OCHA

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Humanitarian Community and Civil-Military Coordination

The United Nations
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
www.unocha.org

Introduction

- An introduction to OCHA
- An introduction to the Humanitarian Community
- How the International Humanitarian System Works
- Emergency Response
- Civil-Military Coordination
- Conclusion

Who We Are

OCHA is the part of the United Nations Secretariat responsible for bringing together humanitarian actors to ensure a coherent response to emergencies.

Credit: OCHA/Tagaza Djibo

General Assembly Resolution 46/182

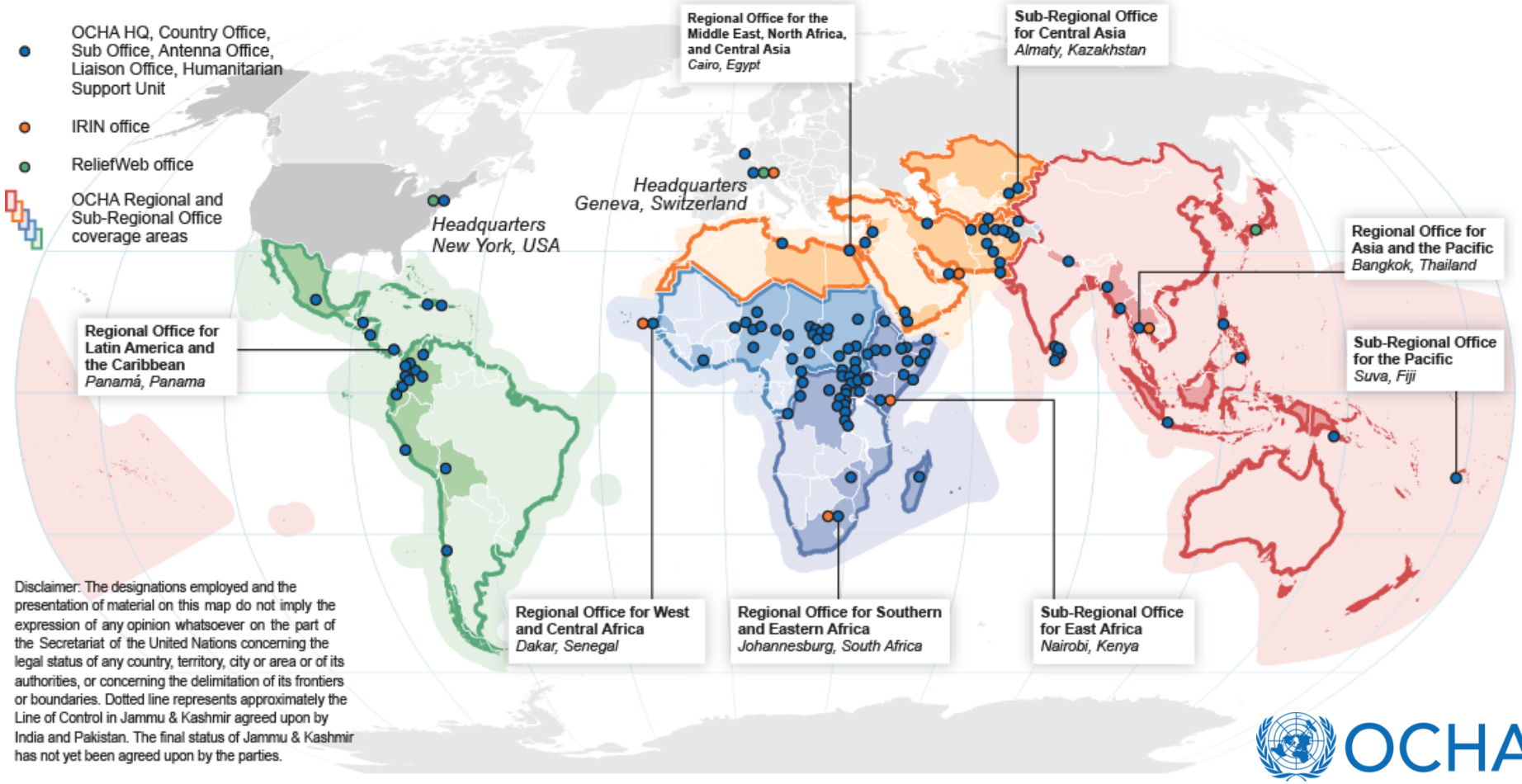
In December 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/182. It was designed to strengthen the United Nations response to complex emergencies and natural disasters, while improving the overall effectiveness of humanitarian operations in the field.

What We Do

- Coordination
- Policy
- Advocacy
- Information Management
- Humanitarian Financing

Credit: UNICEF/Shehzad Noorani

1,800+ staff members in 47 country, regional and headquarters locations



Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu & Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

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The Humanitarian Community

A wide group of civilian actors, national or international, UN or non-UN, Governmental or non-governmental who have a commitment to humanitarian principles and are engaged in humanitarian activities.

- 25% United Nations

- 25% Red Cross/Red Crescent

- 50% NGO

Many humanitarian agencies are also involved in development activities

- **World's largest humanitarian agency fighting hunger worldwide.**
- **Each year, on average, WFP feeds more than 90 million people in more than 70 countries.**
- **WFP is also the UN logistics lifeline, saving lives through fast, efficient and effective emergency response.**

UNHCR provides and co-ordinates international relief for refugees and displaced people, offering them protection and assistance at every stage of their ordeal.
Today, a staff of some 7,685 people in more than 125 countries continues to help some 33.9 million persons.
UNHCR

IOM is the leading international organization for migration with a programme budget for 2012 exceeding USD 1.3 billion, funding over 2,700 active programmes and more than 7,800 staff members serving in more than 450 field offices in more than a hundred countries.

MERCY Malaysia

- MERCY Malaysia is a non-profit organisation focusing on providing medical relief, sustainable health-related development and risk reduction activities for vulnerable communities, in both crisis and non-crisis situations.

- 1n 2011 MERCY Malaysia was present in 19 countries, reached out to over 1 million beneficiaries and spent approximately USD 4.3 million for our humanitarian services

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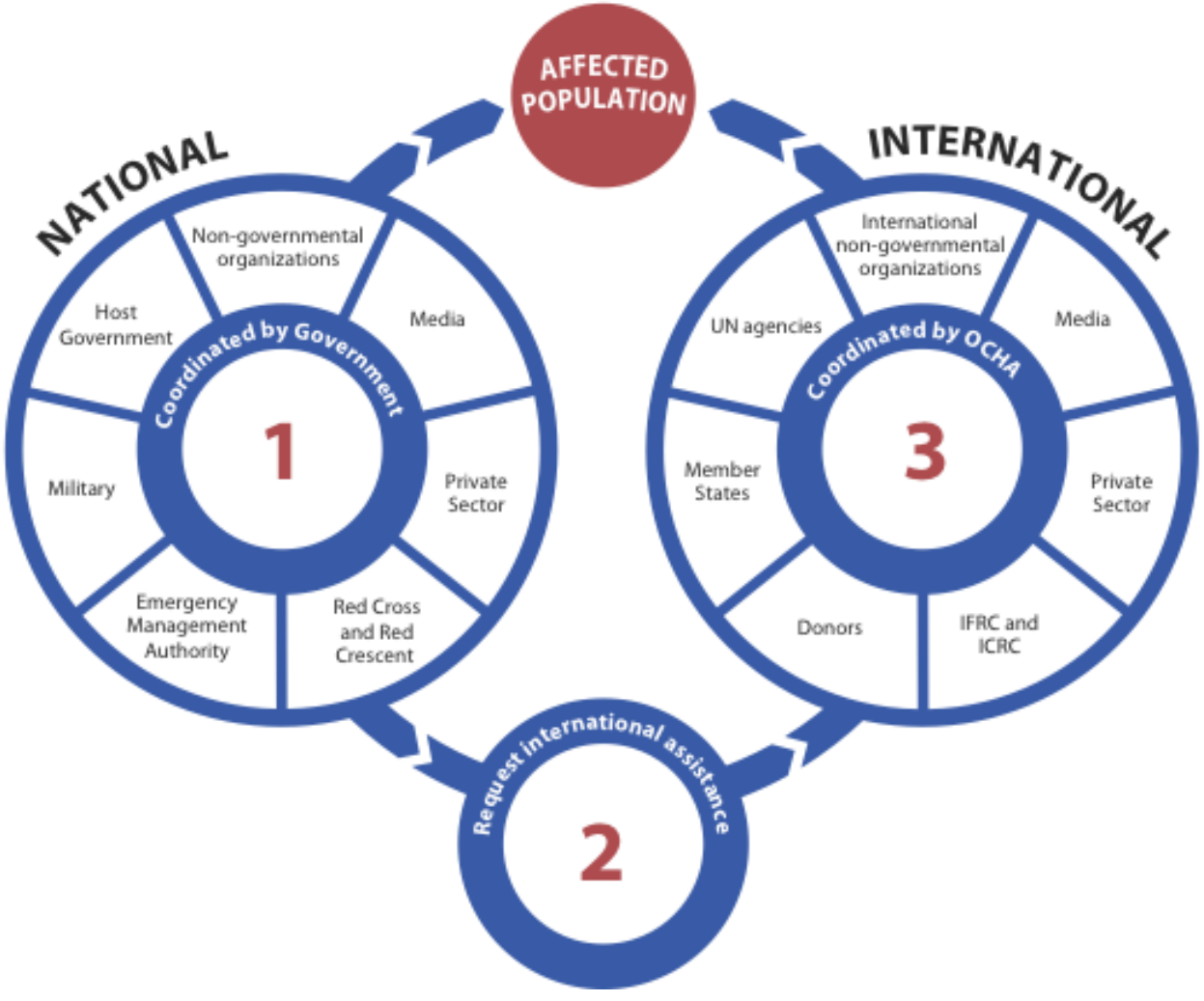
Credit: OCHA/Dan Delorenzo

The International Humanitarian System in Emergency Response

Key Actors

OCHA assists governments in mobilizing international assistance when the scale of the disaster exceeds the national capacity.

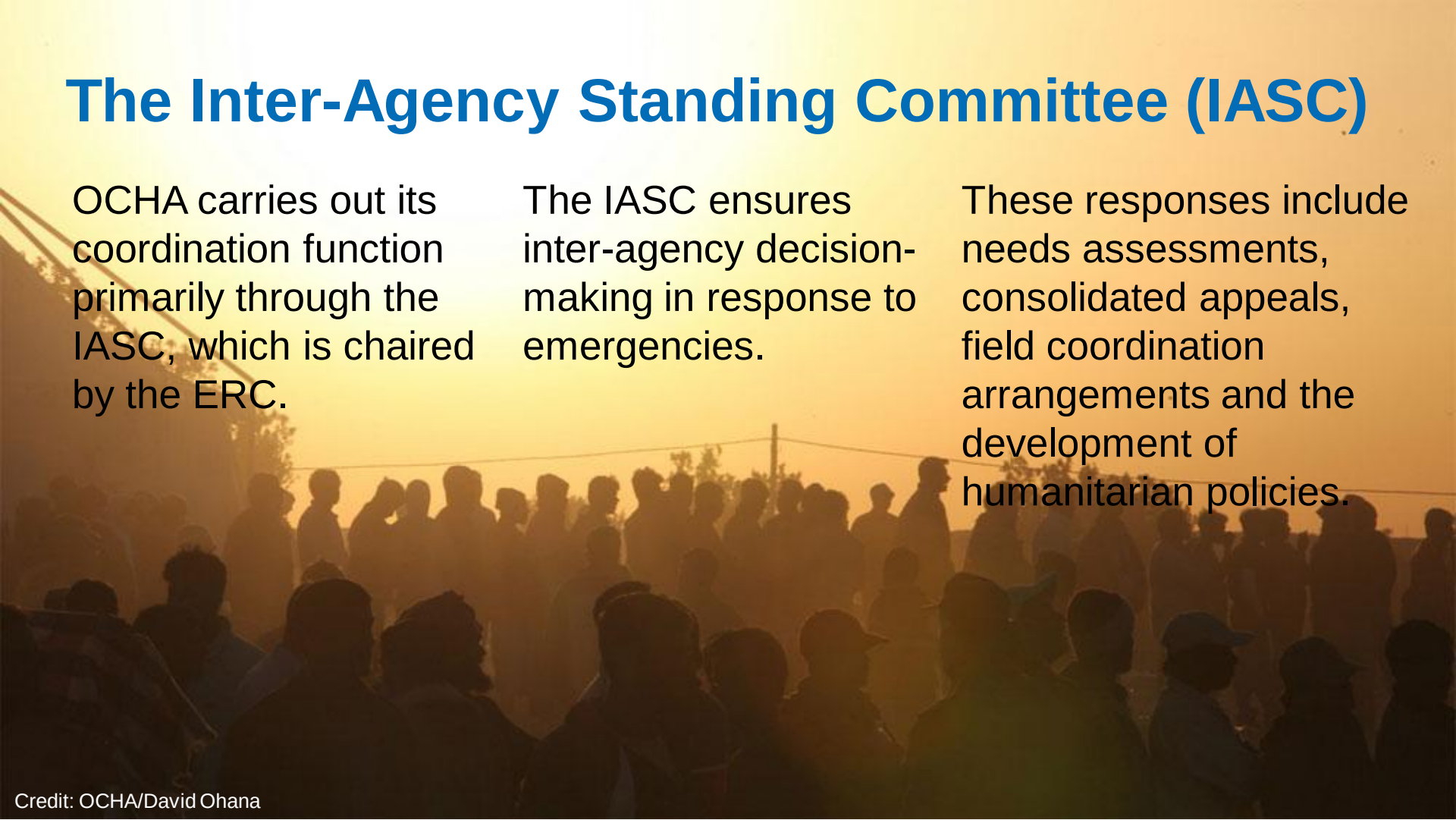


The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)

OCHA carries out its coordination function primarily through the IASC, which is chaired by the ERC.

The IASC ensures inter-agency decision-making in response to emergencies.

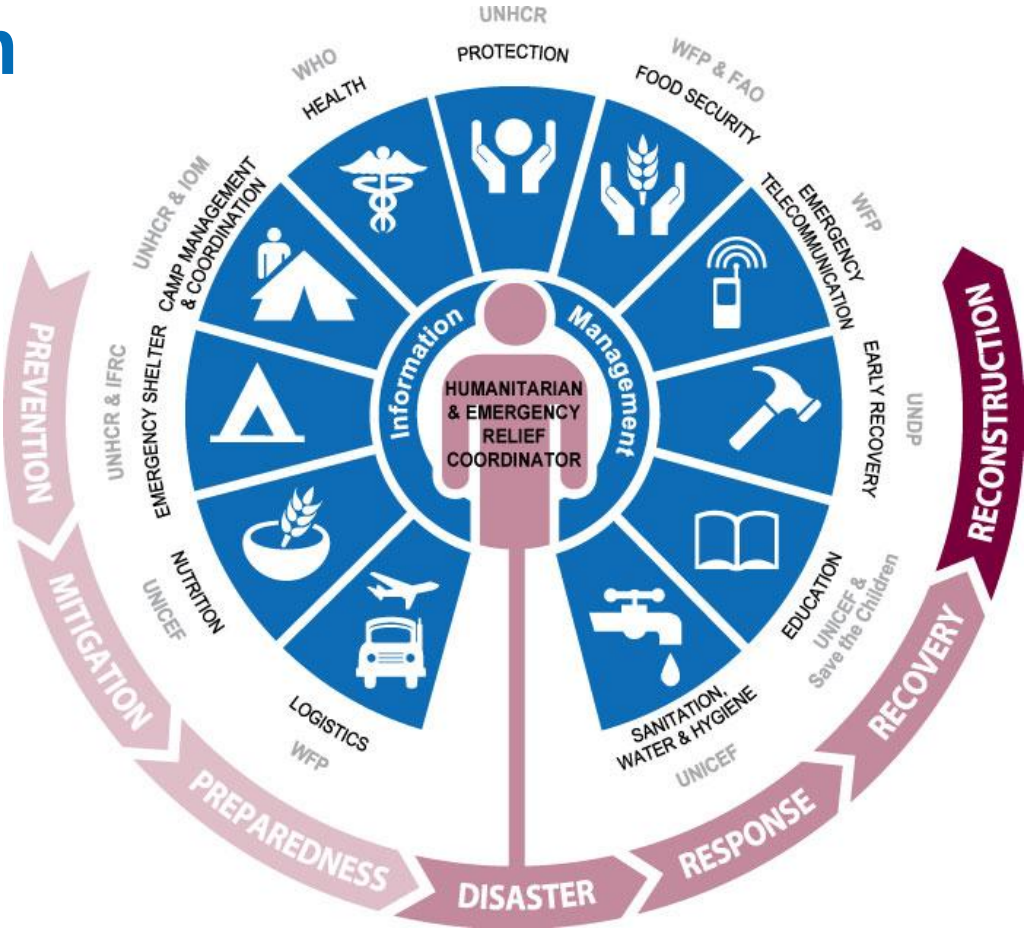
These responses include needs assessments, consolidated appeals, field coordination arrangements and the development of humanitarian policies.



Credit: OCHA/David Ohana

The Cluster System

The aim of the cluster is to strengthen partnerships and responses to humanitarian emergencies by clarifying the division of labour among aid organisations.



UNITED NATIONS
OSOCC
ON-SITE OPERATIONS
COORDINATION CENTRE

UN CMCoord What is it?

The essential dialogue and interaction between civilian and military actors in humanitarian emergencies necessary to protect and promote humanitarian principles, avoid competition, minimize inconsistency, and when appropriate pursue common goals.

Credit: Getty Images

Credit: WFP/Simon Crittle

UN CMCoord
WHY DO WE NEED TO DO IT?

Increasing Role for Military Forces in Disaster Response

CMCoord What are the Challenges?

Credit: Getty Images

CMCoord: How do we do it?

The key elements of successful CMCoord are:

information sharing

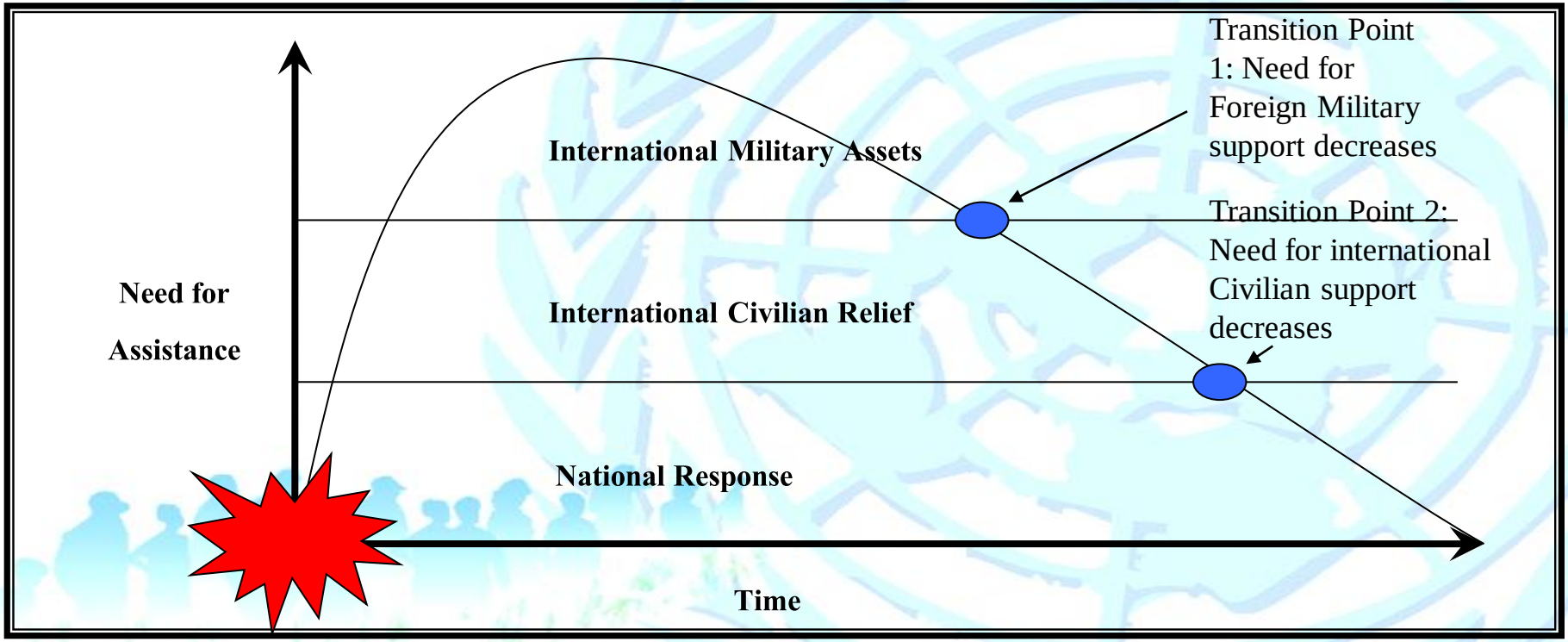
joint planning

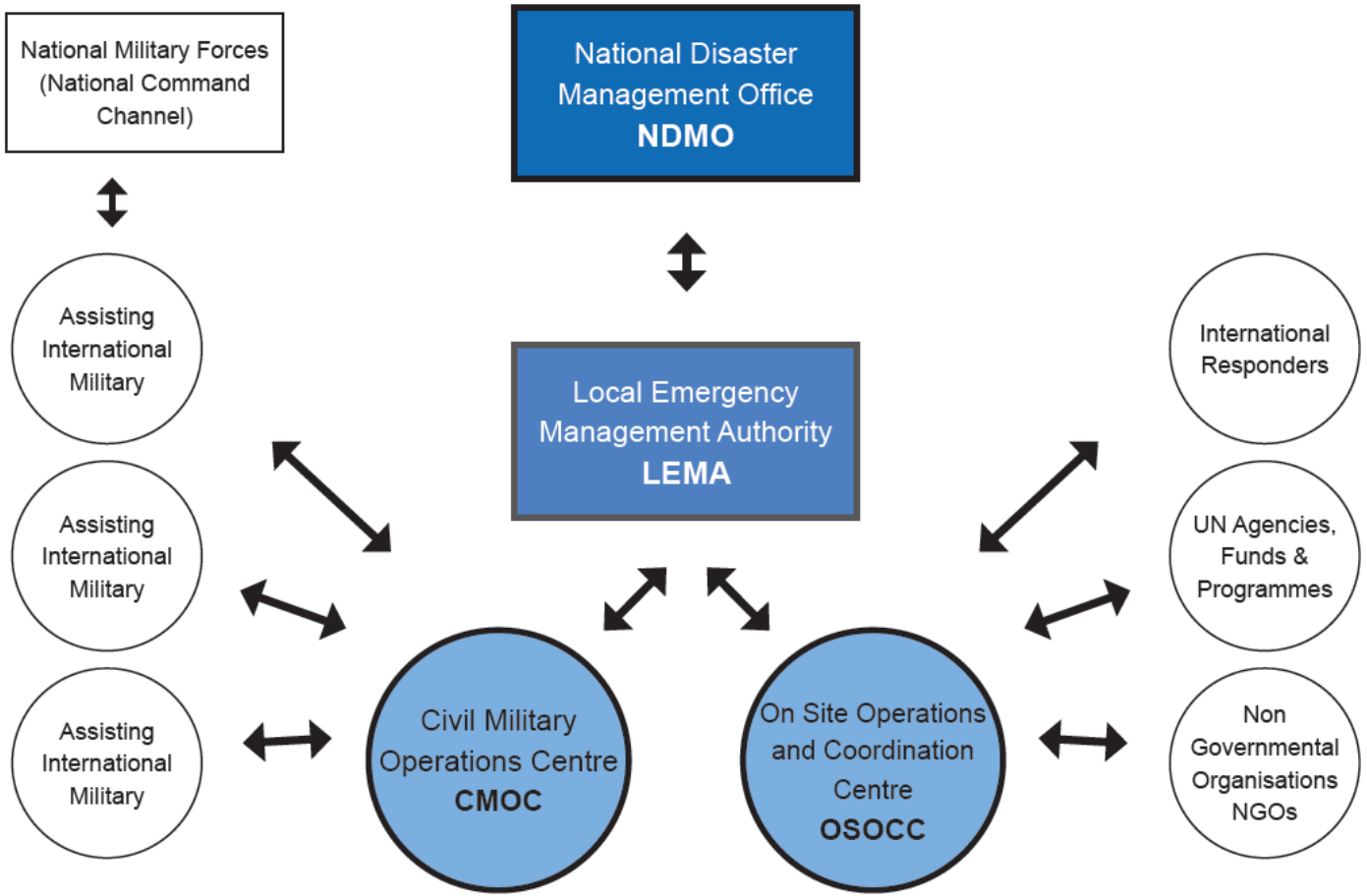
and

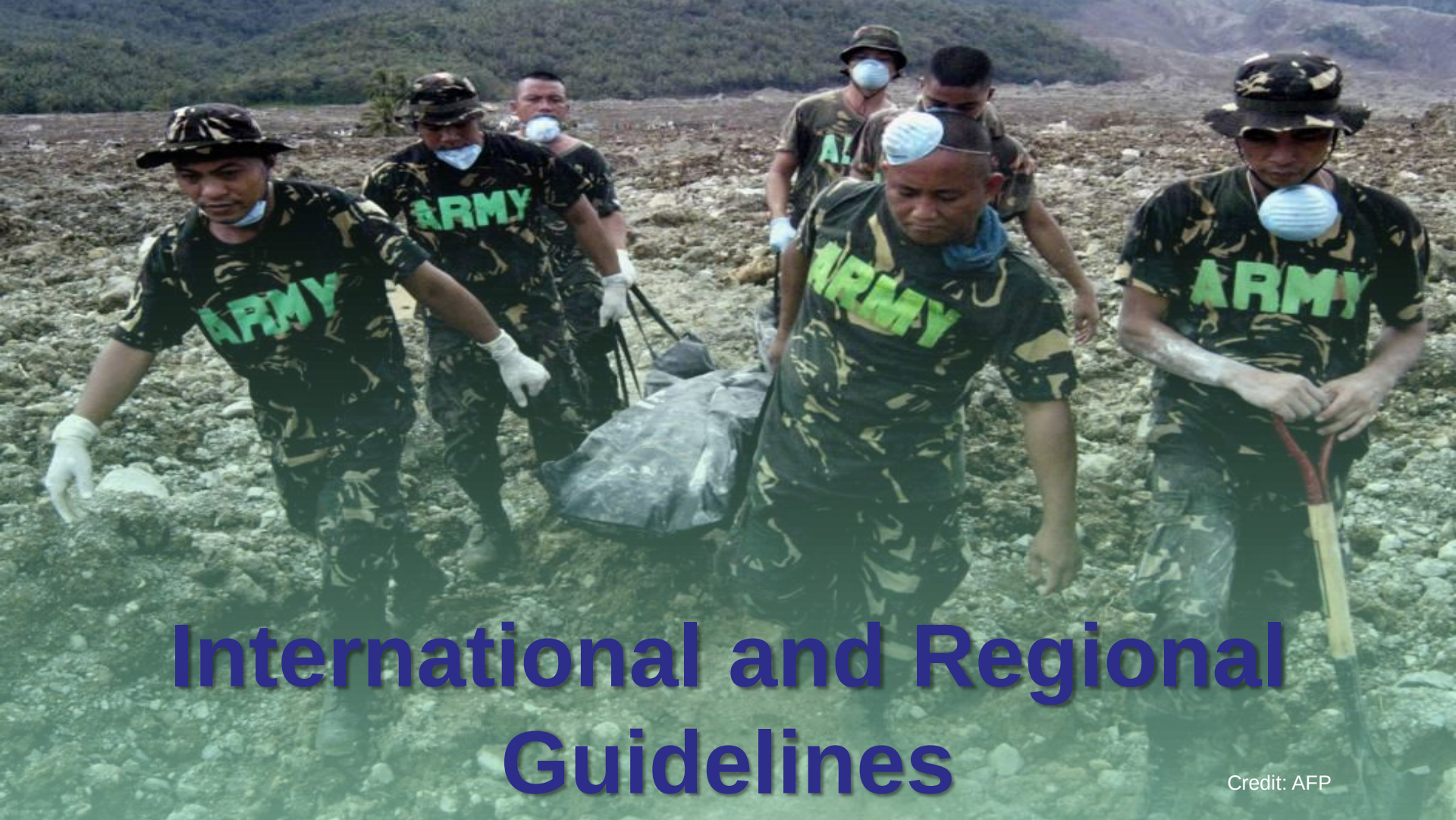
task division

Credit: Reuters/Sukree Sukplang

The best use of International Military Assets is Time and Needs Related




National Military Forces (National Command Channel)
National Disaster Management Office NDMO
Assisting International Military
Assisting International Military
Assisting International Military
Local Emergency Management Authority LEMA
International Responders
UN Agencies, Funds & Programmes
Non Governmental Organisations NGOs
Civil Military Operations Centre CMOC
On Site Operations and Coordination Centre OSOCC



International and Regional Guidelines

Credit: AFP

ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM
Promoting peace and security through dialogue and cooperation in the Asia Pacific

ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM
STRATEGIC GUIDANCE
FOR
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
AND
DISASTER RELIEF

Credit: US Navy

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Office for the Coordination
of Humanitarian Affairs

Oslo Guidelines

GUIDELINES ON
THE USE OF FOREIGN MILITARY
AND CIVIL DEFENCE
ASSETS IN DISASTER RELIEF

Revision 1.1 November 2007

UNITED NATIONS

ANNEX D

THE USE OF ASEAN MILITARY ASSETS AND CAPACITIES IN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND DISASTER RELIEF

- CONCEPT PAPER -

Background

1. The ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) was signed on 26 July 2005 in Vientiane, Lao PDR. The Agreement seeks to provide an effective mechanism to minimise losses to personnel, social, economic, and environmental assets and resources of the ASEAN Member States, as well as to respond jointly to disaster emergencies through concerted national effort and intensified regional and international cooperation.

2. To ensure adequate preparedness for an effective response, the Agreement mandates the establishment of the ASEAN Standby Arrangements for Disaster Relief and Emergency Response as stated in Article 9. This preparedness mechanism aims to identify and mobilise available assets and capacities for disaster management, which Parties shall earmark on a voluntary basis, based on capabilities of the sending State, to assist each other in times of a disaster emergency, subject to the consent of the receiving State.

3. As a follow-up to the agreement, the Standard Operating Procedures for Regional Standby Arrangements and Coordination of Joint Disaster Relief and Emergency Response Operations (SASOP) is currently being finalised and the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) is in the process of being established.

4. In addition, Component 1 of the ASEAN Regional Program on Disaster Management (ARPDM) 2004-2010 relates to the Establishment of the ASEAN Regional Disaster Management Framework. The framework has specific provisions on "Enhancing the Quick Response Capacities of Member Countries," which promotes cooperation and collaboration among Member States in all areas of disaster management including joint projects, collaborative research and networking.

Credit: SAF

The Asia-Pacific Conferences on Military Assistance to Disaster Relief Operations

APC-MADRO

ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF FOREIGN MILITARY ASSETS IN NATURAL DISASTER RESPONSE OPERATIONS

OCHA

Credit: Getty Images

National Guidelines

คู่มือการปฏิบัติงานร่วมระหว่างพลเรือนและทหารในการบรรเทาสาธารณภัย V.1

สารบัญ

นิยามศัพท์ และคำย่อ ๑
บทนำ ๖
ขอบเขต ๘
โครงสร้างความสัมพันธ์ในการร่วมมือ ..... Error! Bookmark not defined.
๑. หน่วยงานและคณะกรรมการของรัฐตามพระราชบัญญัติป้องกันและบรรเทาสาธารณภัย พ.ศ.๒๕๕๐ และแผนการป้องกันและบรรเทาสาธารณภัยแห่งชาติ ๑๑
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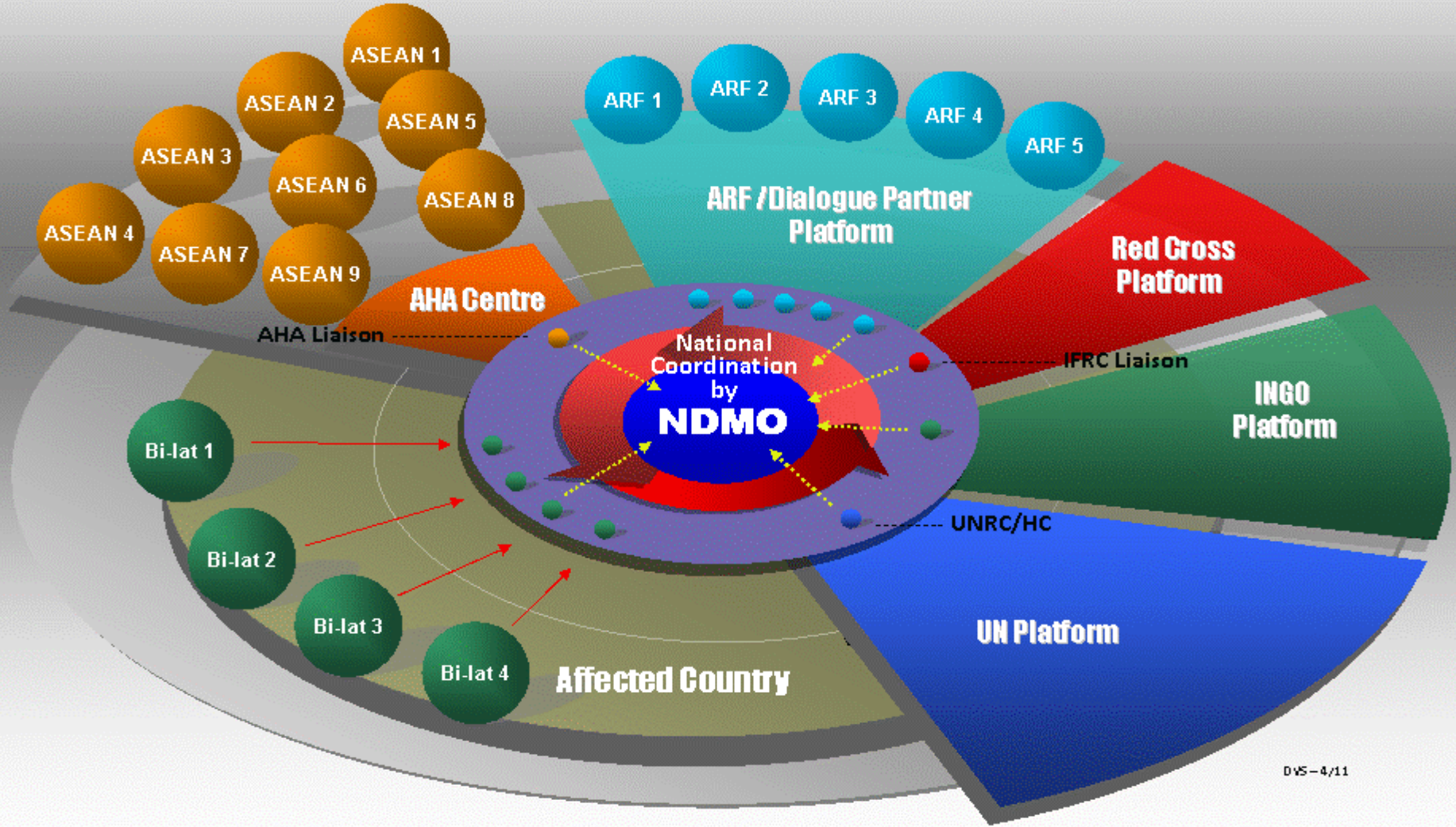
๑. การเข้าร่วมเป็นภาคีเครือข่ายภาคพลเรือนด้านการบรรเทาสาธารณภัย ๑๔
๒. การจัดทำและปรับปรุงข้อมูลภาคีเครือข่ายภาคพลเรือนด้านการบรรเทาสาธารณภัย ๑๔
การปฏิบัติเมื่อเกิดสาธารณภัย **๑๗**
๑. การแจ้งเพื่อเตรียมความพร้อม ๑๗
๒. การรายงานความคืบหน้าของสถานการณ์ ๑๗
๓. การประเมินความเสียหายในพื้นที่ประสบสาธารณภัย ๑๘
๔. การขอความช่วยเหลือและการเสนอให้ความช่วยเหลือ ๑๙
๕. การประเมินความต้องการในการช่วยเหลือร่วมกัน ๒๐
๖. ทรัพยากรและขีดความสามารถ ๒๑
๗. การแลกเปลี่ยนข้อมูล ๒๒
๘. การเข้าปฏิบัติงานในพื้นที่ประสบภัยพิบัติ ๒๒
๙. การอำนวยการและการประสานงาน ๒๓
๑๐. การสิ้นสุดการปฏิบัติงาน ๒๓
๑๑. การสรุปทบทวนการปฏิบัติการ ๒๔
ภาคผนวก **๒๕**
ผนวก ก รายชื่อหน่วยของ กห. ที่รับผิดชอบพื้นที่ต่างๆ ๒๕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ASEAN 7
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ARF 1
ARF 2
ARF 3
ARF 4
ARF 5
ARF /Dialogue Partner Platform
Red Cross Platform
AHA Centre
AHA Liaison
National Coordination by NDMO
IFRC Liaison
INGO Platform
UNRC/HC
Bi-lat 1
Bi-lat 2
Bi-lat 3
Bi-lat 4
Affected Country
UN Platform
DVS – 4/11

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United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Coordination Saves Lives

La coordination sauve des vies

La coordinación salva vidas

Координация спасает жизни

بالتنسيق ننقذ الأرواح

致力协调，挽救生命

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