

Stand for Global justice

European Parliament Elections 2014

Trócaire Policy Briefing



trócaire
Working for a just world.

Trócaire Supporting Advocacy for Global Justice

As a faith-based organisation Trócaire is united with similar organisations across the world through CIDSE (International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity) and the wider church network Caritas Internationalis (a confederation of 162 Catholic relief, development and social service organisations) in challenging global structures of injustice. Through CIDSE Trócaire links in to the European umbrella organisation for development NGOs, CONCORD, which represents 160 NGOs across Europe. In the Republic of Ireland, Trócaire works with the association of Irish non-governmental development organisations, Dóchas. Trócaire is also a member of CADA (Coalition of Aid and Development Agencies) in Northern Ireland.

For more detailed policy positions on any of the issues in this document please contact Selina Donnelly at SDonnelly@trocaire.ie

INTRODUCTION

A Key Role for the European Parliament in International Development

European Union (EU) citizens will elect a new European Parliament (EP) in May 2014. The new parliament will take office at a time of global upheaval and transition. It will have to take decisions on a host of challenging issues which are of concern to both citizens of the EU and developing countries.

Poverty and inequality remain issues both within the EU and across the world. These are not accidents of fate. They are often the results of specific power relations and policy decisions which are discriminatory, exclusionary and unjust. For example, even though they have done the least to contribute to the climate change crisis, people living in poverty in developing countries are suffering most severely because of overconsumption of resources and political inaction in the global north.

The enormity of the global challenges we face is significant, but with crisis there also comes opportunity. In the midst of this global necessity for change, the EU has a key role to play in standing for human rights-based, sustainable development, and showing leadership on the critical challenges we are facing.

Since the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty in 2009, it is legally required that all EU policies take into consideration development objectives. This means that all EU policies must be in support of developing countries' development needs, and at a minimum, not contradict the aim of poverty reduction and eradication. With the significant increase in the legislative and budgetary powers of the European Parliament, MEPs can and must ensure EU accountability for this Policy Coherence for Development commitment and fully support the fight against global poverty and injustice.

In 2015, a successor framework to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will be agreed globally. There is a significant opportunity to build a more robust framework for international cooperation post-2015 that can respond to today's context. The respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights for all—economic, social, cultural, environmental, civil and political—must be both the purpose and the ultimate litmus test of success for a post-2015 poverty and sustainable development agenda.

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DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES FOR MEPs IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT 2014-2019

WE CALL ON MEPs to champion human rights as universal, normative, people-centred principles and standards for policy-making, and deliver on the commitment to Policy Coherence for Development. This means ensuring human rights are respected, protected and promoted in EU domestic and foreign policies – and championed as the anchor for a post-2015 development agenda.

A. RESPECT, PROTECT AND FULFILL HUMAN RIGHTS

Protect and promote human rights and hold governments and corporations to account by working to:

- Ensure effective, consistent implementation of the EU Guidelines on Human Rights Defenders.
- Ensure trade agreements between the EU and developing countries are used to maximise respect for human rights, including providing specific political and legal mechanisms to suspend bilateral cooperation where repeated and/or systematic human rights violations occur.
- Ensure that the EU, at a minimum, has correct consumer labelling of products from illegal Israeli settlements and discourage European companies from trading with and investing in settlements.
- Promote greater transparency and accountability of European companies operating in developing countries, particularly with regard to tax, by ending the scandal of secret company ownership.
- Support access to justice in developing countries which are negatively affected by private sector investment and ensure EU funding to the private sector (for example through the European Investment Bank) is accompanied by robust environmental, human rights and social safeguards.

B. TAKE ACTION ON CLIMATE JUSTICE

Protect our planet and secure people's rights to natural resources by working to:

- Reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% by 2020 and at least 55% by 2030 in order to keep temperature rise below 2°C.
- Demonstrate leadership in the international negotiations to achieve a fair and ambitious new climate treaty to be adopted by all countries at the Paris Climate Summit in December 2015.
- Ensure EU policies on renewable energy do not drive up demand for damaging land-based biofuels.
- Ensure EU countries provide their fair share to climate funds under the UNFCCC of the 10 billion US dollars per year by 2020 committed to support climate action and adaptation in poorer countries.
- Ensure that the EU provides climate finance that is predictable, new and additional to ODA and emergency relief, and that 50% of climate finance goes to climate change adaptation and risk reduction.

C. PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY IN AN UNEQUAL WORLD

Promote Gender Equality by working to:

- Maximise funding within EU development programming both for gender equality and HIV and AIDS.
- Ensure the EU Special Co-ordinator to the Great Lakes, Mr Koen Vervaeke, prioritises the involvement of women, and an analysis of the needs of women, in the rolling out of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework agreement for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
- Fully apply the Comprehensive EU Approach to the implementation of UN Council Security Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 and 1820 in situations of ongoing conflict, and support strengthening the Comprehensive Approach.

D. STAND WITH THE VULNERABLE IN TIMES OF HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

Protect the independence, continuity and effectiveness of European humanitarian assistance by working to:

- Ensure that the needs of people in crisis are the main drivers of an effective EU response, and that humanitarian aid is independent of other European external actions, through upholding the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence.
- Protect EU humanitarian aid funding for emergency response and resilience work, and ensure member states do not renege on humanitarian aid pledges.
- Ensure gender and age issues are systematically considered in humanitarian responses and adequately resourced, and that protection is central to all humanitarian responses.

RESPECT, PROTECT, AND FULFILL HUMAN RIGHTS



Holding Governments and Corporations to Account

Shrinking space for civil society

Over the past decade, Trócaire has witnessed an alarming global trend towards the curtailing of civil society space, especially against those organisations speaking out against injustice. Many governments are making use of both judicial means, such as restrictive NGO legislation impeding the right to freedom of expression, association and assembly and extra-judicial means, such as threats, torture, arbitrary detention enforced disappearances and extra-judicial killings, in their crackdown on civil society. Addressing this growing trend means tackling the power dynamics which are driving it.¹

The EU Guidelines on Human Rights Defenders provide important protection for human rights defenders, yet the implementation of the guidelines remains inconsistent as the level of implementation depends on the willingness of individual EU missions on the ground. Unless human rights are put at the heart of other policies, such as those governing economic relationships, they will remain a marginal concern.

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The increasing influence of Multinational Corporations

The unregulated power and influence of multinational corporations (MNCs) in developing countries needs to be curtailed. There are significant power imbalances between the capacities of states to meet their duty to protect citizens from human rights abuses by third parties, and the resources of transnational corporations and the scope and impacts of their operations.² Private investment can be an important driver of development, but is also often associated, either directly or indirectly, with human rights abuses, corruption, conflict and environmental degradation.³

In Myanmar for example, 3.5 million acres of private large-scale agribusiness concessions have been awarded to Burmese and foreign private companies in recent years. These concessions are in areas which have the largest remaining forest cover in the country and on land where ethnic minorities

¹ The trend towards restrictive NGO legislation has been highlighted both by the UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of peaceful assembly and association in his 203 report to the UN General Assembly (http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/RegularSession/Session23/A.HRC.23.39_EN.pdf), and the general crackdown on civil society has been documented by (among others) the International Center for Not-for-profit Law in its 202 “Defending Civil Society” report (http://www.icnl.org/research/resources/dcs/DCS_Report_Second_Edition_English.pdf), by CIVICUS in its 200 report “Civil Society: The Clampdown is real” (http://www.civicus.org/content/CIVICUS-Global_trends_in_Civil_Society_Space_20-200.pdf), by ACT Alliance in its 201 report “Shrinking Political Space of Civil Society Action” (<http://www.actalliance.org/resources/publications/Shrinking-political-space-of-civil-society-action.pdf>) and by Trócaire in its 202 report “Democracy in Action: Defending Civil Society Space”.

² CIDSE, 203, Human Rights Due Diligence – Policy Measures for Effective Implementation at <http://www.cidse.org/content/publications/business-a-human-rights/human-rights-due-diligence-policy-measures-for-effective-implementation.html>

³ See, for example, the Interim report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. E/CN.4/20/97 at <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G0/11/07/PDF/G01107.pdf?OpenElement>

(making up 30-40 percent of the total population) live and rely on for their livelihood - the vast majority of whom do not have legal land tenure. New land laws introduced in 2002 have strengthened the legal framework for further land acquisition by large private businesses forcing communities off their land.⁴

Access to justice and remedy is often denied to communities in countries such as Guatemala, the Philippines, India and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), when their rights to land and livelihood have been violated by the operations of MNCs. In Peru and Colombia, human rights defenders exercising their legitimate right to peaceful protest related to business investments now face criminalisation and even death.⁵

In addition, often, there is little transparency around the terms on which companies are granted licenses to operate in developing countries. For example, what payments the host country government will receive, if any, and what taxes will be paid by the MNC. Tax revenues form a major part of many developing country budgets. Africa as a whole collects ten times in revenue what it does in official development assistance, yet developing countries also lose significant revenues due to tax evasion through the exploitation of tax havens and weaknesses in transparency in developed and developing countries. It is estimated that tax havens cost developing countries one-third of their revenues annually – four times the value of inward official aid.⁶

It is essential that the EU takes a holistic view of human rights across all its policies. For example, trade agreements between the EU and other countries, in particular, can be used to ensure respect human rights to the maximum extent possible – this might, at times, include refraining from extending free trade relationships where human rights records are especially poor. However, the quality, and the application, of human rights clauses in EU trade agreements have not always been consistent. The EU has displayed a degree of double standards when faced with the choice of effective application of human rights clauses in trade agreements, and effective regulation of European companies operating overseas when this has been considered to be to the detriment of its economic interests.

WE CALL ON MEPs TO:

- Ensure effective, consistent implementation of the EU Guidelines on Human Rights Defenders by the European External Action Services (EEAS) in EU missions around the world, including mechanisms to monitor implementation and ensure consequences for lack of effective implementation.
- Ensure trade agreements between the EU and other countries are used to maximise respect for human rights, including providing specific political and legal mechanisms to suspend bilateral cooperation where repeated and/or systematic human rights violations occur.
- Promote greater transparency and accountability of European companies operating in developing countries, particularly with regard to tax by
 - ending the scandal of secret company ownership and fake companies by setting up open, public registries listing the real beneficial owner of companies, trusts and other corporate structures.
 - making all companies report on their turnover, profits, number of employees, and tax situation in all the countries in which they operate.
- Support access to justice in developing countries which are negatively affected by private sector investment and ensure EU funding to the private sector (e.g. through the European Investment Bank) is accompanied by robust environmental, human rights and social safeguards.

⁴ Woods, K, 2003, The politics of the emerging agro-industrial complex in Asia's 'final frontier': The war on food sovereignty in Burma at http://www.yale.edu/agrarianstudies/foodsovereignty/pprs/25_Woods_2003.pdf

⁵ CIDSE, 2003, Human Rights Due Diligence – Policy Measures for Effective Implementations available at <http://www.cidse.org/content/publications/business-a-human-rights/human-rights-due-diligence-policy-measures-for-effective-implementation.html>

⁶ Action Aid (2012), ActionAid Submission to the International Development Committee Inquiry on Tax and Development, published February 2012

BUSINESS & HUMAN RIGHTS: TAKING ACTION ON EU TRADE WITH ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS

Trócaire works in partnership with local Israeli and Palestinian organisations to challenge ongoing human rights abuses and to build a lasting and durable peace. Over the last decade, we have witnessed a steady deterioration in the human rights situation on the ground.

In particular, the expansion of Israeli settlements undermines the development of Palestinian communities and infringes on the right to self-determination, equality, an adequate standard of living, and freedom of movement. According to the International Court of Justice, Israeli settlements are illegal under international law. Since the beginning of the Oslo peace process in 1992, the number of Israeli settlers in the West Bank has more than doubled. There are now more than 500,000 settlers living on occupied Palestinian land, and 42% of West Bank land has been allocated for settlements.

While the EU condemns Israeli settlements as illegal and an obstacle to peace, the EU continues to trade with them. Trade between the EU and the settlements is estimated at €230 million a year. The EU imports approximately fifteen times more from the illegal settlements than from the Palestinians themselves. By trading with settlements, the EU undermines its own policy of condemning settlements. Trading with settlements amounts to tacit support of ongoing violations of international law, and makes empty words of EU statements.

In order to have an impact on restricting settlement expansion, the EU must move from words to action. The introduction in 2013 of EU guidelines restricting funding and research grants to settlement-based entities is a promising minimum first step in the right direction, but stronger measures are needed given the urgency of the situation on the ground.

WE CALL ON MEPs TO:

1. Ensure correct consumer labelling of all settlement products:

As a minimum measure in line with existing consumer protection legislation, the EU must issue guidelines to ensure all settlement products are accurately labelled so that consumers are aware of their true origin and can make an informed choice. Denmark and the UK have already introduced such measures, and High Representative Catherine Ashton has indicated her support for EU-wide guidelines.



Jabril Jahalin stands at the site of his demolished home in the occupied Palestinian territories. Photo: Trócaire

2. Discourage companies from trading with and investing in settlements:

As a more comprehensive measure, the EU should issue formal advice to importers and other businesses to refrain from purchasing settlement goods and to avoid all other commercial and investment links with settlements. OECD Guidelines for Multinational enterprises and the UN Guiding principles on Business and Human Rights can be used as the relevant international framework. The Netherlands and the UK have already introduced similar guidance, and the EU should develop EU-wide guidance.

3. Ban imports of settlement products:

As a further-reaching measure, governments could legally exclude settlement products from entry to the EU market. Banning the import of settlement products would be the most impactful solution. Ireland's Tánaiste has already indicated his support for such a proposal.

For more detailed overview see Trócaire policy paper "*Sustaining Injustice: EU trade with Israeli Settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories.*" www.trocaire.org/sites/trocaire/files/pdfs/policy/Sustaining_Injustice_EU_trade_with_Israeli_Settlements_in_the_OPT.pdf

TAKE ACTION ON CLIMATE JUSTICE



Natural resources like land and water are essential to people's lives and livelihoods and need to be fairly and sustainably governed. Over the last decade, there has been growing pressure on land resources, and an unprecedented increase in the scale and frequency of commercial land acquisitions (often referred to as "land-grabbing"). This has been due in large part to the growing impact of climate change and misguided attempts by policy makers to address it. More often than not, it is the poorest and most vulnerable people, especially women and children that lose out and are left with little or no access to essential resources.⁷ The EU's production and consumption model severely impacts on the availability of these natural resources. Significant changes are required to EU climate, energy and investment policies in order to foster fairer and more sustainable natural resource use.

Climate change is already a daily reality for many of the world's poorest communities with which Trócaire works⁸. Unpredictable rainfall and drought patterns are leading to reduced yields for farmers who depend on agriculture to feed their families and provide an income. These impacts challenge national governments in their endeavours to protect and provide for citizens. In a particularly unjust situation, those who contributed least to the drivers of climate change, poor countries, and marginalised groups within countries, are those most vulnerable to these shocks and changes. For example, in Malawi the incidence of droughts and floods has increased in frequency and intensity over recent decades, reducing food security.⁹



Mangrove swamps being eroded by rising sea levels in El Salvador as a result of climate change. Photo: Eamonn Neeson, Trócaire Volunteer

Meanwhile in Europe, the Renewable Energy Directive, by setting a 10% target for renewable energy use in transport by 2020 accompanied by financial subsidies to support biofuel consumption, has been a serious driver of land grabs and food-price volatility, leading to further pressure on people's access to land and water in developing countries. Targets for renewable energy are necessary and important in the effort to reduce our emissions, but they need to be safeguarded to ensure they do not lead to unintended negative impacts in developing countries.

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The coming years offer significant opportunities for Members of the European Parliament to help Europe move forward with adequate climate and energy policies that set Europe on pathway to a more equitable and sustainable future for all. In particular, the development of the EU's 2030 climate and energy policy framework will play an important role in shaping both the future of Europe and that of the rest of the world. As an historic leader in the global climate community, strong EU climate ambition will help spur further progress in the negotiations on a new climate treaty under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

⁷ http://www.landcoalition.org/sites/default/files/publication/126/ILC%20CSR%20report_ENG.pdf

⁸ Trócaire (2012) Shaping Strategies: factors and actors in climate change adaptation (<http://www.trocaire.org/sites/trocaire/files/resources/policy/climate-change-adaptation-research-report-2012.pdf>) and Trócaire (2010) Changing Lives: climate change in the developing world (<http://www.trocaire.org/sites/trocaire/files/resources/policy/changing-lives-climate-change-research.pdf>)

⁹ <http://www.trocaire.org/sites/trocaire/files/resources/policy/climate-change-adaptation-research-report-2012.pdf>

BIOFUELS IN LIBERIA AND TRÓCAIRE'S PARTNERSHIP WITH THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (SDI)

Liberia has a land area of approximately ten million hectares. Private corporations control over 5.02 million hectares of this land leased to them by the government. Liberia is a highly food insecure country, with a "serious" state of hunger rating according to the 2013 Global Hunger Index.

Since 2006, the Government of Liberia has entered into binding contracts with four major oil palm producing foreign investors. These contracts last up to 65 years. The growth in agricultural concessions which results in large scale monoculture plantations is a major concern. The establishment of large-scale plantations contributes to deforestation and environmental degradation, and negatively impacts biodiversity. Furthermore, large-scale plantation development poses threats to food sovereignty and increases the risks of conflict.

Trócaire's partnership with SDI spans back to 2010 and focuses on providing support to communities in areas of access to information on natural resources, accessing processes, state authorities and private sector in the forestry and mining sectors and providing the enabling environment so that these communities can take action on concerns, rights and entitlements.

WE CALL ON MEPs TO:

- Reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% by 2020 and at least 55% by 2050 in order to keep temperature rise below 2°C.
- Demonstrate leadership in the international negotiations to achieve a fair and ambitious new climate treaty to be adopted by all countries at the Paris Climate Summit in December 2015.
- Ensure EU policies on renewable energy do not drive up demand for damaging land based biofuels.
- Ensure EU countries provide their fair share to climate funds under the UNFCCC of the 10 billion US dollars per year by 2020 committed to support climate action and adaptation in poorer countries.
- Ensure that the EU provides climate finance is predictable, new and additional to ODA and emergency relief, and that 50% of climate finance goes to climate change adaptation and risk reduction.

PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY IN AN UNEQUAL WORLD



One of the most pervasive inequalities in the world continues to be gender inequality. Women represent 7% of the people living in poverty in the world, yet they make up just 2% of parliamentary representatives. One in three women globally will experience gender-based violence in her lifetime.¹⁰

One of the many barriers to the achievement of the equal rights of women and girls is conflict. In conflict and post-conflict settings, women and child non-combatants are disproportionately exposed to violence, including sexual violence. In spite of international policies to prevent gender-based violence in conflict, and to protect and empower women, drastic increases continue to be registered in the levels of rape occurring in DRC, for example¹¹. Ensuring women's leadership, both in the building of peace, and in decision-making across DRC as peace emerges, is critical to a sustainable peace¹².

In post-conflict contexts, women need to be present in peace negotiations and post-conflict governance, to ensure that gender differences are visible and incorporated. The European Union has developed a Comprehensive Approach to the Implementation of UNSCR 1325: this agreement must be supported and sustained.

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¹⁰ 1 in 3 women throughout the world will experience physical and/or sexual violence by a partner or sexual violence by a non-partner in her lifetime. Global and Regional Estimates of Violence Against Women, WHO, 2003

¹¹ <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=45529#.UugtUHfFLZs>

¹² Kinshasa Call to Action: Women Speak, Women Act for Peace! CAFCO and The Global Network of Women Peacebuilders, April 2003

FROM VULNERABILITY TO CONTROL: TRÓCAIRE SUPPORTING WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP IN THE HIV RESPONSE

Benita Ramirez, 50, from Honduras, was 41 when she was diagnosed HIV positive. She says: "In that moment I had no idea about what HIV was, my self-esteem was low, I was a devastated woman and from that point, my life would change 360 degrees."

Benita received support from Trócaire's partner Calidad de Vida ("Quality of Life"). She says "I learned to love me, accept myself as I am and value myself as a woman." Benita became involved in the Honduran Positive Women Network. "The first time that I was in a TV program, I thought ***"I am black, I am a woman and I am HIV positive, but I am going to make a difference."*** Today, Benita represents the women's sector in civil society engagement with national decision-making for the HIV response.



Benita Ramirez, HIV activist. Photo: Gerardo Aguilar.

Empowering women to play an equal role in society means overcoming the many structural barriers to gender equality. For Benita to flourish, she first needed to know that her HIV diagnosis would not limit her.

WE CALL ON MEPs TO:

- Maximise funding within EU development programming both for gender equality and HIV and AIDS.
- Ensure the EU Special Co ordinator to the Great Lakes, Mr Koen Vervaeke, prioritises the involvement of women, and an analysis of the needs of women, in the rolling out of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework agreement for the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Ensuring women's leadership, both in the building of peace, and in decision making across DRC as peace emerges, is critical to a sustainable peace.
- Fully apply the Comprehensive EU Approach to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in situations of ongoing conflict, and support the strengthening of the Comprehensive Approach.

STAND WITH THE VULNERABLE IN TIMES OF HUMANITARIAN CRISIS



Work to Protect the Rights of the most Vulnerable People in Emergency Situations

Situations of conflict and increasing severity of 'natural disasters' and climate change related crises are drastically eroding progress in human development in many countries, and at the same time contributing to a wider inequality both between and within countries.

Humanitarian aid aims to assist people affected by crises, by providing services and assistance on the basis of identified and proportional need. The humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence are upheld to ensure that the needs of people in crisis are the main drivers of an effective response. If humanitarian assistance is, or is perceived to be, used for political aims, then the neutrality of humanitarian actors is called into question, and delivering aid to people in need becomes difficult and dangerous, if not impossible.

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In 202, the EU institutions (using funding provided by Member States) were collectively the second largest donor of official humanitarian assistance¹³. This means that the way in which EU humanitarian aid is used and allocated affects the lives of millions of people. Director General EC Humanitarian Office (DG ECHO) is responsible for humanitarian aid, managing the aid budget on behalf of European Member States. It is not part of the European External Action Service (EEAS) and remains outside of the 'comprehensive approach' (the process in which the EU is integrating its external action) so as to protect its independence from other objectives.

The European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid¹⁴ states explicitly that humanitarian assistance is not a crisis management tool, and reiterates commitment of both Member States and EU institutions to the humanitarian principles as it is enshrined in International Humanitarian Law, to protect the rights of people.

It is well recognized that women and children are specifically vulnerable in situations of humanitarian crisis, and that sexual and gender-based violence is a major risk. Protection of women and children must therefore be central to all humanitarian responses. However, women's place in situations of conflict should not be reduced to their vulnerabilities. As UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 and associated Women, Peace and Security mechanisms highlight, women should also play crucial roles as agents of change in changing societies in the aftermath of conflict and emergencies. Through the EU Comprehensive Approach to the Implementation of UNSCR 1325, the EEAS should promote the active engagement of women in peace negotiations, peace-building, and governance at all levels (See Section C above on gender equality).¹⁵

¹³ <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/chart/top-30-government-donors-of-international-humanitarian-assistance-202-2>

¹⁴ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2005:002:EN:PDF>

¹⁵ <http://www.trocaire.org/whatwedo/emergencies/bridging-the-gap>

TRÓCAIRE'S HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Trócaire is currently supporting humanitarian programmes in 20 countries.¹⁶ Trócaire and our partners provide basic assistance (including food, cash, water, shelter and non-food items) in Myanmar, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Somalia, DRC, Sudan and the Republic of Sudan. The impact of natural disasters is evident in Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia all affected by cyclical drought and competition for resources. Pakistan, Haiti and Guatemala have experienced earthquakes and floods in recent years, leaving thousands of people vulnerable to landslides and extreme climates. Trócaire also responds to hidden and forgotten crises in Central Africa Republic (CAR), India, Zimbabwe, DRC, Ethiopia, North Sudan and Namibia.



The Philippines, post Typhoon Haiyan, November 2013. Photo: Eoghan Rice



Working for a just world.

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