Fighting COVID-19 in Indonesia
Applying humanitarian standards to the global COVID-19 response

Webinar | 25 June 2020 | 2pm Jakarta - 9am Geneva
Registration: bit.ly/sphere-covid-indonesia
Melawan COVID-19 di Indonesia

Menerapkan standar kemanusiaan untuk respons COVID-19 global

Webinar | 25 Juni 2020 | 2 siang Jakarta
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...Selamat datang!
Some housekeeping rules...

- Please mute your microphones 😊
- “Raise your hand” or write in the chat if you’d like to ask a question or need support. Rolf will monitor the chat.
- We will split into breakout rooms. (How does that work?)
- Tweeting about the webinar? Tag us as @SpherePRO!

This webinar is being recorded and the video will be posted online. We will share the presentation, too.
Accessibility

• We will **translate** to and from English / Bahasa Indonesia

• We are providing **live captions**

• We will translate into **sign language**
Objectives

• Explore a community-led response as an approach for humanitarian response
• Listen to and learn from members of a community, their experiences and their own approach
• Discover links between this particular community-led response and the Sphere Handbook
Meet the speakers

Axel Schmidt, facilitator
Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund e.V. (ASB)

Aninia Nadig, co-facilitator
Policy and Practice Manager, Sphere

Veronica Oktik Lestari
Wisnu Isnawan
Ary Ananta
Ary Ananta
Project & Emergency Response Manager
ASB Indonesia and the Philippines
Masuk Kampung
Wajib Cuci Tangan

Lakukan
LANGKAH CUCI TANGAN
PAKAI SABUN yang benar
Wisnu Isnawan
Covid-19 Task Force of Gumuk Indah
Veronica Oktik Lestari
Community member of Gumuk Indah
Aninia Nadig
Policy & Practice Manager, Sphere

Community inclusion and Sphere
A brief history of Sphere

1994: Publication of Code of Conduct

1997: Humanitarian Charter and minimum standards. **Sphere Project** was established.

1995: Joint Evaluation of Emergency Assistance to Rwanda: quality, accountability, coordination


Sphere is a global community of practice
Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response

Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response

The Sphere Handbook

Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response
Sphere Project linked technical standards and rights of affected people («consumer rights»)

Standards based on international law and conventions
A holistic approach

Rights frame the Sphere Handbook

Standards are expressions of rights
The Code of Conduct: 10 Core Principles

1. The humanitarian imperative comes first.
2. Aid is given regardless of the race, creed or nationality of the recipients and without adverse distinction of any kind. Aid priorities are calculated on the basis of need alone.
3. Aid will not be used to further a particular political or religious standpoint.
4. We shall endeavour not to act as instruments of government foreign policy.
5. We shall respect culture and custom.
6. **We shall attempt to build disaster response on local capacities.**
7. Ways shall be found to involve programme beneficiaries in the management of relief aid.
8. Relief aid must strive to reduce future vulnerabilities to disaster as well as meeting basic needs.
9. We hold ourselves accountable to both those we seek to assist and those from whom we accept resources.
10. In our information, publicity and advertising activities, we shall recognise disaster victims as dignified human beings, not hopeless objects.

*The Code of Conduct: Principles of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Response Programmes for full text see Annex 2*
Protection Principles

1. **Do no harm**
   Safety, dignity and rights
   Protection risks, context analysis, the treatment of sensitive information
   Community protection mechanisms

2. **Impartial access** to aid without discrimination

3. **Support to recovery** from violations

4. **Referral** to legal redress and support to strengthening the **protection environment**
Core Humanitarian Standard

- Voluntary code that describes the **essential elements** of principled, accountable and quality humanitarian action

- **People at the centre**

- **Nine Commitments** to people affected by crisis

- Link to **technical standards**
Sphere for Covid-19 response

- Human dignity

- Community engagement
  - → WASH chapter (Hygiene promotion) and all of the Handbook

- Other needs
  - → Health chapter – all technical chapters
Community engagement

- **Context**
  - Type/location of crisis;
  - Response actors & institutions;
  - Analysis of public health risks;
  - Status of WASH infrastructure; food, livelihoods and protection analysis

- **People**
  - Demography, leadership structures, gender & power dynamics, history, education, religion, ethnicity, influential individuals/groups

- **Behaviour + Practice**
  - Before/after crisis; coping strategies, norms, beliefs, rumours; risk prevention knowledge compared to practice; access to/use of services; motivation for change in behaviour/practice

- **Advocacy**
  - For WASH & other community priorities

- **Coordination + Collaboration**
  - With national, international & local actors to influence decision-making

- **Communication + Coordination**
  - Practical, appropriate for context, and delivered through diverse channels. Content on access to services & reducing risk

- **Monitoring, Evaluation + Learning**
  - Analysis, monitoring data, share with communities and agree adaptations of programme where possible

- **Participation**
  - Increase community ownership, decision-making, and control over processes, facilities, services

- **Capacity Building**
  - With staff, partners, and communities

- **Accountability**
  - Welcome and address complaints. Use power responsibly

Analysis  
Programme  
External engagement

WASH Community Engagement (Figure 4)
Community engagement in WASH

**Hygiene promotion** only works if people engage in it → Hygiene promotion standards 1.1 to 1.3

**WASH in disease outbreaks** and healthcare settings → WASH standard 6

Community engagement remains a key component of outbreak response to prevent the spread of disease. Existing community perceptions and beliefs can support or hinder a response, so it is important to understand and address them.

Some social norms may need to be changed to prevent disease transmission. Example: handshaking
Health standards

- Health systems
  - Standard 1.1: Health service delivery
    - Standard 2.1.1: Prevention
    - Standard 2.2.1: Childhood vaccine-preventable diseases
    - Standard 2.3.1: Reproductive, maternal and newborn healthcare
    - Standard 2.4: Injury and trauma care
    - Standard 2.5: Mental health
    - Standard 2.6: Care of non-communicable diseases
    - Standard 2.7: Palliative care
  - Standard 1.2: Health workforce
    - Standard 2.1.2: Surveillance and outbreak detection and early response
    - Standard 2.2.2: Management of newborn and childhood illness
    - Standard 2.3.2: Sexual violence and clinical management of rape
  - Standard 1.3: Essential diagnosis
    - Standard 2.1.3: HIV
Breakout rooms

How to make your next project/activity more people-centred, maybe with Sphere?
Questions & Answers
Find the recording and presentations online: bit.ly/sphere-covid-indonesia

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THANK YOU

spherestandards.org
communications@spherestandards.org