



Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

The European Commission's role

Javier Pérez – Deputy Head of Unit – DG ECHO

Humanitarian aid & Development aid: solidarity in a different context

- Key difference : **the goal**
- **Humanitarian aid** : about saving lives in emergency contexts, i.e. after/during a conflict or a natural disaster
- **Development cooperation**: about improving lives of disadvantaged populations on the long-term, e.g., cooperate with partners to tackle poverty.



Main differences

Humanitarian aid:

*Emergency and temporary delivery
Funds to our **partners** not to
governments*

*No matter if the actions of a regime
are disapproved
Neutrality, impartiality & independence
Not a political instrument
(no conditionality)*

Development aid:

*Budget support, road construction
Funds to **partners and
governments***

*Human rights, democracy and
good governance from cooperation
partners are necessary*

Objectives of Humanitarian Assistance

- Provide assistance to victims of natural disasters in countries outside the EU
- Save and preserve lives in emergency situations and their immediate aftermath
- Provide relief to people affected by longer-lasting crises
- Protect civilians from the effects of fighting
- Support short-term rehabilitation and reconstruction work
- Ensure preparedness for natural disasters

On the basis of needs

Operational tool - principles

Humanity

Neutrality

Impartiality

Independence

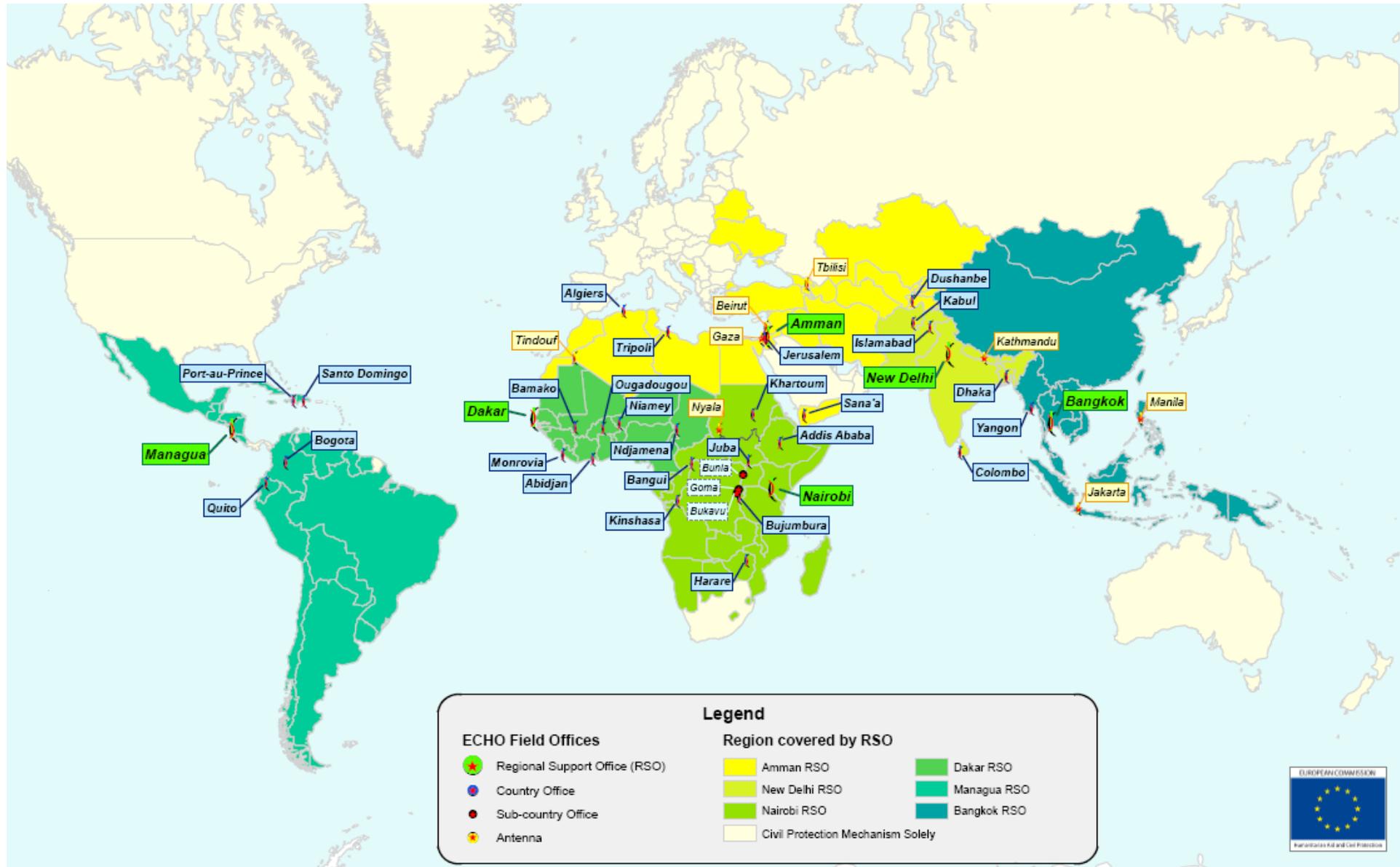


Implementation

The Commission is an **active donor**

Aid is provided through our partners

- **International NGOs**
- **United Nations agencies**
- **Red Cross/Red Crescent movement**



What kind of humanitarian operations does ECHO fund?



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Water and sanitation

(New wells and boreholes, Water piping, Latrines, Sewage treatment, Hygiene education, etc.)



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(Basic food supplies, Supplementary feeding for infants, Special rations for malnourished people, Seeds for farmers, etc.)



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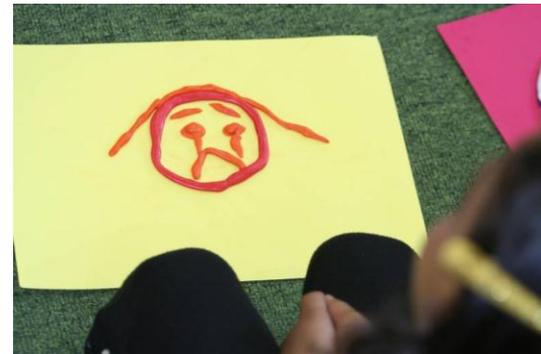
Food and nutritional support

(Basic food supplies, Supplementary feeding for infants, Special rations for malnourished people, Seeds for farmers, etc.)

Shelter

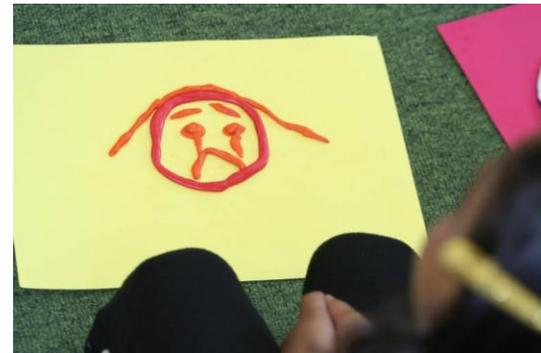
(Tents, Plastic sheeting, Building materials, etc.)

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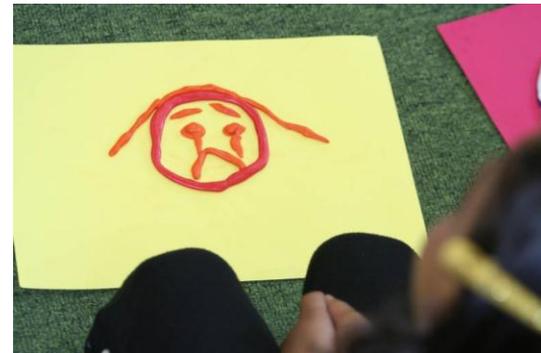
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Support for **humanitarian mine clearing**



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Disaster preparedness
(DIPECHO)



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Disaster preparedness
(DIPECHO)

ECHO flight
Thematic funding to support humanitarian reform and **capacity building**
Support network and **training** initiatives (NOHA)
Raise public awareness

Civil Protection

- The key instrument for European civil protection is the **Civil Protection Mechanism** (CPM) which was established in 2001.
- The EU Civil Protection Mechanism is made up of **32 states** (27 EU Member States plus Croatia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) which co-operate in the field of civil protection.



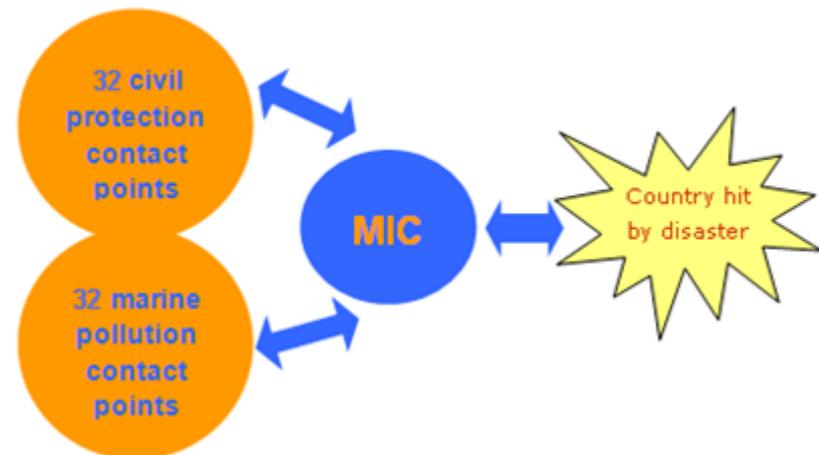
Civil Protection



- The operational heart of CPM is the European Commission's **Monitoring and Information Centre** (MIC) accessible *24 hours a day, seven days a week*.
- It is currently being transformed into the **European Emergency Response Centre** (ERC).
- Any country inside or outside EU affected by a disaster and overwhelmed by its magnitude can make an appeal for assistance through the MIC/ERC.

How does it work ?

- As soon as a **request for assistance** is received from any state seeking prompt international assistance, it can be viewed by all participating states.
- The national contact points then **assess their available resources** and inform the MIC whether or not they are in a position to help.
- The **MIC then liaises between the offering and the requesting country** to ensure the prompt delivery of the accepted assistance.



What does it do ?

The European civil protection covers three phases of the disaster management cycle :



PREVENTION

Disaster prevention is possible by various ways such as creating an inventory of information on disasters, sharing of best practices, reinforcing early warning tools etc.

PREPARATION

Training programmes, exercises during simulated emergencies, exchange of expert's programmes, cooperation projects to prepare communities and the general population.

RESPONSE

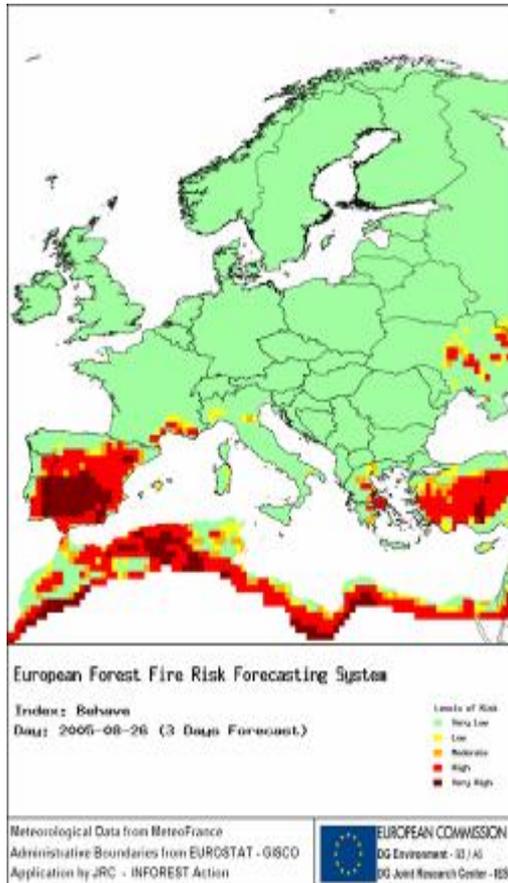
Assistance may include search and rescue teams, medical teams, shelter, water purification units and other relief items requested.

Preparedness – Monitoring tools

GDACS Global Disaster Alert And Coordination System

The screenshot shows the GDACS website interface. At the top, it says 'The Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System provides near real-time alerts about natural disasters around the world and tools to facilitate response coordination, industry news, maps and video content.' Below this are navigation tabs for Alerts, Current events, Archived, Alert subscriptions, About alerts, and Early Warning (HOW/WHO). A 'Current Disaster Events' section lists recent events, including a strong earthquake in Indonesia's North Sumatra region on December 31, 2006, with a magnitude of 6.3. A 'Special Reports' section mentions a tsunami in Japan on November 15, 2006. A 'New alerting function' section notes that GDACS now offers daily alerts for all disaster types worldwide.

Flood alerts



The screenshot shows the meteoalarm website. It features a 'Weather warnings: Europe' section with a map of Europe color-coded by warning levels. To the right of the map is a table of 'Alerts by country' with columns for country codes and warning icons. Below the map, there are various weather-related icons and a 'Detailed description' section. The website header includes the 'meteoalarm' logo and the 'EUROPEAN COMMISSION' logo.

The figure is a map titled 'EFAS FLOOD ALERTS in Sep 2007'. It shows a map of Europe with a red triangle warning symbol over the Danube region. To the left of the map is a legend for 'EFAS Information Reports' with three categories: '1. Danube, 6%+15%', 'Informal Flood Information', and '- none'. Below the legend, it states: 'Full EFAS information reports sent to MoU partners' and 'Full EFAS information reports not sent because MoU not established, informal exchange only'. The map shows the Danube river flowing through Central Europe.

Fire forecasting

Weather monitoring



EU Mechanism Operations 2010

UNITED STATES
 US Oil Spill – Deep Horizon: 29.04 (monitoring), 27.05 (request for assistance) - several PS offered assistance: DE, EMSA, FR, IE, NL, NO, SE – sweeping arms, skimmers, containment boom, fire boom, busters

GUATEMALA
 Tropical storm Agatha: 25.05.2010
 AT provided 1,275 kg of Sodium Dichloroisocyanurate (NaDCC) Granules

PORTUGAL
 1. For. fires, 25.07-02.08
 • IT: 2 Can CL415
 2. For. fires, 10-20.08
 • EUFFTR (2 CL415 FR)
 3. For. Fires, 29.08-01.09
 • ES (2 Can CL215+415)

CHILE
 Earthquake: 27.02-07.06
 - 9 PS (AT, BG, SK, FR, DE, IT, ES, SE, UK): power generators, tents, water purification, experts (medical, USAR, etc), 8 mechanical bridges, 1 field hospital with surgery rooms, other relief items
 - 1 EUCP team (5 experts + 1 MIC LO)
 - 1 PA module (TAST)

HAITI
Earthquake: 12.01-06.04
 - 26 PS
 - 3 EUCP teams (7 weeks, 13 experts + 3 MIC LO)
 - 12 USAR teams – 25% of all USAR deployed, 2 field hospitals, 43 AMPs & medical teams, water purification, 7 assessment teams, tents for 20.000 people – 60% of all tents by 31 Jan, 1 base-camp (300 people capacity), € 4.37 mil for transport grants.
 - 3 PA* modules (TAST, field hospital, water purification unit)
Cholera outbreak/Hurricane Tomas: 24.11.2010
 FR, AT, BE, wash, shelter, relief items

FLOODS IN BALKANS
Bosnia and Herzegovina
 - 1 MIC LO
 - AT, SI: pumps, pwr gen
Montenegro
 - 1 MIC LO
 - BE, AT, SI, PL, SK, GR, IT, CZ: pumps, pwr gen,

FRANCE
 Forest fires: 30.08.2010
 - EUFFTR (2 CL215)
 Speleologic Relief: 04.10.2010
 -IT: a divers team 7 pax
 -UK: 2 divers and 1 LO

POLAND
 Floods: 19.05 – 25.06.2010
 - 8 PS (DE, FR, CZ, DK, NL, EE, LV, LT): 50 high capacity pumps, 20 expert teams (over 250 rescuers)
 - 1 MIC LO
 - 1 PA* module (high capacity pumping)

HUNGARY
 Floods: 25.05 – 01.07.2010
 - 3,408,000 sandbags have been accepted from 8 PS (NO, SI, RO, NL, CZ, HR, DE, BG) and CH, MD, UA.

UKRAINE
 Environmental preparedness mission: 01-09.03 – potential tailing dam collapse (Kalush)
 - Joint UN-EU mission
 - 2 experts (NO) & 1 MIC LO
 - report underlines critical threats and recommendations for priority measures

PAKISTAN
 Floods: 03.08 – 29.10.2010
 - 1 EUCP team (5 experts, 2 MIC LO)
 - EU Air Bridge – 12 flights (AT, BG, DE, DK, FR, IT, SE, UK): shelter, water purification, medicines, NFI
 - 3 flights co financed by CZ and FI
 - 8 requests for transport co financing

ISRAEL
 Forest Fires: 02 - 08.12
 - ES, BG, GR, CY, FR, UK, HR, DE, IT, NL – aerial ff means

HUNGARY
 Alkali sludge accident: 04.10.2010
 1 EUCP team (DE, SE, FR, BE, AT, MIC)

ALBANIA
 Floods: 07-21.01
 - 1 EUCP team (5 experts, 1 MIC LO & 1 UNDAC associated expert)
 - 8 PS (AT, GR, SI, IT, FR, HR, SK, BE) : water pumps, generators, medicines, helicopters, expert teams, boats, other relief items
 -Floods: December 2010

ROMANIA
 Floods: 02.07 – 16.07.2010
 - 4 PS (AT, BE, DE, HU) provided assistance: pumps, pwr gen, geotextile
 - other PS offered assistance: PL, EU RRC – FR and BFC, BG, LU

Rep of MOLDOVA
 Floods: 07.07 – 28.08.2010
 - 1 EUCP team (3 experts, 1 MIC LO)
 - 3 PS (AT, EE, RO): pumps, pwr gen, sandbags, plastic sheets, boats for shallow water
 - COM mobilized EU RRC – BFC module (EE/LV/LT)

BENIN
 Floods: 06.10.2010
 1 expert from FR as an associate member to the UNDAC team

Monitoring status: Iceland volcano (15.04-18.05), Forest Fires in Russia (03.08.2010), Torrential rain in Malta (25-27/10)
Pre-alert (early warning message) status: Ukraine Floods (02.07.2010)
Mechanism activations (requests for assistance):
 -not followed by delivering assistance or deploying experts through the Mechanism: Tajikistan floods (11.05); Cuba oil spill potential effects (25.06); Colombia Floods (16.11)
 -facilitating resource identification: UK salt for roads (09-26.01); Netherlands salt for roads (11-25.01).

2010

Integrating humanitarian aid and civil protection

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

(Humanitarian) Civil-military coordination

DO MILITARY HAVE A ROLE IN SUPPORT OF HUMANITARIAN AID?

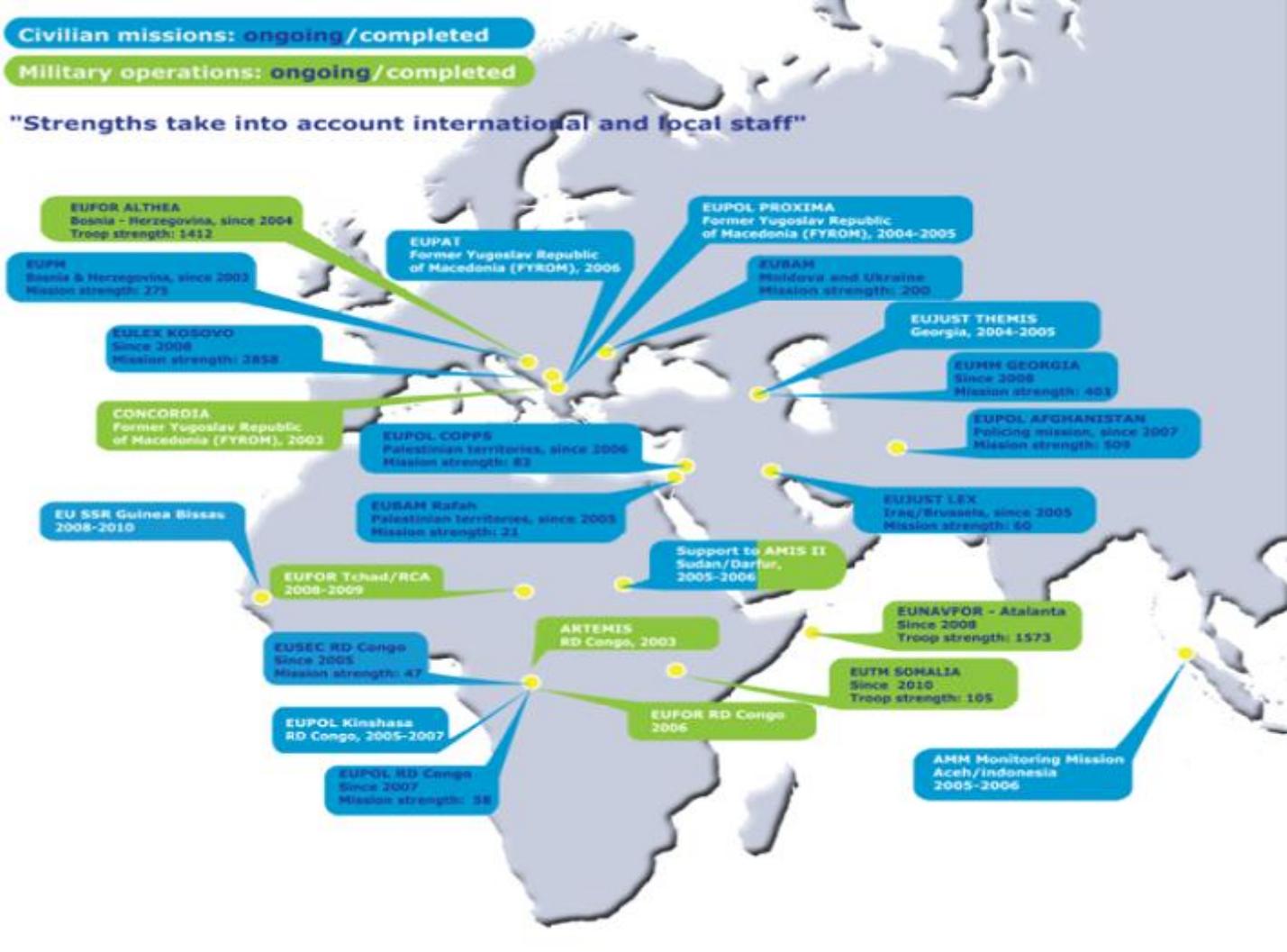
- ***When CSDP was initially created in 2000, there were significant cultural differences of approach between the military community and the Commission***
- ***Nevertheless, Artemis (2003) in Bunia (DRC) is considered by the humanitarian community as a first positive example of civil-military coordination in the EU***
- ***The Commission started participating in the EUMC as from 2005***
- ***Until 2006 the Commission contribution to CSDP military operations consisted in - limited- funding for CIMIC projects***
- ***EUFOR Tchad/RCA (2008-09) was a significant breakthrough in this respect***
- ***Libya CSDP operation in support of humanitarian assistance***
- ***Sahel***
- ***Horn of Africa***

CSDP Actions

Civilian missions: ongoing/completed

Military operations: ongoing/completed

"Strengths take into account international and local staff"



Role of military in humanitarian aid

- Military capacities can supplement civil protection and humanitarian assistance by filling certain critical capacity gaps → **natural disasters vs complex emergencies**
- Provided that conditions are respected, military capacities can play a role in very specific circumstances:
 - 1) **It can contribute to the provision of relief;**
 - 2) **It can contribute to the provision of security;**
 - 3) **It can contribute to both.**

MCDA and Oslo Guidelines

In order to avoid a blurring of roles between military operations and humanitarian aid/civil protection, military assets and capabilities should only be used when the following conditions are met:

- 'last resort', i.e. no comparable civilian alternative → UNOCHA to request
- civilian nature and command of the operation
- the primary responsibility of the affected State and overall role of the UN are respected
- no cost to the humanitarian actor/affected State

MCDA Consultative Group

- Annual meeting for review/shaping of guidelines
- Participation:
 - **EUMS, NATO Cimic Centre of Excellence**
 - **Member States**
 - **ECHO**
 - **UN**
- Topics:
 - **Hopefor initiative, logistics gap-fit, humanitarian space, best practices, etc.**

Hierarchy of Humanitarian Tasks

➤ Direct Assistance

Face-to face distribution of goods and services – handing out relief goods, providing first aid, transporting victims, interviewing refugees, locating families, etc...

➤ Indirect Assistance

At least one step removed from the population -- transporting relief goods, building camps and shelters, providing water sources, clearing mines and ordinance, etc...

➤ Infrastructure Support

General services that facilitate relief, but are not necessarily visible to or solely for the benefit of the affected population -- repairing infrastructure, operating airfields, providing weather info, ensuring access to communications networks, etc...

Spectrum of Strategies and Approaches



Cooperation

Information Sharing
Task Division
Planning

Co-existence

Information Sharing
Task Division
Planning

Possible Interfaces for Humanitarian-Military Coordination

Range/Continuum of Strategies of Approaches

COOPERATION

COEXISTENCE

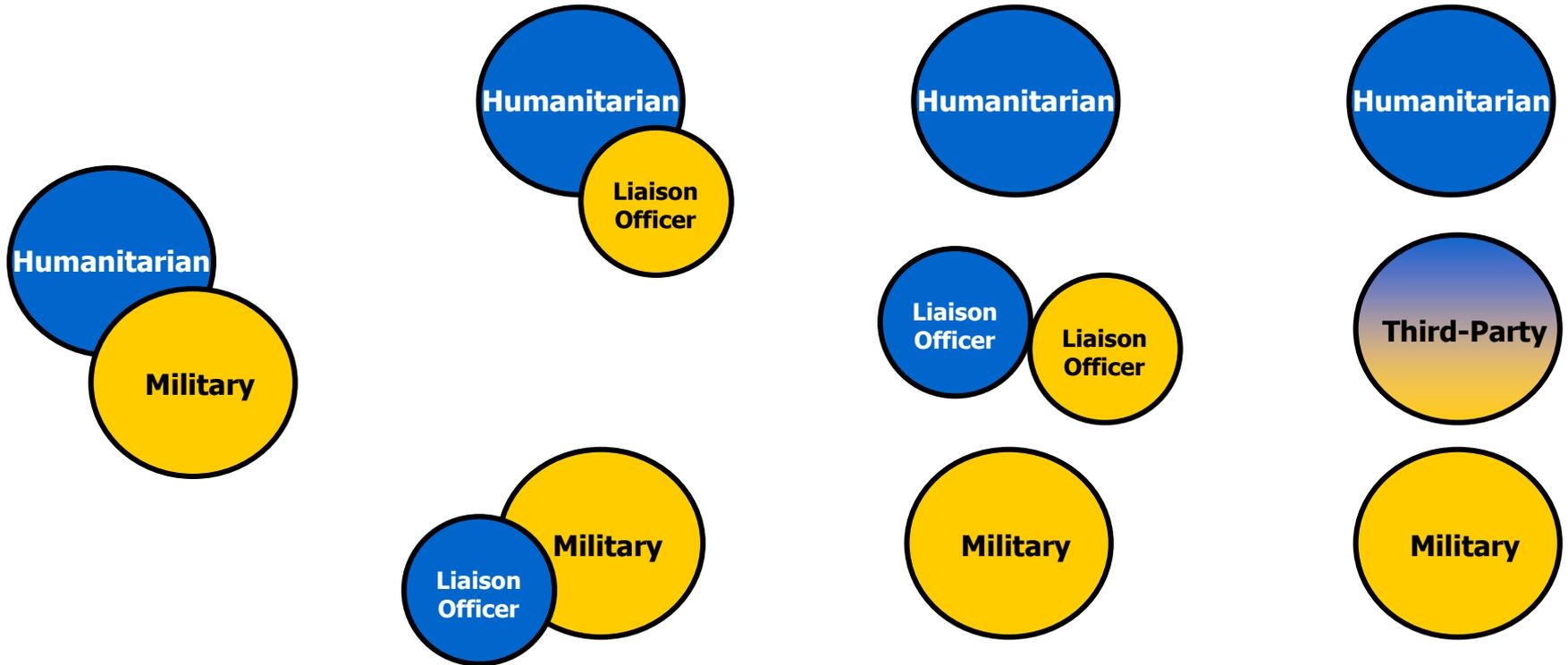
Co-location

Liaison Exchange

Limited Liaison

Interlocutor

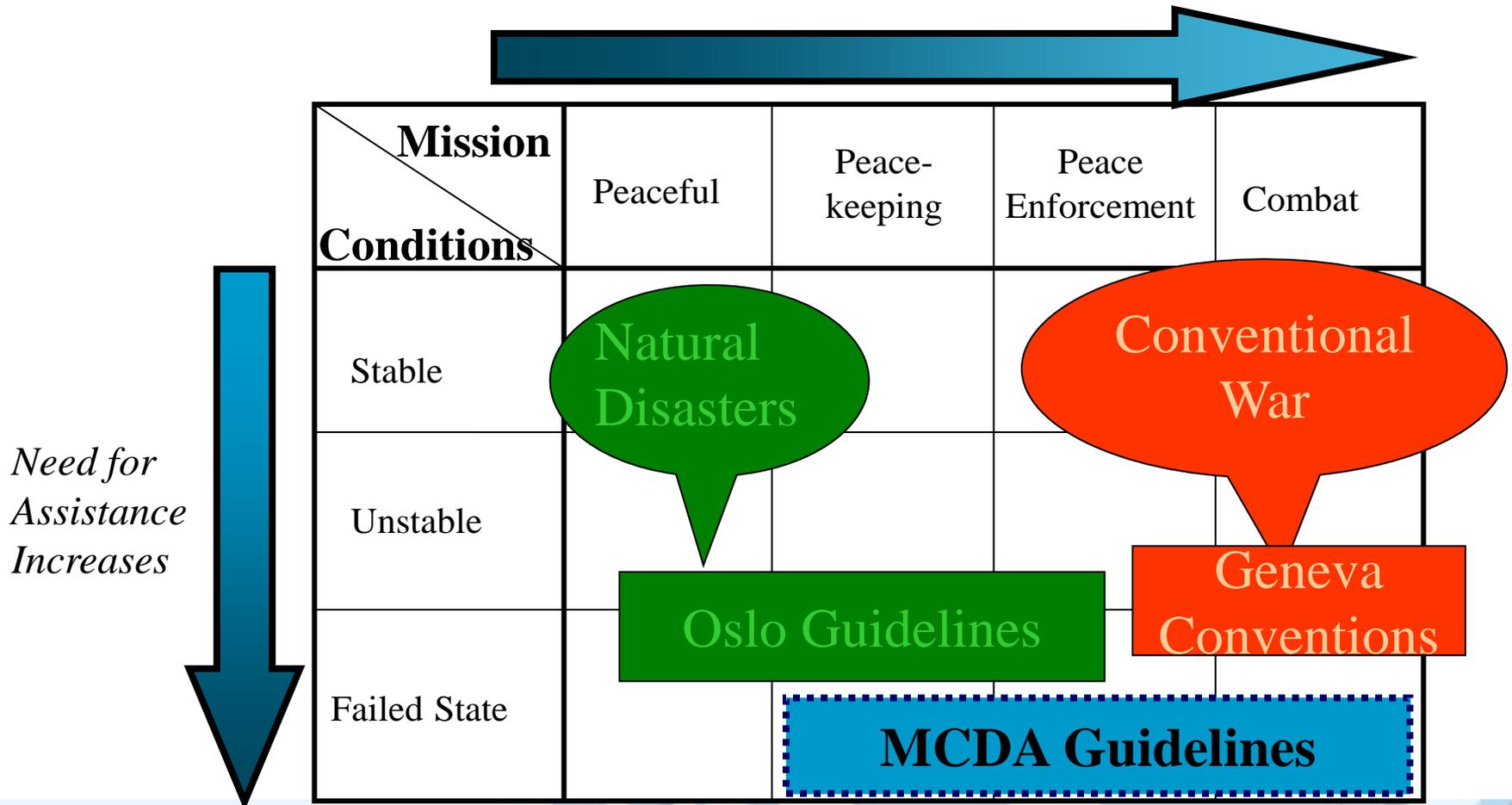
UN-CMCoord Officers facilitate the establishment and maintenance of all possible interfaces.



Humanitarian Emergencies:

Military Missions and Political Conditions

Availability and Impartiality of Forces Decrease



Appropriate Relief Tasks

Based on Missions

Availability and Impartiality of Forces Decrease



Mission of Military	Peace Support or Peace Operation			Combat
	Peaceful	Peace-keeping	Peace Enforcement	
Humanitarian Tasks				
Direct	Maybe	Maybe	No	No
Indirect	Yes	Maybe	Maybe	No
Infrastructure Support	Yes	Yes	Maybe	Maybe

Visibility of Task Decreases



UNAMID soldier



MPC-MIC arrangements

- Since 2006
- Outside CSDP
- Very fast and operational
- Proved useful: Libya, Pakistan

Examples of civil-military coordination

EUFOR Tchad 2008

Haiti 2010

Pakistan flooding 2010

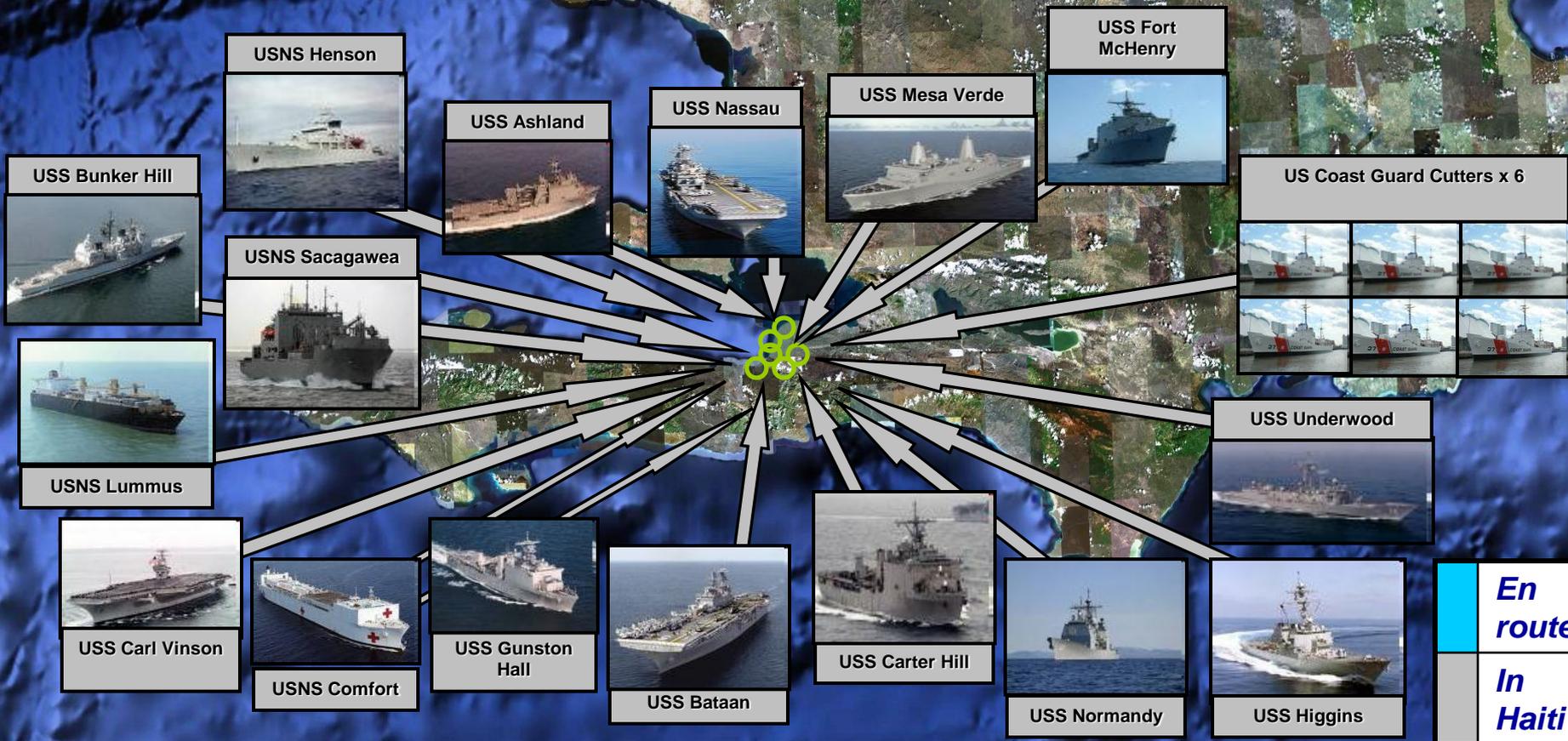
Libya 2011

Afghanistan

Chad 2009 – EUFOR



USNS PFC Dewayne Williams	MV Huakai	MV Alakai	SS Cornhusker	USNS Sumner	SS Gopher State	SS Cape May	USNS Big Horn
							



En route
In Haiti



TLACOTALPAN



ZAPOTECA



LARGS BAY



CASTILLA



FS SIRROCCO



GARNIER



PAPALOAPAN



HUASTECO



ATHABASKAN



PELIKAAN



CAVOUR



HALIFAX



BUENAVENTURE



CARTAGENA



ESEQUIBO



CAPANA

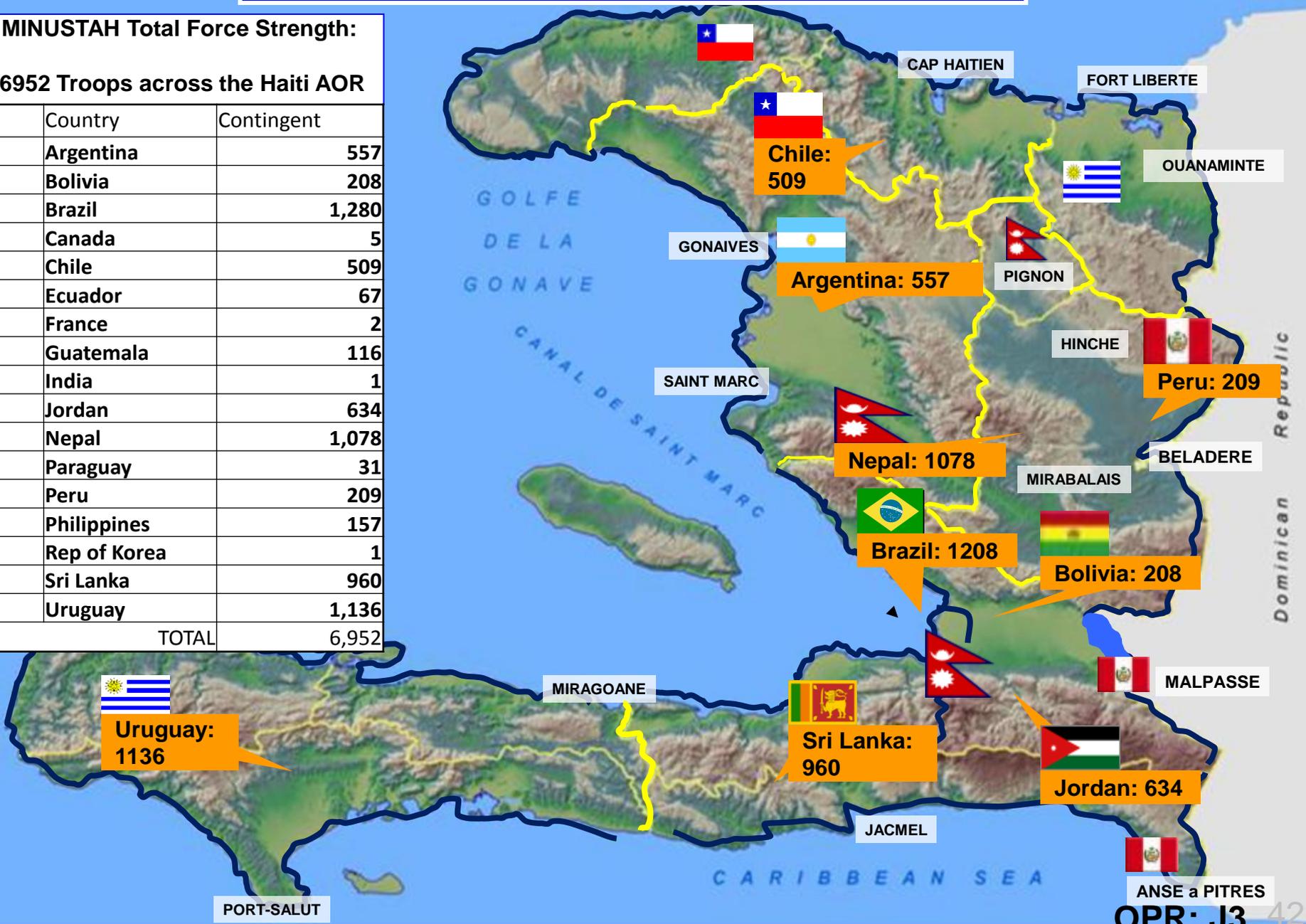
	<i>In theatre</i>
	<i>In transit</i>
	<i>Committed</i>
	<i>Pending</i>

MINUSTAH FORCE DISTRIBUTION

MINUSTAH Total Force Strength:

6952 Troops across the Haiti AOR

	Country	Contingent
1	Argentina	557
2	Bolivia	208
3	Brazil	1,280
4	Canada	5
5	Chile	509
6	Ecuador	67
7	France	2
8	Guatemala	116
9	India	1
10	Jordan	634
11	Nepal	1,078
12	Paraguay	31
13	Peru	209
14	Philippines	157
15	Rep of Korea	1
16	Sri Lanka	960
17	Uruguay	1,136
	TOTAL	6,952



FOREIGN MILITARY DISTRIBUTION

**Combined Forces Strength:
10000 Troops in Haiti**

	Country	Contingent
1	Argentina	560
2	Bolivia	?
3	Brazil	63
4	Canada	2000
5	Colombia	?
6	Dominican Rep.	?
7	France	1173
8	Italy	900
9	Japan	100
10	Netherlands	50
11	Portugal	20
12	Spain	450
13	USA	5000
	TOTAL	Approx. 10000



Argentina: 560

Netherlands : 50

Bolivia: ?

500

USA: 3500

Portugal: 20

Spain: 450

Colombia: ?

1000

Italy: 900

France: 1173

Canada: 2000

Japan: 100

Brazil: 63

Dom. Rep.: ?

Libya crisis

- EU Civil Protection Mechanism in third country
 - **Complementing humanitarian aid**
 - **EU Civil Protection Team deployed to coordinate in-kind assistance**
 - **MIC facilitated 16 transport operations**
- Flights co-financed by EU Civil Protection Financial Instrument
- 3 made possible by EUMS Movement Planning Cell
- EUFOR Libya

In Pashto

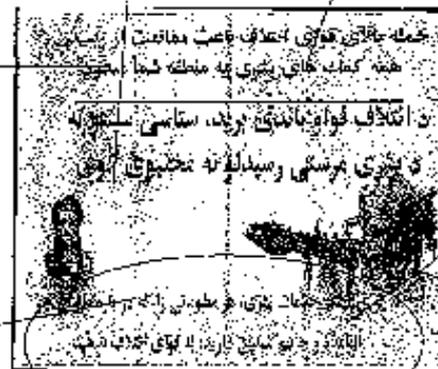


Translation:
 For keeping on receiving humanitarian aid, every information about Taliban, Alqaida and Gulbudeen party you have, give to Coalition Forces.

In Dari

In Pashto

Translation:
 Attack on Coalition Forces prevents receiving all humanitarian aid in your region.



Translation:
 For keeping on receiving humanitarian aid, every information about Taliban, Alqaida and Gulbudeen party you have, give to Coalition Forces.

In Dari

Way ahead

- Economic crisis
 - **Pooling and Sharing – military database for disaster response**

Military assets

- Strategic transport (air/sea);
- Tactical transport (e.g. in-theatre use of helicopters);
- Medical units and/or field hospitals;
- Logistics;
- Engineering capabilities;

Other assets

- Communication support;
- CBRN capacities;
- Search and Rescue;
- Specialised military expertise and liaison capability;
- Specific Maritime support.

Way forward

- Review of crisis management procedures
 - **Window of opportunity for civ-mil**
- COM involvement in CSDP operations
 - **Increased understanding**
 - **Field-level cooperation**
- Joint exercises (ML12, table-top exercises)
- Colocation ERC/EU Military Staff when needed