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**REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND
THE COUNCIL**

Annual report on the European Union's humanitarian aid operations financed in 2020

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the EU's main activities and policy outcomes in 2020 in the field of humanitarian aid, as funded through the European Commission (the Commission).

The report is prepared in accordance with Article 19 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96 of 20 June 1996¹.

HUMANITARIAN AID OPERATIONS SUPPORTED IN 2020

In 2020 humanitarian needs kept increasing due to complex crises, natural disasters, and health crises, most notably the COVID-19 pandemic. The Commission, through its Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), remained a leading humanitarian donor, allocating EUR 2.1 billion in more than 80 countries in support to millions of people in need. The massive impact of the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the dire situation of vulnerable populations. The EU's humanitarian response to needs resulting from the pandemic amounted to EUR 450 million, and the Commission also mobilised an EU Humanitarian Air Bridge as an ad-hoc operation bringing relief, through its 67 flights, to 20 countries across the world.

Together with Africa, which received a substantial share, a significant proportion of EU humanitarian aid continued to be devoted to crisis-affected people inside Syria and its neighbouring countries, including through the humanitarian component of the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey.

The EU also maintained its focus on supporting populations that continued to be hit by 'forgotten crises', such as in the Central African Republic, Sudan, Pakistan, Colombia, Venezuela, Haiti, and the Philippines.

In addition, the EU carried out a number of horizontal policies such as Education in Emergencies (EiE), disaster preparedness, cash assistance, innovation and private sector engagement, gender and age, and support for humanitarian transport services.

Beyond funding operations, the Commission played a leading role in promoting principled humanitarian aid and advocating for compliance with International Humanitarian Law. It did so through active advocacy for specific humanitarian crises, but also globally as chair of the Donor Support Group² of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and of the Good Humanitarian Donorship initiative³ (with Switzerland), as well as through its commitment to humanitarian civil-military coordination.

To address the growing humanitarian funding gap, the Commission promoted the implementation of the Grand Bargain commitments⁴, notably in relation to multi-sectoral joint needs assessment.

¹ OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1.

² The ICRC Donor Support Group is made up of governments, supranational organisations and international institutions that contribute a minimum of CHF 10 million per year.

³ The Good Humanitarian Donorship initiative is an informal donor forum that brings together 42 donors committed to providing effective and accountable humanitarian assistance.

⁴ The Grand Bargain, launched during the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul in May 2016, is a unique agreement between some of the largest donors and humanitarian organisations who have committed to get more means into the hands of people in need and to improve effectiveness and efficiency of the humanitarian action.

Overview – main aid operations supported

Sub-Saharan Africa

Ethiopia

Approximately 2 million people were displaced due to intra-ethnic violence and climate hazards, and natural disasters contributed to food insecurity.

The conflict in Northern Tigray caused food insecurity for around 4.5 million people and an additional 2 million people were internally displaced. Despite advocacy efforts, Tigray region remained cut off from external assistance. The EU allocated EUR 24.8 million for the Tigray crisis and its spillover effects.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 63 million.

Kenya

Kenya hosts over 500 000 refugees, completely dependent on aid. The “triple threat” (COVID-19, locusts and floods) led about 2.3 million people into food insecurity.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 18.45 million.

Somalia

Floods affected Somalia during the long rainy season and the dry season. Due to the consequences of droughts in previous years, the impact of COVID-19, locusts and conflict, humanitarian needs remained high.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 50.9 million.

South Sudan

Communities were hit hard by the intensified conflict and sub-national violence, natural disasters (locust infestation and the second consecutive year of flooding), and COVID-19. In addition nearly 4 million people have been displaced since 2013. A spike in sub-national violence and floods triggered new displacements and increased food insecurity.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 59 million.

Sudan

9.3 million people were in need of assistance due to the economic crisis, protracted conflicts, natural disasters (locust infestation and major flooding), the impacts of COVID-19 and a new refugee crisis triggered by the conflict Tigray. As a result, there were 1.8 million internally displaced people and 1.1 million refugees in Sudan, whilst the latest assessment using the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification showed increased food insecurity.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 67.6 million.

Uganda

Uganda hosts the largest refugee population (over 1.4 million) in Africa, mainly from South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The influx of refugees has overstretched the capacity of reception and transit centres. The main needs relate to food assistance, water,

sanitation and hygiene and other basic services. Uganda is also prone to natural disasters and epidemics.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 34.45 million.

Burundi

Due to extreme weather events, COVID-19 and protection concerns, 1.74 million people in Burundi and over 310 000 refugees in neighbouring countries were in need of humanitarian aid.

The EU took a regional approach, allocating aid for coordination, disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction, including against epidemics.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 8.5 million.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

Humanitarian crises here exposed 21.8 million people to acute food insecurity. The rampant conflict caused over 5 million internally displaced people and over 900 000 refugees in neighbouring countries. Malaria, natural disasters, epidemics and COVID-19 took a huge toll.

The EU allocated over EUR 40 million for life-saving activities, EUR 7 million for humanitarian air services (ECHO Flight) and supported the emergency response to floods.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 47 million.

Central African Republic (CAR)

Due to the deteriorating regional crisis affecting over 1.6 million people, EU funds were used to support food supply and livelihood, agriculture, protection of civilians and basic services in the Central African Republic. Support was also given to reinforce humanitarian coordination, security and logistics.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 22.7 million.

Sahel

The EU covered emergency humanitarian needs in Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Mali, Chad, Niger, Nigeria and Cameroon by allocating aid for more than 7.5 million people.

The EU provided rapid reaction mechanisms, protection services, air services enabling access to hard-to-reach areas (ECHO Flight), humanitarian civil-military coordination and security management in conflict areas. It also provided treatment in response to the food and nutrition crisis. Finally, the Commission implemented the humanitarian-development-peace nexus⁵ to build the resilience of the affected population, reduce humanitarian needs and address the root causes of food insecurity and acute undernutrition.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 190 million.

⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/humanitarian-aid/resilience_en

Lake Chad Basin

A decade-long crisis has been affecting over 10 million people in this region. The EU funds provided relief, protection and assistance to conflict-stricken populations in the region, and supported treatment for severe acute malnutrition.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 72 million.

Southern Africa and Indian Ocean region

Emergency response to natural and man-made disasters, EiE and disaster preparedness were priorities in the region, given the increase of extreme weather events. There were also over 16 million people threatened by food insecurity. COVID-19 and its consequences had a serious impact on livelihoods, and EU funding contributed to preparedness and response. The EU also provided humanitarian assistance in response to the crisis related to armed violence and internal displacement in Mozambique's Cabo Delgado province.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 64.9 million.

North Africa

Libya

The end of the armed conflict left 316 000 internally displaced people and 1.3 million in need of aid. COVID-19, violations of international humanitarian law and limited humanitarian access exacerbated the crisis.

The EU allocated aid for assistance to displaced people, refugees, migrants, returnees and host communities, as well as helping with coordination and logistics support, including UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flights.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 9 million.

Egypt

Almost 260 000 registered refugees and asylum seekers are stranded in Egypt, of which 38% are children.

EU aid focused on humanitarian protection, cash to cover basic needs and EiE.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 5 million.

Sahrawi Crisis

Tens of thousands of Sahrawi refugees remain stranded in a 40-year-long forgotten crisis. They live in five camps with little access to outside resources, making humanitarian aid essential to their survival.

EU aid covered food, safe drinking water and essential medicines, EiE and preparedness for COVID-19.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 9 million.

Central and South America, and the Caribbean

Venezuela

The socio-economic collapse of Venezuela resulted in over 14 million people being in need of assistance. This was then aggravated by COVID-19, violence, political polarisation, legal insecurity, fuel shortages and massive electricity blackouts. The number of Venezuelan migrants and refugees reached 5.5 million.

Alongside aid, the EU continued its efforts on the diplomatic front. Together with Spain, the EU co-hosted a virtual pledging conference⁶ in response to the Venezuela migration and refugee crisis in May 2020.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 67.7 million.

Colombia

Humanitarian aid helped Colombia to cope with hosting 1.7 million Venezuelan refugees, ongoing internal conflict and COVID-19. In addition, over 590 000 people were directly impacted by natural disasters.

The EU assistance covered sectors such as humanitarian protection, healthcare, water and sanitation, EiE and disaster preparedness.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 5.85 million.

Central America

El Niño, hurricanes Eta and Iota and COVID-19 exposed 5.5 million people to food insecurity. This was aggravated by organised violence, criminality and the migration crisis. EU aid included EUR 2.85 million released in emergency response to the hurricanes Eta and Iota.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 17.15 million.

The Caribbean

The COVID-19 crisis increased poverty and made migrants and asylum seekers more vulnerable. The hurricane season negatively impacted livelihoods and infrastructures. In the region, around 10 million people were exposed to food insecurity.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 3.76 million.

Haiti

COVID-19, violence and criminality exacerbated the socio-political crisis. COVID-19 also negatively affected livelihoods and the ongoing food insecurity, with over 4 million people in need of assistance.

EU aid covered the food crisis, Covid-19 and disaster preparedness.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 21 million.

⁶ http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/es/SalaDePrensa/ElMinisterioInforma/Paginas/Noticias/20200519_MINISTERIO6.aspx

South Asia and Pacific

Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran

In Afghanistan there were 3.4 million internally displaced people, and 6.5 million Afghan refugees living in Iran and Pakistan. In Iran, increased pressure from USA sanctions limited access to basic services, whilst Pakistan's food crisis was aggravated by COVID-19. All three countries were affected by natural disasters.

The EU allocated EUR 69 million in humanitarian aid to Afghanistan, including emergency response and trauma care. And it allocated EUR 61 million to Iran and Pakistan, to help Afghan refugees and vulnerable people.

In November 2020, during the international conference on Afghanistan⁷, the Commission jointly organised a side-event on 'Humanitarian Aid, IHL and Protection of Civilians'⁸.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 130 million.

Myanmar and Bangladesh

There are around 900 000 stateless refugees in Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh, fully reliant on humanitarian aid, without freedom of movement and opportunities to earn a living.

The EU jointly organised a Rohingya donor conference⁹ in October 2020 and provided aid to cover basic services and disaster risk reduction. It also supported vulnerable populations in other conflict areas of Myanmar, as well as support to refugees in Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 60.9 million.

Philippines

Due to the long-standing internal conflicts in Mindanao, some 300 000 people were in need of humanitarian aid (including internally displaced people and returnees). The Philippines is also one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world.

Emergency assistance was provided to the most vulnerable people affected by internal conflict in Mindanao and natural disasters. EU aid covered areas such as emergency shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, health, food and non-food and EiE.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 5.6 million.

Middle East and Neighbourhood

Syria

Over 11 million people were in need of humanitarian aid in Syria. EU aid helped the vulnerable, and covered the delivery of food, medicine, water, and shelter as well as improving living conditions – including in health, protection and EiE, and through cash assistance.

⁷ <https://um.fi/afghanistan-conference-2020>

⁸ https://ec.europa.eu/echo/content/afghanistan-high-level-meeting-international-humanitarian-law-and-protection-civilians_en

⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/echo/content/rohingya_donor_conference_en

The Commission organised and co-chaired the conference on ‘Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region¹⁰’ and participated in the Humanitarian Task Force¹¹ related to the International Syria Support Group in Geneva.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 197 million.

Lebanon and Jordan

The EU helped Syrian refugees and local vulnerable population in Lebanon and Jordan. EUR 30 million of immediate aid was provided in response to the devastating explosions in the port of Beirut in August 2020.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 96 million.

Palestine¹²

EU aid helped vulnerable civilians in Gaza, exposed to conflict in a deteriorating socio-economic environment, and supported vulnerable communities at risk of forced displacement and lacking access to basic services in the West Bank.

The Commission continued to advocate for the respect of international humanitarian law in Gaza, East Jerusalem and the West Bank.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 22.7 million.

Iraq

COVID-19 aggravated the political, security and socio-economic crises, with nearly 1.8 million people in acute humanitarian need. The government campaign to close and consolidate camps for internally displaced people triggered significant secondary displacement to informal sites.

EU aid covered cash assistance, water and hygiene support, health, protection and legal assistance for the internally displaced, as well as COVID-19 emergency response.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 35 million.

Yemen

The world’s largest humanitarian crisis further deteriorated as a result of escalating conflict and a protracted economic blockade. Natural disasters and COVID-19 exacerbated the situation. As a result, 24.3 million people were in need of aid, with over 14 million in acute need.

Yemen is experiencing one of the largest food security emergencies in the world, with 45% of the population facing severe food insecurity, including 16 500 people facing famine. In addition, over 4 million people have been internally displaced.

EU aid addressed the needs of people directly affected by the conflict, along with food

¹⁰ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/international-ministerial-meetings/2020/06/30/>

¹¹ <https://specialenvoysyria.unmissions.org/humanitarian-task-force>

¹² 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.

insecurity, malnutrition and health crises. The Commission played an active role within the donor community in mobilising international humanitarian support for Yemen and advocating for more funding and humanitarian access.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 119 million.

Turkey

In 2020 Turkey was hosting 4 million refugees, of which 3.6 million were Syrians who had fled the conflict. Existing vulnerabilities were exacerbated by COVID-19, which intensified the needs of refugees. Since 2015, the EU has supported more than 80 humanitarian projects through over 22 partner organisations.

Under the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey¹³, the EU budget and additional contributions from EU Member States had already provided EUR 2.4 billion for humanitarian projects. In 2020, an additional EUR 531.7 million was allocated.

Of this, EUR 485 million covered two flagship programmes:

- *Emergency Social Safety Net*¹⁴ – providing 1.8 million refugees with monthly cash payments through debit cards, to address their basic needs.
- *Conditional Cash Transfer for Education*¹⁵ – the EU’s biggest EiE programme. It reached over 670 000 children and provided cash transfers to vulnerable families, to promote enrolment and regular school attendance.

The EU also supported key humanitarian projects on health and protection.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 531.7 million.

Western Balkans

In 2020 some 8 000 refugees and migrants were stranded, with between 1 500 and 3 000 people sleeping outside in dire conditions. EU aid covered healthcare services, COVID-19 response, protection, support for unaccompanied minors and life-saving assistance for those in and outside the temporary reception centres.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 5.5 million.

Ukraine

3.4 million people were in need of assistance in the conflict-affected parts of Ukraine. The situation was exacerbated by COVID-19 and food insecurity – the delivery of humanitarian aid in the areas not controlled by the government was impacted.

EU aid covered multi-purpose cash assistance, EiE, mine risk education, measures to prepare for winter and COVID-19 response.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 23 million.

¹³ https://ec.europa.eu/echo/where/europe/turkey_en

¹⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/echo/essn_en

¹⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/echo/field-blogs/videos/conditional-cash-transfer-education-ccte-programme-refugee-children-turkey_en

Nagorno Karabakh

The hostilities between Armenia and Azerbaijan resulted in thousands of casualties and pushed hundreds of thousands to flee their homes. The EU allocated immediate aid to cover basic needs.

Total EU humanitarian assistance – EUR 3.9 million.

Horizontal priorities

Education in Emergencies (EiE)

In 2020, more than 1 billion children were at risk of falling behind in learning, in an unprecedented disruption of education due to COVID-19. In line with its previous commitments, the Commission dedicated 10% of the EU's initial 2020 humanitarian aid budget to EiE.

This funding amounted to EUR 115 million, benefiting over 1.9 million children.

Disaster preparedness

In 2020, the Commission continued strengthening disaster preparedness and early action, by allocating EUR 50 million for specifically targeted action, benefitting 35 million persons living in disaster-prone regions.

Disaster preparedness is mainstreamed in humanitarian assistance, and 46% of all EU humanitarian projects funded in 2020 included disaster preparedness activities (65% over the past five years). This is also linked to activities of improving climate resilience, with many of the countries suffering humanitarian crises being among the most climate vulnerable in the world. The Commission works actively to promote synergies between its activities related to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and Paris Agreement.

In a related effort to reduce the long-term causes of disasters, the Commission has also taken a phased approach to reducing the environmental footprint of the humanitarian assistance it provides.

Cash assistance

In line with the Council Conclusions on multi-purpose cash¹⁶ and the Grand Bargain commitments, the Commission encouraged the use of cash transfers, which offers affected people greater choice, flexibility and control over their own lives.

To increase transparency and accountability, the Commission applied its guidelines on delivering large-scale cash transfers¹⁷ (which were being revised in 2020). In doing so, it took full account of each specific context. It also started to revise its policy on cash and vouchers¹⁸ at the end of 2020.

The Commission actively contributed to the Donor Cash Forum.

¹⁶ Council Conclusions 10184/15 of 22 June 2015.

¹⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/echo/sites/default/files/guidance_note_cash_23_11_2017.pdf

¹⁸ https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/them_policy_doc_cashandvouchers_en.pdf

Innovation and private sector engagement

The Commission participated in the World Economic Forum's Humanitarian Resilience Investing Initiative¹⁹, designed to improve the organisational readiness of private sector and humanitarian organisations to work together.

As part of the efforts to raise additional private finance for humanitarian aid, the Commission will pilot an innovative instrument involving private sector capital in 2021, within its existing financial and legal framework.

The Commission also supported the European Innovation Council Horizon 2020 Prize for 'Affordable High-Tech for Humanitarian Aid'²⁰, which was awarded to five humanitarian innovators in 2020.

Gender and age, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

The Commission continued to advance the implementation of the approach to gender and gender-based violence in humanitarian crises, which was outlined in the staff working document 'Gender: Different Needs, Adapted Assistance'²¹. Consistent with that, the Commission continued the implementation of its gender-age marker. These activities are in line with the EU's comprehensive policy on women, peace and security²² and the 2016-2020 Gender Action Plan II²³.

The EU has remained a member of the global initiative Call to Action on Protection from GBV in Emergencies²⁴. In September 2020, a new Call to Action road map²⁵ was launched, covering 2021-2025. The EU confirmed its commitment to this road map.

The Commission continued supporting prevention and response to sexual- and gender-based violence by incorporating these issues broadly across its humanitarian work, and through targeted actions and capacity building.

The EU continued its work on child protection in humanitarian crises, and allocated nearly EUR 93 million of humanitarian aid to child protection activities.

ECHO Flight (Africa), Humanitarian Air Bridge, and other support for humanitarian air transport services

ECHO Flight is a humanitarian air service with four aircraft, and a budget of EUR 14.8 million, serving the Commission's humanitarian partners and humanitarian organisations. It supported over 150 projects, and transported over 8 000 humanitarian aid workers and around 250 tons of humanitarian cargo.

The Commission also implemented the EU Humanitarian Air Bridge (EUR 10 million): 67

¹⁹ <https://www.weforum.org/projects/humanitarian-investing-initiative>

²⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/info/news/eic-horizon-prize-affordable-high-tech-humanitarian-aid-commission-awards-five-outstanding-solutions-2020-sep-24_en

²¹ https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/gender_thematic_policy_document_en.pdf

²² [Council Conclusions 11031/19 of 5 July 2019.](#)

²³ [Council Conclusions 13201/15 of 26 October 2015.](#)

²⁴ <https://www.calltoactiongbv.com/>

²⁵ <https://www.calltoactiongbv.com/what-we-do>

flights were organised to beneficiary countries, transporting over 1 500 passengers and 1 200 tonnes of humanitarian cargo.

Moreover, the EU contributed to not-for-profit humanitarian air services such as the World Food Programme's 2020 COVID-19 Common Transport Service Plan²⁶.

Summary of evaluations completed in 2020

Combined evaluation of EU humanitarian intervention in Iraq and the Protection Sector, 2014-18

<https://ec.europa.eu/echo/sites/echo-site/files/kr0220290enn.pdf>

The evaluation found that funding in Iraq and globally in the Protection sector achieved short-term objectives, but addressing broader threats and deeper vulnerabilities was more challenging.

In Iraq, advocacy had multiple successes; efficiency and cost-effectiveness were appropriate, with possibilities for building staff capacities. But there was some variability in the quality of needs analyses, both in Iraq and in the Protection Sector.

The recommendations focus on increasing funding for protection and improving advocacy, strategic planning, capacity for assessing efficiency and cost-effectiveness and deliberation around both humanitarian principles and the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

Evaluation of EU humanitarian assistance in Ukraine (2014-18)

https://ec.europa.eu/echo/sites/echo-site/files/evaluation_eu_humanitarian_assistance_ukraine_2014-2018.pdf

The Commission was rapid and effective, performed very well overall, and demonstrated system-wide leadership in strategic thinking and coordination. Member States praised the field team and appreciated its access to the non-government-controlled areas.

In Ukraine, the Commission supported system-wide joint and impartial needs assessments, advanced an explicit Joint Humanitarian-Development Framework with the other EU services to facilitate the coordination and transition between humanitarian aid, stabilisation, early recovery and development, and supported the creation of the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund²⁷.

All donors, including the EU, faced particular challenges in adapting their funding to the unusually high proportion of vulnerable elderly people in the affected population. Since needs in those areas remain high, the focus should remain on advocacy and funding in the near future, despite difficult access.

²⁶ <https://www.wfp.org/publications/wfp-common-services>

²⁷ <https://www.unocha.org/ukraine>

2020 budget

The funding agreements for humanitarian aid concluded by the Commission in 2020 can be found on the [Financial Transparency System](#) website.

Humanitarian aid budget implementation

HUMANITARIAN AID 2020 BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION		
<i>Excluding external assigned revenue from Member States</i>		
Region/country	Amount	%
Africa	637	30%
Upper Nile Basin	158	
Central Africa	117	
Great Lakes	47	
Horn of Africa	127	
Southern Africa, Indian Ocean	65	
West Africa	90	
North Africa	23	
EU trust fund for Africa	10	
Middle East, Southeast Europe and Eastern neighbourhood	1 033	48%
Middle East	470	
Southeast Europe and Eastern neighbourhood	563	
Asia, Pacific	197	9%
South West and Central Asia	130	
South East Asia and Pacific	67	
Latin America, Caribbean	115	5.5%
Latin America	91	
Caribbean	24	
Worldwide disasters	95	4.5%
Complementary operations and support	72	3%
TOTAL	2 148²⁸	100%

(in million
EUR)

²⁸ In addition to the humanitarian aid budget, DG ECHO managed EUR 613 million under the EU's Civil Protection Mechanism, EUR 220 million under the Emergency Support Instrument and EUR 3 million under the EU Aid Volunteers programme.

Additional information and sources

- General information on DG ECHO:
<http://ec.europa.eu/echo/en>
- Financial information on the European Commission's humanitarian aid activities in 2020:
https://ec.europa.eu/echo/funding-evaluations/funding-decisions-hips_en
- Operational information from previous years:
https://ec.europa.eu/echo/who/accountability/annual-reports_en
- 2020 Annual Activity Report, DG ECHO: not available yet
- 2020 Annual Management and Performance Report: not available yet
- DG ECHO evaluation reports:
https://ec.europa.eu/echo/funding-evaluations/evaluations_en
- European Commission and Member States' humanitarian aid funding data:
<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/hac/>

DG ECHO implementing partners (2020)²⁹

Member States' specialised agencies	
Member State	Name
France	Agence Française d'Expertise Technique Internationale
Germany	Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

International Organisations	
Country	Name
Switzerland	Comité International De La Croix-Rouge (CICR)
Switzerland	Fédération Internationale Des Sociétés De La Croix-Rouge Et Du Croissant Rouge

United Nations Agencies	
Country	Name
France	United Nations Educational Scientific And Cultural Organization
Italy	United Nations - Food And Agriculture Organization
Italy	World Food Program
Israel	United Nations Relief And Works Agency For Palestine Refugees In Near East
Switzerland	International Organization For Migration (INT)
Switzerland	Office Of The High Commissioner For Human Rights
Switzerland	United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees
Switzerland	United Nations Office For Disaster Risk Reduction
Switzerland	United Nations, Office For The Coordination Of Humanitarian Affairs

²⁹ DG ECHO partners implementing EU-funded humanitarian aid operations during 2020.

United Nations Agencies	
Switzerland	World Health Organization
USA	UN Women
USA	UNDP Multi Partner Trust Fund Office
USA	Unicef
USA	United Nations - Pan American Health Organization
USA	United Nations Development Programme
USA	United Nations Mine Action Service
USA	United Nations Office For Project Services
USA	United Nations Population Fund

Non-Governmental Organisations	
Country	Name
Austria	Care Österreich
Austria	Caritas Österreich
Austria	Hope'87 - Hundreds Of Original Projects For Employment
Austria	World Vision Österreich
Belgium	Croix Rouge De Belgique - Communauté Francophone
Belgium	Médecins Du Monde - Dokters Van De Wereld
Belgium	OXFAM-Solidarité
Belgium	Vzw Rode-Kruis Vlaanderen Internationaal
Czechia	Človek V Tísni, O.P.S.
Denmark	Adra Danmark
Denmark	CARE Danmark - Fonden For Frivillig Ulandsbistand
Denmark	Danish Committee For Aid To Afghan Refugees
Denmark	Dansk Flygtningehjaelp
Denmark	Dansk Rode Kors
Denmark	Folkekirkens Nodhjaelp
Denmark	Red Barnet
Finland	Kirkon Ulkomaanapu Sr
Finland	Pelastakaa Lapset - Rädda Barnen
Finland	Plan Suomi Säätiö
Finland	Suomen Punainen Risti
France	Acted
France	Action Contre La Faim
France	Agronomes Et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières
France	Care France
France	Caritas France - Secours Catholique
France	Croix-Rouge Française
France	Fédération Handicap International
France	Immap France
France	La Chaine De L'espoir
France	Médecins Du Monde
France	MRCA/Relief International
France	Première Urgence Internationale
France	Solidarités International

Non-Governmental Organisations	
France	The Alliance For International Medical Action
France	Triangle Génération Humanitaire
Germany	ADRA Deutschland E.V.
Germany	Care Deutschland E.V.
Germany	DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE E.V.
Germany	DEUTSCHER CARITASVERBAND E.V.
Germany	Deutsches Rotes Kreuz
Germany	Evangelisches Werk Für Diakonie Und Entwicklung E.V.
Germany	Help- Hilfe Zur Selbsthilfe E.V.
Germany	International Rescue Committee IRC Deutschland Ggmbh
Germany	Islamic Relief Humanitäre Organisation In Deutschland E.V.
Germany	MALTESER HILFSDIENST E.V., (DEU)
Germany	MEDAIR E.V.
Germany	Plan International Deutschland E.V.
Germany	Save The Children Deutschland E.V.
Germany	Tearfund Deutschland E.V.
Germany	World Vision
Ireland	Concern Worldwide
Ireland	Goal
Ireland	Plan Ireland Charitable Assistance
Ireland	Trocaire
Italy	Actionaid International Italia Onlus
Italy	Associazione Internazionale Volontari Laici- Servizio Di Pace
Italy	Associazione Italiana Per La Solidarietà Tra I Popoli
Italy	Cesvi Fondazione Onlus
Italy	Comitato Internazionale Per Lo Sviluppo Dei Popoli
Italy	Cooperazione Internazionale
Italy	EMERGENCY - Life Support For Civilian War Victims ONG ONLUS
Italy	Fondazione Avsi
Italy	Fondazione Opera San Francesco Saverio
Italy	Fondazione Terre Des Hommes Italia Onlus
Italy	Intersos
Italy	Oxfam Italia Onlus Associazione
Italy	Save The Children Italia ONLUS
Italy	Un Ponte Per
Italy	Weworld-GVC Onlus
Luxembourg	Aide Internationale De La Croix-Rouge Luxembourgeoise A.S.B.L.
Luxembourg	Fondation Caritas Luxembourg
Netherlands	Het Nederlandse Rode Kruis
Netherlands	International Ngo Safety Organisation
Netherlands	Save The Children
Netherlands	Stichting Care Nederland
Netherlands	Stichting CORDAID
Netherlands	Stichting Nederlandse Vrienden Der SOS Kinderdorpen
Netherlands	Stichting Oxfam Novib
Netherlands	Stichting Plan International Nederland

Non-Governmental Organisations	
Netherlands	Stichting Terre Des Hommes Nederland
Netherlands	Stichting War Child
Netherlands	Stichting World Vision Nederland
Netherlands	Zoa
Norway	Kirkens Nødhjelp
Norway	Norges Rode Kors
Norway	Norsk Folkehjelp
Norway	Norwegian Refugee Council
Norway	Redd Barna
Poland	Polska Akcja Humanitarna
Spain	Acción Contra El Hambre
Spain	Ayuda En Acción
Spain	Caritas Espanola
Spain	Cruz Roja Española
Spain	Entreculturas- Fe Y Alegria
Spain	Federacion De Asociaciones Medicus Mundi Espana
Spain	Fundacion Oxfam Intermon
Spain	Fundacion Alianza Por Los Derechos, La Igualdad Y La Solidaridad Internacional
Spain	Fundación Educación Y Cooperación - Educo
Spain	Fundación Plan International España
Spain	Fundación Save The Children
Spain	Medicos Del Mundo España
Spain	Solidaridad Internacional Andalucia
Sweden	Plan International Sverige Insamlingsstiftelse
Sweden	Radda Barnens Riksförbund
Sweden	Svenska Kyrkan
Switzerland	Appel De Genève / Geneva Call
Switzerland	Caritas Schweiz
Switzerland	Terre Des Hommes
UK	Aga Khan Foundation
UK	British Red Cross
UK	Care International
UK	Christian Aid
UK	Helpage International
UK	International Medical Corps
UK	Mercy Corps Europe
UK	Muslim Hands
UK	Plan International
UK	Relief International