

At the Palanca border crossing point on the Moldovan-Ukrainian border, hundreds of Ukrainian refugees face freezing temperatures as they wait for small buses to pick them up and take them to the reception centre where they can take other buses to the Moldovan capital or directly to Romania. 8 March 2022. © Gonzalo Höhr for Action Against Hunger

JUNE 2024

THE WORK OF THE EMERGENCY POOL

TYPES OF EMERGENCIES

SUDDEN EMERGENCY

Sudden worsening of the living conditions of a population caused by a natural disaster, conflict or epidemics.

CRISIS DETERIORATION

Events that **gradually** lead to a deterioration of human conditions and may require emergency humanitarian intervention.



📷 People evacuated by the eruption of the Taál volcano on Luzon Island, Philippines. 2022.
© Joyce Sandajan for Action Against Hunger



CYCLONE



TORNADO



HURRICANE



EARTHQUAKE



VOLCANO



FLOODING



TSUNAMI



DROUGHT



MALNUTRITION



FAMINE



GLOBAL TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

Escalating conflict and insecurity, the impact of economic shocks and the effects of extreme weather events continue to trigger acute food insecurity. According to the World Food Programme's latest Global Food Crisis Report, nearly 282 million people in 59 countries and territories experienced high levels of acute hunger in 2023, a global increase of 24 million from the previous year.

CONFLICTS

Conflict remains the main cause of hunger in the world, with almost 135 million people food insecure. In other words, half of the world's food insecure people are food insecure as a result of conflict. In 2023, the food security situation deteriorated the most in Sudan due to the internal conflict active since April 2023, which has led to the largest displacement crisis in the world. Compared to 2022, 8.6 million more Sudanese people are going hungry.

EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS

In 18 countries, extreme weather events were the main cause of food insecurity. This resulted in 77 million people facing high levels of climate-induced acute food insecurity, a significant increase over 2022, when 57 million people were food insecure due to extreme weather events.

ECONOMIC SHOCKS

The deteriorating economic situation mainly affected 21 countries where some 75 million people faced high levels of acute food insecurity. This is due to inflation, rising fuel prices, high food import dependency and high levels of debt, among other causes, resulting in households losing purchasing power, livelihoods and access to basic inputs and services.



ARMED
CONFLICT



MIGRANT
CRISIS



INTERNAL
DISPLACEMENT



REFUGEE
CRISIS



REFUGEE
CAMPS



NUCLEAR
DISASTER



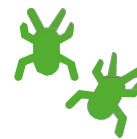
BIOLOGICAL
EPIDEMIC



VIRUS
PANDEMIC



BACTERIA



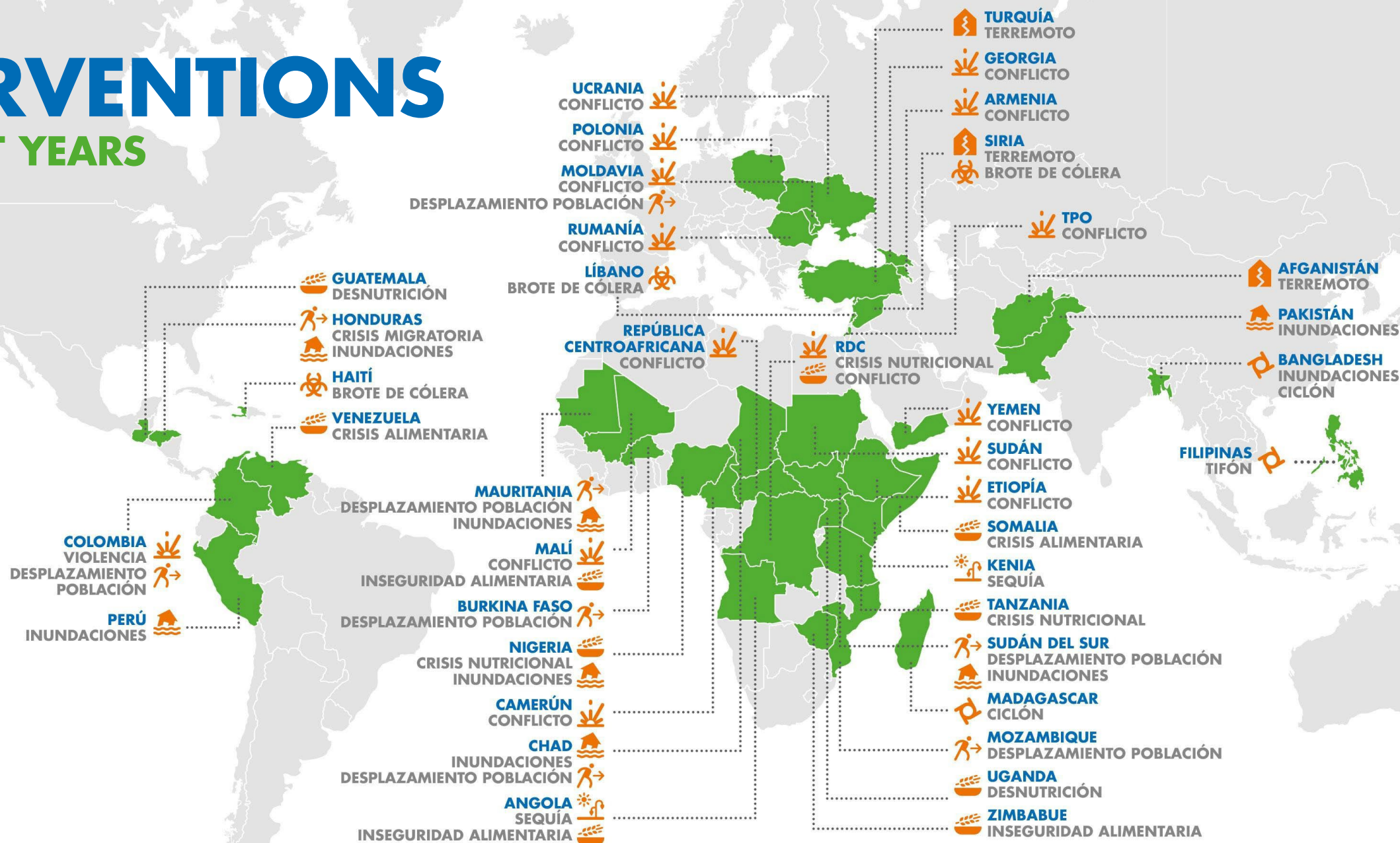
INFECTION



LOCUST
PLAGUE



OUR INTERVENTIONS IN RECENT YEARS



WHO WE ARE

📷 Emergency in the Democratic Republic of Congo. 2021. Three members of Action Against Hunger walk through the site of Rhoo, where nearly 70,000 people are displaced after fleeing attacks by armed groups. © Alexis Huguet for Action against Hunger



Since 2007, Action Against Hunger has an emergency team composed of:

9 PERSONS AVAILABLE



24 HOURS A DAY



7 DAYS A WEEK



FOR DEPLOYMENT WITHIN 24-48 HOURS IN CASE OF A SUDDEN EMERGENCY



THE EMERGENCY POOL



LETICIA PEREZ
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS CO



NOELIA MONGE
DESK ER



JOANNA ITZEL-BECERRA
ER FLYING CO



CRISTINA IZQUIERDO
NUTRITION AND HEALTH CO



SERGIO COZAR
WASH CO



CAROLINA JIMÉNEZ
FINANCE CO



LUIS ÁLVAREZ
LOGISTICS CO



HAZEM HAJAJ
MENTAL HEALTH AND
PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT CO



ELISA BERNAL
COMMUNICATIONS ER



OUR OBJECTIVE

OUR AIM IS TO MEET THE BASIC NEEDS OF THE POPULATION AFFECTED BY AN EMERGENCY AND TO REDUCE THEIR SITUATION OF VULNERABILITY IN A RAPID AND EFFECTIVE MANNER

We support field response preparedness and ensure the organization's rapid response to potential emergencies.

 Visit to people affected by the floods in Piura, Peru. © Action Against Hunger



CHARACTERISTICS OF OUR EMERGENCY RESPONSES

THEY ARE SHORT-TERM

RESPOND TO THE NEEDS
RESULTING FROM THE
CATASTROPHE

INDEPENDENT AND
PARTIAL

VICTIM-ORIENTED, WITHOUT
ANY FORM OF
DISCRIMINATION. PRINCIPLE
OF HUMANITY

GOVERNED BY THE PRINCIPLE OF
NEUTRALITY



📷 On 14 August 2021, a 7.2 magnitude earthquake struck Haiti, killing more than 2,000 people and causing widespread destruction of homes and infrastructure. Action Against Hunger responded quickly to provide immediate humanitarian assistance. © Action Against Hunger



WHEN WE ACT

BASIC STAGES OF AN EMERGENCY RESPONSE



SAVING AND PROTECTING LIVES

- Aimed at saving lives and alleviating suffering in the short-term.
- Projects of about 6 months.
- Given the immediacy, future needs and development cooperation concepts are not prioritized.

REHABILITATION

- Post-disaster phase.
- Short and medium-term intervention (6 months to 2 years).
- Reconstruction of previously existing conditions (infrastructure, economy, services, etc.).

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

- Early recovery and durable solutions.
- Long-term intervention.
- Lasting improvement of people's lives (income, services, empowerment, etc.).
- Management with different criteria and methods (reality analysis, community participation, capacity building, gender approach, environmental sustainability, etc.).



OUR WORK

BEFORE

DURING

AFTER



THE EMERGENCY



📷 Dom Gatwetch, 63, in front of his destroyed house in Galam Village, Old Fangak, South Sudan.
© Peter Caton for Action Against Hunger



OUR WORK BEFORE THE EMERGENCY

BEFORE | DURING | AFTER



SYSTEM FOR CONTINUOUS MONITORING OF POTENTIAL THREATS AND CRISES GLOBALLY

Categorisation of emergencies to facilitate decision-making on possible actions.



COORDINATION OF PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLANS



EXPLORATORY MISSIONS

both in countries where there are established missions and in countries where Action Against Hunger is not present.



TRAINING IN EMERGENCY RESPONSE

for Action Against Hunger staff and local partners.

In addition, we have tools available for the missions to use during the preparation, design and implementation of an emergency response. These tools help us to be more agile, to work through different context and response scenarios, and much more. All the tools are available.



OUR WORK DURING THE EMERGENCY

BEFORE | DURING | AFTER



1. DEPLOYMENT OF THE EMERGENCY TEAM

- Support in the development of proposals for potential donors.
- Response implementation support: Coordination / Resource preparation and security analysis / Access management / Logistical arrangements / Distribution.
- Availability to temporarily cover emergency positions in the field offices.



4. EMERGENCY FUND MANAGEMENT,

which allow for rapid financing of the intervention.



5. COORDINATION AND EMERGENCY STOCK MANAGEMENT,

for urgent shipment of materials water and sanitation, hygiene, shelter, nutrition and logistics.



2. RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT

- on site, remotely or through local partners:
- Design of the evaluation adapted to the context with innovative methodologies.



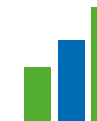
6. COMMUNICATION

Provide information and visual material for press releases, social media messages, etc.



3. PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

- Emergency Plan
- Security Plan
- Procurement Plan
- Risk Analysis Method Statement (RAMS)



7. REAL-TIME EVALUATION

- Effectiveness of the operation
- Effectiveness of the response
- Identification of good practices
- Lessons learnt



OUR WORK AFTER THE EMERGENCY BEFORE | DURING | AFTER

In an emergency, the first priority is to save lives and alleviate suffering. But an emergency response can last for months or years.

We continue to work in the early recovery phase. We help to strengthen the resilience of local communities to future shocks, local economies, improve infrastructure and plan for long-term development.

1

ADAPTING THE RESPONSE TO THE POST-EMERGENCY CONTEXT,

we link aid to Rehabilitation and Development.

2

MONITORING OF THE IMPACT OF THE INTERVENTION

3

JUSTIFICATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY



OUR AREAS OF WORK SECTORS



Thousands of Rohingya refugees who have fled Myanmar now live in the huge Kutupalong Refugee Camp across the border in Bangladesh. Rozia, a refugee for 7 years, helps feed others daily at the EMOP nutrition centre run by Action Against Hunger. © Tom Pilston for Action Against Hunger



OUR AREAS OF WORK

SECTORS



LOGISTICAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT

- Safety and security assessment, cash/cash capacity, local market studies, etc.
- Budgeting and monitoring, accounting, treasury management
- Emergency fund management
- Stock management
- Emergency supply solutions
- Reports

MULTISECTORAL

- Joint assessments and analysis
- Joint satisfaction surveys (accountability)
- Holistic approach

EARLY RECOVERY

To be applied or identified in the initial phase of a response

CROSS-CUTTING

Localisation, gender transformation, environment, systems strengthening



HOW IS FINANCED AN EMERGENCY

ACTIVATION OF THE
**MANAGEMENT OF
THE EMERGENCY
FUND** WHICH ALLOWS
FOR RAPID FINANCING OF
THE INTERVENTION



The Emergency Fund has the possibility to allocate, if approved:

EMERGENCY AGREEMENT (AECID)	RRM AIDS (RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM)	OTHER
Minimum activation project.	For the first 6 months.	(decentralised cooperation, private funding).

These funds are limited and may require emergency prioritisation to ensure responsiveness to future emergencies.

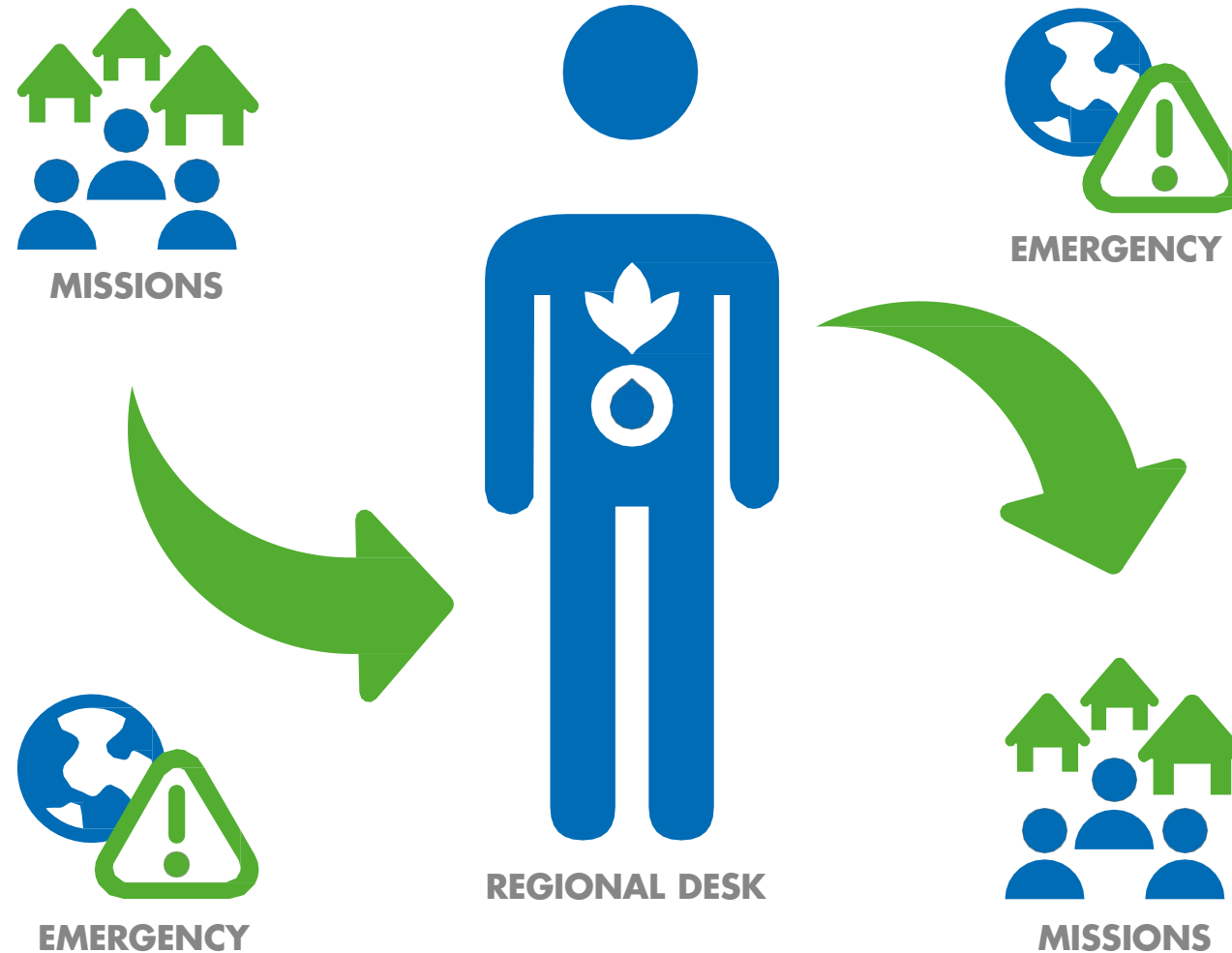


📍 Rafah, Occupied Palestinian Territories.
© Vincent Stehli for Action Against Hunger

HOW TO REQUEST SUPPORT OF THE EMERGENCY POOL

MISSIONS CONTACT THE EMERGENCY POOL

and the most appropriate support is agreed for each emergency, defining objectives and actions to be taken.



THE EMERGENCY POOL WILL CONTACT THE MISSIONS

in the event that it is the Emergency Pool itself that identifies the emergency.



TYPES OF SUPPORT

1 SUPPORT TO AN EXISTING MISSION

- In-country mission/emergency team reinforcement in case the **emergency exceeds the mission's response capacity**.
- We cover as many positions as necessary, which will always be subject to the needs of the emergency (and up to 2 months).
- **Preparedness and response plans in emergencies.**
- Training and tools.
- **Technical assistance** related to emergencies (preparedness, capitalisation, etc.) and technology development.

2 SUPPORT IN A NEW MISSION OR BASE

- **Monitoring** of the situation (sudden emergency vs. slow tract).
- **Deployment** to the area (team formed according to different criteria).
- Define needs, response **strategy** and **implement** activities.
- Initiate registration and **procedures for the opening of the mission**.
- **Proposal to donors.**
- Establish the **logistical, administrative and operational structure of the emergency mission** (opening of the office, recruitment and training of staff, coordination system, security plan, etc.).

3 WHAT IF ACTION AGAINST HUNGER HAS NO MISSION?

- **The Emergency Management System** is activated at the network level.

📷 Emergency at the Democratic Republic of Congo. 2021. A WFP (World Food Programme) helicopter carrying Action Against Hunger staff and equipment lands at the Rhoo site in the Drodoro health zone, where nearly 70,000 people are displaced after fleeing attacks by armed groups in recent months. © Alexis Huguet for Action Against Hunger



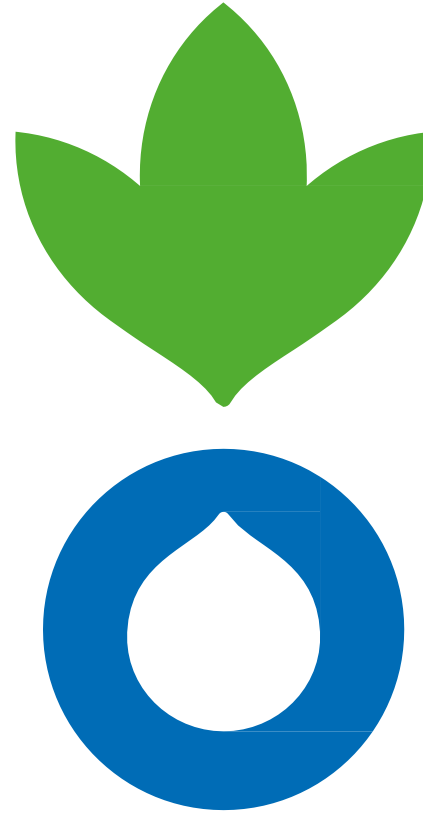
WHAT YOU CAN DO

- IDENTIFY COUNTRIES TO SUPPORT
- CHOOSE AN ORGANISATION SPECIALISING IN EMERGENCY RESPONSE (NON-PROFIT)
- SECTOR SPECIALISATION
- VOLUNTEER PROGRAMMES



📷 Floods in Santa Sara, Bajo Piura, Peru.
© Daniel Silva Yoshisato for Action Against Hunger





THANK YOU

Saving lives, maximising human protection and alleviating suffering is in the DNA of our humanitarian organisation. Teams, partners, companies and organisations like yours help us achieve this every day. Action Against Hunger could not do it without your support.

Thank you for being there