

UNICEF's role in humanitarian action

Orientation session of
2011 Executive Board
members

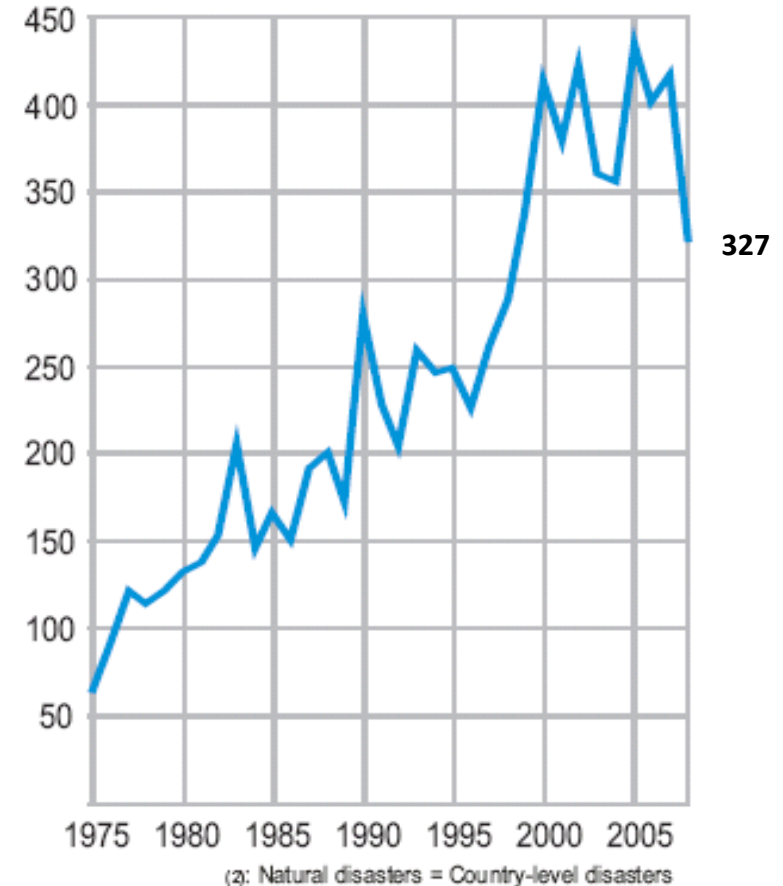
January 2011



Changing Nature of Emergencies: Natural Disasters

- Recent trends show increased frequency and intensity of natural disasters: heat waves, floods, cyclones, droughts, earthquakes
- 7 out of every 10 of these disasters are climate-related
- Most vulnerable groups affected disproportionately
- Growing state capacities to respond in some cases

Time trend of reported natural disasters⁽²⁾, 1975-2009



Changing Nature of Emergencies: Conflict

- **More intra-state than inter-state conflict:**
 - Cross border and sub-regional implications
 - More assertive governments
- **Severe protection challenges**
 - 42 million internally displaced
 - Direct targeting of civilians and mass atrocities
 - Children affected by/associated with fighting
 - Sexual and gender-based violence



Humanitarian Reform

**STRENGTHENING
HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE**

FINANCING

LEADERSHIP

**CAPACITY &
PREDICTABILITY**

PARTNERSHIPS

Cluster Approach

Nutrition

Global Cluster Lead

WASH

Global Cluster Lead

Education

Co-Lead (with Save the Children)

Protection

- Focal point for **Child Protection** Area of Responsibility
- Co-Lead (with UNFPA) of the **Gender-based violence** Area of Responsibility

Changing Operating Environment



Increasing insecurity

- Deliberate targeting of aid workers, and increasingly, UN staff
- 28 % of International Professionals in field in non-family duty stations

Challenge:

Maintaining **humanitarian access** and **humanitarian space**

Concern:

Role of **armed forces** in delivering both relief and development aid in complex emergencies

Changing Operating Environment (2)

- **Increased number of actors**
 - NGOs, Private Sector, Military, Non-State Entities
- Contributions to **peacebuilding** – no fragile or conflict affected state has yet to achieve a single MDG
- Integrated Missions and multi-national forces with different agendas
- **Protection challenges** (MRM under SCR 1612, 1882, 1888)
- UN Security Risk Management framework, programme criticality, remote programming



Changing Operating Environment (3)

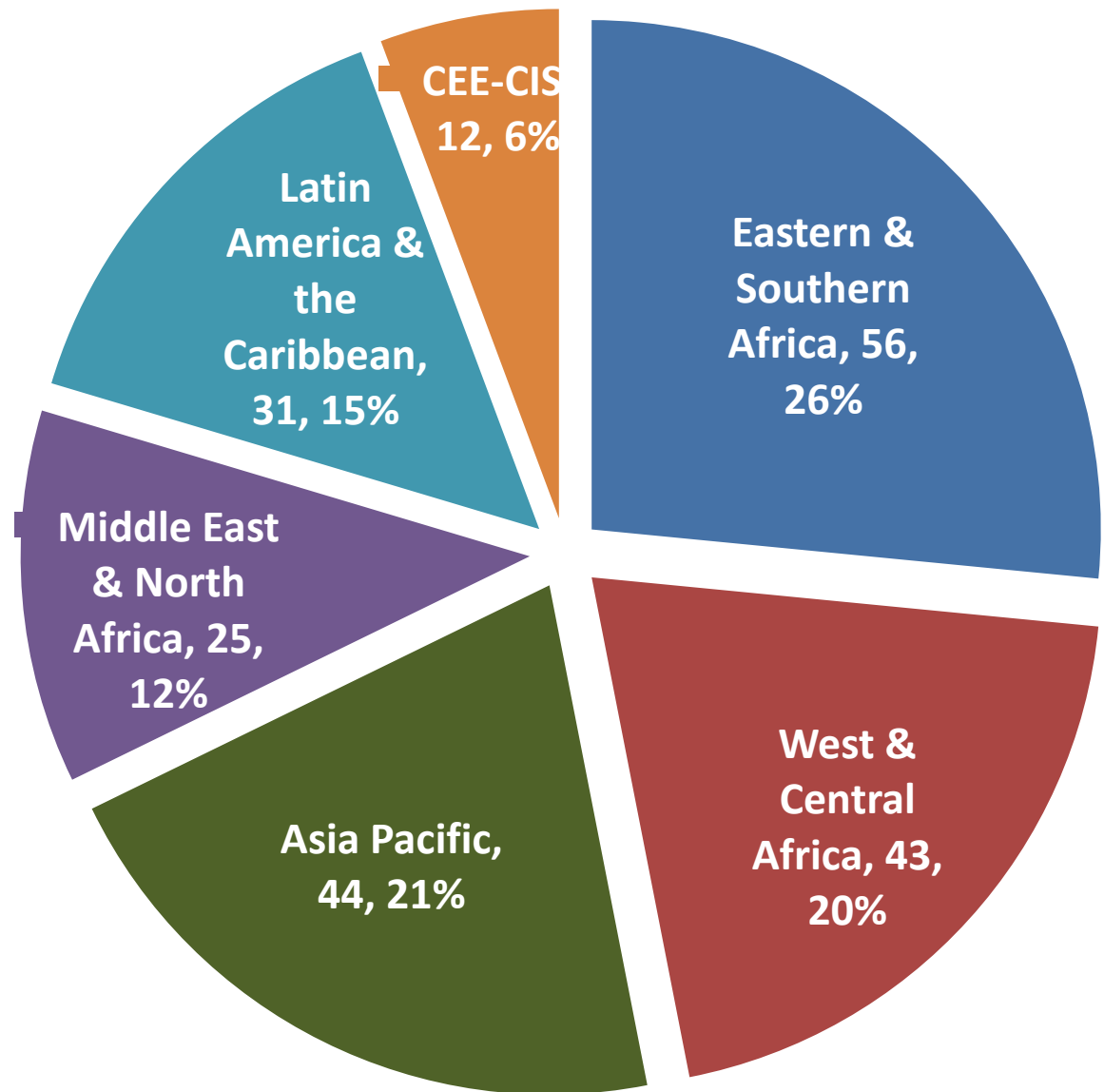
- Climate Change and Food Security -

The scientific evidence shows observed changes in weather and climate extremes.

- Over 1 billion people suffer from poverty and hunger today.
- Over 20 million people displaced by climate-related sudden-onset natural disasters in 2008, compared to 4.6 m new IDPs by conflict in 2008 (OCHA).
- By 2015, climate-related disasters could affect 375 million people annually (Oxfam).
- Globally, climate change is forecast to increase the number of malnourished children by 24 million, or 21%, by 2050 (WFP).

UNICEF's Emergency Response

- Over 230 emergencies in more than 90 countries in 2009
- Deployment of internal and standby surge capacity totalled 259 people in 2009 – in 1st 6 months of 2010, over 400 surge requests from Haiti alone.



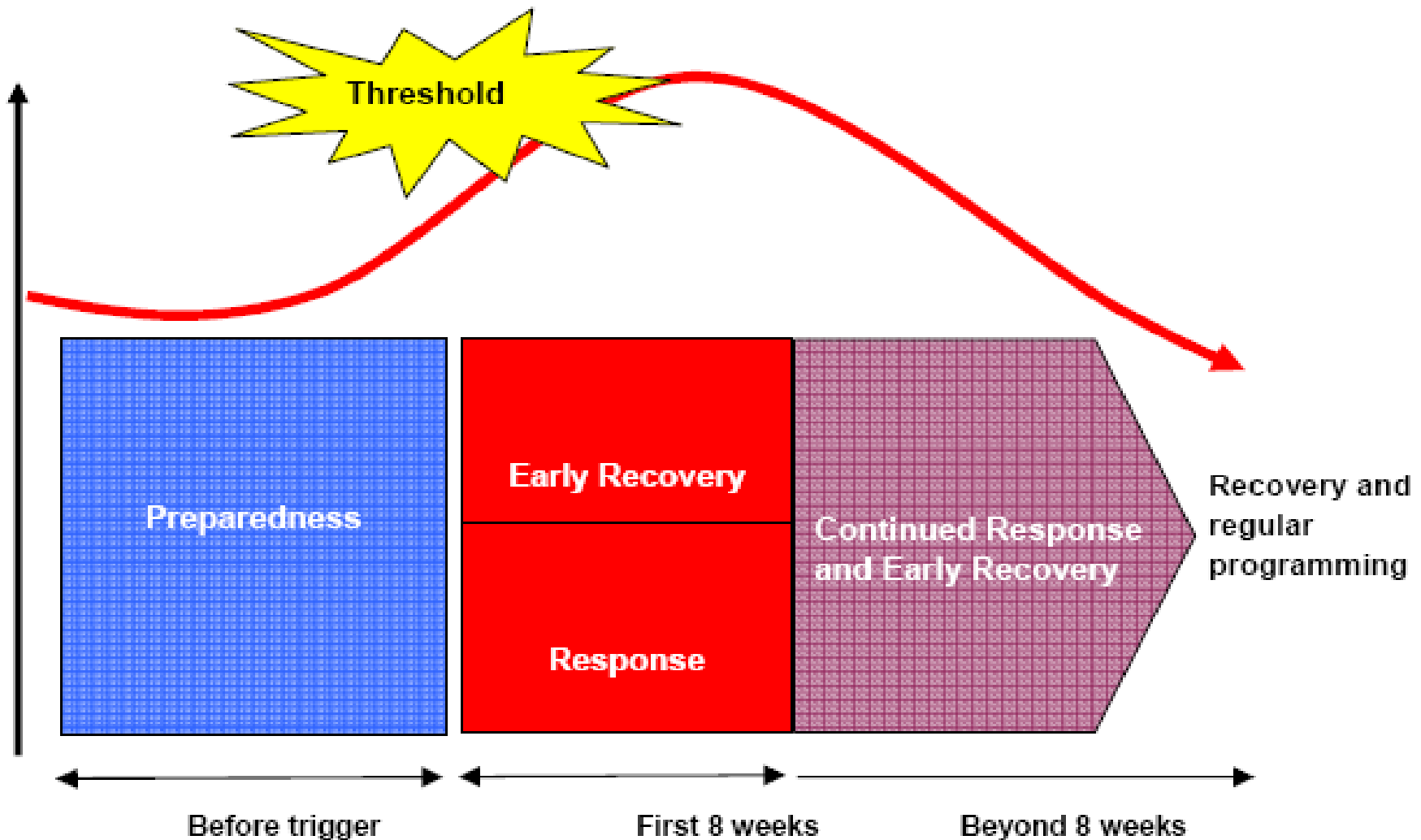
Core Commitments for Children

Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action



- The CCCs constitute a **framework** to uphold the rights of children affected by humanitarian crisis.
- Commitments in terms of:
 - Timeframe for response (the first 72 hours, 2 weeks, etc.)
 - Cluster responsibilities
 - Preparedness, response, recovery and risk reduction

UNICEF's Humanitarian Action & Post-Crisis Recovery: Before, During and After the Crisis



Global Operation Mechanism

UNICEF NYHQ

- Office of Emergency Programmes
- Emergency Response Team
- Global Support for Programme Areas
- Global Cluster Support

UNICEF GENEVA

- Partnerships with other UN agencies
- Fundraising
- Global Cluster Support

Regional Offices (6 locations)

- Guidance and direct support

COPENHAGEN SUPPLY DIVISION

SHANGHAI SUPPLY HUB

PANAMA SUPPLY HUB

County Offices

- Emergency Response Plan
- Stockpiling supplies
- Working with partners

DUBAI SUPPLY HUB



Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

Main UNICEF Strategies

- Assessment of vulnerabilities and capacities
- Build community resilience to avoid recurring crises (through development and early recovery)
- Capacity development with partners must include DRR

Good Practices in Implementation

- Integration of DRR in National Plan, CCA/UNDAF (Mozambique)
- Developing school emergency plans (Honduras, Nicaragua)
- Community-based resilience building (Bangladesh, India, Haiti)
- Rain-water harvesting before drought (West Africa)

A Strengthened Framework for Addressing Grave Rights Violations

Frameworks: Security Council Mandates on CAAC

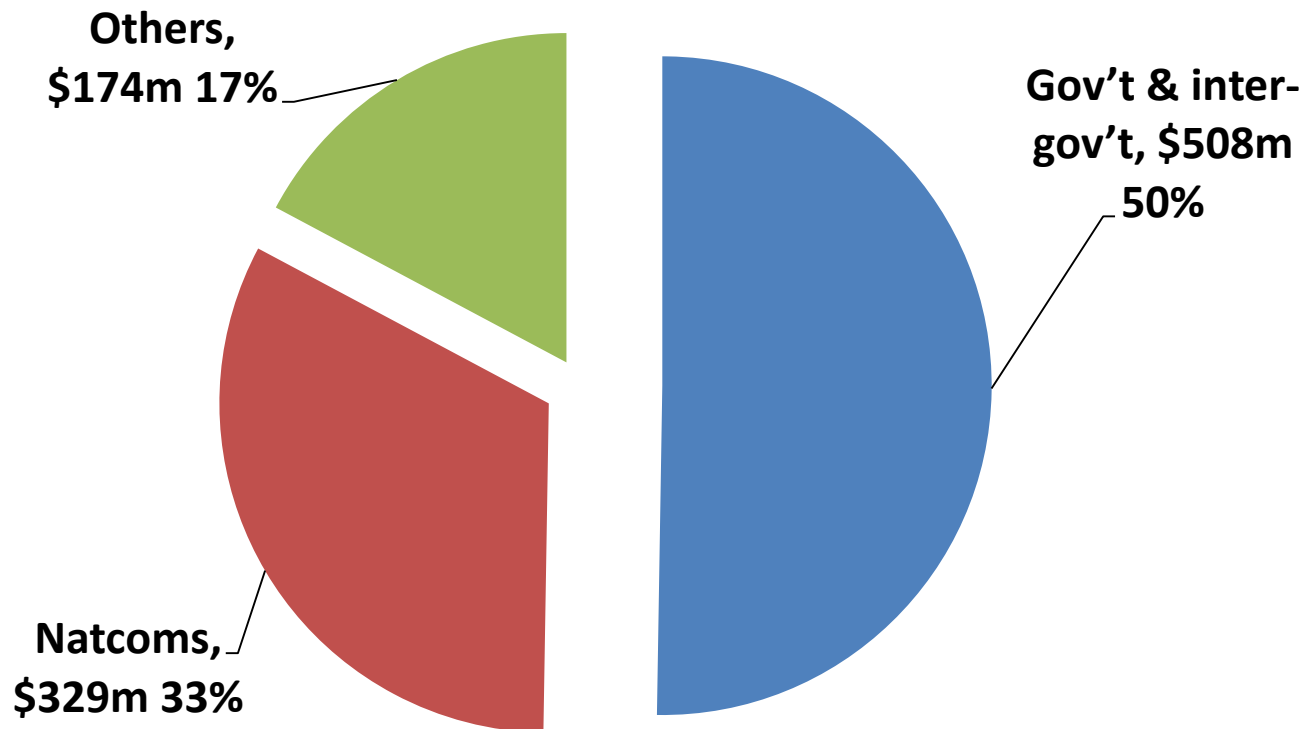
- Recruitment of Children (SC Res 1612)
- Killing and Maiming, Sexual Violence Against Children (SC Res 1882)

Security Council Mandates on Sexual Violence

- Sexual Violence Against Adults and Children (SC Res 1888)
- Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict (SC Res 1960)
- **UNICEF Responsibilities**
 - Headquarters: leadership, programme guidance, and policy advocacy with Member States
 - Field: monitoring, reporting, prevention and response

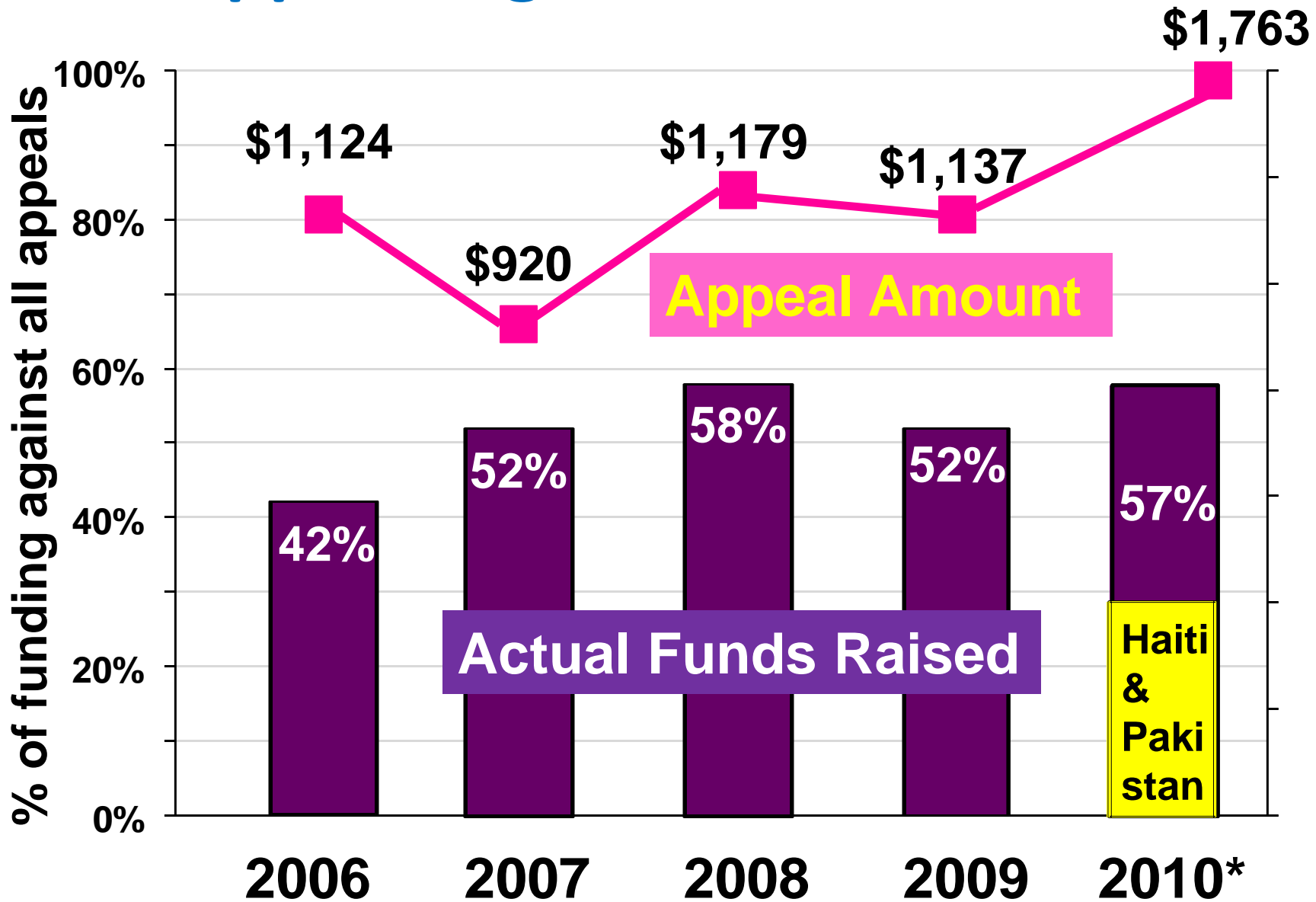
2010 ORE Income

- UNICEF raised US\$1.012 billion emergency funds (ORE)



Preliminary figures

Appeals against Funds Received



*2010 data as of 29 December

Funding gaps: “Silent” & Complex Emergencies

Country % raised against appeal

- Madagascar 3%
- Tajikistan 3%
- Guinea 7%
- Mauritania 8%
- DPRK 21%
- West Africa Regional 25%

Country % raised against appeal

- Eritrea 27%
- Zimbabwe 27%
- Myanmar 29%
- Burundi 32%
- Chad 38%
- DRC 45%
- oPt 45%