

humanitarian aid



DG ECHO

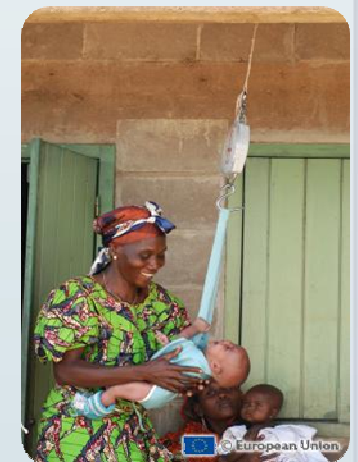
Prioritisation of Humanitarian Food Assistance



EUROPEAN COMMISSION



Humanitarian Aid



Generic National Classification

Vulnerability Index (national)

- ▶ HDI, Poverty Index, Gender, GINI
- ▶ Refugees, IDPs, recent returnees
- ▶ U5 malnutrition and mortality rates
- ▶ Access to health care, disease prevalence

+ Crisis Index

- ▶ Ongoing / recent conflict
- ▶ Recent natural disaster
- ▶ Significant population displacement

= Global Needs Assessment (GNA)

GNA + Level of Donor Funding + Media coverage

= Forgotten Crisis Assessment (FCA)

(MAINLY USED FOR VALIDATION OF ENGAGEMENT)

Prioritisation of DG ECHO's Humanitarian Food Assistance

"Financing of HFA interventions will be prioritised according to:

- ▶ *Severity of crisis and scale of unmet need*
- ▶ *Immediacy of the crisis*
- ▶ *Expected impact of the response" (HFA Communication 2010)*

➤ Needs Assessment (FINAT)

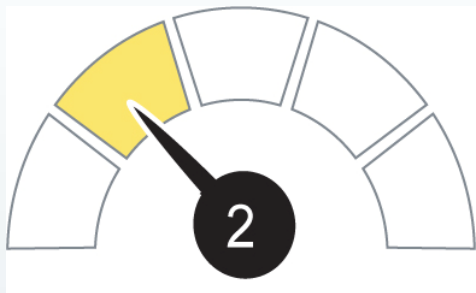
- ▶ Actual unmet need
- ▶ Forecast needs and humanitarian risk
- ▶ Expected impact based on absorption capacity, access and comparative advantage

➤ Entry / Exit and Prioritisation Decision Tool

- ▶ Situation Analysis (severity and magnitude)
- ▶ Comparative Advantage (partner capacity, security and access, potential to address causes, LRRD/handover options)

➤ Resource Allocation Recommendations

Entry / Exit / Prioritisation (work in progress)



Severity

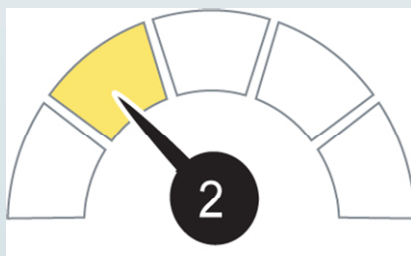
| Indicator | | Comments | Scale (IPC) | Risk of Worsening |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| Acute Malnutrition | <10% (range: 4.2-7.3%) | Last 3 years ↓ GAM | 2 | Trend + |
| Crude Death rate | 14/1000 live births | National average | 2 | Trend + |
| Dietary diversity | -63 900 hh (4.8%) poor FCS -302 700 hh (23%) borderline FCS | Varies by province and over time. | 2 | Moderate Risk |
| Food Access | - likely below 2100 kcal pppd - food prices high - plant disease | | 4 | Watch |
| Civil Security | Unstable, disruptive tension | Risk of destabilisation with 2010 elections | 2 | Watch |
| Coping | - Average CSI- 44 (vs 50 in 2008) | National CSI decreasing - coping strategies vary geographically | 2-3 | National trend +, provincial watch |
| Disease | - High risk of cholera | | 2 | Moderate risk |
| Hazards | - Recurrent, with high livelihood vulnerability | | 2 | watch |

| | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Generally Food Secure | 2 | Moderately/ Borderline Food Insecure | 5 | Famine / Humanitarian Catastrophe |
| 3 | Acute Food & Livelihood Crisis | 4 | Humanitarian Emergency | | |

Entry / Exit / Prioritisation (work in progress)

Context Analysis: Potential to impact Causes

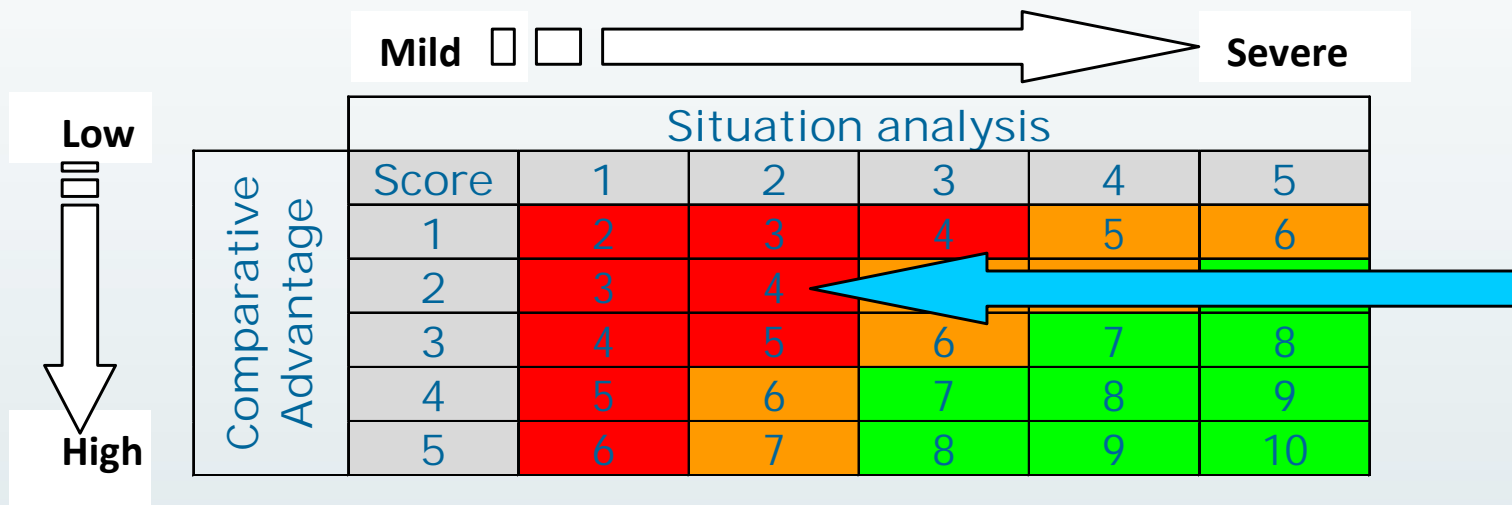
| Outcome | Underlying Cause | ECHO Potential |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| High chronic malnutrition (53%) | Poor production, weak purchasing power. | 2- low |
| Poor purchasing power | Poor production and lack of access to non-agricultural income generating opportunities. Weak to non-existent markets. | 2- low |
| Poor agricultural production | Low production due to decreasing soil fertility, population pressure, unresolved land tenure, high cost of inputs, occasional climatic fluctuations. | 1- cannot address cause |
| Poor access to services | New, weak government, lack of extension services. | 1- cannot address cause |
| Reintegration and return of refugees puts pressure on limited natural resources. | External assistance required to support refugees in the camps. Increased pressure on limited natural resources and need for assistance to resettle. | 3- medium |



| Level | Description/Reference |
|-------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1 | ECHO cannot address the cause |
| 2 | ECHO has low potential to address cause |
| 3 | ECHO has medium potential to address cause |
| 4 | ECHO has good potential to address cause |
| 5 | ECHO has high potential to address cause |

Entry / Exit / Prioritisation (work in progress)

Decision Making: Engage or Disengage (and degree of urgency)



Situation Analysis: 2- Borderline
Comparative Advantage: 2- Low

4 Stop- Exit