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COHAFA 112
PROCIV 197
GENDER 216
RELEX 1712
INTER-REP 132

NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
Subject:	Protection, localisation and humanitarian diplomacy with focus on gender-based violence

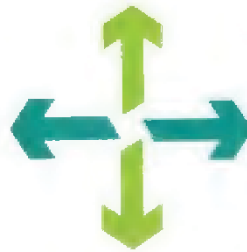
Following the meeting of the Working Party on Humanitarian Aid and Food Aid (COHAFA) on 16 and 17 December 2025, delegations will find in Annex the presentation made by ALNAP¹².

¹ ODI Global (ALNAP), identification number in the EU Transparency Register: 624449992257-11.

² This document contains a presentation by an external stakeholder and the views expressed therein are solely those of the third party it originates from. This document cannot be regarded as stating an official position of the Council. It does not reflect the views of the Council or of its members.



ALNAP'S WORK ON PRIORITISATION



A MATTER OF PRIORITIES
AN ALNAP PODCAST

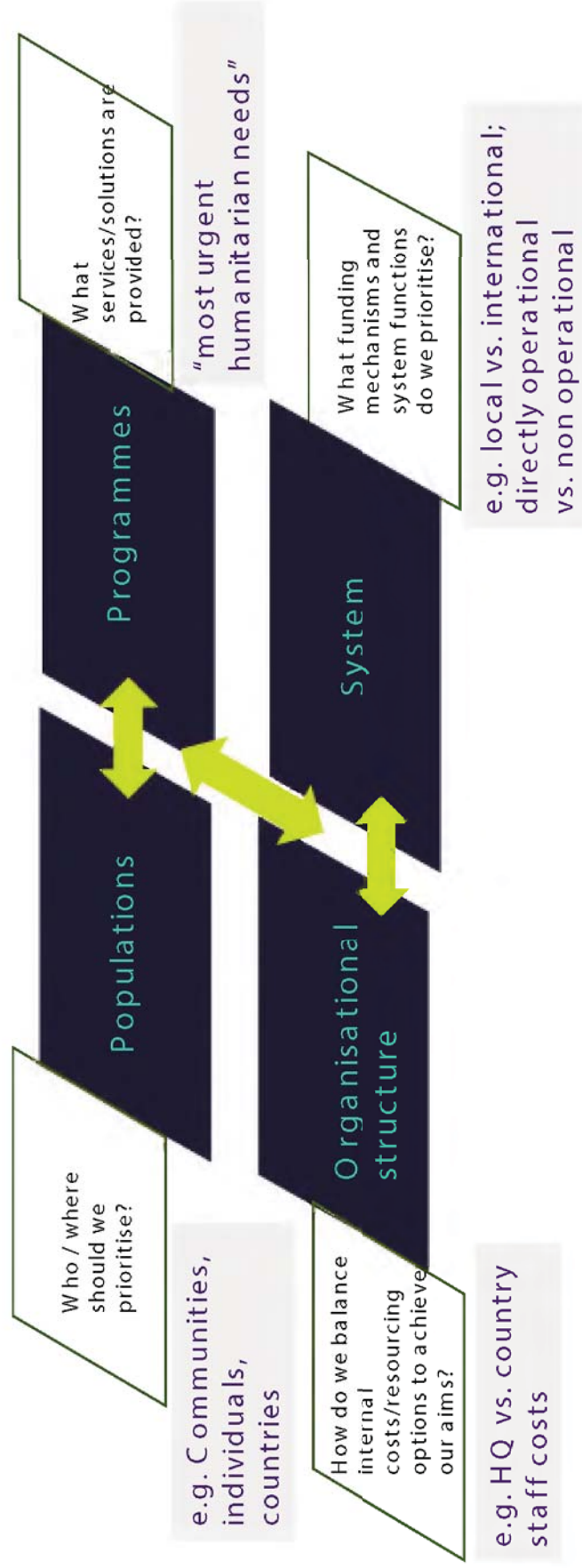




PRIORITISATION : WHAT IS IT?

Resource prioritisation in humanitarian aid is about making the most rational allocation of resources to achieve humanitarian objectives or values.

LEVELS OF PRIORITISATION

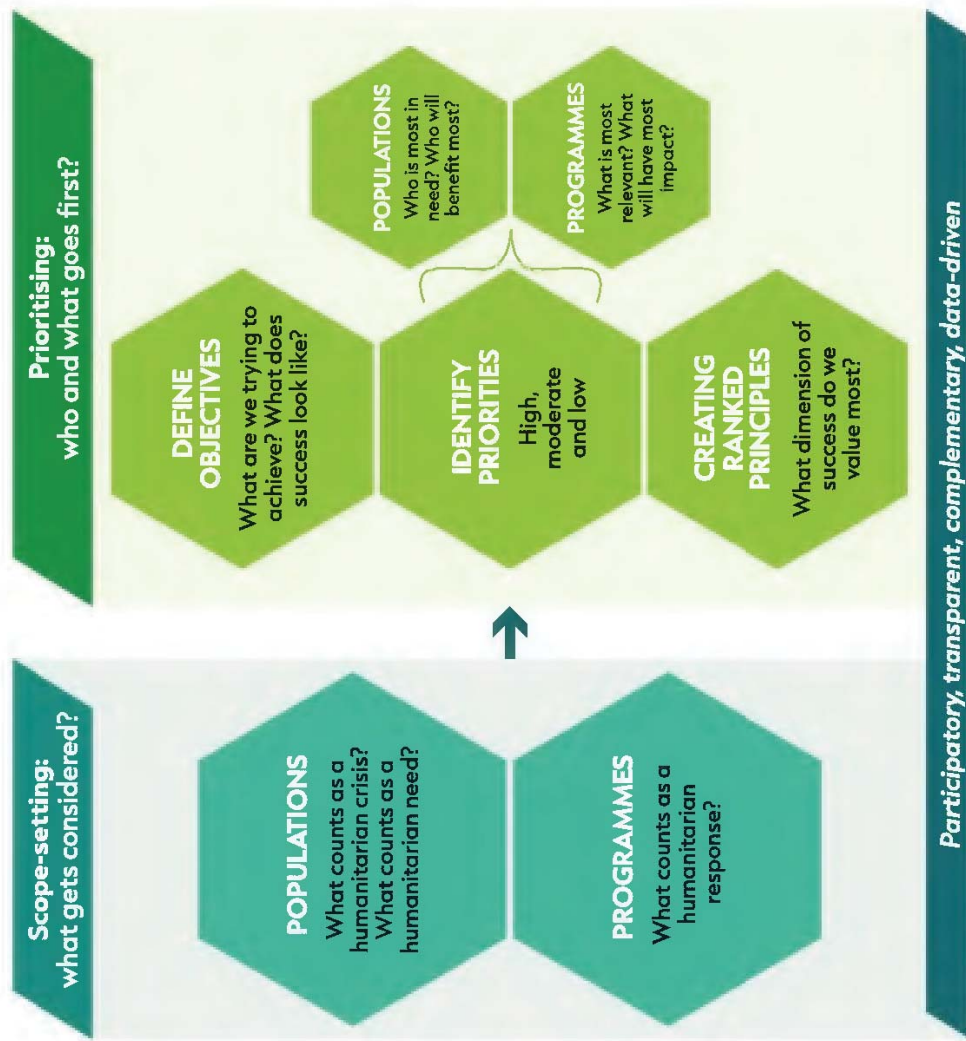


PRIORITISING POPULATIONS AND PROGRAMMES



PRIORITISING
HUMANITARIAN
RESOURCES:
**HOW TO DECIDE
WHO RECEIVES
WHAT KIND OF SUPPORT**

Figure 2. A framework for deciding who and how to help in humanitarian response planning



WHAT IS SCOPE VS PRIORITISATION

Scoping and prioritisation both consider similar issues, but do so in very different ways:

- Scoping determines what and who gets considered for prioritisation;
- Prioritisation determines what gets addressed in which order.

Being kept 'within scope' does not guarantee that you will be prioritised, but being left 'out of scope' guarantees that you will not be considered at all.

STEP 0: What is in scope?

‘Humanitarian’ scoped by **drivers, problems** and **solutions**

- ◆ What is a crisis and what does it mean to be ‘crisis affected’?
- ◆ What counts as a ‘basic’ need?
- ◆ What response activities most directly address needs and avoid political entanglement?

SCOPE: KEY MESSAGES

- Scope setting is a significant act of power
- The more narrowly we want to scope humanitarian action, the more pressure this puts on our definitions of ‘crisis’, ‘need’ and ‘life saving support/service’
- When we scope based on funding considerations, we start to change the meaning of ‘people in need’ to ‘people we think we can afford to reach’



PRIORITISATION STEP 1: DEFINE OBJECTIVES

DEFINE OBJECTIVES

What are we trying to achieve? What does success look like?

Aim here is to build out a description of the ideal scenario, if resources were fully adequate

Country level example: SO1: Saving Lives & Alleviating

Suffering: Reduce crisis -related morbidity and mortality through principled, rapid, quality, inclusive, safe, dignified and accountable life -saving assistance.

PRIORITISATION STEP 2: IDENTIFY HIGH/MEDIUM/LOW PRIORITIES

Populations:

• **Technical approaches:** JIAF; INFORM

- Pros: provides quantitative comparability. Cons: very top down, and based on international definitions of needs and issues.

• **Participatory approaches:** Community philanthropy

- Pros: more dignity -focused. Cons: Needs to be handled sensitively w/ respect to local power dynamics

• **Comparative advantage** approaches: 'Nexus' programming

- Pros: Sustainability & relevance. Cons: May not target 'most in need.'



PRIORITISATION STEP 2: IDENTIFY HIGH, MODERATE AND LOW PRIORITY CATEGORIES



Programmes :

- Evidence based? Feedback based? None of the above?
- A technical approach could involve systematic reviews, evidence -based programme prioritisation
- A participatory approach: Arguably what humanitarians should do more of: communities identify solutions

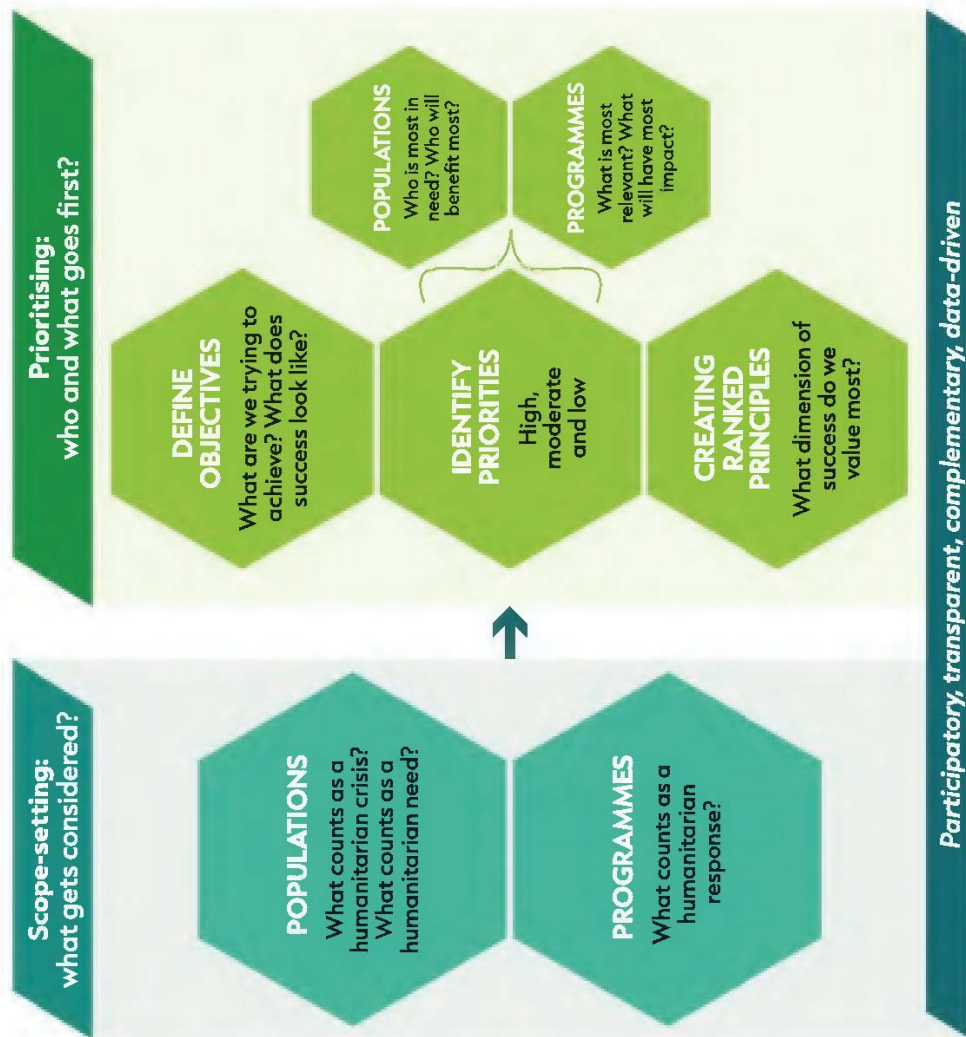
PRIORITISATION STEP 3: RANKING OPTIONS



When we have multiple issues that we care about, ranking our options make it clear which matters most.

- E.g.: After IPC 5, what next?
- Which is the best trade off between the range of sectors/services offered and the number of people reached?

Figure 2. A framework for deciding who and how to help in humanitarian response planning



- Clearer, more focused discussions are happening a round scope
- Standardised approaches to objective setting
- Higher technical quality in needs analysis
- Some good examples of participatory prioritisation

- Failing to square 'needs-based' with 'people-centred'
- Humanitarian programme design is not rationally prioritized
- Lack of transparency on our principles of prioritisation

MOVING AHEAD ON PRIORITISATION

- ❖ While it is a technical topic, prioritisation of who and what is a significant act of power that needs more transparency, integrity and coordination
- ❖ No choices are perfect, but they need to be driven by evidence or local actor / community perspectives rather than agency mandate or political interest

