

#### **EU Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection**



Orientation Course on fragility, security and development in the context of the EU external action

Brussels, 3-6 December 2012



#### When disaster strikes...



Haiti after the earthquake in January 2010



## ... people need immediate help.





#### **Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection DG ECHO**

In 2010, Kristalina **Georgieva** was appointed as the first **Commissioner for** international cooperation, humanitarian aid and crisis response





## DG Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO): Mandate

- Save and preserve life
- Provide assistance and relief
- Finance the delivery of aid
- Assist refugees / IDPs
- Support short-term rehabilitation and reconstruction
- Ensure preparedness for natural disasters







### Solidarity with victims of natural disasters





### ...and human-made crises





#### **Europeans care**

- > 88% believe EU humanitarian aid outside the Union is important (79% in 2010)
- > 71% think it is more efficient to provide humanitarian aid through EU rather than by each Member State separately (58% in 2010)
- ➤ 92% agree that not all MS have sufficient means to deal with major disasters within EU, and a coordinated approach in civil protection is needed

(Source: Special Eurobarometer 384, June 2012)



#### Legal & policy basis

#### Lisbon Treaty: Article 214

"...provide... assistance, relief and protection for people in third countries who are victims of natural or man-made disasters, in order to meet humanitarian needs resulting from these different situations... in compliance with the principles of international law and with the principles of impartiality, neutrality, and non-discrimination"

#### Humanitarian Aid Regulation (1996)

Governs the implementation of all Union operations providing humanitarian assistance

#### European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid (2007)

- Highest political commitment of the Council, European Parliament, Commission
- Provides common vision, principles, and practical approach



# Humanitarian principles Humanity

Human suffering must be addressed wherever it is found with particular attention

to the most
vulnerable
population.
The dignity of all
victims must
be respected
and protected.



(ext. European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid)



### **Humanitarian principles**

## Neutrality

Humanitarian aid must not favour any side in an armed conflict or other dispute.





## **Humanitarian principles**

## **Impartiality**

denotes that humanitarian aid must be provided solely on the basis of

need, without discrimination between or within affected populations.





## **Humanitarian principles**

## Independence

Means the autonomy of humanitarian objectives from political, economic, military or other objectives. It serves to ensure that the sole purpose of humanitarian aid remains to relieve and prevent the suffering of victims of humanitarian crises.

EU humanitarian aid is <u>not</u> a crisis management tool
NOT part of EEAS

(ext. European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid)



#### The EU as a humanitarian donor

- EU largest donor of humanitarian aid in the world
- Member States + Commission = 40% of official global humanitarian aid

(€14bn since 1992 in over 140 countries)

In 2011, Commission (ECHO) spent ca. €1.123bn





### **Implementation through Partners**

The Commission is an active donor

Aid is delivered by our partners:

- 191 European NGOs
- 14 UN Agencies
- 3 IOs (IOM and ICRC+IFRC





#### ECHO's humanitarian field network:

## ECHO has +/- 125 humanitarian 'technical assistants' (experts) working out of:

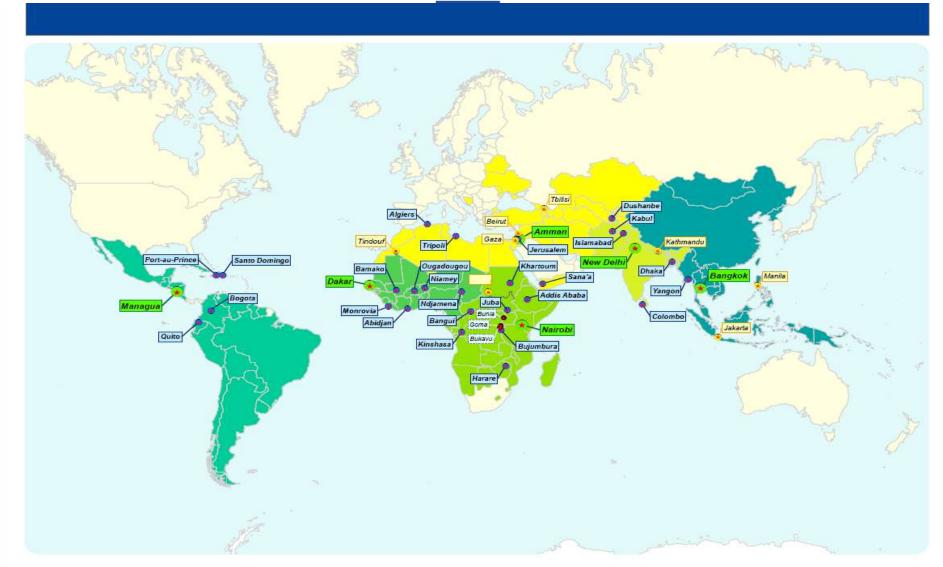
- 6 regional support offices (RSOs)
- ➤ 38 country and field offices throughout the world
- + ca.300 local staff

#### They include:

- Heads of RSOs
- Country TAs
- Sectoral experts (medical, watsan, nutrition...)
- Adminstrators (RACs), Communicators (RIOs), Policy TAs and Security TAs









### **ECHO HA Strategy + Annual budget**

Annual budget of ca. €980 mn + EAR = €1,2 billion Strategy developed annually based on:

- specific country/region evaluation of needs conducted by ECHO field experts and DG ECHO geographical units
- global needs assessment (GNA) and forgotten crisis assessment (FCA)
- specific food insecurity needs assessment



**ECHO** priorities + funding decisions



### Where do the money go?

#### 2012 priorities:

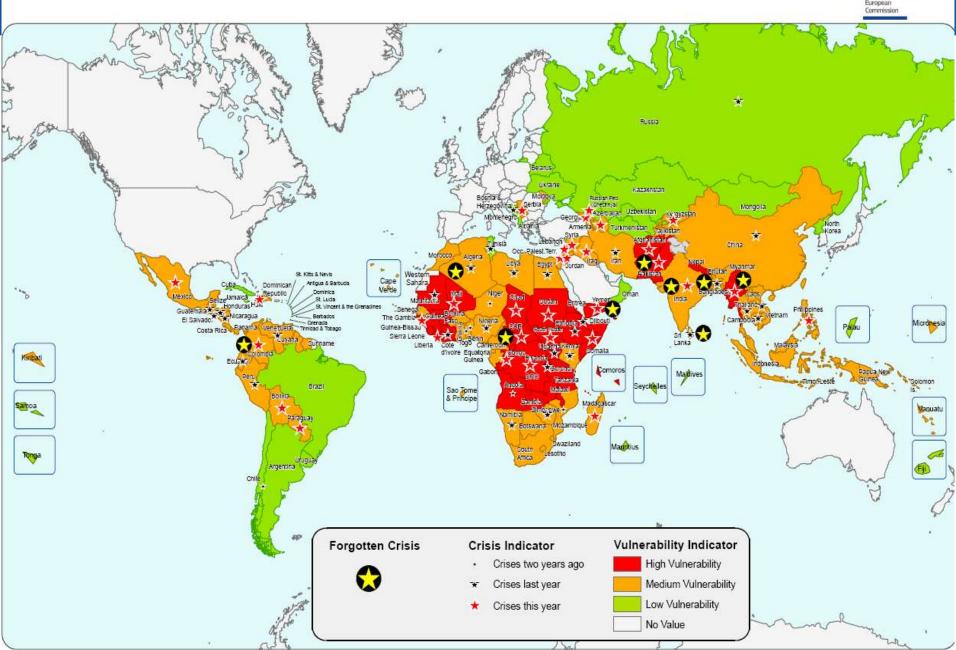
- Horn of Africa (€102 million)
- Sudan North and South (€87 million)
- Congo DRC (€44 million),
- Occupied Palestinian Territories (€40 million)
- Sahel (€45 million)





#### **ECHO Global Needs Assessment and Forgotten Crisis 2013**







## The Union Civil Protection Mechanism ...in a Nutshell

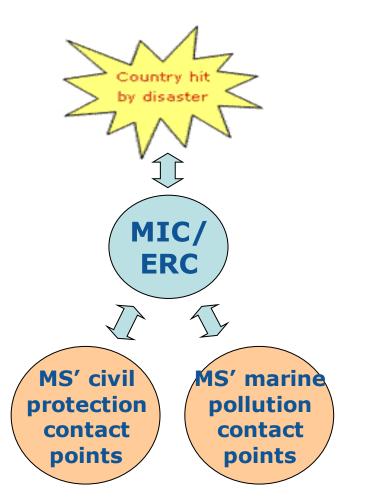
- Framework for cooperation in disaster response, preparedness and prevention
- Natural and manmade disasters, inside (primarily) but also outside EU
- Consular support
- European Commission + 32 Participating States (EU-27 + EEA, Croatia & FYROM)





#### How does the EU CP Mechanism work?

- Inside and outside EU
- Request for international assistance shared with all MS.
- National contact points assess available resources.
- MIC then liaises with the requesting state and offers assistance.
- 2011 COM's proposal to create a European Emergency Response Capacity (Voluntary Pool of MS' assets on standby for joint operations)



## Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection:



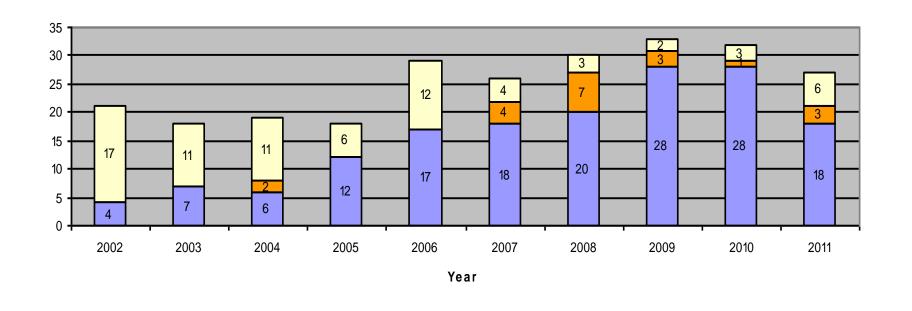
## complementary instruments

	Humanitarian Aid	Civil Protection
What?	Active donor: programming and policy development in the field of humanitarian aid.	Voluntary contributions of assistance in-kind from MS (experts, specialised teams, equipment, material goods).
	Funding from EC budget: €980 million in 2011.	Budget of CP Financial Instrument: €189 million over seven years.
To whom?	Implementing partners (UN specialised agencies / Red Cross/Crescent movement/ NGOs / international organisations).	Government of affected country, upon request from them.
Experts?	ECHO's personnel, based in the field.	MS' experts deployed to the field.
Geographical scope?	The most vulnerable population(s) outside the European Union, mainly in developing countries.	Inside and outside the European Union.
Type of disaster?	Natural and man-made disasters (wars, conflicts, etc.).	Natural and man-made disasters (in complex emergencies - rather exception).
Timescale?	Immediate aftermath of crisis and beyond (presence of humanitarian needs - LRRD).	Acute stage only (normally max. 2-3 weeks).



## **Evolution of EU CPMechanism in figures: number of activations**

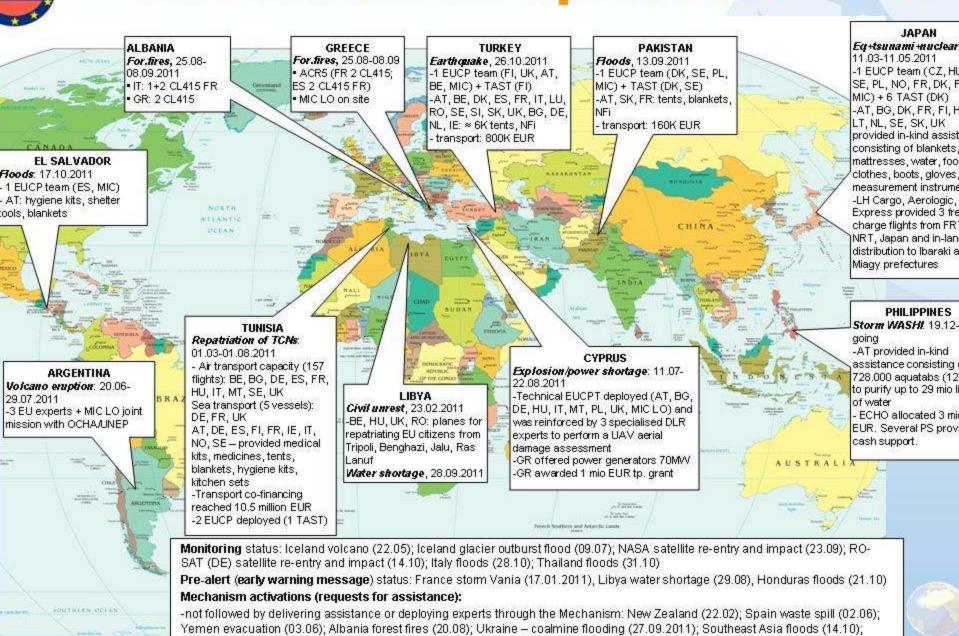
#### Total number of activations of the Mechanism



■ Request for assistance ■ Pre-alert ■ Monitoring



## **EU Mechanism Operations 2011**



France (Reunion Is) fires (30.10);



## Thank you!



http://ec.europa.eu/echo