

HUMANITARIAN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (HIP) 2016

HORN OF AFRICA¹

AMOUNT: EUR 94 800 000

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 ECHO²'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

Third modification as of 28 October 2016

The on-going escalation of the conflict in South Sudan continues triggering major influx of refugees in Uganda. Since the beginning of July only, some 203 000 people have sought refuge in Uganda. More than 85% of them are women and children. The influx is continuing at a worrying trend resulting in up to 2 000 people crossing the border to Uganda in average every day. The estimated total number of South Sudanese refugees in Uganda is currently 508 977 people on a total of almost 790 000 refugees and asylum-seekers (including 121 948 awaiting biometric registration) according to Government statistics.

The sudden influx of refugees from South Sudan since July continues creating significant gaps in particular in terms of registration, settlement capacities, protection of the most vulnerable and the provision of life-saving assistance.

In order to respond to these increasing humanitarian needs in Uganda, a total amount of EUR 9 000 000 has been mobilised to complement the response in view of the significance of the influx.

Second modification as of 23 August 2016

Following a recent spark in the conflict in South Sudan, Uganda is experiencing a major influx of refugees. Since the beginning of July only, some 85 000 people (more than double the influx of refugees between January and June) have sought refuge in Uganda. More than 85% of them are women and children. The influx is continuing at a worrying trend, and the situation in South Sudan keeps deteriorating, resulting in more than 1 500 people crossing the border to Uganda every day. The estimated total number of South Sudanese refugees in Uganda is 314 000 people.

The sudden influx of refugees from South Sudan has created significant gaps, with the capacity of reception and transit centres being severely overstretched. The management and expansion of transit and reception facilities, as well as the opening of new settlement

¹ Horn of Africa for this HIP covers: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda

² Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)

areas are key priorities to manage the current influx of new arrivals. Also factoring in partners' capacity in-country to respond to the increasing needs, additional funding is required to ensure unrestricted access to asylum, the provision of life-saving assistance, the monitoring of the health situation (a cholera outbreak, with 55 cases as of 21 August, has been confirmed), the effective decongestion and management of transit centres and registration procedures, and the installation of refugees in new settlement areas.

By the end of 2016, Uganda is likely to become the second largest hosting country for refugees in Africa after Ethiopia with more than 600 000 refugees on its soil. In order to respond to these additional humanitarian needs in Uganda, an amount of EUR 4 000 000 has been added to the current HIP .

First modification as of 11 April 2016

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 EUR 26 000 000 granted by the budgetary authorities, an amount of EUR 4 800 000 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.

In addition, changes in allocated amounts between countries have been done in view of the adoption of the El Niño funding decision (ECHO/-HF/EDF/2015/01000) which is targeting the countries most affected by El Niño in the Greater Horn of Africa.

1. CONTEXT

The Horn of Africa is characterised by a plurality of crises, affecting a significant number of people either by forced displacement or by food insecurity and undernutrition, in some cases by both.

The displacement crisis in the region is both acute and protracted. About 1.7 million refugees, mainly from Somalia but also from South Sudan, Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea and more recently from Yemen have fled the consequences of conflicts or recurrent droughts coupled with other situations of armed violence, insecurity and lack of livelihood opportunities to find refuge in neighbouring countries, particularly in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. In addition, about 2 million people are internally displaced in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia.

The region is also regularly exposed to epidemic outbreaks such as Cholera, Meningitis, Measles, Yellow Fever, Hepatitis E as well as diseases affecting livestock.

El Niño conditions which have been active since February 2015 are likely to persist and have their peak of intensity in the last quarter of 2015. At this point in time, the El Niño phenomenon is particularly affecting the Horn of Africa, with a severe drought situation in Ethiopia and floods and drought conditions in Somalia. The region is again experiencing late and below average rainfall affecting the livelihoods of the most vulnerable people. The overall security situation has deteriorated, not only in Somalia, but also in the neighbouring countries, particularly in Kenya, reducing further the access to people in need, putting them and humanitarian workers at risk.

ECHO's Integrated Analysis Framework for 2015-2016 identified strong humanitarian needs in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda while in Eritrea, lack of access and unavailability of data make it impossible for ECHO to assess the needs. Approximately 9 million people are in immediate need of humanitarian assistance.

In this context, building the resilience³ of vulnerable individuals, households and communities in the Horn of Africa to inevitable future shocks is of paramount importance with a view to tackling the key risks and address the underlying causes of vulnerability.

2. HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

1) Affected people/ potential beneficiaries:

Displaced populations

Refugees⁴

Djibouti is hosting about 16 000 refugees, the majority of Somali origin. Since the beginning of the events in Yemen in March 2015, some 5 000 refugees have officially sought assistance to UNHCR. By December 2015, UNHCR expects the total number of arrivals from Yemen to Djibouti to amount to 35 000 people.

Eritrea hosts about 3 500 refugees, mainly of Somali origin.

Ethiopia is the largest refugee hosting country in Africa with a refugee population of more than 700 000 individuals composed of mainly South Sudanese, Somali, Eritreans and Sudanese. One of the common priority concerns is the high proportion of unaccompanied minors. In view of the continued influx of refugees, it is expected that before the end of the year 2015 additional camps will have to be established.

³ Resilience is the ability of an individual, a household, a community, a country or a region to withstand, to adapt, and to quickly recover from stresses and shocks (EU COM, %The EU approach to resilience: learning from food security crises+, October 2012).

⁴ All refugees figures from UNHCR (The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees).

Kenya is hosting more than 575 000 refugees mainly from Somalia and South Sudan. A new camp with a capacity of 50 000 is being opened near Kakuma.

Somalia hosts more than 3 000 Yemeni refugees that have sought refuge in the country since the upsurge of the conflict in Yemen. The refugees arrive mainly in Somaliland and Puntland and much more are expected for 2016.

Uganda is hosting almost 790 000 refugees mainly from South Sudan and DRC. So far in 2016 some 14 000 Burundian refugees have arrived in Uganda through Rwanda and Tanzania bringing the total of Burundian to about 43 000 people. New arrivals show a large proportion of women and children, and high numbers of Unaccompanied and Separated Children. The Office of Prime Minister and UNHCR expect a significant increase of refugees by the end of 2016.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

In **Ethiopia**, while figures can significantly vary, the total number of IDPs (protracted and new) is 505 104⁵ for the period July-September 2015. In September, 90% of the 45 255 newly displaced people were due to the current drought situation in the country.

In **Kenya**, it is estimated that insecurity, coupled with situations of drought and floods, have displaced some 400 000 people within the country.

There are 1.1 million internally displaced people in **Somalia**. IDPs represent 76% of the people in acute livelihood and food crisis in the country. Urban IDPs in the main cities are facing critical to very critical levels of Global Acute Under-nutrition⁶, despite reasonable humanitarian access and more than 113 000 IDPs have been evicted since January 2015. Somaliland and Puntland host a large IDP caseload made of a mixture of returnees from Yemen, as well as protracted and recent IDPs.

Voluntary and Forced Returnees

Kenya has shown a strong desire to see the Somali refugees return to their country of origin. The Tri-partite Agreement between UNHCR, the Government of Kenya and the Federal Government of Somalia was signed in 2013. It is the basis upon which assisted voluntary return of Somali nationals from Daadab to Somalia is being implemented through a safe, informed and dignified process. Since December 2014, UNHCR has assisted over 4 200 Somali returnees to go back to their areas of origin with the target of 10 000 returns by the end of 2015.

Since March 2015 there has been an influx of forced returnees into **Somalia** due to the crisis in Yemen with over 26 000 Somali returnees and much more expected in 2016.

Food insecure / under-nourished population

⁵ International Organisation for Migration, figures are compiled based on the Internal Displacement Monitoring Report (IDMR), July-September 2015.

⁶ FSNAU Nutrition update, June 2015

The Horn of Africa is characterised by the prevalence of food insecurity with currently around 13 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. Undernutrition and food insecurity are often linked to lack of access to other services. The predicted El Niño, which currently has a probability of occurrence at above 90%, may exacerbate the current food and nutrition security situation in the whole region.

In **Djibouti**, food and nutrition insecurity persists in all rural pastoral and some urban areas. The estimated total of persons in need of food and nutrition assistance in the country is more than 125 000 people. Furthermore, over 16 000 refugees in Markazy, Hol Hol and Ali Adeh camps rely on external food assistance.

In **Eritrea**, due to access restrictions by the authorities, limited data are available. However, it is estimated that the country produces at most 60% of the food it needs. Many households are affected by food insecurity. Moreover, according to the UN, some 5 000 Eritreans on average leave the country every month.

In **Ethiopia**, food insecurity is widespread and rates of acute under-nutrition are growing now above the emergency thresholds. Due to underperformance of two consecutive rainy seasons leaving people in IPC⁷ 3 (Crisis), the number of food insecure people has increased from 2.9 million to 4.5 million in August and to 8.2 million in October for the second half of the year, exceeding the levels of the 2011 drought. Due to the prolonged El Niño effect the crisis is expected to reach its peak at the end of 2015/beginning of 2016, when 15 million people are estimated to be in need of food assistance, according to the United Nations. This is in addition to 720 000 highly food assistance dependent refugee population in the camps.

In **Kenya**, recurrent food and nutrition crises continue to cause high levels of vulnerability of the population. Some 1.1 million people are food insecure with the majority (70%) being the populations in the Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASAL). Internal displacements were experienced in these same areas thus reinforcing peoples' vulnerabilities. This is in addition to 530 000 highly food aid dependent refugee population in the camps.

In **Somalia**, for the most vulnerable groups critical levels of undernutrition exceeding the emergency thresholds have been sustained and in some cases deteriorated. About 855 000 people remain in acute food insecurity and 2.3 million people remain highly vulnerable to shocks and at the risk of sliding back into emergency food insecurity if not assisted. In total, 3.2 million people are in need of assistance in the country.

In **Uganda**, acute food insecurity and severe under-nutrition are increasing among poor and very poor households in agro-pastoral and pastoral zones in Karamoja during the peak of the lean period (February . June).

2) Description of the most acute humanitarian needs (by sector)

⁷ Integrated Phase Classification

Protection: special attention should be given to: 1) legal protection and the voluntary and informed nature of returns in safety and dignity, 2) the prevention and response to gender based violence, 3) child and youth protection concerns including recruitment and family separation, 4) violation of IHL, 5) violence against the civilian population, 6) access to those in need of assistance.

Camp coordination and management: special attention should be given to: 1) continued support to camp coordination and management, 2) adequate registration and verification through biometrics, 3) targeting of beneficiaries, 4) opening of new camps when needed, 5) the specific needs of urban caseloads and no camp policy contexts.

Shelter and NFIs: For refugees/IDPs camps or settlements, the provision of shelters and Non-Food-Items (NFIs) is essential and should be adapted to the reality on the ground and the attitude of authorities in that respect.

Food Assistance, Food Security & Livelihoods: special attention should be given to: 1) access to food, 2) animal health, 3) safety nets programmes, 4) water availability and hygiene practices, 5) asset protection and livelihoods support, 6) specific vulnerabilities of crisis-affected urban populations, 7) cash-based transfers if relevant, 8) biometrics.

Nutrition: Under-nutrition rates remain above critical thresholds in many areas and in some cases are on the rise due to successive poor rainy seasons. ECHO's core objective is to reduce or to contain the excessive mortality and morbidity associated with undernutrition.

Health: special attention should be given to: 1) the capacity of existing health systems, 2) vaccination coverage, 3) levels of undernutrition, 4) mass-population movements, 5) over-crowded IDP/refugees camps.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH): special attention should be given to: 1) availability and access to safe water for drinking, hygiene and livestock, 2) improved sanitation environment, 3) effective cholera alert and response mechanisms, 4) better preparedness and response to other water borne or diarrheal diseases such as Hepatitis E or Typhoid

Disaster Risk Reduction: Disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness should be scaled-up and mainstreamed into humanitarian response and within the development agenda. Additionally, ad-hoc targeted DRR interventions should focus on early warning systems, surge models, the institutionalisation of the role of Community Committees into national decentralisation processes, and policy level advocacy.

Resilience: the resilience strategies developed in the Horn of Africa require: (1) a joint humanitarian-development framework including a better understanding and common analysis of the challenges and target populations; (2) a clear joint programming for multi-sectorial responses; (3) joint work with development actors towards more sustainability and (4) engage with national actors to integrate resilience in national strategies/programs and support local, national and regional preparedness, response mechanisms, contingency plans and decentralisation processes.

Coordination and advocacy: Given the nature of the protracted complex emergencies, the recurrent natural disasters affecting the Horn of Africa and shrinking humanitarian

space, systematic and timely needs assessments, data collection, analysis, presentation and dissemination, are necessary to lead to enhanced humanitarian coordination. Advocacy and communication remain key drivers for change.

Safety and security: the volatile and deteriorating operational environment for humanitarian actors calls for enhanced and coordinated safety and security awareness, as well as strictly neutral, impartial and independent action. This remains a pre-condition in order to operate in countries or regions classified as high risk.

Logistics: Humanitarian needs are dispersed across the region/countries, with often very-difficult to access areas due to geographical remoteness, lack of infrastructure such as intact airstrips or insecurity.

3. HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Direct humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations in **Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia** and **Uganda** has to be reinforced, emphasising emergency preparedness and response capacity linking to medium and long term support to strengthen the population's resilience in the region through stronger links with development actors.

Emphasis has to be placed on preparedness, building capacities and reducing vulnerabilities to allow countries and communities to reduce risk and recover from recurrent shocks and ensure timely response to early warning triggers.

Due to limited access and humanitarian space in **Eritrea**, providing direct humanitarian assistance remains a challenge in this country.

1) National / local response and involvement

The Governments of the IGAD⁸ Member States agreed to work together on an initiative to 'End Drought Emergencies in the Horn of Africa' by building sustainable livelihoods.

In **Djibouti**, the overall local response is limited and has to be significantly complemented by external support to address all identified humanitarian needs. In Djibouti, l'Office Nationale d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et aux Sinistrés (ONARS) coordinates the provision of emergency assistance to people victims of displacement and natural disasters in Djibouti.

In **Ethiopia**, the Government-led Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) provides a predictable mechanism to organise transfers in the form of mainly cash but also food to approximately 6 to 10 million people. It is largely carried out by the Government and mostly financed and supported by international donors. The PSNP includes a contingency budget that allows scaling up the humanitarian response in times of acute crises. The DRMFSS⁹ also plays a main role on coordination and implementation of crisis response and relief food distribution and resilience building initiatives, in close

⁸ IGAD is the Intergovernmental Authority on Development in Eastern Africa.

⁹ Disaster Risk Management Food Security Sector under the Ministry of Agriculture.

cooperation with the Ethiopian Humanitarian Country Team. The ARRA (Administration for Refugees and Returnees affairs) remains in charge for all refugee affairs.

In **Kenya**, the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and the National Drought Contingency Fund (DCF) aim at building resilience to drought, rapidly reacting to early warning signs of drought and responding to the aftermath of disasters. The County Governments have been empowered to deliver these services. Local emergency response is however mainly implemented by the Kenyan Red Cross Society acting as a first responder. The Government of Kenya and the National Disaster Operations Centre do respond to small to medium scale crises mainly with in-kind food aid. The DFID-funded Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) and WFP safety net programme are covering the needs of the most vulnerable population in the Arid and Semi Arid Lands of Northern Kenya. On refugee matters, the Department of refugee Affairs (DRA) is in charge of Camp Management.

In **Somalia**, despite some progress in government and state building, as well as federal entity formation, local capacities are limited. The capacity of the Somali Disaster Management Agency (SODMA) of the Somali Federal Government does not extend beyond the capital Mogadishu. The Somaliland (NERAD) and Puntland (HADMA) disaster management agencies have limited though growing capacity and are challenged by the impact of the Yemen crisis. Local NGO capacity is fragmented. The Red Crescent Society is present in most regions. Support from the diaspora in the form of remittances and direct support to basic services provide a critical safety net but is still under threat due to banking regulations in countries hosting large Somalia diaspora groups.

In **Uganda**, the overall refugee response is coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister - Refugee Department (OPM) together with UNHCR. Since March 2015, OPM has taken over the registration of refugees and the management of a dedicated database (RISM).

2) International Humanitarian Response

In 2015, Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) are in place in Somalia and Djibouti, with a cluster system in Somalia. International response in Ethiopia is organised in the framework of a Government-led process, the Humanitarian Requirement Document (HRD), which reflects the updated humanitarian needs. In 2014, this became an annual process; it includes IDPs, but not refugees, who are addressed under a separate programme. The three Appeals¹⁰/HRD in 2015 for Ethiopia, Somalia and Djibouti amount to approximately USD 1.5 billion. The Somalia SRP is 36% funded and that of Djibouti only 15%. In Ethiopia, the HRD and the refugee programme are both funded at 40%. It is worth mentioning that there is no HRP in Kenya, Uganda and Eritrea. Uganda falls under three Regional Response Plans (D.R.Congo, South Sudan and most recently Burundi crisis).

¹⁰ UNOCHA Financial Tracking Service <http://fts.unocha.org/>

The 2015 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan in response to the crisis in neighbouring countries (Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda) with financial requirements amounting to USD 658 000 000 is only funded at 18%.

As a response to the spill-over of the Yemen crisis, a Regional Response Plan covering October 2015 to December 2016 has been developed, with a proposed planning figure of 201 800 people fleeing from Yemen to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan by the end of 2016. The total financial requirements indicated for the response from October to December 2015 amount to USD 36 400 000, while USD 119 900 000 will be needed from January to December 2016.

3) Constraints and ECHO response capacity

Insufficient funding

Even though the Horn of Africa is benefitting from the presence of many implementing partners and donors, the trend is towards decreasing humanitarian funds. A further decrease of funding would have a negative impact on the operational ability of partners to implement sound, quality and effective humanitarian action.

Security, access and humanitarian space:

Preserving humanitarian space implies that the delivery of humanitarian assistance must be based on independently assessed and verified needs and access, and dialogue with all parties needs to be pursued.

The risk of instrumentalisation of humanitarian aid is high, leading to a misperception about the independence and neutrality of the humanitarian action putting at risk humanitarian worker's safety and reducing the access to the most vulnerable.

Partners:

In order to provide assistance to the people most in need, especially in areas with difficult access, as well as disputed and frontline areas, ECHO allows as a last resort option the implementation of life-saving action in remote management modality. Partners will have to strictly comply to the guidelines laid out in the ECHO Remote Management Guidance Note.

ECHO partners are reminded that they should quickly inform ECHO of any irregularities, incidents or events, in particular regarding aid misappropriation and theft, likely to hamper or delay the implementation of the action and resulting in negative financial consequences.

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

During the implementation of this HIP, special attention will be given to relevant aspects related to migration flows and forced displacement, advocacy, international humanitarian law and humanitarian access. Depending on the level of funding available, ECHO will have to clearly prioritise its assistance to life-saving operations addressing the most

urgent needs of the most vulnerable populations, Should there be insufficient funding available, the resilience agenda would be compromised and an exit strategy designed.

1 . Emergency response

ECHO will respond to new emergencies Wherever possible and relevant, emergency preparedness should be mainstreamed in the emergency responses.

In the case of displacements, new arrivals will be closely monitored and rapid response capacity will be swiftly scaled-up in the case of large scale movements. In all cases, interventions should take into consideration the host populations.

Interesting mechanisms, such as the emergency response mechanisms or the emergency preparedness and response components, have been put in place to enhance the capacity to respond to emergencies and should be continued.

2 . Response in the framework of protracted displacement situations

ECHO will encourage durable solutions to displacement with the involvement of host populations and returnees.

For protracted Refugee and IDP situations, specific response modalities, that go beyond care and maintenance and seek to increase self-reliance, should be embedded into the proposals whenever feasible.

Returns of IDPs and refugees to their respective countries/areas of origin need to be coordinated and follow the same assistance strategies in order not to create further disparity. Any return must remain voluntary, informed and take place in safety and dignity. The specific case of relocation must be tackled with care and in strict application of the law.

In all cases, firm guarantees are needed for peoples' security and protection, as well as for the provision of basic services to meet essential needs.

3 . Resilience building, including DRR

Throughout the region, DRR should be mainstreamed in all European Union-funded humanitarian aid action.

The resilience building strategy, strongly embedded into an LRRD process, should continue focussing on strengthening communities' resilience to disasters.

4- Coordination and support services:

ECHO supports coordination efforts, security as well as air transport to facilitate the humanitarian community's capacity to deliver assistance to the most remote areas.

5 . Education in emergencies

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 project 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.

6 . General considerations for all interventions

Effective coordination is essential. ECHO supports the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Transformative Agenda (ITA) and strongly encourages partners to demonstrate their engagement in implementing its objectives.

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/>.

ECHO and its partners will continue to advocate at regional and international level for:

- F0 E1 The respect of International Humanitarian Law and humanitarian principles,
- F0 E1 Safe, voluntary and dignified return of IDPs and refugees,
- F0 E1 Alternative solutions in the response to Protracted Displacement situations where durable solutions cannot be put in place
- F0 E1 The promotion of initiatives aiming at improving access, coordinated needs assessment and response capacities in view of ensuring a timely response to new emergencies,
- F0 E1 Better LRRD with other EU services and development donors notably in view of ensuring the success of the resilience agenda and finding longer term solutions for the displaced people.

4. LRRD, COORDINATION AND TRANSITION

1) Other ECHO interventions

- F0 E1 ECHO Flight 2016 HIP
- F0 E1 The Epidemics HIP
- F0 E1 The Small-Scale Response and Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) HIP
- F0 E1 "Children of peace" HIP
- F0 E1 Enhanced Response Capacity HIP

2) Other services/donors availability

The 11th European Development Fund (EDF) will cover the period 2015 to 2020 with a strong focus on food security and resilience.

The Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) for the Horn of Africa

The EU Trust Fund of " 1.8 billion will contribute to tackle the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement in Africa with a strong resilience component.

3) Other concomitant EU interventions (e.g. the Instrument Contributing to Stability and Peace - IcSP)

In **Ethiopia**, an IcSP project with a budget of EUR 1 700 000 - %Support for the reception, reinsertion and reintegration of Benishangul Peoples Liberation Movement former combatants from Sudan back to Ethiopia+ - 2013-2015 supported the demobilisation and reintegration of former combatants into civil society.

In **Kenya**, an IcSP project with a budget of EUR 2 100 000, 2013-2014, supported increased security at the Kenya Dadaab camp for Somali Refugees conducting community policing activities. And new project is under preparation for 2016.

In **Somalia**, further IcSP support to Somalia is being prepared to support the State Formation Process at federal, regional and district level, through IGAD and a NGO consortium. There are three Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions (military and civilian) present in the country. The EU Training Mission, a CSDP capacity building mission, EUCAP Nestor and EUNAVFOR Operation ATALANTA.

4) Exit scenarios

Humanitarian interventions in all sectors should aim to the extent possible at strengthening the resilience of communities affected by shocks as well as supporting the foundations for recovery processes.

ECHO will engage whenever possible and appropriate with the relevant national authorities in the region as well as with regional organisations, both at technical and policy level.

To reduce the dependency of refugees, IDPs and returnees on external service delivery, ECHO will advocate for opportunities for Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD).