

Humanitarian Action

Some sort of an overview!

Principles and Issues to Consider

Achill

21st June 2019

My Story – Evolution of Humanitarian Action over 30 years

Note: We will leave Public Health Priorities to Diarmuid – MSF top 10

Your vision of an “Aid Worker”

- What is your vision of a typical Humanitarian Aid Worker?

ACRONYMS QUIZ

- MSF

- DRR

- PSEA

- CCCM

- NFI

- ODF

- GBV

- CHS

- FHH

- IDP

- UNOCHA

- SNAFU

ACRONYMS QUIZ

- MSF – Medecins Sans Frontieres
- DRR – Disaster Risk Reduction
- PSEA – Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
- CCCM – Camp Coordination Camp Management
- NFI – Non Food Item
- ODF – Open Defecation Free
- GBV – Gender Based Violence
- CHS – Core Humanitarian Standard
- FHH – Female Headed Household
- IDP – Internally Displaced Person
- UNOCHA – United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- SNAFU – Situation Normal All Fucked Up

GBD 2016

- Deaths from Non-Communicable Diseases (**NCDs**) represented **72.3%** of deaths in 2016
- Deaths from Communicable, Maternal, Neonatal and Nutritional (**CMNN**) diseases accounted for **19.3%** of deaths in 2016
- **Injuries** accounted for **8.43%** of deaths

Emergency Cycle (Aileen will deal with the Clusters)



A Disaster?

- What is an Emergency or a Disaster?
- How do you define it?
- Any disasters in Ireland recently?
- How did the HSE respond?
- UNISDR - HFA/Sendai Framework

‘Disaster’

- “an event where important losses and damage are inflicted upon communities and individuals, possibly including loss of life and livelihood assets, leaving the affected communities unable to function normally without outside assistance” (UNICEF 2011)

Types of Emergencies

Effect	Complex emergencies	Earthquakes	High Winds (without flooding)	Floods	Flash floods or tsunamis
Deaths	Many	Many	Few	Few	Many
Severe injuries.	Varies	Many	Moderate	Few	Few
Increased risk of comm. diseases	High	Varies*	Small	Varies*	Varies*
Food Scarcity	Common	Rare	Rare	Varies	Common
Major population displacements	Common	Rare (may occur in heavily damaged urban areas)	Rare (may occur in heavily damaged urban areas)	Common	Varies

*Depends on post-disaster displacement and living conditions of the population
Source: Health Chapter, Sphere, 2011 Edition

Types of Disasters

- EM-DAT classifies Disasters into two broad types
 - 1. Natural Disasters
 - 2. Technological Disasters
- Reference here: EM-DAT, the International Disaster Database at the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) <http://www.emdat.be/>

Technological Disasters

1. Industrial Accidents
2. Miscellaneous Accidents
3. Transport Accidents

Examples: Bhopal Gas Leak in 1984 (2,500 dead), Chernobyl, 1986 (135,000 affected)

“Natural” Disasters

1. Droughts
2. Earthquakes (seismic activity)
3. Epidemic
4. Extreme temperature
5. Flood
6. Insect infestation
7. Mass movement dry (i.e. rockfall)
8. Mass movement wet (i.e. landslide)
9. Storm
10. Volcano
11. Wildfire

Question: How many of these are climate related?

Types of Disasters

- Complex Emergencies (tend to be political)

South Sudan

Yemen

Syria

70 million displaced now (UNHCR 2019)

Emergency Phases

- Acute Phase – may last for days or weeks and is characterised by people in transition or newly arrived at a camp or settlement
- Intermediate Phase – may endure for weeks or months and is characterised by increasing stability in the camp or settlement
- Establishment Phase – may follow the intermediate phase when it becomes apparent that a prolonged stay in the camp or settlement is likely.
- Resettlement Phase – involves the migration of people back to their communities of origin.

Scenarios for People

1. Stay at home – often following a natural disaster such as a flood or earthquake.
Afghanistan in 1998, Mozambique floods in 2000
2. People are displaced and stay in host communities eg Kosovar Albanians in Albania in 1999. Syrians inside Syria at present
3. People are displaced and stay in clusters (camps) eg Rwandans into Tanzania in 1994, Afghans into Pakistan in 2001, Sudanese in Upper Nile and Unity States of Southern Sudan at present. Syrians in Turkey, Lebanon etc.

Scenarios for People

- Often you will get a combination of the scenarios with some staying at home and some displaced.
- Northern Syria at present has a mix of people at home, host families and camps.

IDP and Refugee Camps

- The Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta has documented evidence that mortality rates among refugee populations were sometimes 10 to 20 times higher than death rates in their countries of origin (Noji and Toole, Disasters 1997).
- Refer to camps in Southern Sudan or countries bordering Syria at present

What is your objective as a Humanitarian?

- DO NO HARM (e.g. Haiti 2010 MINUSTAH) – Conflict sensitivity!
- SAVE LIVES AND ALLEVIATE SUFFERING
- LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND
- THE HUMANITARIAN IMPERATIVE COMES FIRST
- “all people affected by a crisis have a right to receive protection and assistance” (Khmer refugee camps in Thailand) – The Humanitarian Charter

Code of Conduct – 10 Core Principles

- The humanitarian imperative comes first
- Aid is given regardless of the race, creed or nationality of the recipients and without adverse distinction of any kind. Aid priorities are calculated on the basis of need alone
- Aid will not be used to further a particular political or religious standpoint
- We shall endeavour not to act as instruments of government foreign policy
- We shall respect culture and custom
- We shall attempt to build disaster response on local capacities
- Ways shall be found to involve programme beneficiaries in the management of relief aid
- Relief aid must strive to reduce future vulnerabilities to disaster as well as meeting basic needs
- We hold ourselves accountable to both those we seek to assist and those from who we accept resources
- In our information, publicity and advertising activities, we shall recognise disaster victims as dignified human beings, not hopeless objects

Core Humanitarian Standard



Protection Principles

Four protection principles apply to all humanitarian action and all humanitarian actors

1. Enhance the safety, dignity and rights of people, and avoid exposing them to harm (DO NO HARM)
2. Ensure people's access to assistance according to need and without discrimination.
3. Assist people to recover from the physical and psychological effects of threatened or actual violence, coercion or deliberate deprivation
4. Help people claim their rights

PSEA and Safeguarding

- PSEA – Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
- The IASC principles on sexual exploitation and abuse are available here:
- http://www.pseataaskforce.org/uploads/tools/sixcoreprinciplesrelatingtosea_iasc_english.doc .
- This plain-language version was developed in collaboration between the IASC Task Team on Accountability to Affected Populations and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Translators without Borders.

- Safeguarding
- denote measures to protect the health, well-being and human rights of individuals, which allow people — especially children, young people and vulnerable adults — to live free from abuse, harm and neglect.

Who are especially vulnerable?

Some key categories set out in Sphere!

- Children – how defined?
- Older people
- Persons with disabilities
- Gender (socially constructed)
- Gender Based Violence
- People living with and affected by HIV
- LGBTQI people
- Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

Rules on sexual conduct for humanitarian workers

Refer to Oxfam in Haiti in 2011

- Rules on sexual conduct for humanitarian workers
 - Humanitarian workers can be disciplined – even fired – for unacceptable behaviour in relation to sex. These are the rules they must comply with:
 - Humanitarian workers are not allowed to have sexual relationships with anyone under the age of 18, even if it is legal in their country. Saying they did not know the person's true age is not a valid excuse.
 - Humanitarian workers are not allowed to pay for sex with money, employment, goods or services – including goods and services intended as aid to people in need. They must not use promises of these things to make other people accept any kind of behaviour that humiliates or exploits them. This includes paying or offering money for sex with a prostitute.
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- CARE will work together and with COSACA, as well as local communities to establish external reporting mechanisms, so that communities know where and how to report Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Child abuse cases
 -
 - Every CARE employee and related personnel has an obligation to report discrimination, sexual harassment or any other harassment.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

for completing

Preventing Workplace Harassment (FY19)

Thank you for your commitment
to Excellence through your continued
efforts to learn and develop.



Maria E. Fort
VP of People & Culture, CARE



Standards in Humanitarian Action

Humanitarian Standards Partnership

<http://humanitarianstandardspartnership.org/>

The Humanitarian Standards Partnership app (HSPapp) provides user-friendly access to global humanitarian standards on mobile devices. [Install the app on your device](#) or read more about [HSPapp](#) and the [Humanitarian Standards Partnership](#).

Standards

Sphere Handbook



Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response.

[View »](#)

Child Protection Minimum Standards



The Child Protection Minimum Standards aim to ensure that measures to protect children are a central component of all humanitarian action.

[View »](#)

Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards



International guidelines and standards for designing, implementing, and evaluating livestock interventions to help people affected by humanitarian crises.

[View »](#)

Minimum Economic Recovery Standards



Technical assistance to be provided in promoting the recovery of economies and livelihoods affected by crisis.

[View »](#)

Minimum Standards for Education: Preparedness, Response, Recovery



Enhances the quality of educational preparedness, response and recovery, increase access to safe and relevant learning opportunities and ensure accountability in providing these services.

[View »](#)

Minimum Standard for Market Analysis



The MISMA establishes the standard that must be met in any market analysis exercise to ensure the quality of humanitarian response and associated contingency plans.

[View »](#)

HEAT – Hazardous Environment Awareness Training

An Bradan Feasa https://www.abf.ie/ABF_brochure_OCT-17_6.pdf

PSAT – Personal Security Awareness Training (2 days)

- HEAT – Hazardous Environment Awareness Training (3 days)

Travel Planning and Management

Kidnapping and Hostage Taking

Cyber Security and Communications

Terrorism and Violent Attacks

Personal Security

Practical Element (radio voice procedure for example)

Team/Organisation Security

Building Security

Vehicle Security

Stakeholders in Humanitarian Action?

- Communities
- National Civil Society
- International Organisations e.g. IFRC, ICRC
- International NGOs e.g. Save the Children, MSF
- National Governments
- Donor countries/institutions – e.g. UN, EU(ECHO), USA(OFDA), Denmark, Canada, UK, Netherlands, Irish Aid etc.
- UN organisations – UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, UNOCHA
- Military (local, national, international)
- Private Sector (Medentech, Nutriset, Suppliers etc.)

Humanitarian to Development Nexus

- Linking Relief and Rehabilitation to Development (LRRD)
- SDGs – 17 Goals and 169 targets
- Global Burden of Disease. 72% NCDs, 19% Communicable and 8% due to Injuries
- Localisation Agenda from the World Humanitarian Summit and the Grand Bargain.

What do you anticipate to be your biggest challenges?

- Corruption?
- Security?
- Working and Living with the same people?
- Climate and Food?

Opps!!

Near Leogane, Haiti. June 2010 Photo: Niall Roche





Problems of access to the affected area?



Access can be expensive!



Security question? Getting to Chaman, border hostilities, host community hostilities



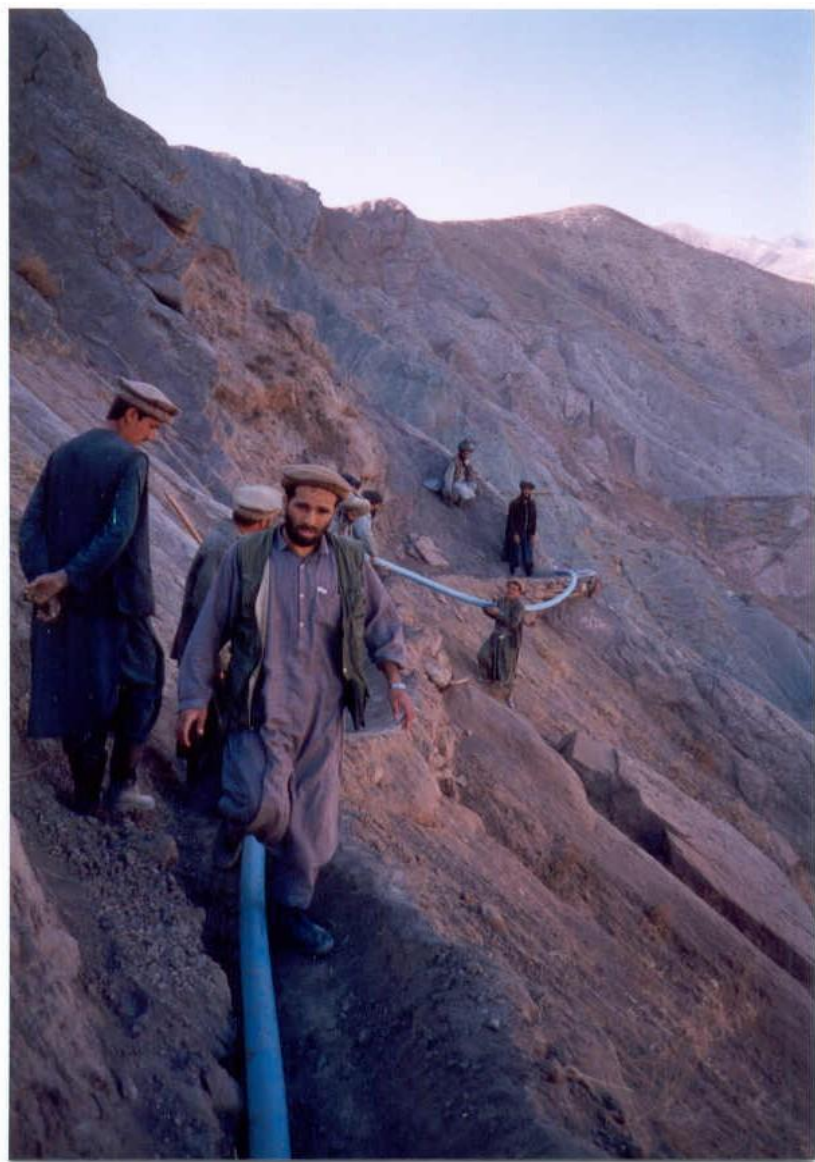
Dealing with psychological trauma



Logistical difficulties?



Logistical solutions! and Security





The Gender Question



Ethical questions?



Communication difficulties!

Dealing with the Climate!



Flying around in a small plane is cool!



Is there a vegetarian option?



Do I really have to eat all of this!!!!



Is there no other toilet?



Its only 2 in the afternoon and I'm up dancing already!



There are some great photo opportunities here!

Photo: Connell Foley