Orientation workshop for the Strategic Advisory

Orientation on global Humanitarian Architecture and Clusters in Bangladesh

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Humanitarian Response Actors

1. IASC, UN agencies, INGOs
2. Govt. to Govt. e.g. in-kind cash, military assets
3. ASEAN, SAARC, OIC

United Nations

- Respect country Sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.
- Humanitarian community supports coordinated humanitarian actions to complement GoB actions.
- UN facilitates national governments’ access to global humanitarian tools and services in emergencies.
Global Humanitarian Coordination

General Assembly

Secretary General

UN Secretariat

ERC

OCHA

IASC

NGOs  UN  Red Cross

IASC Principals  IASC Secretariat  IASC Working Group  IASC Sub Bodies
Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)

• Established in June 1992 in response to GA resolution 46/182 and reaffirmed by subsequent GA resolutions.

• Primary global coordination mechanism for inter-agency coordination on humanitarian issues.

• Only formal UN coordination mechanism that includes non-UN entities.

• Led by the Emergency Relief Coordinator to facilitate the leadership role of the UN Secretary-General.

The IASC membership includes:

Full Members
- FAO
- OCHA
- UNFPA
- UNHCR
- UNDP
- UN@HABITAT
- WHO
- UNICEF
- WFP
- IOM
- UN Migration

Standing Invitees
- IFRC
- InterAction
- OHCHR
- ICRC
- ICVA
- SCHR
- SR on HR of IDPs
- World Bank

Strategic decisions
Facilitate an effective, coordinated, collective humanitarian response to crises

Policy development
System-wide policies and humanitarian guidelines for humanitarian operations.

Advocacy
Platform for the humanitarian community to advocate collectively for common principles and issues.

Dialogue
Forum for dialogue among humanitarian actors and deliberation on key issues of impact on humanitarian action.
Clusters are groups of humanitarian organizations, both UN and non-UN, in each of the main sectors of humanitarian action, e.g. water, health and logistics.

They are designated by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and have clear responsibilities for coordination.

The aim of the cluster approach is to strengthen system-wide preparedness and technical capacity to respond to humanitarian emergencies and provide clear leadership and accountability in the main areas of humanitarian response.
National Humanitarian Coordination

National Level

HC or RC

HUMANITARIAN COUNTRY TEAM

NGOs
UN
Red Cross
OCHA

Logistics
Shelter
WASH
Education
Early Recovery
Telecommunications
Protection
Health
Nutrition
Camp Coordination & Management
IASC Cluster Roles

- Supporting service delivery by **providing a platform for agreement** on approaches and elimination of duplication
- Informing strategic decision-making of the HC/HCT for the humanitarian response through **coordination of needs assessment**, gap analysis and prioritization
- **Planning and strategy development** including sectoral plans, adherence to standards and funding needs
- **Advocacy to address identified concerns** on behalf of cluster participants and the affected population
- **Monitoring and reporting on the cluster strategy and results**; recommending corrective action where necessary
- **Contingency planning/preparedness/national capacity building** where needed and where capacity exists within the cluster.
Country level coordination in Bangladesh

Resident Coordinator

RCO

UN Country Team (UNCT)
- UNDP
- WFP
- FAO
- UNFPA
- IOM
- Other

OCHA/RCO

Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT)
- GoB
- UN
- INGOs
- NNGOs
- Red Cross
- Donors

UN specialized agencies
The HCTT comprises of 11 Cluster Co-Lead Agencies (GoB/UN/INGO); 8 Working Group Co-Lead Agencies; 1 IFRC Representative; 1 BDRCS Representative; 3 INGO Representatives; 3 NNGO Representatives; 3 Donor Representatives.

Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT)
Co-Chair: MoDMR and UNRCO

**Aligned with Government of Bangladesh Standing Order on Disaster 2019 Updated on 11 July 2021

Technical Support to DMC for Implementation of the SOD

Updated on 11 July 2021

**Aligned with Government of Bangladesh Standing Order on Disaster 2019
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCTT Coordination Efforts</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Policy and Advocacy</strong></td>
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<td>Sets an evidence-based and forward-looking humanitarian policy agenda in Bangladesh</td>
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<td><strong>Coordination and Localisation</strong></td>
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<td>Support humanitarian stakeholders in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable communities capitalizing on comparative advantages</td>
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<td><strong>Information Management and Prioritisation</strong></td>
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<td>Collects, analyses and shares prioritize activities and planning figures to complement GoB assistance to disaster affected community</td>
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<td><strong>Preparedness, Response and Risk Reduction Efforts</strong></td>
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<td>Enables the humanitarian community to state its capacity and the value it can add to GoB led response and risk reduction efforts</td>
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Figure 15: Timeline of Key Inter-agency Actions in Cyclone Amphan

- Publish HRP
- Appeal to donor
- 3W reporting
- Response monitoring
- Localization monitoring
HCTT Mobilised Funds by Year (2014-2020)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Type of Disaster</th>
<th>Major Disaster Occurred</th>
<th>Number of HRP</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cyclone and Storm Surge</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Flood</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landslide</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monsoon Flood with Erosion</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
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- A total **fund of USD 104 million** was received in 7 years during which 15 major disasters had occurred
- Funding has gone to disasters including monsoon flood and riverbank erosion, flash flood, cyclones and landslides
- Monsoon flood has been the most recurrent disaster, occurring every year since 2014 followed by Cyclone and Storm Surge
- **77% of total funds** received can be attributed to HCTT Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) productions. There were 8 HRPs since 2016

Major donors are FCDO, ECHO, USAID and CERF

**Source:** UN OCHA FTS, HCTT/clusters Monitoring Dashboard and Localisation Technical Working Group Financial Tracking
Top five funding allocation sectors are Food Security, WASH, Shelter, Early Recovery and GBV.

Multisector allocations are also within the top five sectors.

Major percentage of funding sectors are unidentified.

Source: UN OCHA FTS, HCTT/clusters Monitoring Dashboard and Localisation Technical Working Group Financial Tracking
UN Support Access to Different Tools and Services

Technical Team

**BILATERAL**

a. Urban Search and Rescue Teams (USAR)
b. Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs)
c. Bilateral technical response teams.

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL**

a. UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC)
b. UN Environment/OCHA Joint Unit (JEU)

**Relief Assets And Stockpiles**

a. UN Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD)

**Standby and Surge Rosters**

a. OCHA Emergency Surge Mechanisms
b. Inter-Agency Rapid Response Mechanism (IARRM)
c. Cluster-based Surge Mechanisms
d. Technical Expert Surge Mechanisms

Emergency Response Preparedness

**LEGAL PREPAREDNESS**

a. Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance (IDRL Guidelines)
b. UN Model Customs Facilitation Agreement
c. IASC Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) Guidance

**Civil-Military Coordination**

a. Regional Consultative Group on Civil-Military Coordination
b. Regional Earthquake Training and Exercise
Food Security Cluster
Why was the Cluster Established?

The Starting Point:
The Food Security Cluster (FSC) was initially established in Bangladesh in early 2012 to:

- Support to the Government and LCG DER on **preparedness and response** in times of emergencies.
- Strengthen the **collective capacity** of humanitarian actors.
- Streamline and coordinate **needs assessments and assistance**.
- Support IPC (Food Security Baseline)

Today:
FSC Bangladesh has three core pillars / areas we focus on:

- Coordination & Preparedness
- Information Management
- Agriculture in Emergency
Bangladesh Food Security Cluster Objectives:

- **Ensure a strategic, appropriate and timely response that avoid duplication and gaps.**
- **Provide immediate food assistance and support beyond the crisis (agricultural inputs).**
- **Support coordination of a humanitarian response to emergencies.**

The aim is to restore food security and people’s livelihoods.
Food Security Cluster (FSC) work to ensure coordinated action during a crisis. Making sure we all – in an emergency - know:

- who is doing what and where
- What still needs to be done
- Where it needs to be done

Support national capabilities

Ensure a strategic, timely, and effective food security response

Avoid gaps and duplication

Improve quality and accountability

Set norms and standards

Preparedness
- Convene meetings
- Needs assessments
- Information management / 4Ws and gap analysis

standardising food rations