Civilians in Armed Conflicts
Modern conflicts are complex and urbanized, and civilians pay the heaviest price.
2014 Conflict in Gaza

- 113,000 homes affected
- 17 of 32 hospitals affected
- 46 of 97 Clinics affected
- 2,251 civilians killed
- 11,231 civilians injured
- 500,000 IDPs during height of conflict
- 28% of population
- Estimated 7,000 ERW created
- 52 Days

2014 Conflict as an example
What is UNMAS traditional response
How conflict analysis and application of conflict sensitivity changed the response approach

Conflict sensitivity - refers to the ability of an organization to: 1. Understand the context in which it is operating, particularly inter-group relations; 2. Understand the interactions between its interventions and the context/group relations; and 3. Act upon the understanding of these interactions, in order to avoid negative impacts and maximize positive impacts.

What is UNMAS traditional response

How conflict analysis and application of conflict sensitivity changed the response approach
Cyclic Nature of Conflict

Traditional Response and Conflict-sensitive Response

PRE_CONFLICT PHASE
- Reconstruction Projects Support
- EOD Police Support
- CBRE ERW RE and VA
- Emergency Preparedness

DURING CONFLICT PHASE
- Clearing Access to humanitarian services
- Protection of UN Installations
- Emergency Risk Education

POST CONFLICT PHASE
- Supporting Rubble Removal
- DBB Clarence
- EOD response
- ERW RE and VA

Conflict Analysis:
Cyclic nature of conflict
UNMAS traditional response vs conflict-sensitive response
Traditional Response to conflicts does not include education, people are still not aware how to act in case of emergency. Their risky behaviors are reflected in the social life as being courage while safety tips are misunderstood as weakness and fear. That’s one reason why this type of education is needed.
What is CPP?

Conflict Preparedness and Protection

OBJECTIVE

Mitigate the effects of explosive weapons and armed conflict by empowering civilians to better protect themselves.
The collaborative project involved Developing the capacity of Ma’an, a local NGO, to deliver CPP trainings, and providing the training aids and material.
CPP TRAINING SESSION CONTENT

BEFORE

DURING

AFTER

ERW RISK AWARENESS

LIFE SAVING TIPS

BASIC FIRE SAFETY
BEFORE
DURING
AFTER
ERW RISK AWARENESS
LIFE SAVING TIPS
BASIC FIRE SAFETY
Choose and prepare a Safe Room
Prepare Emergency Kit and emergency supplies
Make your house safer
Prepare an evacuation plan
What to do at the time of attacks
Safety procedures inside a building
Safety procedures outdoors
Early warnings
Safety Positions
Situation Assessment
Evacuation after attacks
Safety during evacuation
ERW Recognition
Signs and Clues
Possible Locations of ERW
Risky Behaviors
Actions-on upon encountering ERW
Basic First Aid Kit (Standard)
Improvized First Aid tools
How to stop bleeding
How to deal with fractures
Injuries Safe Transfer
Kids health
Evacuation of people with disabilities
Main Causes of fire
Fire Safety equipment
Safety Messages during fire
Actions-on in case of fire
How to use fire extinguisher
Target Groups

• Emergency Shelters staff
• Local Emergency Committees
• Emergency Voluntary groups members
• INGO’s and Local CBO’s and Family Centers Staff
• Community Leaders and Activists
• Community Residents (With special focus on women)
What makes CPP different?
Realistic and needs-driven; addresses the real concerns of the community
Practical Solutions:
Improvised methods where needed

It is not theoretical. Because this is a point that actually concerns everybody; that international organizations do not take into considerations that we cannot afford all standard requirements and tools. The team is from the community and they know well what communities would prefer and what is the best way to ensure their safety with the minimum cost and available materials (example: in first aid; how to use sticks, jackets and other clothes to transfer injuries or to stop bleeding, etc..)
Women Focused

Women empowerment
Ensure multiple effect (women to transfer knowledge to their families)
Teams do not just provide information. In such trainings, we tend to listen to the communities as well. It is an interactive session because we do teach them and learn from them at the same time. People feel that they are centred and they are part of the Education and change process which places responsibility on them.
Modular and Adaptable
CPP Outputs

Sessions 430

Beneficiaries 10,957
CPP BENEFECARIES

BY GENDER

Female 78%
Male 22%

BY TARGET GROUP

Community Residents 81%
Emergency Committees 15%
Organizations Staff 4%
DID CPP MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE?
Analysis of answers of pre and post tests for a sample of 570 persons. Blue is percentage of people answered the correct answer before CPP training and red is the percentage after the training.
“Knowledge is the only way by which we can get rid of fear, because fear does not allow us to take the correct producers to protect ourselves and families. I thank those guys for providing this session and important information and one example is that in the time of war, I used to stay in the kitchen, because it is far away from the street, but I did not know that this might kill us because of all the things that might explode in the kitchen, the corridor is going to be our place for next time, Inshalla it will not happen again”

Wafaa Ahmad, Gaza City, Executive Manager of Ajaweed CBO, a mother of 5 kids
THANK YOU

Haniya Albaioumy
UNMAS Palestine