



**SUPPORTING DOCUMENT**

**Decision amending humanitarian aid Decision C(2015) 8936  
ECHO/WWD/BUD/2016/01000**

Title: **Commission Implementing Decision amending Commission Implementing Decision C(2015) 8936 of 15.12.2015 on the financing of humanitarian aid operational priorities from the 2016 general budget of the European Union (ECHO/WWD/BUD/2016/01000)**

Location of Action: **Global**

Amount of Decision: **EUR 1 641 762 848**

Decision reference number: **ECHO/WWD/BUD/2016/01000**

**1. EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM**

**1.1. Rationale for the amendment**

C(2015) 8936 adopted on 15 December 2015 provides for the funding of humanitarian aid actions to be implemented worldwide during a maximum period of 24 months. The humanitarian response proposed by the European Commission (through the Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection - ECHO) through this Decision focuses on those areas where there are the greatest humanitarian needs, as identified in accordance with the needs assessments conducted by the Commission at global and at country levels.

Accordingly, the humanitarian response proposed by the Commission may be subject to reorientation or scaling up in the course of implementation of the Decision when required by the changing circumstances in the field which affect existing needs or generate new needs. In such cases, the Commission's authorising officer by delegation may adopt non-substantial changes to the Decision, including reallocation of resources between specific objectives or the possibility to increase the total amount of the Decision up to 20% of its initial total amount (Article 1(3) of the Decision, also referred to as the "flexibility clause").

Since the adoption of Decision C(2015) 8936 it has been necessary to both increase the amount and reallocate resources between specific objectives of Decision C(2015) 8936 by means of the flexibility clause in order to respond to new arising or aggravating needs, as detailed below.

At this stage of implementation, it has become necessary to amend Decision C(2015) 8936 in order to increase its initial amount with the aim of providing an adequate response to the evolving humanitarian needs. More details are given in respect of the crisis situations and humanitarian needs to be met below.

Without prejudice to this amendment, a part of the EU budget for Humanitarian Aid, already referred to as the operational reserve, remains unallocated in order to cover unforeseen

operations falling outside the scope of this Decision when required by the changing circumstances.

## **1.2. Changes in relation to initial response per crisis or country**

The initial allocation to the various humanitarian crisis under Decision C(2015) 8936 was EUR 930 997 848.

Within the limits of the flexibility clause, the above amount has been increased by EUR 60 765 000 from the operational reserve. Within the limits of the flexibility clause, there have also been budgetary reallocations between specific objectives for a total amount of EUR 1 250 000 without an impact on the total amount of the Decision.

An amount of EUR 150 million is expected to be received from the Emergency Aid Reserve in support of the contribution to the humanitarian response in Syria and neighbouring countries (Syria EUR 50 million, Lebanon EUR 37 million, Jordan EUR 33 million, Turkey EUR 10 million and Iraq EUR 20 million)

A further amount of EUR 65 million will be mobilised through a redeployment and/or mobilisation of the EAR, subject to the final approval of the Budgetary Authority, and from the Operational Reserve) as part of the EU 2016 pledge for the Facility for Refugees in Turkey.

This is the first time that Turkey will have a dedicated Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) and budget. The HIP will explain the overall strategy for ECHO's humanitarian interventions in Turkey, and explain the amounts and Decisions which pertain to it: for instance, the HIP will reflect the budget for ongoing operations funded under the 2015 Syrian HIP, as well as newly funded operations in 2016 under a dedicated 2016 Turkey HIP.

The needs with regards to an estimated in and out-of-camp total refugee population in Turkey (Syrian and non-Syrian) of 3.1 million, together with an increasing caseload of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are deemed of high political importance by the EU and its Member States. Both took the strong political decision to finance the Facility for Refugees in Turkey (FRIT) as part of the Joint Action Plan (JAP) between the EU and Turkey with a view to speeding up Turkey's chances for accession to the EU.

As a consequence, the EU budget and Member States contributions to the FRIT amounts to an indicative EUR 3 billion over a two-year period, 2016-2017. The earmarked contribution for humanitarian assistance, subject to approval by the Steering Committee of the FRIT, is set at a total of EUR 1 billion, although this may be adjusted upwards or downwards by the Steering Committee; EUR 2 billion is earmarked at this stage for development assistance managed outside ECHO by the Directorate General European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR).

In 2016, EUR 600 million is to be committed broken down as follows: a total of EUR 165 million in humanitarian aid from the European Commission will be provided to the FRIT (EUR 35 million from Syria HIP 2015, EUR 45 million from the initial Syria HIP and an additional amount of EUR 85 000 000 from the operational and emergency aid reserves to increase the 2016 Syria HIP and the new Turkey HIP), to which the contributions of Member States will be added for a total of EUR 435 million.

In order to respond to the humanitarian needs, ECHO has developed a strategy which scales up existing cash-based assistance whilst at the same time, seeks the establishment of a wide-

ranging Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) shouldered by important protection measures which feeds into the ESSN by identifying potential caseloads for coverage. All this is set within an LRRD framework, and to be elaborated in line with the remits of other sources of EU, donor and government funding, with a handover to government ministries the end goal when the time is right.

- (1) ECHO will first increase the funding and scope of its current humanitarian actions in the first few months of 2016 by scaling-up and harmonising the current resource-transfer schemes. These actions are currently implemented via a relatively large number of partners and focus on food and non-food needs in Turkey.
- (2) ECHO is starting, in parallel, work with partners to transition from the current *modus operandi* of humanitarian Commission funding towards the implementation of an Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN): a multi-purpose resource-transfer scheme, responding to the primary needs of refugees (including food, non-food items, shelter) in order to decrease the push-factors forcing refugees' secondary displacement. This system will build on the current transfer projects funded by the Commission whilst exponentially expanding into a much more ambitious and encompassing model, both in terms of basic services provided but also geographical scope and thus beneficiaries reached. It will allow refugees to sustain their humanitarian needs, including food and items for daily use in a dignified and adapted manner.

In parallel, regarding protection, the humanitarian funding provided under the Facility could also include a far-reaching protection system including Special Need Funds, case management, legal assistance, referral, outreach as well as child protection and gender-based violence programmes. This would be dealt with in complementarity with the Emergency Social Safety Net. Humanitarian funding would also be used for Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) by funding Emergency in Education programmes that that will be complementary to the programming of the Commission's long-term operations, enabling access to formal education funded by long-term instruments.

In addition, following the political orientation provided by Commissioner Stylianides to scale-up ECHO's financial support towards education in emergencies to reach the global target of 4 %, individual allocations as described hereunder are to take place:

- Central African Republic EUR 1 000 000
- DRC and Great Lakes: DRC EUR 2 500 000, Tanzania EUR 1 500 000
- Horn of Africa: Ethiopia EUR 2 800 000 and Kenya EUR 1 000 000 and Uganda EUR 1 000 000
- North Africa: Libya EUR 800 000
- Palestine EUR 800 000
- South America: Colombia EUR 885 000 and Ecuador EUR 130 000
- Sudan and South Sudan: Sudan EUR 1 000 000 and South Sudan EUR 2 500 000

This additional contribution will be used to support activities that enable safe access to quality education for boys and girls in ongoing conflicts, complex emergencies, other situations of violence and early recovery phases. Furthermore, it may support longer-term education activities in protracted crises and in refugee/IDP camps, as well as actions targeting transition to formal education systems.

In spite of the increased recognition of the important role that education may play for children and young people affected by crises, education in emergencies remains one of the least funded humanitarian sectors. For boys and girls affected by crises, safe access to education can be lifesaving, protecting them from external threats, giving them a sense of normalcy, teach them important life skills, strengthen their resilience and restore their hope for a better life. As protracted crises in the world are becoming more prominent there is a risk of creating a "lost generation" if there is not investment in education in emergency at an early stage.

Furthermore, following the 2014 Commission's decision to set up a EU Trust Fund for Central African Republic ("Bekou") aiming to link humanitarian aid to long-term development assistance, which Regulation (EC) No 1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid may contribute to under its Article 2(d), a first contribution of EUR 2 million from the 2015 Worldwide Decision was released, over and above the financing already identified under that decision, with a view to contribute to the LRRD operations of Bêkou.

In order to confirm ECHO's commitment to achieve the LRRD objective of the Trust Fund, a second contribution of EUR 1 million was pledged in May 2015. However, the transfer of this amount had to be put on hold after the outbreak of violence in CAR in September 2015. Following the relative appeasement of the situation, it is possible to proceed with the financial transfer of EUR 1 million to "Bekou". The additional contribution will support the overall objective of preparing the transition from emergency response towards longer term assistance in this very crucial moment of the transition process. Among others interventions, these funds will support the launch of phase 2 interventions in key areas such as health and food security.

Based on the above, the total increase of the amount of the Decision is EUR 710 765 000, bringing the total amount of the Decision to EUR 1 641 762 848.

The table under point 3 of this supporting document to the amending Decision provides a global overview for all countries/crisis of intervention with the initial allocation and the revised allocation.

Changes are explained below.

#### **SOUTH-EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (increase of EUR 1 500 000 and EUR 1 000 000 to EUR 21 400 000)**

Typhoon Melor made five landfalls across the Philippines between 14 and 19 December 2015, causing much destruction by strong winds and flooding, especially in Luzon. More than 3.7 million people were affected and up to 280 000 houses damaged, of which close to 100 000 were totally destroyed. The Philippines had been hit by other disasters in the last quarter of 2015, such as Typhoon Koppu in October and Tropical Depression Twenty Three in December, overwhelming the response capacities of the national and local governments. Some communities were affected by Typhoons Koppu and Melor within 2 months, the cumulative effects of which severely undermined their capacity to recover. The President declared a State of National Calamity on 18 December 2015. In spite of the response efforts by the local and national government, serious humanitarian needs remain unaddressed.

ECHO's own assessment and partners' assessments indicate that the priority needs are shelter and food assistance (including agriculture livelihoods, to speed up food production and reduce dependency on assistance). Health care and WASH also appear as required. To address the

needs of the most vulnerable people affected by these storms, an amount of EUR 1 500 000 was allocated. The response will focus on the most vulnerable people (landless farm workers and small scale farmers) who have lost their source of income due to the extensive damage to agriculture.

In addition, tropical Cyclone Winston made landfall in Fiji on 20 February, causing loss of lives and significant damage to shelter, agriculture and infrastructure across its path. The Fiji Government estimates that close to 350 000 people living in the cyclone's path were affected; 42 people have been confirmed dead and close to 40 000 people remain in evacuation centres.

ECHO's and partners' assessments indicate that multi-sector emergency humanitarian aid is needed for the most vulnerable and most affected families, with emphasis on food assistance (including support to re-launch agriculture activities), WASH and shelter. To address the needs of the most vulnerable people affected by Cyclone Winston in Fiji, EUR 1 000 000 has been further allocated. The response will focus on the most vulnerable people who have lost their shelter and source of income due to the extensive damage to agriculture.

<b>Changes:</b> increase of EUR 2 500 000 from the operational reserve
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#### **WEST AFRICA (increase of EUR 10 000 000 and EUR 350 000 to EUR 149 462 848)**

Continuous attacks from Boko Haram in North-East Nigeria keep entailing significant humanitarian consequences with new displacements of populations, with currently over 2.23 million IDPs within Nigeria. Due to insecurity and consequent displacement, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)<sup>1</sup> data collection of December 2015 revealed that over 15 million people are food insecure, with more than 5.2 million people being severely food insecure, and some 54 000 having reached the famine threshold. Continued Boko Haram attacks have affected crop production and disrupted markets and trade. Household stocks in conflict-affected areas are below average and most are depleted earlier than normal.

In view of the significant dimension of the crisis, the volume of the humanitarian response to date fails to meet the needs of the affected population in terms basic food and nutritional needs. An additional amount of EUR 10 000 000 was urgently allocated to scale up the delivery of extra food and livelihoods assistance to the most vulnerable.

As indicated in section 1.2 above, a further amount of EUR 350 000 will be provided for Education in emergencies

<b>Changes:</b> increase of EUR 10 350 000 from the operational reserve
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#### **SYRIA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES (increase of EUR 130 000 000 to EUR 330 000 000)**

This increase of EUR 130 million is meant to address the increasing humanitarian needs of displaced people and refugees, covering the dramatic developments, both in Syria as well as in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan.

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<sup>1</sup> Or Harmonised Framework (Cadre Harmonisé)

Widespread conflict and high levels of violence continued throughout Syria in the past months. Indiscriminate and disproportionate aerial bombings and ground attacks by parties to the conflict, continued to kill, injure and displace civilian populations across the country. Widespread disregard for the rules of international humanitarian law and the obligation of all parties to protect civilians continues characterizing the conduct of hostilities.

Amidst the intensification of fighting and escalation of violence, additional 150 000 Syrians have been forcibly displaced within the country since February. These populations are in need of life-saving assistance all the more since widespread insecurity, the deepening economic decline, and the reduced availability of basic services (in particular health, water and sanitation) have contributed to the exacerbation of the humanitarian situation over the past year. The dramatic situation of over 30 000 people stranded at the border with Jordan and more than 75 000 people at the border with Turkey requires immediate attention. The number of people amassing along the border has risen sharply following the recent intensification of conflict in Syria and is expected to continue increasing.

Following months of intensified fighting, a fragile Cessation of Hostilities agreed on 27th February has drastically reduced violence across the country.

Against this background, humanitarian actors have scaled up immediate life-saving response. UN Agencies have reported that humanitarian access has improved, thus creating new opportunities to deliver assistance in places that have been extremely difficult to reach in a regular manner for a long time. Combining regular aid and specially-organized deliveries to besieged towns, UN Agencies and partners have delivered urgently needed assistance to more than six million people since the beginning of 2016. Moreover, rapid deployment of additional humanitarian response as safe and sustained humanitarian access to population in need is progressively granted will be needed.

The additional funding will support multi-sectoral life-saving emergency activities including hygiene and winterization items, temporary shelter/NFIs, emergency health and food, with strong focus on assistance in hard-to-reach and besieged areas. Support to existing coordination mechanisms and enhanced emergency surge capacity of partners will be also considered. Funding will be decided on the basis of capacity of absorption and proven readiness to adjust assistance and intervene in immediate life-saving operations.

**Turkey** is the largest host of refugees in the world with over 3.1 million registered, including 2.9 million Syrian refugees. Many of the 90% of Syrian refugees that live outside of camps in urban and rural areas are often surviving under very challenging circumstances with limited access to basic services. Due to the constant escalation of violence in the neighboring countries together with current border restrictions, it is uncertain what the additional scale of refugee flows from Syria and other countries to Turkey will be in 2016. The humanitarian situation in Turkey is further exacerbated by ongoing curfews and crackdowns in Kurdish areas of the Southeastern Anatolia Region that have led to a very high number of IDPs over the past months.

With the additional funding, ECHO's response will modulate its focus on out-of-camp refugees, in urban settings and Southern governorates, as well as to the different populations along the migration route at Aegean coastal areas, where the response will be tailored to the specificities and longevity of the refugees. ECHO will continue to scale up its resource-transfer assistance, and continue to support protection, health and education in emergency interventions coordinated under the framework of the recently established EU Refugee Facility for Turkey. With additional provision of funding, ECHO is also enabling quick delivery of assistance to the potential influx of new arrivals to the country.

On the Syrian-Turkish border, the conflict in Aleppo, Syria, is causing the displacement of an estimated 30 000 IDPs just at the border alone, in addition to the existing caseload of 36 000 refugees. Whilst shelter assistance is prioritized, other basic services are lacking. The existence of this *de facto* buffer zone is making assistance even more crucial: aid delivery from Turkey may continue to be hampered by border closure, and there is the risk that the population be highly vulnerable if not able to cross given the potential for military encirclement. Unpredictable numbers of pockets of IDPs are also scattered along the border, and little is known to date of the needs/response ratio. The Turkish government is under pressure to open up the border to allow people to cross from Syria, decongest the camps and to allow aid in from the Turkish side. Without concerted international action to end the conflict in Syria, Turkey could face a worst-case humanitarian situation at its Southern border in the months to come.

Where feasible, ECHO will support essential needs assistance in principle through cross-border operations from the Turkish side.

**In Jordan**, with the escalation of the conflict inside Syria and the Turkish border restrictions, the number of Syrians seeking to enter the country has risen rapidly in the last months. In November, the number of refugees at the Eastern border doubled from some 5 000 to 10 000 and by the end of December 2015 the figure rose up to 20.000 individuals. As of beginning of March 2016, there are over 40.000 Syrian refugees stranded at the Eastern border with Syria in need of urgent humanitarian assistance. During the reporting period approximately 900 individuals (at an average of 100 individuals per day) have been transported to the Azraq Camp. The Government of Jordan has recently confirmed no change to its policy in terms of access to the country due to security reasons.

The Inter-Agency Task Force plan developed by UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, WFP and ICRC in response to the needs at the border foresees the need of assistance for USD 32 Million for the first 6 months of 2016. While delivering humanitarian assistance at the berm is very costly and challenging due to the logistics and inadequate access to the people in need, it is a life-saving activity that will have to continue if people remain stranded. With additional funding, ECHO is planning to continue to support key partners working in main priority sectors at the berm such as registration, food, WASH and protection.

**In Lebanon**, the number of registered Syrian refugees remained stable; nevertheless strong concerns remain about the implementation of the protection framework. In fact, ECHO is increasingly concerned about the deteriorating protection space and living conditions of the most vulnerable refugees. According to the UN, some 70 per cent of the over 1 million Syrian refugees in Lebanon now live below the Lebanese extreme poverty line, against the 50 per cent estimated in 2014.

Additionally, and following the enforcement of strict regulations by the Government of Lebanon in early 2015, access to Lebanon for those fleeing the conflict in Syria remains close to impossible. For those in country, the high fees and complicated administrative procedures for the renewal of legal residence (including the pledge not to work) are pushing an increasing number of refugees, up to 70%, into illegality. This factor and its impact on the mobility of refugees, coupled with higher exposure to detention, evictions and harassment, raise concerns over the ability of refugees to access aid services, further exposing them to increased vulnerability. With additional funding, ECHO is planning to continue to support key partners working in main priority sectors such as WASH/shelter, basic assistance, health and protection.

<b>Changes:</b> increase of EUR 130 000 000 from the emergency aid reserve
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#### **IRAQ (increase of EUR 20 000 000 and EUR 4 100 000 to EUR 74 100 000)**

Iraq faces a complex and fast growing humanitarian crisis that continues to deteriorate due to the intensification of the fighting, in Anbar and towards Mosul, with high impact on civilians and protection issues. Needs are increasing, in many places dramatically, and are outpacing the ability of the Government and its partners to respond and people are struggling to cope. Despair among Iraqis is growing and many are deciding they have no option but to leave their country. The Union can still make the difference in Iraq: it is essential to mobilise adequate support before the crisis further deepens. Impartial humanitarian assistance and protection to all populations in need, throughout the country are not only an issue of human concern, but have a strategic value for Iraq's future prospects of stability and reconciliation.

The additional EU funding will allow addressing the increased needs, inter alia, in terms of life saving assistance to newly displaced people (e.g. through the Rapid Response Mechanism), emergency health, protection, WASH and shelter & NFIs, food aid. It will support Iraqi IDPs, vulnerable host communities as well as Syrian refugees in Iraq, in the governorates most affected by displacement. It will also allow enlarging the humanitarian footprint and presence of implementing partners throughout the country, for a timelier and more cost-efficient response.

As indicated in section 1.2 above, a further amount of EUR 4 100 000 will be provided for Education in emergencies

<b>Changes:</b> increase of EUR 20 000 000 from the emergency aid reserve and EUR 4 100 000 from the operational reserve
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#### **AFGHANISTAN – PAKISTAN – IRAN (increase of EUR 5 000 000 and EUR 4 500 000 to EUR 54 500 000)**

The existing allocation in the 2016 HIP is not sufficient to cover the humanitarian needs of a wider number of highly vulnerable Afghan refugees. Iran is currently hosting 951,142 documented Afghan refugees and an estimated 3 million undocumented Afghans at a huge cost. There are daily arrivals of 2000 additional Afghans and according to UNHCR 46 % of Afghan arrivals in Europe have spent time in Iran before heading towards Turkey and then Europe. As the return process is stagnant and the security situation in Afghanistan is not conducive to mass returns – on the contrary, as Iran experiences a massive influx of Afghans. In order to meet these growing needs of Afghan refugees in Iran, an additional EUR 5 000 000 is added in view of reaching an additional target population of 400 000 vulnerable documented and undocumented Afghan refugees. Priority sectors are food assistance, water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, non-food items and winterisation. Protection and health will also be addressed.

As indicated in section 1.2 above, a further amount of EUR 4 500 000 will be provided for Education in emergencies

<b>Changes:</b> increase of EUR 9 500 000 from the operational reserve
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## **UKRAINE (increase of EUR 5 000 000 and EUR 2 400 000 to EUR 22 400 000)**

Humanitarian needs persist in eastern Ukraine as the conflict erupted in 2014 is far from being over. Vulnerability and emergency needs have increased for the 2.5 million most vulnerable amongst the 3.1 million conflict affected population who continue to need critical life-saving assistance. The humanitarian situation is grim as freedom of movement and humanitarian access are restricted due to fighting, security measures and Government measures on access to and exit from the Non-Governmental Controlled Areas (NGCA). All humanitarian sectors are concerned, with possible priority in protection and health.

The UN published the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2016 in February with estimated funding requirements of USD 298 million (or EUR 274 million). Under the 2016 EUR 15 000 000 Humanitarian Implementation Plan, ECHO received applications from partners for a value of EUR 48 million, of which ECHO can fund only 31%. The available EUR 15 M represents 5.5% of the total against funding required as per HRP 2016. Contribution from other major donors for humanitarian action is not expected to be substantial this year. Western donors' fatigue is likely to be felt in 2016. Any real investment, development or early recovery efforts in Donbass are unlikely this year, especially in NGCA, mostly for political reasons. Hence, we face the situation that humanitarian crisis continues, while the capacity to respond is shrinking.

The topping up of the funding for Ukraine with an additional EUR 5 million, will increase the percentage of ECHO's overall contribution and will allow covering funding gaps to critically important partners (ICRC, PIN and HCR whose combined funding requests amount to EUR 18 million). It will also enable some partner NGOs to address gaps in vital areas, particularly in health, protection and security sectors (in the health sector alone, funding requests amount to EUR 3.2 million).

As indicated in section 1.2 above, a further amount of EUR 2 400 000 will be provided for Education in emergencies

<b>Changes:</b> increase of EUR 7 400 000 from the operational reserve
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### **1.3. Budgetary reallocations between specific objectives of the Decision**

In light of the changing circumstances in the field, it was also necessary to reallocate funds within the specific objectives:

- Emergency toolbox: EUR 350 000 from Objective 3 (Epidemics) to Objective 5 (Transport and Logistics).
- Caribbean: EUR 900 000 from Objective 2 (Natural Disasters) to Objective 1 (Man-made crises)

### **1.4. Proposed amendment**

It is proposed to increase the amount of the Decision by a total of EUR 710 765 000, bringing the total amount of the Decision to EUR 1 641 762 848, as per table in point 2.

## **2. Allocations by specific objective in Euro**

Country/Region	Specific Objective 1 Man-made crises	Specific Objective 2 Natural Disaster	Specific Objective 3 Small scale / Epidemics	Specific Objective 4 DIPECHO	Specific Objective 5 Complementary and thematic activities and transport	TOTAL		
	23 02 01 Humanitarian Aid and Food Assistance (in EUR)	23 02 01 Humanitarian Aid and Food Assistance (in EUR)	23 02 01 Humanitarian Aid and Food Assistance (in EUR)	23 02 02 Disaster Preparedness (in EUR)	23 02 01 Humanitarian Aid and Food Assistance (in EUR)	23 02 01 Humanitarian Aid and Food Assistance (in EUR)	23 02 02 Disaster Preparedness (in EUR)	TOTAL
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 423 465 000</b>	<b>124 762 848</b>	<b>7 150 000</b>	<b>37 900 000</b>	<b>48 485 000</b>	<b>1 603 862 848</b>	<b>37 900 000</b>	<b>1 641 762 848</b>

### 3. Proposed indicative budgetary allocation per country or sub-region

REGIONS/COUNTRIES	23.0201 <sup>2</sup> Humanitarian aid and food assistance	Countries with proposed humanitarian aid interventions at the outset	Countries without initial allocation	23.0202 Disaster Preparedness	Countries with proposed DIPECHO interventions
<b>NORTH AFRICA, EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD, CENTRAL ASIA &amp; MIDDLE EAST</b>	<b>1 007 200 000</b>			<b>5 200 000</b>	
Turkey <sup>3</sup>	510 000 000				
Syria crisis	330 000 000	Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey,	Egypt		
Iraq crisis	74 100 000	Iraq			
Yemen	30 000 000	Yemen			
Palestine <sup>4</sup>	25 800 000	Palestine			
North Africa	12 800 000	Algeria, Libya	Morocco, Tunisia		
Balkans	2 100 000			5 200 000	
Ukraine	22 400 000	Ukraine			
<b>SUDAN &amp; SOUTH SUDAN, HORN of AFRICA, GREAT LAKES, SOUTHERN AFRICA, INDIAN OCEAN</b>	<b>220 600 000</b>			<b>7 200 000</b>	
Sudan and South Sudan	88 500 000	Sudan, South Sudan			
Horn of Africa	79 000 000	Somalia, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda	Eritrea	2 800 000	
Democratic Republic of Congo and Great Lakes region	52 500 000	Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo,	Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tomé		

<sup>2</sup> Actions financed under this budget article may include a DRR and/or education component

<sup>3</sup> The total final amount is EUR 600 000 000

<sup>4</sup> This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue

REGIONS/COUNTRIES	23.0201 <sup>2</sup> Humanitarian aid and food assistance	Countries with proposed humanitarian aid interventions at the outset	Countries without initial allocation	23.0202 Disaster Preparedness	Countries with proposed DIPECHO interventions
		Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania			
Regional Malawi, Madagascar and Mozambique	600 000	Malawi, Madagascar and Mozambique		4 400 000	Malawi, Madagascar and Mozambique
<b>WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>213 362 848</b>				
Chad, Cameroon and Central African Republic <sup>5</sup>	62 800 000	Chad, Cameroon, Central African Republic			
Central African Republic (EUTF Bekou)	1 000 000				
West Africa <sup>6</sup>	149 462 848	Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger, Nigeria	Other coastal West Africa countries		
<b>EU TRUST FUND</b>	<b>10 000 000</b>				
Sahel and the Lake Chad, the Horn of Africa, and the North of Africa	10 000 000	Sahel Region and the Lake Chad area: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal; for the Horn of Africa: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda; and for the North of Africa: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and, Egypt			
<b>SOUTH ASIA &amp; PACIFIC</b>	<b>79 000 000</b>			<b>11 700 000</b>	
South West Asia	54 500 000	Afghanistan / Iran, Pakistan			Afghanistan and Pakistan

<sup>5</sup> Including a contribution from DFID as external assigned revenue (EUR 10 300 000)

<sup>6</sup> Including a contribution from DFID as external assigned revenue (EUR 57 957 848)

REGIONS/COUNTRIES	23.0201 <sup>2</sup> Humanitarian aid and food assistance	Countries with proposed humanitarian aid interventions at the outset	Countries without initial allocation	23.0202 Disaster Preparedness	Countries with proposed DIPECHO interventions
South Asia	8 700 000	Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan	India, Sri Lanka, Maldives	6 100 000	Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal
South East Asia and the Pacific	15 800 000	Thailand, Cambodia, DPRK, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Vietnam and regional,	Fiji, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu	5 600 000	Cambodia, DPRK, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Vietnam and regional
<b>CENTRAL &amp; SOUTH AMERICA, CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>18 165 000</b>			<b>13 800 000</b>	
Central America and Caribbean	9 700 000	Haiti, Cuba, Dominican Republic El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and regional	Other Caribbean countries, Mexico, Panama and Costa Rica	10 100 000	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and regional
South America	8 465 000	Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela and regional	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay	3 700 000	Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela and regional
<b>WORLDWIDE</b>	<b>35 935 000</b>				
Emergency toolbox	7 500 000	Worldwide: Disaster Relief Emergency Fund – DREF, Epidemics and Small Scale Response			
ECHO Flight	13 435 000				
The EU Children of Peace	15 000 000				
<b>COMPLEMENTARY OPERATIONS</b>	<b>19 700 000</b>				
Enhanced Response Capacity	15 000 000				

<b>REGIONS/COUNTRIES</b>	<b>23.0201<sup>2</sup> Humanitarian aid and food assistance</b>	<b>Countries with proposed humanitarian aid interventions at the outset</b>	<b>Countries without initial allocation</b>	<b>23.0202 Disaster Preparedness</b>	<b>Countries with proposed DIPECHO interventions</b>
Public awareness, Information and Communication	4 000 000				
NOHA	700 000				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 603 862 848</b>			<b>37 900 000</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL 1 641 762 848</b>					