



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 25.7.2012  
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**COMMISSION DECISION**

**of 25.7.2012**

**on the financing of humanitarian actions in Southern Africa and Indian Ocean from the  
10th European Development Fund (EDF)**

**(ECHO/-SF/BUD/2012/01000)**

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**on the financing of humanitarian actions in Southern Africa and Indian Ocean from the 10th European Development Fund (EDF)**

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THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000 and revised on 22 June 2010<sup>1</sup>, and in particular Article 72 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 617/2007 of 14 May 2007 on the implementation of the 10th European Development Fund under the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement<sup>2</sup>, and in particular Articles 5.4 and 8 thereof;

Whereas:

- (1) The very intense cyclonic season between January and May 2012 in Southern Africa and Indian Ocean mainly affected Madagascar, Mozambique, and the Comoros and, to a lesser extent Malawi, resulting in flooding.
- (2) The agricultural activities were seriously affected with marked losses in rice and other cereal production as well as in other livelihood sources like vanilla production, particularly in Madagascar, Mozambique and Comoros.
- (3) Various needs assessments conducted in the above-mentioned countries indicate the need for medium term intervention to assist the affected communities in recovering from the recent shocks, and particularly prepare them for the future through strategies that enhance resilience.
- (4) Despite the on-going emergency and DIPECHO activities in the various countries in Southern Africa and Indian Ocean, the communities remain vulnerable and assistance to close to 200,000 people is still required with particular thrust towards building resilience.
- (5) To reach populations in need, aid should be channelled through non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or international organisations, including United Nations (UN) agencies. Therefore, the European Commission should implement the budget by direct centralised management or by joint management.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 287, 4.11.2010, p. 3, provisionally applicable by virtue of Decision N° 2/2010 of the ACP-EU Council of Ministers of 21 June 2010, OJ L 287, 4.11.2010, p.68.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L152 of 13.06.2007, p.1.

- (6) For the purposes of this Decision, the Southern Africa and Indian Ocean countries concerned are: Madagascar, Mozambique, Comoros and Malawi.
- (7) An assessment of the humanitarian situation leads to the conclusion that humanitarian aid actions should be financed by the European Union for a period of 18 months.
- (8) The use of the 10th European Development Fund is necessary as all the funds for ACP countries in the general budget have been entirely allocated.
- (9) It is estimated that an amount of EUR 3,000,000 from the reserve of the 10th European Development Fund is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to populations directly affected by the natural disasters. Although, as a general rule, actions funded by this Decision should be co-financed, the Authorising Officer, in accordance with Article 103.3 of the Financial Regulation applicable to the 10th EDF<sup>3</sup>, together with Article 253 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Union<sup>4</sup>, may agree to the full financing of actions.
- (10) The Commission will inform the EDF Committee within one month of the adoption of the Decision and this in conformity with Article 8 of the Council Regulation (EC) No 617/2007.

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 3,000,000 from the 10th European Development Fund for humanitarian aid actions to mitigate the effects of natural disasters of the most vulnerable populations in Southern Africa and Indian Ocean.
2. In accordance with Article 72 of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement, the principal objective of this Decision is: to mitigate the effects of natural disasters and to contribute to the resilience of the most vulnerable populations in Southern Africa and Indian Ocean, focusing on Madagascar, Comoros and Mozambique. The humanitarian aid actions shall be implemented in pursuance of the following specific objective:
  - to provide recovery assistance and improve food security of the most vulnerable people living in the hazard-exposed areas of the region, with an emphases on Disaster Risks Reduction.

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

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<sup>3</sup> OJ L 78 of 19.03.2008, p.1.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 357 of 31.12.2002, p.1.

## *Article 2*

1. The period for the implementation of the actions financed under this Decision shall start on 1 July 2012 and shall run for 18 months. Eligible expenditure shall be committed during the implementing period of the Decision.
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. As a general rule, actions funded by this Decision should be co-financed.  
  
The Authorising Officer by delegation, in accordance with Article 103.3 of the Financial Regulation applicable to the 10th EDF, together with Article 253 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Union, may agree to the full financing of actions when this will be necessary to achieve the objectives of this Decision and with due consideration for the nature of the activities to be undertaken, the availability of other donors and other relevant operational circumstances.
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 and 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 29 of the Financial Regulation applicable to the 10th EDF.

*Article 4*

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

Done at Brussels, 25.7.2012

*For the Commission*  
*Kristalina GEORGIEVA*  
*Member of the Commission*



## **Humanitarian Aid Decision FED 10**

Title: Commission decision on the financing of humanitarian actions in Southern Africa and Indian Ocean from the 10th European Development Fund

Description: Natural disasters recovery assistance in Southern African and Indian Ocean Region, including regional DRR effort

Location of action: Southern Africa and Indian Ocean

Amount of Decision: EUR 3,000,000

Decision reference number: ECHO/-SF/EDF/2012/01000

### **Supporting document**

## **1 Humanitarian context, needs and risks**

### **1.1 Situation and context**

The entire Southern African region is extremely vulnerable to weather hazards, such as tropical cyclones, floods, droughts and strong winds. Weather-induced disasters significantly reduce resilience in Southern Africa where livelihoods and economies are extremely sensitive to climatic variations (agro-based economies). Repeated shocks therefore erode communities' ability to fully recover, leading to increased fragility and vulnerability to subsequent hazards. The vulnerability situation is further compounded by negative socio-economic factors prevailing in the region, such as high HIV prevalence rate, extreme poverty and high population density. In this rainfall season 2011/12 the region experiencing La Nina effects suffered from intense cyclones, mainly affecting Madagascar, Mozambique and Comoros and, to a lesser extent, Malawi.

According to the Human Development Report 2011, Southern African states are among the poorest in the world. In previous actions of the European Commission's Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO), some regional interventions were considered in order to strengthen community resilience to disasters, as well as assisting

communities in shifting agricultural practices towards more sustainable techniques. It is necessary to consider such initiatives with a regional coverage as well as individual country projects within the scope of this decision.

### Madagascar

On 14 February 2012, Intense Tropical Cyclone Giovanna hit the Eastern coast of Madagascar, destroying the districts of Brickaville and Vatomandry and parts of Antananarivo suburbs in Central highlands. This cyclone left 35 dead and 284 wounded and destroyed 44,000 houses while affecting 250,000 people. Up to 7,000 families were accommodated in temporary shelters.

12 days after the cyclone Giovanna, the severe Tropical Storm Irina struck the north-eastern coast of the country and caused limited damage locally, whilst accompanied by an active Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), bringing heavy rains in the south-eastern part of Madagascar, causing massive floods and landslides. As the population's and authorities' attention was focused on the cyclones, they were not well prepared for the floods and subsequent landslides that swept their villages. A total of 77 deaths were reported and up to 10,000 families were displaced and are currently living in internally displaced persons (IDP) sites in the five districts due to both floods and landslides. These five districts are relatively isolated with the only National Road (RN 25) cut for a couple of weeks.

According to data collected through the first rapid assessments carried out by government authorities and DG ECHO partners, it was estimated that approximately 100,000 people would be in need of humanitarian emergency assistance. Consequently, DG ECHO prepared and approved an Emergency Financing Decision for an amount of EUR 1,000,000.

However, DG ECHO's emergency decision did not take into account the vast damage to the agriculture sector caused by the heavy rains and floods from tropical storm IRINA. At the time of writing the decision, the data from the assessments were not yet known and the information available was mostly based on the damages caused by Giovanna whose impact to the agricultural sector was less severe. Moreover, response to food security needs requires a long term approach besides being coupled to a disaster risk reduction orientation.

### Comoros

Heavy rains have inundated the Comoro islands since 20 April 2012, causing the worst flooding in decades. Since 20 April 2012, the whole territory of the Union of Comoros has experienced continuous torrential rains which resulted in landslides, collapsed bridges, loss of livestock and contamination of rain water tanks, isolating many areas and impeding the evacuation of affected communities. Four people were killed and an estimated 150 injured. On 8 May 2012, the whole territory of the Union of Comoros again experienced heavy rains, causing floods as well as landslides and rockslides in the same regions already affected. The main regions affected on each island are as follows: Grande-Comores: Bambao, Hambou and Mbadjini Est (east); Anjouan: Sima and Domoni; Moheli: Nioumachioi and Hoani.

The severity of the impact of the floods led the government to declare the situation a state of natural disaster for the affected regions. On 25 April, the government launched an appeal for international aid.

The response is being led by the national Government, with the support of the private sector, civil society organizations, the Red Crescent and UN Partners. Several clusters have been activated, specifically Food Security, Health and Nutrition, WASH, NFIs, Education (including Protection) and Logistics (including telecommunication and security).

The UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has allocated approximately USD 2,500,000 to five UN agencies (UNICEF, WHO, WFP and UNDP) and other bilateral contributions amount up to USD 400,000. The International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) has launched an appeal requesting CHF 801,629. The appeal details plan to assist up to 20,000 affected beneficiaries (4,000 households) through relief distributions of non-food items, water, sanitation and hygiene kits, hygiene promotion activities as well as health and care interventions, including first aid and psycho-social support.

With the above, the first steps of the emergency response seem to be sufficiently covered. Consequently, the UN Country Team has decided not to launch a Flash Appeal but instead to work on an Early Recovery Plan. This plan will address the needs not covered in the CERF. An in depth assessment is going to be carried out for the education, health, WASH and agriculture sectors. An early recovery approach will be particularly important in the food security sector as it may be also an opportunity to apply disaster risk reduction techniques and approaches.

### Mozambique

Since mid-January 2012, Mozambique has been hit by two tropical storms. On 18 January 2012, Tropical Storm Dando hit the southern provinces of Maputo City, Maputo, Gaza (Chokwe and Xai-Xai districts) and Inhambane (Zavala district) in mid-January, affecting some 120,000 people. The situation was exacerbated by the heavy rainfall that was also experienced in South Africa and Swaziland, resulting in an increase in the water levels in Maputo, Incomati and Limpopo basins in southern Mozambique. As a result of the heavy rains, the National Road Number 1 which links up with South Africa was damaged (80 metres wide and 3 metres deep) at the “3 de Fevereiro” area in Maputo Province (Manhiça District) and was impassable for 4 days, seriously affecting movement.

Tropical Cyclone Funso, a category 4 cyclone with winds ranging from 166 to 212km/h and heavy rainfall, also hit the Mozambican coastline between 20 and 22 January 2012, affecting approximately 67,000 people in Zambézia Province. A considerable number of houses, schools and health centres were damaged in the districts of Nicoadala, Quelimane city, Chinde, Pebane, Maganja da Costa, Namacura, Gurue and Mocuba. Cyclone Funso weakened on the 28 of January and the winds dissipated in the Mozambique Channel in a south-easterly direction. The Government declared an Orange Alert to allow humanitarian players to prepare interventions or provide any required assistance to the affected people.

According to the data collected through the first rapid assessments carried out by INGC and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) the main immediate needs were emergency shelter, WASH and health interventions which were mainly covered by UN and Red Cross funding, and by DG ECHO's support for the IFRC Emergency Appeal, through the HIP for Small Scale Humanitarian Response to Disasters (SSHRD). However, the medium term needs were not met although they remain critical to avoid that communities slide further into serious vulnerability in the absence of a recovery framework.

## Malawi

It is important to note that some other countries in the region were also affected by the same tropical storms though the magnitude of damage remained incomparable to Mozambique and Madagascar. Malawi was particularly affected in the southern parts of the country, mainly in the Shire Valley. DG ECHO supported Dan Church for shelter and WASH interventions but the situation on the ground might require further assistance to address unmet needs.

### **1.2 Identified humanitarian needs**

#### Madagascar

An in-depth assessment of food security conducted by the UN Agencies and their Humanitarian Partners coordinated by the National Disaster Management Authorities in late March revealed that some 50,000 people in the East and South East areas were affected by cyclone Giovanna and Tropical storm Irina, inclusive of households whose income generating activities were disrupted or destroyed facing increased food insecurity in the subsequent two months.

The preliminary information from FAO and the Malagasy authorities report a 100% destruction of rice crops resulting in a loss of 150,000 tonnes of rice in the most affected districts: Mananjary, Farafangana, Vaingandrano, Brickaville and Mahonoro. 8,000 households are estimated to be directly affected by the agricultural losses.

The response to agricultural losses cannot be solely addressed through a 6 months emergency decision as the type of intervention requires a longer term approach (at least 18 months). While the first emergency distributions of seeds will be carried out immediately, an adequate response must be directly connected to disaster risk reduction strategies and to the integration of sustainable longer term approaches.

Beyond the emergency targeted distribution covered with regular emergency and DIPECHO funds there are some aspects which would require additional support.

- Production of quality short cycle rice seeds and other vegetable seeds to the most severely affected households,
- Technical assistance to consolidate improved techniques for the production of quality short cycle seeds and alternative cyclone resistant cultures aiming at improving resilience of the most vulnerable households.
- Consolidation, standardisation and diffusion of successful approaches for improved agricultural practices.
- Coordination and quality monitoring of programmes implemented by NGOs and other actors involved in the on-going emergency response as well as in Disaster Risk Reduction programmes.

#### Comoros

According to the UNDAC assessment, results show that a total of 57,232 people have been directly affected by the floods: 25,000 people in Anjouan; 17,232 people in Grande Comore

and 15,000 people in Moheli. An additional 80,000 people in Moroni and 3,900 in Misoutdje were indirectly affected by the broken water pumps that supply water to these communities.

According to a Red Cross/Crescent assessment undertaken on 3 May 2012, a total of 1,318 households remained displaced, being hosted by friends and relatives.

Flood waters destroyed crops, mainly by depositing a large amount of rocks in agricultural lands in Grande Comore. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, 9,597 families that rely on agriculture as a main livelihood are at risk of being food insecure for the coming months, since their mature crops were destroyed just before the harvest. The destruction of main crops could significantly impact on access to food supplies in local markets.

### Mozambique

The priority needs are related to the restoration of livelihoods which in the affected areas are mainly related to agriculture and shelter. About 70% of the population living in these areas depends on subsistence farming. Floods affected 33,841 ha of the total 4,810,589 ha planted in Mozambique.

The destruction of agricultural land, the damage to crops, seeds, livestock and social economic infrastructure and local markets experienced in the affected regions and the depletion of food stocks due to the previous floods in 2011 indicate that the population is currently less resilient to the current floods and water logging. This decision will therefore focus its operations towards the restoration of livelihoods, the reinforcement of coping mechanisms and strengthening community resilience in Mozambique.

Both the Tropical Storm Dando and Cyclone Funso caused total or partial damage to a large number of houses. The damage to housing has been high with close to 30,000 houses, 565 classrooms and 31 health units affected.

Due to the frequency of such events in the country, it is considered indispensable that the reconstruction of houses and infrastructure be focused on "building back better" in order to reduce vulnerabilities and building the resilience of disaster exposed populations. The shelter cluster through the UN has been particularly spear heading this concept with the support from DIPECHO aiming to improve building codes and practices.

The following needs still remain unmet and should be supported through this decision to complement efforts from other funding sources;

- Support to livelihood rehabilitation and production of short cycle seed varieties in order to improve yields for the affected vulnerable households exposed to natural hazards.
- Technical assistance in improving construction codes and practices and sharing of affordable models with the aim of strengthening the resilience through improving shelter standards resistant to weather elements.
- Provision of technical backstopping to map the affected river basins and designing contingency plans and river basin management GIS based tools to better prepare communities for the future.
- Advocacy for replications of best practices from pilot initiatives and effort for effective information sharing amongst countries affected by similar hazards.

- DRR effort in the hazard prone areas affected by natural disasters.

### **1.3 Risk assessment and possible constraints**

There is no particular risk associated with this decision. From a security point of view the region is considered safe, the local authorities are quite cooperative and there is no problem of access. The number of potential partners operating locally will ensure a smooth implementation of the decision.

## **2 Proposed DG ECHO response**

### **2.1 Rationale**

#### Madagascar:

- 50,000 people at risk of increased food insecurity in the Eastern and South eastern parts of the country affected by cyclone Giovanna and tropical storm Irina.

#### Comoros

- 60,000 people affected by floods in the East of Grand Comore as well as in Anjouan and Moheli islands.

#### Mozambique

- Up to 120,000 people affected by cyclones, storms and floods in central and southern Mozambique and in need of disaster risk management support.

#### Malawi

- Potentially close to 6,000 people affected by floods in Malawi.

#### Regional

- Vulnerable populations in the Southern African and Indian Ocean Region living in areas exposed to the hazards and affected by disasters - through a number of the disaster risk reduction initiatives on regional, national and sub national level conducted by specialised institutions, agencies and organizations working on the resilience building in the region.

### **2.2 Objectives**

- Principal objective:

To mitigate the effects of natural disasters and to contribute to the resilience of the most vulnerable populations in Southern Africa and Indian Ocean, focusing on Madagascar, Comoros and Mozambique.

- Specific objective:

To provide recovery assistance and improve food security of the most vulnerable people living in the hazard-exposed areas of the region, with an emphasis on Disaster Risks Reduction.

## **2.3 Components**

Interventions funded by this decision will be targeting recovery from the recent cyclones and floods with the aim of resilience building and disaster risks reduction of the most vulnerable and exposed to natural hazards populations in the region through implementation of the following activities:

- Support to recovery, especially in the sectors of food security, livelihood rehabilitation, shelter, water/sanitation and health
- Consolidation, standardisation and diffusion of successful approaches for improved agricultural practices
- Technical assistance to improve construction codes and practices in order to ensure shelter and social structure resistance to weather elements and disasters
- Provision of technical backstopping to map the affected river basins and designing contingency plans and river basin management GIS based tools to better prepare communities for the future
- Coordination of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities, mainly providing regional support on technical aspects of resilience building of the vulnerable and hazards exposed populations in the region
- Regional technical assistance to capitalize and replicate successful DRR strategies and practices through effective information and "know how" sharing among all stakeholders
- Advocacy for mainstreaming of DRR aspects into sectoral planning and development projects

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

(See table 3 in annex)

## **2.5 Durations**

The duration of the implementation of this Decision shall be 18 months. The foreseen recovery interventions will require quite a long period of time to be implemented and the DRR activities will only be effective in the medium term.

Humanitarian actions funded by this Decision must be implemented within this period.

Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 1 July 2012 in order to cover certain costs already incurred by partners who have been intervening to support the population affected by natural disasters.

Start Date: 1 July 2012.

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](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 103.3 of the Financial Regulation applicable to the 10th EDF, together with Article 163 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Union. These Framework agreements define the criteria for attributing grant agreements and contribution agreements 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.

### **5 Annexes**

**Annex 1 - Summary decision matrix (table)**

<b>Principal objective</b> To mitigate the effects of natural disasters and to contribute to the resilience of the most vulnerable populations in Southern Africa and Indian Ocean, focusing on Madagascar, Comoros and Mozambique				
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)</b>	<b>Geographical area of operation</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Potential partners<sup>1</sup></b>
To provide recovery assistance and improve food security of the most vulnerable people living in the hazard-exposed areas of the region, with emphasis on the Disaster Risks Reduction	3,000,000	Southern Africa and Indian Ocean	Food security, livelihoods, shelter, water/sanitation and health	<u>Direct centralised management</u> - CARE - AUT - COOPI - CROIX-ROUGE - ESP - GERMAN AGRO ACTION - MEDICUS MUNDI - ESP - WORLD VISION - UK <u>Joint management</u> - FAO - UNCHS - HABITAT
Contingency reserve	0			
<b>TOTAL</b>	3,000,000			

<sup>1</sup> CARE ÖSTERREICH - VEREIN FÜR ENTWICKLUNGSZUSAMMENARBEIT UND HUMANITÄRE HILFE, COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE (ITA), CRUZ ROJA ESPAÑOLA, (E), DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE e.V., FEDERACION DE ASOCIACIONES MEDICUS MUNDI ESPANA, (E), UNITED NATIONS - FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION, United Nations Human Settlements Programme, WORLD VISION - UK

**Annex 2 - List of previous DG ECHO decisions**

List of previous DG ECHO operations in					
Decision Number	Decision Type	2010	2011	2012	
		EUR	EUR	EUR	
ECHO/DIP/BUD/2010/04000*	GP	400,000	0	0	
ECHO/DIP/BUD/2010/04000*	GP	2,700,000	0	0	
ECHO/DRF/BUD/2010/03000*	Ad Hoc	400,000	0	0	
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2010/03000*	Ad Hoc	3,375,000	0	0	
ECHO/DIP/BUD/2010/04000*	GP	2,200,000	0	0	
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2010/03000*	Ad Hoc	375,000	0	0	
ECHO/MDG/BUD/2012/01000	Ad Hoc	0	0	1,000,000	
			0		
	<b>Subtotal</b>	9,450,000	0	1,000,000	
	<b>TOTAL</b>		10,450,000		

Date : 15/06/2012
Source : HOPE.

(\*) decisions with more than one country

**Annex 3 - Overview table of the humanitarian donor contributions**

<b>Donors in over the last 12 months</b>					
<b>1. EU Member States (*)</b>			<b>2. European Commission</b>		
EUR			EUR		
Sweden		357,039	DG ECHO		1,000,000
France		700,000			
Denmark		67,257			
Germany		47,000			
<b>Subtotal</b>		1,171,295	<b>Subtotal</b>		1,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>					2,171,295

Date : 15/06/2012

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

Empty cells : no information or no contribution.