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ANNEX

Union-funded humanitarian aid operational priorities for 2020 under Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96

1. Introduction

On the basis of the objectives set out in Articles 1, 2 and 4 in Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid, the following actions constitute the humanitarian aid operational priorities of the Union for year 2020 and are to be financed accordingly:

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

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

Budget lines

- budget line 23 02 01
- budget line 23 02 02

Objectives pursued

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

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

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

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

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

Expected results

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

Likewise, it is not realistic or simply feasible to identify ex ante reliable quantitative results in the form for instance of number of people receiving assistance. Any such figures would
be highly contextual and crisis specific and therefore liable to evolve haphazardly so as being devoid of any useful purpose from an ex ante perspective. They would also be bound to be affected by any unexpected adverse developments in the field (e.g. unexpected severe weather events, shifting displacements patterns, and the like).

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

2. **Grants**

The estimated global budgetary envelope reserved for grants amounts to EUR 395 484 525.

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

Type of applicants targeted by the direct award

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

Member States specialised agencies referred to in Article 9 HAR.

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

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

The global humanitarian context in 2020 will, in all likelihood, remain challenging, with similar trends to those experienced in 2019 with the intensity and range of crises surpassing the levels encountered in previous years, and with continuing widespread disregard for International Humanitarian Law (IHL), thus resulting in an increase in the overall total of people affected and in need of international assistance. This increase in humanitarian needs is related to protracted or recurrent humanitarian crises, such as long-term conflict or droughts, and those resulting from sudden new emergencies. In line with the Good Humanitarian Donorship principles, it is important that the response to sudden new emergencies, such as earthquakes or conflicts, does not detract from addressing existing or recurrent humanitarian crises.
Constantly increasing global needs are the result of a combination of factors, notably the larger number of refugees and displaced persons resulting from man-made crises, the increasing impact of natural disasters, partly as a result of climate change, the continued impact of the economic crisis affecting particularly the most vulnerable populations, and a tightening of the humanitarian space that make the delivery of aid and access to beneficiaries more difficult and more dangerous. In this context and for each crisis, a specific country/region evaluation of needs is conducted by the European Commission in order to provide a first-hand account of crisis pockets and to give an insight into the nature and the severity of needs. This is combined with the Index For Risk Management (INFORM), based on three sets of indicators (hazard and exposure, vulnerability and lack of coping capacity), a Crisis Assessment, and the Forgotten Crisis Assessment (FCA). These evaluations and tools provide the framework to determine the areas of greatest needs based on which funds are allocated.

Man-made humanitarian crises, resulting from wars or outbreaks of fighting (also called complex or protracted crises) account for a large proportion of, and are, the main source of humanitarian needs in the world. In man-made crises, such as in Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Libya, Myanmar/Bangladesh (Rohingya crisis), Ukraine, South Sudan, Mali, Somalia, Great Lakes, Nigeria and the Central African Republic, the Union's humanitarian intervention addresses life-saving needs, and protects millions of vulnerable people, including refugees and returnees, internally displaced people, host communities and affected local populations. Where possible, it should from the outset work with development and other instruments in the humanitarian-development nexus, building the resilience of the most vulnerable populations, and preparing the conditions for longer-term sustainable engagement by national and international development and stabilisation/peace-building instruments and programmes. This is particularly important in protracted forced displacement where humanitarian response needs to go beyond care and maintenance and seek to increase self-reliance (Communication "Lives in dignity: from aid-dependence to self-reliance" COM (2016) 234 final).

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

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

Access to quality education is being denied to millions of children by increasingly
protracted conflicts, forced displacement, violence, climate change and disasters. Yet, education in crises and displacement situations is particularly crucial: it gives children a sense of normality, safety, ensures the acquisition of important basic skills and provides hope for the future. Education is also often identified as a primary priority by affected communities themselves. The Communication on Education in Emergencies and Protracted Crises of May 2018 (COM (2018) 304 final) set out an updated EU policy framework to address, through EU external action, the growing challenges of education in emergencies and protracted crises. Under the wider framework of this Communication, in 2020 DG ECHO will provide EiE funding in line with the Commission Staff Working Document on Education in Emergencies in EU-funded Humanitarian Aid Operations (SWD(2019) 150 final/2). Working towards four EiE objectives focussed on access, quality, protection and capacity development, EU humanitarian aid will support non-formal and formal education in the context of primary and secondary levels of education, with a specific focus on out-of-school, forcibly displaced children and vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, in particular girls and adolescents. Actions to protect education from attacks, integrate education into rapid response mechanisms, and provide pathways (back) into formal education will also be prioritised.

Gender-based violence (GBV) is an every-day reality for many individuals affected by conflicts and disasters. Such violence has reached unprecedented levels over the last decades. The Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies is a global initiative of governments and donors, international organisations and non-governmental organisations. Its aim is to drive change and foster accountability from the humanitarian system to address GBV from the earliest phases of a crisis. The Union (through DG ECHO) led the Call to Action from June 2017 until the end of 2018. In 2020, following the handover of the Call to Action leadership to Canada, DG ECHO will remain an active member of the initiative. It will continue supporting prevention and response to GBV in humanitarian crises.

Implementation

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

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

2.2. Providing first initial response

Type of applicants targeted by the direct award

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

Member States specialised agencies referred to in Article 9 HAR.

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

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

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

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

Implementation

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

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

2.3. Disaster risk reduction and preparedness

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

Member States specialised agencies referred to in Article 9 HAR.

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

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

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

Implementation

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

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

2.4. Policy support toolbox

Type of applicants targeted by the direct award

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

Member States specialised agencies referred to in Article 9 HAR.

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

With global humanitarian needs continuing to increase, the capacity of humanitarian actors to respond has been stretched to the limit. All options to increase humanitarian capacity to deliver efficient and effective aid to people in need have to be explored.

In line with the tenants of the EU Consensus on Humanitarian Aid that "(...) supporting the development of the collective global capacity to respond to humanitarian crises is one of the fundamental tenants of our [EU] approach", the Commission strengthens the coherence, quality and effectiveness of humanitarian aid through e.g. the development of innovative approaches, methodologies and tools, and the support to capacity building, coordination and preparedness.

Implementation

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

3. **Procurement**

The overall budgetary allocation reserved for procurement contracts in 2020 amounts to EUR 17 300 000.

3.1. **Humanitarian air transportation**

General description of the contracts envisaged

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

Access constraints (security and logistical) are often an obstacle to reaching beneficiaries. These can be partially overcome by supporting humanitarian transport, notably through ECHO-Flight in parts of Africa, or through other humanitarian transport providers. Humanitarian transportation should also be made available to humanitarian staff, in the form, in particular, of medical evacuation, where the unavailability of such transportation could deter that staff to provide humanitarian assistance to beneficiaries in the event notably of highly infectious epidemics. Making such services available would also contribute to the protection of humanitarian personnel as referred to in Article 2(c) HAR.
Humanitarian air transportation may be provided either by means of a public service contract or within the framework of an humanitarian aid action by one of the entities covered by a framework agreement with the Commission (see section 4.4 below). Should such humanitarian aid action(s) be conducted, the use of public service contracts will be reviewed and adjusted accordingly with the corresponding appropriations being reassigned as appropriate.

Implementation

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

3.2. Providing first initial response

General description of the contracts envisaged

DG ECHO may decide to use appropriations available under the Epidemics component of the Emergency Toolbox to procure medical evacuation operations to be carried out by appropriate service providers.

Implementation

The medical evacuation contract(s) shall be awarded and managed under direct management by DG ECHO.

3.3. Policy support toolbox

General description of the contracts envisaged

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

2. Support the organisation of dedicated thematic or geographic exchanges with a range of humanitarian stakeholders to promote good practices and innovative approaches in response to specific crises or on key humanitarian policy topics.

Implementation

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

3.4. Public awareness and information
General description of the contracts envisaged

Increase awareness, understanding of and support for humanitarian issues and the EU as the global leader in humanitarian aid, especially in Europe and in third countries where the Union is funding major humanitarian operations through public awareness and information campaigns. Communication actions in 2020 will also contribute, where appropriate, to the corporate communication of the Commission.

Implementation

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

4. Actions implemented in indirect management

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

Implementing entities

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

International organisations which were subject to an ex ante assessment in line with Article 154 FR, including those that are signatories of a framework partnership agreement concluded in the field of humanitarian aid (International Committee of the Red Cross and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies) or the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement concluded between the Commission and United Nations entities.

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

Description

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

Implementing entities

International organisations which were subject to an ex ante assessment in line with Article 154 FR, including those that are signatories of a framework partnership agreement concluded in the field of humanitarian aid (International Committee of the Red Cross and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies) or the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement concluded between the Commission and United Nations entities.

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

Description

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

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

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

4.3. Disaster risk reduction and preparedness

Implementing entities

International organisations which were subject to an ex ante assessment in line with Article 154 FR, including those that are signatories of a framework partnership agreement concluded in the field of humanitarian aid (International Committee of the Red Cross and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies) or the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement concluded between the Commission and United Nations entities.
The international organisation to be entrusted with the implementation of Union-funded humanitarian aid actions shall be selected based on the merits of the proposals for humanitarian aid actions submitted to the Commission in response to any invitation to submit proposals emanating from DG ECHO (including when the said invitation takes the form of Humanitarian Implementation Plans).

Description

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

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

4.4. Policy support toolbox

Implementing entities

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

International organisations which were subject to an ex ante assessment in line with Article 154 FR, including those that are signatories of a framework partnership agreement concluded in the field of humanitarian aid (International Committee of the Red Cross and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies) or the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement concluded between the Commission and United Nations entities.

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

Description

With global humanitarian needs continuing to increase, the capacity of humanitarian actors to respond has been stretched to the limit. All options to increase humanitarian capacity to
deliver efficient and effective aid to people in need have to be explored.

In line with the tenants of the EU Consensus on Humanitarian Aid that "(...) supporting the development of the collective global capacity to respond to humanitarian crises is one of the fundamental tenants of our [EU] approach", the Commission strengthens the coherence, quality and effectiveness of humanitarian aid through e.g. the development of innovative approaches, methodologies and tools, and the support to capacity building, coordination and preparedness.

4.5. Humanitarian air transportation

Implementing entities

Organisations of the United Nations and Red Cross families may have specific expertise, unique capacities, privileges and access, notably related to their international mandate, for effective delivery of humanitarian aid. The use of international organisations under indirect management may therefore be necessary for the implementation of Union-funded humanitarian aid operations addressing the full spectrum of humanitarian needs.

International organisations which were subject to an ex-ante assessment in line with Article 154 FR, including those that are signatories of a framework partnership agreement concluded in the field of humanitarian aid (International Committee of the Red Cross and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies) or the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement concluded between the Commission and United Nations entities.

The international organisation to be entrusted with the implementation of Union-funded humanitarian aid actions consisting of or including the provision of humanitarian aid transportation shall be selected based on the extent to which it is able to satisfy the following requirements:

1) possessing extensive knowledge, experience and capacity in the management of humanitarian air transportation;

2) have direct access to many air operators on short notice and bases already set up in the regions or countries where need exists for humanitarian air transportation from which they can operate;

3) meeting very high standard in terms of aviation safety and quality enabling the services to be provided in challenging humanitarian flight contexts. As a minimum, the action will have to include a safety and quality management system in line with the relevant requirements set out by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in relation to this type of air transportation.

Humanitarian air transportation may be provided either by means of a public service contract (see section 3.1. above) or within the framework of a humanitarian aid action by one of the entities covered by a framework agreement with the Commission. Any potential award of humanitarian funding to support such humanitarian aid actions will take account of any possible public services contract(s) on the provision of humanitarian air transport.
services so as to ensure consistency and coherence in the delivery of humanitarian assistance related services and sound financial management.

Description

Enabling the delivery of humanitarian aid by making available to the humanitarian community transport services to ensure that aid is accessible to beneficiaries. Such an enabling environment should also include the possibility of ensuring medical evacuation of humanitarian staff where the unavailability of such transport services could adversely affect the timely and effective provision of assistance to beneficiaries.

Access constraints (security and logistical) are often an obstacle to reaching beneficiaries. These can be partially overcome by supporting humanitarian transport where the provision of such services forms part of an humanitarian aid operation implemented by an international organisation.

Humanitarian transportation should also be made available to humanitarian staff, in the form, in particular, of medical evacuation, where the unavailability of such transport services could deter that staff to provide humanitarian assistance to beneficiaries in the event notably of highly infectious epidemics. Making such services available would also contribute to the protection of humanitarian personnel as referred to in Article 2(c) HAR.

5. **Trust funds**

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

Description

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

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

Implementation

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>2020</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Union humanitarian budget</td>
<td>10 000 000</td>
<td>10 000 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-humanitarian contributions from the Union budget and the European Development Fund</td>
<td>4 015 074 256</td>
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<tr>
<td>EU MS and other donors contributions</td>
<td>505 682 248</td>
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6. **Other actions or expenditure**

6.1. **Emergency response support - provision of services by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)**

**Amount**

| EUR 100 000 |

**Description**

To provide epidemiological expertise to DG ECHO (including on the spot) in support of emergency response related activities in the event of epidemic outbreaks (Ebola virus disease and equivalent diseases).

Services will be provided by the ECDC to DG ECHO based on one or several service-level agreements.
Appendix 1
Allocations by actions in Euro

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Description</th>
<th>23 02 01 Humanitarian Aid and Food Assistance</th>
<th>23 02 02 Disaster Preparedness</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Providing humanitarian aid to vulnerable people affected by natural disasters, man-made crises or exceptional situations or circumstances comparable to natural or man-made disasters, which have entailed or are likely to continue entailing major loss of life, physical and psychological or social suffering or material damage;</td>
<td>796 054 500</td>
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<td>Providing first initial response to cover the immediate needs of the most vulnerable in the days after a large scale emergency or a sudden onset humanitarian crisis as well as humanitarian assistance for response and disaster preparedness to populations affected by disasters where a small scale response is adequate and to populations affected by epidemic outbreaks; Supporting strategies and complementing existing strategies that enable local communities and institutions to better prepare for, mitigate and respond adequately to natural disasters by enhancing their capacities to cope and respond, thereby increasing resilience and reducing vulnerability;</td>
<td>18 000 000</td>
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<td>Supporting strategies and complementing existing strategies that enable local communities and institutions to better prepare for, mitigate and respond adequately to natural by enhancing their capacities to cope and respond, thereby increasing early response, resilience to shocks and reducing vulnerability;</td>
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<td>50 000 000</td>
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<td>Increasing awareness, understanding of and support for humanitarian issues, especially in Europe and in third countries where the Union is funding major humanitarian operations through public awareness and information campaigns</td>
<td>2 300 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improving the conditions for delivering humanitarian aid by supporting transport</td>
<td>14 800 000</td>
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services to ensure that aid is accessible to beneficiaries, including by means of medical evacuation of humanitarian staff where the unavailability of such transport services could adversely affect the timely and effective provision of assistance to beneficiaries;

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<tr>
<td>Increasing the coherence, quality and effectiveness of humanitarian aid through e.g. the development of innovative approaches, methodologies and tools, and the support to capacity building, coordination and preparedness.</td>
<td>5 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributing to the resilience of populations and communities in need.</td>
<td>10 000 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>REGIONS/COUNTRIES</td>
<td>23.0201 Humanitarian aid and food assistance</td>
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<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA</td>
<td>130 700 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>56 250 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>74 450 000</td>
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<td>REGIONS/COUNTRIES</td>
<td>23.0201 Humanitarian aid and food assistance</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>NORTH AFRICA</td>
<td>15 000 000</td>
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<td>UPPER NILE BASIN, HORN of AFRICA, GREAT LAKES, SOUTHERN AFRICA, INDIAN OCEAN</td>
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<td>Upper Nile Basin</td>
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<td>Horn of Africa</td>
<td>82 500 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo and Great Lakes region</td>
<td>41 000 000</td>
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<td>Southern Africa and Indian Ocean</td>
<td>6 000 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>REGIONS/COUNTRIES</td>
<td>23.0201 Humanitarian aid and food assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>24 800 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECHO FLIGHT</td>
<td>14 800 000</td>
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<td>EU Trust fund for Africa</td>
<td>10 000 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>MIDDLE EAST</td>
<td>341 721 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palestine(^1)</td>
<td>18 721 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq crisis</td>
<td>24 000 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Syria crisis</td>
<td>260 000 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>40 000 000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGIONS/COUNTRIES</th>
<th>23.0201 Humanitarian aid and food assistance</th>
<th>Countries with proposed humanitarian aid interventions at the outset</th>
<th>Countries without initial allocation</th>
<th>23.0202 Disaster Preparedness</th>
<th>Countries with proposed DP interventions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TURKEY</td>
<td>PM</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>PM&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>UKRAINE WESTERN BALKANS AND CAUCASUS</td>
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<td>Ukraine</td>
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<td>Balkans</td>
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<td>SOUTH ASIA &amp; PACIFIC</td>
<td>58 533 500</td>
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<td>14 000 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>South-West and Central Asia</td>
<td>32 023 500</td>
<td>Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan / Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>2 000 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>South, East, South-East Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>26 510 000</td>
<td>Bangladesh, Myanmar, Philippines</td>
<td>The rest of the countries included in the region: South Asia (India, Nepal, Bhutan,</td>
<td>12 000 000</td>
<td>Bangladesh, Philippines, Nepal, Myanmar, Regional South-East</td>
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</table>

<sup>2</sup> The amount for Turkey will be established in the course of 2020
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGIONS/COUNTRIES</th>
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<th>Countries with proposed DP interventions</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central &amp; South America, Caribbean</td>
<td>23 100 000</td>
<td>Sri Lanka and Maldives), East and South-East Asia (ASEAN Member States, Timor Leste, China, Mongolia and DPRK), Pacific region including OCT.</td>
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<td>El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Colombia, Venezuela</td>
<td>Caribbean countries – ACP/OCT (including Haiti); Other Central American countries (Panama, Costa Rica, Belize),</td>
<td>15 500 000</td>
<td>Haiti, Regional Caribbean ACP/OCT, Central America (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua) including Regional</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central &amp; South America, Caribbean</td>
<td>23 100 000</td>
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<td>15 500 000</td>
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<td>Countries with proposed DP interventions</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mexico; South American countries</td>
<td>Central America; South America (including among others - Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru) as well as Regional South America and Colombia</td>
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<tr>
<td>WORLDWIDE</td>
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<td>ALERT, Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and Forecast-based Action (FbA), Epidemics and Small Scale Response</td>
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<td>Response to sudden onset emergencies</td>
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<td>ALERT, Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and Forecast-based Action (FbA), Epidemics and Small Scale Response</td>
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<tr>
<td>COMPLEMENTARY OPERATIONS</td>
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<td>Policy Support toolbox</td>
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<td>REGIONS/COUNTRIES</td>
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<td>Countries with proposed humanitarian aid interventions at the outset</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public awareness, Information and Communication</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>846 154 500</td>
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<td>50 000 000</td>
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GRAND TOTAL 896 154 500