



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/2010/02000)

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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 ¹, and in particular Article 2(a) and Article 13 thereof;

Whereas:

- (1) The start of the typhoon season in South East Asia has been particularly destructive this year causing important humanitarian needs all over the region;
- (2) On 18 October, category 5-Typhoon Megi made landfall in the north of the Philippines, crossed Luzon island from east to west and exited the country on 19 October. The number of casualties and wounded was relatively low thanks to pre-emptive evacuations, but the typhoon caused widespread destruction;
- (3) Torrential rains also affected Vietnam, bringing flooding and ensuing landslides in 5 central provinces, which continued with particular intensity after mid-October. Flooding was also widespread in Thailand and reached critical levels in the third week of October;
- (4) The downpour affecting the region was compounded by the crossing of Cyclone Giri, which made landfall in Burma/Myanmar on 22 October generating heavy rains over most of Rakhine State with strong winds, tidal-surges and floods;
- (5) The humanitarian situation in the region became critical as of 18 October. On 18 October, an Emergency Appeal was launched by the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), seeking EUR 772,216 to assist some 120,000 beneficiaries in Vietnam. After a first field needs assessment in accessible disaster-stricken areas of Luzon, on 26 October the IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal of EUR 3,080,000 to assist 12,000 families in the Philippines. The Burmese authorities made contact with the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator after the cyclone, seeking support from the international community for the disaster-affected populations. For Thailand a smaller-scale relief operation, in the light of the country's response capacity, was launched by the IFRC through the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 27 October;
- (6) In all the affected countries, the full extent of the damage is yet to be revealed. Local response is underway, but it will hardly be adequate to cope with the scale of the disaster, with the partial exception of Thailand, due to its strong coping capacities. The

¹ OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1.

extent of the disaster has put local relief efforts under severe strain leaving gaps in the assistance to the victims;

- (7) The disaster-affected populations are in urgent need of humanitarian aid, mainly in the form of relief items, shelter, water and sanitation, health assistance and livelihood support; relevant response gaps in the main aid sectors are to be filled in;
- (8) 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 centralised management or by joint management;
- (9) Humanitarian aid actions financed by this Decision should be of a maximum duration of 6 months;
- (10) For the purposes of this Decision the South East Asian countries targeted are Burma/Myanmar, the Philippines and Vietnam;
- (11) 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 over 300,000 persons, 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;
- (12) The present Decision constitutes a financing Decision within the meaning of Article 75 of the Financial Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002², Article 90 of the detailed rules for the implementation of the Financial Regulation determined by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002³, and Article 15 of the internal rules on the implementation of the general budget of the European Union⁴;

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

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 2010 general budget of the European Union.
2. In accordance with Article 2(a) of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the principal objective of this Decision is to provide emergency humanitarian aid to the victims of hydro-meteorological disasters in the Philippines, Vietnam and Burma/Myanmar. The humanitarian actions shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objective:
 - To improve the humanitarian situation of people affected by the hydro-meteorological disasters in the Philippines, Vietnam and Burma/Myanmar through multi-sectoral assistance

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

² OJ L 248, 16.9.2002, p.1.

³ OJ L 357, 31.12.2002, , p.1.

⁴ Commission Decision of 5.3.2008, C/2008/773

Article 2

1. The period for the implementation of the actions financed under this Decision shall start on 18 October. 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 Financial Administrative Framework Agreement with the UN (FAFA) and which were subject to the four pillar assessment in line with Article 53d of the Financial Regulation.

Article 4

This Decision shall take effect on the date of its adoption.

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: Humanitarian emergency assistance for the victims of hydro-meteorological disasters in South East Asia.

Location of action: South East Asia

Amount of Decision: EUR 7,000,000

Decision reference number: ECHO/-AS/BUD/2010/02000

Supporting document

1 Humanitarian context, needs and risks

1.1 Situation and context

The start of the typhoon season this year has had heavy humanitarian consequences for the South East Asian countries.

On 18 October, category 5-Typhoon Megi made landfall in the north of the Philippines (Sierra Madre, Cagayan Region), crossed Luzon island direction west/s.west and exited the country on 19 October. The number of casualties (31) and wounded (42) was relatively low thanks to pre-emptive evacuations carried out by the authorities, but the typhoon caused widespread devastation. Torrential rains also affected Vietnam, causing severe flooding in 5 central provinces (Ha Tinh, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue, Nghe An, Quang Binh). After the 18 of October the situation became critical, as heavy rainfall ranging from 600-700 mm brought about new widespread flooding with ensuing landslides in the same areas. Flooding was also widespread in Thailand, reaching critical levels in the second half of October. The downpour affecting the region was compounded by the crossing of Cyclone Giri, which made landfall in Burma/Myanmar on 22 October as a category 4 cyclone. Four townships (Kyaukpyu, Myebon, Pauktaw and Minbya) were right in its path, and were the most heavily stricken. The cyclone subsided quickly after landing, generating heavy rains over most of the Rakhine State with strong winds, tidal-surges and floods.

In all the affected countries, the full extent of the damage is yet to be revealed. Local response is underway, but it will hardly be adequate to the scale of the disaster, with the partial exception of Thailand which has the strongest coping capacities. For the Philippines, on 26 October the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) has launched an Emergency Appeal of EUR 3.08 million (CHF 4,183,640) to support the Philippine Red Cross in assisting 12,000 families (60,000 beneficiaries) for twelve months with relief distribution (food and non-food items), water and sanitation, shelter and disaster preparedness. Other NGO partners have approached the European Commission's Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO) with requests for support to fill response gaps in the most heavily affected coastal areas of Isabela province. In Burma/Myanmar, on 28 October, the World Food Programme (WFP) anticipated food needs for 200,000 persons over 3 months worth EUR 6,000,000 and the IFRC, the French Red Cross (FRC) and the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) shelter needs worth EUR 2,100,000. For Vietnam, on 8 October the IFRC made a preliminary allocation of EUR 116,633 out of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), ahead of the Emergency Appeal which was launched on October 18, seeking EUR 772,216 to assist some 120,000 beneficiaries for six months.

1.2 Identified humanitarian needs

(1) In the Philippines, a total of 427,962 families (2,008,984 persons) in 23 provinces of Regions I (Ilocos), II (Cagayan), III (Central Luzon), IV-A (Calabarzon), NCR (National Capital Region) and CAR (Cordillera Administrative Region) have been affected. As of 30 October, the total number of houses damaged was 148,222 of which 30,048 totally destroyed and 118,174 partially damaged. 1,388 families (5,144 persons) were living in 12 evacuation centres. Losses for the agriculture sector - in terms of production and infrastructure - are estimated at PHP 11.53 Billion (approximately EUR 192 million). Cagayan and Isabela of Region II and La Union and Pangasinan of Region I were the provinces who suffered the most, as well as many isolated areas in CAR region, which are still difficult to access

The Government of the Philippines is providing relief and plans to provide core shelter rehabilitation to most of the affected communities, with particular attention to the three coastal municipalities of Maconan, Divilican and Palanan that were the first and most directly stricken by the typhoon. Gaps in this assistance have however been identified in remote upland areas of Isabela and Kalinga, as well as in Cagayan, La Union and Pangasinan provinces. Based on the assessments conducted so far by humanitarian agencies on the ground and by humanitarian experts of DG ECHO, emergency shelter assistance, shelter repair and rehabilitation of wash facilities, especially in the province of Isabela and in areas of CAR, are urgently needed. Relief assistance in the form of short-term food rations (rice, canned food) and basic non-food items (kitchen sets, blankets, mats, mosquito nets, and hygiene items) is also required for the majority of affected families who lost their homes. Some degree of assistance to the most vulnerable through early recovery of livelihoods needs to be provided, while specific support is necessary for the most isolated mountainous communities in terms of logistics and communications, including strengthening their preparedness to cope with future similar emergencies.

(2) In Burma/Myanmar, the worst hit townships in Rakhine State are those in coastal areas, in particular Kyaukpyu, Minbya, Myebon and Pauktaw. Several townships in Magway Division, including Salin, Seikphyu, Pakokku and Pauk, were also affected to various degree¹. As of 26 October, the number of people reportedly affected varies significantly

¹ IFRC Myanmar Information bulletin no.1, 24/10/2010

according to sources. The United Nations for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) situation report # 6 of 5 November reports that at least 260,000 people have been affected, while the figure from Save the Children is 400,000. The number of casualties range from 29 to 50 while at least 20,380 houses have been completely destroyed and 56,543 partially damaged. At least 240,000 acres of agricultural land have been completely destroyed or damaged resulting in losses of 187,500 MT of paddy². The Ministry of Health have sent medical teams (30 doctors) with supplies to the affected areas and it is understood that other relief activities have been undertaken by the government, although no details are available. Authorities immediately made contact with the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator welcoming support from the international community. Coordination under OCHA lead is slowly being put in place- cluster systems are not yet activated, but technical groups have been set up in Sittwe and Yangon. The Myanmar Information System (MIMU) is updating data on a daily basis and provides mapping services to the humanitarian community. Results of NGO/UN/IFRC needs assessments are coming in but so far no comprehensive assessment is available.

The most urgent needs identified to date include shelter/shelter material for at least 60,000 houses, food supplies (according to WFP on-going needs assessment, 200,000 people are in need of emergency food aid for 3 months) and water and sanitation as most of the affected population will face difficulties in accessing drinkable water. The end of the rainy season will worsen the situation as seasonal rivers and streams will dry up. According to the health coordination group in the affected area in Myebon Township over 100,000 persons are also in critical need of public health measures and health care provision, including nutrition. As the cyclone hit just before the harvest livelihood support may be needed up until the next harvest (6 months to one year depending on if a second crop is possible). As assessments are still ongoing, the figures will evolve during the coming days and weeks.

(3) In Vietnam, Nghe An, Quang Binh and Ha Tinh are among the most severely impacted provinces, with 232 villages flooded, 90 villages isolated and 113,500 houses flooded. Floods and landslides, according to the Vietnamese Central Committee for Storm and Floods (CCSFC), have killed 167 and affected 2,043,000. More than 50% of the summer crop has been lost and there are huge losses in terms of livestock and animal husbandries. Provincial authorities have provided a smooth and prompt response to minimise the damages in flooded areas. Several working teams have been set up to provide overall management and information. The national and provincial governments mobilised different resources to help with the search and rescue, and distributed emergency relief items (2.5 million liters of drinking water; 100 tons of dry food; 13,000 tons of rice; non food items and medicines, water treatment tablets, tents).

According to the needs assessments carried out so far by DG ECHO experts in the field and by relief agencies on the ground, victims are in urgent need of livelihood support, shelters, water sanitation and health items and non-food items (blankets, books, etc.).

1.3 Risk assessment and possible constraints

In the Philippines, the main risk for the implementation of this intervention is the possible occurrence of new natural disasters. Adverse weather conditions might negatively affect the provision of assistance to vulnerable communities in mountainous and coastal areas, where

² OCHA Myanmar Situation Report # 6, 05/11/2010

logistics and transport is already challenging in normal times, as some of the affected areas are only accessible by boat or helicopter.

In Burma/Myanmar the position of the government at capital level is similar to after Cyclone Nargis in 2008, with only limited movement possible (no presence of international staff allowed at the initial stage of the disaster response, no information or findings published). Restrictions are also related to the November 7 parliamentary elections. However, at local level, faced with the magnitude of the disaster and the relief needed (and the limited level of local capacity to deal with the situation), the authorities seem to be less strict, allowing some space and opportunities for implementation of activities. Currently ECHO partners are using local staff to carry out needs assessment and distribute relief items. Even if restrictions on travel should be eased after the elections, administrative procedures for obtaining visas and travel authorisations for international staff may cause delay in the implementation of projects. Damage to local infrastructure such as roads and bridges has made access even more challenging.

In Vietnam, according to the National Centre for Hydro-Meteorological Forecasting further heavy rains are expected in the next few days and this may increase damages and casualties in the flooded areas and negatively impact on access to beneficiaries.

2 Proposed DG ECHO response

2.1 Rationale

The victims of the hydro-meteorological disasters referred to above are in urgent need of water, sanitation, primary health care, food supplies, non-food items and shelter. National authorities in the three countries have to various degrees responded to the disasters but due to the magnitude and the large number of victims, relief efforts and local coping capacity have been put under severe strain. DG ECHO intends to intervene to fill the relevant response gaps in the main relief/early recovery sectors.

In the Philippines, the intervention will address the gaps identified in the humanitarian response of the Government, chiefly in the shelter sector. This assistance will be complemented as appropriate with the distribution of relief items and any other support necessary for the very vulnerable affected households to regain a minimum level of self-sufficiency. The assistance will target the most isolated communities in coastal and mountainous areas.

In Burma/Myanmar, a Commission Decision for which the implementation period started on 1st January 2010 is already targeting Northern Rakhine State with a satisfactory result, which means that many ECHO partners already have a base in Sittwe, not too distant from the cyclone affected area, and currently the location of inter-agency coordination meetings between local and international NGOs, the UN and the Red Cross. As local capacity to deal with the disaster is very limited, DG ECHO interventions will focus on the most urgent needs in all the main relief sectors.

In Vietnam, even if the response provided so far by the national and local authorities, the Vietnamese National Red Cross, private companies and other donors has been smooth and effective, clear humanitarian gaps were identified during the recent assessment mission

carried out by DG ECHO experts in the field, notably in terms of livelihood support, shelter, water, sanitation, health and non-food items.

2.2 Objectives

- Principal objective: To provide emergency humanitarian aid to the victims of hydro-meteorological disasters in the Philippines, Vietnam and Burma/Myanmar.
- Specific objective:
To improve the humanitarian situation of people affected by the hydro-meteorological disasters in the Philippines, Vietnam and Burma/Myanmar through multi-sectoral assistance.

2.3 Components

Philippines - The intervention will address the gaps identified in the humanitarian response of the Government, through shelter rehabilitation and repair of water and sanitation facilities for the most isolated communities, approximately 40,000 people. Relief assistance in the form of short-term food rations and basic non-food items will be provided, as well as support to early recovery of livelihoods for the most vulnerable households. Disaster preparedness mainstreaming will be ensured, notably through training of disaster management officers in the use of life-saving communication equipment. Actions will focus on the following sectors:

- Emergency shelter/shelter rehabilitation materials (repair kits and training on typhoon resistant construction techniques)
- Food
- Non-food items
- Livelihood support
- Water and sanitation (rehabilitation)
- Logistics and telecommunications
- Disaster preparedness (training)

Burma/Myanmar – Focus will be on providing access to shelter, food, water and sanitation, health and early recovery for approximately 250,000 people, as humanitarian needs in these sectors have been identified to be the most acute. Disaster preparedness will be mainstreamed in the response so as to enhance the affected population's resilience.

ECHO interventions will focus on the following sectors:

- Shelter/Shelter materials
- Food Aid including food for work, cash for work and cash and/or vouchers where deemed appropriate
- Livelihood support
- Non-food items: kitchen kits, family kits
- Water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH)
- Health and nutrition support

Vietnam - Actions will focus on the following sectors, targeting approximately 100,000 people:

- Livelihood: support to households having lost crops and livestock/ husbandries.
- Shelter: support to households with partially damaged or totally collapsed houses.

- Water and sanitation: wells cleaning and disinfection, water treatment and hygiene promotion.
- Non-food items
- Education: provision of text books, note books, computers and furniture.
- Health: provision of medicines and medical equipment.
- Disaster preparedness actions mainly related to safe building construction techniques for disaster prone areas.

2.4 Complementarity and coordination with other EU services, donors and institutions

(See table 3 in annex)

With regards to other Commission services, DG ECHO will coordinate closely its interventions with DG RELEX, AIDCO and concerned EU-Delegations to ensure a smooth transition with other long term operations already in place or planned in the affected regions. Coordination with other donors and institutions will take place both in Brussels and at field level.

In the Philippines, donor response is very limited The Emergency Appeal of EUR 3.08 million (CHF 4,183,640) launched by the IFRC on 26 October to support the Philippine Red Cross in assisting 12,000 families (60,000 beneficiaries) for twelve months with relief distributions, shelter and disaster preparedness is under-funded (USD 10,000 from UAE as of 4 November). USAID/OFDA has provided assistance to the Philippine Red Cross for USD 100,000.

In Burma/Myanmar the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has allocated EUR 188,000 (CHF 250,000) from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Myanmar Red Cross in delivering immediate assistance to 18,750 beneficiaries for three months. The Humanitarian Coordinator and OCHA will submit an application to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for an allocation from the Rapid Response window.³

In Vietnam the IFRC has preliminarily allocated EUR 116,633 (CHF 155,064) from the DREF, followed by an Emergency Appeal of EUR 772,216 (CHF 1,034,574) to support the Vietnamese Red Cross to deliver immediate assistance to 120,000 beneficiaries for six months. Assistance provided by international non-EU donors and organisations include: Australia: AUD 200,000, United States: USD 50,000, Japan: USD 200,000, South Korea: USD 100,000, China: USD 60,000, WHO: 5 Health Emergency Kits for the 5 most affected districts of Quang Binh and Ha Tinh (each kit serves 30,000 people for 3 months), UNDP: USD 150,000.

2.5 Duration

The duration of humanitarian aid actions shall be 6 months.

Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 18 October 2010.

³ OCHA Myanmar Situation Report # 5, 02/11/2010

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.

3 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.

4 Management Issues

Humanitarian aid actions funded by the European Union 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 Financial Administrative Framework Agreement with the UN (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

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.

5 Annexes

Annex 1 - Summary decision matrix (table)

Principal objective To provide emergency humanitarian aid to the victims of hydro-meteorological disasters in the Philippines, Vietnam and Burma/Myanmar				
Specific objectives	Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)	Geographical area of operation	Activities	Potential partners⁴
To improve the humanitarian situation of people affected by the hydro-meteorological disasters in the Philippines, Vietnam and Burma/Myanmar through multi-sectoral assistance	7,000,000	Philippines Burma/Myanmar Vietnam	Food aid Livelihood support Shelter Water Sanitation Hygiene Health Non-food items Education Logistics Disaster Preparedness Restoration of telecommunications	<u>Direct centralised management</u> - ACF - FRA - ACTIONAID UK - CARE - DEU - CARE - UK - CROIX-ROUGE - DEU - CROIX-ROUGE - ESP - CROIX-ROUGE - FRA - CROIX-ROUGE - NLD - HANDICAP (FR) - HANDICAP (BEL) - IRC - UK - MSF- NLD - MERLIN-UK - OXFAM - UK - PLAN INTERNATIONAL UK - SAVE THE CHILDREN - UK - TSF- FR <u>Joint management</u> - IFRC-FICR - IOM - WFP-PAM
Contingency reserve	0			
TOTAL	7,000,000			

⁴ ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM, (FR), ACTIONAID, ARTSEN ZONDER GRENZEN (NLD), CARE INTERNATIONAL DEUTSCHLAND E.V. (DEU), CARE INTERNATIONAL UK, CROIX-ROUGE FRANCAISE, CRUZ ROJA ESPAÑOLA, (E), DEUTSCHES ROTES KREUZ, (DEU), HET NEDERLANDSE RODE KRUIS (NLD), FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES SOCIETES DE LA CROIX-ROUGE ET DU CROISSANT ROUGE, HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL (BEL), HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL (FR), INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (INT), INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE UK, MEDICAL EMERGENCY RELIEF INTERNATIONAL (GB) OXFAM (GB), PLAN INTERNATIONAL (UK), TELECOMS SANS FRONTIERES, THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (GBR), WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

Annex 2 - List of previous DG ECHO decisions

List of previous DG ECHO operations in MYANMAR*PHILIPPINES*VIET NAM				
Decision Number	Decision Type	2008 EUR	2009 EUR	2010 EUR
ECHO/MMR/BUD/2008/01000	Primary Emergency	2,000,000		
ECHO/MMR/BUD/2008/02000	Emergency	10,000,000		
ECHO/MMR/BUD/2008/03000	Ad hoc	22,000,000		
ECHO/PHL/BUD/2008/01000	Emergency	4,000,000		
ECHO/PHL/BUD/2008/02000	Emergency	2,500,000		
ECHO/VNM/BUD/2008/01000	Ad hoc	1,000,000		
ECHO/PHL/BUD/2009/01000	Ad hoc		3,000,000	
ECHO/PHL/BUD/2009/02000	Primary Emergency		2,000,000	
ECHO/PHL/BUD/2009/03000	Emergency		7,000,000	
ECHO/PHL/BUD/2010/01000	Ad hoc			5,000,000
ECHO/PHL/BUD/2010/02000	Ad hoc			4,000,000
	Subtotal	41,500,000	12,000,000	9,000,000
	TOTAL	62,500,000		

Date : 04/11/2010
Source : HOPE

(*) decisions with more than one country

ECHO decisions not included in the above Table:

2009 Global Plan for Burma/Myanmar and Thailand – EUR 18,000,000

2010 Global Plan for Burma/Myanmar and Thailand – EUR 17,250,000

Annex 3 - Overview table of the humanitarian donor contributions

Donors in MYANMAR*PHILIPPINES*VIET NAM over the last 12 months			
1. EU Member States (*)		2. European Commission	
	EUR		EUR
Austria	200,000	DG ECHO	33,800,000
Czech Republic	243,162		
France	500,000		
Germany	6,620,183		
Ireland	100,000		
Italy	201,584		
Luxembourg	87,125		
Netherlands	500,000		
Spain	1,049,900		
Sweden	3,335,452		
Subtotal	12,837,406	Subtotal	33,800,000
TOTAL	46,637,406		

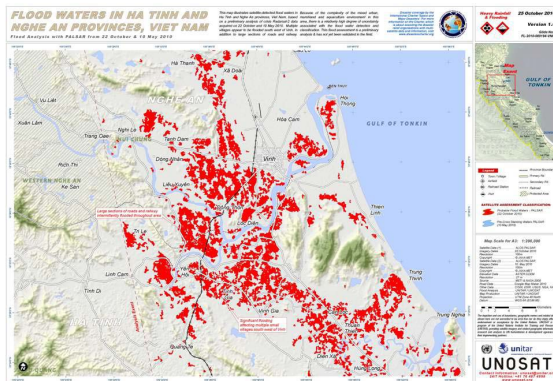
Date : 04/11/2010

(*) Source : DG ECHO 14 Points reports. <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/hac>

Empty cells : no information or no contribution.

Annex 4 – Maps

Vietnam - Flood water in Ha Tinh and Nghe An provinces, Vietnam (Source: UNOSAT, 22 October)



Burma/ Myanmar- Cyclone GIRI – (Source: OCHA, 25 October)



Philippines -Typhoon MEGI (Source: OCHA, 25 October)

