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Polticization of Humanitarian Aid in the European Union

Charlotte Dany

ABSTRACT

Against a background of a generally perceived trend towards the politicization of humanitarian aid, this article reviews recent policies by the European Commission as one of the biggest donors of humanitarian aid worldwide. It aims to show how the European Union's Comprehensive Approach and the Resilience Strategy, in particular, contribute to the politicization of humanitarian aid. Thereby the article focuses on contestation about fundamental humanitarian principles – neutrality, impartiality and independence – in policy-making. It challenges the common wisdom that the EU's humanitarian aid is void of any political or security interest. Contestation between different stakeholders reveals that humanitarian aid is being politicized, despite the EU's strong commitment to humanitarian principles, as its policies blur the lines between humanitarian aid, security and development cooperation. The article also highlights the role of non-governmental organizations in challenging and influencing this particular part of EU foreign policy.

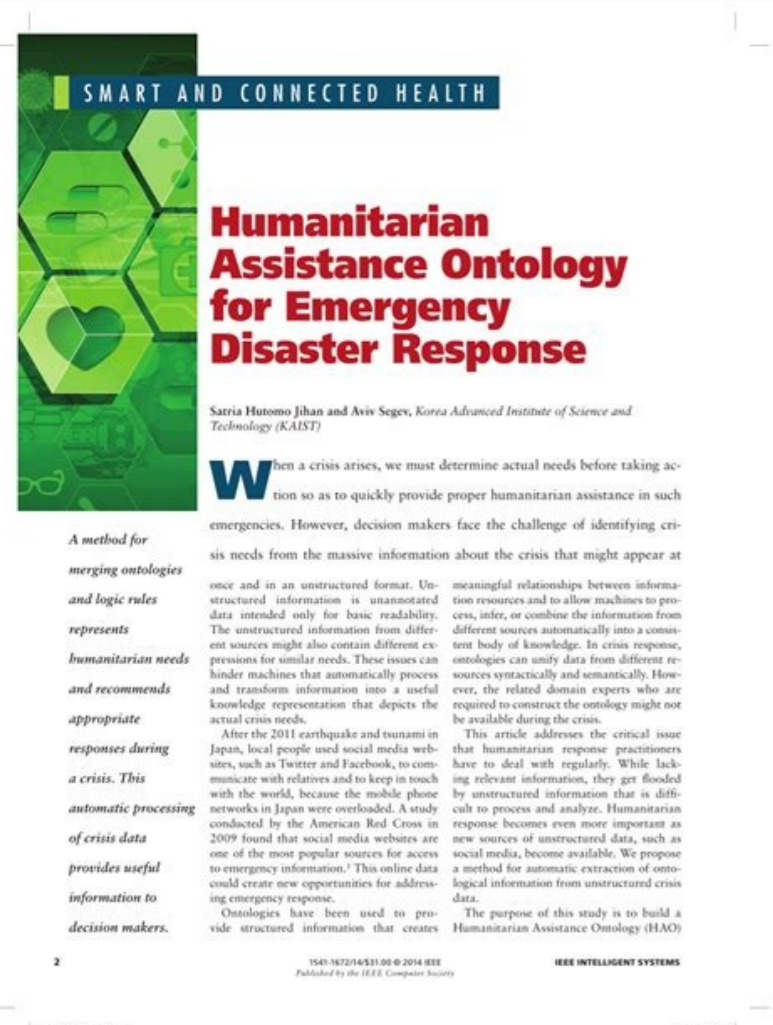
KEY WORDS

EU foreign policy, humanitarian aid, non-governmental organizations, norm contestation, politicization

1. INTRODUCTION*

With humanitarian aid the European Union (EU) seeks 'to provide *ad hoc* assistance and relief and protection for people in third countries who are victims of natural or manmade disasters, in order to meet the humanitarian needs resulting from these different situations', as is stated in Art. 143 TFEU. The EU is the biggest contributor of humanitarian aid worldwide, taking its own as well as bilateral aid by the Member States into account. The European Commission (hereafter 'Commission') itself spends more than €1 billion annually on this. In 2014 it not only assisted in all four major emergencies in Syria, South Sudan, Central African Republic, and Iraq. It also kept up its aid in other places throughout the world and, moreover,

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Humanitarian Assistance and Conflict: A-State-of-the-Art Report

Bente Hybertsen, Astri Suhrke and Gro Tjore

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Theme Address Group Desc. Cluster Detail (Alt.)

Humanitarian Assistance in Complex Emergencies - What Role for the Military?

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Humanitarian aid definition government. Military and humanitarian aid definition. Humanitarian aid definition united nations. Humanitarian aid definition geography. Humanitarian aid definition in english. Humanitarian aid definition icrc. Humanitarian aid definition un. Humanitarian aid definition synonyms.

Based on international humanitarian principles and as set out in the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid, the EU provides needs-based humanitarian assistance to the people hit by man-made and natural disasters with particular attention to the most vulnerable victims. Aid is channelled impartially to the affected populations, regardless of their race, ethnic group, religion, gender, age, nationality or political affiliation. The EU – Member States and EU institutions collectively – is among the leading donors of humanitarian aid in the world. The European Commission has been providing humanitarian aid since 1992 in over 110 countries, reaching millions of people across the globe each year. The humanitarian assistance funded by the EU is delivered in partnership with UN agencies, international organisations and NGOs. EU humanitarian aid covers intervention areas such as: food and nutrition, shelter, healthcare, water and sanitation and education in emergencies. A large network of Commission's humanitarian experts in over 40 countries worldwide enables close monitoring of crisis situations and relief operations. The funding for humanitarian aid operations is intended for countries outside of the EU. The European Commission can also fund emergency support operations to respond to disasters of exceptional scale within the European Union. Humanitarian action saves lives, alleviates suffering and maintains human dignity following conflict, shocks and natural disasters. For this reason it is a high priority for DAC donors - who disbursed over USD 18.2 billion of public funds as humanitarian aid in 2017. The OECD Development Co-operation Directorate tracks and measures these flows in order to ensure that funds are provided when, where and how they are most needed. CODES DESCRIPTION Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage DAC 5 / CRS 700 HUMANITARIAN AID 720 Emergency Response An emergency is a situation which results from man made crises and/or natural disasters. 72010 Material relief assistance and services Shelter, water, sanitation and health services, supply of medicines and other non-food relief items for the benefit of affected people and to facilitate the return to normal lives and livelihoods; assistance to refugees and internally displaced people in developing countries other than for food (72040) or protection (72050). 72040 Emergency food aid Food aid normally for general free distribution or special supplementary feeding programmes; short-term relief to targeted population groups affected by emergency situations. Excludes non-emergency food security assistance programmes/food aid (52010). 72050 Relief co-ordination; protection and support services Measures to co-ordinate delivery of humanitarian aid, including logistics and communications systems; measures to promote and protect the safety, well-being, dignity and integrity of civilians and those no longer taking part in hostilities. (Activities designed to protect the security of persons or property through the use or display of force are not reportable as ODA.) 730 Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation This relates to activities during and in the aftermath of an emergency situation. Longer-term activities to improve the level of infrastructure or social services should be reported under the relevant economic and social sector codes. See also guideline on distinguishing humanitarian from sector-allocable aid. 73010 Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation Short-term reconstruction work after emergency or conflict limited to restoring pre-existing infrastructure (e.g. repair or construction of roads, bridges and ports, restoration of essential facilities, such as water and sanitation, shelter, health care services); social and economic rehabilitation in the aftermath of emergencies to facilitate transition and enable populations to return to their previous livelihood or develop a new livelihood in the wake of an emergency situation (e.g. trauma counselling and treatment, employment programmes). 740 Disaster prevention and preparedness See codes 41050 and 15220 for prevention of floods and conflicts. 74010 Disaster prevention and preparedness Disaster risk reduction activities (e.g. developing knowledge, natural risks cartography, legal norms for construction); early warning systems; emergency contingency stocks and contingency planning including preparations for forced displacement. 910 ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS 91010 Administrative costs (non-sector allocable) 930 REFUGEES IN DONOR COUNTRIES 93010 Refugees in donor countries (non-sector allocable) 998 UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED 99810 Sectors not specified Contributions to general development of the recipient should be included under programme assistance (51010). 99820 Promotion of development awareness (non-sector allocable) Spending in donor country for heightened awareness/interest in development co-operation (brochures, lectures, special research projects, etc.). Related Documents In addition to the list of humanitarian terms below, ReliefWeb has compiled a glossary of humanitarian terms which provides a focus on common usage and understanding of terms within a humanitarian context, particularly as relating to natural disasters, complex emergencies and disaster risk reduction. Jump to: Theme | Content Format | OCHA Product | Disaster Type | Primary Country | Career Category | Training Type | Status | Organization Type | Feature | Job Experience | Training Format | Language | Job type Theme Agriculture : Agriculture includes fisheries; animal husbandry; and distribution of inputs such as seeds; aid activities helping to improve food security, agricultural and veterinary training. Camp Coordination and Camp Management : Camp Management and Camp Coordination includes ensuring equitable access to services and protection for displaced persons living in communal settings, to improve their quality of life and dignity during displacement, and advocate for solutions while preparing them for life after displacement. Climate Change and Environment : Climate Change and Environment includes humanitarian implications of climate change and/or environmental changes, such as increased vulnerability, migration or displacement. Contributions : Contributions is defined as financial and in-kind humanitarian aid, as announced by the recipient (government, multilateral agencies, and NGOs), by donors (government, multilateral funding institutions, and pooled funds), or in media reporting. Coordination : Coordination includes intra- and inter-cluster coordination, civil-military coordination, private sector partnership. Disaster Management : Disaster Management includes policy and operational activities pertaining to the various stages of natural disasters at all levels, including early warning, disaster preparedness, prevention, risk reduction and mitigation. Education : Education includes establishment of temporary learning spaces, provision of school supplies, and support to teachers and other school personnel, governmental entities. Post-conflict/disaster normalization support, including rehabilitation of schooling infrastructure. Food and Nutrition : Food and Nutrition includes food security, food aid, school feeding, supplementary feeding, and therapeutic feeding. Gender : Gender covers victims of emergencies or disasters and beneficiaries of humanitarian action irrespective of sex, focusing on issues affecting the genders differently. Also includes women as peacemakers and agents of change. Health : Health includes emergency medical services, equipment and supplies; reproductive health; psycho-social support; mobile medical clinics; and disease control and surveillance. HIV/AIDS : HIV/AIDS includes delivery of HIV/AIDS services in emergencies and humanitarian consequences of prolonged high prevalence. Humanitarian Financing : Humanitarian Financing includes good humanitarian donorship and related policy framework and coordinated funding mechanisms such as pooled funds (Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), Emergency Response Fund (ERF)). Accountability and transparency. Partnership. Logistics and Telecommunications : Logistics and Telecommunications is defined as operational activities concerned with the supply, handling, storage and transportation of aid material and aid worker, and provision of ICT services and support to aid personnel serving in emergencies. Mine Action : Mine Actions addresses problems of landmines, unexploded ordnances (UXO) and explosive remnants of war (ERW), including clearance, education, victim assistance and advocacy. (Source: UN Mine Action Gateway) Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding : Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding pertains to policies, programs, and associated efforts to: resolve conflict; prevent conflict escalation; uphold law and order in a conflict zone; and restore social and political institutions disrupted by the conflict; such as ceasefire/peace negotiation; disarmament/demobilisation/reintegration; multilateral peacekeeping and political missions; and electoral support/observation missions. Protection and Human Rights : Protection and Human Rights pertains to civilians, IDPs and refugees in the context of human rights violations, gender-based violence, international humanitarian, criminal and human rights law, including humanitarian access. Recovery and Reconstruction : Recovery and Reconstruction includes replacement/restoration of assets, infrastructure and livelihoods lost, damaged or interrupted in natural disasters or conflict. The theme also covers Early Recovery which encompasses specific interventions to help people move from dependence on humanitarian relief towards sustainable development. Safety and Security : Safety and Security is defined as policies, measures and incidents relating to safety and security of humanitarian aid workers in the field. Safety and security of civilians is covered under "Protection and Human Rights." Shelter and Non-Food Items : Shelter and Non-Food Items includes provision of shelter materials and non-food household item packages. The theme also covers Camp Coordination and Camp Management. Long-term/permanent reconstruction/rebuilding of housing is covered under "Recovery and Reconstruction." Water Sanitation Hygiene : Water Sanitation Hygiene includes emergency provision of safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation services, environmental sanitation and water supply, as well as hygiene promotion campaigns. Back to top Content format Analysis : Analysis includes reports that present an in-depth understanding of humanitarian issues and frequently conclude with recommendations for action by the aid community fall into this category, as do country/thematic policy papers, background papers, briefing papers, appeal. Appeal : Appeal includes substantive documents targeting the donor community or private donors, setting out financial requirements to provide humanitarian (or recovery/reconstruction) assistance, including Strategic Response Plans (SRPs), Flash Appeals. Assessment : Assessment covers studies or missions conducted to measure the extent of humanitarian needs on the ground, such as UN Inter-Agency needs assessment mission reports, UNDAC mission reports and WFP/FAO food security assessments. Evaluation and Lessons Learned : Evaluation and Lessons Learned includes studies to measure humanitarian activities and their level of efficiency, drawing lessons, making recommendations and/or proposing improvements for future similar action. Infographic : Infographic is defined as a visual representation of information, data or knowledge intended to present complex information quickly and clearly using charts, diagrams, tables, and statistics, including maps, where 75-100% of the content consists of graphics. Interactive : Interactive is defined as web-based visuals with clickable points which allow users to display and/or query data or information layers. Manual and Guideline : Manual and Guideline includes toolkits, resource guides, FAQs, tools, handbooks, guides, study materials, standards, best practices, how-to guides, glossaries, reference materials, bibliographies, etc. Map : Map is defined as a visual geographic representation of an area, region or country, where 75-100% of the content consists of maps with limited text and graphics, which focus on explaining/illustrating geography and location. News and Press Release : News and Press Release covers secondary information reports, for example articles from news agencies/media, as well as documents from various entities announcing new information on their activities, opinions and decisions. Other : Other applies to everything that does not fall into any of the other formats, such as agreements and conventions, technical project documents, and documents comprising only tables. Situation Report : Situation Report is defined as reports containing updated information on emergencies/disasters. A situation report typically covers a specific period of time, is often divided by sectors/clusters or is about one sector/cluster of activity. UN Document : UN Document is defined as official UN/masthead documents, such as reports of the Secretary-General, the Security Council and General Assembly as well as official/session documents (resolutions, decisions, etc.) of UN agencies. Back to top OCHA product Flash Update Humanitarian Bulletin (including Bulletin humanitaire [but not RDC Bulletin d'Information Humanitaire], Boletín Humanitario, oPt Humanitarian Monitor Monthly report and Ethiopia Weekly Humanitarian Bulletin) Humanitarian Dashboard (including Tableau de bord humanitaire) Humanitarian Needs Overview (use also for Aperçu des besoins humanitaires, also comes as Mid-Year Review) Humanitarian Snapshot (including Aperçu Infographic (Document contains visual representations of information, data or knowledge intended to present complex information quickly and clearly using charts, diagrams, tables, and statistics, including maps. 75-100% contents are graphic and in two pages or less. Maps contain the infographic should be less than 75% of infographic. Includes Funding Updates, but NOT dashboards and snapshots since they are tagged separately) Other (for everything that doesn't fall in any of the other categories, including REDLAC Weekly Note on Emergencies, Protection of Civilians Weekly Report, EM-DAT) Volcano (GLIDE hazard code: VO) : Volcanic eruption with disastrous effects: eruption and emission of gas and ashes, stone falls (pyroclast), flows of lava, etc. Wild Fire (GLIDE hazard code: WF) : Wild Fire (GLIDE hazard code: WF) is defined as uncontrolled and non-prescribed combustion or burning of plants in a natural setting such as urban, industrial or rural fires, linked to natural phenomena, such as electrical storms, earthquakes, droughts, etc. but not including wild fires, which refer to uncontrolled fire in rural areas, forests, plains, etc. Directly human-induced fires are classified as Technological Disaster. Flash Flood (GLIDE hazard code: FF) : Flash Flood is defined as rapid inland floods due to intense rainfall A flash flood describes sudden flooding with short duration. In sloped terrain the water flows rapidly with a high destruction potential. (CREd EM-DAT) Flood (GLIDE hazard code: FL) : Flood is a general term for the overflow of water from a stream channel onto normally dry land in the floodplain (riverine flooding), higher-than- normal levels along the coast and in lakes or reservoirs (coastal flooding) as well as ponding of water at or near the point where the rain fell (flash floods). (CREd EM-DAT) Heat Wave (GLIDE hazard code: HT) : Heat Wave is defined as a prolonged period of excessively hot and sometimes also humid weather relative to normal climat patterns of a certain region. Heat waves like in Central Europe 2003. (CREd EM-DAT) Insect Infestation (GLIDE hazard code: IN) : Insect infestation is defined as the pervasive influx and development of insects or parasites affecting humans, animals, crops and materials. (CREd EM-DAT) Land Slide (GLIDE hazard code: LS) : Land Slide is defined as the usually rapid downward movement of a mass of rock, earth, or artificial fill on a slope. Covers all mass movements other than Mudslide (MS) and Avalanche (AV). (CREd EM-DAT) Mud Slide (GLIDE hazard code: LS) : Mud slide is defined as a type of landslide, which occurs when the slope is saturated with water. This more destructive flow can pick up rocks, trees, houses and cars. As the debris moves into river and stream beds, bridges can become blocked or even collapse, making a temporary dam that can flood neighbouring areas. (GLIDE) Other (GLIDE hazard code: OT) : Other is defined as all natural disasters that do not fall into any of the other disaster types. Special situations such as energy crisis, etc. Severe Local Storm (GLIDE hazard code: SL) : A severe storm or thunderstorm (GLIDE hazard code: ST) is the result of convection and condensation in the lower atmosphere and the accompanying formation of a cumulonimbus cloud. A severe storm usually comes along with high winds, heavy precipitation (rain, sleet, hail), thunder and lightning. Snow Avalanche (GLIDE hazard code: AV) : Snow Avalanche (GLIDE hazard code: AV) is defined as mass of snow and ice falling suddenly down a mountain slope and often taking with it earth, rocks and rubble of every description. (CREd EM-DAT) Storm Surge (GLIDE hazard code: SS) : Storm Surge (GLIDE hazard code: SS) is defined as the rise of the water level in the sea, an estuary or lake as a result of strong wind driving the seawater towards the coast. This so-called wind setup is superimposed on the normal astronomical tide. The mean high water level can be exceeded by five and more metres. The areas threatened by storm surges are coastal lowlands. (CREd EM-DAT) Technological Disaster (GLIDE hazard code: AC) : Technological disasters are only covered on a very exceptional basis, such as oil/toxic spills and gas explosions, when they have a major humanitarian impact in highly vulnerable countries. Tropical Cyclone (GLIDE hazard code: TC) : "Hurricane", "cyclone" and "typhoon" (GLIDE hazard code: TC) are different terms for the same weather phenomenon which is accompanied by torrential rain and maximum sustained wind speeds (near centre) exceeding 119 kilometers per hour: In the western North Atlantic, central and eastern North Pacific, Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, such a weather phenomenon is called "hurricanes"; In the western North Pacific, it is called "typhoons"; In the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea, it is called "cyclones"; In western South Pacific and southeast India Ocean, it is called "severe tropical cyclones"; In the southwest India Ocean, it is called "tropical cyclones." (WMO) Tsunami (GLIDE hazard code: TS) : Tsunami is defined as a series of waves (with long wavelengths when travelling across the deep ocean) that are generated by a displacement of massive amounts of water through underwater earthquakes, volcanic eruptions or landslides. Tsunami waves travel at very high speed across the ocean but as they begin to reach shallow water they slow down and the wave grows steeper. (CREd EM-DAT) Volcano (GLIDE hazard code: VO) : Volcanic eruption with disastrous effects: eruption and emission of gas and ashes, stone falls (pyroclast), flows of lava, etc. Wild Fire (GLIDE hazard code: WF) : Wild Fire (GLIDE hazard code: WF) is defined as ny uncontrolled and non-prescribed combustion or burning of plants in a natural setting such as a forest, grassland, brush land or tundra, which consumes the natural fuels and spreads based on environmental conditions (e.g., wind, topography). Wildfires can be triggered by lightning or human actions. (CREd EM-DAT) Back to top Primary Country : The country where the crisis or intervention activities are taking place or to which policies refer. Other countries mentioned would be secondary tags. In case of refugee situations, the primary country would be the focus, for instance, if the document talks about protection concerns of Iraqi refugees in Kuwait, the latter is the primary country. When multiple countries are equally affected, the most vulnerable is the primary country. : For global reports that focus on a particular humanitarian issue as opposed to specific countries/situations, "World" is the primary country. This also applies to reports that look in detail at several countries. : The primary country is displayed in full in content rivers with other countries indicated in numbers (e.g. Syria + 3 other). The primary country is clickable for further navigation. Back to top Career Category (applies to Jobs and Training) Administration/Finance : Administration/Finance pertains to operational and financial activities related to running an organization; financial and operational management and oversight of assets and resources of an organization and its activities including budgeting, accounting, auditing; and general office support. Donor Relations/Grants Management : Donor Relations/Grants Management covers activities related to fundraising, such as developing proposals for resource mobilization; managing and maintaining partnerships; monitoring and reporting on funds received in accordance with donor agreements. Human Resources : Human Resources covers management of people within organizations, such as recruitment, hiring, retention, training and career development of employees for the successful operation of organizations. Information and Communications Technology : Information and Communications Technology covers planning and managing ICT infrastructure to create, process, store, access and transmit all forms of information and electronic data, including audio-visual and telecommunication networks, software and application development, hardware and network architecture to meet the ICT needs of an organization. Information Management : Information Management covers collecting, consolidating, analyzing, visualizing and/or sharing of data/information about crises/disasters including developing and maintaining standards, databases, systems, tools, platforms and products; Includes mapping/GIS functions. Logistics/Procurement : Logistics/Procurement refers to the supply chain management covering planning and execution of guidance and policy of acquisitions, procurement, warehousing, asset/inventory management, transportation and freight planning of goods and resources. Includes maintenance and security of vehicles, physical assets, premises and staff. Advocacy/Communications : Advocacy/Communications covers developing and implementing strategies to build support for agenda and policy by the public and decision-makers; delivering public information using various communication channels and methods such as campaigns, print, internet, social media, digital and audio/visual; building and facilitating strategic media contacts; includes translation services. Monitoring and Evaluation : Monitoring and Evaluation covers collecting and assessing information on quality and progress of projects and programmes, designing methodologies and evaluation tools; recommending best practices and lessons learned to improve effectiveness and impact of activities through reports, training/workshop, etc. Program/Project Management : Program/Project Management pertains to the management of all stages of a program/project cycle - planning, design development, proposal writing, implementation, reporting, program/project operations, quality assurance and compliance; overseeing staff and processes, and facilitating strategic contacts. Back to top Training Type (applies to Training) Academic Degree/Course : Academic Degree/Course includes training opportunities provided by academic and research institutions, and/or non-academic institutions' programs that are accredited by academic institutions. Call for Papers : Call for Papers includes invitations to submit articles, papers and abstracts for potential publication and/or presentation. Conference/Lecture : Conference/Lecture includes symposiums, summits, forums and short events (e.g., discussions, report launches, webinars, etc.) Training/Workshop : Training/Workshop includes specialized programs/events focusing on knowledge and skill-set development. Back to top Status (applies to Disasters) Current : A disaster with significant humanitarian impact and an ongoing response and/or recovery and reconstruction operations. Alert : A developing disaster situation that has the potential for significant humanitarian impact. Past : A disaster with significant humanitarian impact for which there haven't been any substantive updates in over four weeks or for which there is evidence that the main response activities have been completed. Back to top Organization type Academic and Research Institution : Academic and Research Institution includes universities, colleges, think tanks, private organizations focusing on research and analysis. Government : Government includes national and local government agencies, including development, emergency, civil protection, etc. International Organization : International Organization includes international governmental organizations and UN agencies, funds and programmes. Media : Media includes local, national and international print, TV, online and radio media agencies. Non-governmental Organization : Non-

governmental Organization includes organizations that operate independently from any government, including civil society. Other : Other includes all that are not applicable to other organization types e.g. sources belonging to the private sector such as corporate charity arms or foundations, for-profit recruitment firms and consultancies. Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement : Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement includes IFRC, ICRC and national Red Cross/Crescent societies. Back to top Feature Location Map : Standard location map of country, used in Must Read : Flag for reports to be highlighted in the Topic pages. Back to top Job experience 0-2 years : No prior experience or minimal experience. 3-4 years : Minimum of 3 years of experience. 5-9 years : Minimum of 5 years of experience. 10+ years : Minimum of 10 years of experience and above. Back to top Training format on-site : The training takes place at a specified location. online : The training can be attended online. Back to top Language Used with reports and training, this indicates the language the content is written in. Training opportunities also have a language field to indicate the language the traing will be given in. The possible values are 'Arabic', 'English', 'French', 'Russian' and 'Spanish'. If 'Other' is shown, the language will be specified within the text. Back to top Job type Consultancy : A position (usually for a limited period) requiring the individual to perform a specialized task and/or provide professional advice or services. Internship : A position (for a limited period) for students or recent graduates seeking practical work or research-related experience in the humanitarian or development field. Can be either part time or full time and sometimes unpaid. This section may include humanitarian/ development fellowships as well. Job : Paid positions or regular employment for individuals that seek opportunities in the humanitarian or development sector. This may include temporary job offers as well. Volunteer Opportunity : Opportunities to perform activities where an individual is expected to provide services for no financial or social gain. Volunteering is meant to benefit another person, community or organization. While some volunteers are specifically trained for their areas of work, others may act based on the emerging needs, such as helping to respond in natural disasters. Back to top



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