



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL HUMANITARIAN AID AND CIVIL PROTECTION - ECHO

**DG FOR HUMANITARIAN AID
&
CIVIL PROTECTION**

MANAGEMENT PLAN 2012

20 December 2011

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1. MISSION STATEMENT

A. MISSION

The Directorate General for Humanitarian aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) – which will see its 20th anniversary in 2012 – aims at saving and preserving life, preventing and alleviating human suffering and safeguarding the integrity and human dignity of populations affected by natural or man-made disasters.

DG ECHO's mandate encompasses humanitarian assistance and civil protection, the two main instruments at the European Union's disposal to ensure rapid and effective delivery of EU relief assistance to people faced with the immediate consequences of disasters.

DG ECHO provides humanitarian aid to the most vulnerable victims of disasters in their immediate aftermath and also in cases of complex and protracted crisis situations, whenever needs arise that overwhelm the capacities of the governments and local authorities of the third countries concerned or when authorities in third countries affected are not willing providing assistance, for example in case of civil conflict, minorities, etc. DG ECHO's humanitarian assistance is based on the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, as endorsed in the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid, and is implemented in partnership with international organisations and humanitarian NGOs. DG ECHO's humanitarian assistance is based on solid needs assessment conducted by its own network of experts present in crisis areas around the world and humanitarian actors on the ground.

DG ECHO strongly supports the central and overall coordinating role of the United Nations in promoting a coherent international response to humanitarian crises and helps to make the EU's voice heard in international fora on humanitarian aid. In order to ensure the lasting impact of relief assistance on populations in countries affected by crisis, DG ECHO develops and implements policy frameworks aimed at maximising impact and results. In this context, maximizing the EU's contribution to effective transition from relief to sustained development is a major priority for DG ECHO.

With regard to its civil protection mandate, DG ECHO encourages and facilitates the cooperation between the 31 States participating in the Civil Protection Mechanism and Financial Instrument (the 27 EU Member States, Norway, Iceland, Lichtenstein and Croatia) in order to improve the effectiveness of systems for preventing and protecting against natural, technological or man-made disasters in Europe. Through the implementation of the CP Mechanism and Financial Instrument, it ensures better protection of people, the environment, property and cultural heritage in the event of disasters.

Civil Protection assistance is provided to Participating States and third countries struck by disasters, in case of request by the government of the country concerned.

Beyond disaster response, DG ECHO equally strives to enhance disaster prevention and preparedness, both within the EU and beyond.

Day by day, DG ECHO mobilises help for people in need. This help and assistance is a fundamental expression of the European value of solidarity with people in need, as endorsed and underpinned by the legal bases for both humanitarian aid and civil protection enshrined in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union..

B. ROLE

DG ECHO does not implement humanitarian assistance programmes itself. On the humanitarian side, it is a **donor**, i.e. it provides funding for humanitarian organisations which actually implement the aid operations agreed with DG ECHO in a given area. The four main partner groups with whom it works are the United Nations agencies, other international organisations such as the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, European non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and specialised agencies of Member States.

DG ECHO's task through these partners is to ensure that assistance reaches crisis zones effectively and efficiently. Assistance is provided in **various aid sectors**, including for instance food and nutrition, health, protection, water and sanitation, shelter, short-term rehabilitation. To ensure the proper delivery of assistance, support services are also required: communication, coordination or logistical support.

DG ECHO exercises its mandate on the basis of a coherent policy framework and as such is very active in general and sector humanitarian policy formulation.

Its assistance is **needs based** and maintains a special focus on **forgotten crises**, i.e. high-priority needs areas that do not attract sufficient donor interest and/or media coverage. DG ECHO will attach particular importance in 2012 to advocacy on such crises, in which it is often the only significant donor.

In the design of its humanitarian operations, DG ECHO pays particular attention to **disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness activities**:

- (1) in the framework of the specific programmes DIPECHO or the drought preparedness initiatives,
- (2) through mainstreaming disaster preparedness measures in relief operations and
- (3) through advocacy.

In the framework of implementing the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015* decided in Japan (2005), DG ECHO strongly supports all international efforts, including those co-ordinated by the United Nations, to increase disaster risk reduction worldwide. More generally, DG ECHO is working with partners both bilaterally and at the multilateral level to strengthen **resilience** in disaster-prone countries.

One of the main roles supporting operational activities is to ensure access in situations where humanitarian space is increasingly under threat, to promote adherence to **International Humanitarian Law** and to ensure the coordination of a growing number of humanitarian actors in order to bring effective and appropriate aid to those in need.

The humanitarian assistance funded by the European Commission also aims at facilitating, together with other aid instruments, the return of populations to self-sufficiency wherever and whenever possible, and to permit the phasing out of DG ECHO funding in good conditions. In that perspective, the DG is actively working towards improving the **linkage between relief, rehabilitation and development** (LRRD) and in developing stronger co-operation with other Commission services or other donors.

DG ECHO also plays an instrumental role in contributing to a more informed and co-ordinated role for the EU in the area of humanitarian affairs, notably via the **Council Working Group on Humanitarian Aid and Food Aid (COHAFA)**. It represents a qualitative leap forward in the EU's ability to shape and react to events in the humanitarian field.

Finally, in order to improve the overall quality and coordination of the humanitarian system response, DG ECHO supports **enhanced response capacity** measures of its implementing partners, whether international organisations or NGOs.

In the field of **civil protection**, DG ECHO supports and complements the efforts of Participating States to minimise the impact of major natural or man-made disasters including the response to accidental marine pollution emergencies, in or outside the European Union, where a request is made for assistance in accordance with the Mechanism.

The tasks ensured in the field of civil protection consist also in prevention and preparedness:

- Prevention: by taking a range of activities set out in the EU framework for disaster prevention contained in Council conclusions adopted in November 2009 and financing cooperation projects in that field;
- Preparedness: by managing a training programme (including courses, exercises and an exchange of expert scheme), developing the Disaster Management Training Arrangements called for in Council conclusions of November 2008, and financing cooperation projects in that field.

These activities aim at strengthening interpersonal links and enhancing operational co-operation between intervention teams from different countries. They contribute positively to the effectiveness of joint assistance interventions.

The activities in the area of international cooperation are established in order of priority with main focus on the candidate countries followed by neighbouring countries covered by the EU Neighbouring Policy. For these countries, preference is to pursue cooperation through regular support programmes rather than bilateral agreements. Another priority is to develop a limited number of bilateral working agreements with strategic partners, in particular USA, Russia and Japan.

C. VALUES

On the basis of Council Regulation (EC) 1257/96 of 20 June 1996¹, concerning humanitarian aid and the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid of 2007, DG ECHO provides aid in a **non-discriminatory manner** and in line with the internationally agreed **humanitarian principles of neutrality, impartiality, independence and humanity**. The decisions and actions taken by the service are determined solely by the assessment of humanitarian needs and are not guided by or subject to political considerations other than the affirmation of the European Union's **solidarity** with people in need. The aid is intended to go directly to populations in distress, irrespective of race, religion or political convictions.

In delivering its assistance, ECHO is guided by the “*Good Humanitarian Donorship Principles and Good practice*” which recommend, inter-alia, to:

- Respect and promote the implementation of International Humanitarian Law;
- Allocate humanitarian funding in proportion to needs and on the basis of needs assessment;
- Strengthen capacities to prevent, prepare for, mitigate and respond to crises;
- Provide humanitarian assistance in ways supportive of recovery and long-term development;
- Support the roles of the United Nations (UN), the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement and Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

¹ OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p.1

2. THIS YEAR'S CHALLENGES

In 2011, the **global humanitarian context** remained challenging, with the intensity and range of crises surpassing the levels encountered in 2010, with an increase in the overall total of people affected and in need of international assistance. The trend of identified humanitarian needs outstripping available resources continues, against a backdrop of a global economic downturn. In 2011, the United Nations launched its biggest consolidated funding appeal ever (€5.7 billion) for humanitarian needs. The impact of the triple disaster caused by the 9.0 magnitude earthquake in Japan; of the internal conflict in Libya, and of the famine provoked by the drought and complicated by conflict in the Horn of Africa, which alone is affecting more than 14 million people, coming on top of many protracted humanitarian crises has stretched the international humanitarian community to its limits. This overall trend is not likely to abate in 2012. Moreover, it is likely that in the context of the global economic crisis, the mismatch between needs and available resources will grow. In this context, more than ever before, value for money and impact on the ground will be central objectives for the Commission.

The mismatch between global humanitarian needs and the resources available, together with chronic vulnerability in many parts of the world, continues to have a direct bearing on the lives of millions of people in need of assistance. It also means that donors have to re-double their efforts to respond to disasters in a more efficient and effective manner.

In this context, there is a growing understanding within the international humanitarian community on the need to put further effort and emphasis **on preparedness and on resilience**, as well as to fine-tune and offer the appropriate assurances on the **quality and efficiency** of the humanitarian response. In order to **improve coordination**, it is crucial to improve cooperation with a wide-range of 'non-traditional' donors in response to crises within the multilateral framework. Delivering a credible EU contribution to the transition from **relief to development (LRRD), and strengthening the resilience of disaster-prone countries, will be major priorities for DG ECHO. For these, close cooperation with development actors will be crucial.** . The continued impact on lives and livelihoods in the aftermath of major crises such the 2010 earthquake in Haiti and the Pakistan floods are illustrations of how crucial it is to adequately address longer-term rehabilitation and development needs even at the earliest stages of a humanitarian response.

EU solidarity with people facing crisis remains strong. In June 2011, the European Commission launched its proposals for the future **EU budget**: the 2014-2020 'Multiannual Financial Framework'. The efforts to improve the coordination and transition from humanitarian to other external action financial instruments currently being revised², will contribute to increasing aid effectiveness.

² The package of external action financial instruments for the 2014-2020 MFF was adopted by the Commission on 7 December 2011

Finally, DG ECHO attaches great importance to further strengthening the effectiveness of humanitarian aid both at EU level (in the context of the implementation of the European Humanitarian Consensus) and in the framework of the **overall international humanitarian system**. This is all the more crucial since in a context of ever greater pressure on limited resources, effective coordination will be decisive to effective and efficient delivery of aid.

3. GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The aim of the humanitarian aid policy as defined in article 214 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and the Council Regulation 1297/96 on humanitarian aid is to provide ad hoc assistance and relief and protection for people in third countries who are victims of natural or man-made disasters, in order to meet the humanitarian needs resulting from these different situations.

The Civil Protection Mechanism aims at facilitating co-operation in civil protection assistance interventions in the event of major emergencies which may require urgent response actions.

The European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid provided the European Union with a comprehensive and common policy framework for the EU humanitarian aid. It defines the common objective of the EU humanitarian aid, endorses the fundamental humanitarian principles and good humanitarian donorship and sets out the common framework for the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

By the very nature of its mandate, the DG ECHO interventions – being humanitarian aid or civil protection – are short term and mostly reactive. Its core objective « *to save and preserve life* » does not change over time. DG ECHO assists victims of unforeseeable new crises and of long lasting crises. Given the reactive character of the policy and the heterogeneous type of interventions, it is not feasible to define concrete targets or indicators. Successful achievement of the general objective is therefore, defined in relation to DG ECHO's capacity to swiftly provide assistance in such crises and those areas where its assistance is most needed.

The general objectives of the humanitarian aid and civil protection instruments as encapsulated in the aforementioned regulatory framework are:

- I. European Solidarity being effectively and visibly ensured through rapid help and relief assistance to populations affected by crises.
- II. A coherent and integrated European disaster response capacity that reduces the risks and consequences of natural, technological and other man-made disasters.
- III. Projection of the EU's voice on international level in order to strengthen the international humanitarian system and to advocate for the respect of international humanitarian law as prerequisite for the delivery of humanitarian aid to people in need.

In line with best donor practices DG ECHO established an operational strategy for 2012 which was adopted on 21 November 2011 (SEC(2011)1426). This strategy sets out both the horizontal and operational priorities for achieving the aforementioned objectives. A full version of the document is available on the internet³ and key highlights are below:

³ Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/echo/policies/strategy_en.htm

➤ Policy priorities

DG ECHO will put particular emphasis on selected **horizontal policy priorities**, in line with the commitments of the EU's '**European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid**'⁴ and shaped in response to the field-based operational reality, as well as to EU and international developments. The European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid gives substance to humanitarian aid chapter of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (Article 214) and it remains the strong overall policy foundation for the EU common vision and commitments on humanitarian aid. The accompanying Consensus Action Plan, which moves into its final year of implementation in 2012, has served well to frame the policy priorities and to translate those commitments into practical action aimed at ensuring appropriate, high-quality provision of humanitarian assistance from the EU. The EU's continued commitment to implementing the Consensus proactively as a basis for its future work and advocacy on humanitarian aid was confirmed in 2011 as a result of the Mid-Term Review of the Consensus Action Plan. Priorities identified for immediate follow-up include:

- a more even burden-share arrangement to ensure active engagement from EU Member States on different humanitarian aid issues taking into account variable capacities and the benefits of complementary action;
- a better dissemination of the Consensus as part of continued efforts to advocate strongly for respect of the humanitarian principles and protection of humanitarian space;
- a further efforts on 'outreach' to a wider-range of countries, regional organisations and 'non-traditional' donors on humanitarian needs and response, framed within multilateral and good donorship approaches.

DG ECHO will continue in 2012, the preparation for **legislative follow-up to the two strategic initiatives** begun in 2011:

- Implementing the Commission's Communication 'towards a stronger European Disaster Response' (COM (2010) 600), which includes in late 2011 a planned proposal to revise the EU's civil protection legislation and practical measures to enhance European Emergency Response Capacity and to strengthen coordination through the establishment of the Emergency Response Centre.
- A legislative framework will be proposed establishing the European Voluntary Humanitarian Aid Corps (Art. 214.5 TFEU) which will build on the 2011 public consultation, the Impact Assessment and the first results of the pilot projects implemented with the preparatory action 2011. Communication efforts will be increased in order to raise awareness and build support amongst European citizens and decision-makers.

Linking relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD) and the **transition** from one policy area to another remains a challenge for humanitarian and development actors. The transition should be prepared with the set of instruments deployed on the ground (i.e. Instrument for Stability programmes, European Development Fund, Development Cooperation Instrument.), each of them responding to their objectives and principles but reinforcing a EU comprehensive approach. Transition are complex situations where different actors in the areas of humanitarian aid, recovery, development, peace keeping work side by side for a long time.

⁴ Adopted by the Council, the European Parliament and the Commission on 18 December 2007 – OJ 2008/C/25/01 of 30.01.2008

Building resilience should be ever present in humanitarian and development interventions in fragile countries both in pre- and post-crisis situations. Further follow-up at the level of programming, guidelines and multiannual programmes of the different instruments (mainly the Development Cooperation Instrument and the European Development Fund), and the development of joint frameworks for analysis and planning will be given priority in 2012. In order to improve the effectiveness of the humanitarian activities and in coordination with the Development and Cooperation Directorate General (DG DEVCO), good practices and lessons learned will be systematically disseminated. Looking further ahead, the discussions in the context of the next Multi-Annual Financial Framework and the upcoming recast of development instruments present an occasion to better integrate transition and preparedness elements in development and humanitarian strategies.

Linked to this, **disaster risk reduction** (DRR) and adaptation to **climate change** will continue to be a focus for EU humanitarian activities in 2012. DG ECHO will further develop its policy for Disaster Risk Reduction, defining a strategic and coherent framework for the Commission's activities in this area. Coordination with development actors, mainstreaming of DRR activities in emergency response and development aid, and improved local capacities of our partners and national structures in disaster-prone countries will be key issues.

Recent years have seen a range of developments which have significant impact on the realities of delivering humanitarian aid on the ground. Military actors are becoming increasingly involved in the provision of relief assistance in the aftermath of a crisis, and **civil-military coordination** is key to safeguard humanitarian principles and action. DG ECHO will strive to ensure respect of the relevant UN Guidelines (Oslo and MCDA Guidelines) and the European Consensus of Humanitarian Aid. DG ECHO's intention is to consolidate its active participation in civil-military exchanges and fora including the follow-up of policy initiatives (e.g. UN Guidelines and the HOPEFOR initiative) and the provision of specialised support on civil-military coordination issues to specific humanitarian operations. Special attention will be paid to build on past experiences such as Haiti, Pakistan, Libya, Sudan and the Horn of Africa.

With a view to securing and sustaining the **humanitarian space**, helping ensure compliance with **international law, and in particular, international humanitarian law (IHL)**, will remain high on DG ECHO's agenda in order to ensure humanitarian access and protection of both humanitarian workers and affected populations. The promotion of training and dissemination of IHL and related norms outside the EU will continue through the reinforcement of the respective capacities of relevant NGOs, by targeting as beneficiaries armed non state actors, local civil society actors and local media, as well as by global IHL advocacy and awareness-raising. A specific **gender policy** has been a somewhat weak link in Commission/ECHO policies, which should be remedied by finalising a policy paper and starting the development of an Action Plan in 2012; This action plan will include work on dissemination and implementation of the policy, notably through the use of a number of practical tools such as a gender marker. **Sexual and gender-based violence**, including as a weapon of war, will be a strong focus of analysis.

Sectoral policies, in many respects the backbone of humanitarian aid strategies, will continue to be a focus of DG ECHO's work. Apart from the ongoing work of implementing the **food assistance** policy, the two other main sectors of DG ECHO funding, i.e. **health and WASH** (water, sanitation, hygiene), will be subject of in-depth analysis, including developments in the international humanitarian response system. The appropriate tools and guidelines are under development, which will serve as very practical and pragmatic guidelines for action in the field.

A strong engagement with the leading agencies in the field of **logistics** will continue via the Enhanced Humanitarian Response Capacity programme of 2011, enhancing the capacity of key partners such as WFP's United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to deploy long-range and last-mile transport means as emergency response anywhere in the world. ECHO will equally continue work aimed at improving the quality of logistics supply for humanitarian organisations in general.

On **humanitarian food assistance and nutrition**, DG ECHO continues to pursue a two-fold approach. On the one hand, the further development and roll-out of operationally-anchored policy initiatives and on the other hand, effective and efficient management of budget allocations. Funds will remain very limited in view of increasing needs, the rising number of vulnerable people facing food and nutrition insecurity, the persisting effects of the economic crisis and continuously high food prices. DG ECHO will enhance its approach on nutrition in emergencies and contribute to developing an overall nutrition policy, through raising awareness of this sector in the EU's external aid. The implementation and further dissemination of its humanitarian food assistance policy will continue so as to ensure the most appropriate response to food insecurity needs in a given crisis context. Advocacy with EU Member States and partner organizations will also continue. The European Commission will remain actively involved in the finalization of the negotiations for a new **Food Assistance Convention** with the aim of modernizing the current Food Aid Convention and convert it into an international instrument which reaffirms the donor community's commitment to address food assistance challenges through the most appropriate and effective means.

DG ECHO's **communication strategy** will focus on the EU's policy priorities in humanitarian aid and civil protection for 2012 as outlined above, and on the EU's operational response to meeting the needs of people facing humanitarian crises. The broad objective of the strategy is to boost awareness, understanding and support for the EU's role and actions among the EU citizens, to promote policy priorities within the EU and globally and to support advocacy for the humanitarian principles and action including among the donor community, international organisations and partners. It is of key importance that the European taxpayer is well-informed about the use of public funds in support of humanitarian action. 2012 will be a particularly important year in this context given the 20th anniversary of ECHO as the EU's humanitarian aid and disaster response branch, and a number of activities will be developed around the "echo@20" theme. A high level of transparency is of key importance for accountability. The funding for DG ECHO's own communication activities is covered by Article 4 of Council Regulation 1257/96.

➤ Operational priorities

In line with the Treaty, the Humanitarian Aid Regulation and the Consensus, the Commission, through DG ECHO, is committed to delivering aid to populations affected by natural or man-made disasters solely on the basis of need. In order to establish its priorities for intervention DG ECHO follows a **three-pronged approach**:

- This first relies on the specific country/region evaluation of needs conducted by ECHO field experts and the respective geographical units of DG ECHO. This analysis by experts not only provides a first hand account of crisis areas, it also gives an insight into the nature and the severity of needs. DG ECHO field experts conduct such assessments for every crisis, as objectively as possible and in close cooperation with the Commission's implementing partners.
- For DG ECHO's single largest aid sector – food assistance/nutrition - a specific food insecurity needs assessment is carried out in the countries/regions with food assistance/nutrition interventions. The specific needs-based analysis is reinforced with reports from field mission, nutrition and food indicators, an assessment of the potential funding from other donors and the

possible capacity and access limitations faced by implementing partners. The sectoral analysis is validated by and dovetailed with the global needs assessment established by DG ECHO.

- In parallel, a global evaluation is carried out centrally, which compares countries, in order to identify the priority areas for DG ECHO interventions. This global evaluation has two dimensions: the global needs assessment (GNA) and the forgotten crisis assessment (FCA). Both the GNA and the FCA are invaluable tools in determining impartially and independently where the Commission's aid is most likely to be necessary. They also facilitate ensuring parity and consistency in the allocation of resources across continents and countries. The methodology and results for these assessments are explained in further detail in the next sections.

The process of collecting and calculating the data needed for the GNA/FCA is currently outsourced to the Joint Research Centre (DG JRC). The ranking is produced in cooperation between DG ECHO and the JRC, by compiling a range of internationally available indicators covering development, social as well as climate and conflict-related trends into a database, allowing a comparison of relative vulnerability. The indicators used are mainly coming from the World Bank, the UN organisations (UNDP Human Development Report, WHO World Health Statistics; UNHCR (refugees and IDPs reports), FAO Global Information and Early Warning System, WFP/USAID: Famine Early Warning Systems Network); Research institutes (Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research, Uppsala Conflict Database, Centre for Systemic Peace (CSP) attached to George Mason University, the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CREED) etc.

In the final calibration of allocations, other considerations such as access restrictions or lack of handling capacity in the field will also be borne in mind. Throughout this exercise DG ECHO actively communicates and co-ordinates with other relevant actors (humanitarian aid organisations, EU Member States and other donors). DG ECHO is amongst the first among the donor community to establish and share detailed assessments and budgetary allocations for the countries/crises in which it intervenes for the year ahead. DG ECHO also seeks to engage actively in dialogue throughout the year with other donors, both at HQ and in the field, on funding intentions in different crises, not least in the context of the Good Humanitarian Donorship initiative.

Global needs assessment

The Global Needs Assessment categorises 139 developing countries (Low income countries as defined by the World Bank) on the basis of:

- the existence of a recent crisis (caused by conflict, natural disaster, or presence of a large number of refugees or IDPs), and
- the degree of vulnerability of the country's population.

The combination of **crisis and vulnerability indices allows the identification of the high priority areas.**

Following an extensive debate on trade and natural disasters, experimental trade, DRR and Food insecurity related indicators could be added in the revamped vulnerability index of the GNA methodology as of 2012

Using the GNA methodology, the Commission identified 52 countries or territories currently experiencing at least one humanitarian crisis. Out of these, 23 countries emerged as "extremely vulnerable", which is an increase compared to last year (out of 49 countries in crisis, 22 were identified as "extremely vulnerable"). 19 of these 23 countries and territories are in **sub-Saharan Africa** (Benin, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda and Zimbabwe), the others being Afghanistan, Chechnya, Haiti and Yemen.

Forgotten crisis assessment

The Forgotten Crisis Assessment attempts to identify crises that have been overlooked or neglected by the international humanitarian community and/ or the global media and which need special attention from the Commission considering the lack of and even total absence of support. The forgotten crises often concern minorities, or specific groups of people within a country, which is not necessarily itself considered as being in crisis. Throughout the determination of forgotten crisis by DG ECHO, the assessment from the respective country desks serves as the main guiding feature.

The 2011-2012 FCA assessment concluded on the existence of 10 forgotten crises situations among which 9 were already identified as forgotten in 2011:

- The Rohingya refugees and the Chittagong Hill Tracts crisis in **Bangladesh**;
- The Rohingya crisis and inter-ethnic conflict in **Myanmar** (Burma);
- The populations affected by the internal armed conflict **Colombia**;
- The conflict in the north of **Yemen** as well as the refugees from the Horn of Africa;
- The Sahrawi refugees in **Algeria**;
- The internal armed conflict in the **Central African Republic**;
- The Bhutanese refugees in **Nepal**;
- The populations affected by regional conflicts in **India** (Kashmir, north-east, Naxalite affected regions);
- The humanitarian crisis caused by **violence from the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)** and covering the regions of Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan;
- A newly-identified forgotten crisis linked to returning IDPs to the North, **Sri Lanka** affecting 375.000 people.

Many of the forgotten crises are becoming **chronic**. They have been identified as a forgotten crisis for several years now and for most of them, there is no solution in sight.

At this stage, 15% of the planned geographical humanitarian and food aid budget allocation is being earmarked for these forgotten crises.

Food Insecurity Needs Assessment

The Food Insecurity Needs Assessment Template exercise (FINAT) is an in-depth analysis that allows the identification of countries and crises where the budget allocations for food assistance and nutrition may require adjustment (increase, decrease) based on identified and forecast needs. The analysis bases itself on food assistance/nutrition key indicators and risk factors (e.g. food availability, food access, livelihood, nutrition and health data, information on food price developments), as well as the absorption capacity of partners on the ground. Funding sources available from other donors are systematically taken into account and the analysis is complemented by information and field reports from country/regional experts. The results of the analysis for the

food assistance/nutrition sector are factored into the overall allocations proposed per country/region so as to ensure coherence and be proportionate to the current level of response.

The analysis for 2012 covering 36 countries/crises indicates that, in comparison to 2011, some will have reduced or substantially reduced allocations reflecting the prognosis captured by the FINAT which includes the availability of potential funding from other donors, limitations in absorption capacity of implementing partners or phasing out of food assistance based on reduced need. The FINAT resource allocation model thus suggests, for example, that:

- In **Pakistan**, while significant additional funding has been provided in response to the 2011 floods, it cannot be assumed ex ante that floods will prevail to the same degree next year, hence the level of funding has been reduced for 2012.
- In the **Horn of Africa countries (Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia)**, following one of the hardest crises ever, needs in food assistance and nutrition should ease with the upcoming rains providing at least some impact on food production and livestock conditions. Access also restricts effective deliveries to end-users (see below). The needs of the increased refugee population will continue to be high and is reflected in the planning.

The rebalancing of proposed aid based on need points to 20 countries/crises requiring modest or substantial increase in allocation. The principal countries/crises include:

- **Yemen**, where deteriorating food and nutrition indicators, capacity limitations and the predicted support from other donors requires a rapid boost of Humanitarian Food assistance and notably programs to address acute child malnutrition.
- The **Sahel countries**, where there is growing concern about the risk of another food crisis. Erratic rains have led to food production shortfalls and most the Sahel countries have already announced a food crisis and called for international assistance. This will require additional humanitarian assistance in 2012. This will be planned and implemented in close coordination with the food security initiatives of development donors especially EU Delegations

Other considerations

DG ECHO aims to ensure availability of funding for as many crisis situations as possible and that there is a swift, efficient, comprehensive response. Whilst funding allocations are based on needs assessment and co-ordination with other donors, certain factors that are outside our control may reduce the volume of aid that can effectively be delivered to the beneficiaries. Such factors are in particular two: the presence and handling capacity of the implementing organisations in the field and access restrictions. Access restrictions faced by implementing partners are most prevalent in areas of conflict, a marked absence in the rule of law or due to political impediments (e.g. Somalia or Darfur).

DG ECHO's funding under the operational strategy involves constant re-appraisal of humanitarian crises as they evolve. If the need for humanitarian assistance diminishes, often due to the start of rehabilitation and development activities, the Commission winds down its humanitarian work. The Commission puts a high priority on linking humanitarian aid and development activities.

The exit strategy for all areas of humanitarian intervention is reviewed twice a year, first, when funds are initially allocated, then, during a mid-term review. The latter is an opportunity to review priorities for remaining funds in accordance with evolving needs.

Budget planning

The general budget earmarked on the budget lines for humanitarian aid, food aid and Dipecho is €840 million.

The graph below shows the percentage of the planned budget for each region and the instrument supporting DG ECHO's activities. As in previous years, **sub-Saharan Africa** will be the region in which the bulk of the budget will be programmed (52%) given the consequences of natural disasters and recurrent complex emergencies in the region.

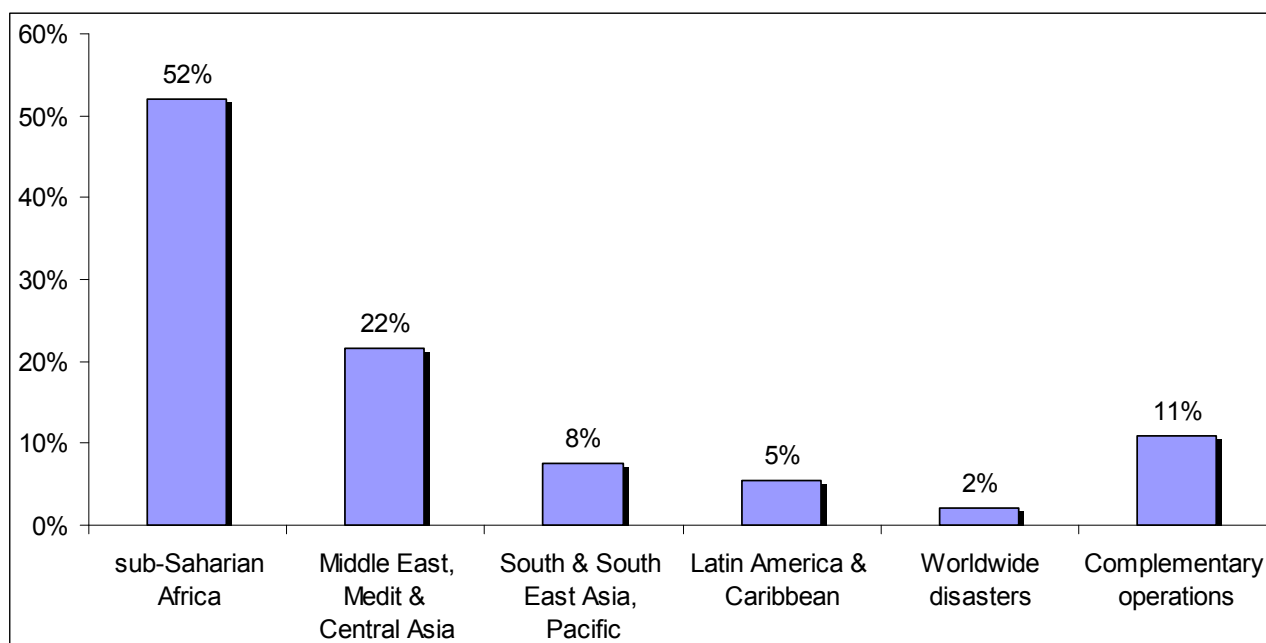


Figure 1 — Budget planned in 2012 by region
(1) includes technical assistance, enhanced response capacity

At this stage, 19% of the budget remains unallocated, to allow scope for changing priorities and newly-emerging needs. In the event of a major new disaster in 2012, the Commission can ask the Budgetary Authority to release funds from the Emergency Aid Reserve included in the Commission's section of the EU budget that is over and above the original humanitarian aid budget.

As in previous years, particular attention will be paid to **disaster risk reduction (DRR)**. The overall objective for DG ECHO is that more than 10% of the final funding is dedicated to DRR. DG ECHO has numerous means at its disposal to implement such activities: these include the disaster preparedness budget line, as well as the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in its humanitarian response. In 2012, DG ECHO will continue to implement DIPECHO programmes launched in 2011 in South Asia, South America, Pacific and in the Caribbean. New DIPECHO programmes will be launched in Southern Africa, Caucasus and Central Asia, South East Asia and in Central America. Mainstreaming is based on activities related to the following sectors: infrastructure support, capacity-building and training, advocacy and public awareness, small-scale mitigation, mapping and data computerisation, early warning systems, education, facilitation and coordination, institutional strengthening and climate change adaptation activities.

In the larger framework set up by the "EU Strategy for supporting DRR in developing countries" COM(2009)84 and to the working document "implementation plan of the EU strategy for supporting DRR in developing countries 2011-2014" SEC(2011)215, the DIPECHO programme complements other actions related to DRR financed by other instruments (DCI, EDF ...).

The chart below shows the response planned for complex emergencies and natural disasters based on budget per region.

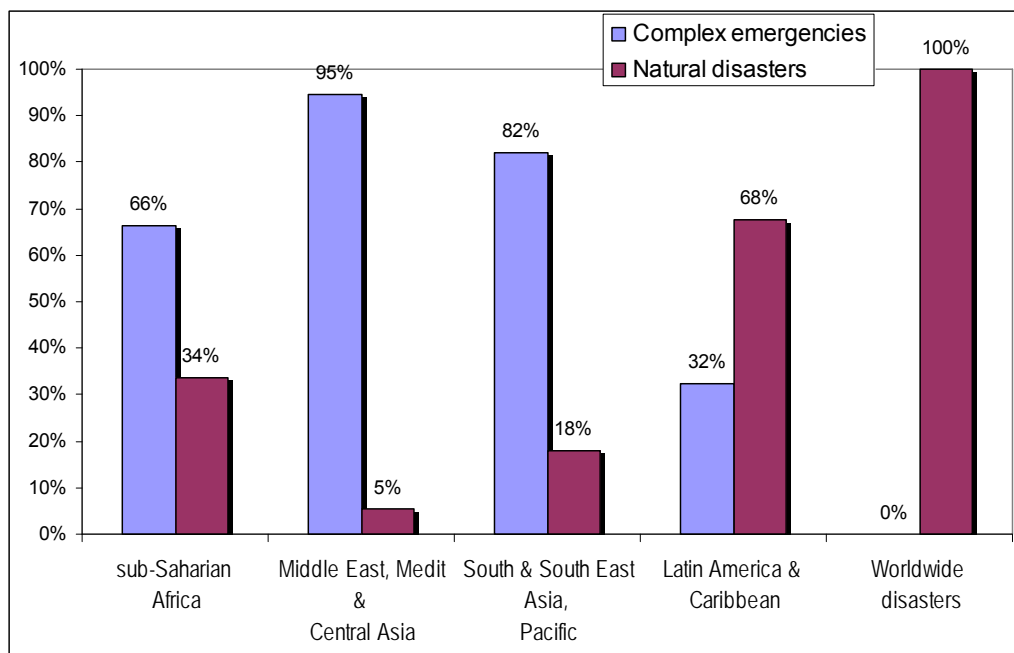


Figure 2 — Budget planned in 2012: response to complex emergencies and natural disasters`

On the **civil protection** side, the Community co-operation aims at the following objectives:

- facilitate a rapid and efficient response to all types of disasters (i.e.; natural and man-made),
- provide sufficient preparedness of civil protection actors to emergencies,
- develop measures for the prevention of disasters
- provide an adequate information and communication on the EU's disaster response capacity.

States usually do not scale their rapid response means and equipment on the basis of the worst possible scenario since this would usually exceed their financial possibilities. EU cooperation, in as much as it supports and supplements national policies in the field of civil protection, will contribute to make them more effective; pooling of experience and mutual assistance will help to reduce the loss of human life, injuries, material damage and economic and environmental damage, making the objective of solidarity more tangible. When disaster strikes within the EU or in third countries, the authorities of the affected Member States can benefit from immediate and tangible assistance through the Community Civil Protection Mechanism upon simple request.

Civil protection activities are described in the annual work programme for actions to be financed in 2012⁵, pursuant Council Decision n° 2007/162/EC. In compliance with Article 8 of the Civil Protection Financial Instrument, synergies and complementarity with other instruments of the Union shall be sought in implementing these actions. For emergencies occurring inside the EU, this will include consistency with Council Regulation (EC) No 2012/2002 establishing the European Union Solidarity Fund. In the case of response to disasters in third countries, DG ECHO will in particular continue to ensure the complementarity and coherence of the actions included in this work programme and the actions financed under the humanitarian aid regulation⁶.

⁵ C(2011)9252

⁶ OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p.1.

4. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The general objectives of the EC funded humanitarian assistance and civil protection activities have been translated into **six specific operational objectives**.

Humanitarian aid and civil protection are policies aimed at assisting victims of (unforeseeable) new crises and of short-term assistance to victims of longer-lasting crises for the duration of the crisis. The indicators and targets have, therefore, been defined in relation to DG ECHO'S capacity to swiftly provide assistance in such crises and in those areas where this assistance is most needed.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1:

ENSURE RAPID, EFFECTIVE AND NEEDS-BASED DELIVERY OF EU RELIEF ASSISTANCE AND HUMANITARIAN AID TO PEOPLE FACED WITH THE IMMEDIATE CONSEQUENCES OF NATURAL AND MANMADE DISASTERS AND PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF PROTRACTED CRISES

DG ECHO provides **needs based** assistance and maintains a special focus on forgotten crises, i.e. high-priority areas that do not attract sufficient donor interest and/or media coverage, as underlined in section 3 on general objectives.

Result indicators	Latest known result	Target
Share of funding directed to high priority areas (humanitarian aid and food aid)	46% of the planned budget (humanitarian aid + food aid) is allocated for extremely vulnerable countries and 24% for vulnerable countries ⁷	Majority of funding is to cover the humanitarian needs of high priority areas
Share of funding for forgotten crises	15% of the initial budget 2012	≥ 10% of initial budget allocated to forgotten crises
Coverage of major emergencies	In 2011, the Commission's funding allowed to intervene in the major following crises: Post-election crisis in Ivory Coast, Earthquake in Japan, Internal conflict in Libya, and famine provoked by the drought and complicated by conflict in the Horn of Africa, with a budget of € 282.7 million (30% of the budget allocated to countries allocations)	All major emergencies covered
Share of budget allocated to unforeseen needs	A margin of 19% of the initial budget is set aside for emergencies occurring during the year. For larger scale emergencies budgetary reinforcement is sought through the use of the emergency aid reserve and use of EDF resources.	A minimum of 15% is requested by the Budgetary Authority to set aside for unforeseen needs at the time of preparing the budget.

⁷ Extremely vulnerable countries are those with vulnerability and crisis at 3, vulnerable countries with one index at 3 and the other at 2

Average time for a decision or a modification of HIP to be adopted when emergencies occur	In 2011, emergency funding was made available through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1 primary emergency decision adopted in 1 day – 8 emergency decisions adopted in 11 days – 27 modifications of the worldwide decisions to face new/worsening crises processed within max 1 week – 4 calls on the Emergency Aid Reserve for large scale crises approved within 45 days 	Quick disbursement of funds after new or worsening crisis.
Total number of beneficiaries of ECHO's interventions (humanitarian and food aid budget lines)	105 million beneficiaries	> 100 million beneficiaries
DG ECHO's coverage of crises urgently requiring food assistance support	DG ECHO has responded to virtually all requests concerning humanitarian crisis with a food component. Food assistance is usually one of the main aid sectors in DG ECHO's crisis response.	In 90% of the countries

Main policy outputs in 2012

- Focus funding on high priority areas, according to needs assessments conducted
- Funding with particular attention on forgotten crises
- Response to humanitarian needs in shortest delays
- Coverage of food assistance and nutrition support in food and nutrition crises
- Finalization of the negotiations for a new Food Assistance Convention with the aim of modernizing the current Convention
- Provide assistance to IDPs, refugees and returnees according to Global Needs Assessment exercise

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012

- Humanitarian and food assistance interventions in African countries (52% of the humanitarian and food aid operational budget), Middle East/Mediterranean/Central Asia (22%), South and South East Asia/Pacific (8%), Latin America/Caribbean (5%), Worldwide (2%) and 11% for complementary activities
- Reserve for unforeseen needs (19%) (humanitarian aid and food aid)

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2:

FACILITATE THE CO-OPERATION BETWEEN EU MEMBER STATES FOR ENHANCED EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SYSTEMS FOR RESPONDING TO NATURAL, TECHNOLOGICAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTERS.

The key objective of the civil protection instrument is to facilitate a rapid and effective civil protection response at EU level to all types of disasters inside and outside the EU. This involves inter alia the development, registration and deployment of civil protection intervention modules, operational coordination with relevant Commission services, coordination of transport operations. The Commission will moreover continue work on turning the MIC into a genuine European Emergency Response Centre, which will inter alia make possible greater synergies between European in-kind and humanitarian assistance.

In the field of international cooperation, cooperation with key partners will be further developed. The first half of the IPA programme for civil protection cooperation in candidate countries and potential candidate countries will be fully implemented.

Result indicators	Latest known result	Target
Number of modules registered	In 2011, 129 modules and 8 TAST ⁸ are registered in the CECIS ⁹ database.	All Participating States to the Mechanism to register at least one type of module in CECIS database.
Number of <u>Member States requesting assistance</u> through the Civil Protection Mechanism.	In 2011, the Monitoring and Information Centre (MIC) responded adequately to 4 requests for interventions from EU countries	Ensure that the MIC is the natural partner to which the request for assistance is forwarded.
Number of <u>third countries requesting assistance</u> through the Civil Protection Mechanism.	In 2011, the MIC responded adequately to 13 requests for interventions from third countries	Ensure that the MIC is the natural partner to which the request for assistance is forwarded.
% of needs put in CECIS covered by the offers of the Participating States to the Mechanism.	In 2011, out of the 15 types of needs identified in 17 emergencies for which the MIC was activated, 93 % of the types of needs were covered.	100% coverage of the needs.
Number of deployments of <u>modules</u> in major emergencies	In 2011, 2 modules were deployed in 2 major emergencies.	Further increase the modules capacity to ensure that all requests for modules are met.
Number of activations of the <u>transport facility</u> .	In 2011, 13 Participating States used the transport facility.	Ensure that a majority of Participating States have used the transport facility.
Number of <u>experts deployed inside and outside the EU</u>	In 2011, 51 experts mandated in 8 missions of assessment and coordination teams were dispatched inside and outside the EU.	Further increase the coordination capacity to ensure that all requests for experts are met.
Main policy outputs in 2012		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An immediate and tangible civil protection response at EU level to requests for assistance; • Deployment of EU civil protection assessment and coordination expert teams, including MIC liaison officers • Coordination of transport operations (pooling, evaluation of requests for transport grants, broker, liaising with EUMS and/or NATO concerning military transport options). 		
Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of experts sent on missions in Member States in the framework of the Community Civil Protection Mechanism – Number of activations of the facility enabling access to transport in the EU – Close coordination with the affected countr(y)ies, with the Member States providing assistance and with the humanitarian partners, whenever they are involved in the emergency. 		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3:		
ESTABLISH AN IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK TO MAXIMISE IMPACT AND RESULTS OF EU RELIEF ASSISTANCE, INCLUDING VISIBILITY AND AS REGARDS POST-CRISIS REHABILITATION AND TRANSITION TOWARDS SUSTAINED DEVELOPMENT		
<p>In 2012, DG ECHO will put particular emphasis on selected horizontal policy priorities, in line with the commitments of the EU's 'European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid'¹⁰ and shaped in response to the field-based operational reality, as well as to EU and international developments, as defined in the operational strategy (see section 3 – general objectives).</p>		

⁸ Technical assistants

⁹ Common Emergency Communication and Information System

¹⁰ Adopted by the Council, the European Parliament and the Commission on 18 December 2007 – OJ 2008/C/25/01 of 30.01.2008

<p>Sectoral policies, in many respects the backbone of humanitarian aid strategies, will continue to be a focus of DG ECHO's work. Apart from the ongoing work of implementing the food assistance policy, the two other main sectors of DG ECHO funding, i.e. health and WASH (water, sanitation, hygiene), will be subject of in-depth analysis . The appropriate tools and guidelines are under development, which will serve as very practical and pragmatic guidelines for action in the field.</p>		
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target
Humanitarian aid regulation revised	The impact assessment process and consultation is due to start in December 2011	Decision on the possible revision of the regulation to be taken
Action plan for a European Voluntary Humanitarian Aid Corps launched	In 2011, consultation with stakeholders was carried out through an online public consultation, a first preparatory action has been launched, the pilot action has been inaugurated by the Hungarian Presidency and a second preparatory action testing again new features has been initiated	Proposal for a regulation on EVHAC by June 2012
Guidelines issued for intervention sectors in humanitarian aid	<p><u>Gender</u> policy: a policy draft has been developed and should be finalised by the end of 2011. An action plan is foreseen to be implemented in 2012.</p> <p><u>WASH</u>: an issue paper has been prepared and an external consultation paper launched as the basis for development of a policy paper</p> <p><u>Health</u>: An issues paper is almost finalised at the end of 2011. It will allow the informed production of two complementary documents in 2012:</p> <p>a) An Operational Guide containing the essential technical information for good health projects,</p> <p>b) A Staff Working Paper that provides a frame of governing principles for the operational guide.</p> <p>Work will also continue on the creation of a data bank of reports and resource documents, as well as on the more systematic analysis of expenditure in health.</p> <p><u>Cluster approach</u>: preparation of a policy guidance paper</p>	Set of guidelines for specific intervention fields completed by 2012 (Gender, WASH, Health and cluster approach)
<p>Main policy outputs in 2012</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take a decision on the possible revision of the humanitarian aid regulation • Launch and complete an evaluation of the implementation of the Consensus on Humanitarian Aid and its action plan. • Launch a reflection on the follow-up to the action plan which expires in 2012 in dialogue with the European Parliament and Partners • Finalisation of the elaboration of a standardised methodology for integrating DRR into emergency response with tracking mechanism (September 2012) • Complete the DRR policy/funding guidelines (end 2012) • Implement an action plan on Gender (dissemination of the policy, development of necessary tools, including evaluation/development of a methodology for the use of gender markers) 		

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – As a whole, these activities are included in the budget managed by DG ECHO – Enhanced response capacity programme (€24 millions) 		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4:		
DEVELOP AND PROMOTE DISASTER PREVENTION STRATEGIES, DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND PREPAREDNESS		
<p>DG ECHO supports disaster preparedness actions within local communities in several regions prone to natural disasters, so as to help communities react rapidly and in an appropriate manner in case of a disaster, thus allowing many lives to be saved and livelihoods protected.</p> <p>DG ECHO implements these activities in two ways: a) the funding of specific disaster preparedness actions in certain disaster prone regions under the disaster preparedness budget line, b) the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in its humanitarian response.</p> <p>These activities are managed according to the detail given in the operational strategy for 2012 (see section 3 of the present document – General objectives)</p> <p>In parallel, civil protection is also a means to implement disaster risk reduction activities, by appropriate measures to prevent and mitigate disasters and to promote an effective co-operation between Member States in order to prepare for major emergencies, being inside and outside the EU. With respect to prevention, the focus will be on areas where a common European approach is more effective compared to separate national approaches. This aims to improve the link between relevant actors and policies throughout the disaster management cycle and to improve the effectiveness of existing policy and financial instruments with regard to disaster prevention. Main tasks involve inter alia (1) facilitating and supporting the training of European civil protection actors, (2) as well as the organisation and support of major civil protection simulation exercises, (3) providing guidance on risk assessment for disaster management, (2012) (4) developing minimum standards for disaster prevention.</p>		
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target
Number of persons benefiting from DIPECHO actions in disaster prone regions	11.6 million of beneficiaries from disaster preparedness activities	> 7 million beneficiaries
% of humanitarian aid funds allocated to DRR	10.5% of the contracts signed in 2011 are related to disaster preparedness (€94M) = 11.5% of total operational expenditure	>10% of operational expenditure in humanitarian aid dedicated to DRR
% of civil protection funds allocated to DRR (preparedness and prevention activities)	In 2011, 35% of civil protection funds was used for DRR (preparedness and prevention activities)	60% of operational expenditure in civil protection dedicated to DRR
Number of participants to courses improving the preparedness skills of experts, managers, and administrators, at the operational and administrative level in order to reinforce and facilitate co-operation in civil protection assistance interventions.	891 experts took part in the 49 training courses financed by the civil protection mechanism.	> 870 experts taking part in training courses
Number of small-scale mitigation interventions funded by EC in disaster prone areas	1,270 small scale interventions (reforestation, protection walls, drainage, small infrastructure, etc) have been implemented in all DIPECHO programmes as well as in other DP/DRR oriented projects	> 850 small scale mitigation interventions

Number of countries participating in simulation exercises aiming at improving the response capacity of civil protection teams participating in real time interventions	From 2008 until 2013, 29 countries participated as associated or coordinated beneficiary in Civil Protection Mechanism exercises	By 2013, all countries participating to the mechanism attend at least one exercise including the modular approach
Number and type of instruments developed in order to foster best practices, training and awareness-raising in disaster prevention	20 forest fire experts trained, including with a "hands on" training in the MIC for a period of 10 weeks starting in July 2011	By 2013, all countries participating in the Mechanism will attend at least one course/module for disaster prevention

Main policy outputs in 2012

- Implement activities following the disaster response capacity communication adopted in October 2010
- Launch preparatory actions to develop minimum standards for disaster prevention, including good practice programme
- Prepare an overview of future risks for the EU
- Training Policy framework - develop a network of training institutions and overall training strategy integrating training and exercises and disaster prevention training

Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012

- Launch DIPECHO action plans in Southern Africa (€6M), Caucasus and Central Asia (€8M), South East Asia (€11M) and Central America (€10M) and implement action plans launched in 2011 in South Asia, South America, Pacific and Caribbean.
- Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction and funding specific demonstrative DRR projects in HIPs such as the one for Horn of Africa
- Co-finance simulation exercises in the field of civil protection and exercises on modules and technical assistance and support teams
- Co-finance selected projects in the area of preparedness and prevention
- Provide a possibility for the exchange of experts in the area of civil protection
- Actions developing hazard identification and risk modelling
- Actions to improve the effectiveness of financial instruments supporting disaster prevention
- Actions drawing lessons from past disasters to look at potential improvements to disaster prevention
- Actions on awareness-raising of the public on disaster prevention

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 5: DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT FACILITATION SOLUTIONS FOR TRANSPORT AND LOGISTIC CHALLENGES IN THE DELIVERY OF HUMANITARIAN AID ASSISTANCE AND STRENGTHEN THE SECURITY OF PERSONS AND INSTALLATIONS

ECHO has signed a service contract with a company managing the **transport** of assistance (ECHO Flight) service in DRC and Kenya with connections to certain neighbouring countries. The drought in the Horn of Africa and insecurity in DRC led to partners to ask for an increased level of service, in order to have access to remote destinations and vulnerable populations who would otherwise have been unreachable.

Concerning **logistics**, the aim is to continue to improve the ability of the humanitarian community to react in emergencies in a speedy and more professional way. This will be achieved through the support of a selection of organisations that are developing their rapid response and their coordination capacities in emergencies. These include OCHA who is creating a worldwide on-line overview of available stockpiles of emergency items, IFRC who is rolling out its rapid response capacity to small and medium scale disasters strategy and to WFP who is leading the logistics cluster in emergencies and involved in a wide range of capacity enhancement projects linked to achieving a more streamlined response to emergencies by the whole humanitarian community.

From the **security** point of view, DG ECHO will continue to pursue its efforts to strengthen its own security management system at headquarters and in the field through improved coordination and collaboration on security issues with appropriate humanitarian partners.

Result indicators	Latest known result	Target
Number of transport operations carried out by ECHO FLIGHT service	At least 1,100 transport operations to 35 destinations in Kenya and R.D. Congo (4,000 hours of flight) in 2011, allowing to transport 20,000 passengers and 370 tons of cargo by ECHO Flight service	Number of transport operations safely concluded
Develop a security network in the field	5 Regional Field Security Officers recruited and based in ECHO's Regional Offices	Security network in the field completed
Main policy outputs in 2012		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of security of persons and installations • To review security and safety procedures when needed. (Procedures as security plans, BCP and standard operational procedures have already been developed and implemented in all our offices.) • Coordination of transport operations (pooling, evaluation of requests for transport grants, broker, liaising with EU MS and/or NATO concerning military transport options) • Operational cooperation with consular protection authorities/experts during emergencies involving evacuation of EU citizens 		
Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ECHO flight (€10million) – Security training sessions 		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 6: ENSURE EFFECTIVE COORDINATION WITH DONORS AND RELIEF ORGANISATIONS		
<p>Enhancing coherence and coordination between all stakeholders in their reply to new disasters or protracted crisis is a key issue for improving the efficiency of the overall EU aid contribution. These stakeholders concerned other: other EC services, EU Member States, other main donors and implementing organisations and actors present in the field. Promotion of DG ECHO positions in the Council Working Groups on Humanitarian Aid and Food Aid (COHAFA) and Civil Protection (ProCiv) will also be included in DG's work. On the Civil Protection side, the MIC coordinates the in-kind contributions from Member States with the aim to make the overall European civil protection response more effective, coherent and visible.</p>		
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target
Number of organisations and donors with whom coordination meetings were held	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 17 formal COHAFA meetings, 2 Informal COHFA meetings - Regular contacts with partners (VOICE, UN, Red Cross) - A US-ECHO strategic dialogue took place in November 2011; - Representation in fora such as the various Donor Support Groups (ICRC and OCHA) and Good Humanitarian Donorship. - A partner conference with representatives of the humanitarian organisations was held in October 2011. 	Coordination meetings with relevant humanitarian actors to be organised when appropriate
Number of countries using the information systems at EU level on humanitarian aid (EDRIS ¹¹) and civil protection (CECIS)	<u>EDRIS</u> : all Member States regularly use the information system related to humanitarian aid (average of 140 reports on humanitarian aid/month)	Regular use by Member States and Participants countries in the information systems on humanitarian aid and civil protection

¹¹ European Disaster Response Information System

	<p><u>CECIS</u>: all Member States and non-EU participating countries to the mechanism (Island, Liechtenstein, Norway and Croatia)</p>	
<p>Main policy outputs in 2012</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the Presidency in the organisation of meetings of the Council Working Group on Humanitarian Aid and Food Aid (COHAFA) including by providing background papers and situation reports. Attendance to all meetings. • Follow closely developments in the UN particularly with regard to the strengthening of the international humanitarian response system to improve the predictability, timeliness & effectiveness of the global humanitarian response. • Provide continued support to EU multilateral delegations (in particular Geneva, New York and Rome) following the assumption of the new EU coordination responsibilities assigned to them by the Lisbon Treaty and make sure that EU co-ordinated positions, resolutions and statements reflect Commission priorities to the extent possible. • Ensure strong liaison with EU Member States on their bilateral aid, including continued support to the EU12 in developing their humanitarian aid approaches. • Assure further development of EDRIS according to needs 		
<p>Main expenditure-related outputs in 2012</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pursue the revision of EDRIS application in view to provide information on humanitarian aid and civil protection contributions done by Member States and ECHO 		