### Video case study: Questionnaire

1. Which law was passed in 2000?

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2. At which level of the government structure are the Emergency Operation Centers operational?

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3. Which level of coordination is key?

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4. Were the evacuation shelters built before or after the disaster?

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5. Which institution played a large role in building the national authorities’ capacities to utilise Sphere?

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### Video case study: Questionnaire with answers

1. Which law was passed in 2000?

*The Natural Disaster, Risk Prevention and Preparedness Law*

2. At which level of the government structure are the Emergency Operation Centers operational?

*Municipal, departmental and national levels*

3. Which level of coordination is key?

*Top-level coordination is key*

4. Were the evacuation shelters built before or after the disaster?

*Before the landslide, and using Sphere minimum standards*

5. Which institution played a large role in building the national authorities’ capacities to utilise Sphere?

*Universities*

#### Opportunities and challenges to use Sphere with national authorities

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| Group 1:  We recognise the primary role and responsibility of the affected state to provide timely assistance to those affected, to ensure people’s protection and security and to provide support for their recovery. (Sphere Humanitarian Charter page 21) |
| Group 2:  We call upon all state and non-state actors to respect the impartial, independent and non-partisan role of humanitarian agencies and to facilitate their work by removing unnecessary legal and practical barriers, providing for their safety and allowing them timely and consistent access to affected populations. (Sphere Humanitarian Charter page 21) |
| Group 3:  The right to receive humanitarian assistance is a necessary element of the right to life with dignity. This encompasses the right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, water, clothing, shelter and the requirements for good health, which are expressly guaranteed in international law. The [Core Humanitarian Standard] and minimum standards reflect these rights and give practical expression to them, specifically in relation to the provision of assistance to those affected by disaster or conflict. Where the state or non-state actors are not providing such assistance themselves, we believe they must allow others to help do so. (Sphere Humanitarian Charter page 22) |
| Group 4:  The right to protection and security is rooted in the provisions of international law, in resolutions of the United Nations and other intergovernmental organisations, and in the sovereign responsibility of states to protect all those within their jurisdiction. The safety and security of people in situations of disaster or conflict are of particular humanitarian concern, including the protection of refugees and internally displaced persons. As the law recognises, some people may be particularly vulnerable to abuse and adverse discrimination due to their status such as age, gender or race, and may require special measures of protection and assistance. To the extent that a state lacks the capacity to protect people in these circumstances, we believe it must seek international assistance to do so. (Sphere Humanitarian Charter page 22) |
| Group 5:  By adhering to the [Core Humanitarian Standard] and minimum standards, we commit to making every effort to ensure that people affected by disasters or conflict have access to at least the minimum requirements for life with dignity and security, including adequate water, sanitation, food, nutrition, shelter and healthcare. To this end, we will continue to advocate that states and other parties meet their moral and legal obligations towards affected populations. (Sphere Humanitarian Charter page 24) |
| Group 6:  **CHS Commitment 6**  **Key action 6.2:** Ensure humanitarian response complements that of national and local authorities and other humanitarian organisations.  **Guidance note: Complementary assistance**  Humanitarian agencies have an essential role to play in supporting the state’s response and coordination function. |
| Group 7:  **CHS Commitment 1**  **Key action 1.2:** Design and implement appropriate programmes based on an impartial assessment of needs1 and risks, and an understanding of the vulnerabilities and capacities of different groups.  **Guidance note: Existing capacity**  The state has the primary role and responsibility to provide timely assistance and protection to affected people within its borders. Intervention by other humanitarian actors should take place only if the affected population and/or the state does not have sufficient capacity or willingness to respond (particularly during the early stages of the response). Intervention may also be justified if the state or authorities actively discriminate against certain groups and/or people living in a particular affected area. |