

Protracted crises key features and way forward

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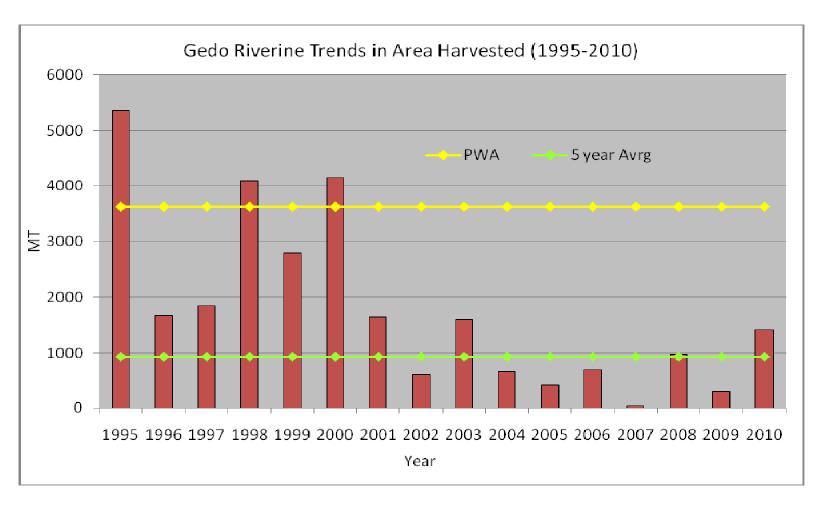


- 1: Analysis and understanding of people's livelihoods and coping mechanisms
- invest more in analysis, impact assessment and lessons learning in protracted crisis situations
- Assessment of humanitarian needs is critical, but should include livelihoods and local and national institutions
- Response analysis must be improved,
- Compare needs across different and varied contexts must

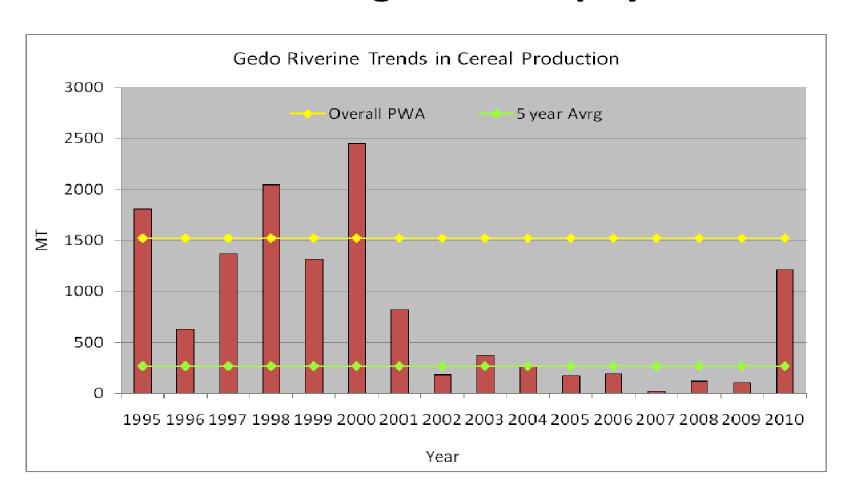


- 2: Protection, promotion and rebuilding of livelihoods, and institutions
- Address both short- and longer-term needs through:
 - improved food assistance,
 - social protection and
 - investments in agriculture as well as non-agricultural livelihoods.
- Building on existing capacity and should strengthen positive livelihood adaptations
- Rebuild and/or promote local institutions

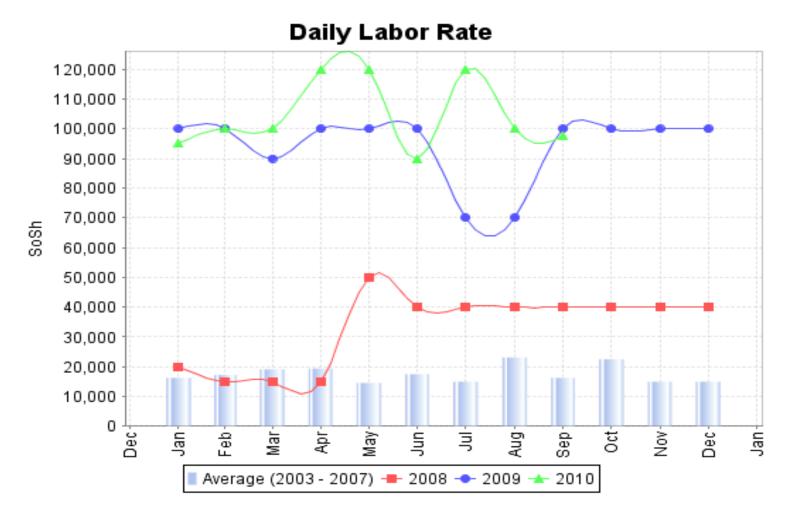




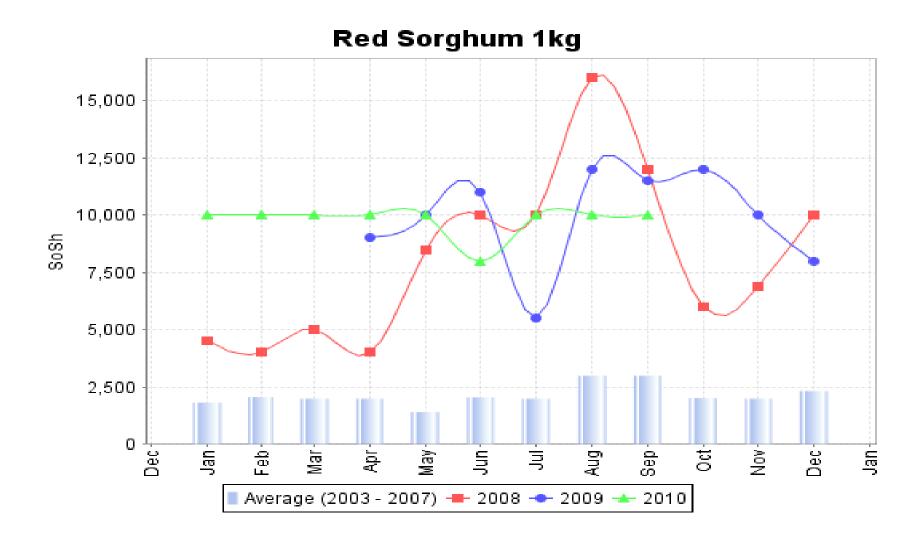




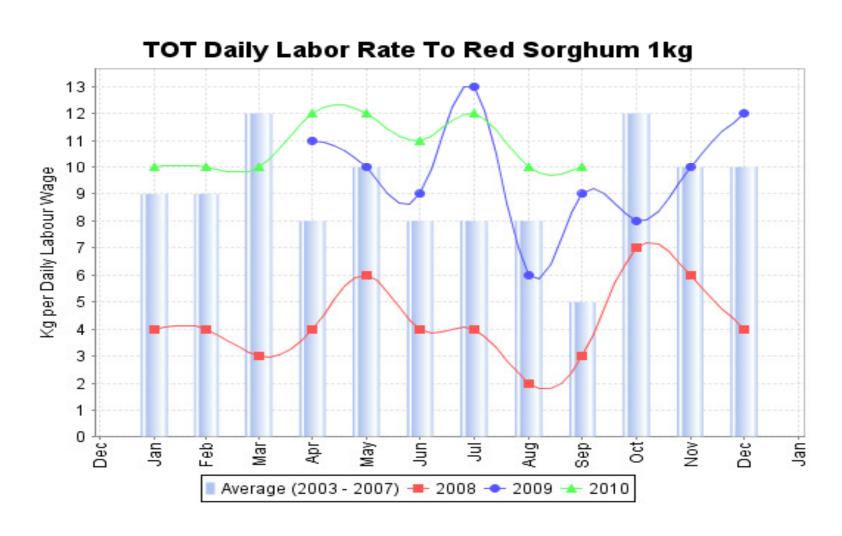














- gap between the reality on the ground and the architecture of international assistance
- Modalities of assistance should move beyond the traditional categories of "relief" and "development"



- diversified approach that includes :
 - social protection mechanisms,
 - food security
 - early warning systems,
 - disaster preparedness,
 - environmental protection and rehabilitation, and
 - building livelihoods resilience



- Donor planning should emphasize predictability for prevention, early action and long-term solutions
- All actors should participate in crafting of the principles that should govern assistance in protracted crises



 A new "Agenda for action in protracted crises" should be developed in order to establish new principles and parameters to address effectively and efficiently the specific needs of these countries