
HUMANITARIAN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (HIP) NORTH AFRICA

AMOUNT: EUR 12 800 000

The present Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) was prepared on the basis of financing decision ECHO/WWD/BUD/2016/01000 (Worldwide Decision) and the related General Guidelines for Operational Priorities on Humanitarian Aid (Operational Priorities). The purpose of the HIP and its annex is to serve as a communication tool for ECHO's partners and to assist in the preparation of their proposals. The provisions of the Worldwide Decision and the General Conditions of the Agreement with the European Commission shall take precedence over the provisions in this document.

0. MAJOR CHANGES SINCE PREVIOUS VERSION OF THE HIP

April 2016 – Modification No. 1

Following the political orientation provided by Commissioner Stylianides to scale-up ECHO's financial support towards education in emergencies to reach the global target of 4 % and the additional contribution of EUR12 million granted by the budgetary authorities, an amount of EUR 800,000 has been added to the current HIP.

This additional contribution will be used to support activities that enable safe access to quality education for boys and girls in ongoing conflicts, complex emergencies, other situations of violence and early recovery phases. Furthermore, it may support longer-term education activities in protracted crises and in refugee/IDP camps, as well as actions targeting transition to formal education systems.

In spite of the increased recognition of the important role that education may play for children and young people affected by crises, education in emergencies remains one of the least funded humanitarian sectors. For boys and girls affected by crises, safe access to education can be lifesaving, protecting them from external threats, giving them a sense of normalcy, teach them important life skills, strengthen their resilience and restore their hope for a better life. As protracted crises in the world are becoming more prominent there is a risk of creating a "lost generation" if there is not investment in education in emergency at an early stage.

1. CONTEXT

The 2016 HIP for North Africa focuses largely on Algeria (Sahrawi refugees) and Libya with potential interventions in response to fall-out of these crises in other countries such as Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Egypt, or in case these countries should be affected by natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods and droughts. If significant humanitarian gaps are identified the HIP budget will be amended accordingly. Any ECHO intervention related to Syrian refugees and other people of concern in detention centres in Egypt will be addressed through the Syria HIP.

1.1 – Algeria

For 40 years Morocco and the Polisario Front have vied for control over Western Sahara, a former Spanish territory. The Polisario claims to represent the aspirations of the Western Sahara inhabitants for independence, while Morocco's claim is based on historical reasons. Algeria maintains that the Sahrawis should determine the territory's future status themselves, and has allowed the set-up of 5 refugee camps in Tindouf, southern Algeria. Hostilities between Morocco and the Polisario Front ended in 1991, when a ceasefire brokered by the United Nations (UN) was implemented. In April 1991, UN Security Council Resolution 690 established the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) with the mandate to organise a referendum to allow the people of Western Sahara to choose between independence and integration with Morocco. To date, no agreement has been reached.

Gathered in 5 main camps (Ausserd, Boujdour, Dakhla, Laayoune, and Smara) in the Sahara desert in south-western Algeria, the Sahrawi refugees are largely dependent on external humanitarian assistance with little prospect for self-reliance, as income generating activities are difficult to implement in the desert. ECHO's Integrated Analysis Framework for 2015-2016 identified extreme humanitarian needs in the Sahrawi refugee camps located in Tindouf, south-western Algeria. The vulnerability of the population affected by the crisis is assessed to be very high. The Sahrawi crisis scored 0, the most severe level, in ECHO's Forgotten Crisis Assessment index in 2014/2015.

1.2 – Libya

Since the fall of Qaddafi's regime in 2011, the authority of a central government has been contested. Libya's three regions (Tripolitana in the west, Cyrenaica in the east and Fezzan in the south) are under the control of militias and factions and splinter non-state armed groups (NSAGs). On 24 August 2014, Islamist armed groups announced the reinstatement of Libya's previous parliament - the General National Congress (GNC), splitting Libya's already polarised political system into two separate bodies. In the meantime the House of Representatives (elected parliament) relocated to Tobrouk. On 11 July 2015, all parties, with exception of GNC representatives, initialled a political agreement. On 21 September 2015 UNSMIL announced the final version of the political agreement and invited all Libyan parties to vote and endorse the agreement to be followed by the formation of a Government of National Accord (GNA) by 20 October. To date, the political and security track of the negotiations continue, as parties have not yet reached an agreement.

In the past year, the security situation in Libya has been highly volatile. Armed violence has affected the most densely populated areas. The conflict shows no signs of abating in urban locations such as Sirte, Derna and Benghazi. As a result, the country's economy has been severely affected. Humanitarian access is a concern as security risks for humanitarian workers are high. The growing presence of the Islamic State for Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) is also a threat. Humanitarian organizations have no access where ISIL and associated groups are present, thus making it difficult to assess needs in these areas. The conflict has been characterized by the complete disregard for International Humanitarian Law (IHL), gross violations of human rights and sectarian violence. Religious and ethnic minorities face a high risk of aggression from extremist groups.

Libya's history of mixed migration flows presents great challenges. The country has traditionally been both a final destination for economic migrants and a transit country for those attempting to reach Europe. According to most recent UN statistics¹, economic migrants, refugees and asylum seekers represent some 14% over the total Libyan population of 6.2 million. Continued lack of rule of law and poor border controls has given a free hand to smuggling networks, while the capacity of Libyan institutions to address it is extremely limited. In the current context, many migrants are caught up in the Libya conflict in a situation of high vulnerability.

ECHO's Integrated Analysis Framework for 2015-2016 identified high humanitarian needs in Libya. With the impact of the conflict having escalated in 2014, the vulnerability of the population affected by the crisis is assessed to be high. In addition, the Libya crisis is considered a Forgotten Crisis, according to ECHO's Forgotten Crisis Assessment 2015.

2.1 HUMANITARIAN NEEDS - ALGERIA

1) Affected people / potential beneficiaries:

In Algeria, up to 90,000² Sahrawi refugees in the Tindouf camps will be targeted.

2) Description of the most acute humanitarian needs:

The crisis derives from a 40 year old political conflict resulting in a protracted refugee situation in South-western Algeria (Tindouf) affecting 90,000 Sahrawi refugees (UNHCR) almost entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance, with little prospects for return, integration or resettlement. Dry and fresh food, water in adequate quality, sanitation, essential medicines, logistic support to deliver aid and coordination remain the basic needs in the Sahrawi refugee camps. Protection services are also needed. The latest nutritional survey of Sahrawi refugees in Algeria³ showed limited improvement of global acute malnutrition from 2010 among children under 5, but levels were still above regional average. In November 2013, the UN carried out a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) that demonstrated that 91% of households had an acceptable food consumption score and an acceptable dietary diversity. The study nevertheless pointed at the need to switch from an emergency to a self-reliance approach and more sustainable support. In the aftermath of the JAM, projects were developed to strengthen people's self-reliance and livelihoods, focusing on youth to improve their employment prospects and decrease a growing sense of frustration. Such initiatives need to be expanded in 2016. This would also reduce the complete dependency on food aid. The WFP funding shortfall in 2015 which has led to reduced food rations for the refugees as of September 2015, further justify complementary livelihood activities.

Given the arid environment of the Sahrawi refugee camps, access to sufficient clean water is a top priority. Water is transported in by trucks or available through a network of tap stands. At household level, it is stored in family tanks for 7-15 days. This system faces 2 main

¹ ESCWA, 2013-2014

² In the absence of a registration exercise, UNHCR has been using the planning figure of 90,000 most vulnerable refugees for its assistance programmes since 2005 <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e45ac86.html>

³ World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Oct 2012

problems: the irregularity of water supply and the risk of water contamination. Only Dakhla and Ausserd camps have their own distribution networks. A similar network was introduced in three districts of the Smara camp in 2009 and extended to a further two in 2010 and 2011. The last two districts are still supplied by water tankers. The camp of Boujdour was connected to the water piping system in 2014, through the reverse osmosis plant in Smara, but still lacks a network. The Laayoune camp does not have an operational network and is supplied exclusively by water tankers. Trucks, however, will always be necessary for contingencies and to supply households/institutions that cannot be connected to the network.

Water is tested all along the supply chain, based on a Water Quality Protocol adopted in 2014 that follows WHO standards. Training of Ministry of Water and Sanitation personnel was also done, but follow-up is necessary. The lack of attention to the existing water infrastructure was addressed in 2014 with the implementation of a preventive plan of maintenance. Technical capacity building is still necessary to maintain a good level of management of the WASH system at large.

Sanitation in public institutions, schools and hospitals has been identified as a priority and addressed accordingly. While education facilities were repaired 2011-2014, sanitation in health institutions is work in progress. Two hospitals were targeted in 2013 (Laayoune and Smara), and sanitation works in the central hospital in Rabouni were carried out in 2014 and 2015. - Sanitation improvement in medical centres should be considered when relevant

The health system in the refugee camps suffers from lack of resources and dependence on international aid for supply of consumables, drugs and vaccines. It is also confronted with the need for permanent training of health staff as the sector has a high turnover, suboptimal public health policy (limited protocols for major diseases, limited epidemiological surveillance, insufficient training). A plan to develop a Health Information System (HIS) in the camps is now considered by the Sahrawi Health Authorities. Such efforts need to be supported in case the HIS would be launched in 2016.

The remoteness of the Sahrawi refugee camps and the need to bring in water implies a substantial logistical effort. A fleet of trucks exists but it is made up of old trucks that constantly need repair and spare parts. The replacement of the old fleet of water tankers is behind schedule. A new central mechanical workshop has been built. Decentralised workshops for daily maintenance of the fleet were put in place in Laayoune (2011), in Boujdour (2014) and in Dakhla (2015). Another one is foreseen in Smara in 2016. Support aiming to the provision of basic essential equipment and training are needed

Protection of the most vulnerable segments of the Sahrawi population remains a concern. Support to -persons who are victims of violence or rejected by their families was undertaken in 2015 and should be continued.

Safety and security are still paramount in the remote location where the camps are located. Gaps in regional security coordination, reported armed proliferation from the Libya and Mali conflicts, and limited resources for full border control and stronger security measures expose humanitarian workers to increased risks.

There is no Consolidated Appeal for this crisis. Coordination is ensured de facto by UNHCR.

2.2 HUMANITARIAN NEEDS - LIBYA

1) Affected people / potential beneficiaries:

In Libya, projects will target internally displaced persons, host communities and returnees, refugees, asylum-seekers and vulnerable migrants. ECHO intervention in other countries in the region affected by the Libya and other crisis will depend on informed assessment and analysis of needs, vulnerabilities and protection risks.

2) Description of the most acute humanitarian needs:

The findings of the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) do not show a full-blown humanitarian crisis. However, there is strong evidence pointing to significant pockets of high humanitarian vulnerability and needs. Support to livelihoods during displacement and upon return, access to health care and medication, water and sanitation, protection and psychosocial assistance are the most acute needs among those affected by the conflict. Improving coordination among humanitarian actors is also necessary.

The Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) suggests that most IDPs and other vulnerable groups are able to purchase their own food or obtain it through the support of communities, family or relatives. However, there are some difficulties in accessing food related to households' dwindling resources in the face of inflationary prices in several parts of the country. The irregularity of the salary payments from the central bank affects Libyans' purchasing power, while prices have at least doubled since the beginning of the crisis in May-June 2014.

Access to clean water has not been identified as a widespread concern. However, people residing in IDP camps and collective shelters are in need of safe water provision. Access to sanitation items and services is also of concern for IDPs, refugees, asylum-seekers and vulnerable migrants, in particular those detained under extremely poor sanitary conditions.

Lack of access to basic health care is a major concern as the sector has been heavily affected by the conflict. The main problems identified are related to restriction of movements of patients and health workers in conflict areas, shortage of medical professionals due to the departure of foreign workers; increase in the number of dead and injured, closure of hospitals in or near combat zones and serious shortages of medicines, vaccines and medical supplies. These factors contribute to increased risks of disease outbreaks, and inadequate management of health/medical emergencies.

Protection of refugees and asylum-seekers, IDPs, host communities and migrants at risk is a major concern. Conflict between armed groups, physical aggressions, kidnappings, abductions and lack of freedom of movement are the main protection problems. Forced recruitment of youth for armed groups has also taken place, particularly in Eastern and Southern Libya. Psychosocial assistance to children exposed to violence is essential to help them overcome trauma. Religious and ethnic minorities also face a high risk of discrimination and aggression from extremist groups.

The failure to disarm and demobilize rebel militias after the 2011 conflict has translated into widespread insecurity and proliferation of weapons. The porousness of Libya's borders and their susceptibility to smuggling oil and arms, as well as the circulation of criminals and armed groups will continue to undermine the security in the country and the broader region. Due to the deteriorating security conditions, UN agencies, NGOs and international organizations have relocated their international staff to neighbouring countries and are currently operating with national staff.

A Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) will be published November 2015 that seeks to address needs identified in the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). In a context where remote management is the main modality of implementation of operations, humanitarian coordination must be reinforced

3.1 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE –ALGERIA

1) National / local response and involvement

Algeria provides substantive assistance to the refugees such as free access to electricity, scholarship for secondary and high school education, grants by the Algerian population and distributed by the Algerian Red Crescent. However, the long-standing request by the EU for registration of INGOs in Algeria and the subsequent exemption of VAT on local purchases have not yet been granted by the Algerian authorities.

2) International Humanitarian Response

Humanitarian funding has decreased by 20% in the last 5 years. EU humanitarian funding now represents around 40% of the overall assistance. Most funding provided by donors (Spain, Italy, Sweden, European Commission / ECHO, USA) is allocated for WFP and UNHCR operations, the rest being used to finance a limited number of international NGOs. Relief assistance from the Spanish and Italian civil society has largely decreased as a consequence of the financial crisis in Europe.

3) Constraints and ECHO response capacity

The local Sahrawi organizations and structures, which act as local counterparts of the international agencies and NGOs involved in humanitarian aid, are self-managed. This is positive to increase ownership of projects and reduce cost of humanitarian operations, but can also be a constraint (insufficient local capacity) and a risk, particularly as regards monitoring and independent needs assessments. Efforts made by ECHO and its partners to ensure an appropriate use of public funds, need to be maintained. Each humanitarian project financed by the Commission is supervised through the frequent monitoring of operations in the field by ECHO experts. ECHO partners are audited frequently either in the field or at headquarters by internal or external auditors to ensure that the aid has reached the intended beneficiaries.

Despite having been raised with the Algerian authorities on several occasions, ECHO's partners still do not benefit from VAT exemption on local procurement of humanitarian aid supplies, and are still facing difficulties to get long term visa and be registered in Algeria. This has a negative impact on humanitarian aid delivery in the camps.

The hostile natural environment may have a negative effect on the expected results. Delays in getting aid to the refugees may be caused by the length of the supply chain.

Security is a significant risk in the remote and unstable Sahara region. Recent threats from the deterioration of security in the Sahel are creating additional constraints to the smooth delivery of humanitarian assistance to the Sahrawi refugees.

4) Envisaged ECHO response and expected results of humanitarian aid interventions.

Considering the lack of perspectives for local integration or return, and limited employment opportunities in the Sahara desert, it is unlikely that basic humanitarian needs (food, water, medicines) of the Sahrawi refugees will decrease. However, there is a need to maximise the impact of the assistance provided, ensuring that the support improves the quality of the daily lives of the refugees. The youth in particular feels increasingly frustrated by their dependency and lack of employment opportunities. Livelihood and self-reliance initiatives would give some employment perspectives. The use of cash and vouchers should also be explored.

The expected result of the 2016 ECHO strategy is the improvement of the humanitarian situation of vulnerable Sahrawi refugees in Algeria, including their nutritional and dietary status, provided that additional funding is available to fund dry and fresh food rations. ECHO funding in 2016 will focus on food and livelihood support, water and sanitation, health, logistics and protection activities. While security in the camps has also been included as a sector of possible support, in the future other funding than EU humanitarian aid should be sought. Coordination, advocacy and visibility remain important.

Food and livelihoods - Support to WFP's general food distribution through its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PPRO), as well as funding of fresh food distributions is foreseen. Strict monitoring of distributions will be required. Cash and voucher modalities could be used if deemed appropriate. Vulnerability criteria should also be further developed. Support to self-reliance and livelihood activities is foreseen, with the objective to empower the youth and provide them with employment opportunities and income.

WASH - Priority will be given to the operation and maintenance of the existing water infrastructure. Continuous monitoring of water quality should be prioritised. Local capacity building to enhance the management and maintenance of the systems and guarantee minimum water quantity and quality standards will be a component of the response.

Health - Continued supply of health inputs, such as basic drugs, is planned. Support to the handicapped, the elderly and their caregivers, will also be considered. Enhancing disease surveillance and health information systems could also be considered, in case this initiative is actually launched by the Sahrawi Health Authorities.

Logistics - Maintaining a functioning vehicle fleet is essential in such remote location and desert conditions. Operating the new central mechanical workshop and decentralised workshops is envisaged. Optimising cost effectiveness, efficiency and ownership by local authorities of the WASH-related fleet will be considered

Protection - Specific support to persons confronted to violence will continue, in particular through the newly established centre for the protection of women. Other interventions might be considered if based on a comprehensive assessment of protection needs.

Security - Providing adequate safety and security to the humanitarian community will still be needed in the volatile Saharan environment. Support to the continued operations of the Sahrawi Protection Agency will be considered in case no other funding source would be available

Advocacy on the humanitarian consequences of the prolonged displacement of the Sahrawi refugees will be considered.

3.2 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE -LIBYA

1) National / local response and involvement

The political divide that has led to the current conflict has curtailed access to economic resources and prevented the regular collection of taxes. The assets freeze that is part of sanctions imposed on Libya also prevent authorities to tap on existing resources. That said, support from municipalities, host communities, relatives and families has been instrumental in averting a crisis of a larger scale. The provision of assistance and support through local networks and communities is likely to continue playing an important role, although at reduced levels if the conflict goes unabated.

2) International Humanitarian Response

Limited attention has been given to the humanitarian dimension of the crisis. By mid-2015, only 36% of the Libya Humanitarian Appeal launched in October 2014 had been funded. This situation warrants increased support on the part of the international community.

3) Constraints and ECHO response capacity

As long as security conditions do not permit a safe return of international staff, remote management will remain the main modality of implementation of humanitarian operations. At present, projects are carried out by local teams of international humanitarian organizations and UN agencies, as well as by local civil society organizations with greater access to areas affected by the conflict. Building and strengthening their capacities is necessary to ensure proper understanding of aid modalities in terms of needs assessments, targeting, delivery and monitoring, and to guarantee that aid principles are adhered to.

Monitoring of operations in the field by ECHO experts is currently not possible, owing to security constraints in Libya. Remote monitoring is done from Tunis where partner organizations relocated in 2014. Threats expressed by ISIL and other Jihadist factions are creating additional constraints to the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

4) Envisaged ECHO response and expected results of humanitarian aid interventions.

The expected result is the improvement of the humanitarian situation of IDPs, refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants in Libya.

ECHO will support a comprehensive approach to address the humanitarian and protection needs of most vulnerable groups, including migrants, refugees and asylum seekers rescued at sea and brought back to Libya and those taken to detention centres, in particular women and children. Considering continued indiscriminate bombardments and denial of access to life-saving assistance, ECHO will support its partners in actions advocating for respect of IHL, including through training and campaigns and directly reaching-out to key interlocutors. ECHO will also encourage initiatives to strengthen the quality of needs assessments and local partners' capacities responsible for the direct implementation of humanitarian programmes.

Food and livelihoods - Countrywide blanket distribution of food assistance is not adequate at present. Targeted food deliveries, especially in remote areas where the conflict continues, could be considered, provided that needs are well identified. Non-food items (e.g. mattresses and blankets) could be considered to mitigate the consequences of harsh climatic winter conditions. At the same time, ECHO will consider unconditional multi-purpose cash over in-kind aid in selected regions in the country as long as markets are functioning and accessible, as public social welfare system is in place and financial literacy among potential beneficiaries is high. In such case, the cash assistance should be carefully designed, targeting the most vulnerable IDPs, refugees, migrants and host communities.

WASH- WASH interventions will be limited to basic rehabilitation of infrastructure in collective accommodation and existing camps, provided that a close collaboration and engagement of concerned municipalities has been obtained to ensure a continuity of services through maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure. Provision of hygiene items to vulnerable groups will also be considered, along with hygiene promotion and awareness.

Health - Continued supply of health inputs, such as basic drugs and supplies is planned. Health care to migrants at points of disembarkation and in detention facilities will be considered. Support to the handicapped and to people injured as a consequence of the conflict could also be considered.

Protection - Ensuring that international protection standards and associated response mechanisms are in place is a priority. Training of local crisis committees and NGOs, local and national authorities in charge of providing assistance to refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants will be pursued. Information campaigns for people on the move will be launched to ensure informed decisions about the risks of sea travel, along with advocacy on mixed migration situations. Protection services for refugees and other people of concern in administrative detention facilities will be continued. Provision of basic humanitarian assistance, e.g. non-food items, financial assistance to refugees or primary health services will be used as entry point. Alternatives to detention will be sought for the most vulnerable. Coordination of protection services and data collection and monitoring of living conditions of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants is encouraged. ECHO will consider supporting the reinforcement of displacement tracking mechanisms to ensure adequate monitoring of internal displacement trends, early warning and rapid response to displaced populations in need.

Advocacy - ECHO seeks to raise awareness on the principles and ways under which humanitarian assistance is provided. To preserve a principled humanitarian approach in Libya and enhance local understanding of humanitarian aid principles and modalities, ECHO will promote capacity building of local NGOs, authorities and crisis committees in all projects.

In both Algeria and Libya, partners will be expected to ensure full compliance with visibility requirements in accordance with the applicable contractual arrangement as well as with specific visibility requirements agreed-upon in the Single Form, forming an integral part of individual agreements. In particular, this includes prominent display of the EU humanitarian aid visual identity on EU funded project sites, relief items and equipment and the acknowledgement of the funding role of and the partnership with the EU/ECHO through activities such as media outreach and digital communication. Further explanation of visibility requirements can be consulted on the dedicated visibility site: <http://www.echo-visibility.eu/>

Effective coordination is essential. ECHO supports the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Transformative Agenda (ITA) and encourages partners to demonstrate their engagement in implementing its objectives, to take part in coordination mechanisms (e.g. Humanitarian Country Team/Clusters) and to allocate resources to foster the ITA roll-out.

During the implementation of this HIP, special attention will be given to relevant aspects related to migration and displacement, advocacy, international humanitarian law and humanitarian access.

ECHO will provide further support to meet the mounting needs of children in conflict affected contexts that are out of school or risk education disruption. Within this HIP, projects addressing education and child protection will be funded. ECHO will favour education in emergency projects in areas where the % of out-of-school children is particularly high, there are grave child protection concerns and where other sources of funding available are limited. Complementarity and synergies with other EU services and funding instruments will be sought. In addition, complementarity and synergies with funding provided by the Global Partnership for Education is encouraged.

4. LRRD, COORDINATION AND TRANSITION

1) Other ECHO interventions

In case of natural disasters or epidemics, according to the needs, other humanitarian actions could be financed either through the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) or under the HIP for small-scale humanitarian response or the HIP for epidemics.

2) Other services/donors availability

Algeria: As the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) is not recognised as a sovereign state by the EU, no development cooperation programme has been negotiated between the Sahrawi authorities and the Commission. Therefore, it is hard to envisage an LRRD approach in this context. However, ECHO is exploring with other Commission Services regarding the use of specific budget lines to cover some of the activities linked to livelihood support, security etc. ECHO is also working closely with its implementing partners to ensure stronger

ownership of longer-term assistance, increase self-reliance, improve articulation with other EU / UN funding and eventually develop innovative approaches with development actors.

Libya: It is important to maintain a joint approach whereby ECHO's response and that of other EU services and EU MS is complementary. The adoption of the new Humanitarian Response Plan for Libya is a positive step. Since escalation of the conflict mid-2014, EEAS and Commission services have worked to strengthen the links between short-term humanitarian assistance, early recovery and development. A similar approach has been adopted to address the issue of migration in a comprehensive manner through the use of different policies and instruments in line with the EU Agenda for Migration. Definition of roles and articulation of the various EU funding instruments have been developed in order to adequately respond to the needs of vulnerable migrants in Libya. EU institutions and Member States have begun preparations for a Joint Programming exercise to make sure that, once the new Government of National Accord is formed, Libya receives a comprehensive and coordinated package of support from the EU, which will also feed into the overarching coordinating role of the UN. ECHO will participate in the exercise, while continuing to engage with EU MS to ensure a collective response to the humanitarian needs.

3) Exit scenario

Algeria: Durable solutions, such as repatriation, resettlement or local integration, are hardly foreseeable in the Sahrawi context. As long as a political solution to the Sahrawi crisis is not achieved, Sahrawi refugees in Algeria will not have the means to sustain their livelihoods in such harsh environment and continued external support will be needed. However, other funding instruments should be considered to complement humanitarian aid, including for livelihood support, human development and security in the camps.

Libya: In Libya, if the political agreement is signed, massive mobilization of international resources in support to the new Government of National Accord will be required. The delivery of well-coordinated humanitarian aid should thus remain focused on those sectors and regions reflected in the Humanitarian Needs Overview. Stronger coordination with Commission services (DEVCO, NEAR, HOME, FPI) and EU MS will continue to ensure a proper linkage between short-term assistance and early recovery and development activities. A progressive handover with early recovery and development instruments will be considered in 2016, should circumstances allow for such transition. Should IDPs return to their places of origin, humanitarian needs will however remain in Libya for specific categories of vulnerable individuals e.g. refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants.