

ECHO - HUMANITARIAN AID AND CIVIL PROTECTION Operations Directorate B



Partner Conference Brussels 25-26 November 2014



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30 crises world-wide

Including:

- a) **4 L3 crises:** South Sudan, CAR, Syria and Iraq

- b) Crises in **the 14 "highly vulnerable" countries** (both crisis and vulnerability index at 3 according to Global Vulnerability and Crisis Assessment): CAR, South Sudan, DRC, Somalia, Chad, Sudan, Mali, Nigeria, Afghanistan, Uganda, Kenya, Myanmar, Pakistan and Yemen

- c) **More than 15% of budget to 10 forgotten crises:** Algeria/Sahrawi; Bangladesh (Rohingya and Chittagong Hill Tracts); Cameroon; Chad; India (Jammu and Kashmir, Naxalite insurgency and the North-east conflicts); Myanmar (Kachin conflict and Rakhine); Pakistan; Sudan; Yemen; Colombia conflict, including refugees in Venezuela and Ecuador



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16 Humanitarian Implementation Plans (HIPs), including 12 Regional HIPs, a novelty for 2015, and 4 country HIPs (Iraq, Palestine, Yemen, Ukraine). Regional HIPs includes:

- a) Crises in the region for which funding is envisaged at the outset
 - b) Countries in the same region for which vulnerabilities are identified but for which no pre-allocation is foreseen (ex. Libya and Tunisia in Northern Africa, Paraguay in South America; Eritrea in the Horn of Africa, etc.)
 - c) Countries in the same region where DIPECHO actions are envisaged (South Asia; Pacific; Caribbean; South America)
- Advantages: more coherent approach; more flexibility in the response



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In addition:

- ECHO Flight (DRC, Kenya, Mali, Chad)
- Contribution to IFRC's DREF
- Epidemics
- Small scale response



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Sudan: 6.9 million in need of humanitarian assistance. 430,000 new IDPs in 2014. Over 160,000 refugees from South Sudan. Access restrictions (Darfur; no access in rebel controlled areas in South Kordofan and Blue Nile)

Proposed response: support to IDPs, refugees, returnees, host communities and nomads, by provision of food assistance/livelihoods, health, wash, shelter, NFIs, protection





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South Sudan: 1.5 million people at risk of starvation. Likely to increase before next harvest. 1.9 million displaced (UN estimates). Public services provided mainly by relief agencies. Humanitarian aid expensive because of political/administrative obstacles, poor roads and natural impediments

Proposed response: food aid, emergency health, nutrition, wash, logistic support; advocacy for protection of civilians; basic needs of refugees; support to communities exposed to high risks of morbidity and mortality, including epidemics outbreaks





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CAR: 2.5 million out of total population of 4.6 million in need of life-saving assistance. Hundreds of thousand displaced.

Transition process remains challenging, insecurity widespread

Proposed response: protection, emergency food/livelihood, health/nutrition, wash, shelter, NFIs, logistics and co-ordination

Chad: at the junction of major crises and tensions (CAR, Sudan, Libya, Nigeria); 450,000 refugees; 120,000 new refugees/returnees from CAR; 3.9 million people food insecure; high malnutrition in Sahel belt; exposure to natural disasters and epidemics

Proposed response: assistance to an estimated 1.6 million people by provision of: life-saving services to refugees, returnees and host communities; nutrition support; preparedness and response measures to cope with consequences of new shocks



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Cameroon: at least 135,000 refugees from CAR and estimated 43,000 refugees escaping Boko Haram in Nigeria; precarious food security situation and alarming levels of malnutrition in the Sahelian area

Proposed response: multi-sector assistance to refugees and host communities in the East; nutrition assistance in the Sahelian regions

DRC and Great Lakes refugees: 2.6 million IDPs in conflict zones and 400,000 refugees in neighbouring countries; widespread malnutrition rates outside conflict areas; regular epidemics

Proposed response: protection of civilians emergency preparedness and response





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Somalia: 1.1 million IDPs; 1 million refugees in neighbouring countries; access and insecurity

Proposed response: emergency response in South-central regions and in urban areas of Puntland and Somaliland; protection; livelihoods; DRR

Ethiopia: 3.5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, incl. 630,000 refugees (from South Sudan, Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan), making the largest refugee-hosting country in Africa, and IDPs

Proposed response: life-saving assistance to refugees, including possible opening of new camps; relocation of refugees and assistance to host communities; resilience building through interventions in nutrition, health, wash, food security and DRR



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Kenya: 1.3 million food insecure; more than 575,000 refugees, mainly from Somalia and South Sudan, in Dadaab and Kakuma camps

Proposed response: nutrition and resilience building, including advocacy for safety nets; disaster preparedness; assistance to urgent needs of refugees, including protection, and host communities

Djibouti: nutrition, cash and livelihood activities in support of 120,000 people

Uganda: support to refugees





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The Sahel: to reduce malnutrition-related mortality among 1.5 million children under five at risk of severe acute malnutrition in Chad, Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Niger and Nigeria

Ivory Coast: continued support to the implementation of the Partnership for the Transition LRRD initiative, ensuring proper transition from humanitarian aid to public funding for the health sector

Mali: insecurity in the North makes 2 million people, including 150,000 refugees, depending on humanitarian aid; more than 700,000 malnourished children, including 170,000 severely malnourished

Proposed response: nutrition and food security; assistance to people in the North and refugees in neighbouring countries



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Nigeria: 19 million people affected by the conflict in North-east; 6.2 million people requiring multi-sector assistance; up to 3 million IDPs

Proposed response: focus on acute malnutrition, protection of victims of violence, disaster preparedness





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Palestine: demolitions and forced evictions, movement restrictions, the expansion of settlements in the West Bank, continue to generate humanitarian needs

Proposed response: in addition to traditional relief assistance, focus will be on protection and advocacy

Syrian crisis: 10.8 million people affected inside Syria and over 3.2 million refugees (Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt); access remains problematic (more than 240,000 people in besieged areas)

Proposed response: multi-sector emergency assistance: health, shelter/winterisation, protection, food, water, sanitation, psychosocial support, humanitarian co-ordination



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Iraqi crisis: 1.8 million new IDPs in 2014; situation remains fluid with difficult access; impact of Syrian crisis, hosting nearly 220,000 refugees

Proposed response: in addition to assistance to IDPs in the Kurdistan region, access is required to provide (some 500,000) IDPs in the central belt with multi-sector aid

Yemen: 1 million children acutely malnourished and 2.2 million chronically malnourished; 10.6 million food insecure; 300,000 IDPs; over 240,000 refugees, mostly from the Horn of Africa; 58% of the population in need of aid

Proposed response: address acute malnutrition and food insecurity; assistance to victims of the conflict and forced displacements, including refugees and vulnerable migrants



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Sahrawi refugees in Algeria: gathered in 5 main camps, they have for 38 years almost entirely dependent on humanitarian aid

Proposed response: provision of dry/fresh food; water; health/nutrition; shelter; basic medicines; advocacy for access and security of humanitarian workers, as well as removal of administrative obstacles

Ukraine: 5.2 million living in conflict-affected areas; 460,000 IDPs and 500,000 refugees in neighbouring countries

Proposed response: gain access to conflicted affected areas in the East for the provision of water, power, shelter, etc.



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Afghanistan: 35 years of conflict; protracted IDP (700,000) and refugee (to Iran/Pakistan) crisis; up to 400,000 yearly affected by natural disasters

Proposed response: life-saving multi-sector interventions in conflict affected areas; provision of basic healthcare in areas not otherwise covered; donor co-ordination

Pakistan: 3.7 million undernourished children, 25% in Sindh Province; regular epidemics outbreaks; north-western areas affected by major displacements (1.5 million) due to insecurity, insurgency and military operations; 1.6 million registered and 1.2 million unregistered Afghan refugees

Proposed response: life-saving multi-sector interventions, including to strengthen food security and address under-nutrition; protection



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Bangladesh: Rohingya refugees; major food insecurity amongst ethnic minorities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts; recurrent natural disasters

Proposed response: provision of basic life-saving aid to unregistered Rohingya refugees, including treatment of acute malnutrition and provision of basic health and water services in and around informal camps, benefiting also vulnerable local population; promotion of resilience (Bangladesh being an EU resilience flagship country); response to natural disasters

India: protracted crises in Jammu and Kashmir, in the central districts affected by the Naxalite insurgency, and in the North-eastern States of Assam, Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland

Proposed response: protection; livelihoods; access to health services and psychosocial support



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Nepal: provision of assistance to the remaining caseload of about 25,000 refugees from Bhutan

Myanmar/Burma, Thailand: 140,000 people still in camps following violence in Rakhine State; 800,000 stateless people in Rakhine's northern townships; 120,000 still displaced by conflict in Kachin State; refugees in camps in Thailand

Proposed response: multi-sector assistance in Rakhine and Kachin States; information management/co-ordination; support to repatriation of refugees and resettlement of IDPs in co-ordination with development actors; assistance to refugees in Thailand, albeit at reduce level considering decreasing numbers



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Colombia: up to 5.5 million people displaced by the conflict in the last two decades, mostly internally, but also refugees in Venezuela and Ecuador; significant support provided by the Government

Proposed response: emergency assistance to recently displaced people and vulnerable people in rural communities facing movement restrictions/access problems, including those not reached by Government; protection, including with regard to access to health and education, to refugees in neighbouring countries, as well as basic humanitarian assistance





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Haiti: some 100,000 still in camps after 2010 earthquake;
600,000 food insecure; cholera

Proposed response: overall contribution to resilience building,
with support to promoting durable solutions for the displaced,
water and sanitation to reduce cholera, strengthening the
livelihoods of the most vulnerable and food insecure
households, and support disaster risk reduction

