



OCHA

United Nations Office
for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
occupied Palestinian territory

UNDERSTANDING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE: GUIDING FRAMEWORKS

- UN General Assembly resolution 46/182, adopted in December 1991.
 - Established: OCHA; the global humanitarian policy body; consolidated process for funding appeals ; and a global pooled funding mechanism.
 - Unique mandate to head of OCHA, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator.
- International Humanitarian Law (and Human Rights Law)
- Humanitarian principles



FOUR PRINCIPLES GUIDE HUMANITARIAN ACTION

1

Humanity: 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.

2

Impartiality: 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.

3

Neutrality: Humanitarian actors must not take sides in hostilities or engage in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

4

Operational Independence: 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.

OCHA: WHO WE ARE

- **OCHA is the part of the UN responsible for:**
 - Bringing together humanitarian actors to ensure a coherent response to emergencies.
 - Providing a framework within which each actor contributes to the overall response effort.
- 11.9 billion dollar have been mobilized in 2017 to respond to emergencies around the Globe.
- In 2017, OCHA is supporting 129 million people in 33 countries in need of humanitarian assistance.



OCHA: WHAT WE DO

OCHA helps affected people and the humanitarian community through:

- Response coordination
- Humanitarian Financing
- Advocacy and Reporting
- Information Management
- Policy Development



THEMATIC EXPERTISE INCLUDES:

Civil-military coordination; humanitarian access; internal displacement; environmental emergencies; protection of civilians; disaster preparedness.

THE INTER AGENCY STANDING COMMITTEE

- The IASC is the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance. This coordination includes needs assessments, consolidated appeals, field coordination arrangements and the development of humanitarian policies.
- OCHA carries out its coordination function primarily through the Inter agency Standing Committee, which is chaired by the ERC. Participants include all humanitarian partners, from ***United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, to the Red Cross movement and NGOs.***



UNDAC

United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination team

➤ What?

a United Nations **rapid response** team (6 – 24hrs// 24/7)
➤ **Free of charge** for recipient country

➤ Who?

national experts and **staff of international organizations** (UN agencies, IOM, IFRC and others, incl. some INGOs)

➤ Mandate

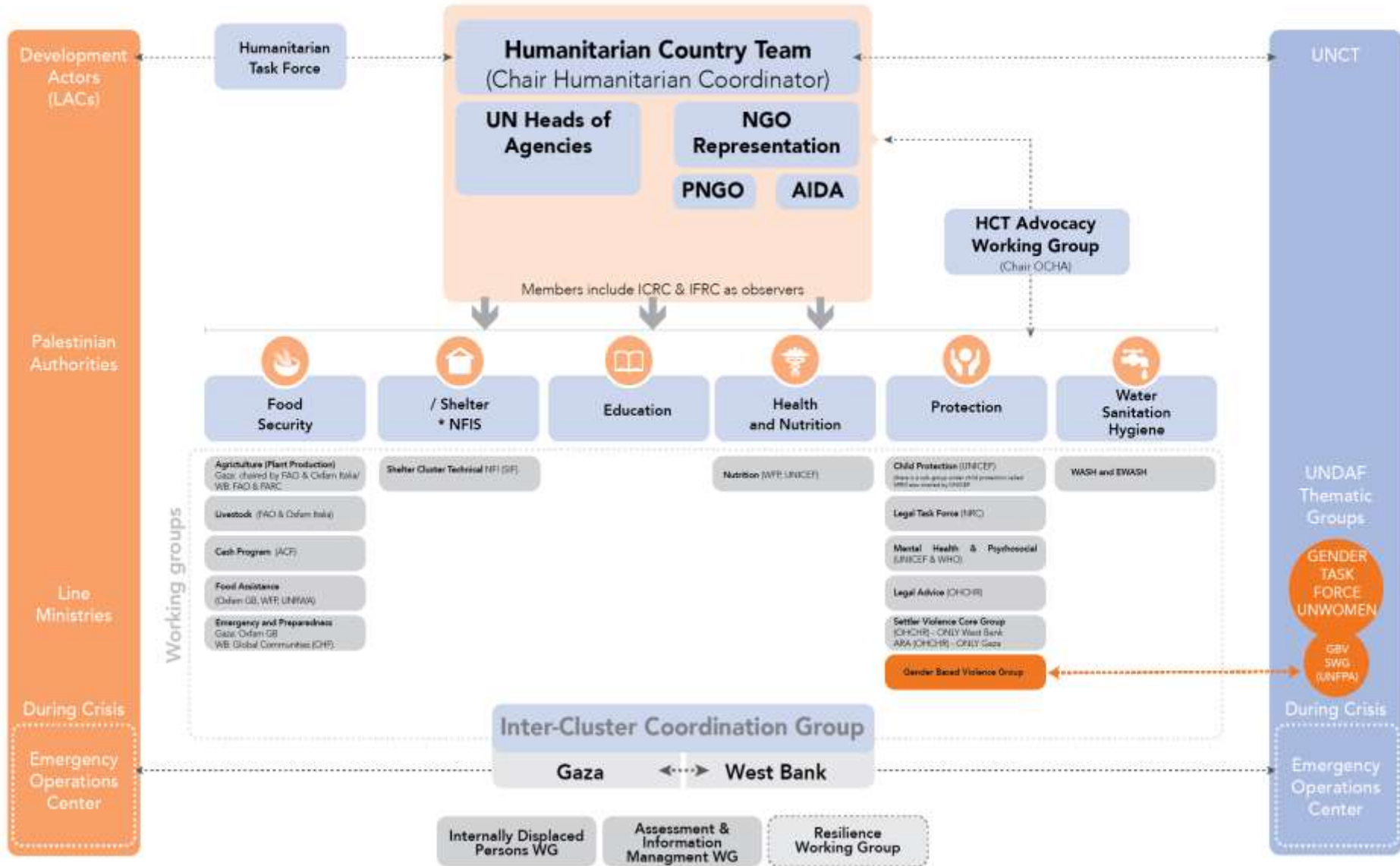
coordination of international assistance; **needs assessment; information management, technical support**

- Always in support of the affected Government & the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators
- Specific mandate for the coordination of international Urban Search and Rescue teams, under the lead of the national authority

➤ Structure

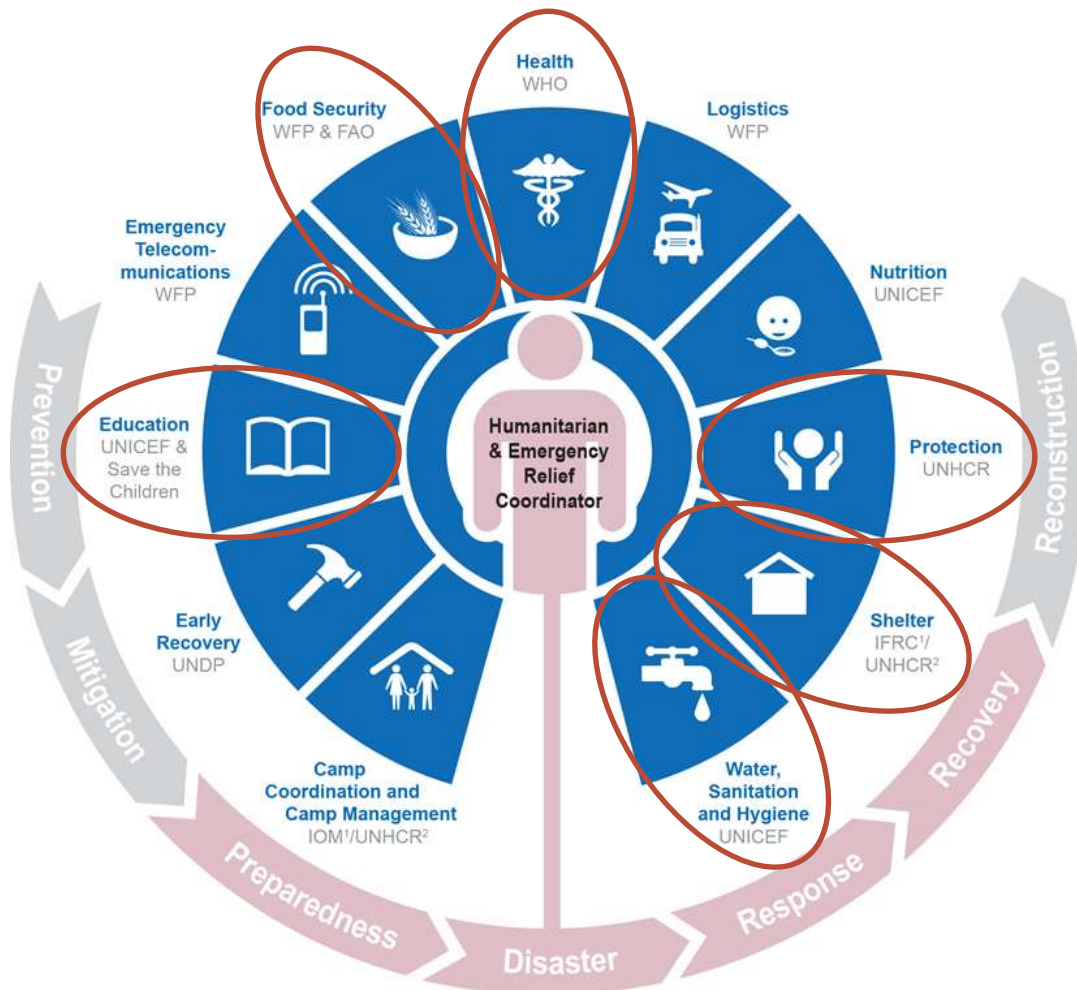
OCHA/Emergency Service Branch; 3 regional teams; 1 **Advisory Board**; Member and participating governments; UNDAC focal points; partners of the system; and ... **UNDAC members!!**

Coordination Structure



*Members include ICRC & IFRC as observers

HOW HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IS ORGANIZED IN OPT:



Includes:

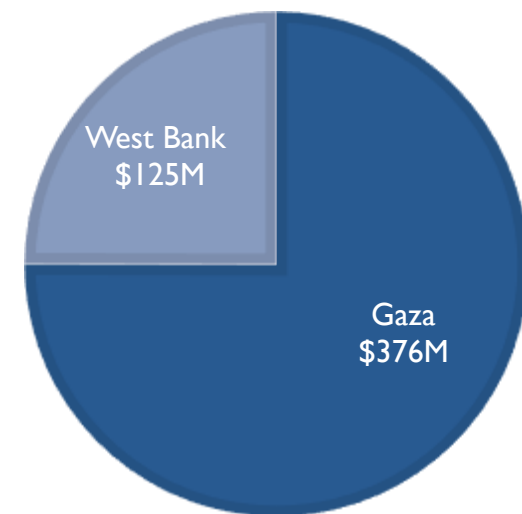
- Humanitarian UN agencies
- National NGOs
- International NGOs
- UNRWA
- PA line ministries
- + *ICRC as observers*

HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS IN THE GAZA STRIP, AS COMPARED TO WEST BANK

16 INGOs, 12 NNGOs, and 11 UN agencies are part of the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan for the Gaza, as compared to 50 organizations in West Bank, 15 organizations to implement projects covering both West Bank and Gaza (reference: FTS).

They implement 133 projects in Gaza, compared to 86 projects in West Bank, 26 projects covering both West Bank and Gaza (reference: FTS).

2017 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING REQUIREMENTS



To date, 47.6% funded = \$173 million for the project covering only Gaza, \$61 million for the project covering only West Bank, and \$23 million for the project covering both West Bank and Gaza (reference: FTS).

PEOPLE PROVIDED WITH HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

JANUARY – JUNE 2017

	WEST BANK	GAZA
Food Security	300,000	1,200,000
Shelter and NFIs	1,600	55,000
WASH	-	15,000
Health and Nutrition	66,000	22,000
Education	49,000	360,000
Protection	193,000	328,000

** Includes UNRWA assistance*

BOTTOM LINE:

- Humanitarian UN and NGOs are there to help save lives and ensure basic dignity for civilians
- Humanitarian partners do not take sides in the conflict; assistance is for the vulnerable population, which for the foreseeable future is the Palestinian population

