

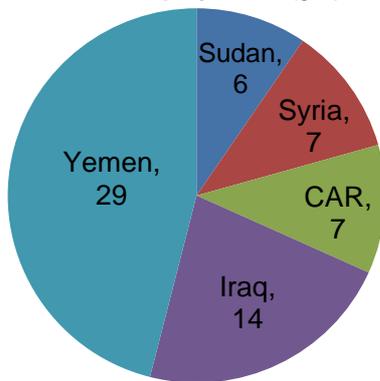
Emergency Services Branch Surge Capacity Section 2015 Overview



In 2015, the Surge Capacity Section (SCS) of the Emergency Services Branch, deployed **200 personnel to 35 countries**. The emergencies which received the largest numbers of SCS-managed surge this year were **Nepal** (Corporate Emergency), **Yemen** and the Ebola affected countries (**Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone**).

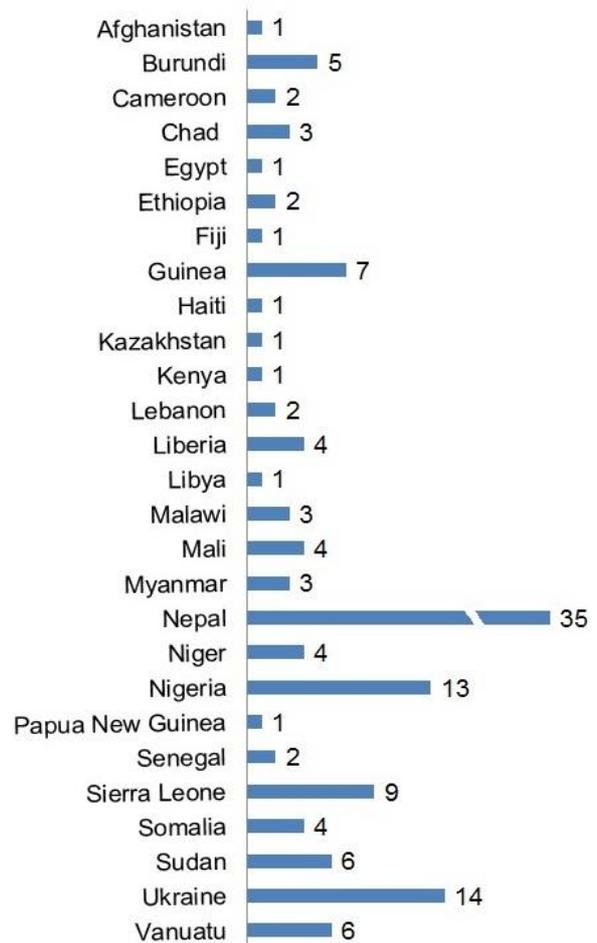
The high demand for surge continued in 2015, but unlike 2014, most deployments were to operations **outside** of the L3 emergencies (see graphic 3 below); 136 of 200 deployments compared to 74 of 209 deployments in 2014. Despite the drop in L3 related requirements, total deployments remained nearly the same as in 2014, highlighting the numerous other ongoing emergencies that required surge capacity.

L-3 emergencies in 2015
A total of 63 deployments (graphic 1)

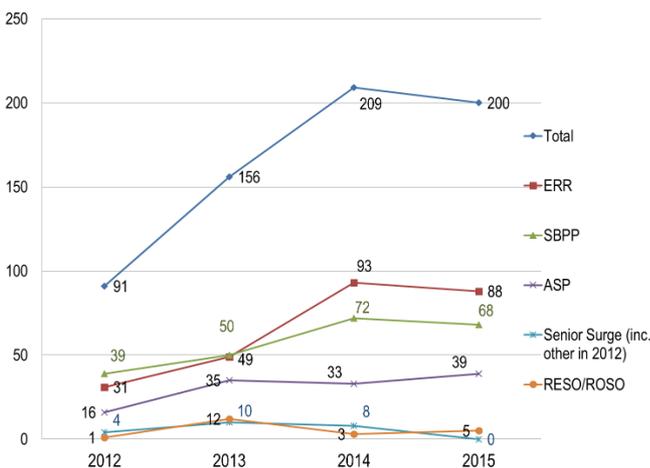


Support to our field offices in protracted L3 emergencies continued in 2015; Iraq, South Sudan, Syria (including Turkey, Regional Office for Syria and Syria Office in Amman), Central African Republic (deactivated on 13 May 2015) in addition to a new emergency in Yemen declared L3 emergency on 1 July 2015. In 2015, Roaming Emergency Surge Officers (RESO) were deployed to provide leadership and crucial operational capacity in Iraq, Yemen and Syria.

136 deployments outside of L-3 in 2015 (graphic 3)



SCS deployments in 2012-2015
number of deployments (graphic 2)



The Humanitarian Affairs Officer (HAO) continued to be the most requested profile at 57 per cent of all requests, followed by the Information Management Officer (IMO) at 16 per cent. There were also demands for specialised profiles such as Civil-Military Coordination (CMCoord), Public Information (PI), including Reports and Community Engagement, Cash Coordinators and Information and Communications

Technology (ICT). Just under half of all deployed were at the P3 level (45 per cent) followed by P4 (22 per cent). Of the 200 deployed, 64 per cent were men and 36 per cent were women.

The number of SCS-managed surge days to field operations in 2015 totaled 22,406 days, the equivalent of **86 staff** for the year.

Challenges

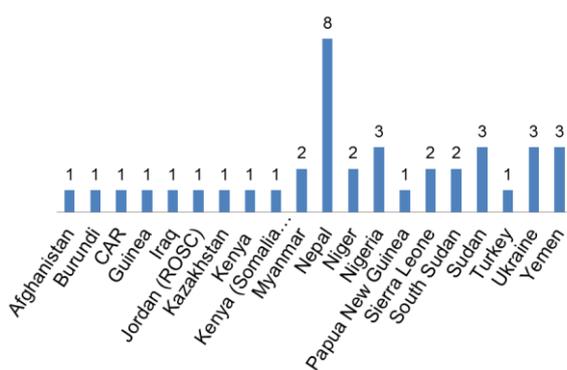
Similar to 2014, the ERR was nearly depleted by mid-year. Several concurrent emergencies along with many deployments of three months or longer meant a reduced number of available members for new emergencies. To respond to the Nepal and Yemen emergencies the USG issued two special calls for new members in May and July.

Over the course of 2015, the need for an expanded administrative pool along with an adjustment of responsibilities became evident. SCS has begun to work closely with ASB and CRD on re-profiling the administrative function to better ensure surge candidates have the required profile and skills.

Associates Surge Pool (ASP)

The ASP marked its fifth anniversary with a record number of 39 deployments to 20 countries.

2015 ASP deployments by country (graphic 4)



Nepal received the highest number of deployments. Several months after the earthquake, those deployed through the ASP helped close down sub-offices and prepare the main office in Kathmandu for hand-over of

activities to early recovery actors. In total, eight people (P2 to P4 level) were deployed.

Sixty-nine per cent of all requests were to complex emergencies, 23 per cent to the Nepal natural disaster and 8 per cent to support the Ebola pandemic response. Of these requests, 56 per cent filled critical staffing gaps and 44 per cent addressed new requirements. The average lead time from receipt of endorsed request to deployment was 40 days, close to that of last year.

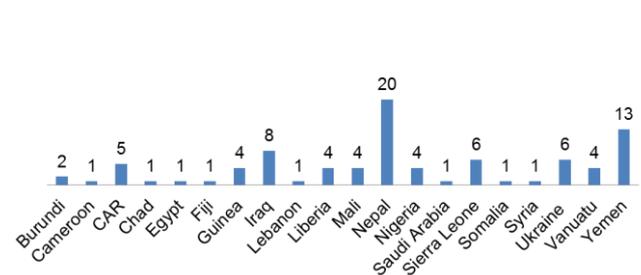
Sixty-seven requests for ASP candidates were received, of which 59 per cent were filled, 34 per cent were cancelled and filled through other means such as lateral transfer of staff or through a Temporary Job Opening (TJO). In 7 per cent of the requests a suitable ASP candidate could not be identified. As in 2014, the most requested profile was for HAO (65 per cent) followed by IMO (25 per cent), CMCoord and PIO each at 5 per cent.

In 2015 the ASP expanded its membership to include 22 PIOs. Within the PI profile, there is also expertise in Reporting and Communication with Communities (CwC) also referred to as Community Engagement. In 2016, a new specialised profile for Pool Fund Manager will be added to the ASP.

Emergency Response Roster (ERR)

OCHA's internal surge roster – the ERR – continued to support concurrent L3 emergencies with deployments to Iraq, Central African Republic, Syria and Yemen, as well as 2 new major emergencies – in Ebola affected countries (Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone) and the Nepal earthquake.

2015 ERR deployments by country (graphic 5)



Continuing the upward deployment trend from 2014, the ERR deployed 88 members to 20 countries. Nepal, Ebola affected countries and Yemen received the highest number of deployments with 20, 14 and 13 respectively, followed by Iraq with 8 and Ukraine with 6.

In 2015, 73 per cent of deployments were to complex emergencies, in contrast to 98 per cent in 2014. Continuing the trend from previous years, HAOs (64 per cent) were deployed most frequently followed by administrative profiles (15 per cent) and IMO (12 per cent). The average lead time for a deployment increased from six to 17 days. Country specific mandatory medical requirements, visa delays, and UMOJA challenges were factors in the increase.

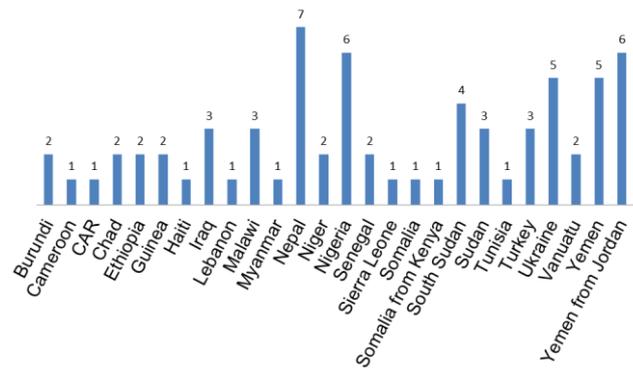
Identifying additional staff for timely deployment, again presented challenges. An additional 46 staff with experience in sudden on-set disasters and/or complex emergencies were deployed to corporate and L3 emergencies. The needs generated by L3, corporate and protracted emergencies in 2015 continued to test the capacity, responsiveness and the strength of the ERR.

Stand-By Partnership Programme (SBPP)

The SBPP continued to support field offices facing new or escalating emergencies. Rapid deployment of 68 humanitarian experts, offered a cost-effective and flexible way of temporarily augmenting OCHA's field capacity.

Following the large-scale demand created by simultaneous emergencies in 2014, the upward trend in the use of the SBPP over the last five years continued. The ongoing L3 responses in Syria, Central African Republic, South Sudan, Iraq and Yemen, benefitted from sustained SBPP support. The Yemen operation received the largest numbers of deployees (11), followed by Nepal (7), Nigeria (6), Ukraine (5) and South Sudan (4).

2015 SBPP deployments by country (graphic 6)



With 31 deployments (45 per cent), HAOs (P3 and P4 levels) remained the most requested profile. IMO and CMCoord Officers were also highly requested.

ProCap/GenCap

In 2015, the Gender and Protection Standby Capacity (GenCap and ProCap) inter-agency mechanisms deployed 41 advisors (21 GenCap and 20 ProCap) to support mainstreaming gender equality programming and enhancing protection in humanitarian planning and response.

The majority of the deployments, 36, were country specific, while five advisors supported strengthening the capacity of global cluster leads on gender and protection. Regional deployments also took place and helped to increase synergies with the Gender Based Violence (GBV) Area of Responsibility (AoR). Five Regional GBV Advisers were deployed in 2015 with additional remote support provided to the Humanitarian Response Planning process. Three GenCap deployments focused on the Ebola response and both Projects responded to the Nepal Earthquake, initially deploying from regional assignments and subsequently, providing support through a ProCap and GenCap advisor to the Humanitarian Coordinator.

A strong focus continued on L3 operations, with six GenCap and two ProCap (in addition to eight Global Protection Cluster field missions) deployed to these emergencies.

In parallel, the ProCap project trained 92 mid-level protection experts from stand-by partner rosters and UN agencies during four trainings held in English and French. Two of the

trainings were given a thematic dimension focusing on the Syria crisis and natural disasters in the Asia Pacific region.

Two Gender In Humanitarian Action (GIHA) trainings were held in 2015, one in Canada in partnership with Care International and a second in Bangkok focusing on the Asia region.

Surge Staff Development

In addition to implementing its core portfolio of nine face-to-face training courses for the various surge mechanisms, SCS continued to expand its activities in 2015 both with other sections in OCHA, and with external partners.

A total of 72 staff members graduated from three Field Response Surge Training (FIRST) courses in 2015, with many going on to deploy through the ERR. The OCHA courses for SBPs trained 108 participants, focusing on the HAO profile, as well as specialist skills in CMCoord and Coordinated Assessment.

The SBP inter-agency Training Secretariat, an inter-agency project, line managed by SCS continued to grow in influence and reputation. A major focus of the secretariat was on developing and piloting a Common Induction Package. The common package is a translation of the SBP Competency Framework and designed to assist partners harmonize the induction level training of

roster members. Developed in a modular format, it can be adapted to the needs of individual organizations. To date, it has been utilised in full or part, in Iceland, Denmark and Ireland.

The inter-agency pooled funding mechanism for the Training Secretariat continued, funding one full-time trainer and consultancy contracts for two three-month assignments. The Secretariat led or supported the delivery of 16 training events in 2015.

Finally, SCS continued to support the training capacity building within OCHA headquarters, supporting partners in the design, delivery and evaluation of their training portfolios. This included a roll-out of the revised Inter-Cluster Leadership Courses, the On-Site Operations and Coordination Centre (OSOCC) Course Management Skills Training; the new Staff Development Learning Section's induction course and the Humanitarian Field Coordination Programme (HFCEP). Other learning opportunities for HQ staff included emergency first aid and enhanced training skills. As the course calendar turns to 2016, SCS will support the roll-out of the new Preparedness and Response Effectiveness Programme (PREP), which will be piloted in Limerick, Ireland in late January 2016.

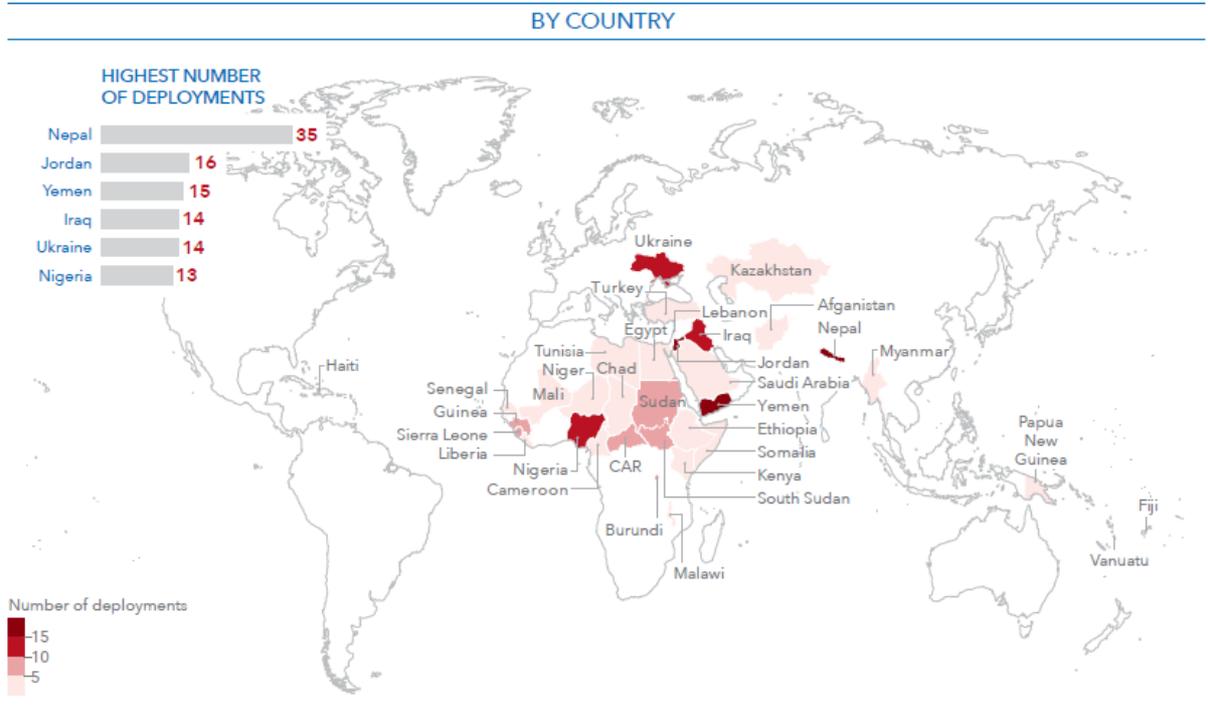
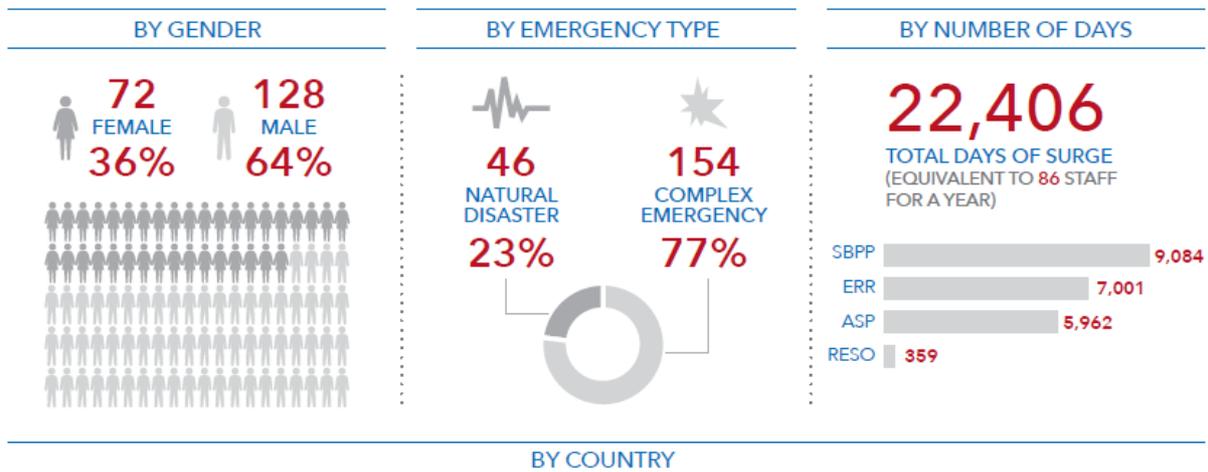
Please see infographic of SCS managed surge in 2015 below.

SURGE CAPACITY SECTION 2015 SURGE DEPLOYMENTS



In 2015, the Surge Capacity Section (SCS) in the Emergency Services Branch carried out **200 deployments** to **34 countries**: 88 from the Emergency Response Roster (ERR), 68 from the Stand-By Partnership Programme (SBPP), 39 from the Associates Surge Pool (ASP) and five from the Roaming Emergency Surge Officer (RESO) roster.

200 SURGE DEPLOYMENTS TO 34 COUNTRIES



CAR: Central African Republic
 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
 Creation date: 29 Feb 2016 Sources: SCS/OCHA Feedback: scc@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int



SURGE CAPACITY SECTION 2015 SURGE DEPLOYMENTS

BY SURGE MECHANISM

MECHANISM	NUMBER DEPLOYED	PROFILE	DEPLOYMENT OVER TIME
<p>ERR Emergency Response Roster [Launched in 2008]</p> <p>OCHA's internal surge mechanism, the ERR, consists of approximately 45 staff from a range of functional profiles and duty stations. They are placed on standby for deployment during a six months rotation.</p>	<p>88 DEPLOYMENTS</p> <p>33 FEMALE 55 MALE</p>	<p>HAO 56 Admin 13 IMO 11 ICT 4 PIO 4</p>	<p>2008 2015</p> <p>435 deployments in 8 years</p>
<p>SBPP Stand-By Partnership Programme [Launched in 2000]</p> <p>OCHA maintains agreements with 14 standby-partner agencies for the provision of highly skilled external personnel in emergencies to be deployed at short notice.</p>	<p>68 DEPLOYMENTS</p> <p>25 FEMALE 43 MALE</p>	<p>HAO 31 Specialized 17 IMO 10 CMCoord 6 PIO 4</p>	<p>2000 2015</p> <p>612 deployments in 16 years</p>
<p>ASP Associates Surge Pool [Launched in 2010]</p> <p>ASP members are freelance experts who deploy for OCHA on temporary appointments to bridge the gap until longer-term staff arrive. They can deploy for three to six months with the flexibility to extend if needed.</p>	<p>39 DEPLOYMENTS</p> <p>11 FEMALE 28 MALE</p>	<p>HAO 25 IMO 10 CMCoord 2 PIO 2</p>	<p>2010 2015</p> <p>149 deployments in 6 years</p>
<p>RESO Roaming Emergency Surge Officer [Launched in 2013]</p> <p>At present, two experienced OCHA staff members are serving on surge deployments at least 80 per cent of the time.</p>	<p>5 DEPLOYMENTS</p> <p>3 FEMALE 2 MALE</p>	<p>HAO 5</p>	<p>2013 2015</p> <p>20 deployments in 3 years</p>

PROFILES

Admin: Administrative Officers lead the administrative, Human Resources and financial portfolio in OCHA field offices.

CMCoord: Civil Military Coordination Officers provide a dedicated link to engage military actors in dialogue in order to mutually deconflict activities, make best and appropriate use of available capability and ensure adherence to humanitarian principles.

HAO: Humanitarian Affairs Officers possess knowledge on a wide range of humanitarian assistance, emergency relief and related human rights issues across the full range of the programme cycle.

ICT: Information and Communications Technology Officers implement, support and maintain ICT infrastructures and services in field locations and support humanitarian partners on the ground.

IMO: Information Management Officers are skilled in information management, archival and record keeping and GIS/cartography.

PIO: Public Information Officers are skilled in communications approaches, tools and methodologies essential to planning and executing effective campaign strategies and programmes.

Specialized profiles include Cash Coordinators, Communications with Communities Officers, Environmental Field Advisors, CCCM Coordinators and Humanitarian Analysts.