INTRODUCTION TO THE HUMANITARIAN SYSTEM
AGENDA

1. Introduction
2. Overview of the Humanitarian System
3. Private Sector Examples
4. Engagement Opportunities
5. Q&A
More could be done to further enable the private sector to engage in risk reduction, emergency preparedness, response and recovery and to maximize the potential for collective private sector action.

The number of people affected by humanitarian crises almost doubled over the past decade.

Governments have the main responsibility for protection and assistance, and when requested, international humanitarian organizations can step in to support national efforts during and after crises, and to prevent and strengthen preparedness.

With the growing number, scale and duration of today’s crises, more innovative and effective approaches and partnerships are essential to address the needs of affected people. The private sector is called upon to support.

In recent years, private sector support to humanitarian crises has surged as they have helped in ensuring that individuals and communities are resilient and able to recover from shocks. Many companies have contributed their technological know-how and logistics expertise, developed new, innovative solutions and provided much needed financial resources.
The private sector is a major stakeholder in communities affected by disasters – their operations can be affected, but they also possess critical knowledge, skills and resources.
This webinar is a **starting point** for the private sector to increase its understanding of the humanitarian system.
OVERVIEW OF THE HUMANITARIAN SYSTEM

LEGAL AND NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTION
LEGAL AND NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTION

For response to be efficient and effective, ALL actors need to abide by the same rules and guidelines, most notably.
Yet businesses are increasingly familiar with human rights law and their responsibility to respect human rights*. States have the responsibility to protect against human rights abuse.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE LAW

Instruments
Define who refugees are, what legal protection and other assistance they are entitled to receive, and what their responsibilities are.

Principle of non-refoulement
A refugee should not be returned to a country where he or she faces serious threats to his or her life or freedom.

Global Compact on Refugees
To follow up on the New York Declaration (Sept 2016), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees will propose a Global Compact on Refugees in his annual report to the General Assembly in 2018. The objective is to improve the way in which the international community responds to large movements of refugees and migrants, as well as to protracted refugee situations.

Other rights include e.g. Right to work; Right to housing; Right to public relief and assistance.
1. Is binding to both State and non-State actors.

2. Regulates the methods and means of armed conflict, granting protection where relevant also to the personnel and facilities of the private sector.

International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law are complementary and both apply in times of armed conflict, yet human rights are interpreted in the context of International Humanitarian Law.

Businesses need to ensure their actions are not linked – intentionally or unintentionally – to armed conflict.
HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Humanity</th>
<th>Neutrality</th>
<th>Impartiality</th>
<th>Independence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human suffering must be addressed wherever it is found. The purpose of humanitarian action is to protect life and health and ensure respect for human beings.</td>
<td>Humanitarian actors must not take sides in hostilities or engage in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.</td>
<td>Humanitarian action must be carried out on the basis of need alone, giving priority to the most urgent cases of distress and making no distinctions on the basis of nationality, race, gender, religious belief, class or political opinions.</td>
<td>Humanitarian action must be autonomous from the political, economic, military or other objectives that any actor may hold with regard to areas where humanitarian action is being implemented.</td>
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</table>
Partnerships between humanitarian actors and private sector companies should be developed in which the core competencies of both parties are valued and leveraged.

1. Leveraging of Core Competencies

Both parties should work together to ensure that all of their collaborative efforts are aimed at meeting identified needs and respect the culture, customs, and structures of affected communities.

2. Needs-Driven

Private sector employees are pre-trained by their humanitarian partners in the principles, standards, and codes of conduct for humanitarian action as well as their partnership policies and procedures, especially through field-level training in relevant contexts.

3. Standards and Codes of Conduct

Both parties will work together to engage national and local authorities as much as possible in their collaborative efforts if appropriate.

4. Relationships with Governments

Both parties will work together to ensure that all in-kind donations are needs-driven and that additional cost is not necessitated from in-kind donations over local purchase alternatives.

5. Building Local Capacity

Both parties should establish a clear separation between their divisions managing public-private partnerships for humanitarian action and those responsible for procurement.

6. Donation Cost Coverage

Both parties will work together to ensure that their public relations activities accurately reflect their collaborative efforts and respect affected communities.

7. Distinction between humanitarian and commercial activities

Both parties will work together to develop partnerships that are predictable in nature.

8. Public Relations

Both parties should work together to develop partnerships that are predictable in nature.

9. Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation

Both parties will aim to build local skills and resources in the context of their collaborative efforts.
THE TEN PRINCIPLES OF THE UN GLOBAL COMPACT

Human rights

Principle 1
Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights

Principle 2
Make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

Labour

Principle 3
Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining

Principle 4
The elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour

Principle 5
The effective abolition of child labour

Principle 6
The elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation

Environment

Principle 7
Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges

Principle 8
 Undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility

Principle 9
Encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies

Anti corruption

Principle 10
Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery
## KEY TAKEAWAYS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>International Humanitarian Law</strong></th>
<th><strong>International Human Rights Law</strong></th>
<th><strong>International Refugee Law</strong></th>
<th><strong>Humanitarian Principles</strong></th>
<th><strong>Additional Principles</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>What?</strong></td>
<td>Rules that seek to limit the effects of armed conflict</td>
<td><strong>What?</strong></td>
<td>Legally binding treaties</td>
<td><strong>What?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose?</strong></td>
<td>Protect persons who are not or are no longer participating in hostilities</td>
<td><strong>Purpose?</strong></td>
<td>To respect, protect and fulfill human rights</td>
<td><strong>Purpose?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Application?</strong></td>
<td>Applies to State and non-State actors during conflict</td>
<td><strong>Application?</strong></td>
<td>States have the obligation to protect and businesses have the obligation to respect human rights at all times</td>
<td><strong>Application?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What?</strong></td>
<td>Legal framework that defines who refugees are, and their rights and responsibilities</td>
<td><strong>Purpose?</strong></td>
<td>Establishing standards for refugee protection</td>
<td><strong>Application?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose?</strong></td>
<td>Establish and maintain access to affected people</td>
<td><strong>Application?</strong></td>
<td>Wherever businesses have presence</td>
<td><strong>Purpose?</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Humanitarian Principles

**What?** Principles guiding humanitarian activities

**Purpose?** Establish and maintain access to affected people

**Application?** Applies to all humanitarian actors

### Additional Principles

**What?** Guidelines for public-private partnerships in humanitarian action and responsible business practices

**Purpose?** Uphold basic responsibilities and align with same principles and values

**Application?** Wherever businesses have presence
OVERVIEW OF THE HUMANITARIAN SYSTEM

TERMINOLOGY
**Protracted crises**
Recurrent natural disasters and/or conflict, weak governance, longstanding food crises, the breakdown of livelihoods and insufficient institutional capacity to react to these crises. (FAO)

**Disasters caused by natural hazards**
Natural disasters are events brought about by natural hazards that seriously affect the society, economy and/or infrastructure of a region. Depending on population vulnerability and local response capacity, natural disasters will pose challenges and problems of a humanitarian nature. (IASC)

**Manmade disaster**
Events that are caused by humans and occur in or close to human settlements. (IFRC)

**Hazard**
Natural processes/phenomena/human activities that can cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. (ISDR)

**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. (IASC)

**(Humanitarian) disaster**
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. (ISDR)

**Types of crises**
- **Hazard**: Natural processes/phenomena/human activities that can cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. (ISDR)
- **Manmade disaster**: Events that are caused by humans and occur in or close to human settlements. (IFRC)
- **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. (IASC)
- **(Humanitarian) disaster**: 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. (ISDR)
- **Disasters caused by natural hazards**: Natural disasters are events brought about by natural hazards that seriously affect the society, economy and/or infrastructure of a region. Depending on population vulnerability and local response capacity, natural disasters will pose challenges and problems of a humanitarian nature. (IASC)
Humanitarian Programme Cycle
Refers to the coordinated, sequential actions undertaken to prepare for, manage and deliver humanitarian response. It consists of emergency response preparedness, needs assessment and analysis, strategic response planning, implementation and monitoring, resource mobilization and an operational peer review and evaluation. Coordination and information management are ongoing at all times in support of the response. The HPC is owned and managed by the humanitarian organizations present in each country.

Humanitarian assistance
Actions that seeks to save lives and alleviate suffering of a crisis affected population. (OCHA)

Humanitarian action
Actions in relations to assistance, protection and advocacy which must be undertaken with an impartial basis in response to human needs resulting from complex political emergencies and natural hazards. (ALNAP)

Response
Actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected. (ISDR)

Recovery
A focus on how best to restore the capacity of the government and communities to rebuild and recover from crisis and to prevent relapses into conflict. In so doing, recovery seeks not only to catalyze sustainable development activities, but also to build upon earlier humanitarian programmes to ensure that their inputs become assets for development. (UNHCR)
Prevention
The elimination or reduction of the likelihood that natural events may endanger human beings, their goods, their social assets, or their environment. (CRID)

Risk reduction
Action taken to reduce the risk of disasters and the adverse impacts of natural hazards, through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causes of disasters, including through avoidance of hazards, reduced social and economic vulnerability to hazards, and improved preparedness for adverse events.

Preparedness
The organization, education, and training of the population and all relevant institutions to facilitate effective control, early warning, evacuation, rescue, relief and assistance operations in the event of a disaster or emergency. (CRID)

Disaster management
Organization and management of resources and responsibilities for dealing with all humanitarian aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and recovery in order to lessen the impact of disasters. (IFRC)
OVERVIEW OF THE HUMANITARIAN SYSTEM

HUMANITARIAN ARCHITECTURE AND KEY ACTORS
**KEY ACTORS**

- Government
- Military
- Red Cross and Red Crescent
- NGOs
- Member States
- Media
- Local businesses
- MNEs

**IASC* led system**

- UN Agencies
- International NGOs

External support is triggered if:
1. A country’s national capacity is exceeded
2. The country requests and/or accepts international assistance

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* The Inter-Agency Standing Committee was established by the UN General Assembly in 1991 to serve as the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination relating to humanitarian assistance. The main purpose of the IASC is to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian action by coordinating IASC’s activities, assigning responsibilities, and sharing resources and knowledge.
GLOBAL LEVEL

Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC)
Inter-Agency Standing Committee

COUNTRY LEVEL

Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)
Humanitarian Coordinator (HC)
Inter-Cluster Coordination Group
Resident Coordinator (RC)

Humanitarian Coordination at Country Level

HC/RC

OCHA

Humanitarian Country Team

NGO Country Representative
UN Agency Country Representative
UN Agency Country Representative/Head of Cluster Lead Agency

OCHA

Inter-Cluster Coordination Team

Cluster Coordinator
Cluster
Cluster Members
Cluster Coordinator
Cluster
Cluster Members
Cluster Coordinator
Cluster
Cluster Members
Cluster Coordinator
Cluster
Cluster Members
THE CLUSTER SYSTEM

Aims to strengthen humanitarian response capacity and effectiveness in 5 key ways

1. Ensuring sufficient global capacity is built up and maintained in key gap sectors/areas of response

2. Identifying predictable leadership in the gap sectors/areas of response

3. Facilitating partnerships and improved inter-agency complementarity by maximizing resources

4. Strengthening accountability

5. Improving strategic field-level coordination and prioritization in specific sectors/areas of response
PRIVATE SECTOR EXAMPLES
PDRF Clusters

Emergency Operations Center

Network of Businesses and Partner Agencies

Update: 84 Member Companies

Stakeholder Management

Infrastructure

1. DMC
2. Association of Structural Engineers of the Philippines
3. Philippine Institute of Civil Engineers
4. Philippine Constructors Association

Telecom

1. DMT
2. Globe
3. PLDT
4. SMART

Telecom

Logistics

1. Manila Water
2. Maynilad

Water and Sanitation

1. CDRC
2. CHERRS
3. Coca-Cola
4. Jollibee
5. Liwayway Marketing
7. PepsiCo Inc.
8. Pepsi-Cola Products Philippines, Inc.
9. Philippines Hotel Owners Association
10. Pilimo
11. R.I. Chemical Corp.
12. Roxas Holdings, Inc.

Emergency Supplies (Food & Non Food)

1. Abocito Power
2. AES Philippines
3. Isla Petroleum & Gas Corporation
4. Jones Lang LaSalle (JLL)
5. Pilipinas Shell
6. Meriko
7. Phelps Dodge
8. Team Energy
9. Total Philippines Corp.

Power, Fuel and Energy

1. BPI
2. Isla Lipana / PCW
3. LandBank
4. Peace & Equity Foundation
5. Phelps
6. Phinma
7. P.I.Lhuillier Group of Companies
8. SGP
9. UCPB - CIC
10. Union Bank

Finance and Insurance

Health & Emergency Services / Search & Rescue

1. Ayala Land
2. Ayala Corporation
3. CDMM
4. Energy Development Corp.
5. E.R.I.C.
6. Makati Med Foundation
7. Marilou Sam Ceramics
8. Phinma
9. Pilipinas SSI
10. St. Luke's Medical Center
11. Zuellig Pharma

1. Delnet International Corporation
2. Globe Telecom
3. PLDT - SMART

1. Manila Water
2. Maynilad

1. Dark Rect Corp
2. Del, Lagrim
3. JAM, Supoy Chain
4. DAM
5. Ecom
6. First Philippine Holding Corp
7. F.I. Cables & Co.
8. Mangalorean Marketing, Inc.
9. Mercantile Equipment Corp.
10. Metro Pacific Tollway Corporation (MPTC)
11. Pilips
12. Philippine Airlines
13. Pacific Global
14. Pilmico
Jock Mendoza-Wilson
SCM Management
Almost 12 Million food aid packages have been distributed - 12kg of essential food stuffs in each package.

At its peak 500,000 people on both sides of the contact line received food packages each month.

Aid convoys to Ukraine’s Donbass each delivering 60,000 tonnes of food to vulnerable citizens on both sides of the contact line.
Humanitarian Aid Centres In Donetsk and Mariupol
Over 55,000 people evacuated from the conflict zone
Targeted assistance for those who need emergency aid over 10,000 helped

Help with essential medicines for vulnerable citizens
Psychological counselling for over 49,000 children
THE CONNECTING BUSINESS INITIATIVE

Transforming the way the private sector engages before, during and after crises.

VISION

Coordinated business engagement and multi-stakeholder partnerships between international organizations, governments, civil society and the private sector in disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness, response and recovery create more resilience at societal and sectoral level and increase local capacity.

OUTPUT 1

Global entry point

Strategic engagement of the private sector in disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness, response and recovery at societal, sectoral and company level is strengthened.

OUTPUT 2

National/ regional entry point

Private sector networks and platforms are connected with country-based structures.

OUTCOME

Improved business engagement in DRR, emergency preparedness, response and recovery creates more resilient societies and sectors.
In 2018, CBi will work with various partners to develop and implement a Guidance Toolkit for CBi Member Networks – and other private sector networks and collective action initiatives – interested in taking action in complex emergency contexts. The pilot countries selected are Cote d’Ivoire, East Africa/Kenya and Turkey. For more information, please reach out to Ms. Tiina Mylly (tiina.mylly@undp.org).

To join the CBi community, go to https://www.connectingbusiness.org/ and create a profile.
UN GLOBAL COMPACT

Humanitarian Action Platform

ABOUT THE PLATFORM

Business for Humanitarian Action platform brings together companies, experts, civil society, Governments, and UN partners to explore connections between humanitarian action, peace, and sustainable development.

The platform will help define and drive business leadership in support of conflict-affected people by developing guidance and supporting global advocacy.

Participants will identify concrete ways to support vulnerable populations in conflict/post-conflict countries and displaced people in recipient countries, while further integrating sustainable development into their business operations.

WHY PARTICIPATE

Help define a leadership framework on company action in support of conflict-affected people in complex emergencies

Connect and explore new partnerships with business, UN entities, Global Compact Local Networks, Governments, civil society, and other thought leaders at the forefront of humanitarian action

Show business leadership in the implementation of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants

Gain recognition for your company’s efforts to support humanitarian action

Engage in a UN Intergovernmental process

In partnership with

Supported by
UN GLOBAL COMPACT

Humanitarian Action Platform

An opportunity to learn and an opportunity to lead

Local level multi-stakeholder dialogues (3-5 countries)

Framework/guidance for company action in support of conflict-affected people/complex emergencies and leadership case studies

Implementation support on the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants by producing white papers on the Global Compacts for Migration to be adopted in 2018
For more information and to join the initiatives, please reach out to:
- Connecting Business initiative (connectingbusiness@un.org)
- UN Global Compact (tejeda@unglobalcompact.org)
ADDITIONAL READING

• OCHA on Message: Humanitarian Principles, here
• Guiding Principles for Public-Private Collaboration for Humanitarian Action, here
• Businesses and International Humanitarian Law, here
• Reference Module for Cluster Coordination at Country Level, here
• Combining Capabilities: How Public-Private Partnerships are Making a Difference in Humanitarian Action, here
• Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations 'Protect, Respect and Remedy' Framework, here
• The New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants, here
• The Business Case: A study of private sector engagement in humanitarian action here