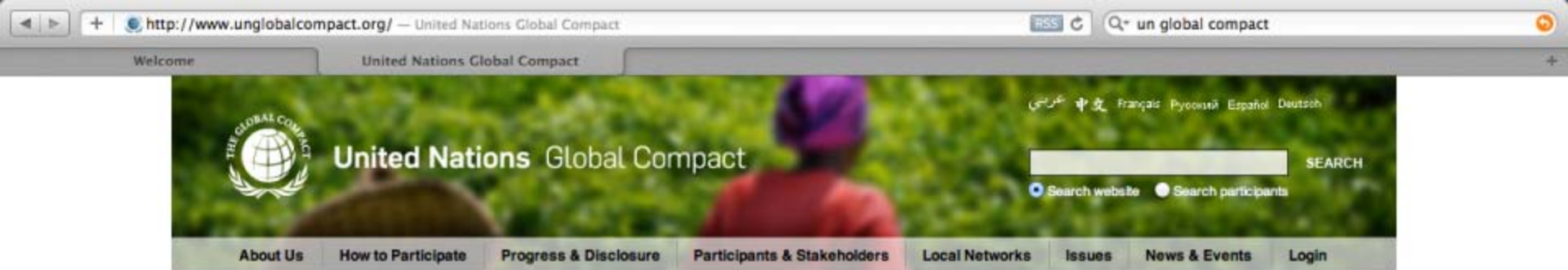


SECTOR PRIVADO Y AYUDA HUMANITARIA

PANAMA 17 NOVIEMBRE 2011



What is the Global Compact?

The United Nations Global Compact is a strategic policy initiative for businesses that are committed to aligning their operations and strategies with ten universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption.

- 11/15/2011 Local Network Bangladesh Co-hosts Private Sector Dinner with UN Secretary-General to Advance...
 - 11/11/2011 China Entrepreneur Club Meets with UN Secretary-General on Sustainable Business Practices Ah...
 - 11/11/2011 Local Networks in the Americas Convene
 - 11/10/2011 Global Compact Business Forum in Latin America Convenes to Advance Corporate Sustainability ...
 - 11/08/2011 Expert Group on Responsible Business in Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas Convenes
 - 11/03/2011 Presentation Features Report by UN Secretary-General on Evolving UN-Business Collaboration, ...
 - 11/01/2011 Global Compact Lays Out Actions for Governments to Strengthen Corporate Contribution to Sust...
 - 10/28/2011 Local Networks in Europe Convene
 - 10/28/2011 Global Compact Welcomes New European Commission Strategy for Corporate Social Responsibility
- [More News | In the Media](#)

- NOVEMBER 2011 BULLETIN**
- ANNUAL REVIEW**
- BLUEPRINT FOR CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY LEADERSHIP**
- ANNUAL LOCAL NETWORK REPORT 2011**
- HUMAN RIGHTS AND BUSINESS DILEMMAS FORUM**
- LABOUR HELPDESK**
- CARING FOR CLIMATE**



<http://www.unglobalcompact.org/>

- Welcome
- Impact of Emergencies
- UN Role
- How to Help?
- What to Expect?
- Agencies
- UN Guidelines
- Contacts
- FAQs
- Useful Links
- Announcements
- Site Map

Welcome



"Business and the United Nations might seem to have different purposes. Business has traditionally focused on growth and profit. The United Nations focuses its energies on peace and security, poverty reduction and human rights. But many of our objectives are the same: building and supporting strong economies and communities, providing opportunities for people to pursue a livelihood and ensuring that everyone can live in dignity. In these goals, the UN and businesses are partners."

Ban Ki-Moon's address to UNA/USA Business Council January 2007
Secretary-General of the United Nations

Introduction to Business Orientation Guide

This guide describes the role of various UN agencies during an emergency, and identifies ways in which companies can support relief efforts in a timely and appropriate manner, be it through cash contributions, in-kind donations, or volunteer expertise. Businesses that are interested in selling products or services to the UN to meet emergency relief needs should contact the appropriate UN procurement service.



Campaigns



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Top Stories



Online Business Guide

<http://ochaonline2.un.org/businesscontributions>

The website is a resource for companies wishing to learn more about:

1. Impact of Emergencies (Conflicts and Disasters)
2. The Role of UN Agencies
3. How can companies Help?
4. What to expect?
5. Agencies
6. Guidelines for Partnerships
7. Contacts of Key Players
8. Frequently Asked Questions
9. Useful Links
10. Announcements of latest initiatives

Business Contributions to UN Emergency Relief Efforts: An Orientation Guide

Login || Register ||

- Welcome
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- UN Role
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2. Impact of Emergencies

- 2.1. Provides thorough information regarding scale and impact of emergencies
- 2.2. Raises awareness for neglected emergencies that demand humanitarian action

(1) The Scale and Impact of Emergencies across the Globe

There are two types of humanitarian crises – natural disasters and armed conflicts. While there are some clear differences between these two types of emergencies, the immediacy of human need and the severity of human suffering resulting from both natural disasters and conflicts warrant rapid and coordinated global response.

Natural disasters and armed conflicts are responsible for severe humanitarian crises around the world, claiming thousands of lives and forcing millions away from their homes each year. In total, there are nearly 50 million people displaced by war, human rights violations, natural and environmental disasters in over 50 countries. Their survival depends on emergency shelter, food, health care, immunization, clean water and sanitation facilities, while education and economic opportunities enable their longer-term recovery.

For an overview of current emergencies by country or up to the minute information on current emergencies, please visit ReliefWeb.

a) Natural disasters



(Source: IRIN)

Natural disasters include hydro-meteorological disasters (floods, wave surges, storms, droughts and heat waves and forest fires, landslides & avalanches), geophysical disasters (earthquakes & tsunamis and volcanic eruptions) and biological disasters (epidemics and insect infestations).

b) Armed conflicts



(Source: IRIN)

In Africa alone, some 30 conflicts have claimed over seven million lives since the 1960s. For those who survive, life is often extremely difficult, especially when conflict is compounded by homelessness, hunger, disease and unemployment. Conflicts cause massive population movements, undermining lives and livelihoods. The number of persons displaced by conflicts and human rights violations is estimated at almost 25 million.

Cumulative effects of years of unrest deprive the population of basic services in a dozen of countries. In Congo (DRC) for instance, lawlessness, the breakdown of government services and the flight of professional expertise led to the almost total collapse of health and education systems in conflict zones.

The most vulnerable groups of society (women, children, the elderly, disabled, displaced and refugees) suffer the greatest and are most dependent on the support of humanitarian and other actors to survive.

(2) Neglected Emergencies as a United Nations Priority

While the response to the tsunami appeal launched in 2005 was overwhelming (over 80% of requirements met), many of the world's worst emergencies are often overlooked. In recent years, insufficient levels of resources have constituted a major obstacle to meeting all humanitarian





3. The Role of the UN and its Agencies

- 3.1. General overview about UN
- 3.2. Introduction to UN mechanism for emergency relief operations
- 3.3. View on the role of specific UN agencies in emergency crisis

The Role of the UN and its Agencies

- ➔ 1. United Nations Overview
- ➔ 2. How Does the UN Respond to Emergencies?
- ➔ 3. What is the role of each agency in emergency relief? Which one is best suited for needs?

(1) The United Nations Overview


(Source: UN Photo)

The United Nations plays a leading role in coordinating emergency relief efforts across the globe.

Through a unique system of specialised agencies with global reach, the UN system as a whole not only coordinates, but also plays an integral operational role in emergency relief efforts, working in close collaboration with national governments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the private sector, and affected populations.

The United Nations works to save lives and improve the economic and social condition of people around the world. In the face of disaster, the UN family of organisations supplies food, shelter, medicines and logistical support to those affected - many of these are families uprooted by conflicts and disaster, or communities that host those displaced. The United Nations

Campaigns



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Agencies involved in emergency relief only reflect a portion of the UN

UN Secretariat	General Assembly	Economic and Social Council	
OCHA • Emergency coordination	UNICEF • Children, women, health, nutrition, water & sanitation	Specialized agencies	
Global Compact • Principles for corporate citizenship	WFP • Food, logistics		FAO • Agricultural and fishery inputs (tools, seeds)
UNFIP • Business partnerships	UNDP • Rehabilitation and reconstruction		WHO • Health
	UNHCR • Refugee shelter, safety and human rights		
	UNFPA • Health		

What is the UN?

- The UN comprises 191 member states and over 20 agencies
- Each agency under the UN has its own separate budget and board of directors
- Emergency relief is not a part of the agencies' regular budgets, creating the need for agencies to fund-raise each year
- Note that the agencies in this chart reflect only a portion of the UN; the UN includes several other agencies focused on other aspects of the UN's mission

- Internal links on top for an easy navigation through the page.

4. How to Help

How Can My Company Help?

- 1. The role of business in emergency relief
- 2. What to give
- 3. Contributions that cannot be accepted
- 4. After you give

(1) The role of business in emergency relief



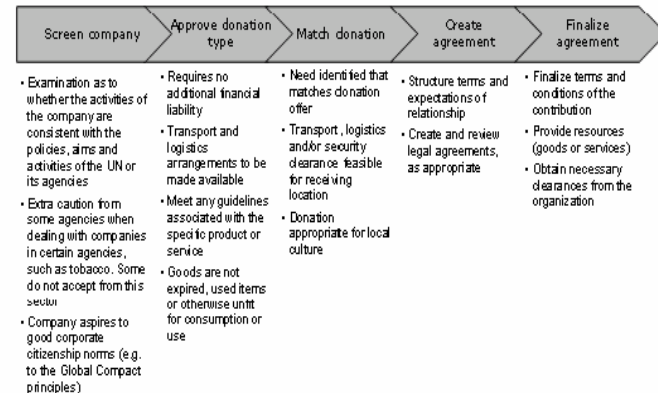
(Source: UNDP/IAPSO, UN Photo, IRIN)

Humanitarian aid operations are typically faced with three major challenges when a large-scale emergency occurs: (i) Mobilise additional resources; (ii) Rapidly build up capacity to respond; and (iii) Ensure that resources and capacity are available to address emergencies without depleting resources for other ongoing needs. All of these areas could benefit greatly from the involvement of the private sector:

Mobilising Resources: The speed of decision-making in the private sector allows rapid disbursement of funds and deployment of resources, ensuring timely humanitarian action that not only saves lives but is also more cost-effective (e.g., ensuring clean water and sanitation can avert

Typically, there are several steps that a UN agency must take before accepting an in-kind contribution of goods or services from a business

ILLUSTRATIVE



5. After you give

- **5.1. Social Responsible Outreach**
 - Indicates the importance of corporate social responsibility in emergency relief contributions, before and after donation
 - Explains the process of steps that UN agencies have to engage in order to accept donations from private sector

What to Expect When Donating to the UN



The UN's programmes and specialised agencies work to save lives and alleviate suffering. While the business community can help the UN fulfil its mission and more rapidly and cost-effectively deliver emergency relief, collaboration with business remains a relatively small part of the UN's overall activities. The 192 national governments that constitute the United Nations remain the primary supporters of UN activities, although the business community is playing an increasing role and can be a highly valued partner in emergency relief efforts.

Before you contact the UN regarding an in-kind contribution, please note that when a large-scale emergency occurs, the UN's staff works at full capacity to meet the needs of affected populations. Please avoid inappropriate contributions which can take up precious time and delay the delivery of vital items to the affected populations.

It is strict UN policy not to accept contributions of any kind from companies involved with anti-personnel landmines. Other restrictions on accepting donations may apply. For more information, please contact the specific UN Agency you would like to assist.

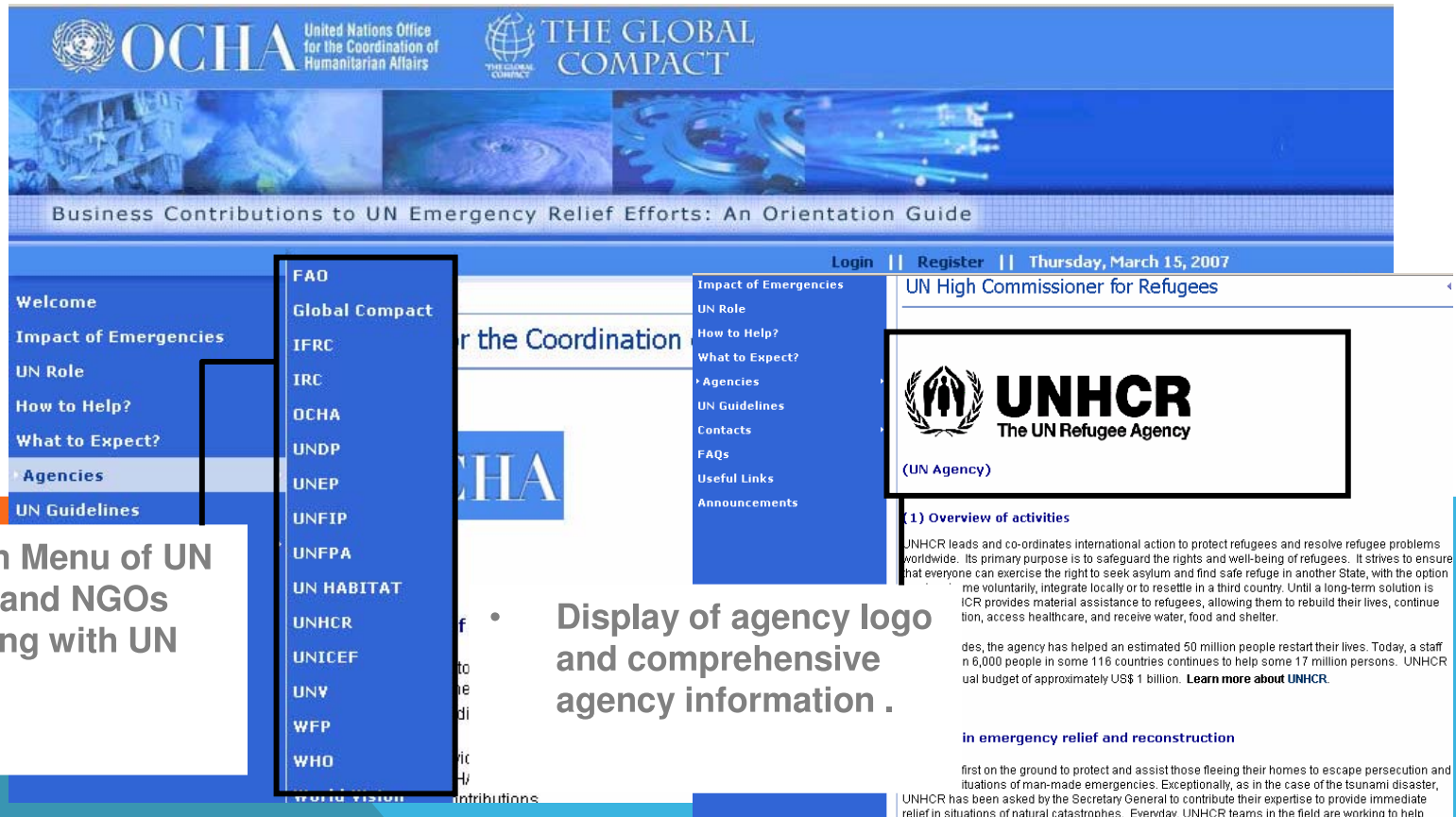
Campaigns



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6. Agencies

- 6.1. Overview of important UN agencies and NGO-partners of UN in humanitarian affairs



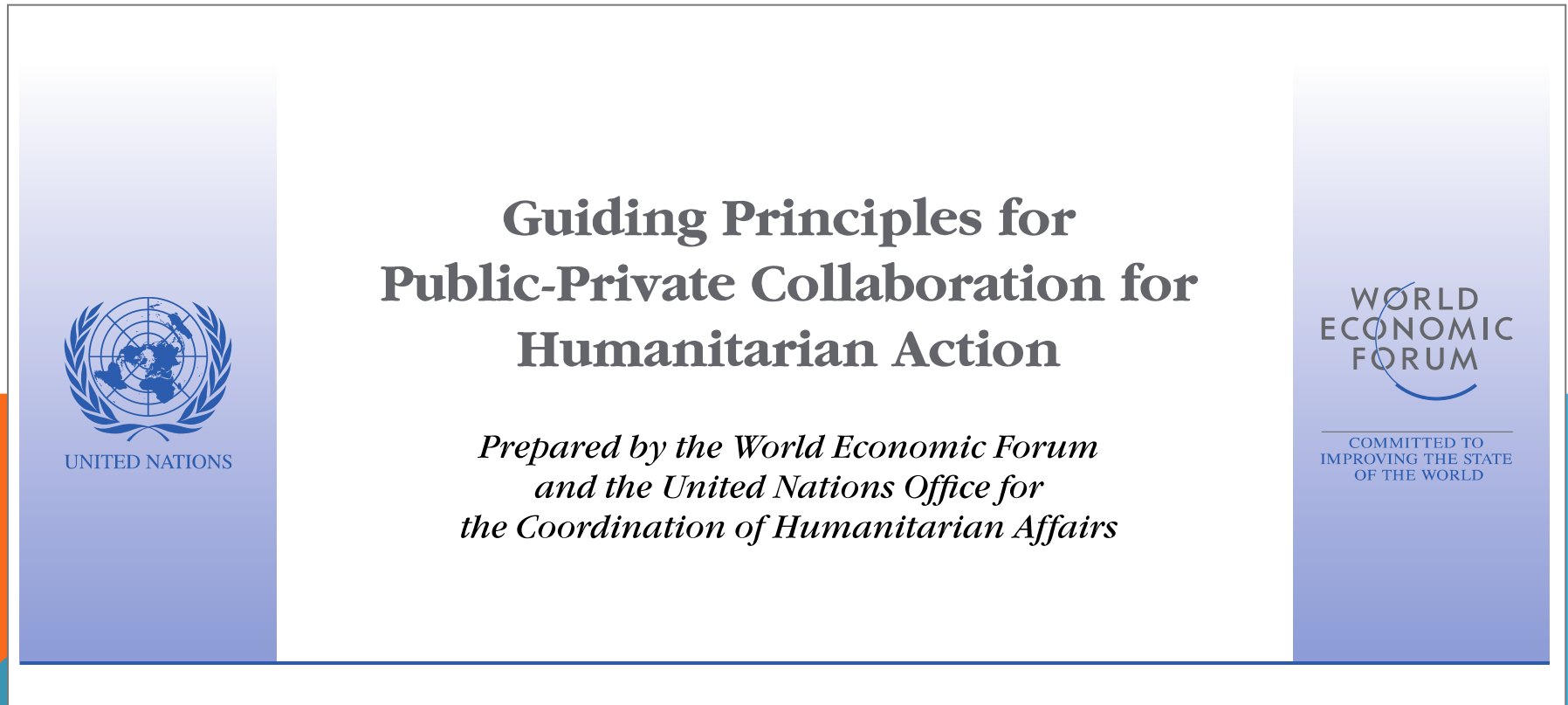
The screenshot displays the OCHA website interface. At the top, the OCHA logo and 'United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' are visible, along with 'THE GLOBAL COMPACT' logo. Below this is a banner for 'Business Contributions to UN Emergency Relief Efforts: An Orientation Guide'. The main navigation menu is a vertical list on the left, with 'Agencies' highlighted. A secondary menu on the right lists various topics like 'Impact of Emergencies' and 'UN Role'. A large box highlights the 'Agencies' section, which lists various UN agencies and NGOs, including UNHCR, UNICEF, and WHO. A callout box points to the 'Agencies' menu item, stating: 'Top-Down Menu of UN agencies and NGOs cooperating with UN OCHA'. Another callout box points to the UNHCR logo and information, stating: 'Display of agency logo and comprehensive agency information'. The UNHCR section includes the agency logo, the text 'UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency (UN Agency)', and a section titled '(1) Overview of activities' which describes the agency's mission and provides a link to 'Learn more about UNHCR'.

• Top-Down Menu of UN agencies and NGOs cooperating with UN OCHA

• Display of agency logo and comprehensive agency information .

7. UN Guidelines for Private Sector Engagements

- 7.1. Introduction of guide for philanthropic business partner cooperations in humanitarian affairs
 - Provides detailed outline about standard of engagements with the private sector in humanitarian action



8. Contacts

- **8.1. Agency contact list for businesses**
 - Classification according to specific agency mission – emergency response, public-private partnership building and disaster prevention
- **8.2. Agency contact list for individuals**
 - Highlighting CERF as a global funding tool to rapidly respond to humanitarian disasters

UN Contact List for Businesses



(Source: UN Photo)

(1) Agencies that respond directly to emergencies (alphabetical listing)

> Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Assists disaster-affected communities in protecting and re-establishing agriculture and fisheries production

> Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Coordinates the UN's emergency relief efforts

> United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Protects children and women, ensures the rigorous application of international standards covering their rights, and provides them with assistance

Individual Donation Contacts



(Source: UN Photo)

There are humanitarian emergencies all over the globe at this moment. People's lives, homes and livelihoods are destroyed every day by both natural disasters and armed conflicts. The occurrence of these emergencies is growing every year. To help the people affected by these horrific events, the UN and the specialised agencies need every bit of help they can get. Your contribution will assist in restoring the lives of the millions of people affected.

(1) Support the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

