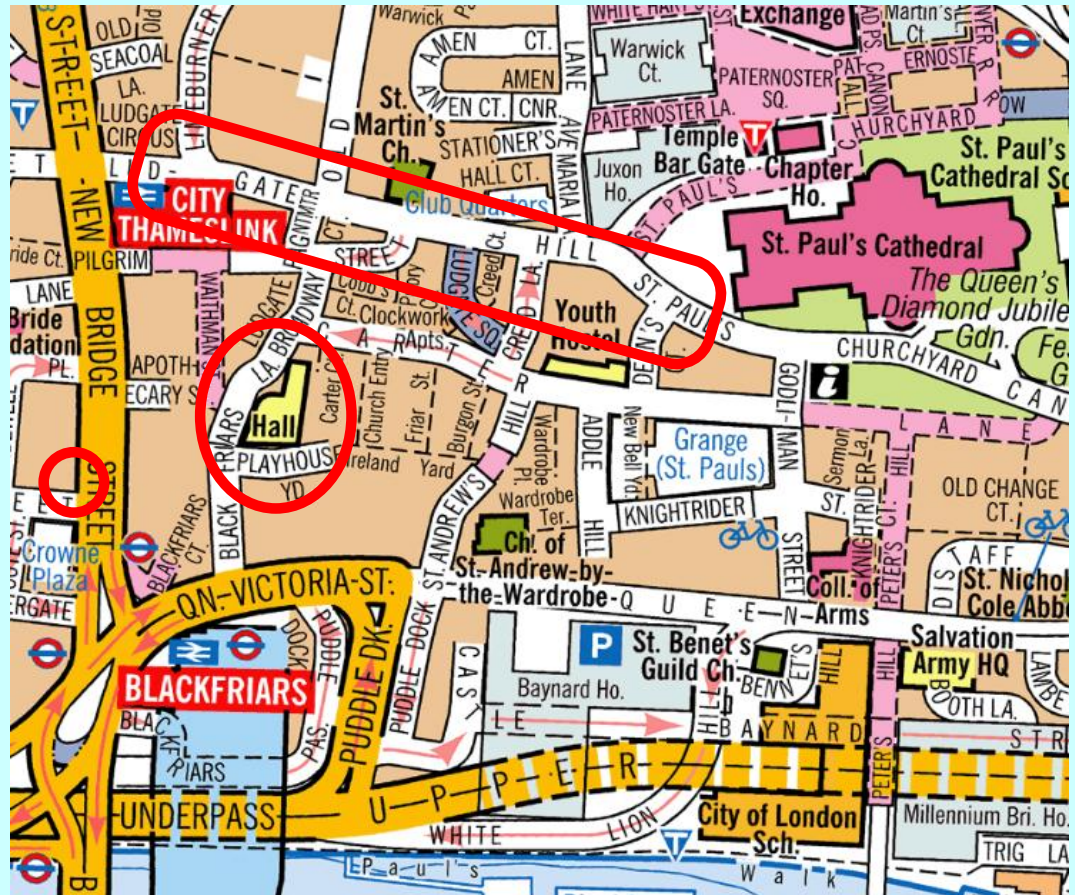


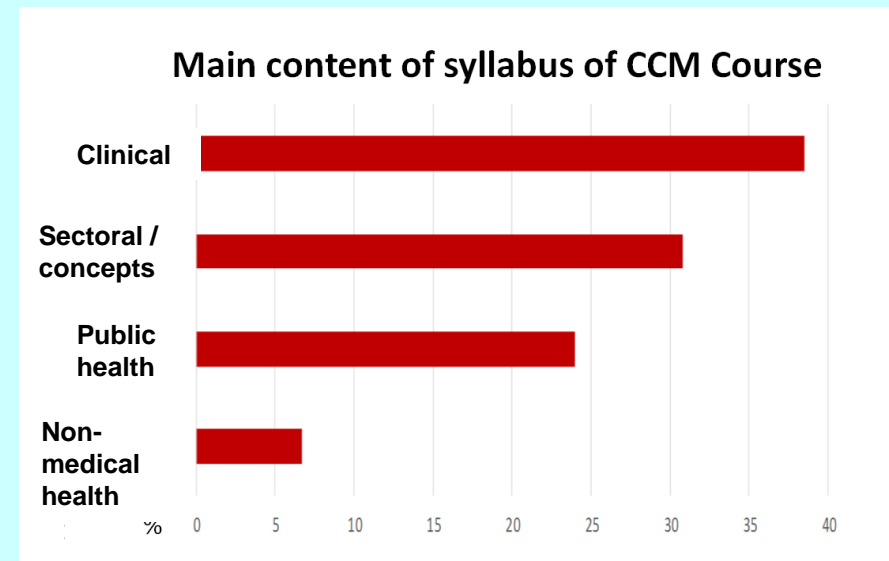
Housekeeping

- Admin
 - Who is who
 - Fire exits
 - First aid
 - Wi-Fi
- Timing
- Coffee breaks
- Lunch
- Toilets
- The Register
- Exams
 - Exams department
 - Registrar, Convener



What is the course all about?

- *This 11-month part-time course is designed to fulfil the requirements for admission to the examination for the Diploma in the Medical Care of Catastrophes (DMCC).*
- Designed to help you work effectively in the humanitarian aid environment
- Not just a clinical course, includes:
 - Sectoral/conceptual factors
 - Public health
 - Non-medical health (WASH, Shelter etc).



Delivery of the Course

- 14 teaching sessions (Saturdays)
- 1 per month except
 - April, June & October (2)
 - August (0)
- Lectures
 - Lecturers are a mix of experienced humanitarian aid workers, service and ex-service personnel, subject matter experts. All have field experience.
- Extensive use of practical examples
- Case studies
- Table-top exercises
- Timetable, reading list, syllabus, copies of lecture slides on the web



Photo: TDH

Timetable

Time	Subject	Section(s)	Staff
11 th January			
09.30 – 10.15	What is the purpose of conflict and catastrophe medicine? Introduction to the Course and some Basic Definitions	All	Tim Healing
10.15 – 10.45	Introduction to Sphere	2	Ken Roberts
11.00 – 11.45	Needs Assessment	1	Steve Kilbey
11.45 – 12.45	Civil Engineering, Communications, Logistics	2,6	Ken Roberts
13.30 – 15.45	Principles of Disaster Planning	1 - 6	Ken Roberts

*N.B. We always try to follow the published timetable during the year as far as is possible. However, many of those who lecture on the course are active workers in humanitarian aid or are serving members of the armed forces. They may be posted abroad at short notice and **this will lead to changes in the timetable**. We will endeavour to inform the members of the course by email when this occurs, but nevertheless **you are advised to check the timetable at regular intervals to ensure you are aware of any changes that may have been made.***

2 Reading lists (on the Website)

1. Core Reference Material

- References which are essential for understanding the subject
- Additional general references, some Codes of Practice & some items of general interest

2. Additional Section Specific Reference material

- Valuable additional reading material for the various sections of the syllabus

Disasters and Humanitarianism Some Definitions

Dr Tim Healing

Dip.Clin.Micro, DMCC, CBIOL, FZS, FRSB.

Course Director,

Course in Conflict and Catastrophe Medicine

Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London



CATASTROPHE

- A sudden and widespread disaster
- An event causing great and often sudden damage or suffering

Disaster definition*



A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale

due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity,

leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts

Annotation:

The effect of the disaster can be immediate and localized but is often widespread and could last for a long period of time.

The effect may test or exceed the capacity of a community or society to cope using its own resources, and therefore may require assistance from external sources, which could include neighbouring jurisdictions, or those at the national or international levels’.

**UNISDR website*

Accident



Photo: Adam Manson

“An event which results in casualties where the social fabric remains intact and the community is able to cope”

CLASSIFICATION OF DISASTERS

Natural

A) Sudden or acute onset:

- *Earthquakes*
- *Floods*
- *High winds*
- *Landslides*
- *Volcanic eruptions*
- *Epidemics*

B) Slow or chronic onset

- *Drought*
- *Famine*

(N.B. All “natural disasters” have a “human-made” element as they are a function of where people chose or are forced to live)

Human-made

- *Industrial – chemical accidents, fire, explosion, pollution, terrorism*
- *Transport accidents*
- *Deforestation*
- *Complex emergencies – wars, civil strife etc leading to displaced persons and refugees*

Complex emergency

“A humanitarian crisis in a country, region or society where there is total or considerable breakdown of authority resulting from internal or external conflict and which requires an international response that goes beyond the mandate or capacity of any single agency and/or the ongoing United Nations country program.”

(UN IASC)

Complex emergency

- Usually characterised by:
 - extensive violence, injury & loss of life
 - widespread damage to societies & economies
 - massive population displacement
 - mass food shortages/famine
 - Needs large-scale humanitarian assistance of many types
 - political & military activities hinder/prevent humanitarian assistance programme
 - significant security risks for aid workers
- May be exacerbated by natural disasters

Humanitarian aid

- Material or logistical assistance provided for humanitarian purposes to:
 - save lives
 - alleviate suffering
 - maintain human dignity
- Distinguished from *development aid* - addresses the underlying socioeconomic factors which may have led to a crisis or emergency

Core Humanitarian Principles

- **Humanity**
 - Save and protect life & dignity & prevent & alleviate human suffering wherever it is found
- **Impartiality**
 - Help based solely on need. Non-discrimination on the basis of gender, race, ethnicity, religion, nationality, political affiliation or social status
 - Aid *cannot* be used to further political, military or any other objectives or aims other than addressing such human needs as food, water, medical care, shelter & protection.
- **Independence**
 - Separate from political, military, commercial or other objectives
- **Neutrality**
 - Without taking sides, politically or militarily

If humanitarians are not neutral or independent (or are not perceived so by the parties to a conflict) their **impartiality** & **trustworthiness** will be in doubt, & their access to all people in need, as well as their own security, will be in jeopardy.

These principles are endorsed by the UN, ICRC & the Geneva Conventions

Neutrality

- Can be contentious
 - Not part of the *Code of Conduct for International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief*
 - Political neutrality precludes lobbying on social justice & human rights
 - Could be compromised by aid from funders with their own agendas

Do No Harm Ethos

Humanitarian actors should prevent, to the best of their ability, any unintended negative consequences of humanitarian assistance in a given context

Humanitarian Space (Espace Humanitaire)

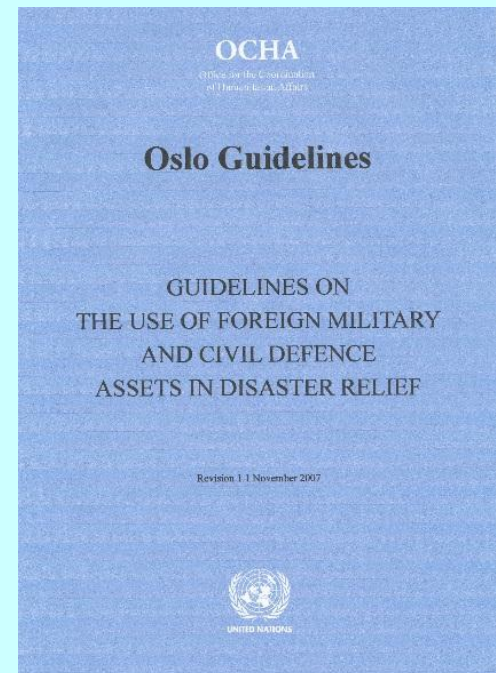
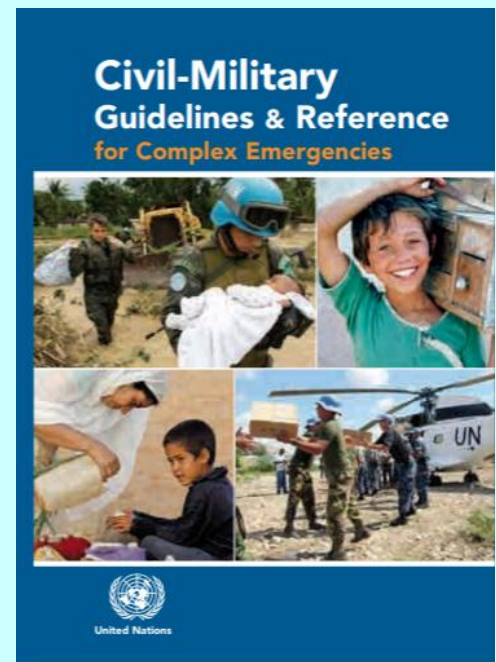
- Humanitarians must have access to all vulnerable people in all areas & be free to negotiate such access with all parties to the conflict without fear of attack, retribution or undue pressure
- Not just a physical environment - refers broadly to the principles, code of conduct & *modus operandi* that apply to humanitarian operations

The military & disaster relief

- The military can play a vital role in situations such as rapid onset natural disasters (e.g. the Haiti earthquake, Japanese earthquake etc.)
- Provide:
 - Trained & disciplined personnel
 - Technical services such as transport, rescue equipment, air reconnaissance, airport handling, engineering etc.
- UN peacekeeping forces

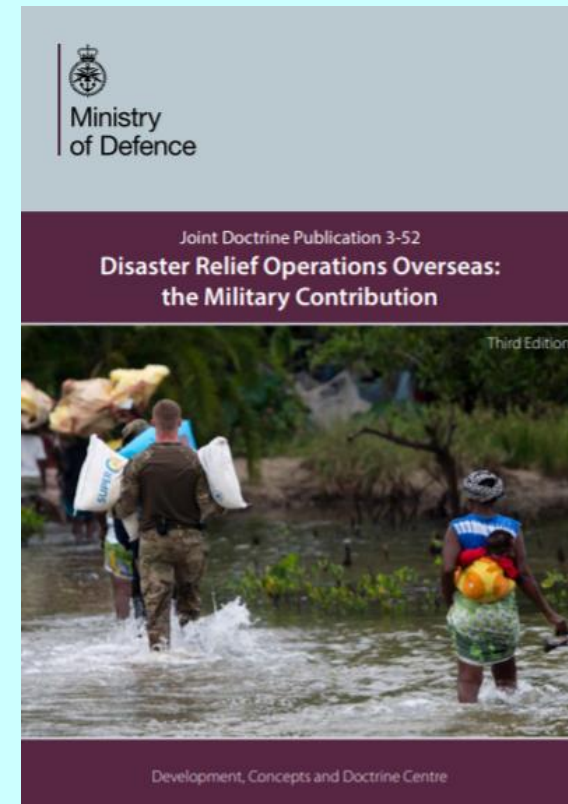
Two key sets of UN guidelines for use of military assets in disaster relief

- “Guidelines on the Use Of Military and Civil Defence Assets to Support United Nations Humanitarian Activities in Complex Emergencies” (“MCDA Guidelines”))” (2008)
- Guidelines on The Use of Foreign Military and Civil Defence Assets In Disaster Relief (Oslo guidelines – revised 2007).



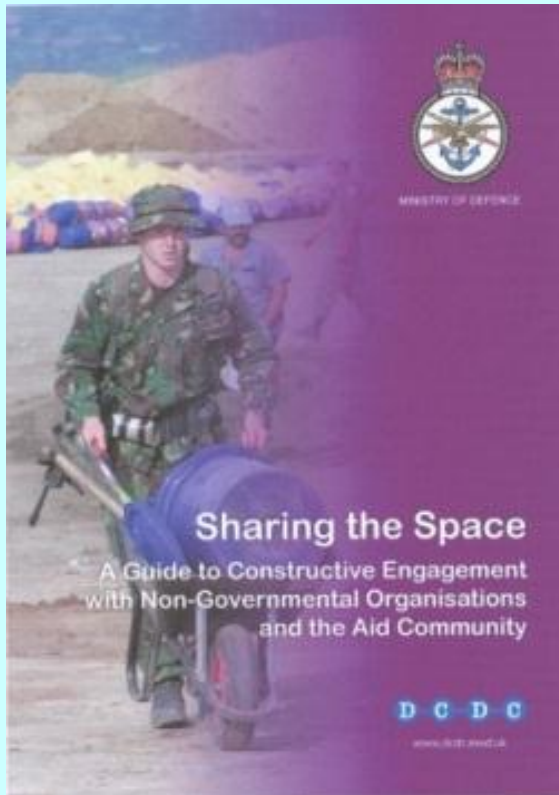
UK Military & Disaster Relief

- Over the next 30 years ... greater numbers of people will inhabit areas at ... risk of environmental disaster
- Armed forces ... are likely to be ... tasked with providing humanitarian assistance & disaster relief
- Such assistance should be conducted in accordance with the humanitarian principles (humanity, neutrality, impartiality & operational independence)
- DROs will be subject to legal & practical constraints, including availability of personnel, platforms & materiel
- The military bring a unique skill set to a disaster zone, which most NGOs cannot easily replicate
- IOs and NGOs will be significant actors, as will host nation agencies & organisations
- The military can be used to fill any gap between disaster needs the relief community is being asked to satisfy and the available resources

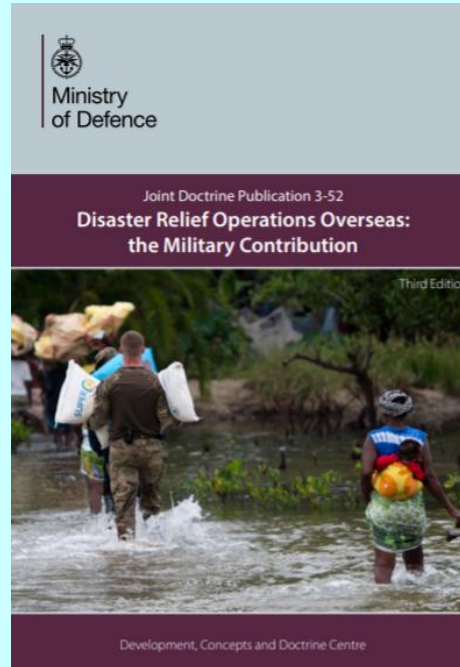


Sharing the space.

A guide to Constructive engagement with Non-Governmental Aid Organisations and the Aid Community.
(MOD/NGO Military Contact Group. Dec 2012)



Document withdrawn
19 March 2019



“Replaced” by several
documents



Military Relief Operations in conflicts

Often designed for Force Protection

MRO in conflicts cannot be described as humanitarian *sensu stricto* if they cannot fulfil the criteria of **neutrality**, **impartiality** & **independence**. (That is **not** to say that they are not humane)

Humanitarian Agencies have concerns that such operations may jeopardize or seriously undermine their activities

- Beneficiaries & parties to a conflict may not differentiate between assistance provided by the military and by humanitarian agencies.
- Serious consequences:
 - ability to access certain areas
 - safety of humanitarian staff
 - long-term damage to the standing of humanitarian agencies in the region & in other crisis areas

What is a humanitarian agency?

“all those operational organisations whose work is based on the principle of humanity: to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found ... to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being”.

Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response (SCHR), Geneva

Definition of a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)

- A legally constituted organization created by private organizations or people with no participation or representation of any government.
- Where NGOs receive government funding, the NGO maintains its NG status by excluding government representatives from membership.

Control of Humanitarian Activities

NGO Accountability

NGOs are accountable to:

- Donors
- HQ
- Host Governments
- Beneficiaries
- Partner organisations
- Staff



Photo: TDH

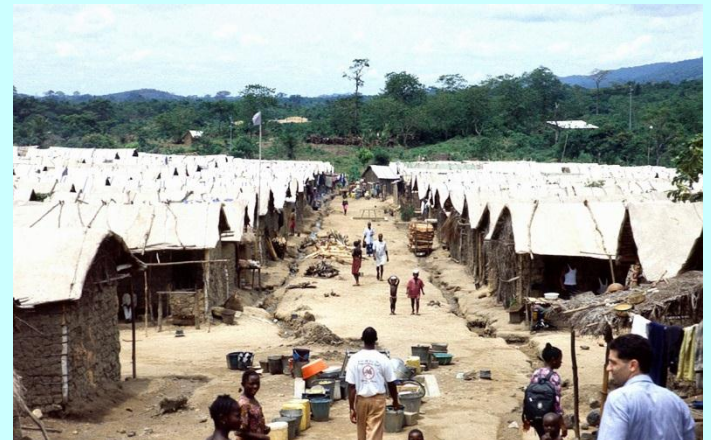
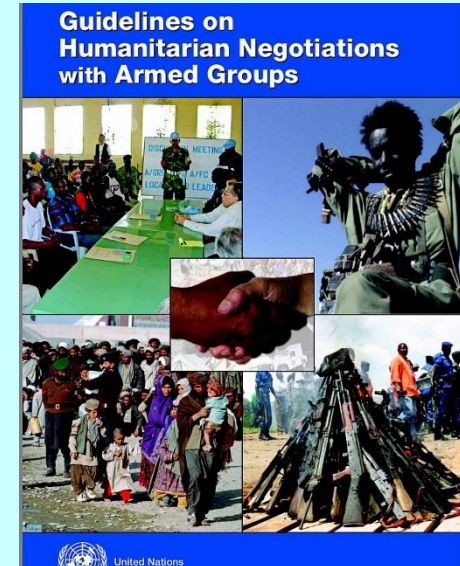
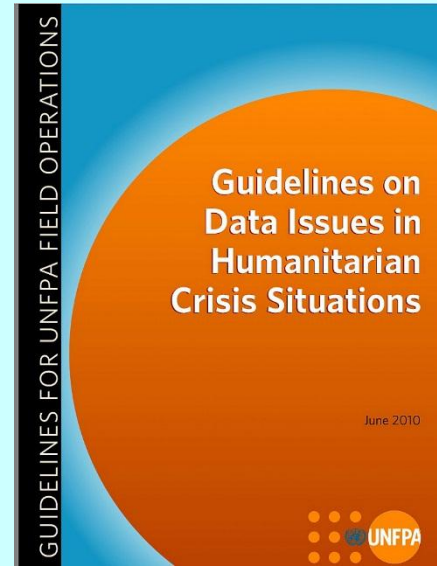
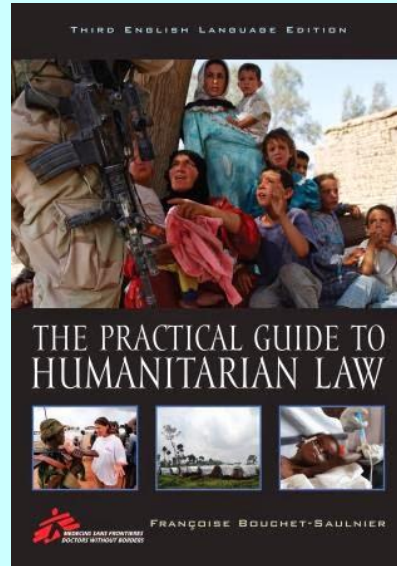
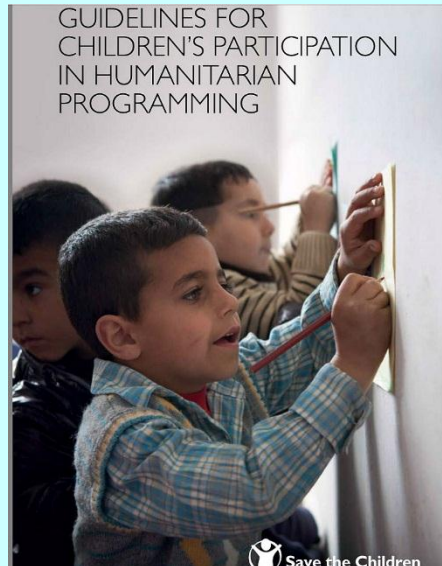
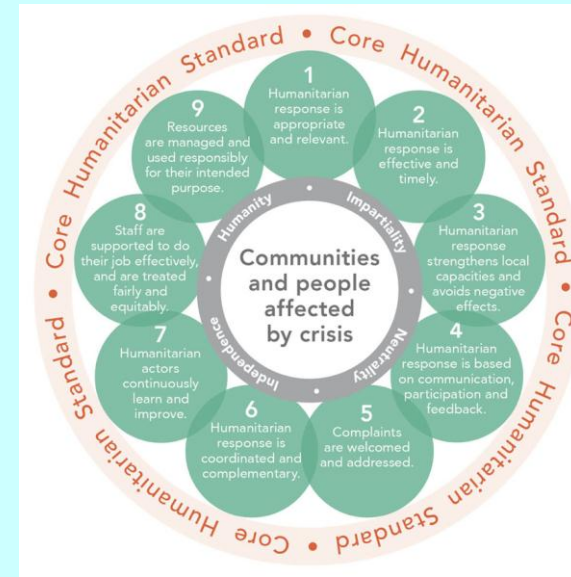
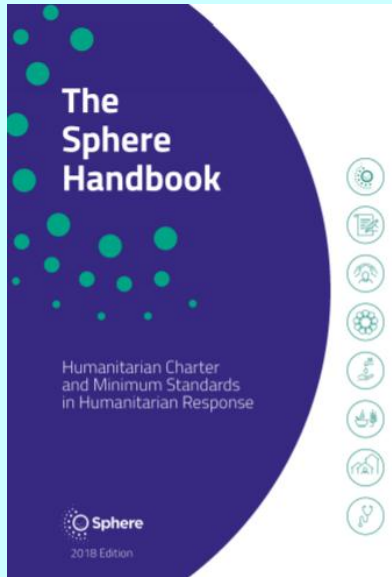


Photo: TDH

Wide range of initiatives setting standards



Accountability & accreditation

- **ALNAP**

- (*Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance*)
- Network of donors, UN, Red Cross & Red Crescent, NGOs academics aimed at improving quality & accountability

- **Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) Initiative**

- Informal donor forum and network
- Designed to enhance donor action & accountability to beneficiaries etc.

- **Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS)**

- Nine Commitments
- Quality criteria
- Key actions
- Organisational responsibilities



Code of Conduct for the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement & NGOs in Disaster Relief

1. The humanitarian imperative comes first.
2. 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.
3. Aid will not be used to further a particular political or religious standpoint.
4. We shall endeavour not to act as instruments of government foreign policy.
5. We shall respect culture and custom.
6. We shall attempt to build disaster response on local capacities.
7. Ways shall be found to involve programme beneficiaries in the management of relief aid.
8. Relief aid must strive to reduce future vulnerabilities to disaster as well as meeting basic needs.
9. We hold ourselves accountable to both those we seek to assist and those from whom we accept resources.
10. In our information, publicity and advertising activities, we shall recognize disaster victims as dignified human beings, not hopeless objects.

Co-ordination of humanitarian activities

- UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
- United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)
- Other relevant UN organisations
- National government institutions
- Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)
- NGO Forum
- Clusters
- Sectoral groups

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

- Part of UN Secretariat
 - under the Secretary General not the General Assembly
- Brings together humanitarian actors to ensure coherent emergency responses
- Works with global cluster lead agencies & NGOs to:
 - develop policies
 - coordinate inter-cluster issues
 - disseminate operational guidance
 - organize field support
- At the field level, helps ensure that the humanitarian system functions efficiently & in support of the Humanitarian Coordinator's (HC) leadership.
- Guides & supports the HC & the Humanitarian Country Team
- Helps to ensure coordination between clusters at all phases of the response, including:
 - needs assessments
 - joint planning
 - monitoring & evaluation

Clusters and the sectoral approach

- Lack of a lead agency can lead to *ad hoc*, unpredictable humanitarian responses, with capacity & response gaps
- UN introduced 9 thematic clusters for coordination at the field & global levels
- Each field-level cluster is led by a UN agency functioning as “provider of last resort” & accountable to the UN Humanitarian Coordinator.
- The 9 clusters, together with their lead agencies, are:

Nutrition	UNICEF
Health	WHO
Water/Sanitation	UNICEF
Emergency Shelter	UNHCR/IFRC
Camp Coordination/Management	UNHCR/IOM
Protection	UNHCR/OHCHR/UNICEF
Early Recovery	UNDP
Logistics	WFP
Emergency Telecommunications	OCHA/UNICEF/WFP

Humanitarian Coordinator

- The most senior UN official in a country experiencing a humanitarian emergency.
- Appointed by the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator* when a new emergency occurs or an existing humanitarian situation "worsens in degree and/or complexity"
- Usually the UN Resident Coordinator, who is usually also the Resident Representative of the UNDP
- Usually supported by a local OCHA Office

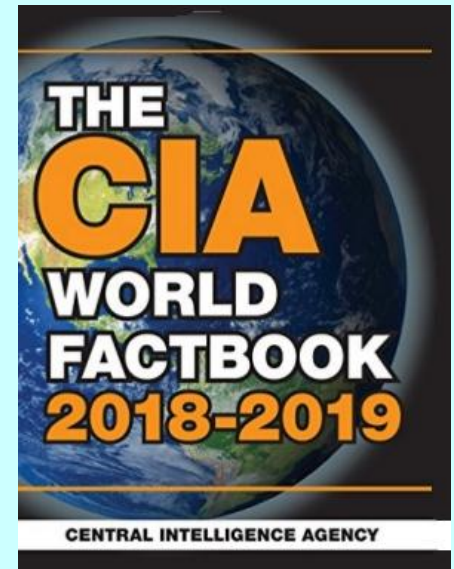
*The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs & Emergency Relief Coordinator is the head of OCHA

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)

- The primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance, policy development & decision-making
- Unique forum involving the key UN & non-UN humanitarian partners:
 - UN agencies
 - World Bank
 - IOM
 - ICRC
 - IFRC
 - NGOs

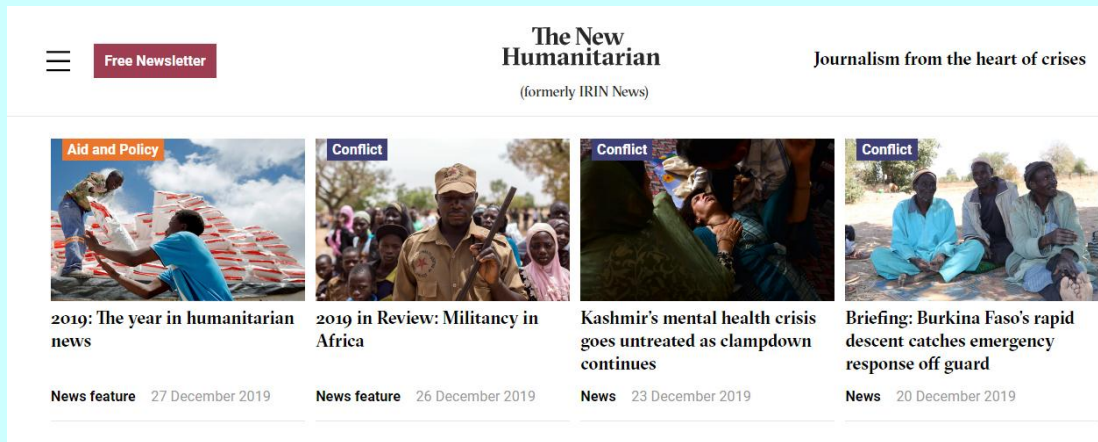
Some sources of information

- ReliefWeb (OCHA)
- New Humanitarian (Formerly IRINS)
 - <https://www.irinnews.org/>
- Other UN websites
- Subject specific websites
 - BBC Country profiles
 - CIA World Factbook
(www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook)
 - Wikipedia
- Press reports
- Your agency's own archives and databases
- Other agencies
- Embassies/consulates of affected countries
- Information obtained “on the ground”
 - Needs Assessments
 - Contact with local medical services
 - Local government



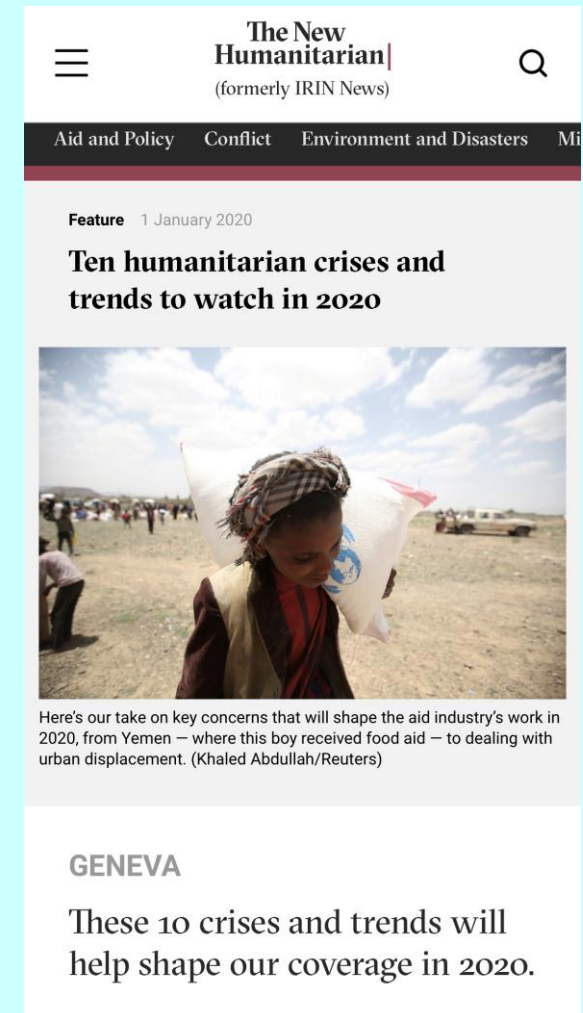
The New Humanitarian

(formerly IRIN, Integrated Regional Information Networks)



- A news agency focusing on humanitarian stories in regions that are often forgotten, under-reported, misunderstood or ignored
- Until 1 January 2015, IRIN was a project of UNOCHA
- On 21 March 2019, IRIN changed its name to The New Humanitarian.

There is also a **Film library** and a **Photo library**



Terminology

Terminology



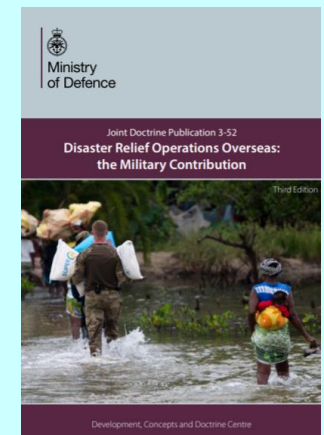
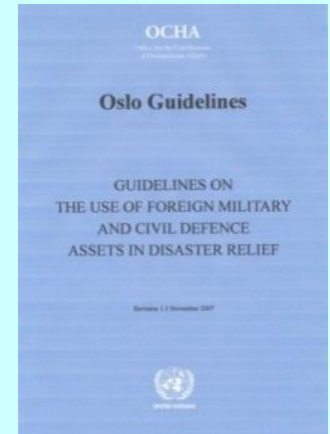
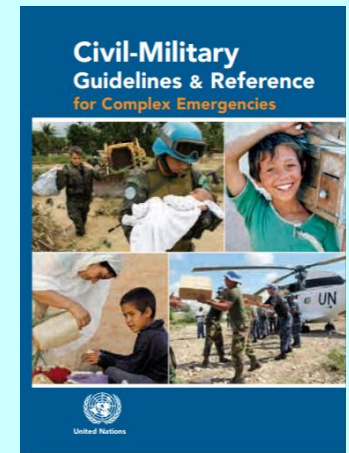
TERMINOLOGY ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Basic definitions on disaster risk reduction to promote a common understanding on the subject for use by the public, authorities and practitioners.



Some References (others in the slides)

- Sphere: *The Sphere Handbook: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response*. 2018
- ICRC & IFRC. *Code of Conduct for the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement & NGOs in Disaster Relief*.
- *Guidelines on the Use Of Military and Civil Defence Assets to Support United Nations Humanitarian Activities in Complex Emergencies*. (MCDA Guidelines) (March 2003; revised Jan 2006)
- *Guidelines on the Use of Foreign Military and Civil Defence Assets In Disaster Relief* (Oslo Guidelines – revised 2007).
- *Disaster Relief Operations Overseas: the Military Contribution*. MOD Joint Doctrine Publication. 3rd Edition. (2016)
- NATO Standard AJP-3.4.3 *Allied Joint Doctrine for the Military Contribution to Humanitarian Assistance*. NATO Allied Joint Publication 2016



Any questions?