

**Cluster Familiarization Workshop
for
Government of Indonesia
26 February 2014**

Introduction to Cluster System



OCHA Indonesia

Objectives

- **How and why clusters were created?**
- **What is the global and country-based cluster system?**
- **What tools are available to clusters?**
- **What are cross cutting issues?**
- **OCHA's role in supporting clusters**



Why Understand UN Humanitarian System?

- Multiple responders environment – you are not alone
- Your organization is irrelevant for the affected
- International response follows established procedures
- Varying sizes of UNCTs (AP Region:8-10-14/2)
- UNDAC/other tools as a resource for RCs/HCs, HCTs/UNCTs and a channel for delivering UN system assistance
- Limited humanitarian space/access
- The way for doing business today – clusters
- Complexity brought by disasters – regional impact



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Basic Humanitarian Architecture

The six standing coordination mechanisms in use are:

the Emergency Relief Coordinator

the Inter-Agency Standing Committee

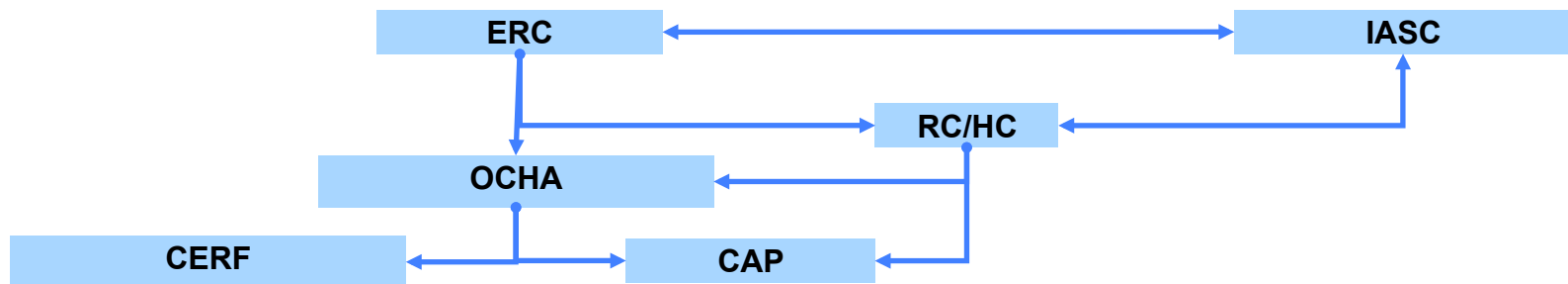
the Consolidated Appeal

the Central Emergency Response Fund

the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator

the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Together they constitute the basic architecture for coordinating emergency humanitarian assistance.



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OCHA's Role:

- Within this overall context, the role of OCHA is both complex and straightforward.
- Its role is complex because, unlike the mandates of some organizations, ours is not set forth in a single document produced or endorsed by a single executive board.
- While General Assembly Resolution 46/182 is often referred to as OCHA's mandate, it cannot be read in isolation from numerous subsequent resolutions regarding humanitarian assistance produced by the General Assembly, the Security Council, and ECOSOC, or decisions taken by the Secretary-General in his capacity as administrator of the Secretariat.
- These resolutions and decisions set forth an evolving list of fields in which we should work, issues that we should tackle, activities that we should undertake, functions we should perform, services we should provide and products we should offer.
- Reduced to their absolute essence, however, the role created by these resolutions and decisions is straightforward. OCHA's role is to help the ERC make the international humanitarian system work better. This is our core business, and it's a role we embrace because a better humanitarian system saves more lives.



The Humanitarian System:

- The ERC and OCHA are also part of a wider realm of international humanitarian organizations.
- Some of these organizations have specific mandates given to them by international treaties, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross. Others have specific mandates given to them by UN Member States through UN resolutions, such as the UN Children's Fund or the World Food Program. The vast majority however, are non-governmental organizations that determine their own mandate, purpose and focus.
- Generally, all claim to abide by humanitarian principles, in particular: humanity, neutrality and impartiality.
- Within this largely informal realm, some humanitarian organizations have formed coalitions and consortia to aid their humanitarian missions. The following are three of the most well-known: the American Council for Voluntary International Action (InterAction), the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), and the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response (SCHR)



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Main Partners:

Within the informal, humanitarian system, OCHA's main partners include:

A number of UN agencies:

- UNICEF
- UNHCR
- WFP
- WHO

International Organizations (est. by treaties):

- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Non-governmental organizations:

- Care International
- Danish Refugee Council
- Médecins Sans Frontières,
- Norwegian Refugee Council
- Oxfam
- Save the Children
- World Vision International

And NGO consortia:

- InterAction
- ICVA
- SCHR



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Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)

Composed of NGO consortia,
Red Cross and Red
Crescent Movement, IOM,
World Bank and UN
agencies

Inter-Agency Standing Committee Full Members and Standing Invitees

Full Members		Standing Invitees	
	<u>Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)</u>		<u>International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)</u>
	<u>Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)</u>		<u>International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)</u>
	<u>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</u>		<u>International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)</u>
	<u>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</u>		<u>American Council for Voluntary International Action (InterAction)</u>
	<u>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</u>		<u>International Organisation for Migration (IOM)</u>
	<u>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</u>		<u>Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)</u>
	<u>World Food Programme (WFP)</u>		<u>Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons (RSG on HR of IDPs)</u>
	<u>World Health Organisation (WHO)</u>		<u>Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response (SCHR)</u>
			<u>World Bank (World Bank)</u>

FOUR PILLARS - HUMANITARIAN REFORM

CLUSTER APPROACH

Adequate capacity and predictable leadership in all sectors

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATORS

Effective leadership and coordination in humanitarian emergencies

HUMANITARIAN FINANCING

Adequate, timely and flexible financing

PARTNERSHIP

Strong partnerships between UN and non-UN actors

Clusters

- To ensure that sufficient capacity is built and maintained in critical areas of humanitarian work, and that humanitarian responses are more predictable, accountable and strategic, the IASC put in place a standard coordination system called the cluster approach. The cluster approach clarifies the division of labor among organizations and defines their roles and responsibilities within 11 areas of humanitarian activity.

Sector or Area of Activity	Global Cluster Lead
1. Agriculture	FAQ
2. Camp Coordination/Management	
IDPs (from conflict)	UNHCR
Disaster situations	IOM
3. Early Recovery	UNDP
4. Education	UNICEF / Save The Children - UK
5. Emergency Shelter	
IDPs (from conflict)	UNHCR
Disaster situations	IFRC (Convener)*
6. Emergency Telecommunications	OCHA / UNICEF / WFP
7. Health	WHO
8. Logistics	WFP
9. Nutrition	UNICEF
10. Protection	
IDPs (from conflict)	UNHCR
Disasters/civilians affected by conflict (other than IDPs)**	UNHCR / OHCHR / UNICEF
11. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF
<p>* IFRC has made a commitment to provide leadership to the broader humanitarian community in Emergency Shelter in disaster situations, to consolidate best practice, map capacity and gaps, and lead coordinated response. IFRC has committed to being a 'convener' rather than a 'cluster lead'. In an MOU between IFRC and OCHA it was agreed that IFRC would not accept accountability obligations beyond those defined in its Constitutions and own policies and that its responsibilities would leave no room for open-ended or unlimited obligations. It has therefore not committed to being 'provider of last resort' nor is it accountable to any part of the UN system.</p> <p>** UNHCR is the lead of the global Protection Cluster. However, at the country level in disaster situations or in complex emergencies without significant displacement, the three core protection-mandated agencies (UNHCR, UNICEF and OHCHR) will consult closely and, under the overall leadership of the HC/RC, agree which of the three will assume the role of Lead for protection.</p>	



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OCHA and Clusters

- **OCHA's role is to provide overall guidance and monitoring of the process at the global and country levels.**
- **At the country level, OCHA is also responsible for inter-cluster coordination, in which OCHA ensures that cluster meetings are taking place and that RC/HCs and HCTs are advised on the effective running of the clusters. OCHA also ensures linkages between government and all relevant partners, such as NGOs, and clusters.**



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OCHA Response Tools & Mechanisms

- 24 hours duty system
- Reliefweb, IRIN, HIC
- Emergency Cash Grants, FA, CAP, CERF, CHF/ERF
- Environmental Emergencies Section
- Register of DM Capacities
- Surge Roster & Associate Surge Roster
- Regional CMC, IM staff
- RDRAs and Field Offices
- UNDAC Teams
- UNDAC Support Modules (IHP, APHP, stand-by partners)
- OSOCC, VOSOCC
- International USAR Teams
- Humanitarian Reform
- Brindisi Warehouse/Access to Regional Warehouses
- Capacity to Expand/Shrink as required (IARRM)



OCHA Tools and Services - "First hours" Team

Local rescue activities



OCHA Duty Office

+41 22 917 2010

UNDAC Team



ReliefWeb
EMERGENCIES & DISASTERS
MAP CENTRE
APPEALS & FUNDING
POLICY & ISSUES

Situation Report

« Announcing the emergency »

Hazards identification tool

Tropical Cyclone Nargis - Myanmar - 02 May 2008
List of Hazards

Location	Facility	Actual Hazard	Hazard Type	Estimated Impact Type
Ayeyarwady (Irrawaddy) Division and possible other locations.	Production wood	solvents	Liquid Toxic to the Environment, Liquid Toxic after contact with water, Carcinogenic, Mutagenic	Long-term impact
	Wood treating industry	pentachlorophenol, creosote, chromium (VI), arsenic, copper salts	Liquid Toxic to humans, Solid Toxic after contact with water/Liquid Toxic to the Environment, Carcinogenic, Mutagenic, Toxic/persistent.	Direct impact on human health, Direct impact on support function and nature



Global Disaster Alert Coordination System

Global Disaster Alert Coordination System
Operational information

Activation of OTF



USAR Teams



INSARAG Guidelines

OCHA Tools and Services - "First days"

On-Site coordination

Activation of cluster systems

days

International Humanitarian Partnership

TS
F



Humanitarian

Support module

Telecomms cluster

UNOSAT satellite imagery

Asahi
Shimbun

OCHA Surge staff

Emergency funding



FLASH APPEAL

2010



Civil Military coordinators

BBC NEWS

REUTERS

OCHA Tools and Services – “First weeks”

Global Mapping
Emergency
stockpiles

Customs
agreement

Humanitarian
Coord.

OCHA Expert

- Protection
- Gender
- Policy
- Information
- Coordination
- Assessment

Resource
mobilisation

Airfield handling

Humanitarianinfo.org

Financial tracking

NGO coordination support

Needs Assessment

Common services

Environmental module

Cluster Arrangement in Indonesia

Cluster/Sector

Agriculture

Early Recovery

Education

Emergency Shelter

Food & Nutrition

Health

Logistics

Emergency Telecomms

Child Protection and SGBV
sub-clusters

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

Cluster Leads

FAO

UNDP

UNICEF & Save the Children

IFRC (Convenor)

WFP & UNICEF

WHO

WFP

WFP

UNICEF and UNFPA

UNICEF



Responsibilities - Cluster Leads at the country level

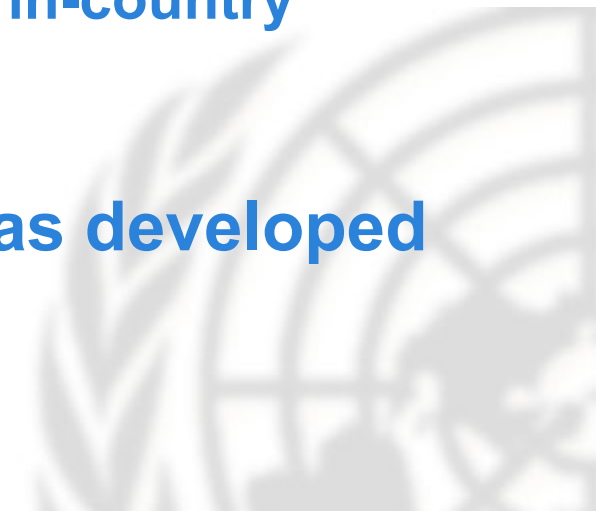
Sector/cluster leads at the country level are accountable to the Humanitarian Coordinator for facilitating a process at the sectoral level aimed at ensuring the following:

- **Inclusion of key humanitarian partners**
- **Establishment of appropriate coordination mechanisms**
- **Coordination with national/local authorities, local civil society and other relevant actors**
- **Participatory and community-based approaches**
- **Attention to priority cross-cutting issues**
- **Needs assessment and analysis**
- **Emergency preparedness**
- **Planning and strategy development**
- **Application of standards**
- **Monitoring and reporting**
- **Advocacy and resource mobilization**
- **Training and capacity building**
- **Provision of assistance and services as a last resort**



Cluster Approach in Indonesia

- **Was activated during Yogyakarta earthquake in 2006 and West Sumatra earthquake in 2009. All clusters except Camp Coordination and Camp Management has been activated**
- **Contingency Planning using cluster approach.**
Scenarios: large impact disaster with international assistance, medium impact with international assistance and medium impact when Gol welcomes in-country assistance
- **Inter-Cluster preparedness Plan was developed in 2012**



Questions?

