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ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

TREIZIÈME LÉGISLATURE

SÉNAT

SESSION ORDINAIRE DE 2010-2011

Reçu à la Présidence de l'Assemblée nationale
le 22 décembre 2010

Enregistré à la Présidence du Sénat
le 22 décembre 2010

**TEXTE SOUMIS EN APPLICATION DE
L'ARTICLE 88-4 DE LA CONSTITUTION**

PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT,

À L'ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE ET AU SÉNAT.

Virement de crédits n° DEC 65/2010 - Section III - Commission -
Exercice 2010



**CONSEIL DE
L'UNION EUROPÉENNE**

**Bruxelles, le 9 décembre 2010 (16.12)
(OR. en)**

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NOTE DE TRANSMISSION

Origine: Monsieur Janusz LEWANDOWSKI, membre de la Commission européenne
Date de réception: 9 décembre 2010
Destinataire: Monsieur Melchior WATHELET, Président du Conseil de l'Union européenne
Objet: Virement de crédits n° DEC 65/2010 - Section III - Commission -
Exercice 2010

Les délégations trouveront ci-joint le document de la Commission - DEC65/2010.

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COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE

BRUXELLES, LE 07/12/2010

BUDGET GÉNÉRAL - EXERCICE 2010
SECTION III - COMMISSION TITRES 19, 23

VIREMENT DE CRÉDITS N° DEC 65/2010

EN EUROS

ORIGINE DES CRÉDITS

DU CHAPITRE - 40 02 RÉSERVES POUR LES INTERVENTIONS FINANCIÈRES

ARTICLE 40 02 41 - 19 09 03 Activités de coopération ne relevant pas de l'aide publique
au développement (Amérique latine)

CE - 11 500 000

ARTICLE 40 02 41 - 19 10 04 Activités de coopération ne relevant pas de l'aide publique
au développement (Asie, Asie centrale, Iraq, Iran et Yémen)

CE - 23 000 000

DESTINATION DES CRÉDITS

**AU CHAPITRE - 2302 Aide humanitaire, y compris l'aide aux personnes déracinées,
l'aide alimentaire et la préparation aux catastrophes**

ARTICLE - 23 02 01 Aide humanitaire

CE 34 500 000

I. RENFORCEMENT

a) Intitulé de la ligne

23 02 01 - Aide humanitaire

b) Données chiffrées à la date du 02/12/2010

	CE
1A. Crédits de l'exercice (budget initial + BR)	521 018 000
1B. Crédits de l'exercice (AELE)	0
2. Virements	210 352 989
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3. Crédits définitifs de l'exercice (1A+1B+2)	731 370 989
4. Exécution des crédits définitifs de l'exercice	708 650 000
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5. Crédits inutilisés/disponibles (3-4)	22 720 989
6. Besoins jusqu'à la fin de l'exercice	57 220 989
7. Renforcement proposé	34 500 000
8. Pourcentage du renforcement par rapport aux crédits de l'exercice (7/1A)	6,62%
9. Pourcentage des renforcements cumulés en application de l'article 23 §1 b et c du RF, calculé selon l'article 17bis des modalités d'exécution par rapport aux crédits définitifs de l'exercice	n/a

c) Recettes provenant de recouvrement reportées (C5)

	CE
1. Crédits disponibles en début d'année	275 216
2. Crédits disponibles à la date du 02/12/2010	197 452
3. Taux d'exécution [(1-2)/1]	28,26%

d) Justification détaillée du renforcement

Au 30 novembre 2010, le taux d'exécution global des crédits d'engagement inscrits sur la ligne consacrée à l'aide humanitaire dans le budget de l'aide humanitaire était de 97 %.

Le montant des fonds effectivement disponibles au titre de la ligne budgétaire consacrée à l'aide humanitaire est de 23 millions d'EUR (chiffre arrondi). Ce montant ne suffit pas à couvrir les besoins humanitaires d'ici à la fin de l'année, et notamment:

- l'épidémie de choléra en Haïti, qui nécessite un montant supplémentaire de 10 millions d'EUR;
- l'aide humanitaire en faveur du Pakistan. Sur l'enveloppe totale de 150 millions d'EUR pour l'aide humanitaire, 120 millions d'EUR ont effectivement été engagés. Afin d'éviter une interruption du financement, il est impératif que ces fonds supplémentaires puissent être mis dans les plus brefs délais à la disposition des organisations chargées de la mise en œuvre.

Par ailleurs, un montant de fonds suffisant doit être mis de côté afin de permettre une intervention en cas de crises nouvelles ou d'aggravation de crises en décembre.

Pour avoir une description détaillée du contexte et de l'utilisation prévue des fonds, il convient de se reporter aux exposés des motifs joints en annexe.

II. PRÉLÈVEMENT

II.A

a) Intitulé de la ligne

40 02 - RÉSERVES POUR LES INTERVENTIONS FINANCIÈRES - Article 19 09 03 – Activités de coopération ne relevant pas de l'aide publique au développement (Amérique latine)

b) Données chiffrées à la date du 02/12/2010

	CE
1A. Crédits de l'exercice (budget initial + BR)	11 500 000
1B. Crédits de l'exercice (AELE)	0
2. Virements	0
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3. Crédits définitifs de l'exercice (1A+1B+2)	11 500 000
4. Exécution des crédits définitifs de l'exercice	0
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5. Crédits inutilisés/disponibles (3-4)	11 500 000
6. Besoins jusqu'à la fin de l'exercice (*)	0
7. Prélèvement proposé	11 500 000
8. Pourcentage du prélèvement par rapport aux crédits de l'exercice (7/1A)	100,00%
9. Pourcentage des prélèvements cumulés en application de l'article 23 § 1 b et c du RF, calculé selon l'article 17 bis des modalités d'exécution par rapport aux crédits définitifs de l'exercice (*) Sans objet pour une ligne de crédits provisionnels ou de réserve	n/a

c) Recettes provenant de recouvrement reportées (C5)

	CE
1. Crédits disponibles en début d'année	0
2. Crédits disponibles à la date du 02/12/2010	0
3. Taux d'exécution [(1-2)/1]	n/a

d) Justification détaillée du prélèvement

La ligne 19 09 03 a été créée dans le budget 2010 pour couvrir les activités de coopération ne relevant pas de l'aide publique au développement (Amérique latine). À cet effet, une proposition législative a été adoptée par la Commission le 22 avril 2009 dans le cadre de la révision à mi-parcours des instruments financiers destinés aux actions extérieures [COM(2009) 197: règlement du Conseil modifiant le règlement (CE) n° 1934/2006 portant établissement d'un instrument financier de coopération avec les pays industrialisés et les autres pays et territoires à revenu élevé].

Cette proposition comprenait un budget pour 2010, dans la perspective de l'adoption de la base légale à la fin de 2009 ou au début de 2010. Les crédits ont été mis en réserve dans l'attente de l'adoption du règlement, conformément aux dispositions de l'article 43, paragraphe 1, point a), du règlement financier.

L'adoption de la base légale a toutefois été retardée par:

1) l'entrée en vigueur du traité de Lisbonne le 1^{er} décembre 2009, qui a influé sur la base juridique de la proposition, tirée du traité, ainsi que sur la procédure législative (l'adoption d'un règlement du Conseil étant remplacée par la procédure législative ordinaire);

2) le désaccord entre les deux branches de l'autorité législative sur les modifications horizontales introduites par le Parlement européen dans les propositions législatives relatives aux instruments financiers destinés aux actions extérieures (application de l'article 290 du traité de Lisbonne, qui porte sur les actes délégués).

Jusqu'à présent, aucun accord n'a été dégagé sur ladite question horizontale. Comme l'adoption de la base légale n'est pas possible avant fin 2010, les crédits peuvent être utilisés à d'autres fins.

II.B

a) Intitulé de la ligne

40 02 - RÉSERVES POUR LES INTERVENTIONS FINANCIÈRES - Article 19 10 04 – Activités de coopération ne relevant pas de l'aide publique au développement (Asie, Asie centrale, Iraq, Iran et Yémen)

b) Données chiffrées à la date du 02/12/2010

	CE
1A. Crédits de l'exercice (budget initial + BR)	23 000 000
1B. Crédits de l'exercice (AELE)	0
2. Virements	0
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3. Crédits définitifs de l'exercice (1A+1B+2)	23 000 000
4. Exécution des crédits définitifs de l'exercice	0
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5. Crédits inutilisés/disponibles (3-4)	23 000 000
6. Besoins jusqu'à la fin de l'exercice (*)	0
7. Prélèvement proposé	23 000 000
8. Pourcentage du prélèvement par rapport aux crédits de l'exercice (7/1A)	100,00%
9. Pourcentage des prélèvements cumulés en application de l'article 23 § 1 b et c du RF, calculé selon l'article 17 bis des modalités d'exécution par rapport aux crédits définitifs de l'exercice (* Sans objet pour une ligne de crédits provisionnels ou de réserve	n/a

c) Recettes provenant de recouvrement reportées (C5)

	CE
1. Crédits disponibles en début d'année	0
2. Crédits disponibles à la date du 02/12/2010	0
3. Taux d'exécution $[(1-2)/1]$	n/a

d) Justification détaillée du prélèvement

La ligne 19 10 04 a été créée dans le budget 2010 pour couvrir les activités de coopération ne relevant pas de l'aide publique au développement (Asie, Asie centrale, Iraq, Iran et Yémen). À cet effet, une proposition législative a été adoptée par la Commission le 22 avril 2009 dans le cadre de la révision à mi-parcours des instruments financiers destinés aux actions extérieures [COM(2009) 197: règlement du Conseil modifiant le règlement (CE) n° 1934/2006 portant établissement d'un instrument financier de coopération avec les pays industrialisés et les autres pays et territoires à revenu élevé].

Cette proposition comprenait un budget pour 2010, dans la perspective de l'adoption de la base légale à la fin de 2009 ou au début de 2010. Les crédits ont été mis en réserve dans l'attente de l'adoption du règlement, conformément aux dispositions de l'article 43, paragraphe 1, point a), du règlement financier.

L'adoption de la base légale a toutefois été retardée par:

1) l'entrée en vigueur du traité de Lisbonne le 1^{er} décembre 2009, qui a influé sur la base juridique de la proposition, tirée du traité, ainsi que sur la procédure législative (l'adoption d'un règlement du Conseil étant remplacée par la procédure législative ordinaire);

2) le désaccord entre les deux branches de l'autorité législative sur les modifications horizontales introduites par le Parlement européen dans les propositions législatives relatives aux instruments financiers destinés aux actions extérieures (application de l'article 290 du traité de Lisbonne, qui porte sur les actes délégués).

Jusqu'à présent, aucun accord n'a été dégagé sur ladite question horizontale. Comme l'adoption de la base légale n'est pas possible avant fin 2010, les crédits peuvent être utilisés à d'autres fins.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM
ADDITIONAL COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTED FOR
THE BUDGET LINE 23 02 01 HUMANITARIAN AID IN ORDER TO COVER INCREASED HUMANITARIAN NEEDS FOR
CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN HAITI

This explanatory memorandum provides the updated actual context of the humanitarian situation in Haiti and the justification for the urgent need to provide additional funding.

1. Country Context

On 12 January, 2010 an earthquake of magnitude 7.0 on the Richter scale struck Haiti's capital Port-au-Prince and its surrounding areas. An estimated 230,000 people were killed¹ and more than 2 million people² were displaced out of a total population of 9.8 million³. The humanitarian situation is compounded by the already high level of poverty in Haiti and the regular occurrence of natural disasters. In 2009-2010, the country was classified in the Commission's (DG ECHO) Global Needs Assessment (GNA) with a vulnerability rating of 3 on a scale of 3 and a crisis index score of 3. Haiti ranks 145 out of 182 countries in the 2009 Human Development Index score.

Before the earthquake, the republic of Haiti was emerging from a long period of political instability. The United Nations Stabilization Mission, MINUSTAH, has been deployed since 2004 to restore order in the country. Its mandate was to be revised when the earthquake stroke.

Around 20 October, a cholera epidemic started in the valley of the Artibonite, quickly spreading to other departments, with greater strength and speed after Hurricane Tomas. Infection and mortality rates are high among a vulnerable population with no immunity against a disease which had not been seen in Haiti for the past century and who is living in bad hygiene conditions, especially in rural areas and in the slums of Port-au-Prince.

2. The Cholera outbreak

On the 21st October 2010, the first cases of cholera infection were confirmed in Haiti. Since then, the infection has been spreading quickly all over the country. As of 29th November, the number of deaths and hospitalized cases continues to increase sharply. The Ministry of Health (MSPP) last reported 1,603 deaths, 69,776 hospital visits and 29,871 hospitalizations due to cholera at national level. The most affected departments in terms of higher numbers of cases and deaths are: Artibonite, Nord, Nord-Ouest, Ouest (including Port-au-Prince) and Nord-East. The epidemic is increasing in rural areas outside of Gonaive.

The outbreak of cholera hit hard on a very vulnerable health system, just trying to recover from the earthquake impact. Local capacities to respond are overwhelmed and the clinical response is relying totally on international NGOs and the Cuban Medical Brigades (staff, stocks, referral).

It is expected that the cholera epidemic will last for a period of about 6 months with resurgence of cases throughout the country over the next years.

3. Priority Needs

The Commission has reinforced its humanitarian presence in Haiti with relevant medical and water and sanitation expertise and is focusing on:

- saving lives through prompt treatment of those affected;
 - increasing access to clean water and promoting better hygiene behaviour;
 - supporting epidemiological surveillance in order to know where and how the epidemic is evolving.
- Scaling up logistical means such as humanitarian air transport.

1 Government estimate from Feb 2010

2 International Organization of Migration (IOM), April 2010

3 United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

4. Overview of existing and planned EU assistance for Haiti cholera epidemic

The Commission has mobilised funds available (12 M€) to support DG ECHO partners present both in affected areas and in the rest of the country.

Experts from the European Centre for Disease Control (ECDC) were deployed by DG SANCO to assess the best way to reinforce epidemiological surveillance in Haiti. A team of two people was deployed: one epidemiologist and public health specialist and one Emergency Response Logistician. They left Haiti on 22 November. Following-up their mission, an epidemiologist is being deployed together with the Monitoring and Information Centre (MIC) team for a period of 3 weeks. A MIC mission of 7 experts focusing on water/sanitation, health and logistics has been deployed in Haiti.

Contributions in-cash from Member States has been limited so far in the first week of the crisis:

Sweden:	USD 4.5 million
Spain:	EUR 2.5 million
Italy:	EUR 100 000
France:	EUR 331 500
Germany:	around EUR 500 000

Contributions in-kind from Member States:

France: Emergency shelter, 100 beds for treating cholera, lactated Ringer's solution (against dehydration of affected persons) and 3 tons of medicines to University Hospital of Port-Au-Prince.

Spain: 34 tons of medicine and equipment for water and sanitation and 17 tons of rehydration salts to be used by several NGOs and PROMESS (central pharmacy) as well as 40 tons of medical rehydration supplies.

Ireland: emergency supplies.

Austria: 1 008 000.0 Aqua tablets (NaDCC) 67 mg water purification tablets.

5. Use of the requested reinforcement

After the visit of the Emergency Relief Coordinator from the United Nations (UN) in Haiti on 23rd-24th November, the necessity of scaling up massively the humanitarian response to cholera have been emphasized by the humanitarian community.

National capacities have to be significantly reinforced with equipment, infrastructure, human resources and an efficient information system. Cholera Treatment Centers and Cholera Treatment Units, Oral Rehydration Salt corners, medical doctors, nurses etc are seriously lacking and need to be urgently provided to stop the spreading of the epidemic and to control the case fatality rate, which is still well above the 1% target.

The peak of the epidemic wave has not been reached and is expected in the coming weeks. The humanitarian community is overstretched according to UN Emergency Relief Coordinator but also to Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) which is the main first line Non-Government Organization dealing with cholera cases in the health facilities.

The Commission has mobilised an amount of EUR 12 million, which was available under the Ad Hoc decision of EUR 90 million adopted in response to the earthquake. However, these funds have already been allocated and will not be sufficient cover all the gaps in terms of needs in the different sectors mentioned above.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM
ADDITIONAL COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTED FOR
THE BUDGET LINE 23 02 01 HUMANITARIAN AID IN ORDER TO COVER INCREASED HUMANITARIAN NEEDS FOR
THE MONSOON FLOODS IN PAKISTAN

This explanatory memorandum provides the updated actual context of the humanitarian situation in Pakistan and the justification for the urgent need to provide additional funding.

1. Country Context

Pakistan ranks 141st in the Human Development Index and, before being hit by the current flooding, its vulnerability was categorised by the Commission's global humanitarian needs assessment as medium-level. The country is affected by several conflicts and frequent natural disasters, whose impact is particularly pronounced in the most vulnerable, remote and under-developed areas of the country. On average, 2 million people out of a population of 170 million are affected every year by natural disasters.

The current flooding is nevertheless of an unprecedented nature in the history of Pakistan and places a large number of people in a double crisis situation, one man-made and one natural. Since 2008, the Pakistani regions of Baluchistan, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (KPP) have been exposed to violence between different militant groups and the Pakistani armed forces. Fighting between the army and militants triggered displacement from August 2008 onwards. In April 2009, a major offensive by the army against pro-Taliban militants in several regions triggered massive displacement, resulting in 2.7 million officially registered Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) by June 2009. Therefore, before the flooding that started in July 2010, there were already around 5 million conflict affected persons in the country, concentrated in provinces bordering on Afghanistan.

2. The flooding

As indicated above, the flooding situation in Pakistan is of an unprecedented nature in the history of Pakistan and certainly one of the biggest humanitarian disasters of the last decade. Since the previous request for budgetary reinforcement dated 29 October 2010, the situation has not improved, notably in some areas such as Sindh where the severe consequences of flooding persist according to the latest United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) humanitarian update and the Commission's (DG ECHO) situation reports dated respectively 25 and 29 November 2010. A recent mission of DG ECHO Director General in Sindh and in KPK Province has been able to witness the extent of the damages and the fact that the water has not yet receded in the south of the country. The number of people affected by the floods stands at around 18 million in 78 districts across the country, according to disaster management authorities. The number of people in need of immediate humanitarian assistance is estimated at 14 million.

On 11 August 2010, the United Nations (UN) launched a Pakistan Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan (PIFERP), which was agreed with the Government of Pakistan (GoP). On 17 September, in New-York, a revised appeal was launched for an amount of US\$ 2 billion which represents more than four times the total initial appeal. The appeal is currently funded to an amount corresponding to 49% (source UNOCHA).

The resilience and the capacity of people to cope, particularly in areas affected by conflict in KPK and in Sindh, are stretched. Conditions in spontaneous concentrations of displaced flood affected people continue to be miserable, with sanitation particularly poor; there is increasing morbidity, particularly watery diarrhoea amongst young children. The floods have contaminated and damaged fresh water sources (springs and tube wells), depriving the population of clean drinking water. Also, tents and Non-Food Item kits need to be provided to people living in spontaneous settlements near their homes and for those whose houses have been completely destroyed. It is urgent to intervene in this sector as winter has already started.

Since the beginning of the crisis, the Commission (DG ECHO) has conducted more than 45 field missions which all confirm the extent of the damages and the fact that a large number of people have not yet received any kind of assistance.

Urgent food assistance is still required in areas where people have lost everything. Moreover, there will be medium term food security impacts due to disruption to the agricultural cycle for the winter plantings, shortages of fodder and disease amongst livestock. A recent extensive mission with World Food Programme (WFP) in KPK, Sindh and Punjab has confirmed the need to tackle the food needs notably through cash-based interventions.

3. Priority Needs

In its initial reaction to the crisis, the Commission has, to the most extent possible, redirected the funds under the 2010 Global Plan for Pakistan (Decision ECHO/PAK/BUD/2010/01000 of 30 July 2010 in the amount of EUR 30 million to cover needs of people affected by the internal conflict) to respond to some of the immediate needs created by the floods. However, as this decision covered only specific parts of the country and as the number of affected people was rising quickly, a EUR 10 million emergency funding Decision was adopted on 10 August and modified on 1st September 2010 with a further EUR 30 million.

Following the reinforcement of the budget with funds from the Emergency Aid Reserve, a further EUR 30 million has been directed to the response in Pakistan bringing the total to EUR 100 million of assistance.

Nevertheless, taking into account the scale of the crisis, and the absorption capacity of partners, this funding would not have been sufficient and in order to increase the efficiency of the Commission's response, it was decided to amend again the two funding decisions, subject to the inclusion of conditionality clauses, thus bringing the total amount to EUR 150 million.

The amount of EUR 50 million was subject to the necessary funds being available under the 2010 budget or, in the absence thereof, to the necessary funds being made available under the 2011 budget, subject to the adoption of the draft budget 2011 by the budgetary authority.

Since then, the Commission has proposed and the Budgetary Authority approved an additional mobilization of the last remaining funds from the Emergency Aid Reserve (EUR 16.9 million). Together with some redeployment within the Humanitarian aid budget lines, this brought the unfunded part of the funding decision to around EUR 30 million.

Bearing in mind the urgency of the needs and in order to avoid breaks in the pipeline in the last weeks of the year, it is imperative to have the funds available in 2010 in order to contract immediately with the humanitarian partners, ready to start implementation in 2011.

Priority needs remain food assistance, water and sanitation, basic health services, in particular related to contaminated water and hygiene, nutrition, shelter, distribution of non food items, protection and disaster risk reduction as a crosscutting issue.

4. Overview of existing and planned EU assistance for Pakistan floods

A total of EUR 100 million has been already contracted allowing DG ECHO partners to scale up their interventions at field level. EUR 50 million has been committed by the European Commission through the modification of the two existing funding decisions.

A further EUR 271 million has been committed by Member States, including in-kind contributions, bringing the total EU humanitarian effort up to more than EUR 421 million.



EUROPEAN ASSISTANCE - PAKISTAN FLOODS

Donor	Cash contributions (as reported in 14 points)	In Kind contributions (as reported in 14 points & (1)(2))	Commitments (in the pipeline) / Core contributions (1)	TOTAL
Austria	5.200.000,00 €	1.005.000 €		6.205.000 €
Belgium	2.000.000,00 €	0 €	153.033 €	2.153.033 €
Bulgaria	0,00 €	3.511 €		3.511 €
Cyprus	70.000,00 €	30.000 €		100.000 €
Czech Republic	160.000,00 €	0 €		160.000 €
Denmark	18.975.213,00 €	100.000 €		18.975.213 €
ECHO	150.000.000,00 €	0 €		150.000.000 €
Estonia	64.000,00 €	0 €		64.000 €
Finland	4.400.000,00 €	0 €		4.400.000 €
France	1.448.730,00 €	1.568.231 €	250.000 €	3.266.961 €
Germany	35.763.416,00 €	3.532.598 €		39.316.014 €
Greece	100.000,00 €	0 €		100.000 €
Hungary	0,00 €	38.258 €		38.258 €
Ireland	2.390.602,00 €	0 €		2.390.602 €
Italy	2.765.141,00 €	896.718 €		3.661.859 €
Lithuania	0,00 €	14.481 €		14.481 €
Luxembourg	2.642.229,00 €	479.000 €		3.121.229 €
Malta	10.000,00 €	0 €		10.000 €
Netherlands	14.600.000,00 €	0 €		14.600.000 €
Poland	150.000,00 €	0 €	400.000 €	550.000 €
Romania	100.000,00 €	0 €		100.000 €
Slovakia	50.000,00 €	80.000 €		130.000 €
Slovenia	10.000,00 €	0 €		10.000 €
Spain	5.429.464,00 €	525.000 €		5.954.464 €
Sweden	13.957.873,00 €	606.822 €	4.755.267 €	19.320.062 €
United Kingdom	64.889.538,00 €	3.287.449 €	79.989.000 €	148.165.987 €
TOTAL	325.296.206,00 €	12.167.068 €	85.547.400 €	423.010.674 €

(1) Formal pledges which are still to be committed or funding decisions awaiting final approval & Core contributions for funding to international organizations and contributions to the GBMF, note that the current 14 current system does not show core contributions (even when earmarked for a specific crisis response).

Data at 29/11/2010

5. Use of the requested reinforcement

The Commission has already provided emergency assistance and intends to use the additional funding to address the following aid sectors:

Food assistance

Current priorities comprise continuing delivery of food in flood affected areas, the introduction of cash transfers (conditional and unconditional) and scaling- up of early recovery activities such as food for work.

To date, close to 7 million flood- affected people have been reached with monthly rations and distributions are ongoing. Through the November-Cycle distributions, WFP will target up to 7.5 million beneficiaries: 2.4 million in KPK, 2 million in Punjab and 2.5 million in Sindh. An estimated 1.7 million are still displaced or cut-off in Sindh and Baluchistan. More than 5 million people will be provided with "return package" assistance and 750,000 people will benefit from participation in early recovery activities (in KPK). The total number of beneficiaries includes more than 12 000 young children and pregnant and lactating women, to be provided with nutritional support as part of the joint WFP, The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO) 'survival strategy initiative.' It is important for the Commission to support these efforts.

Over 3.2 million hectares of standing crops representing 16% of the cultivable area have been damaged or lost. More than 50 percent of the rural population in Pakistan is landless. This group is particularly vulnerable as it has lost its income from casual labour. It has little in the way of disposable assets and very limited collateral against which to raise debt.

Health:

According to the health cluster, essential medication needs to continue being provided to cover the potential health needs of 6.7 million people. This includes emergency health kits, some 235 560 patients treated through diarrhoea treatment centres, 454 diarrhoea kits, 525 vials of anti-snake venom, and 340 000 sachets of oral rehydration salts. Medical services are being provided for about 8 million people through 502 static and 58 mobile health outreach facilities.

Major concerns include cases of acute diarrhoea, skin diseases, acute respiratory infections, malaria and dengue fever, and cases of cholera as well as damage to health facilities. Surveillance reports highlight an increase in the number of cases of acute respiratory infection (ARI), particularly in areas of KPK which have already experienced snowfall, including Swat, Kohistan, Gilgit-Baltistan, Upper Dir, D.I. Khan and Tank. The health cluster has also reported issuance of 11 health alerts across flood affected parts of the country.

The floods have led to an increase in the incidence of malaria in areas where malaria was known to be of low risk, such as in parts of Punjab. Out of 7.5 million reported cases, about 371 500 (5%) were confirmed for suspected malaria. According to the latest figures, there are 13 580 suspected and 9 120 confirmed cases of dengue fever country-wide. The prevalence of dengue fever is higher in Punjab and Sindh as compared to other parts of the country.

Nutrition:

The number of feeding programmes across the flood affected areas has increased to 214 Outpatient Treatment Programmes (OTP), 31 Inpatient Stabilization Centers (SC), and 167 Supplementary Feeding Programmes (SFP). At these centres, the WFP is coordinating with UNICEF to provide RUSF (supplementary plumpy) for moderate acute malnutrition and WSB / oil for pregnant and lactating women.

To date, over 94 000 children under the age of five (U5) and over 33 000 pregnant and lactating women have been screened for malnutrition in the flood affected areas.

Limited capacity (experienced and competent partners) remains a gap to address malnutrition in the flood affected provinces (particularly Sindh). Therefore, the nutrition cluster has started with massive capacity building efforts to bridge this gap and the Commission would support this strategic approach and response.

Shelter / Non-Food assistance:

Shelter projects under the revised Flood Response Plan are currently funded at 14 %. As winter approaches, it is particularly urgent that shelter distributions along with the distribution of blankets, non-food items (NFIs) and hygiene kits be carried out.

The shelter cluster estimates that *around 38%* of households with damaged or destroyed houses have received emergency shelter in the four most affected districts of KPK, Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan. Coverage will increase to **68%** with items in the pipeline.

Overall, it is estimated that around 400 000 households are still in need of emergency shelter. The situation in Sindh remains critical with **20%** of the needs covered. Emergency shelter coverage in Punjab remains low – **43%** of emergency shelter needs are covered.

With massive returns occurring, be they voluntary or forced, the need to focus on early recovery/reconstruction is especially important. To date, only 6% of estimated needs (916.000 destroyed or damaged houses) are covered.

WASH (water, sanitation, hygiene):

According to the latest figures, out of **7.3** million people targeted in KPK, Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan, **60% (4.3 million people)** are covered with assistance from the 130 WASH cluster member agencies which have been reporting.

Until now, in Sindh Province, partners have been focusing on Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in camps which represent a minority of the affected population but the easiest to reach. In Punjab and KPK, 80–85% of the population has returned home, and humanitarian partners now face challenges to reach people. In the immediate future, aid agencies should seek to accompany the return movement and provide access to water and sanitation at levels at least similar to before the floods. Access and targeting of these people is more difficult and complicates the delivery of assistance.

Numbers in the camps should be reduced significantly, but those remaining will be dependent on continued assistance for supplies of drinking water, water and soap for hygiene, and access to latrines.

Protection:

Limited coverage is creating further tensions with violence and disputes reported during distributions.

Recognising the significance of the WATAN card scheme, UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) is working closely with the government to support and accelerate registration. However, considerable challenges continue to be reported. Reports of intimidation and interference with regard to household targeting of assistance remain a concern across sectors.

The Gender Based Violence (GBV) mechanism as a Protection sub-cluster will be reinforced, with GBV coordinators being deployed permanently as of 1st December in KPK, Baluchistan, Punjab, and Northern and Southern Sindh. They will take the lead on maintaining the existing, though fledgling, GBV sub-cluster meetings, strengthening referral pathways, identifying additional GBV health, psychosocial and legal aid service providers, and monitoring GBV incidents reports, trends and patterns.

Needs Assessment:

Commission's experts deployed in Pakistan (still 7 people in November 2010) have been able to conduct more than 45 field missions since the beginning of the crisis, both to assess the needs and prioritise the Commission response and to monitor on-going funded operations.

They are contributing to the coordination system with UN and other donors.

The main potential recipients of this additional funding will be: European Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) signatory to the Framework Partnership Agreement with DG ECHO; societies of the Red Cross movement and international Red Cross agencies; and United Nations agencies signatory to the Financial Administrative Framework Agreement, which specialised in humanitarian aid (e.g. the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Health Organisation).