numbers of livestock;
- (5) In Cambodia, Typhoon Ketsana left 21 people dead, 5,336 households relocated, 2,000 homes destroyed, 10,000 families in need of urgent humanitarian relief and more than 28,970 hectares of crops affected, with damage to infrastructure and livelihoods estimated by the Government as high as 41 M\$;

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1.

- (6) The effects of Typhoon Ketsana were critically aggravated by Typhoon Mirinae, which traversed central Vietnam between 2 and 3 November 2009, killing 123 persons, injuring 145 and causing serious damage to livelihoods and infrastructure; initial government assessments estimated the overall damage at more than 5,015 billion VND (about 280 M\$);
- (7) Recognising that the scale of the needs was far beyond their coping capacities, the authorities of the three countries appealed for help from the international humanitarian community;
- (8) Despite an immediate response, the magnitude of the disaster has left large numbers of affected people in need of humanitarian assistance, in sectors such as food and non food items, shelter, water and sanitation, livelihood rehabilitation, health care;
- (9) To reach populations in need, humanitarian aid should be channelled through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and International Organisations including United Nations (UN) agencies. Therefore the European Commission should implement the budget by direct centralized management or by joint management;
- (10) Humanitarian aid Actions financed by this Decision should be of a maximum duration of 6 months;
- (11) For the purposes of this Decision the South-East Asian countries involved are Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia;
- (12) It is estimated that an amount of EUR 7,000,000 from budget article 23 02 01 of the general budget of the European Union is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to approximately one million beneficiaries, taking into account the available budget, other donors' contributions and other factors. The activities covered by this Decision may be financed in full in accordance with Article 253 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation;
- (13) The present Decision constitutes a financing Decision within the meaning of Article 75 of the Financial Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002<sup>2</sup>, Article 90 of the detailed rules for the implementation of the Financial Regulation determined by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002<sup>3</sup>, and Article 15 of the internal rules on the implementation of the general budget of the European Union<sup>4</sup>;

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

#### *Article 1*

1. In accordance with the objectives and general principles of humanitarian aid, the Commission hereby approves a total amount of EUR 7,000,000 for the financing of emergency humanitarian Actions in South-East Asia from budget article 23 02 01 of the 2009 general budget of the European Union.

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<sup>2</sup> OJ L 248, 16.9.2002, p.1.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 357, 31.12.2002, , p.1.

<sup>4</sup> Commission Decision of 5.3.2008, C/2008/773

2. In accordance with Article 2(a) and 4 of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the principal objective of this Decision is to provide emergency humanitarian aid to the populations affected by typhoons and consequent hazards in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The humanitarian Actions shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objective:

- To improve the humanitarian situation of typhoon-affected people in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia by providing life-saving multi-sectoral assistance.

The full amount of this Decision is allocated to this specific objective.

#### *Article 2*

1. The period for the implementation of the Actions financed under this Decision shall start on 29 September 2009. Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from the same date. The duration of individual humanitarian aid Actions financed under this Decision shall be limited to a maximum of six months.
2. If the implementation of individual actions is suspended owing to force majeure or other exceptional circumstances, the period of suspension shall not be taken into account in the implementing period of the Decision in respect of the Action suspended.
3. In accordance with the contractual provisions ruling the Agreements financed under this Decision, the Commission may consider eligible those costs arising and incurred after the end of the implementing period of the Action which are necessary for its winding-up.

#### *Article 3*

1. In accordance with Article 253 of the Implementing Rules and having regard to the urgency of the Action, the availability of other donors and other relevant operational circumstances, funds under this Decision may finance humanitarian Actions in full.
2. Actions supported by this Decision will be implemented either by Non-profit-making organisations which fulfil the eligibility and suitability criteria established in Article 7 of Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 or by International organisations.
3. The Commission shall implement the budget:
  - either by direct centralised management, with Non-governmental Organisations,
  - or by joint management with international organisations that are signatories to the Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA) or the EC/UN Financial Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) and which were subject to the four pillar assessment in line with Article 53d of the Financial Regulation.

*Article 4*

This will take effect on the date of its adoption.

*Article 5*

This Decision is addressed to the delegated authorising officer.

Done at Brussels,

*For the Commission*  
*Member of the Commission*



**Emergency Humanitarian Aid Decision**  
**23 02 01**

**Title:** Commission decision on the financing of emergency humanitarian Actions in South-East Asia from the general budget of the European Union.

**Description:** Emergency humanitarian aid to populations affected by typhoons and consequent hazards in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

**Location of Action:** VIETNAM, LAOS and CAMBODIA

**Amount of Decision:** EUR 7,000,000

**Decision reference number:** ECHO/-AS/BUD/2009/03000

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**Supporting Document**

**1 - Rationale, needs and target population.**

1.1. - Rationale:

After having hit the Philippines, provoking unprecedented flooding in and around the capital Manila, tropical storm Ketsana accelerated into a full-blown typhoon as it crossed the South China Sea and made landfall on the coast of central Vietnam on 29 September, about 80 km south of the country's fourth-largest city, Da Nang, bringing winds of up to 150 km/h, flash floods and heavy rain. The typhoon then shifted inland and southwards, hitting Cambodia and Laos in the morning of 30 September with very strong winds and heavy rainfall. Typhoon Ketsana caused immediate and extensive structural damage, and the consequent torrential rains brought about flooding, landslides and further damage to housing, infrastructure and livelihoods. Torrential rains and floods affected around 2 million people in the three countries.

Although Vietnam has its own response capacities and had taken significant preparatory measures in advance of Typhoon Ketsana, the last-minute change of direction of the typhoon and the extent of the area hit resulted in greatly stretched local coping capacities. 12 provinces were affected (Quang Binh, Quang tri, Thua Thien Hue, Da Nang, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Kon Tum, Dac Lac, Lam Dong, Gia Lai). The government

eventually reported<sup>1</sup> 163 dead, 14 missing, 616 injured and 21,429 houses collapsed. 258,306 houses were damaged (mainly broken roofs), while flooding affected nearly 218,249 others (more than 100,000 in Thua Thien Hue alone). 5,280 classrooms were damaged. Infrastructure damage also included roads, health clinics, agricultural land, irrigation systems and dykes. Non-harvested crops and livestock were lost and fruit trees and commercial forests damaged. Sand and salt on fragile rice and vegetable fields represented a major problem. Over one million people were affected across the 12 provinces, with a total damage estimated at 14,344.29 Billion VND or 807 M\$ (UNDP<sup>2</sup>). On 2 October the national authorities asked for support from the international NGOs<sup>3</sup> active in the country. On the same date a Preliminary Emergency Appeal of 3.2 M€ was launched by the IFRC<sup>4</sup> for Vietnam.

Following Vietnam, both the South of Laos and all Northern provinces of Cambodia were battered by strong winds and heavy rains, with consequent floods and landslides of devastating effects.

In Laos, with wind speeds of up to 140 kilometres per hour and torrential rains, Typhoon Ketsana ravaged the southern provinces of Attapeu, Sekong, Saravan, Savannakhet and Champassack, which are among the most vulnerable, poorest and food-insecure of the country (up to 50% of children living in these provinces are underweight). Attapeu province was the worst hit. Official warnings issued before the typhoon failed to reach people living in the most remote areas. After the disaster, limited access to the victims significantly hindered the needs assessment. According to government sources, by 20 October 482 villages throughout the five provinces had been found affected and an estimated 178,000 people (27,836 households) were suffering from the consequences of the disaster, with 9,602 households displaced and 15 storm-related deaths reported.

Having struck during the lean season, when farmers are preparing for the harvest, Typhoon Ketsana has exacerbated the food insecurity situation both by damaging crops and by destroying the limited food stocks remaining. Approximately 28,500 hectares of rice and crop fields and significant numbers of livestock have been damaged or destroyed. Infrastructure damage reportedly includes 1,023 houses destroyed. A further 825 houses, 32 schools, 3 hospitals, 14 irrigation systems and many access roads have been damaged. The impact of Ketsana on health facilities and water supply systems has amplified the affected populations' health risks. In addition, as the stricken provinces are among the most heavily mined of Laos, UXO pieces previously mapped are believed to have been carried off by flood waters, thus exposing the lives of the survivors to further risks. On 26 October a \$10,153,872 Flash Appeal was launched by the international humanitarian community to support the Government's relief actions in favour of the victims of Typhoon Ketsana.

In Cambodia, Typhoon Ketsana left 21 people dead, 5,336 households relocated, 2,000 homes destroyed, 10,000 families in need of urgent humanitarian relief and tens of thousands of hectares of crops damaged<sup>5</sup>. Government estimates of the overall damage to infrastructure and livelihoods are as high as 41 M\$ (140 school buildings, 64 connection bridges in Kompong Thom, Preah Viehar and Rattanakri alone, about 28,970 ha of rice planted, 305 ha of rice seedlings, large numbers of domestic livestock). Floodwaters have remained exceptionally high for one week in most areas. Tens of thousands of households, already

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1 Government of Vietnam and the Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG) needs assessment conducted from 2 to 9 October 2009.

2 United Nations Development Programme - UNDP

3 Non Governmental Organisations - NGOs

4 International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent - IFRC

5 Cambodia's National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) assessments and reports as of 7<sup>th</sup> October 2009.

vulnerable to food insecurity near the end of the lean season, have had food stocks and basic assets severely depleted. People have been thus facing pressing food needs several weeks in advance of the next rice harvest. Crop failure due to prolonged flooding is anticipated and areas with one rice cycle per year and where no dry-season rice can be grown are likely to be longer-term affected; those populations will be facing food insecurity until the next harvest in one year time. In order to cope with the consequences of the disaster, households are currently borrowing at extremely high interest, significantly cutting back on quantity of food and number of meals, or are eating wild food. On 27 October, Prime Minister Hun Sen appealed to the UN<sup>6</sup> to provide immediate assistance to Ketsana-affected populations, stating that national capacity and resources had been outpaced by needs. On 28 October, the Royal Government presented a letter to the World Food Program requesting food assistance for 48,787 affected households.

In response to the emergency, on 1 October 2009 DG ECHO<sup>7</sup> released funds for immediate relief activities through fast-track funding of €2M. Within a few hours from the disaster, selected humanitarian partners (French Red Cross, Oxfam GB, Save the Children, Care Austria, Health Unlimited) started 3-month operations in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos in the sectors of food aid, non food relief item distributions, shelter support, water, sanitation, hygiene and emergency medical care, bringing assistance to 350,000 beneficiaries.

In parallel, humanitarian experts of the European Commission were mobilized to assess needs in the worst-hit locations, with a view to possible follow-up humanitarian support. On the basis of these field assessments, conducted in October and early November 2009, in coordination with relevant stakeholders and mandated international relief agencies, it appeared that additional assistance was required, local response capacity and international aid being delivered proving insufficient to meet all the existing humanitarian needs.

Field assessments have also highlighted that in many affected areas, the consequences of Typhoon Ketsana have been critically aggravated by the effects of Typhoon Mirinae, which smashed central Vietnam between 2 and 3 November, killing 123 persons, injuring 145 and causing serious damage to livelihoods and infrastructure before weakening into a low pressure zone and eventually dissolving in Cambodia. Seven Vietnamese provinces have been heavily affected by Mirinae (Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan, Dac Lac and Gia Lai), Phu Yen being the most severely stricken. The worst hit locations are in coastal, river basin and mountainous areas.

According to reports, 2,362 houses collapsed as a consequence of Typhoon Mirinae; 106,551 houses were damaged or flooded and 842 classrooms were damaged; 19,272.2 ha rice paddies have been flooded (water levels are still high and are expected to decrease slowly). Nearly one million people have been affected by the disaster. Following massive evacuation, a great number of people are now displaced due to loss of dwellings and homes. Initial government assessments estimate the overall damage at more than 5,015 billion VND (about USD 280 million). On 6 November, recognising that the scale of the needs was far beyond their coping capacities, the Vietnamese authorities appealed to international NGOs operating in the country, seeking support for the victims of Typhoon Mirinae, in particular for urgent livelihoods rehabilitation.

The combined effects of Typhoon Ketsana and Typhoon Mirinae are reported to have caused the most serious storm damage for more than 40 years in Vietnam.

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6 United Nations - UN

7 Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid - ECHO

## 1.2. - Identified needs:

In all the affected provinces, the most urgent needs are the following:

- *Food:* floods and landslides have caused major damage to food stocks and livelihoods in the affected communities in Vietnam and have for up to 80% destroyed the crops in the affected regions in Cambodia and for 46% in the affected areas in Laos. With most of the current harvest lost (Laos, Cambodia) or with the stocks from the last harvest severely damaged and depleted (Vietnam), there are urgent food needs for many households and for the most vulnerable groups. According to assessments<sup>8</sup> an estimated 875,000 people are in need of food aid in Vietnam. While the Government is providing 15 kgs of rice to more than 650,000 vulnerable and affected people (a total of 10,000 tons of rice), humanitarian agencies highlight that more food support is needed. In Laos 139,118 people are in need of food aid (77% of the affected population of 180,674 people)<sup>9</sup> and at least 230,000 people in Cambodia (48,787 households)<sup>10</sup>. Provision of food aid and nutritional complements, including through targeted supplementary feeding programmes for children under five, may be required.

- *Livelihoods:* a high percentage of the affected population is agriculture-reliant and crops have largely been destroyed. Populations need to be assisted in recovering their livelihoods, particularly through the distribution of seeds and other agricultural inputs which have been lost in the disaster. This concerns with particular urgency the populations living in the flat areas in Vietnam, where the new planting and sowing season goes from mid-November to mid-December. For the most affected areas in Cambodia and Laos the once-a-year harvest is critically damaged, hence leaving the communities to depend on food aid or look at alternative coping mechanisms. In all three countries people's livelihoods have also been severely affected by loss of livestock, damage to fishponds, loss of fishing or agricultural equipment, damage to shops, lack of access to markets and other disaster-related problems, all requiring appropriate emergency livelihood response and recovery interventions.

- *Shelter:* given the high number of damaged or destroyed houses, especially in Vietnam, where nearly 22,000 houses have been completely shattered, the affected populations are in dire need of shelters and emergency housing rehabilitation. Distribution of materials and different emergency schemes to support the populations rehabilitate their houses need to be undertaken.

- *Emergency water and sanitation:* water supply systems that have been damaged need basic urgent rehabilitation; contaminated wells need cleaning and disinfection. Currently, local authorities in Vietnam have initiated recovery and repair programmes to address the infrastructural damage. Assistance is required for the provision of safe water supply (water distribution, water treatment, emergency rehabilitation of water systems, rehabilitation and cleaning of wells) and for restoring minimum sanitary and hygiene conditions.

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8 French Red Cross and the Vietnam's Government Central Committee on Flood and Storm Control (CCFSC) assessments and reports.

9 Joint Assessment of Impact and Needs arising from the September 2009 Ketsana Typhoon by the Government of Lao PDR and IASC in-country team.

10 Cambodia's National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) effected and damaged data report.

- *Health*: although there are not yet any epidemics reported, environmental pollution resulting from the disaster is a serious problem and there are risks of outbreaks of diseases such as acute diarrhoea, dengue, malaria and leptospirosis. Infrastructure damage to health facilities has been reported in Vietnam and Laos. Against this background, short-term support in the health sector to ensure basic rehabilitation of health facilities and basic health assistance to the affected populations is needed.

- *Basic school material*: many items were swept away by the floods. Text books, note books and uniforms are urgently needed in order to allow the children of the poorest families returning to school and to normal life as soon as possible, thus avoiding disaster-related school drop-out and helping children overcome the trauma. School buildings and hygiene facilities at schools need urgent rehabilitation.

- *Coordination*: coordination capacities in the three countries are diverse and country-specific. In Vietnam coordination is relatively well established and prepared, with a strong Government involvement (through CCFSC<sup>11</sup>), the ONE-UN pilot programme progressing and an advanced NGO coordination set-up through the DMWG<sup>12</sup>. In Laos the UN and NGOs are working together with the Government's National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) and in Cambodia with the Government's National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM). In these two countries, however, where UN and NGO presence is less robust, donor support has been less sizeable and access and communications are more difficult, field coordination may need to be supported.

- *Country-specific needs*: the need to address the risk of dislodged or exposed unexploded ordnances (UXOs) has been specifically flagged by humanitarian partners in Laos. As the most heavily mined nation in the world (per capita), and since the Ketsana affected provinces have the highest level of UXO contamination, mine-awareness campaigns need to be considered.

### 1.3. - Target population and regions concerned:

The target populations of this decision are the victims of the typhoons and typhoon-related hazards in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The regions concerned are:

In Vietnam, the central and southern provinces of Quang Binh, Quang tri, Thua Thien Hue, Da Nang, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Kon Tum, Dac Lac, Lam Dong, Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan and Gia Lai.

In Laos, the southern provinces of Savannakhet, Saravan, Sekong, Attapeu and Champassack.

In Cambodia, the northern and central provinces of Rattanakiri, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Siem Reap, Stung Treng, Kratie and Preah Vihear.

The total population affected at this stage is estimated at 1.5 million in Vietnam, 230,000 in Cambodia and 200,000 in Laos<sup>13</sup>.

Approximately 1 million beneficiaries will be assisted through this decision.

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11 Vietnam's Government Central Committee on Flood and Storm Control - CCFSC

12 Disaster Management Working Group

13 Based on governmental sources; UN assessments (WFP/UNDP); French Red Cross/Cambodia, Vietnam and Lao Red Cross National Societies data.

#### 1.4. - Risk assessment and possible constraints:

Unforeseen climatic hazards and adverse weather conditions could hamper the delivery of relief. More heavy rains would certainly impact negatively on the humanitarian response capacity. Accessibility of roads constitutes a serious constraint to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to the most remote areas; the infrastructure damage caused by the disasters must be taken into account. If other weather disturbances occur during the implementation of this operation access to some areas, in particular in the mountains, could be logistically difficult.

In principle there are no security constraints in the targeted countries.

In Laos, constraints to DG ECHO-funded interventions are traditionally represented by the limited presence of humanitarian partners in the affected areas and by the geographical coverage of Memoranda of Understanding between the NGOs and national authorities, whose negotiation is a very cumbersome and time-consuming process. These constraints are likely to be limited under the present circumstances, given the scale and urgency of the needs.

## **2 - Objectives and components of the humanitarian intervention proposed:**

### 2.1. - Objectives:

Principal objective: To provide emergency humanitarian aid to the populations affected by typhoons and consequent hazards in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Specific objective:

To improve the humanitarian situation of typhoon-affected people in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia by providing life-saving multi-sectoral assistance.

### 2.2. - Components:

This operation will have the following components (non-exhaustive list):

- *Food aid:* distribution of rice and nutritional complements, at least until the forthcoming harvest or to cover any food gap following the food intervention by Government and implementing agencies (notably in Vietnam). Specific targeted supplementary food programmes for the most vulnerable groups (notably children, elderly, lactating mothers, people with disabilities, as well as single female-headed households).

- *Non food relief items:* distributions of relief items such as blankets, mats, tarpaulins, clothes, mosquito nets, water containers, cooking utensils, etc.

- *Shelter and housing:* emergency shelter support and housing repair interventions, like shelter material distributions or, where feasible and appropriate, small-scale cash support schemes conditional to urgent repair activities, along with training for safe housing and disaster-resilient rehabilitation.

- *Emergency sanitation and access to clean water:* cleaning and chlorination of wells; distribution of water purifying tablets, water filter equipment and water containers, sanitation kits including women items, rehabilitation of gravity fed systems integrating, when feasible, disaster-resilience features, repair of sanitation facilities, etc.

- *Emergency livelihood*: first rehabilitation of fields and irrigation systems in order to maximise the next harvest, provision of seeds, fertilisers and other agricultural inputs destroyed by the floods. Other early emergency recovery items and interventions deemed appropriate, including assistance with livestock replacement, with repair of fish ponds, etc.
- *Emergency health care*: provision of emergency medical care and supplies, in particular with a view to limit all disaster-related diseases; support to first rehabilitation of medical facilities in order to restore minimum conditions for health assistance.
- *Short-term support in the school sector*: distribution of school kits (including replacement of exercise books and notebooks swept away by the floods), assistance with rehabilitation of classrooms, repair of water & sanitation facilities at schools in order to allow school activities to resume as soon as possible.
- *Coordination, logistics and other targeted interventions*: support to improved coordination, interventions to re-establish access (e.g. road-clearing operations), UXO awareness-raising campaigns (in Laos), any other sectoral or country-specific emergency assistance required.

Further needs might arise or be identified that necessitate an appropriate response. In all interventions attention will be paid to mainstream disaster preparedness as and when feasible.

### **3 - Duration expected for Actions in the proposed Decision:**

The duration of humanitarian aid Actions shall be maximum 6 months.

Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 29 September 2009.

If the implementation of the Actions envisaged in this Decision is suspended due to *force majeure* or any comparable circumstance, the period of suspension will not be taken into account for the calculation of the duration of the humanitarian aid Actions.

Depending on the evolution of the situation in the field, the Commission reserves the right to terminate the Agreements signed with the implementing humanitarian organisations where the suspension of activities is for a period of more than one third of the total planned duration of the Action. In this respect, the procedure established in the general conditions of the specific agreement will be applied.

#### 4 - Previous interventions/Decisions of the Commission within the context of the current crisis

List of previous DG ECHO operations in CAMBODIA/LAOS/VIET NAM				
Decision Number	Decision Type	2007 EUR	2008 EUR	2009 EUR
ECHO/VNM/BUD/2007/01000	Emergency	2,000,000		
ECHO/-AS/BUD/2008/02000 (*)	Emergency		1,500,000	
ECHO/DIP/BUD/2008/02000 (**)	Non Emergency		10,000,000	
ECHO/VNM/BUD/2008/01000	Non Emergency		1,000,000	
ECHO/-AS/BUD/2009/02000 (*)	Prim. Emergency			2,000,000
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2009/05000	Emergency			1,500,000
	Subtotal	2,000,000	12,500,000	3,500,000
	Grand Total	18,000,000		

Dated : 23 November 2009

Source : HOPE

(\*) decisions with more than one country

(\*\*) Regional disaster preparedness Decision for South East Asia, with the following country allocation:

- Vietnam: € 2.153.745

- Cambodia: € 1.662.552

- Laos: € 215.050

In addition, the Decision includes regional components also covering Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

## 5 - Overview of donors' contributions

Donors in CAMBODIA/LAOS/VIET NAM the last 12 months					
1. EU Members States (*)		2. European Commission		3. Others	
	EUR		EUR		EUR
Austria		DG ECHO	3,500,000		
Belgium		Other services			
Bulgaria					
Cyprus					
Czech republic					
Denmark					
Estonia					
Finland	1,065,000				
France					
Germany	5,612,232				
Greece	15,000				
Hungary	3,760				
Ireland					
Italy	370,000				
Latvia					
Lithuania					
Luxemburg	275,000				
Malta					
Netherlands	100,000				
Poland	20,620				
Portugal					
Romania					
Slovakia	36,000				
Slovenie					
Spain					
Sweden	202,486				
United kingdom					
Subtotal	7,700,098	Subtotal	3,500,000	Subtotal	0
		Grand total	11,200,098		

Dated : 23 November 2009

(\*) Source : DG ECHO 14 Points reporting for Members States. <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/hac>  
Empty cells means either no information is available or no contribution.

## 6 - Amount of Decision and distribution by specific objectives:

6.1. - Total amount of the Decision: EUR 7,000,000

## 6.2. - Budget breakdown by specific objectives

<b>Principal objective</b> To provide emergency humanitarian aid to the populations affected by typhoons and consequent hazards in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia			
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)</b>	<b>Geographical area of operation</b>	<b>Potential partners<sup>14</sup></b>
<p>Specific objective:</p> <p>To improve the humanitarian situation of typhoon-affected people in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia by providing life-saving multi-sectoral assistance.</p>	7,000,000	Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	<p><u>Direct centralised management</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ACTED - ACTIONAID - CARE – AUT</li> <li>- CARE – DEU - CONCERN WORLDWIDE</li> <li>- CROIX-ROUGE – DEU - CROIX-ROUGE – DNK</li> <li>- CROIX-ROUGE – ESP - CROIX-ROUGE - FRA</li> <li>- CROIX-ROUGE – NLD - DWF - GVC</li> <li>- HANDICAP (BEL) - HEALTH UNLIMITED</li> <li>- HELPAGE INTERNATIONAL - UK</li> <li>- MALTESER HILFSDIENST - OXFAM - UK</li> <li>- PLAN INTERNATIONAL UK</li> <li>- SAVE THE CHILDREN – UK - TRIANGLE</li> </ul> <p><u>Joint management</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IOM - UNDP-PNUD - WFP-PAM - WHO</li> </ul>
TOTAL: 7,000,000			

<sup>14</sup> ACTIONAID, AGENCE D'AIDE A LA COOPERATION TECHNIQUE ET AU DEVELOPPEMENT, (FR), CARE INTERNATIONAL DEUTSCHLAND E.V. (DEU), CARE ÖSTERREICH - VEREIN FÜR ENTWICKLUNGSZUSAMMENARBEIT UND HUMANITÄRE HILFE, CONCERN WORLDWIDE, (IRL), CROIX-ROUGE FRANCAISE, CRUZ ROJA ESPAÑOLA, (E), DANSK RODE KORS, (DNK), DEUTSCHES ROTES KREUZ, (DEU), Development Workshop France, GRUPPO DI VOLONTARIATO CIVILE (ITA), HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL (BEL), HELPAGE INTERNATIONAL (GBR), HET NEDERLANDSE RODE KRUIS (NLD), Health Limited (Trading as, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (INT), MALTESER HILFSDIENST e.V., (DEU), OXFAM (GB), PLAN INTERNATIONAL (UK), THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (GBR), TRIANGLE Génération Humanitaire, (FR), UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, WORLD FOOD PROGRAM, WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION - ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE

## **7 - Evaluation**

Under article 18 of Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid the Commission is required to "regularly assess humanitarian aid Actions financed by the Union in order to establish whether they have achieved their objectives and to produce guidelines for improving the effectiveness of subsequent Actions." These evaluations are structured and organised in overarching and cross cutting issues forming part of DG ECHO's Annual Strategy such as child-related issues, the security of relief workers, respect for human rights, gender. Each year, an indicative Evaluation Programme is established after a consultative process. This programme is flexible and can be adapted to include evaluations not foreseen in the initial programme, in response to particular events or changing circumstances. More information can be obtained at:

[http://ec.europa.eu/echo/policies/evaluation/introduction\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/policies/evaluation/introduction_en.htm).

## **8. Management issues**

Humanitarian aid Actions funded by the Commission are implemented by NGOs and the Red Cross National Societies on the basis of Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA), by Specialised Agencies of the Member States and by United Nations agencies based on the EC/UN Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) in conformity with Article 163 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation. These Framework agreements define the criteria for attributing grant agreements and financing agreements in accordance with Article 90 of the Implementing Rules and may be found at [http://ec.europa.eu/echo/about/actors/partners\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/about/actors/partners_en.htm).

For NGOs, Specialised Agencies of the Member States, Red Cross National Societies and International Organisations not complying with the requirements set up in the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Union for joint management, actions will be managed by direct centralised management.

For International Organisations identified as potential partners for implementing the Decision, actions will be managed under joint management.

Individual grants are awarded on the basis of the criteria enumerated in Article 7.2 of the Humanitarian Aid Regulation, such as the technical and financial capacity, readiness and experience, and results of previous interventions.