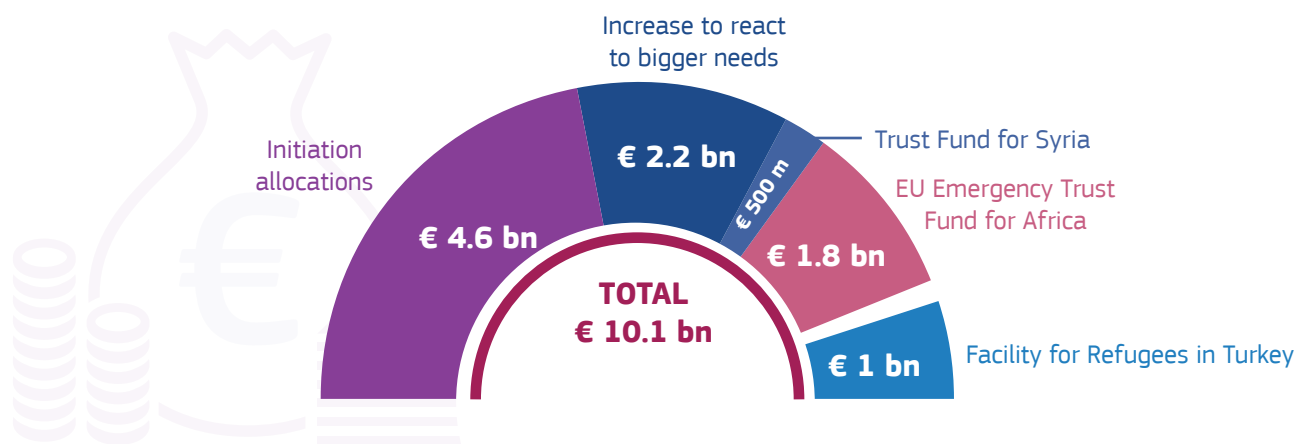




Managing the Refugee Crisis: Responding to Humanitarian Crises

MOBILISING EXISTING EU FUNDING INSTRUMENTS



In the last year, the EU has undertaken an unprecedented mobilisation of the EU budget of **over €10 billion** in 2015 and 2016 to address the refugee crisis and assist the countries most affected.

This includes:

<p>€640 million to support relocation.</p> 	<p>A total of €327 million in emergency assistance allocated to EU Member States so far.</p> 	<p>€148 million was awarded in emergency assistance to Greece; including an €80 million programme to help build reception capacity to house migrants and refugees in Greece via the UNHCR and €21 million via the International Organisation for Migration (IOM).</p> 	<p>€20 million to Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to make a practical difference by increasing operational capacity in migration management. This comes on top of the almost €22 million allocated for humanitarian aid to the Western Balkans.</p> 
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EU CIVIL PROTECTION MECHANISM

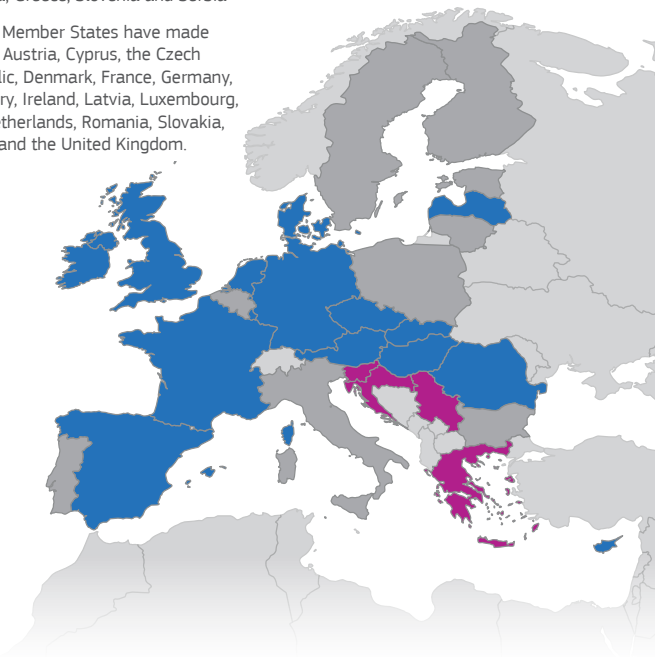
The EU Civil Protection Mechanism can be activated by a Member State if it feels overwhelmed by a crisis. The Mechanism can mobilise various types of in-kind assistance, including modules (teams and equipment), shelter, medical supplies and other non-food items, as well as expertise. Participating States provide the assistance, and the Commission can co-finance the transport of relief items and experts to the country in question

Activated since September 2015 by Croatia, Greece, Slovenia and Serbia

15 EU Member States have made offers: Austria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Romania, Slovakia, Spain and the United Kingdom.



780,000 individual items have been provided



PROPOSAL FOR A EUROPEAN ASSISTANCE INSTRUMENT

The European Commission has proposed a new instrument to provide emergency assistance within European Union Member States in response to major crises, including helping Member States cope with large numbers of refugees.

WHAT?

- EU emergency support to complement and supplement Member States' humanitarian response inside the EU
- Examples: provision of food, shelter and other basic necessities

WHY?

- To support Member States in addressing humanitarian needs when overwhelmed by major disasters or other disruptions, such as sudden influx of refugees from third countries
- To fill a gap in EU instruments for responding to the imminent threat of a humanitarian crisis within the EU

HOW?

- Funding of €700 million between 2016 and 2018
- Implementation via partner organisations such as UN agencies, NGOs, international organisations or specialised services of the Member States