

Part two

New Trends in International Aid

Human Rights and International Humanitarian Laws

- What is the difference between HR and IHL?
- HR – State guaranteed rights, UN controlled
- IHL – International code of behaviour in war and conflicts, Red Cross (ICRC) controlled

Human Rights

- Discuss the statements:
 1. Domestic violence is the most common violation of HR in Norway
 2. The long custody imprisonment is a HR violation in Norway

When states violate HR

- UN sanctions of South Africa in the 1970-ies and 80-ies
- UN sanctions of Iraq
- Discuss: The effects of international sanctions as to pressuring the governments and the effect on the people

International Humanitarian Aid

- International Humanitarian Aid from the international community in emergency situations
 - Needs versus Rights
- Classical principles of IHA
 - Neutrality
 - Impartiality
 - Universality
 - Humanity
 - Unity
 - Voluntarism

Types of Emergencies

- A (simple) Emergency
- A complex Emergency
 - What is the difference?
 - Very different strategies for solving the tasks of the International emergency teams (organisations)

International Humanitarian Aid New trends

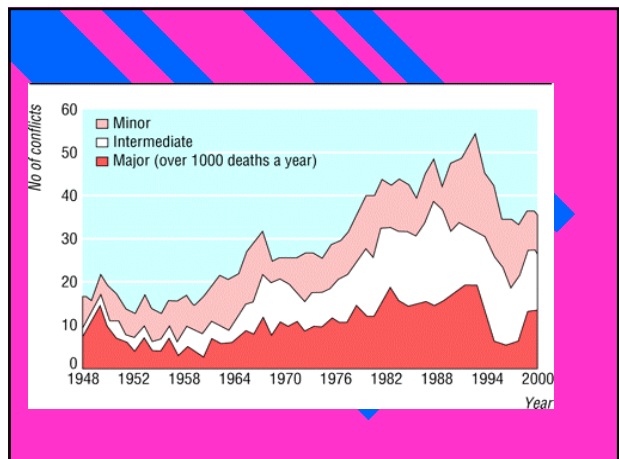
- During the 1990-ies humanitarian aid has changed
 - Conflicts arise from a background of poverty, anarchy, chaos, and collapse of the state
 - Aid personnel are attacked and taken hostages
 - Number of refugees and displaced people have increased
 - Donors are exhausted
 - Military forces are assisting the aid programmes

New humanitarianism versus Classic Humanitarian Principles

- Professionalizing
- Humanitarian Military intervention
 - *Discuss: What do you think is the short term and the long term effect of militarization of humanitarian work?*

New humanitarian aid by military forces

- Traditionally neutrality was necessary to reach the suffering civilians
 - Humanitarian aid should never try to solve the conflict
- Today, military forces are trying to solve the conflict by combating one party of the conflict and are working hand in hand with Red Cross and other NGOs providing humanitarian aid – a paradigm shift! (Greenaway)



The changing nature of conflicts:

- More internal, fractional warfare
- War against terrorism
- Civilian population kept as "hostages"
- Civilian deaths vastly outnumber combatants'
- Long standing, no-peace-no-war
- Often difficult to distinguish between political violence and crime (murders, rape, looting)

Elements shared by all disasters in disrupted states:

- Disasters expose major public health deficiencies
- Natural/technological disasters may catalyse a complex emergency
- Lack of proper resources to respond
- Lack of security capacity
- Lack of management capacity
- Politically favoured populations are privileged

Civil wars after 1960:

- POVERTY most striking common feature
- Double income pp : halves risk of civil war
- The poorest 1/6 of humanity has 4/5 of all civil wars
- Typical result: 30 % more people in absolute poverty
- 50 % of newly peaceful countries revert to war within a decade

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES:

Related to :

- Direct violence
- Displacement
- Malnutrition
- Infections
- Invalidity
- Anti-personnel mines, killing and molesting people years after peace

Refugees

- After the “Fall of the Wall”
 - Increase of refugees: 1980=ca 5 million after 1999= ca 15 million refugees + 20 million IDPs
 - The refugees are now not an effect of a war situation only, but also the target and a part of the war strategy.
 - To support the refugees therefore becomes taking side in the conflict

The States collapse

- When the state is weak or collapses
 - International laws and conventions cannot protect the civilians
 - The unprotected persons seek protection among the nearest group of common identity
 - » Family
 - » Clan
 - » Ethnic group
 - » Religious group/congregation

Internal Displaced People

- Are they refugees by international conventions?
 - Georgian kicked out of Abkhazia neither refugees nor IDPs
- The humanitarian organisations have to act on acceptance from the same Government responsible (at least partly) for the displacement
- The Crude Mortality Rate (number of deaths per day per 10 000) may increase by 30% during displacements of population groups

Who get the money from the donors?

- New trend:
 - Big organisations (NGOs)
 - » Complicated formalities to follow: - project plans, logical framework, effect evaluation..
 - » The altruistic small project will loose
 - » The medias role: The CNN-effect
 - » The “Job-keepers” mechanism as an effect of the professionalized organisations
 - » More effective more professional

Humanitarian aid

- At the peak 1994
 - 0,03% of the worlds economy was spent on humanitarian aid
 - 1% was spent on military actions
- The total need for humanitarian aid per year: 20 billion US\$
 - Equals the cost of two weeks warfare during the Gulf war

Increasing concern

- Security problems!
- Great increase in numbers of NGOs:
 - More competition for resources
 - Increasing number of small or unserious actors
- Lack of co-ordination
- Evaluation: 100,000 deaths due to lack of professionalism
- “Job keeping”

How are the resources spent ?

- Development Aid (ODA): USD 55b/year
- Humanitarian assistance: 3-10 %

WHO ARE THE DONORS ?

- Mainly governments of OECD-countries
- Voluntary public contributions

SPHERE standards

- 2000 kcal per day per person
- Vitamin A and C
- Sufficient water supply
- Adequate shelters
- Adequate sanitary facilities
- Health reporting system
- Vaccination programme of measles to all children (6 months to 5 years)
- Salt and water treatment to all diarrhoea cases
- Essential drugs
- Standard treatment protocols
- Educational programme of local health workers

Quality development through the 80-ies:

- The Code of Conduct of Aid Workers
- Logical Framework
- Epidemiological methods
 - Surveillance data
 - Surveys
 - Small studies

New trends

- The nature of emergencies has changed fundamentally
 - Emergencies is “wanted” as a part of the warfare strategies

Quality Developments through the 21st Century:

- Certification of organisations ?
- Certifications of personnel ?
- Compulsory co-ordination
- Compulsory donation ?

FUNDING INEQUITIES:

- Humanitarian assistance the past 3 years:
 - Requests :
USD 38 – 304 per person
 - Contributions:
USD 20 – 177 per person

Break