

Special focus: Humanitarian action

UNICEF
Executive Board

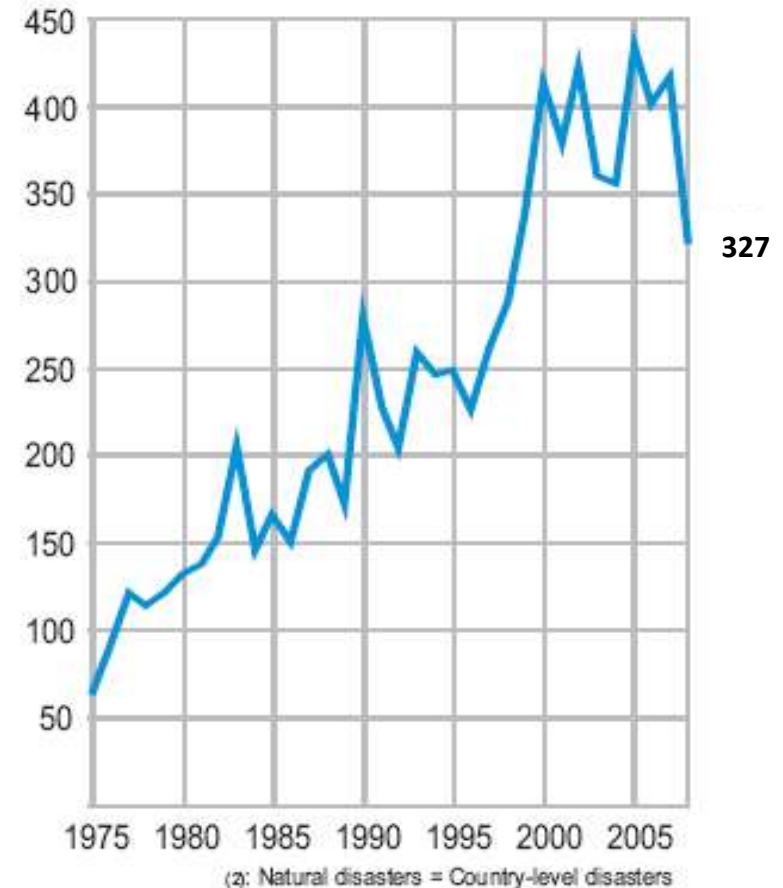
June 2010



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

- **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** –ensure that humanitarian action is based on principles of neutrality and impartiality
- 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)

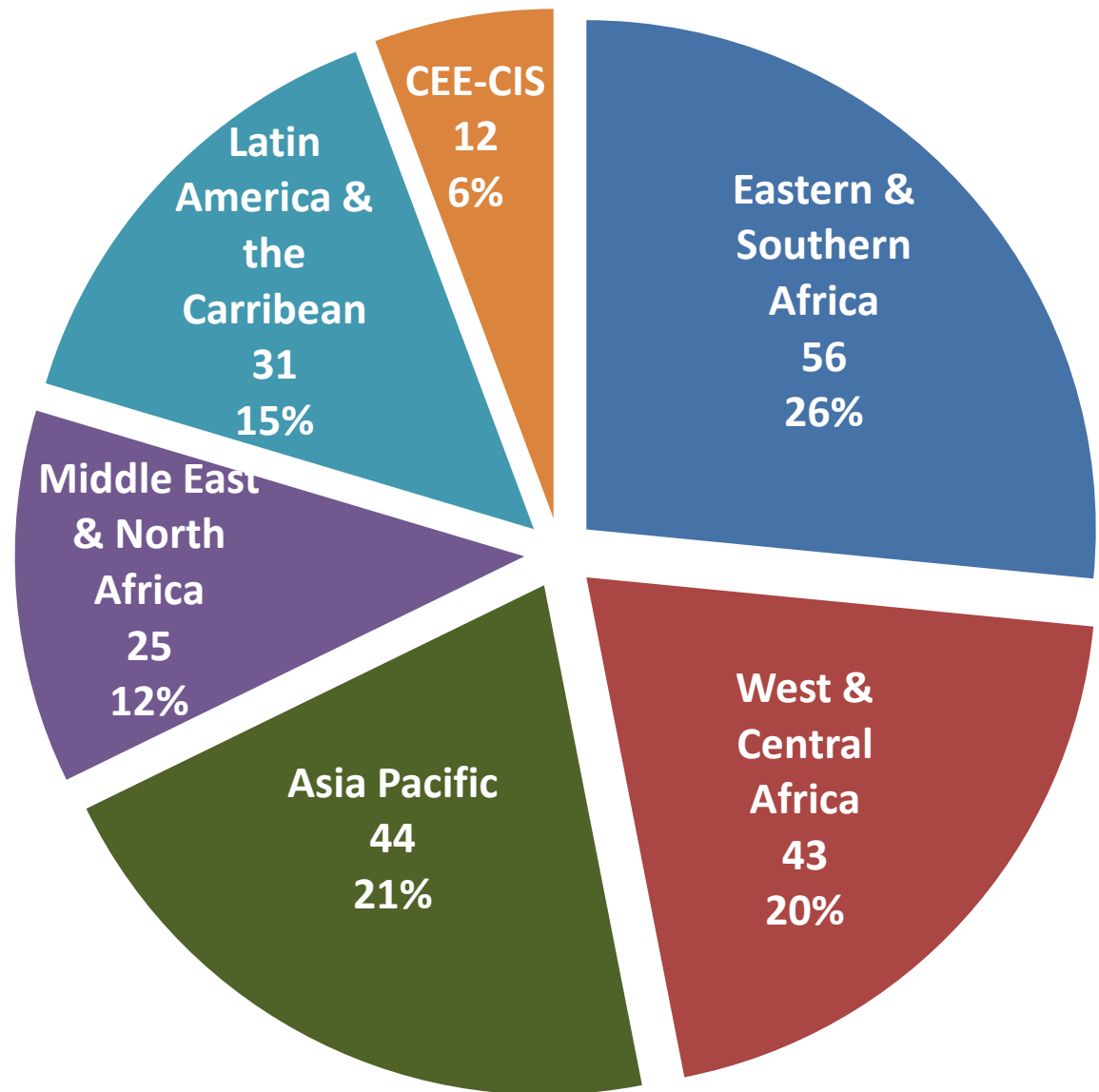
- Climate Change and Food Security -

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 – need to strengthen surge capacity



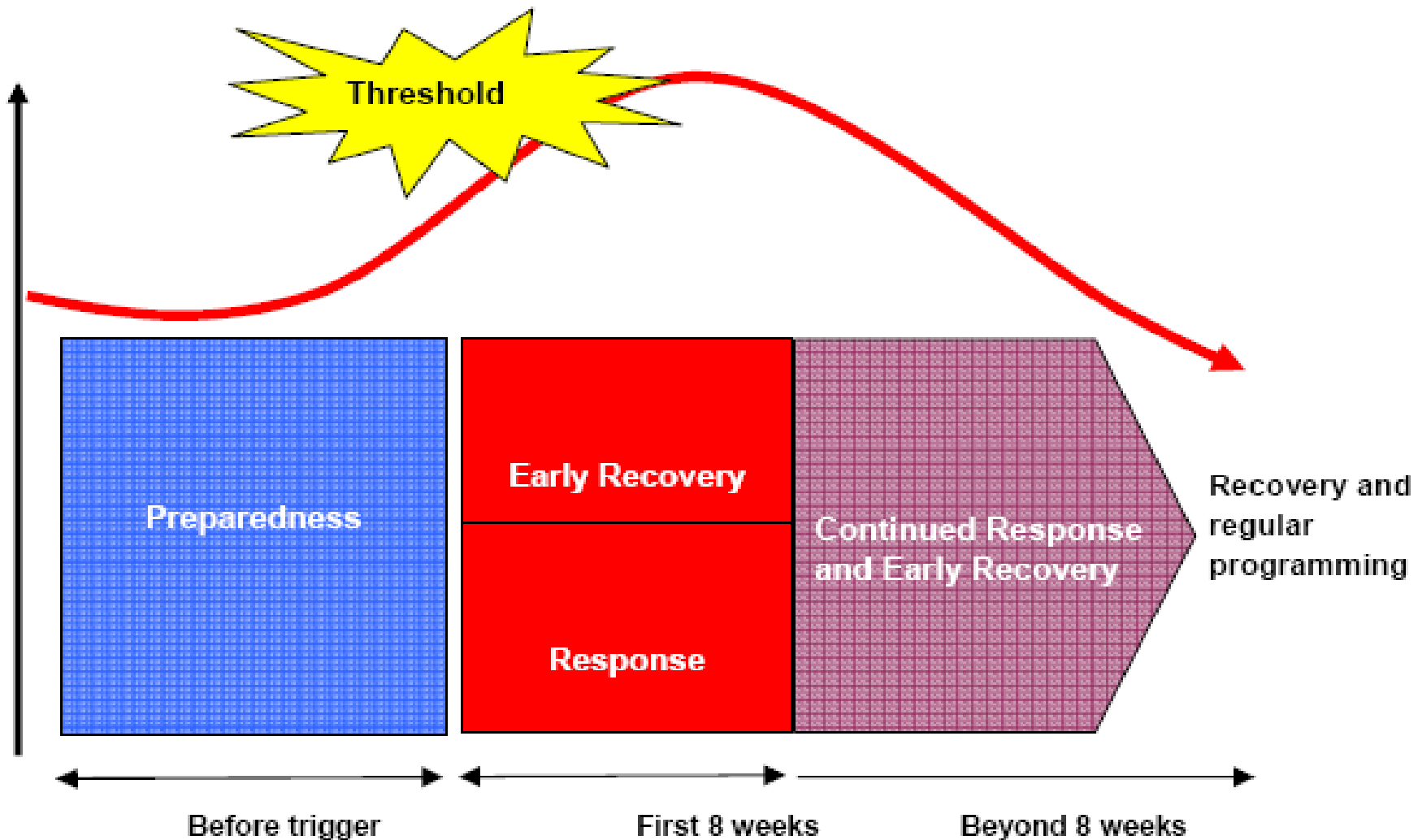
Core Commitments for Children

Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action



- The CCCs constitute a **global 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



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

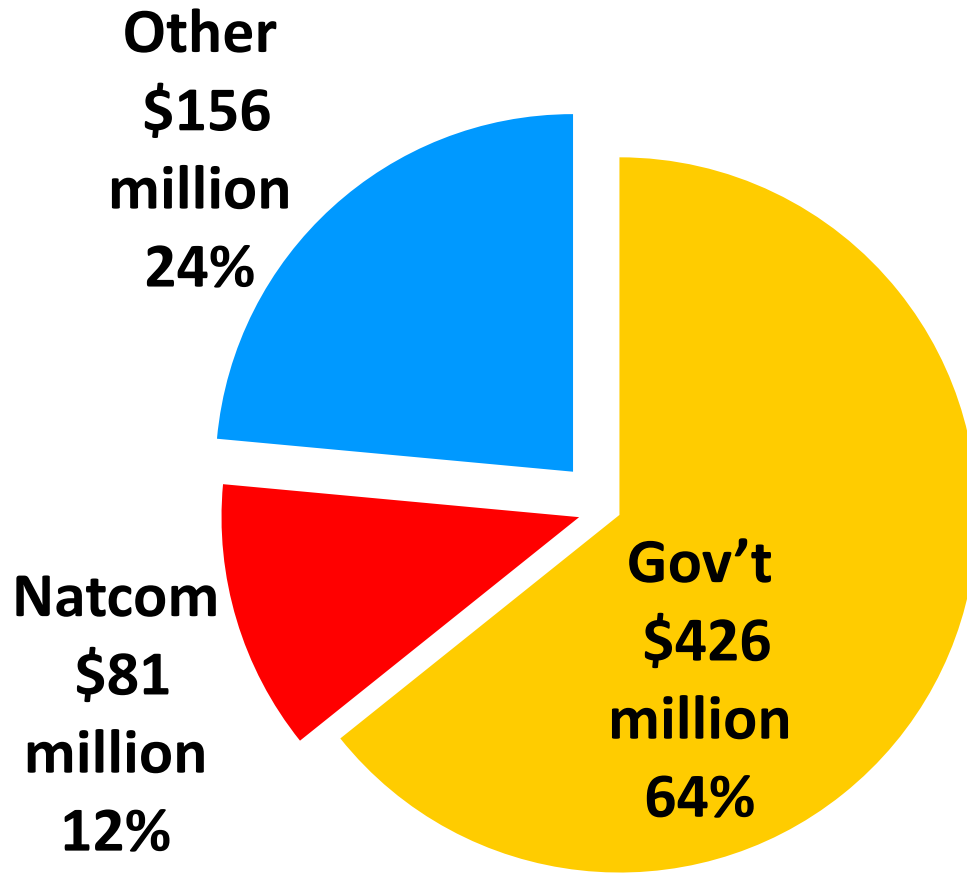
- Integration of DRR in National Plan, CCA/UNDAF (Mozambique)
- Developing school emergency plans (Honduras, Nicaragua)
- Community-based resilience building (Bangladesh, India, Haiti)
- Rain-water harvesting before drought (West Africa)

A Strengthened Framework for Addressing Grave Rights Violations

- **The Framework: Security Council Mandate**
 - Recruitment of Children (SC Res 1612)
 - Killing and Maiming, Sexual Violence Against Children (SC Res 1882)
 - Sexual Violence Against Adults and Children (SC Res 1888)
- **UNICEF Responsibilities**
 - Headquarters: leadership, programme guidance, and policy advocacy with Member States
 - Field: monitoring, reporting, prevention and response

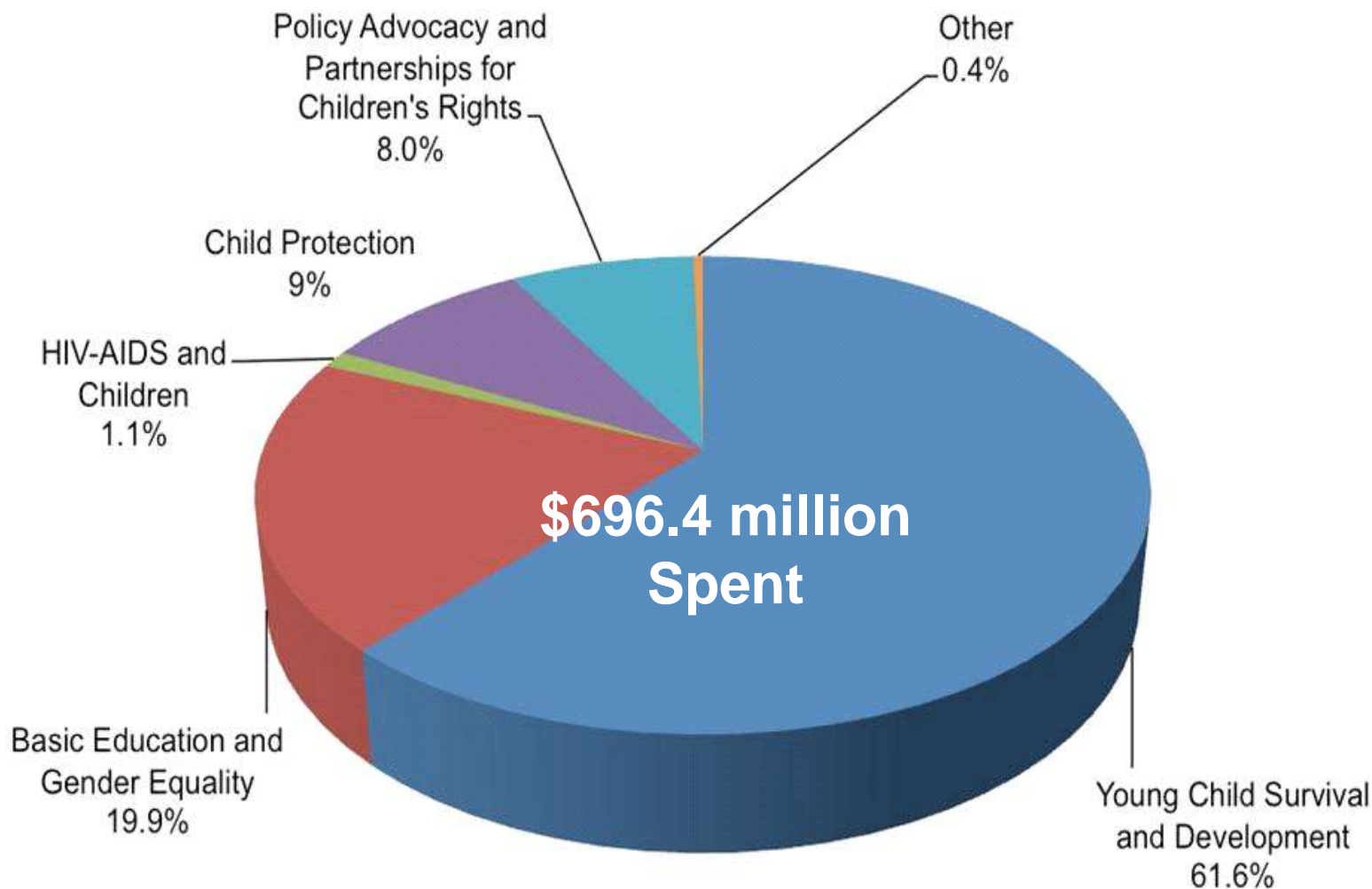
2009 ORE Income

- UNICEF raised US\$663 million emergency funds (ORE)

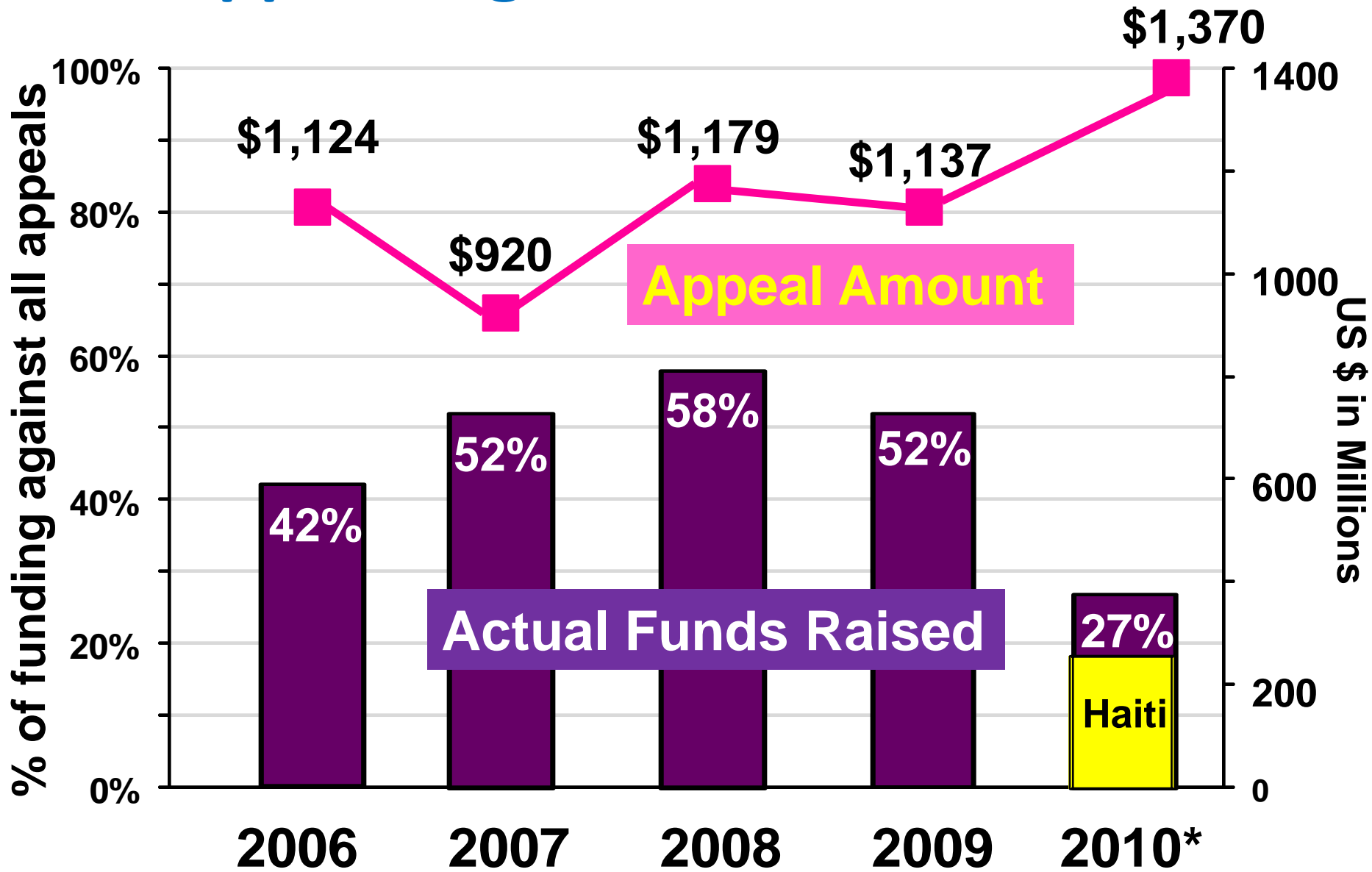


2009 ORE Expenditures by MTSP Focus Areas

- UNICEF spent US\$696 million emergency funds (ORE)



Appeals against Funds Received



*2010 data as of 30 April 2010

Funding gaps: “Silent” & Complex Emergencies

Country % raised against appeal

- Republic of Congo 0%
- Madagascar 3%
- Eritrea 8%
- Chad 12%
- Pakistan 12%
- DPRK 12%
- DRC 14%
- Sri Lanka 17%
- Yemen 19%

Country % raised against appeal

- CAR 20%
- Sudan 23%
- Ethiopia 24%
- Iraq 24%
- Somalia 25%
- Niger 26%

UNICEF IN ACTION: Haiti Earthquake example

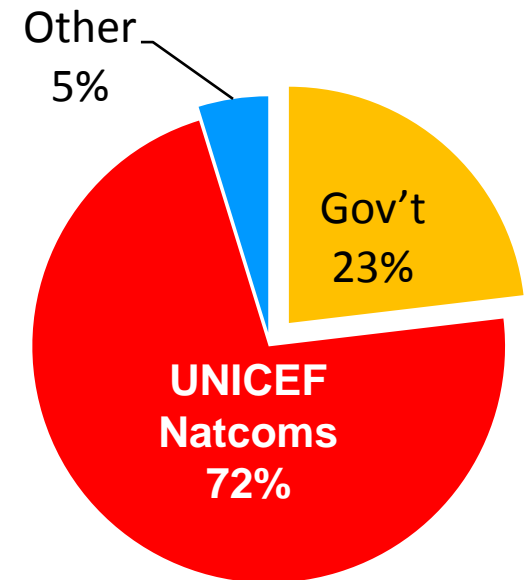


Facts and Figures

Context

- Magnitude of immediate impact on country dramatic
- National government capacity previously very weak; now decimated
- Chronic poverty, small economic base (concentrated in the capital)
- UN and HCT among the affected
- US\$ 223 million raised against Flash Appeal

Funding for Haiti
by Source



UNICEF Response with Partners

WASH

- Water trucking to 1.3 million displaced people – exit strategy in place
- Sanitation coverage increased to 727,544 displaced people

Child Protection

- 1,500 separated children registered, with many children reunited with families; 340,000 children reached through child friendly spaces and community based activities;
- Risks of trafficking and exploitation trafficking (adoption law under review by the Senate) and of gender based violence in camps.

Education

- Gradual reopening: > 1,121 over the last month (1/3 of damaged/destroyed schools)
- 477,000 children reached with school materials

UNICEF Response with Partners

Nutrition

- 28 stabilization centers and 126 outpatient centres functioning;
- No major increase of acute malnutrition

Health

- >228,000 children vaccinated
- No outbreaks of measles or diarrhoeal diseases so far



Challenges & Way Forward

- Initial Lessons from Haiti -

- Cluster coordination – mixed reviews
 - Cluster Coordinators in place (first two weeks)
 - Delays in getting full coordination function staffed
 - Coordination vs. action – getting the cluster coordinator on the ground is not enough.
- Challenges in inter-cluster coordination (joint assessment, etc.)
- Early recovery
 - Effective engagement on early recovery
 - Challenges in engaging national capacities



Challenges & Way Forward

- Lessons from Haiti -

Operational challenges

- Internal surge mechanism in UNICEF
 - Difficult transition from short-duration surge to longer-term recruitment
 - Took a heavy toll on the capacities of other Country Offices
- Need to strengthen COs business continuity measures to quickly resume operations on the ground after the crisis

Way Forward in Haiti:

- **Maintain a strong emergency response**
- **Supporting a Transformative Agenda**
- **Capacity development with partners**
- **Disaster Risk Reduction**
- **Decentralization**