Perception Activity

1. The military is a ____________ institution.
2. If stopped by an armed soldier, I would feel ______.
3. Military people approach problems in a ________ manner.
4. When assisting the civilian population the humanitarians should ____________.
5. In the military the most important quality for success is ____________.
6. When I meet a member of the NGO community I expect ________.
7. In the military, the commander is always ____________.
8. Most humanitarian decisions are made by ____________.
9. If my son or daughter wanted to join an NGO I would ______.
10. If my son or daughter wanted to marry a military personnel, I would ______.
The Aid Worker’s view of the Soldier

The Soldier’s view of the Aid Worker
United Nations
Humanitarian Civil Military Coordination (HumCMCoord)
What is HumCMCoord?

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.
HumCMCoord
Why do we need to do it?
5 Objectives of HumCMCoord

- Help preserve ‘humanitarian space’.
- Ensure appropriate relationship between humanitarian and military/armed actors.
- Facilitate a coherent and consistent humanitarian approach to military actors.
- Ensure appropriate and timely use of foreign and/or national military assets to support humanitarian operations.
- Ensure consistency of relief efforts.
CMCoord: How do we do it?

The key elements of successful CMCoord are:

INFORMATION SHARING

PLANNING

TASK DIVISION
Information Sharing

- Proactive approach of reaching out to other actors
- Help validate plans and/or adjust priorities
- Ensure safety and security of humanitarian staff and affected population
Information Sharing

- What type of **information** are needed from humanitarian actors?
- What type of **military information** can/should be shared with humanitarian actors?
- What type of information are needed from the government agencies?
Task Division

- Ensures consistency and avoids duplication by mapping of actors

- Helps assess capacities versus needs supporting the forward planning process on the ground
Planning

- Life-saving phase, Relief phase, sectoral plans
- Recurring assessment plans
- Transition plans, relief to early recovery to recovery and rehabilitation
- Preparedness plans for recurring hazards
- Degree of **joint planning** varies according to the context
Dialogue

- Gesture of reaching out; links people; always two-way
- Listening promotes understanding; dispels mistrust & builds mutual respect
- Opportunity to learn from the other party
- Explore new possibilities & opportunities; finding common ground
- Conversation with a purpose
Oslo Guidelines

Para 5: *Last Resort*: Foreign military and civil defence assets should be requested only where there is no comparable civilian alternative... The military or civil defence asset must therefore be unique in capability and availability.

Para 24: Military and civil defence assets should be complementing existing relief mechanisms.

Para 25: All disaster relief...should be provided at the request or with the consent of the Affected State and, in principle, on the basis of an appeal for international assistance.

Para 27-28: Foreign MCDA assistance should be provided at no cost to the Affected State...

Para 34: As a general principle, UN humanitarian agencies must avoid becoming dependent on military resources and Member States are encouraged to invest in increased civilian capacity instead of the ad hoc use of military forces to support humanitarian actors.
APC MADRO Guidelines

- Military in Asia-Pacific Countries: first capabilities
- Centrality of the Affected State
- Role of Regional Organizations
- Bilateral vs Multilateral coordination
- Military-Military collaboration
Hierarchy of Humanitarian Tasks Performed

**Direct Assistance: (Cookie)**
Face-to-face distribution of goods and services - handing out relief goods, providing first aid, transporting people, interviewing refugees, locating families etc.

**Indirect Assistance: (Truck)**
At least one step removed from the population - transporting relief goods, building camps and shelters, providing water sources, clearing mines and ordinance, etc.

**Infrastructure Support: (Bridge)**
General services that facilitate relief, but are not necessarily visible to, or solely for, the benefit of the affected population - repairing infrastructure, operating airfields, providing weather info, ensuring access to communications networks, etc.
The HumCMCoord function facilitates the establishment and maintenance of all possible interfaces.
UN-CMCOORD LESSONS FROM PAST EMERGENCIES

Haiti earthquake, 2010

Typhoon Haiyan, Philippines, 2013

Cyclone Pam, Vanuatu, 2015

Nepal earthquake, 2015
PHILIPPINES: Foreign Military Deployed Assets

USA

- Aircraft Carrier, USS George Washington
  - 2x Cruisers (Antietam, Cowpens)
  - 2x Destroyers (Mustin, Lassen)
  - 1x Supply Ship (Charles Drew)
  - 2x LSD - Dock Landing Ship (Germantown and Ashland)
  - 1x Submarine Tender (Emory Land)
  - 1x Pathfinder (USN Bowwatch)
  - 1x LPD (Denver)
  - 1x Dry Cargo Ship (Richard Byrd)
  - 1x Replenishment Oiler (Yukon)
  - 16x C130s
  - 14x V22 Osprey
  - 3x P3
  - 2x C-2
  - 1x C-12
  - 8x UH-60 (Blackhawk)
  - 6x TWPS (Tactical Water Purification Systems)

NEW ZEALAND

- 1 x C130
  - Water containers, generators, tarpaulins and chainsaws.
  - Delivery of Relief Supplies

MALAYSIA

- 5x C-130

SINGAPORE

- 2x C-130
  - Relief Flights, USAR, Medical teams, Food and medical supplies.

BRUNEI

- 1x Offshore Patrol Vessel (KDS Danussalam)
- 1x CN235

BELGIUM

- Field Hospital
- 1x A330

INDIA

- 1x C-130

THAILAND

- 1x LPD (HMTS Ang Thong)
- 1x LST
- 2x C-130
- 2x SH60

QATAR

- 2x C-17

RUSSIA

- 1x AN-225
- 3x IL-76

ITALY

- 1x C130
- 1x C-27
- 30 Person Medical Team

THE NETHERLANDS

- 1x KDC-10
  - Delivery of Relief Supplies

SWEDEN

- 1 x C130

AUSTRALIA

- 1x L-50 (HMAS Tobruk)
- 2x LCM8
- 2x LARC
- 2x C130
- 2x C17

INDONESIA

- 1 x C130
  - Delivery of Relief Supplies

JAPAN

- 1x LST (Osumi)
- 2x C130
- 3x CH-47
- 3x UH1
- 2x SH-60
- 2x LCAC

CANADA

- DART: 350+/- DART camp located at soccer field
- 4 mobile medical teams. Construction (repair key infrastructure)
- Water purification and engineering (road clearance).

UNITED KINGDOM

- LT Aircraft Carrier (Illustrious) as of 25/11/13
  - 1x Frigate (HMS Daring) Departs 26/11/13
  - 3x Lynx (HMS Daring)
  - 3x Sea King Mk 7 (HMS Illustrious)
  - 1x Merlin

SOUTH KOREA

- 46 Air and Logistic Personnel
- 2 x C130

PHILIPPINES

- 1x Hospital Shlp (Peace Ark)
- 1x AC313

FRANCE

- 1x Hospital Ship
- 1x Hospital Ship
TYPHOON HAIYAN UN-CMCOORD AFTER ACTION REVIEW, 10-12 MAR 2014
Establish a humanitarian civil-military coordination mechanism at national level
National Government Coordinating Mechanisms

- Deployed CMCoord Officers at Nat’l and Tactical Level and Logistics Cluster
- Created OSOCC and Process Flow for assistance/donors and log support
- Established Coordination Hubs for donors and Media Coverages
- 57 Contributing countries
- 21 Countries with Military contingents
- Issued regular updates thru AHA Ctr in Mla and Tacloban,
- Activated Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA) in Malaysia
- Established ICT in Tacloban
Institutionalize a humanitarian civil-military coordination capacity in domestic and international rapid response mechanisms.
Best Practices on Disaster Response

AFP Level

- Heightened situational awareness lead to activation of TFs, coordination with DRRMCs at all levels, prepositioning of troops and equipment;

- MNCC was instrumental in identifying prioritized areas and gaps in disaster response, coordination and synchronization in distribution of relief goods and services; provided overall direction for Foreign Military Assistance.

- Establishment of Logistics Hubs, in areas directly affected, facilitated delivery of relief goods and services from International organizations and other donor agencies;
Deploy FMA with competent Liaison Officers
Recommendation 4

Adopt a co-location strategy (*as appropriate*) for humanitarian civil-military-police coordination
Best Practice

Functions:
- Liaison and coordination for civil-military and other actors;
- Receive, validate and coordinate requests;
- Venue for information sharing;
- Venue: Provincial Capitol, Capiz:
Establish a simple transparent tracking system
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Deployment</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Focal Point(s)</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Wing Theater</td>
<td>16 x C130, 14 x V22 Osprey, 3 x P-3, 2 x C-2, 1 x C-12.</td>
<td>11/11/2013</td>
<td>Manila Tacloban, Leyte, Eastern Samar, Samar.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rotary Wing</td>
<td>6 x UH-60 (Blackhawk)</td>
<td>11/11/2013</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ship (including</td>
<td>1 x Aircraft Carrier (USS George Washington), 2 x Cruisers (Arleigh</td>
<td>11/11/2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity</td>
<td>Burke, Cowpens), 2 x Destroyers (Mustin, Lassen), 1 x Supply Ship (Charles</td>
<td>11/11/2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drew), 2 x LSD (Dock Landing Ship) (Germantown and Ashland), 1 x Submarine</td>
<td>11/11/2013</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tender (Emory Land), 1 x Pathfinder (USN Bowditch), 1 x LPD (Defiant), 1 x</td>
<td>11/11/2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry Cargo Ship (Richard Byrd), 1 x Replenishment Oil (Yukon)</td>
<td>11/11/2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>6 x TWPS (Tactical Water Purification Systems)</td>
<td>11/11/2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Advanced Party</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Recommendations 6

Invest in Humanitarian Civil-Military Capacity Building
Did We Learn our Lessons?
SUPER TYPHOON HAIYAN locally known as Yolanda

Haiyan hit the Philippines on November 8th as a category five storm with maximum sustained winds of 235 kilometres an hour as well as wind gusts at 275 km/h - one of the most powerful ever recorded anywhere in the world.

9.8 MILLION DISPLACED

659,268 people

10+ THOUSAND FEARED DEAD

394,494 people inside evacuation centres

1,316

First landfall in the early morning of 8 November in Guiuan, Eastern Samar province with maximum sustained winds of 235 km/h and wind gusts at 275 km/h. Haiyan made subsequent landfalls in Tolosa south of Tacloban City, Leyte province, Dauin Bantayan and Siquijor Island, Cebu province, Concepcion, Iloilo province and Bantayan, Cebu province.

Tacloban, the provincial capital of the central island of Leyte, is believed to have been among the worst hit, when storm surges swept away trees, trucks and houses throughout the city of 220,000 people.

#Haiyan #YolandaPH

(as of 11 November 2013)

TYPHOON HAGUPIT

Locally known as RUBY Landfall 04 Dec 2014 Eastern Samar - Philippines

175 maximum sustained winds of 175 km/h and gusts of up to 210 km/h

717,000 people were pre-emptively evacuated by the Government

665,000 people are hosted in 1,758 evacuation centres across all the seven affected regions

133,000 families (665,000 people) are hosted in 1,758 evacuation centres across all the seven affected regions

*Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)

Local government authorities received food packs to be distributed to evacuation centres in affected areas

Cebu International Airport planned to act as the international point of entry for relief goods

On 6 Dec, the International Charter on Space and Major Disasters was activated to provide satellite imagery to inform initial damage analysis of the typhoon

Relief supplies including emergency shelter, food and non-food items have been strategically stored in Manila, Cebu and Cotabato City and are available to be deployed upon the request of the Government

A Multinational Coordinating Center was established in Davao City to coordinate incoming foreign military assets. Offers of assistance were received from Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States

#Hagupit #RubyPH

Sources: Philippines, Typhoon Hagupit Situation Report No. 2 6th to 7th December 2014

www.unocha.org

www.reliefweb.int

www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/philippines

OCHA United Nations Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs

OCHA United Nations Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs

OCHA United Nations Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Best Practices in Hagupit: Civil-Military Coordination

- AFP in support of NDRRMC, OCD and LGU;
- Activation of MNCC; co-location of Government and humanitarian actors;
- Enhanced preparedness: pre-positioning of AFP troops and Equipment to Eastern Visayas (SAR, Engineering and Medical Teams); pre-positioning of relief goods on board naval vessels; C-130s ready to airlift goods and people;
- Coordinated preparedness planning: prior coordination with Foreign Military Forces (US PACOM) and international community;
- UNDAC team pre-positioned to Manila with dedicated UN-CMCoord Officers;
- Advance designation of basing facilities for Foreign Military Assets.
Ways forward

- Training for top brass of the AFP and NDRRMC
- Training for AFP Unified Commands (HADR Units)
- Regional Consultative Group on CMCoord
  - Philippines is first chair
  - Community of practice
  - Common Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination Standards