

**EN**  
**ANNEX**

**Union-funded humanitarian aid operational priorities for 2019 under Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96**

*1. Introduction*

On the basis of the objectives set out in Articles 1, 2 and 4 in Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid, the following actions constitute the humanitarian aid operational priorities of the Union for year 2019 and are to be financed accordingly:

- for grants (implemented under direct management) (point 2),
- for procurement (implemented under direct management) (point 3),
- for actions implemented under indirect management (point 4),
- for contributions to trust funds (point 5),
- for other actions or expenditure (point 6).

## Legal basis

Articles 1, 2, 3, 4 and 15 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid ('HAR') (OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1).

## Budget lines

budget line 23 02 01

budget line 23 02 02

## Objectives pursued

In accordance with Article 1 HAR, the Union's humanitarian aid shall comprise assistance, relief and protection operations on a non-discriminatory basis to help people in third countries, particularly the most vulnerable among them, and as a priority those in developing countries, victims of natural disasters, man-made crises, such as wars and outbreaks of fighting, or exceptional situations or circumstances comparable to natural or man-made disasters. It shall do so for the time needed to meet the humanitarian requirements resulting from these different situations. Such aid shall also comprise operations to prepare for risks or prevent disasters or comparable exceptional circumstances.

Humanitarian aid under the Decision to which this Annex is attached and throughout this annex itself covers humanitarian and food assistance as well as relief and protection operations in accordance with Article 1 HAR.

The Union's humanitarian intervention may also cover those countries of a given region, identified in Appendix 2 based on known vulnerabilities, for which no indicative initial allocation can be provided. The Union's humanitarian intervention may also cover Overseas Countries and Territories pursuant to the Overseas Association Decision.

Appendix 1 to this Annex reflects the allocations by actions listed in Article 1(1) of the Decision to which this Annex is attached.

Appendix 2 to this Annex gives an indication of the planned allocations by countries/regions.

## Expected results

The intrinsic features of humanitarian aid are such (including volatile operating environment, unpredictability and high level of uncertainty) that it is in effect impossible to determine ex ante specific results. Suffice it to say that EU-funding of humanitarian aid operations should seek to save lives and cover the basic needs of final beneficiaries as well as increase their preparedness and resilience, while laying the ground – where possible and appropriate – for a smooth transition towards development aid and equivalent forms of longer-term structural assistance, including a full switch to the provision of basic services by the State concerned.

Likewise, it is not realistic or simply feasible to identify ex ante reliable quantitative results in the form for instance of number of people receiving assistance. Any such figures would

be highly contextual and crisis specific and therefore liable to evolve haphazardly so as being devoid of any useful purpose from an ex ante perspective. They would also be bound to be affected by any unexpected adverse developments in the field (e.g. unexpected severe weather events, shifting displacements patterns, and the like).

Account should also be taken of the practical necessity, when required by changing circumstances in the field which might affect existing humanitarian needs or generate new needs, to reorient or otherwise adjust Union-funded humanitarian aid operations. Union financial assistance may also have to be awarded to new actions to address exacerbated or increased humanitarian needs.

## **2. Grants**

The estimated global budgetary envelope reserved for grants amounts to EUR 662 490 000.

### **2.1. Providing humanitarian aid to vulnerable people affected by disasters and crises**

Type of applicants targeted by the direct award

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) satisfying the eligibility and suitability criteria provided for in Article 7 HAR including but not limited to those NGOs with which the Commission, as represented by its Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), has concluded a framework partnership agreement within the meaning of Article 130 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union ('FR').

Member States specialised agencies referred to in Article 9 HAR.

Description of the activities to be funded by grants awarded without a call for proposals on the basis of Article 195 FR and specific grants directly awarded under framework partnerships

Provide humanitarian aid to vulnerable people affected by natural disasters, man-made crises or exceptional situations or circumstances comparable to natural or man-made disasters, which have entailed or are likely to continue entailing major loss of life, physical and psychological or social suffering or material damage.

The global humanitarian context in 2019 will, in all likelihood, remain challenging, with similar trends to those experienced in 2018 with the intensity and range of crises surpassing the levels encountered in previous years, and with continuing widespread disregard for International Humanitarian Law (IHL), thus resulting in an increase in the overall total of people affected and in need of international assistance. This increase in humanitarian needs is related to protracted or recurrent humanitarian crises, such as long-term conflict or droughts, and those resulting from sudden new emergencies. In line with the Good Humanitarian Donorship principles, it is important that the response to sudden new emergencies, such as earthquakes or conflicts, does not detract from addressing existing or recurrent humanitarian crises.

Constantly increasing global needs are the result of a combination of factors, notably the larger number of refugees and displaced persons resulting from man-made crises, the increasing impact of natural disasters, partly as a result of climate change, the continued impact of the economic crisis affecting particularly the most vulnerable populations, and a tightening of the humanitarian space that make the delivery of aid and access to beneficiaries more difficult and more dangerous. In this context and for each crisis, a specific country/region evaluation of needs is conducted by the European Commission in order to provide a first-hand account of crisis pockets and to give an insight into the nature and the severity of needs. This is combined with the Index For Risk Management (INFORM), based on three sets of indicators (hazard and exposure, vulnerability and lack of coping capacity), a Crisis Assessment, which in 2017 was based on the INFORM data on conflict intensity, uprooted people and number of people affected by natural disasters, and the Forgotten Crisis Assessment (FCA). These evaluations and tools provide the framework to determine the areas of greatest needs based on which funds are allocated.

Man-made humanitarian crises, resulting from wars or outbreaks of fighting (also called complex or protracted crises) account for a large proportion of, and are, the main source of humanitarian needs in the world. In man-made crises, such as in Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Libya, Myanmar/Bangladesh (Rohingya crisis), Ukraine, South Sudan, Mali, Somalia, Great Lakes, Nigeria and the Central African Republic, the Union's humanitarian intervention, which takes place alongside development, stabilisation and/or state-building interventions, addresses life-saving needs, and protects millions of vulnerable people, including refugees and returnees, internally displaced people, host communities and affected local populations. Where possible, it should also prepare conditions for a proper transition towards longer term interventions (Linking Relief Rehabilitation and Development [LRRD] – 'humanitarian/development nexus') and build the resilience of the most vulnerable populations. This is particularly important in protracted forced displacement where humanitarian response needs to go beyond care and maintenance and seek to increase self-reliance (Communication "Lives in dignity: from aid-dependence to self-reliance" COM (2016) 234 final).

In many contexts, access and security problems make the delivery of aid particularly difficult or dangerous. The needs resulting from such crises may be further exacerbated by natural disasters, such as drought or floods, as it is the case in Haiti, Bangladesh, Mali, Niger, Southern Africa, Horn of Africa, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Chad or Nigeria. Natural disasters and extreme weather conditions may restrict some interventions and may also require rapid reorientation of other activities to meet new priority needs of the affected populations.

The human and economic losses caused by natural disasters are devastating. These natural disasters, be they sudden or slow onset, that entail major loss of life, physical and psychological or social suffering or material damage, are constantly increasing, and with them so is the number of victims. In this respect, vulnerable populations affected by natural disasters and climate change as well as epidemics rely on Union humanitarian assistance, including food assistance, nutrition and protection. Recurrent acute humanitarian needs have been identified in various situations, such as Myanmar, the Sahel and the Horn of Africa. Recurrent disasters caused by specific meteorological patterns, such as monsoon and hurricane/typhoon/cyclone seasons,

may also be awarded Union funding.

Access to quality education is being denied to millions of children by increasingly protracted conflicts, forced displacement, violence, climate change and disasters. An estimated 104 million children, nearly 1 in 3 of all out-of-school children aged around between 5 and 17 years old live in countries affected by emergencies (UNICEF, 2018). 4 million refugee children of school age, over half of the 7.4 million under UNHCR's mandate, are out of school and at the secondary level, only 23% of refugee children are enrolled compared with a global rate of 84% (UNHCR, 2018). Yet, education in crises and displacement situations is particularly crucial: it gives children a sense of normality, safety, ensures the acquisition of important basic skills and provides hope for the future. Education is also often identified as a primary priority by affected communities themselves. Therefore, the Communication on Education in Emergencies and Protracted Crises of May 2018 (COM (2018) 304 final) set out an updated EU policy framework to address, through EU external action, the growing challenges of education in emergencies and protracted crises. Under this framework and in particular in the context of providing relief and protection through its humanitarian actions, the Union is promoting access to safe, inclusive and quality learning opportunities by responding to multiple barriers (e.g. academic, language-related, financial, social, institutional, physical/infrastructural) children face in crises. Union humanitarian funding in 2019 will focus on non-formal and formal education in the context of primary and secondary levels of education, with a specific focus on out-of-school, forcibly displaced children and vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, in particular girls and adolescents. Actions to protect education from attacks, integrate education into rapid response mechanisms, and provide pathways (back) into formal education will also be prioritised.

Gender-based violence (GVB) is an every-day reality for many individuals affected by conflicts and disasters. Such violence has reached unprecedented levels over the last decades. The Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies is a global initiative of governments and donors, international organisations and non-governmental organisations. Its aim is to drive change and foster accountability from the humanitarian system to address GVB from the earliest phases of a crisis. The Union (through DG ECHO) led the Call to Action from June 2017 until the end of 2018. In 2019, following the handover of the Call to Action leadership to Canada, DG ECHO will remain an active member of the initiative. It will continue supporting prevention and response to GVB in humanitarian crises.

## Implementation

Grants shall be awarded and managed under direct management by DG ECHO.

Pursuant to Article 193(2)(b) FR, costs incurred by a grant beneficiary before the date of submission of the application shall be eligible for Union financing as early intervention by the Union is of major importance to enable humanitarian organisations to address and meet in an effective manner humanitarian needs in the field as early as possible upon their occurrence or when there is good cause to believe that such needs will arise in the near future.

## 2.2. Providing first initial response

Type of applicants targeted by the direct award

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) satisfying the eligibility and suitability criteria provided for in Article 7 HAR including but not limited to those NGOs with which the Commission, as represented by its Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), has concluded a framework partnership agreement within the meaning of Article 130 FR.

Member States specialised agencies referred to in Article 9 HAR.

Description of the activities to be funded by grants awarded without a call for proposals on the basis of Article 195 FR and specific grants directly awarded under framework partnerships

Provide first initial response to cover the immediate needs of the most vulnerable in the days after a large scale emergency or a sudden onset humanitarian crisis as well as humanitarian assistance for response and disaster preparedness to populations affected by disasters where a small scale response is adequate and to populations affected by epidemic outbreaks.

Large sudden onset disasters have an enormous impact on the lives and livelihoods of vulnerable populations. In many countries, the effects of a disaster especially when combined with high levels of vulnerability and insufficient local capacities to address them, i.e. prepare, mitigate or prevent, may have a devastating impact. How quickly needs are addressed within the first few days is critical. The Acute Large Emergency Response Tool (ALERT) allows to give a rapid response to sudden-onset large scale natural and technological disasters to cover the immediate needs of those most vulnerable in the hours and days after an emergency or a new humanitarian crisis.

Emergency humanitarian needs aggravated by the recurrence of disasters, even those of small-scale or those requiring a limited and isolated intervention, are also addressed by this funding under the Decision to which this Annex is attached. This also covers epidemic outbreaks. In such cases, a flexible humanitarian intervention should be sought in order to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs and enhance at the local level the preparedness of the most vulnerable populations, in particular local communities, affected by these disasters where there are significant unmet needs.

Implementation

Grants shall be awarded and managed under direct management by DG ECHO.

Pursuant to Article 193(2)(b) FR, costs incurred by a grant beneficiary before the date of submission of the application shall be eligible for Union financing as early intervention by the Union is of major importance to enable humanitarian organisations to address and meet in an effective manner humanitarian needs in the field as early as possible upon their occurrence or when there is good cause to believe

that such needs will arise in the near future.

### **2.3. Disaster risk reduction and preparedness**

Type of applicants targeted by the direct award

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) satisfying the eligibility and suitability criteria provided for in Article 7 HAR including but not limited to those NGOs with which the Commission, as represented by its Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), has concluded a framework partnership agreement within the meaning of Article 130 FR.

Member States specialised agencies referred to in Article 9 HAR.

Description of the activities to be funded by grants awarded without a call for proposals on the basis of Article 195 FR and specific grants directly awarded under framework partnerships

Support strategies and complement existing strategies that enable local communities and institutions to better prepare for, mitigate and respond adequately to natural disasters by enhancing their capacities to cope and respond, thereby increasing resilience and reducing vulnerability.

Local communities are particularly vulnerable to disasters, shocks and stresses. These cause significant losses both in social and economic terms as people's lives are not only at risk, but they often lose their livelihood and land and might even be displaced. When the coping capacities of the countries concerned are insufficient considering the impact of disasters on the population, aggravated even further by climate change, there is a need for international support for preparedness activities. Disaster preparedness allocations aim at reducing the impact of disasters and crises on populations, allowing early warning and early action to better assist those affected.

Implementation

Grants shall be awarded and managed under direct management by DG ECHO.

Pursuant to Article 193(2)(b) FR, costs incurred by a grant beneficiary before the date of submission of the application shall be eligible for Union financing as early intervention by the Union is of major importance to enable humanitarian organisations to address and meet in an effective manner humanitarian needs in the field as early as possible upon their occurrence or when there is good cause to believe that such needs will arise in the near future.

### **2.4. Policy support - Reinforcing networking between humanitarian non-governmental organisations**

Type of applicants targeted by the direct award

Under Article 4, 6<sup>th</sup> indent, of the HAR, measures to strengthen the Union's coordination with non-governmental organisations and organisations representing them may be financially supported.

VOICE (Voluntary Organisations in Cooperation in Emergencies) is a network representing 85 NGOs active in humanitarian assistance worldwide.

VOICE is a European network of non-profit humanitarian organisations: – which are a non-profit legal person; and – which have their main headquarters in a Member State of the European Union; and – with many FPA-partners as active member of the network and as members of the steering board or committee of the network.

VOICE as it is a unique organisation in combining a broad network of European NGOs which work in a significant range of humanitarian areas pertinent to DG ECHO's activities. These advantages specific to VOICE have been demonstrated through VOICE's track record when working with DG ECHO, and through various competitive procedures in selecting partners with such a profile.

Description of the activities to be funded by grants awarded without a call for proposals on the basis of Article 195 FR and specific grants directly awarded under framework partnerships

The broad application foreseen for DG ECHO policy products requires drawing upon best practice in humanitarian assistance delivery. Reinforcing networking between DG ECHO FPA Partners is an important part of this. Furthermore, this exchange is important for pursuing issues related to the humanitarian principles, as well as for broader policy dissemination with a view to improving operational implementation. The aim will be to enhance cooperation and coordination between European humanitarian NGOs, to reinforce networking, and to strengthen the collective influence of NGOs in order to improve efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance projects.

Implementation

An operating grant of an amount up to EUR 400 000 shall be awarded and managed under direct management by DG ECHO.

## **2.5. Enhanced Response Capacity**

Type of applicants targeted by the direct award

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) satisfying the eligibility and suitability criteria provided for in Article 7 HAR including but not limited to those NGOs with which the Commission, as represented by its Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), has concluded a framework partnership agreement within the meaning of Article 130 FR.

Member States specialised agencies referred to in Article 9 HAR.

Description of the activities to be funded by grants awarded without a call for proposals on the basis of Article 195 FR and specific grants directly awarded under framework partnerships

Strengthen the global humanitarian preparedness and response capacity of humanitarian partners by increasing the effectiveness and reinforcing the capacity of international humanitarian organisations and non-governmental organisations to assess, analyse, prepare and respond to humanitarian crises.

With global humanitarian needs continuing to increase, the capacity of humanitarian actors to respond has been stretched to the limit. All options to increase humanitarian capacity to deliver efficient and effective aid to people in need have to be explored. In line with the tenants of the EU Consensus on Humanitarian Aid that "(...) *supporting the development of the collective global capacity to respond to humanitarian crises is one of the fundamental tenants of our [EU] approach*", the Commission established the Enhanced Response Capacity, a unique programme to improve global humanitarian capacity and increase efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian aid. This programme on a global level is ultimately benefiting EU-funded humanitarian operations for example by improving coordination, by developing innovative approaches and methodologies or by establishing surge capacity.

In line with the priorities set out in the Communication on Education in Emergencies and Protracted Crises, funding in 2019 will focus on the commitment to minimise the disruption of education in emergencies and bring children back to school within 3 months.

Implementation

Grants shall be awarded and managed under direct management by DG ECHO.

## 2.6. Training schemes and general studies

Type of applicants targeted by the direct award

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) satisfying the eligibility and suitability criteria provided for in Article 7 HAR, including the Network on Humanitarian Action (NOHA), and other similar initiatives implemented by universities or academic bodies.

NOHA is a unique multi-disciplinary postgraduate humanitarian programme of 16 months that focuses on the following disciplines as they relate to humanitarian action: International Law, International Relations, Political Science, Journalism, Mass Media, Medicine, Anthropology, Management, Human Security, Sustainable Development and Peace and Conflict Research.

The European nature of this educational endeavour is reinforced by the joint nature of

the Programme's design and delivery. Students have the possibility to move to different Partner universities to engage in specialisations and to undertake research in the subject(s) of their choice in partial fulfilment of academic requirements. The Master's is built around 5 well-integrated components: Intensive Programme, Core Course, Orientation Period, Research and Work Placement.

NOHA activities include:

- Education and training courses and seminars;
- Research and publications;
- Conferences and awareness raising events;
- Networking;
- NOHA Global.

Description of the activities to be funded by grants awarded without a call for proposals on the basis of Article 195 FR and specific grants directly awarded under framework partnerships

1. Supporting and reinforcing the provision of high quality training for humanitarian professionals.

According to the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid, the promotion of training activities should be part of an overall approach to reinforce global humanitarian aid. The provision of high quality European education and professional qualifications in humanitarian action impacts policy and practice and can lead to improving the quality and efficiency of aid, and ultimately may result in saving lives while ensuring that people live in dignity.

Support shall be provided to the European coordination of the European master programme focussing on disciplines relating to humanitarian aid action. Such a master is the foundation for developing a network of professional humanitarian workers. This European coordination is currently provided by NOHA.

2. Small-scale initiatives promoting research and practical training opportunities on DG ECHO priority topics

To complement these master programmes, it is important also to develop introductory and advanced courses for professionals and practitioners working or starting to work in the humanitarian sector. These courses could focus on topics such as protection, logistics, cash-based intervention, security, IHL, which are amongst DG ECHO's priority topics.

With the increased number of disasters and their increased complexity, the humanitarian actors are confronted with new challenges when recruiting their staff. On the one hand, they need to have access quickly to qualified staff at the disaster location. On the other hand, humanitarian aid workers need new competencies to respond to the specific contexts of interventions. The small scale initiatives should

aim at proposing innovative approaches to address those needs.

#### Implementation

Grants shall be awarded and managed under direct management by DG ECHO, among which an operating grant of an amount up to EUR 400 000 shall be awarded to NOHA.

### **3. Procurement**

The overall budgetary allocation reserved for procurement contracts in 2019 amounts to EUR 18 271 335.

#### **3.1. Humanitarian air transport services**

##### General description of the contracts envisaged

Improve the conditions for delivering humanitarian aid by supporting transport services to ensure that aid is accessible to beneficiaries, including by means of medical evacuation of humanitarian staff where the unavailability of such transport services could adversely affect the timely and effective provision of assistance to beneficiaries.

Access constraints (security and logistical) are often an obstacle to reaching beneficiaries. These can be partially overcome by supporting humanitarian transport, notably through ECHO-Flight in parts of Africa, or through other humanitarian transport providers. Humanitarian transport services should also be made available to humanitarian staff, in the form, in particular, of medical evacuation, where the unavailability of such transport services could deter that staff to provide humanitarian assistance to beneficiaries in the event notably of highly infectious epidemics. Making such services available would also contribute to the protection of humanitarian personnel as referred to in Article 2(c) HAR.

#### Implementation

The humanitarian air transport services-related public contracts shall be awarded and managed under direct management by DG ECHO.

#### **3.2. Policy support**

##### General description of the contracts envisaged

1. Increase the coherence, quality and effectiveness of humanitarian aid, by the provision of expertise to assist policy development in support to humanitarian aid actions.

2. Support the organisation of dedicated thematic or geographic exchanges with a

range of humanitarian stakeholders to promote good practices and innovative approaches in response to specific crises or on key humanitarian policy topics.

#### Implementation

The public contracts shall be awarded and managed under direct management by DG ECHO.

### **3.3. Public awareness and information**

#### General description of the contracts envisaged

Increase awareness, understanding of and support for humanitarian issues, especially in Europe and in third countries where the Union is funding major humanitarian operations through public awareness and information campaigns. Communication actions in 2019 will also contribute, where appropriate, to the corporate communication of the Commission, in particular regarding the EU's role in the world (A stronger global actor) as well as to the corporate communication cluster "An EU that protects".

#### Implementation

The public contracts shall be awarded and managed under direct management by DG ECHO.

## **4. Actions implemented in indirect management**

### **4.1. Providing humanitarian aid to vulnerable people affected by disasters and crises**

#### Implementing entities

Organisations of the United Nations and Red Cross families may have specific expertise, singular capacities, privileges and access, notably related to their international mandate, for effective delivering of humanitarian aid. The use of international organisations under indirect management is therefore necessary for the implementation of Union-funded humanitarian aid operations addressing the full spectrum of humanitarian needs, which cannot all be addressed through direct management with NGOs (and procurement) only.

International organisations which were subject to an ex ante assessment in line with Article 61 FR, including those that are signatories of a framework partnership agreement concluded in the field of humanitarian aid (International Committee of the Red Cross and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies) or the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement concluded between the Commission and United Nations entities.

The international organisation to be entrusted with the implementation of Union-funded humanitarian aid actions shall be selected based on the merits of the proposals for humanitarian aid actions submitted to the Commission in response to any invitation to submit proposals emanating from DG ECHO (including when the said invitation takes the form of Humanitarian Implementation Plans).

#### Description

Provide humanitarian aid to vulnerable people affected by natural disasters, man-made crises or exceptional situations or circumstances comparable to natural or man-made disasters, which have entailed or are likely to continue entailing major loss of life, physical and psychological or social suffering or material damage.

## 4.2. Providing first initial response

#### Implementing entities

International organisations which were subject to an ex ante assessment in line with Article 61 FR, including those that are signatories of a framework partnership agreement concluded in the field of humanitarian aid (International Committee of the Red Cross and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies) or the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement concluded between the Commission and United Nations entities.

The international organisation to be entrusted with the implementation of Union-funded humanitarian aid actions shall be selected based on the merits of the proposals for humanitarian aid actions submitted to the Commission in response to any invitation to submit proposals emanating from DG ECHO (including when the said invitation takes the form of Humanitarian Implementation Plans).

#### Description

Provide humanitarian aid to vulnerable people affected by natural disasters, man-made crises or exceptional situations or circumstances comparable to natural or man-made disasters, which have entailed or are likely to continue entailing major loss of life, physical and psychological or social suffering or material damage.

Large sudden onset disasters have an enormous impact on the lives and livelihoods of vulnerable populations. In many countries, the effects of a disaster especially when combined with high levels of vulnerability and insufficient local capacities to address them, i.e. prepare, mitigate or prevent, may have a devastating impact. How quickly needs are addressed within the first few days is critical. The Acute Large Emergency Response Tool (ALERT) allows to give a rapid response to sudden-onset large scale natural and technological disasters to cover the immediate needs of those most vulnerable in the hours and days after an emergency or a new humanitarian crisis.

Emergency humanitarian needs aggravated by the recurrence of disasters, even those of small-scale or those requiring a limited and isolated intervention, are also addressed by the

Decision to which this Annex is attached. This also covers epidemic outbreaks. In such cases, a flexible humanitarian intervention should be sought in order to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs and enhance at the local level the preparedness of the most vulnerable populations, in particular local communities, affected by these disasters where there are significant unmet needs.

### **4.3. Disaster risk reduction and preparedness**

#### Implementing entities

International organisations which were subject to an ex ante assessment in line with Article 61 FR, including those that are signatories of a framework partnership agreement concluded in the field of humanitarian aid (International Committee of the Red Cross and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies) or the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement concluded between the Commission and United Nations entities.

The international organisation to be entrusted with the implementation of Union-funded humanitarian aid actions shall be selected based on the merits of the proposals for humanitarian aid actions submitted to the Commission in response to any invitation to submit proposals emanating from DG ECHO (including when the said invitation takes the form of Humanitarian Implementation Plans).

#### Description

Support strategies and complement existing strategies that enable local communities and institutions to better prepare for, mitigate and respond adequately to natural disasters by enhancing their capacities to cope and respond, thereby increasing resilience and reducing vulnerability.

Local communities are particularly vulnerable to disasters, shocks and stresses. These cause significant losses both in social and economic terms as people's lives are not only at risk, but they often lose their livelihood and land and might even be displaced. When the coping capacities of the countries concerned are insufficient considering the impact of disasters on the population, aggravated even further by climate change, there is a need for international support for preparedness activities. Disaster preparedness allocations aim at reducing the impact of disasters and crises on populations, allowing early warning and early action to better assist those affected.

## **5. Trust funds**

### **5.1. Contributing to the resilience of populations and communities in need in Africa**

#### Description

Supporting resilience in terms of food security and of the wider economy, including basic services for local populations, and in particular the most vulnerable, notably refugees and displaced people, including through community centres or other means of providing them with food and nutrition security, health, education and social protection.

The populations and communities concerned are those affected by the crises in the regions of the Sahel and the Lake Chad, the Horn of Africa, and the North of Africa.

### Implementation

A contribution from the Union humanitarian budget will be transferred to the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa established by Commission Decision C(2015) 7293 final of 20.10.2015. This Trust Fund is managed by the Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) on behalf of the Commission.

The Trust Fund covers: for the Sahel Region and the Lake Chad area: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal; for the Horn of Africa: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda; and for the North of Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia. African neighbours of these countries could also benefit, on a case by case basis, from projects with a regional dimension in order to deal with the regional migration flows and related challenges.

### Appropriations reserved for the trust fund

	2019	2020	Total
Union humanitarian budget	10 000 000	10 000 000	20 000 000
Non-humanitarian contributions from the Union budget and the European Development Fund			3 602 933 858
EU MS and other donors contributions			409 510 629*

- Contribution received (as of 21.08.2018) – total of external contribution pledged: 439 206 629

## 6. *Other actions or expenditure*

### 6.1. Policy support - provision of services by the Joint Research Centre

Amount

EUR 300 000

## Description

Increase the coherence, quality and effectiveness of humanitarian aid, by the provision of expertise to assist policy development in support to humanitarian aid actions.

As part of contributing to the above, JRC is to provide support services in relation with the following items:

### 1. INFORM Risk Index and INFORM Crisis Severity Initiative

- Consolidation, promotion and further development of the INFORM Risk Index and INFORM Crisis Severity Initiative with technical support provided by the JRC. JRC technical support would include: regular releases of INFORM Risk Index; methodology improvements of INFORM Risk Index and other INFORM products; continued development of the Crisis Severity Index with partners and its integration in DG ECHO humanitarian aid allocation processes and methodologies. INFORM is a partnership of wide range of humanitarian and development actors offering a common evidence base for risk and humanitarian needs assessment.

### 2. Integrated Analysis Framework (IAF)

- Maintenance, development and use of the IAF on-line tool, providing technical support whenever relevant during the process. The IAF on-line tool is used by DG ECHO to assess the current and foreseeable crisis situations in countries. The assessments are done in a structured way that creates comparable information and global overview tables.

### 3. EU Aid Explorer

- Maintaining the functionality of the EU Aid Explorer web tool to the benefit of DG ECHO so as to ensure that EU Aid Explorer continues to integrate information from EDRIS (the European Commission's European Disaster Response Information System). EU Aid Explorer provide easy access to clear, complete and accurate data on humanitarian and development aid around the world; it is a one-stop shop for aid information facilitating donor coordination, ensuring transparency and improving accountability to citizens. All donors who report their aid data to international standards are covered by the site.

Services will be provided by the JRC to DG ECHO based on one or several service-level agreements.

**Appendix 1**  
**Allocations by actions in Euro**

	<b>23 02 01 Humanitarian Aid and Food Assistance</b>	<b>23 02 02 Disaster Preparedness</b>
Providing humanitarian aid to vulnerable people affected by natural disasters, man-made crises or exceptional situations or circumstances comparable to natural or man-made disasters, which have entailed or are likely to continue entailing major loss of life, physical and psychological or social suffering or material damage;	1 394 000 000	
Providing first initial response to cover the immediate needs of the most vulnerable in the days after a large scale emergency or a sudden onset humanitarian crisis as well as humanitarian assistance for response and disaster preparedness to populations affected by disasters where a small scale response is adequate and to populations affected by epidemic outbreaks; Supporting strategies and complementing existing strategies that enable local communities and institutions to better prepare for, mitigate and respond adequately to natural disasters by enhancing their capacities to cope and respond, thereby increasing resilience and reducing vulnerability;	15 000 000	
Supporting strategies and complementing existing strategies that enable local communities and institutions to better prepare for, mitigate and respond adequately to natural disasters by enhancing their capacities to cope and respond, thereby increasing resilience and reducing vulnerability;		50 000 000
Strengthening the global humanitarian preparedness and response capacity of humanitarian partners by increasing the effectiveness and reinforcing the capacity of international humanitarian organisations and non-governmental organisations to assess, analyse, prepare and respond to humanitarian crises;	2 000 000	

Increasing awareness, understanding of and support for humanitarian issues, especially in Europe and in third countries where the Union is funding major humanitarian operations through public awareness and information campaigns	2 671 335	
Supporting and reinforcing the provision of high quality training for humanitarian professionals;	500 000	
Improving the conditions for delivering humanitarian aid by supporting transport services to ensure that aid is accessible to beneficiaries, including by means of medical evacuation of humanitarian staff where the unavailability of such transport services could adversely affect the timely and effective provision of assistance to beneficiaries;	14 800 000	
Increasing the coherence, quality and effectiveness of humanitarian aid, by the provision of expertise to assist policy development in support to humanitarian aid actions and by reinforcing networking between humanitarian non-governmental organisations;	1 500 000	
Contributing to the resilience of populations and communities in need.	10 000 000	

**Appendix 2**  
**Indicative allocations by regions/countries 2019 (in euros)**

<b>REGIONS/COUNTRIES</b>	<b>23.0201 Humanitarian aid and food assistance</b>	<b>Countries with proposed humanitarian aid interventions at the outset</b>	<b>Countries without initial allocation</b>	<b>23.0202 Disaster Preparedness</b>	<b>Countries with proposed DIPECHO interventions</b>
<b>WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>142 200 000</b>			<b>9 500 000</b>	
West Africa	87 350 000	Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Nigeria	Benin, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo	6 500 000	Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Nigeria
Central Africa	54 850 000	Chad, Cameroon, Central African Republic	Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tomé and Principe	3 000 000	Chad, Cameroon

<b>REGIONS/COUNTRIES</b>	<b>23.0201 Humanitarian aid and food assistance</b>	<b>Countries with proposed humanitarian aid interventions at the outset</b>	<b>Countries without initial allocation</b>	<b>23.0202 Disaster Preparedness</b>	<b>Countries with proposed DIPECHO interventions</b>
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>15 000 000</b>				
North Africa	15 000 000	Algeria, Libya	Morocco, Tunisia		
<b>SUDAN &amp; SOUTH SUDAN, HORN of AFRICA, GREAT LAKES, SOUTHERN AFRICA, INDIAN OCEAN</b>	<b>197 500 000</b>			<b>11 000 000</b>	
Sudan and South Sudan	54 500 000	Sudan, South Sudan			
Horn of Africa	102 000 000	Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda	Eritrea	6 000 000	Kenya, Somalia and Uganda
Democratic Republic of Congo and Great Lakes region	39 000 000	Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania	Angola, Republic of Congo, Zambia		
Southern Africa and Indian Ocean	2 000 000		Botswana, Comoros Islands, Lesotho, Madagascar,	5 000 000	Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique

<b>REGIONS/COUNTRIES</b>	<b>23.0201 Humanitarian aid and food assistance</b>	<b>Countries with proposed humanitarian aid interventions at the outset</b>	<b>Countries without initial allocation</b>	<b>23.0202 Disaster Preparedness</b>	<b>Countries with proposed DIPECHO interventions</b>
			Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles South Africa Swaziland and Zimbabwe		and Zimbabwe
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>24 800 000</b>				
ECHO FLIGHT	14 800 000				
EU Trust fund for Africa	10 000 000				
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>	<b>345 000 000</b>			<b>2 500 000</b>	
Palestine <sup>1</sup>	20 000 000	Palestine		2 500 000	
Iraq crisis	30 000 000	Iraq			
Syria crisis	260 000 000	Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt			
Yemen	35 000 000	Yemen			Yemen

<sup>1</sup> This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue

<b>REGIONS/COUNTRIES</b>	<b>23.0201 Humanitarian aid and food assistance</b>	<b>Countries with proposed humanitarian aid interventions at the outset</b>	<b>Countries without initial allocation</b>	<b>23.0202 Disaster Preparedness</b>	<b>Countries with proposed DIPECHO interventions</b>
<b>TURKEY</b>	<b>600 000 000</b>				
Turkey	600 000 000	Turkey			
<b>UKRAINE WESTERN BALKANS AND CAUCASUS</b>	<b>15 800 000</b>			<b>1 000 000</b>	
Ukraine	14 000 000	Ukraine		1 000 000	
Balkans	1 800 000				
<b>SOUTH ASIA &amp; PACIFIC</b>	<b>65 000 000</b>			<b>10 000 000</b>	
South-West and Central Asia	35 000 000	Afghanistan Iran, Pakistan /	Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan		
South an East Asia and the Pacific	30 000 000	Bangladesh, Myanmar, Philippines	The rest of the countries included in the region: South Asia (India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Maldives), East and South-	10 000 000	Bangladesh, Philippines, Nepal, Regional South-East Asia

REGIONS/COUNTRIES	23.0201 Humanitarian aid and food assistance	Countries with proposed humanitarian aid interventions at the outset	Countries without initial allocation	23.0202 Disaster Preparedness	Countries with proposed DIPECHO interventions
			East Asia (ASEAN Member States, Timor Leste, China, Mongolia and DPRK, ), Pacific region (15 countries, not counting EU Member States overseas territories).		
<b>CENTRAL &amp; SOUTH AMERICA, CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>13 500 000</b>			<b>16 000 000</b>	
Central & South America, Caribbean	13 500 000	El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Colombia, Venezuela	Caribbean countries – ACP/OCT (including Haiti); Other Central American countries (Panama	16 000 000	Haiti, Regional Caribbean ACP/OCT, Central America (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua)

<b>REGIONS/COUNTRIES</b>	<b>23.0201 Humanitarian aid and food assistance</b>	<b>Countries with proposed humanitarian aid interventions at the outset</b>	<b>Countries without initial allocation</b>	<b>23.0202 Disaster Preparedness</b>	<b>Countries with proposed DIPECHO interventions</b>
			Costa Rica, Belize), Mexico; South American countries		including Regional Central America; South America (including among others - Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru) as well as Regional South America and Colombia
<b>WORLDWIDE</b>	<b>15 000 000</b>				
Response to sudden onset emergencies	15 000 000	ALERT - Disaster Relief Emergency Fund – DREF, Epidemics and Small Scale Response			
<b>COMPLEMENTARY OPERATIONS</b>	<b>6 671 335</b>				
Enhanced Response Capacity	2 000 000				

<b>REGIONS/COUNTRIES</b>	<b>23.0201 Humanitarian aid and food assistance</b>	<b>Countries with proposed humanitarian aid interventions at the outset</b>	<b>Countries without initial allocation</b>	<b>23.0202 Disaster Preparedness</b>	<b>Countries with proposed DIPECHO interventions</b>
Policy Support	1 500 000				
Public awareness, Information and Communication	2 671 335				
NOHA	500 000				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 440 417 335</b>			<b>50 000 000</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL 1 490 471 335</b>					