The importance of environment in humanitarian assistance

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Purpose

- Give perspective on the link between environment and humanitarian assistance.
- Use opportunity presented by WCDR to further strengthen current efforts.





Introduction: risk mitigation requires comprehensive approaches

- Effective humanitarian assistance must integrate variety of disciplines, including environment.
- Preparedness, prevention, response preparedness and response must also be linked (e.g. lessons can support prevention, preparedness).
- Effective preparedness requires that these links be established before a disaster.





Environment - humanitarian assistance links: examples

- Industrial & Technological Accidents
- Forest Fires
- Natural disasters
- Combinations of technological / natural events (e.g. earthquake damage)
- Environmental impacts from complex emergencies (e.g. IDP camps)

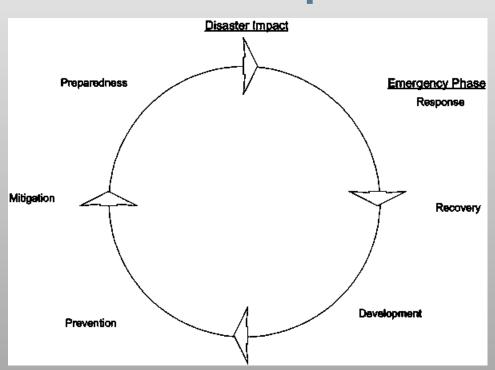




Environment in humanitarian assistance operations

Immediate

e.g.acute
waste,
industrial
issues
relevant to
human lives
and
response
efforts



Mediumlong term

important
but nonacute issues
recovery,
rehabilitation





Institutional overview

- OCHA has U.N. response mandate, UNEP has specialized expertise.
- Governments create Joint UNEP/OCHA Environment Unit to address acute response phase environmental issues.
- UNEP & development agencies deal with <u>longer-term recovery and rehabilitation</u> issues.





Joint Unit and Response

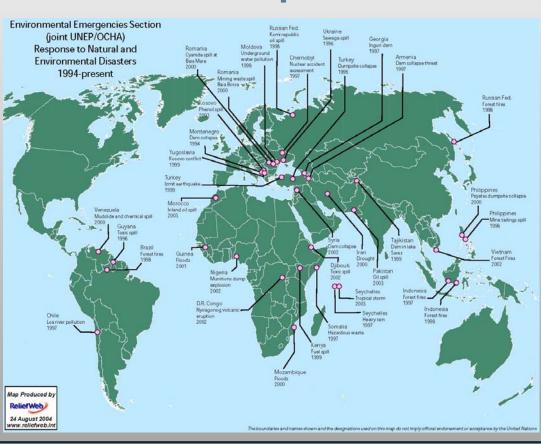
- Created by governments in 1994.
- Mobilize & coordinate response to technological disasters, and natural disasters with major environmental impacts.
- Integrates humanitarian assistance and environmental perspectives in response.





Joint Unit: Global partners and reach

- >UN agencies
- >NGOs
- >Private sector
- >National governments
- >Regional commissions



- >forest fires
- **>conflicts**
- miningtailings leak
- >fuel spill
- >pesticides
- >floods
- >dumpsite collapse
- >hurricanes





Recent Joint Unit Action

- Tsunami Crisis
- Caribbean Hurricanes
- Darfur crisis
- DR Congo
- Philippines
- Tanzania
- ✓ Joint Unit ensures acute environmental issues are addressed in humanitarian response.





'Bridging gaps' through Partnerships

OCHA-UNEP Environmental Emergencies Partnership (EEP)

- Ensures better collaboration between stakeholders & across disciplines
- Links prevention, preparedness and response.
- Focus is on practical action that respond to partner needs.





EEP in practice

Practical projects

- Newsletter, training, harmonizing emergency reporting.
- New partners: governments, research institutes, private sector...
- Invitation to assist Environmental Emergencies Center development.

Catalyst for action

 Build multi-disciplinary networks & dialogue: e.g. UNHCR, CARE, UNV ...

EEP & tsunamis

Range of activities proposed with partners.





Much remains to be done: WCDR is where the work can start.

- Disasters increasing in frequency and magnitude with majority of impact on world's poorest.
- Countries and stakeholders want integrated
 & collaborative approaches.
- Need to build on what is in place.





Next steps

- Specific action for increased coordination and collaboration.
- Opportunities: Incorporating lessons from past emergencies into prevention, preparedness.
- Bringing partners together to address 'forgotten emergencies.'
- Engaging non-traditional partners e.g. private sector





Contact information

- Joint UNEP/OCHA Environment Unit
 - www.ochaonline.un.org/ochaunep
- Environmental Emergencies Partnership
 - www.humanitarianinfo.org/eep

