



UN Civil Military Coordination

HURRICANE SEASON 2021 PREPAREDNESS WEBINAR SERIES

10 August 2021

AGENDA

Opening remarks

UN-CMCOORD Basics

- Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination (UNCMCOORD) in Practical terms.
- UN-CMCOORD Complementarity with other Coordination Services.
- UN-CMCOORD Role in Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response.

Lessons learned and experiences in UN-CMCOORD in the 2010 Haiti Earthquake.

Humanitarian-Military Interaction-WFP

Q&A

Closing Remarks



UN-CMCOORD Basics



Lessons learned and experiences in UN - CMCOORD in the 2010 Haiti Earthquake



Humanitarian -Military
Interaction -WFP



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



WFP Humanitarian Military Interaction

OCHA UN-CMCoord Webinar: Hurricane Season Preparedness

10 August 2021

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- Humanitarian Logistics
- WFP and Humanitarian Military Interaction
- Humanitarian Logistics and Military Interaction: What is the Link?
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- Caribbean HMI Examples
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What is WFP?

WFP is the food-assistance branch of the **United Nations** and the world's largest **humanitarian** organization, fighting hunger worldwide, delivering food assistance in emergencies and promoting food security.



- Assists almost 100 million people every year.
- Has offices in more than 80 countries.
- Has a workforce of approximately 18.000 staff worldwide. Most are locally recruited staff, working in remote areas.



Humanitarian Logistics

Involves all aspects of delivering WFP's humanitarian assistance in the fastest, most efficient and cost-effective way possible through:

- Delivery of food and relief supplies
- Building and improving storage and transport capacity
- Coordinating logistics responses





WFP's supply chain logistics expertise helps many humanitarian organizations reach people in need.

- **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)**

- **United Nations Humanitarian Response Depots (UNHRD)**, a network of six strategically located emergency hubs around the world

- **Logistics Services and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster** directly to the humanitarian community

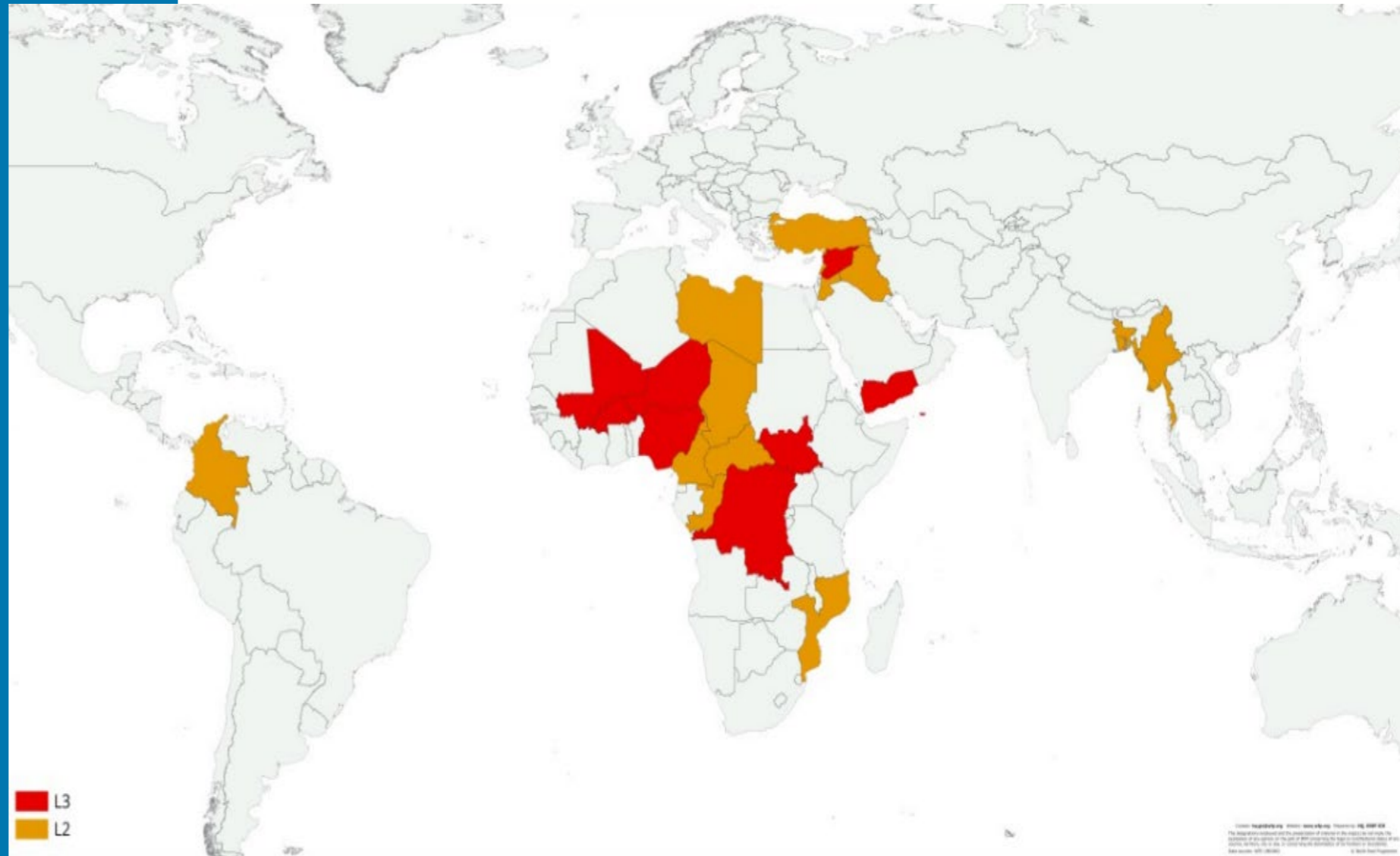


WFP's Humanitarian Military Interaction

- WFP, as lead of the Logistics Cluster is responsible to coordinate the use of Military Assets for relief/aid delivery during natural disasters on behalf of the humanitarian community.
- Despite WFP's official role, its **mandate, operational presence, and size** means it more regularly operates in environments where national and international militaries are present – and therefore require the knowledge and expertise to interact.

Why does WFP engage in HMI?

- Operational footprint
- Increased need for military interaction (shared operational space)
- Expectations from the humanitarian community
- Common Services (Cluster)



Humanitarian Logistics & Military Interaction

WFP serves as a linkage between humanitarian and military arrangements for the mobilization of logistics assets during operations, done through:

- Delineation and coordination of available Military Assets
- Coordination between WFP logistics and other national platforms.
- Engagement in trainings and exercises to test processes and methods of coordination.
- Coordination of a “one-stop-shop” as a clearing platform for incoming supplies.
- Airfield management/congestion and possible notification/deconfliction approaches.



WFP's Role in Foreign Military Asset Coordination

In its role as the Logistics Cluster lead, WFP makes its assets available to the humanitarian community responding to an emergency.

In cases when Foreign Military Assets (FMA) are deployed, the Logistics Cluster will coordinate with humanitarian and military actors to ensure the effective and efficient use of these assets to fill identified gaps in logistics capacity.



Use of Military Assets

Military assets are **equipment, supplies and services** provided by foreign military and civil defense actors, including:

- Aviation
- Transport
- Engineering
- Sat Imagery

Use of these assets are a tool *complementing* existing relief mechanisms to provide **specific support to specific requirements**, in response to an acknowledged humanitarian gap.





“Last Resort” and other key principles

- Military Assets should only be employed in the **absence of any other available civilian alternative**, or as a “last resort”.
- A request should be made by the Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator (most senior humanitarian official in country) and obtain **consent of the Affected State**.
- The use of a military assets should **be limited in time and scale**. An exit strategy should be devised in order to avoid reliance.

Hurricane Dorian, the Bahamas - 2019



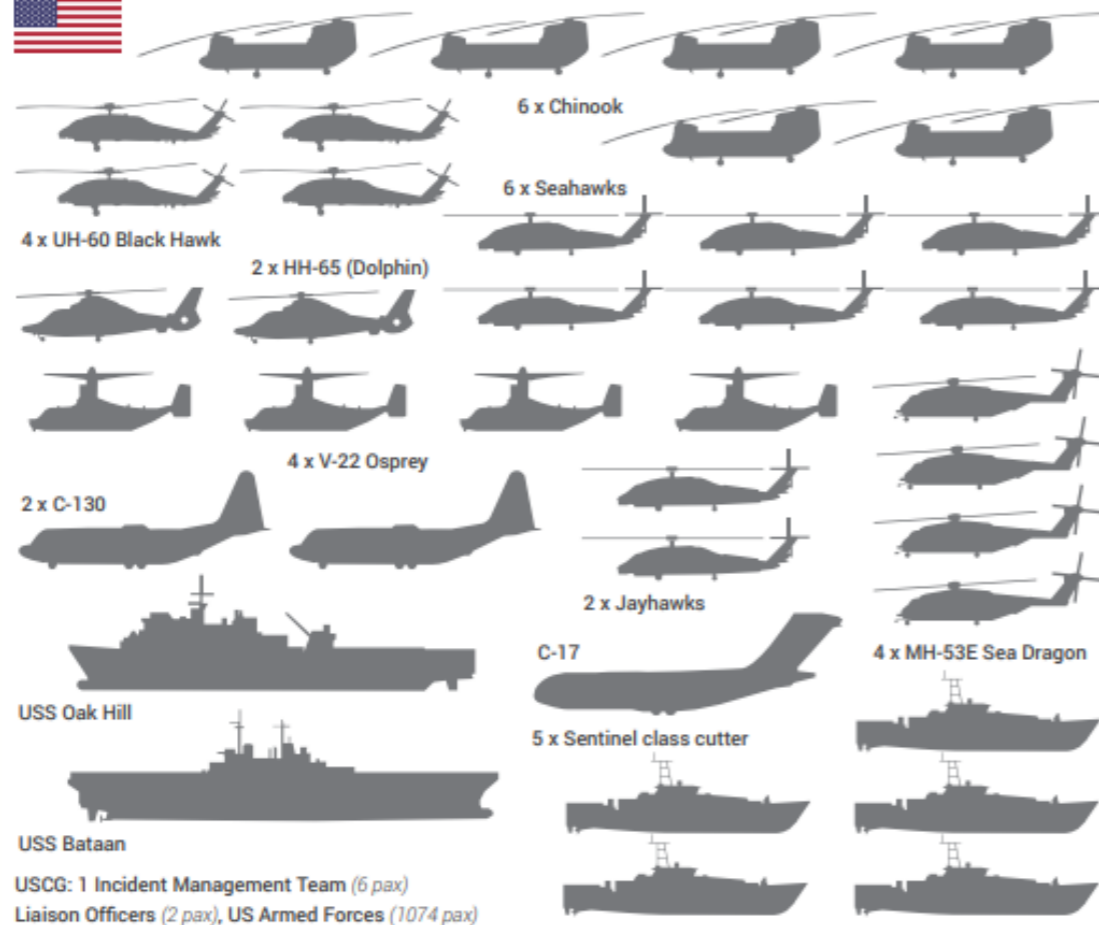
- Together with NEMA and CDEMA, an Emergency Operations Center and Logistics and Supply Chain hubs were established in Marsh Harbour with the support of the Royal Netherlands Navy, military from Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaican Defence Forces.
- WFP HMI Team coordinated the use of military assets from the US Military and Royal Netherlands Navy for construction of MSUs, delivery of MREs to the affected population, as well as transport of WFP staff, materials and supplies.

OVERVIEW

68 military assets supporting the response

The Royal Bahamas Defence Forces (RBDF) are coordinating all foreign military assets through bilateral engagement and the Mil-Mil Operations Cell established in Nassau, composed of the Foreign Assisting Military States that have been cleared to assist the government of the Bahamas. A Civil-Military coordination structure has also been set up in Nassau to ensure efficient coordination between the humanitarian actors and the Military.

UNITED STATES



CANADA



C-130

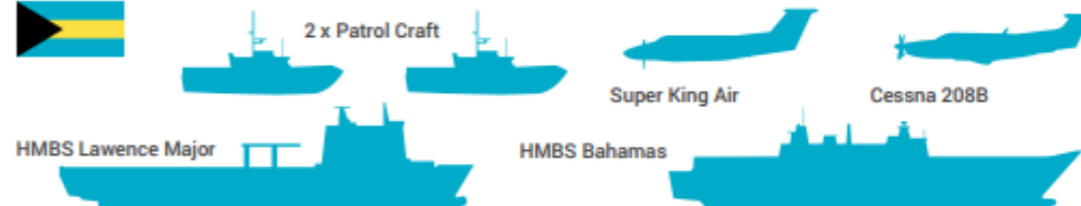


JAMAICA

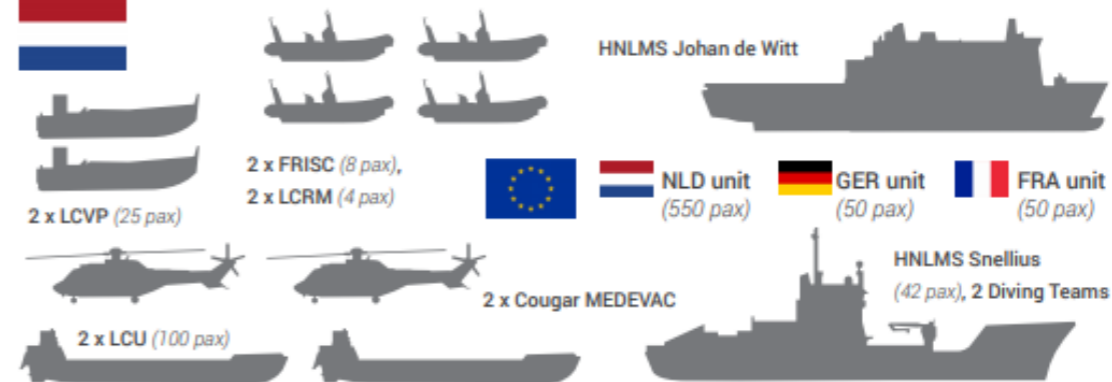


121 pax: security & engineering

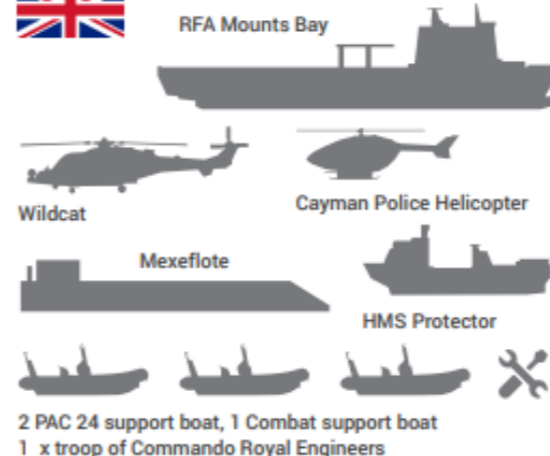
BAHAMAS



NETHERLANDS



UNITED KINGDOM



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO



● in-country
 ● in-coming
 ● departed

Infographic uses the available data as of 20 Sep
 Feedback: banueloskuang@un.org

COVID-19, Central America/Caribbean - 2020

- Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) provided a dedicated C-17 in Panama to transport a total of 83 MT health supplies belonging to the World Health Organization/ Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO) & the Jack Ma foundation.
- Supplies were transported from the UNHRD Panama hub to Guatemala, Honduras, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and St Vincent and the Grenadines.



La Soufriere Volcano, Saint Vincent - 2021

- WFP first international presence on the ground.
- French Naval passage, Regional Security System (RSS) flights transported staff and supplies.
- Barbados & St. Lucia Coast Guards transported supplies.
- CARICOM Disaster Relief Unit (CDRU): Trinidad, Barbados, St. Lucia, Grenada.
- Logistics Hub established with WFP, CDRU, Cadets, Red Cross.



Questions?



Thank you!

Kristin Pristupa
WFP Caribbean
Humanitarian Military Interaction Officer
kristin.pristupa@wfp.org



Q&A



Closing Remarks



Thank you!
