



## EMERGENCY RELIEF

### Humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable populations

Humanitarian relief is intended for people who are affected by conflicts (wars or confrontations that follow political, religious or other tensions) or natural disasters (earthquakes, tsunami, floods, droughts, etc.). In both cases, it is necessary to provide people with immediate assistance as the damage, either material or human, can be significant, and therefore on-ground presence is essential in the days following the disaster. The objective is to **quickly analyze people's needs and develop a strong logistics strategy** in order to distribute food aid, drinking water, and shelter while awaiting rehabilitation. At present, over **50 million<sup>1</sup> people are displaced worldwide due to either a natural disaster or a conflict.**

The majority of these individuals are internally displaced persons (IDPs) or refugees forced to flee their homes and sometimes even their own country. The problems of lack of security and the difficulties in attaining a refugee status come together with the lack of water, food, clothing, and shelter.

Secours Islamique France **coordinates its actions with other humanitarian actors within the framework of coordination established by the United Nations through its OCHA<sup>2</sup> office.** This coordination provides an appropriate response to essential needs of affected populations: Water and Sanitation, Food Security, Health, Shelter. Rehabilitation aid then takes over this immediate assistance.

## IMPROVE THE DAY TO DAY LIVES OF IDPs AND REFUGEES



For instance, in **Syria**, Secours Islamique France has strived to improve the living conditions of IDPs and refugees since the beginning of the conflict in March 2011. The destruction of homes, schools, hospitals and health centres has led to the departure of more than 11 million people<sup>3</sup>. To help these people, Secours Islamique France has set up projects for **food and non-food and hygiene kits distribution**.

An emergency response is also organized at the beginning of winter and involves, for instance, **giving people access to the essential means of heating** such as fuel, blankets, and carpets. Secours Islamique France also **rehabilitates** buildings and water system installations. Over 80,000 people have directly benefited from these projects in 2013, carried out in partnership with UNHCR and Unicef<sup>4</sup>.

In 2015, the SIF sent a mission to the Balkans in order to provide humanitarian aid to the populations who had left Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan, etc. in search of a dignified and secure life. Warm clothes and shoes were provided to them so that they can cope with the low temperatures.

## MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF THE CRISIS AND THE VULNERABILITY OF POPULATIONS

The region of the **Horn of Africa** in 2011 suffered from the worst food crisis it had ever seen for decades. 9.8 million<sup>5</sup> Kenyans are food insecure and unable to feed themselves. Secours Islamique France has implemented capacity building projects for beneficiaries in order to **improve their own livelihoods** such as: livestock vaccination, training in farming practices, training in poultry farming and beekeeping.

The same problem arose in Somalia which is affected by civil war and widespread insecurity. Secours Islamique France assists displaced and host populations in the **manufacturing of fishing boats in fiberglass**.

## ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER, ONE OF THE TOP PRIORITIES

Following the devastation caused by Typhoon Haiyan in the **Philippines** in 2013, people were left on their own. The disaster affected 14 million people, including 4 million who were internally displaced. More than one million homes were damaged or completely destroyed. Secours Islamique France, distributed **jerrycans and water purifying tablets** to people in need to enable them to access drinking water in the Southeast region which was identified as one of the most affected regions. The SIF also built more than **100 semi-permanent shelters** to relocate families.



[1] Source: UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for refugees

[2] Source: OCHA - Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

[3] Source: UNHCR

[4] Unicef: The United Nations Children's Fund

[5] Source: European Community, Food crisis in Kenya