

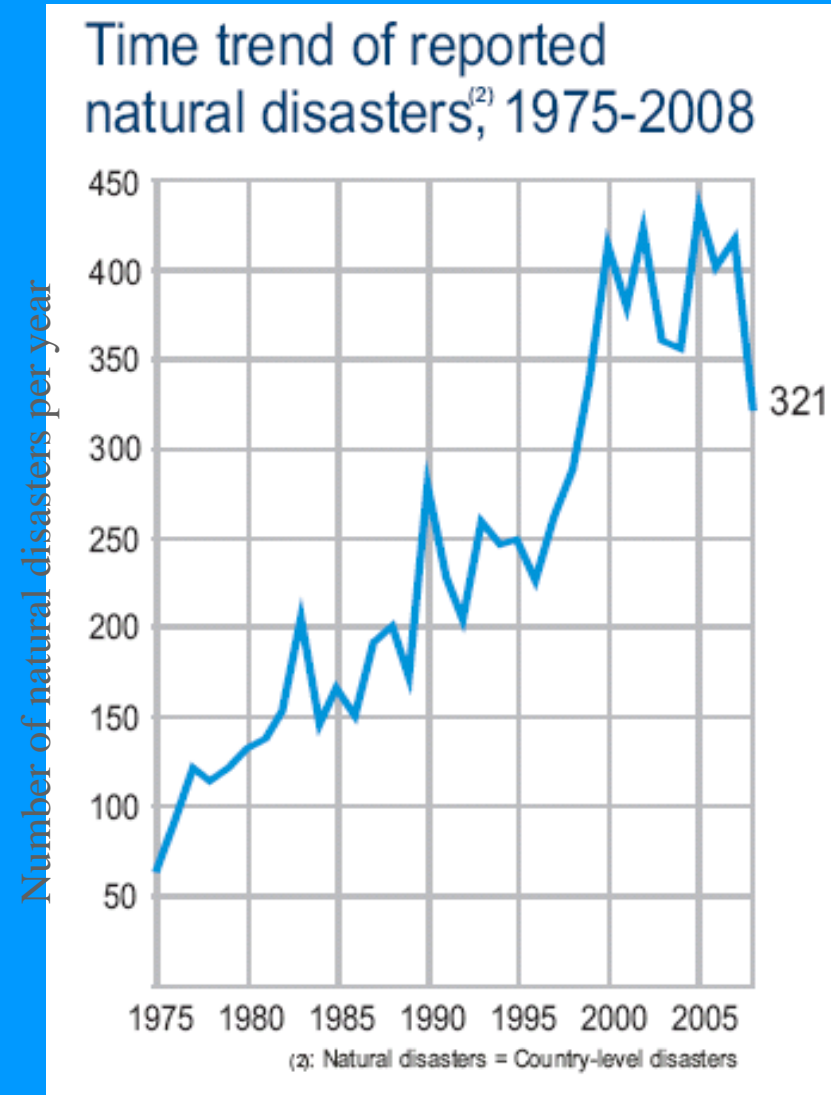
OVERVIEW



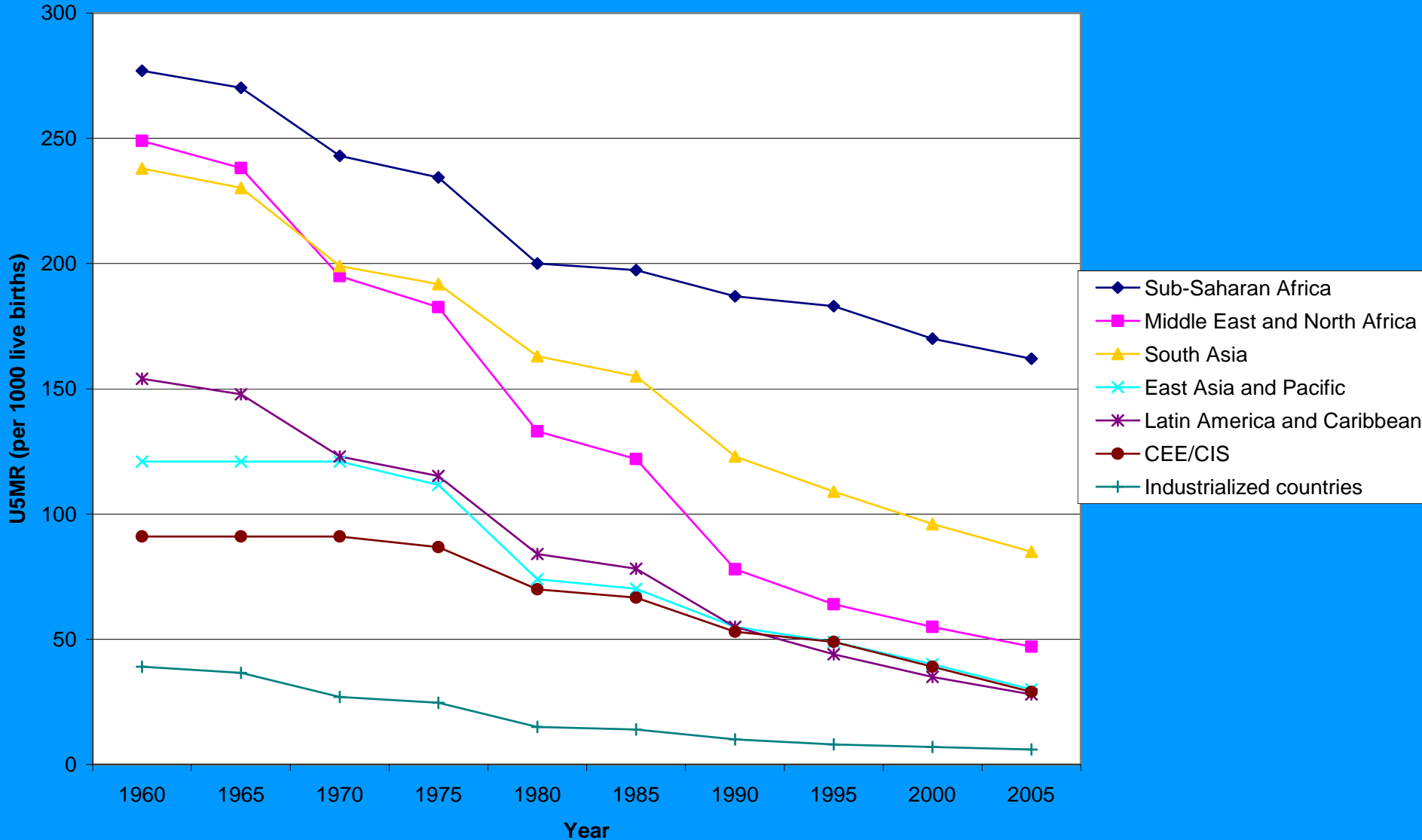
Emergencies/Humanitarian – 1 billion children affected

Changes in the context:

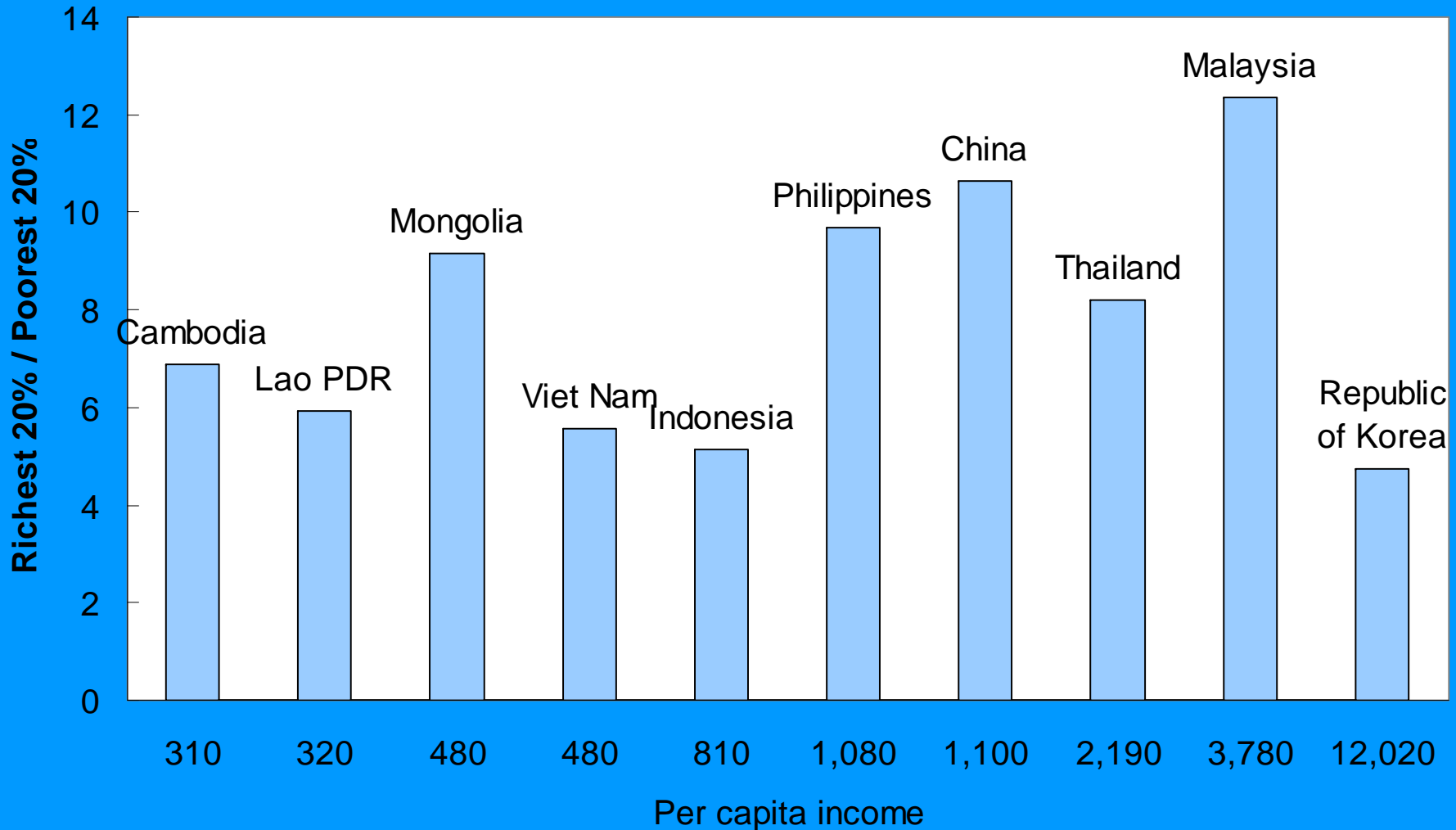
- Significant increase in number of natural disasters from 100 (1975) to 321 (2008)
- Increased vulnerability – poor hit hardest
- Increased insecurity
- Conflicts more protracted
- Countries in transition, fragile peace
- Expansion of partners



U5MR has steadily declined during the period 1960-2005
 Trends in the probability of dying before the age 5 (U5MR) by regions, 1960-2005

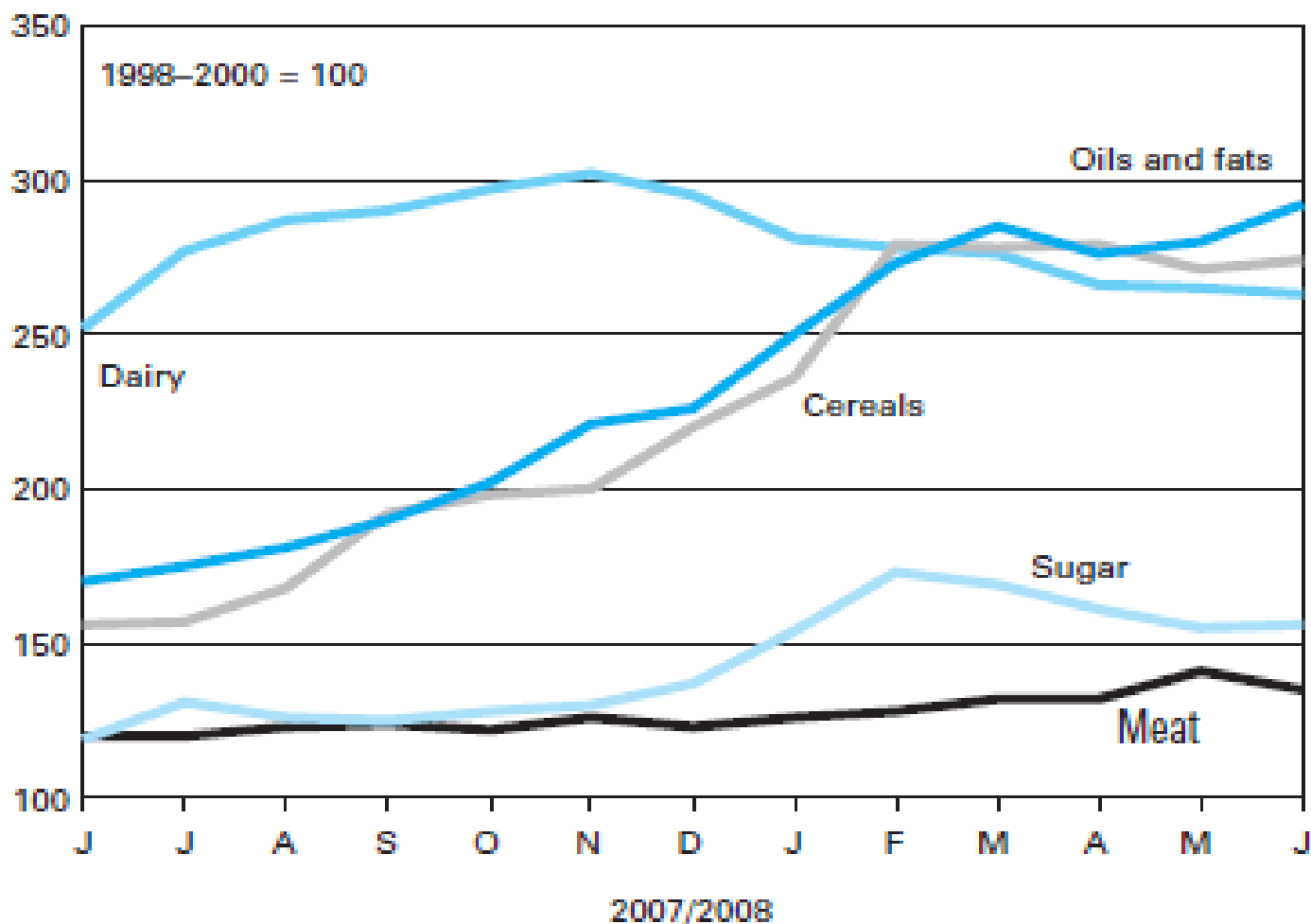


Income disparities



<< Smaller disparities < - > Bigger Disparities >>

Food prices have risen sharply across the board



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Food Price Indices, <<http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/FoodPricesIndex/en>>, accessed 1 August 2008.

A Changed UN – Delivering as One

- Rights-based framework**
- MD, MDGs, Paris Declaration**
- Coordinated UN Development**
- SRSG, RC, HC, UNCT**
- CCA/UNDAF/PCNA**
- Delivering as One**

Millennium Declaration

- Adoption in 2000 by all 189 member states of the UN GA
- Sets out key challenges facing humanity, responses, goals and targets on development, governance, peace, security and human rights.
- Brings clarity to the shared and individual roles and responsibilities of key parties: of Governments, of international organizations, of citizens, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector, to engage fully by bringing to bear their unique strengths for motivation, mobilization and action.

Millennium Development Goals



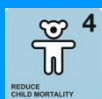
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger



Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education



Goal 3: Gender equality and empower women



Goal 4: Reduce child mortality



Goal 5: Improve maternal health



Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria



Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability



Goal 8: Global partnership for development

Partnership universe



Key Messages

Operational Environment

- More disasters & conflict
- Progress but disparities
- Worst affected also most difficult to reach
- Coordinated action and more actors

International Human Rights Law

- Treaties and other instruments
- Customs
- Declarations, guidelines and principles

INTERNATIONAL BILL OF RIGHTS

Consists of three instruments:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 1966 (+2 optional Protocols)
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), 1966

International Human Rights Instruments

- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), 1965
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979
- Convention against Torture (CAT), 1984
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989

International Human Rights Law

Treaties, Customs, and Declarations

Four human rights principles:

- Universality
- Indivisibility and interdependence of rights
- Accountability
- Participation

IHL - GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 12 AUGUST 1949

I. Geneva Convention

Amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick in the armed forces in the field

II. Geneva Convention

Amelioration of the condition of the wounded, sick and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea

III. Geneva Convention

Treatment of prisoners of war (POW)

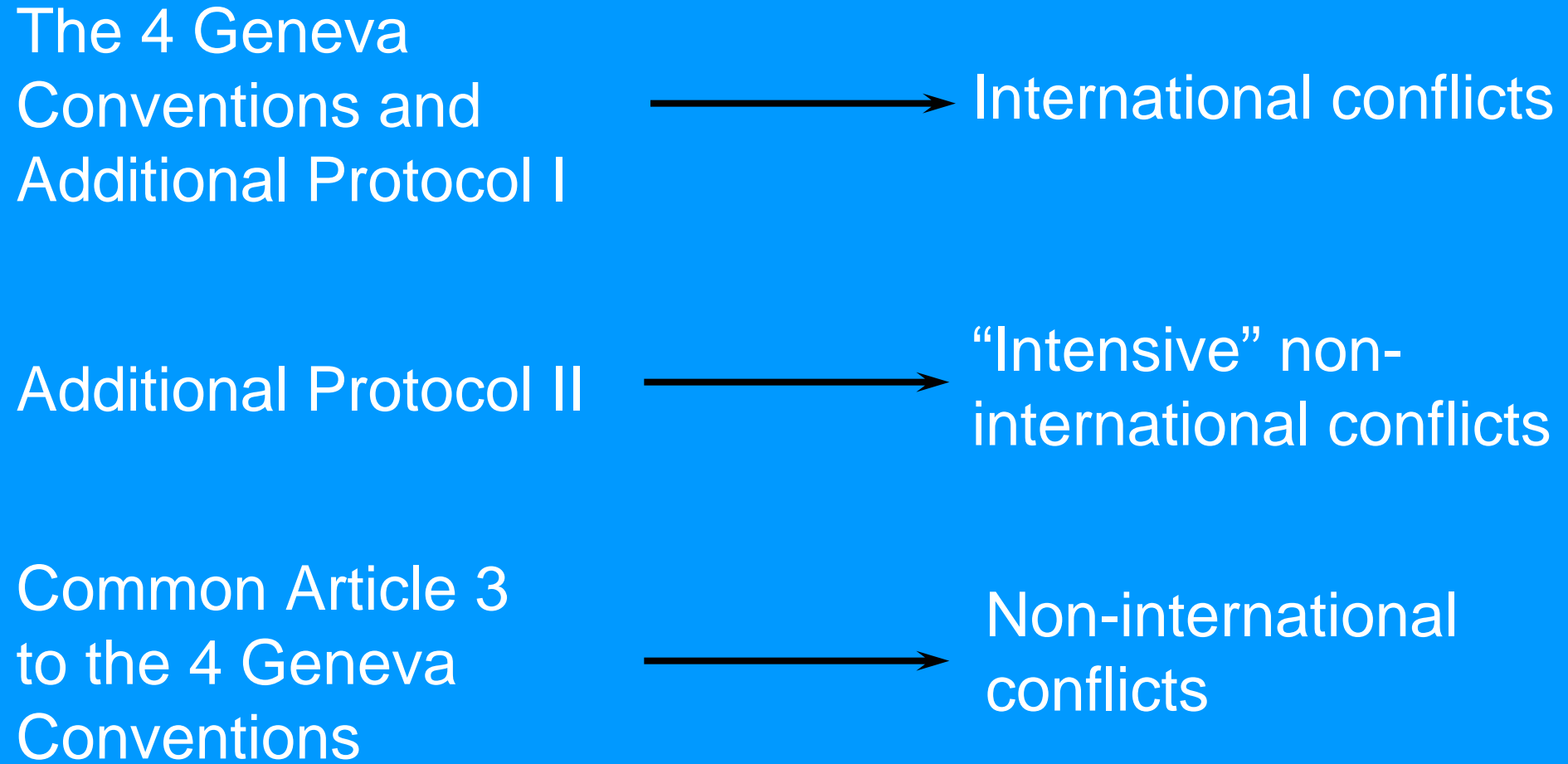
IV. Geneva Convention

Protection of civilians in time of war

IHL - ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS OF 8 JUNE 1977

- I. Additional Protocol I: Relating to the protection of victims of **international** armed conflicts
- II. Additional Protocol II: Relating to the protection of victims of **non-international** armed conflicts

APPLICATION OF IHL



COMMON TO ALL - ARTICLE 3

- Minimum rules to be observed by each party
- Part of customary law
- Applies specifically to non-international armed conflicts
- Protects every individual not or no longer actively involved in hostilities (including wounded and sick)
- Prohibits violence to life and persons, including cruel treatment and torture; taking of hostages; degrading treatment; passing of sentences and carrying out of executions without previous judgment by a court
- Applies at all time in all places without exception in armed conflict

HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES

Humanitarian imperative

Neutrality

Impartiality (non-discrimination)

Do no/less harm

Accountability

Participation of affected populations, in particular women and children

Respect of the sovereignty of States, culture and custom

IHL PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN

- Children are granted **special protections**
- Children shall be the object of special respect and shall be protected against any form of indecent assault ... Parties to the conflict shall provide them with care and aid they require...(GC IV)
- Prohibits recruitment of child soldiers and participation in hostilities; child combatants entitled to privileged treatment (Art 77-API)

IHL

VS.

IHRL

Applies in situations of armed conflict

Rights are non-derogable

Seeks to protect by limiting suffering caused by war

Monitored by ICRC

Emphasizes cooperation between parties to the conflict

Applies in war and in peace

Certain rights may be suspended in emergencies

Seeks to protect the individual and promote development by limiting state power

Monitored by various mechanisms, e.g. treaty bodies, courts, individuals

Core principles and concepts

GA Res. 46/182 humanitarian assistance

- Most vulnerable, dignity and rights of all victims must be respected - *Humanity*
- Without engaging and taking sides - *Neutrality*
- *Without discriminating, guided by needs and priority to most urgent cases of distress – Impartiality*

Key Messages

IHRL/IHL

- **Norm-based**
- **Applicability**
- **Monitoring**
- **Accountability**

CHARACTERISTICS OF COMPLEX EMERGENCIES



Based on civil conflicts

Humanitarian access

Lack of authority and security

Flagrant violations of human rights and massive displacement

Disruption of infra-structure and economic system

Prolonged and protracted

Multi-causality



Multi-sectoral response

Overall Humanitarian Reform

- Sufficient **humanitarian response capacity**, enhanced leadership, accountability and predictability in “gap” sectors/areas (*Cluster Approach*);
- Adequate, timely and flexible **humanitarian financing** (*CERF + internal reserves*);
- **Improved humanitarian coordination** and leadership (*Strengthened HC*).

Overall Humanitarian Reform

- IASC (7 UN, 10 Standing Invitees, WB, 3 NGO consortia) cluster approach formally came into effect in 2006:
 - Improving reliability & predictability of assistance delivery;
 - Humanitarian coordination and leadership;
 - Building more effective partnerships.

Two strategic levels: Global + Country

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Two strategic levels: Global + Country

Cluster Lead - Global Level

- **Standards and policy-setting:** Terms of Reference; Benchmarking; Quality control;
- **Partnerships:** Identify partners; Chair cluster with UN, Red Cross/Red Crescent, IOM and NGO participation;
- **Preparedness:** Develop and maintain predictable cluster response capacity (stockpiles, trained staff, rosters, etc...).³²

Cluster Approach

Country Level

- Improved results on the ground;
- Predictable leadership in all sectors;
- Enhanced partnerships Govt / UN / NGOs;
- Improved strategic field-level coordination and prioritisation;
- Measurable accountability from partners;
- Improved “gap mapping” and response.

New Emergencies

- Quick assessment and response plan by Country Team
- Coordination by OCHA with input from key actors (UN and non-UN)
- Appeal launch within 72 hours
- Coordinated action as per comparative advantage

Complex Emergencies

Consolidated Appeal Process:

- Needs Assessment Framework by Country Team
- Assignment of responsibilities for sectors
- Coordination of formulation of sector plans
- Country Team review and approval of appeal
- Appeal is launched by OCHA in November
- Mid-year review in June.

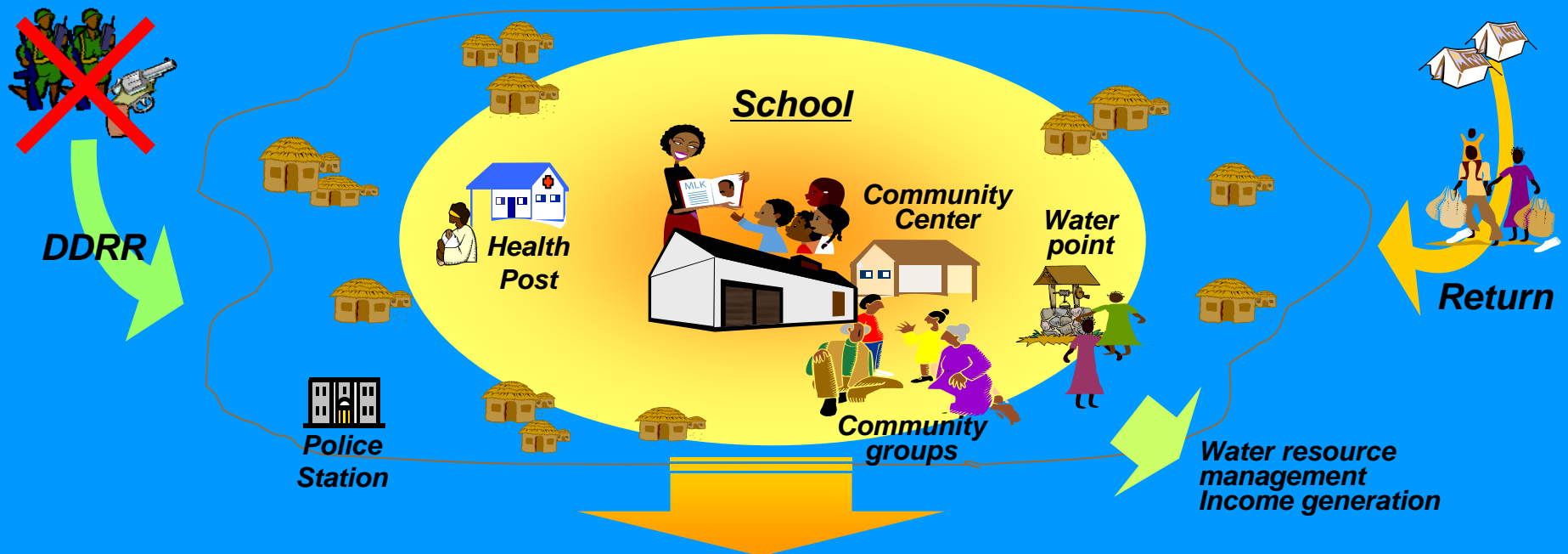
Road to Sustainable Peace and Development

- Reaching People with Visible Change – PEACE DIVIDEND
- National Ownership – Gov./Com in driver's seat
- Capacity Development at all levels
- Bottom-up Approach – listen & involve people
- Children and Young People Participation
- Long-term Commitment



“Build Back Better”

Schools as a Hub for Community Rebuilding and Peace Consolidation

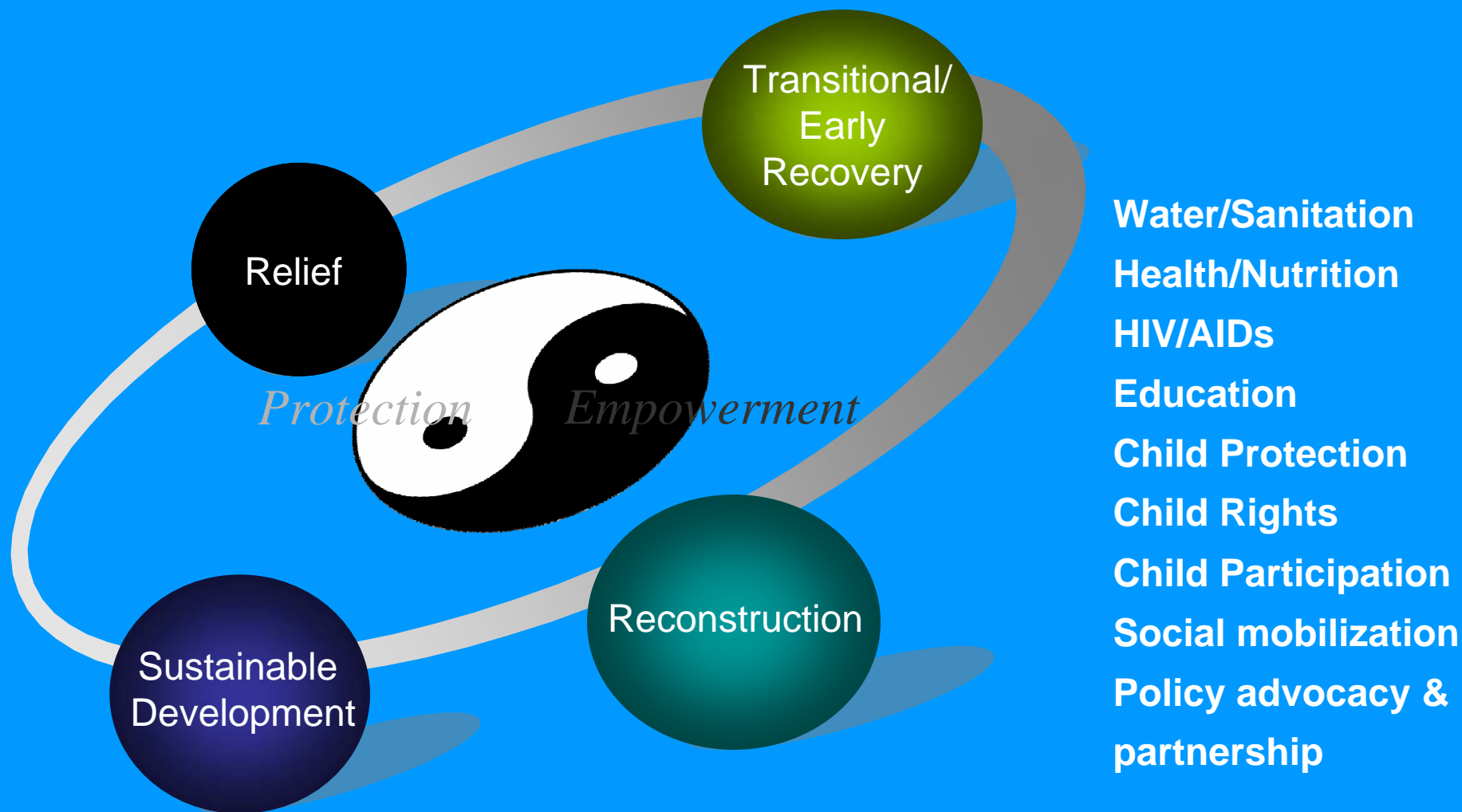


PROTECTION through
“Child-Friendly Schools”

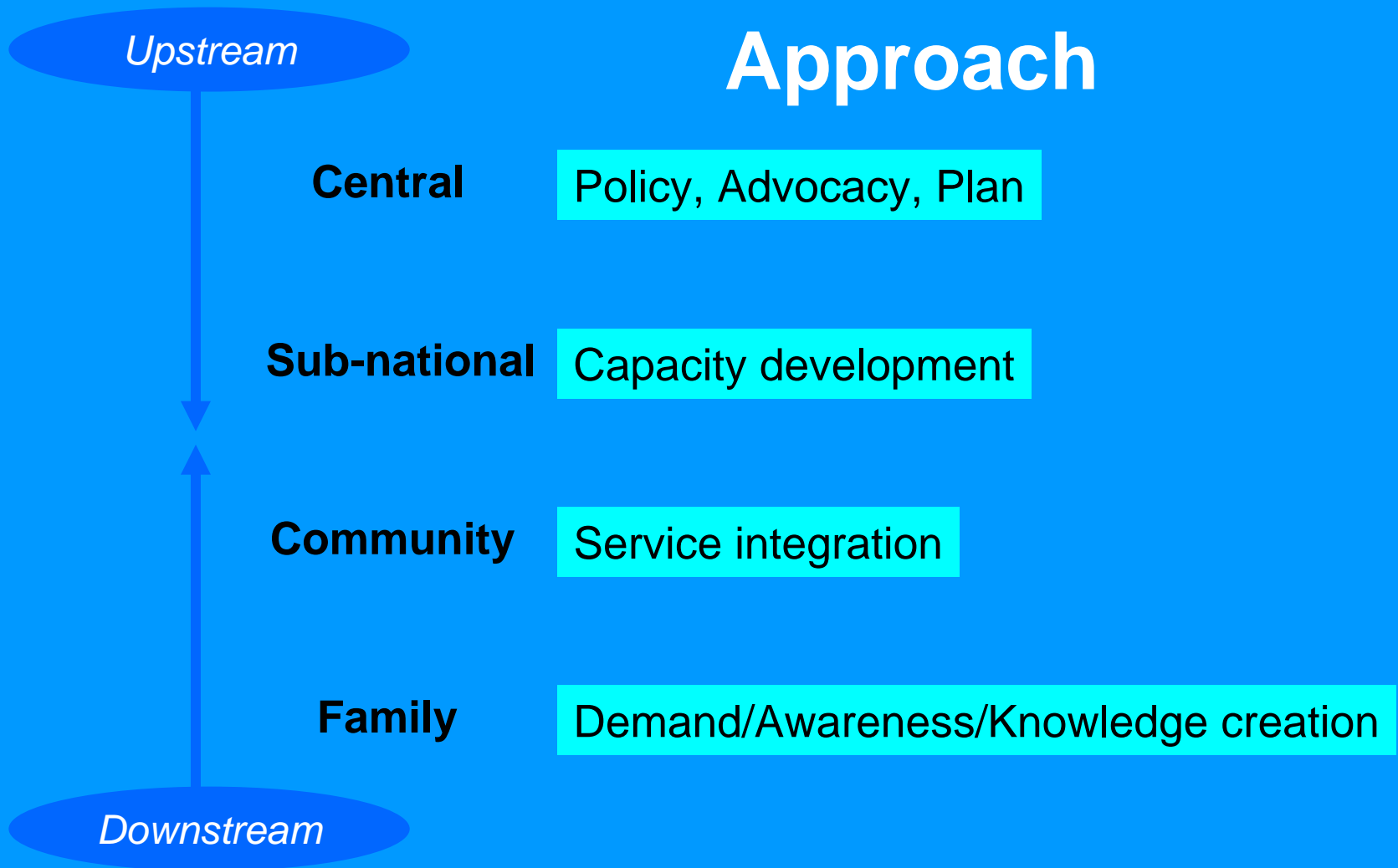
EMPOWERMENT for
Community Rebuilding

Human Security
Community Rebuilding for Long Lasting Peace and Development

4 Phases of Programme Transition



Approach



Right-based, Evidence-based, Result-based, Multi-sectoral

Key Messages

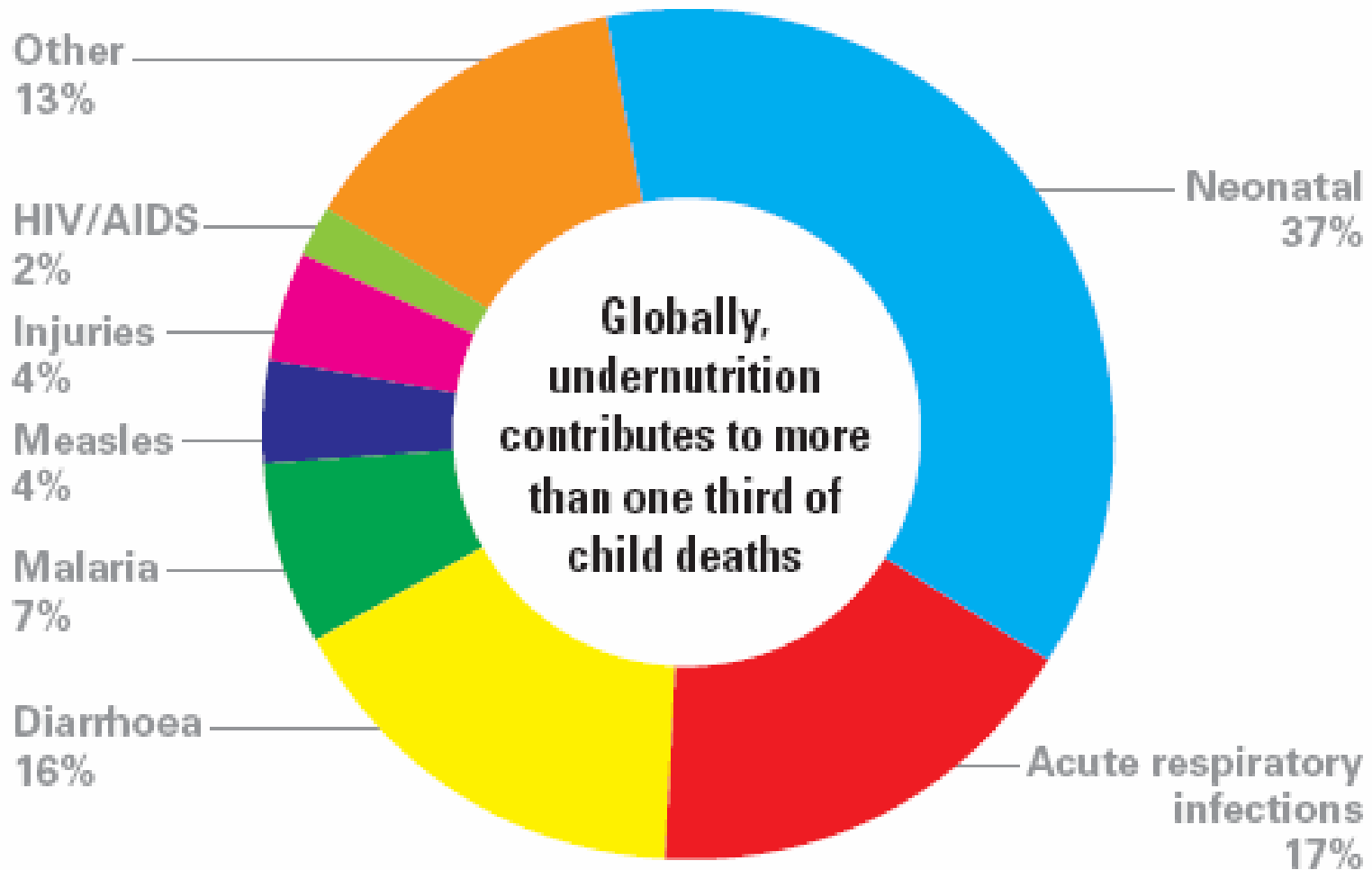
Emergency to Development

- **Continuum**
- **Multi-dimensional**
- **Right-based**
- **Participation**

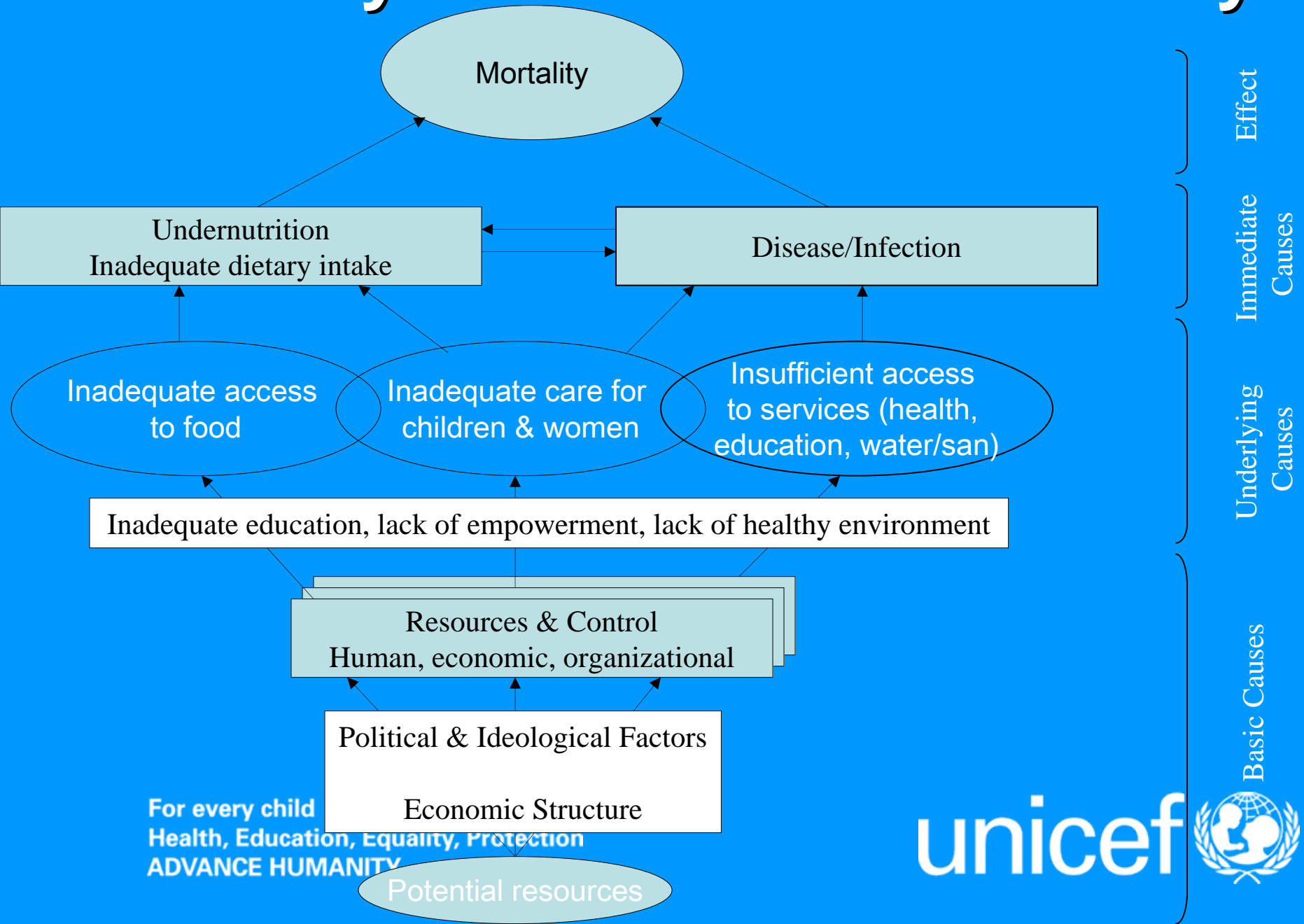
Why children?

- 8.8 mill - children U5 die every year
- 15 mill - orphaned due to HIV/AIDS
- 100 mill. - not in school
- 300 mill. – no protection
- 0.5 bill. - no access to clean water
- 1 bill. - no proper sanitation

Causes of Mortality in Children under-five years old



Causality framework for mortality



For every child
Health, Education, Equality, Protection
ADVANCE HUMANITY



WHY DOES UNICEF WORK IN CRISES SITUATIONS?

- UN Charter
- Human Rights Based Approach
- CRC
- UNICEF Mission Statement
- UNICEF Core Commitments for Children
- UNICEF Anti-War Agenda

Children in the occupied Palestinian territory

Humanitarian context

January 2010

For every child
Health, Education, Equality, Protection
ADVANCE HUMANITY



- Children one quarter of dead and injured: 350 children killed, and 1,600 injured
- 280 schools, half of health facilities, over 50,000 homes damaged or destroyed, along with vital WASH infrastructure, agricultural land, commercial enterprises



- 20,000 residents still displaced.
- 75,000 people have no electricity; power outages 6 - 8 hours a day, four days a week for 95% of Gazans.
- 10,000 have no running water
- 80 million litres of sewage dumped into the sea daily.

- 40% drop in per capita GDP between 1999 and 2008
- Declines or stagnation in indicators of child health, education, protection and participation

- **Health:** Almost 12,000 children U5 die from preventable causes each year, as do over 1,870 children below 12 months.
- **Nutrition:** Pockets of stunting almost 30% in North Gaza and parts of Area C; almost 50% anaemia among 9-12 year-olds
- **Water and Sanitation:** Unsafe water and sanitation in Gaza; marginalised communities in West Bank, wastage in system.

- **Education:** Falling enrolment; quality of education; infrastructure; capacity; access; violence
- **Adolescents:** Limited opportunities for participation; high drop-out rates;
- **Child protection:** Chronic exposure to violence and social disruption; stretched household and community coping mechanisms; weak institutional capacity

- *Institutional and policy advances*
- PA takes financial responsibility for vaccines
- Amended Child Law awaits endorsement
- Situation Analysis on Children and Women
- Reporting on grave violations against children

- *Institutional and policy advances*
 - Child profile database piloted
 - Zero-tolerance policy on violence in schools
 - Database on services for youth
 - Guidelines for maternal and child nutrition during emergencies; best practices for delivering psychosocial support

- Bleak political horizon
- Gaza reconstruction
- West Bank settler violence and displacement
- East Jerusalem tensions

UNICEF Action

- **Save lives and prevent a deterioration in child health significantly scaling up work**
- **Provide safe water and sanitation**
- **Enable children to keep learning and improve education quality**
- **Provide adolescents with opportunities to interact, grow and develop in spaces that are safe for them**
- **Provide protection and psychosocial support to children in distress**



- *Humanitarian and development response*

HEALTH & NUTRITION –

emergency supplies; catch-up and sustained immunisation coverage; therapeutic feeding centres; IMCI training; infant feeding



- *Humanitarian and development response*

WASH – emergency water, generators, chlorine, fuel; desalination units; tankered water; expansion of networks; construction in schools



- *Humanitarian and development response*

Education – emergency supplies; remedial education; early childhood development; sports and life-skills based learning



- *Humanitarian and development response*

CHILD PROTECTION – UXO

awareness; 20 community-

based family centres;

psychosocial support; training;



- *Humanitarian and development response*

Adolescence – oPt-wide reach in remedial learning and recreational activities; civic participation and empowerment as well as adolescent-friendly learning spaces across West Bank and Gaza.

Offices in:
Jerusalem, Jenin,
Nablus,
Hebron
and Gaza.

Staff:
83, including 19
internationals



Children are the Key...

If poverty is the greatest obstacle to progress
Investing in children should be the first step
Since this is investing in the future

