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Humanitarian action is central to UNICEF’s work

UNICEF supports countries to respond to over 250 humanitarian situations per year

Children and women are the most affected by humanitarian situations

UNICEF is on the ground before, during and after emergencies.

Humanitarian action is central to UNICEF’s equity refocus.

UNICEF work in Humanitarian Action guided by the Core Commitments to Children

2011 OR-Emergency Expenditures: US$ 999 million (approximately 1/4 of UNICEF’s total expenditures)
Humanitarian Action

UNICEF Humanitarian action will encompass interventions aimed at:

- Saving lives and protecting rights
- Addressing underlying causes of vulnerability to disasters, fragility and conflict

This will be done through both UNICEF humanitarian and development programmes.
For planning UNICEF has defined

**Four broad types of Contexts**

1. High vulnerability/low national systems capacity

2. High vulnerability/limited but growing national systems capacity to prevent and manage shocks
National Contexts

Four broad types of Contexts (cont.)

3. High vulnerability/high national systems capacity to prevent and manage shocks.

4. Civil conflict/civil unrest contexts.
Emergency Preparedness, Response and Early Recovery

- Saving lives and protecting rights
- Clearer accountability
- Humanitarian Principles
- Different national contexts
- Contributions to humanitarian coordination and leadership.

In the MTSP

- The Humanitarian ‘Lens’
- The Humanitarian ‘beam’
- Strengthened humanitarian monitoring
Building Resilience and addressing Vulnerability

Building Resilience
• Reducing risk and being ready to respond in a crisis
• Decentralised community based social services
• Build/strengthen support systems including social protection
• Investing in social cohesion

Resilience in the MTSP
• Built into development programme Results Areas
• Cross cutting as capacity for risk informed planning and integrated programming
• Key strategies: Capacity development, partnerships and participation
Measuring Humanitarian results in the MTSP

**Humanitarian Action in the MTSP**

- Humanitarian “beam” in Results Areas 1-7
- Result Area 1-6 Outcome Statements map onto the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action Strategic Results
- Results Area 7 on Social Cohesion
- Outcome Indicators are developed from CCC benchmarks for national results (UNICEF+ others)
- Output Indicators are based on CCC Output indicators (UNICEF attributable) and framed in terms of number of people reached
# The Humanitarian Beam in the MTSP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results Areas</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td><strong>HIV</strong></td>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td><strong>Child Protection</strong></td>
<td><strong>Social Inclusion</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Policy and Budget</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utilization, Behaviour and Participation (Demand)</td>
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<td>Provision of Services (Supply)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Contexts</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The table above represents the results areas of the MTSP, focusing on various sectors such as Health, HIV, WASH, Nutrition, Education, Child Protection, and Social Inclusion. Each sector is further categorized under different sub-areas as indicated in the cells.
## Measuring MTSP results – WASH Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core Commitments for Children</th>
<th>MTSP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic Result</strong></td>
<td><strong>Outcome Statement</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected population (especially girls, boys and women) have protected and reliable access to sufficient, safe drinking-water and sanitation and hygiene facilities.</td>
<td>Affected population (especially girls, boys and women) have protected and reliable access to sufficient, safe drinking-water and sanitation and hygiene facilities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCC Benchmark</th>
<th>Outcome Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children and women have access to at least 7.5 - 15 litres of water per day</td>
<td># of countries where 100% of people in humanitarian situations access sufficient quantity of water of appropriate quality for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene as per agreed country sector standard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCC Output Indicator</th>
<th>Output Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># and % of target population provided with access to water as per agreed standards (context specific).</td>
<td># and % of target population provided with access to water as per agreed standards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Challenges to Humanitarian Results Monitoring

- Need for a ‘cut off’ in measuring humanitarian and development results

- Reporting against Emergency funding and humanitarian beyond the ‘cut-off’
IASC Transformative Agenda

- A focus on preparedness for response, disaster risk reduction and resilience in addition to emergency preparedness and response
- Stronger humanitarian coordination including clarifying cluster accountabilities (activation, deactivation, preparedness).
- Stronger and better coordinated results-based monitoring in all aspects of the programme cycle.
- More inclusive humanitarian action: Countries taking charge of their own EPR and tapping into those capacities
Thank you

Shown below: UNICEF emergency response countries 2012
- In the presentation made, 4 categories of national context in which UNICEF’s humanitarian action is envisaged; *Do you think that UNICEF’s strategies and systems are able to effectively support this, and what areas, if any, should be strengthened or prioritized?*

- UNICEF may be better positioned than many organizations to build resilience through strong linkages between humanitarian and development programmes (building recovery early into humanitarian response as well as informing development programmes by a risk/conflict analysis so they address underlying causes). *Given UNICEF’s mandate and sectoral strengths, what areas of work would you see UNICEF focusing on particularly to build resilience?*

- ‘Situations of Transition’ are contexts in which it is particularly challenging to build capacity to provide basic services (including social services and protection). In such a context, *What can UNICEF change in its approach so that its programmes might better address the underlying causes of fragility?*