OCHA and Humanitarian Coordination

OCHA

Haiti - The First Days
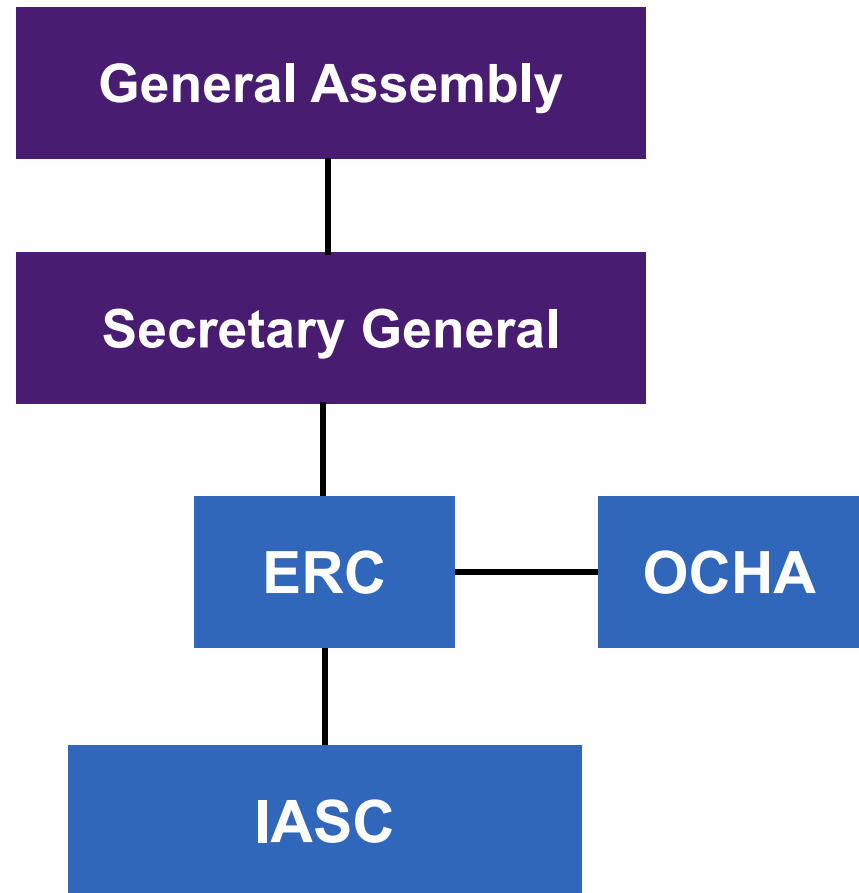
Produced by OCHA
6 minutes

OCHA

OCHA

Established in 1998, headed by the ERC, OCHA works in support of governments to coordinate humanitarian activities.

General Assembly

Secretary General

ERC — OCHA

IASC

OCHA

OCHA leads and coordinates inter-agency humanitarian **preparedness and response** in support of national governments.

OCHA

MINIMUM PREPAREDNESS PACKAGE

## A Systematic and Holistic Approach to Emergency Preparedness

MPP The MPP ensures that humanitarian country teams, national authorities and regional organizations can rapidly and effectively identify, evaluate and respond to humanitarian emergencies.

THE MPP TARGETS EIGHT CRITICAL AREAS OF RESPONSE, OR
POSITIVE RESPONSE OUTCOMES

1 Humanitarian country teams and governments understand basic roles, responsibilities and capacities and can make appropriate use of international response mechanisms

2 Inclusive humanitarian coordination structures are established and functioning immediately following onset of an emergency

3 Humanitarian country teams and governments are able to initiate joint assessments and utilize the findings

6 Humanitarian country teams have an agreed emergency communication strategy and are communicating with affected communities

5 Humanitarian country teams are able to produce key information and reporting products to support coordination, analysis and decision-making

4 Inter-agency funding documents *(e.g. Flash Appeal and CERF applications)* are issued within 72 to 96 hours following onset of an emergency

7 Effective coordination exists between humanitarian country teams, governments, the military, civil society and others

8 Government and international responders create an enabling environment for collective humanitarian response actions and agreement on triggers for accessing resources

GOOD PLANNING LEADS TO GOOD RESPONSE

OCHA is responsible for the **coordination** of international humanitarian assistance **when it is requested by governments**.
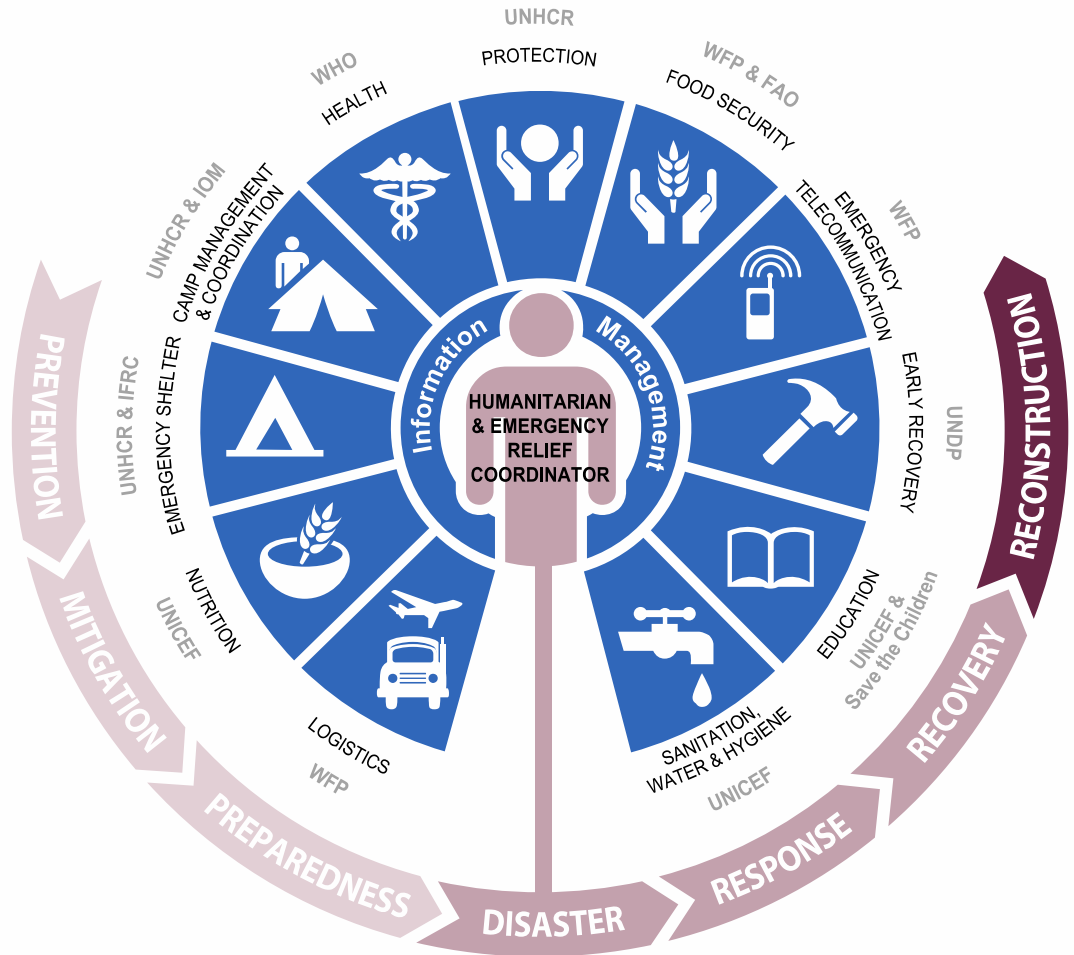
Earthquake Response Coordination

Just about everyone…

- **Capital**
  - National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO)
  - Donor Councils
  - Regional organizations

- **On-Site where the disaster occurred**
  - Local Emergency Management Authority (LEMA)
  - Reception and Departure Centre (RDC)
  - On-Site Operations Coordination Centre (OSOCC)
  - FACT (IFRC)
  - NGO Coordinating Groups
  - Sectoral / Cluster Coordinating Groups
  - Civil-Military Operations Center (CMOC)
  - Private Sector and community volunteers

OCHA

The International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG)

Handles urban search and rescue (USAR) related issues, aiming to establish minimum international standards for USAR teams

OCHA

On-Site Operations Coordination Centre (OSOCC)

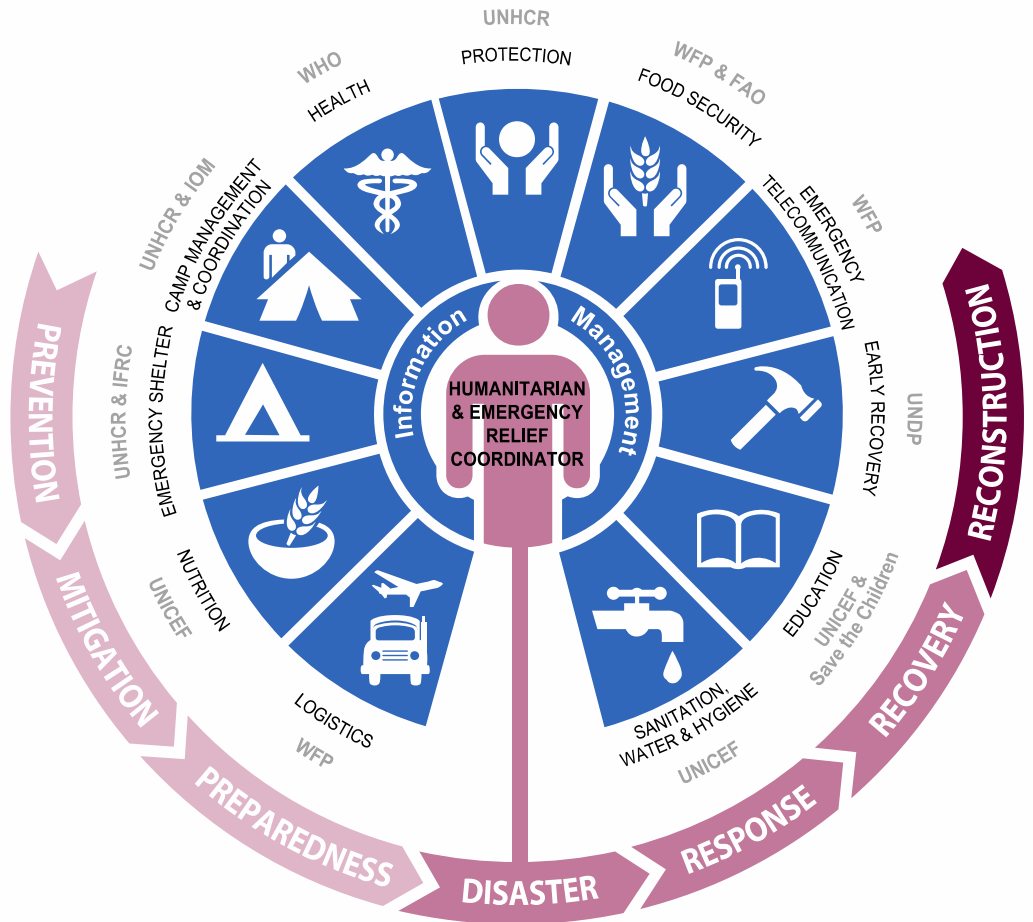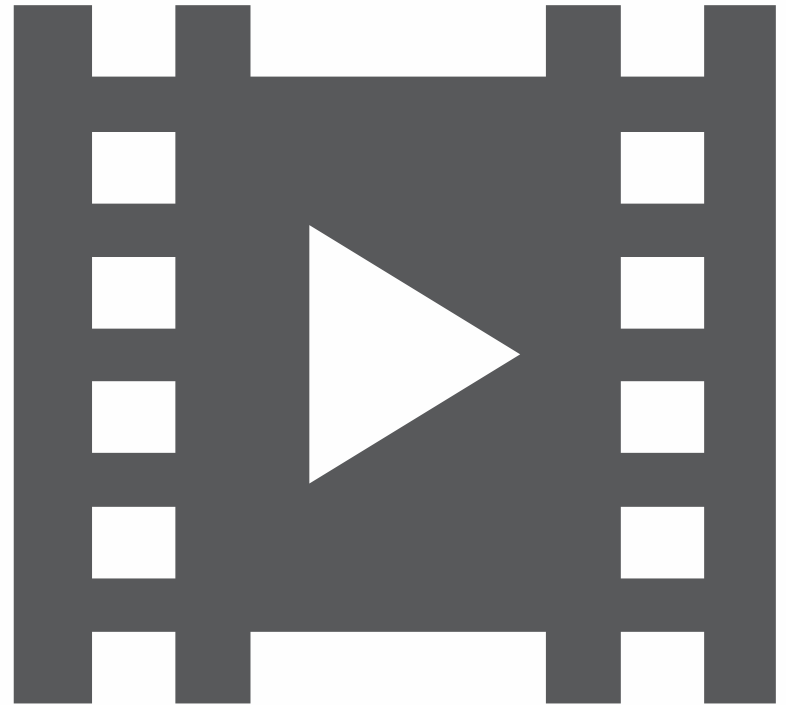# United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC)

![OCHA logo]

The Cluster Approach

OCHA

The Cluster approach was established by the IASC as part of the Humanitarian Reform Agenda (2005).

The Transformative
Agenda
2005

Emergency Telecommunication Cluster (ETC)

Voice & Data Connectivity services
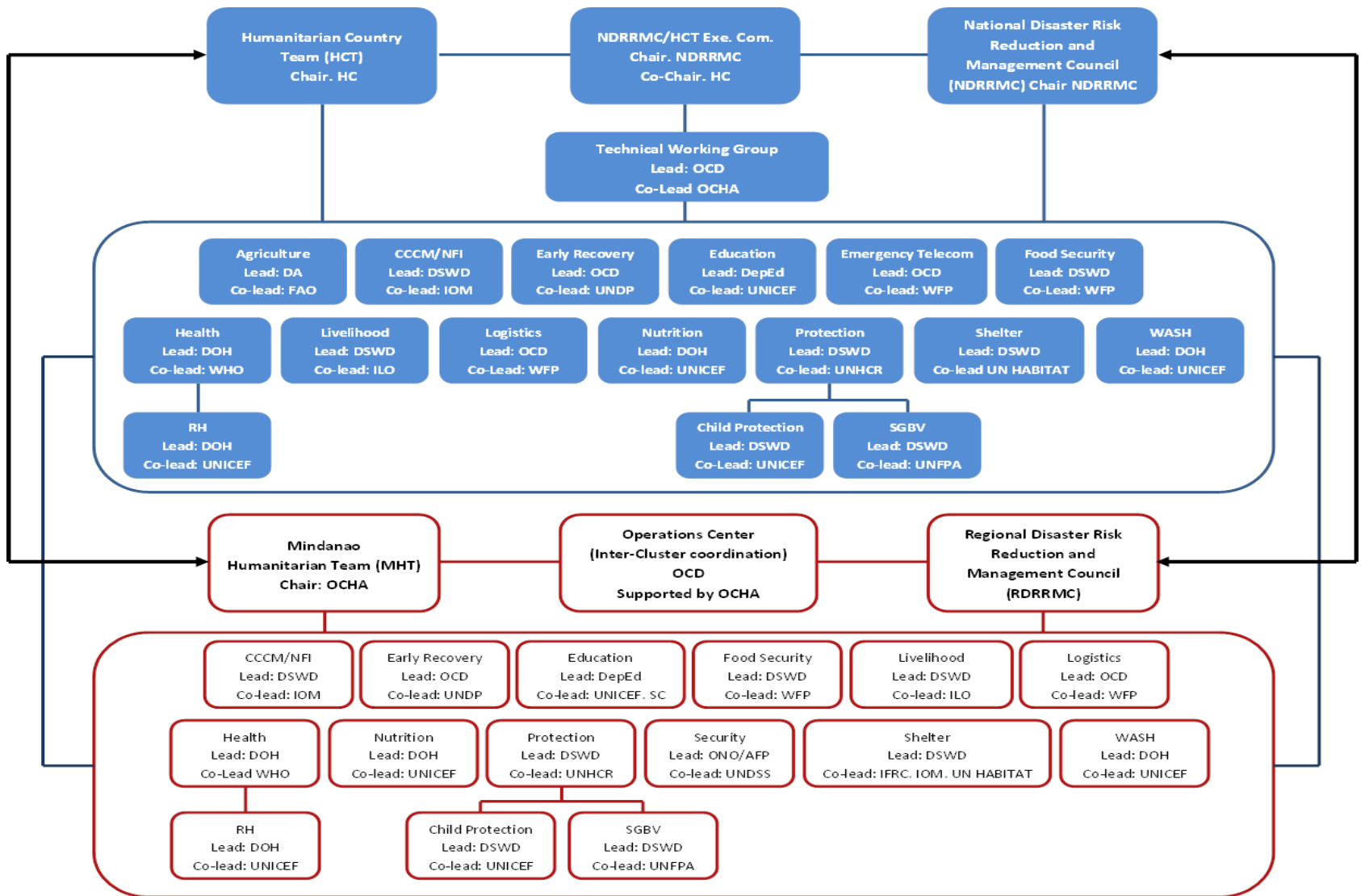
Security Communications services

Information Management Services

Coordination Services

Customer Support Services

Cluster Leads, Philippines, May 2012

Sector	Government Cluster Lead	HCT Cluster Co-lead
Food Security	DSWD	WFP
Camp Management and Camp Coordination (CCCM)/NFI	DSWD	IOM
Shelter	DSWD	UN Habitat/IFRC
Protection	DSWD	UNHCR
GBV (Protection Sub-Cluster)	DSWD	UNFPA
Child Protection (Protection Sub-Cluster)	DSWD	UNICEF
Health	DOH	WHO
Reproductive Health (Health Sub-cluster)	DOH	WHO
Nutrition	DOH	UNICEF
WASH	DOH	UNICEF
Education	DepEd	UNICEF
Agriculture	DA	FAO
Logistics	OCD	WFP
Early Recovery	OCD/NEDA	UNDP
Livelihood	DSWD	ILO
Emergency Telecommunications	OCD	WFP

OCHA

National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (NDRRM) Council and HCT working Group formed in 2011

Improved and effective coordination

NDRRMC	HCT
OCD	OCHA
DOST	UNICEF
DOH	OXFAM
DSWD	IFRC
DILG	WFP
AFP	IOM
PNP	

OCHA

The Benefits of the Cluster Approach

In your group brainstorm a list of the benefits of the cluster approach at both a global and country level.

OCHA

Benefits at the global level include:

1. better surge capacity
2. enhanced technical expertise
3. greater material stockpiles
4. accessible humanitarian partners
5. coordinated capacity building

Benefits at the country level include:

1. fills gaps in response
2. ensures coordinated action
3. designates leaders for key elements
4. establishes provider of last resort
5. supports national capabilities

In small groups, disucss how working relationships can be strengthened between the UN and humanitarian partners with the mobile telecommunications industry in your country?

Use examples.

OCHA

Key Messages

"There are a broad range of humanitarian actors and entities, which each have distinct mandated roles and responsibilities to address humanitarian needs. Together they work cohesively to alleviate human suffering."

OCHA

Contact Details

For further information contact:

Stewart Davies
Regional Communications with Communities
OCHA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
E: davies1@un.org
P: +66 81932 8073

OCHA