

## 1.4 R Roles and Responsibilities July 2015

	ACTIVATED CLUSTER	SECTORAL EMERGENCY COORDINATION
Leadership	The designated Cluster Lead Agency (or agencies) leads and manages the cluster. Where possible, it does so in co-leadership with Government bodies and NGOs. Strong links should be made with development coordination bodies to ensure that early recovery approaches are aligned with national development objectives and that steps are taken to strengthen national preparedness and response capacity.	National Government or a designated national agency leads the sector. International humanitarian support can augment national capacity, underpinned by the principles of the cluster approach.
Accountability	A Cluster Lead Agency is accountable for its cluster performance to the HC and ERC, as well as to national authorities and affected people. Performance is measured in terms of needs met, results against the objectives of the strategic response plan, and respect for national and humanitarian law and principles.	Government is accountable for the quality of the response, and for acting in accordance with national and humanitarian law and principles.
Provider of Last Resort (POLR)	Where necessary, and depending on access, security and availability of funding, the cluster lead, as POLR, must be ready to ensure the provision of services required to fulfil critical gaps identified by the cluster <u>and reflected in the HC-led HCT humanitarian response plan</u> (revision to 2008 definition underlined).	As stated in General Assembly resolution 46/182, national authorities have the primary responsibility for taking care of victims of natural disasters and other emergencies that occur in their territory. <sup>55</sup>
Lifespan	Activated clusters are temporary and subject to regular review (see Sections 10 and 11).	Long term; structures are defined by the Government.
Mainstreaming of protection, early recovery strategies, and cross-cutting issues	The Cluster Lead Agency is responsible for ensuring that protection, early recovery strategies, and cross-cutting issues, are mainstreamed into programming.	International partners can advise Government on mainstreaming. International partners have a duty to respect internationally agreed principles, and align their programming to national policies, guidance and standards.
Human resources for coordination	The Cluster Lead Agency will provide cluster staff to meet needs, including the need for coordination and information management.	Government bodies are responsible for ensuring that sufficient coordination capacity is available.
Technical support	Relevant cluster members or the CLA in-country, or the Global Cluster, may provide technical support and guidance.	In-country agencies or the relevant global cluster may provide technical support and guidance as needed, when capacity and resources allow.
Role of Global Clusters in preparedness	Global clusters do not restrict their support to formally activated clusters. If there is a high level of risk, they may support other humanitarian coordination and response structures. The IASC Emergency Directors Group assesses risk, using the IASC's Early Warning Early Action Report (See Section 4). <sup>56</sup>	

## Annex I: IASC clusters and government-led sectors: roles and responsibilities

55 See: <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/582/70/IMG/NR058270.pdf?OpenElement>.

56 At: <http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/pageloader.aspx?page=content-subsidi-common-default&sb=14>.