

# Inter-Cluster Linkages

*Quotes from Global Cluster briefing documents*

## Water Sanitarian Hygiene

- Health – identify key water, sanitation or hygiene related health issues/hotspots and outbreaks; health cluster is responsible for WASH and health care waste management in health care settings – verify need for support to the health sector; discuss coherent strategies for health/hygiene promotion outreach - complementarity and avoiding overlap (as well as with nutrition and shelter as appropriate)
- Camp Coordination & Management – agree roles and responsibilities in camp settings with relation to WASH; input to site planning especially for adequate sanitation planning; agree implementation and monitoring roles
- Shelter - adequate planning for WASH for settlements – emergency through to recovery
- All clusters for (rapid) needs assessment – design and collation of information; joint assessment planning and implementation where possible
- Education – WASH in schools/child friendly/learning spaces; child friendly designs – can be linked to children to promote child participation in WASH programming planning
- Protection – ensure aware of all protection issues, design WASH facilities to ensure populations are not put at additional risk
- Nutrition – to ensure best WASH information collection and alerts from nutrition surveys

## Education

- Protection: Education in safe spaces/learning environments provides psychosocial support and protection by establishing daily routines and a sense of the future; reduces vulnerability to trafficking, exploitation and child labour; engages children in positive alternatives to military recruitment, gangs and drugs; provides a means to identify children with special needs, such as experience with trauma or family separation; facilitates social integration of vulnerable children.
- Camp Coordination & Management: Education in camp environments helps to re-create elements of a social structure and a sense of normalcy in the lives of children, their parents and their communities. In collaboration with the camp management cluster, school areas, child friendly spaces, play and recreational areas can be planned jointly within a camp setting at the outset of an emergency with guidance on standards provided to ensure safe and protective environments (e.g. safe distances, adequate latrine and sanitary conditions).
- Shelter: School shelters (tents, temporary structures, reconstruction of education infrastructure) will be jointly planned to ensure that minimum standards for schools and classrooms are applied (e.g. size, construction, distance, and lighting).
- Water Sanitation Hygiene: Safe water and gender-segregated and appropriate sanitation facilities for learning spaces and schools. Another important area for collaboration is hygiene promotion.
- Health: Schools and temporary learning spaces provide an environment in which children can have safe and reliable access to various health services, be provided with basic knowledge on health and hygiene, and urgent life-saving health information.
- Nutrition: Children's nutrition can be improved by the provision of meals or nutritious snacks as part of school feeding programmes
- Early Recovery: links with the Early Recovery cluster are vital to ensure continuation of education across the emergency-development continuum. Long-term reconstruction needs to be factored into emergency response and joint planning for longer-term rehabilitation needs to start early on between humanitarian and development organisations.

## Nutrition

- For implementation it is important to work with the national structures and clusters where they have been initiated. Of significance are the Clusters of Health;Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; Education and Logistics.

**Matrix outlining division of responsibilities between Camp Coordination & Management Cluster and  
Water Sanitation Hygiene Cluster in camp settings:**

	<b>COORDINATION</b>	<b>CCCM CLUSTER</b>	<b>WASH CLUSTER</b>
2	Standards	Define context specific camp management standards, taking into account national standards, international humanitarian standards (e.g. Sphere), and technical standards relevant to the context – ensure that standards proposed by different clusters are compatible and complementary – ensure that service providers in camps subscribe to agreed standards	Identify appropriate WASH standards (Sphere and/or others related to specific context and national legislation) – disseminate standards to CCCM and others – monitor the use of standards – support CCCM with technical analysis of WASH information
6	Implementation	Identify focal point for camps amongst national/local authorities – identify camp management organisations for each site – in collaboration with national and/or regional authorities, define procedures for censuring organisations that provide sub standard services, and for providing support (capacity building)	Identify, technically appraise, and recommend WASH service providers
7	Monitoring	Ensure that mutually agreed standards are maintained – collate monitoring information (including WASH indicators) from all sectors – undertake overall gap analysis and follow up	Define WASH indicators and monitoring systems – monitor performance of WASH related organisations – undertake WASH gap analysis – collect, collate and analyse information from different camps – disseminate the results of analysis and take action as appropriate
8	Capacity building	Identify human resource capacity gaps for the CCCM sector as a whole (all camps) – (e.g. management, security, information management) – implement sector wide capacity building initiatives	Identify WASH human resource capacity gaps for the sector as a whole (all camps) – implement training & capacity building initiatives
	<b>MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>Camp management is usually the responsibility of the organisation managing and coordinating activities and services in each camp</b>	<b>WASH Cluster monitors service providers and ensures that the following activities are undertaken:</b>
13	Camp management	Establish systems for effective coordination of local authorities, service providers, camp residents' committees and the host community – ensure that communities participate in the planning, operation and maintenance of WASH systems within the framework of the camp residents' committees – ensure that the interests of all camp residents are represented and that all have equal access to WASH services (taking into account gender, age, ethnicity, disability, chronic illness etc.) – make efforts to ensure that WASH Cluster representatives have access to camps at all times	Ensure that local water authorities and WASH service providers participate in camp coordination and management systems – collaborate with other clusters and service providers in the definition and implementation of services and distributions (hygiene items/campaigns, health data collection, distribution systems etc.) – ensure that WASH service providers are aware of the need to provide equal access to services to all camp residents
17	Site planning – physical	In collaboration with the site planner (Emergency Shelter Cluster) and the camp residents, liaise with the WASH Cluster on the location of accommodation, offices, services, facilities etc. – ensure that safety, security, privacy and cultural considerations are taken into account (location of facilities, lighting etc.) – ensure that the needs of all camp residents are covered (particularly those with disabilities and chronic diseases; and older and young people)	<b>Water</b> – ensure: Access to sources – design of disinfection, storage, and distribution systems <b>Sanitation</b> – ensure: Drainage – toilets (including disposal of waste) – washing areas – solid waste disposal
18	Site planning – organisational	Establish management and coordination systems for organisations working in camp – ensure inclusion of all stakeholders, especially camp residents, in planning and implementation of service provision – ensure that sufficient labour resources are available (preferably from amongst the camp residents) to undertake requirements of each sector (water, health services etc.)	<b>Water</b> Establish water users' committees and ensure that these liaise with host communities – ensure that water facilities comply with culture and expectations of resident population and are secure to all individuals – establish systems for operation and maintenance <b>Sanitation and solid waste</b> Ensure that users' views are incorporated in design of sanitation and solid waste facilities and that facilities comply with cultural norms and security considerations – establish systems for operation and maintenance <b>Hygiene promotion</b> Ensure that hygiene promotion is given sufficient priority – establish networks of male and female hygiene promoters amongst camp residents – provide training – liaise with health, nutrition, and education service providers

