THE EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

SIMPLIFIED & STREAMLINED

FOR EVERY EMERGENCY (L1, L2, L3)



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1. Introduction

The Emergency Procedures¹ complement the Core Commitments for Children (CCCs) with a minimum package of actions required for all Country Offices (COs), Regional Offices (ROs) and Headquarters (HQ) Divisions responding to humanitarian crises. The Emergency Procedures also highlight specific simplifications that supersede global policies and procedures that would otherwise apply in non-emergency contexts, which CO, RO and HQ staff are mandated to apply to facilitate a timely, predictable and efficient response.

The Emergency Procedures are denoted as follows, when:

- Applies to all emergencies;
- Applies to L2 emergencies;
- Applies to L3 emergencies.

The Emergency Procedures are mandatory and auditable for all crises, except where their application is limited to specific responses, as noted.

Representatives (for CO-level) and Regional Directors (RDs) (for RO-level) are accountable to ensure that COs and ROs suspend or remove all additional rules, processes, guidelines or SOPs developed at the local or regional level, which are additional to global procedures.

These procedures apply to all UNICEF emergency responses – L1 to L3. L2 and L3 Emergencies are activated through the Corporate Emergency Activation Procedure (CEAP)². Any emergency with a stand-alone Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) Appeal which is not an L3 or L2 emergency, is considered an L1 emergency.

If a CO or RO is responding to a significant emergency that is not covered by a stand-alone HAC³, but for which the Emergency Procedures would enable a timelier and more effective humanitarian response, a formal request is made by email from the Representative or RD to the Director of Emergency Operations (EMOPS) to activate the use of these procedures. Triggers for this request can include a significant deterioration in a humanitarian crisis, warnings based on emergency preparedness planning and/ or decisions by other agencies to activate their emergency processes. This request must also clarify the start and end dates for the L1.

Throughout its humanitarian action and its organization, UNICEF maintains a 'no regrets approach', meaning the organization will err on the side of deploying more capacity and mobilizing more resources in support of the response even if this proves to have been unnecessary after the fact.

¹ UNICEF's definition of an **Emergency** is aligned with the IASC's, as follows: A situation that threatens the lives and well-being of large numbers of a population and requires extraordinary action to ensure their survival, care and protection.

[•] Complex emergency: A humanitarian crisis in a country, region or society where there is a significant or total breakdown of authority resulting from internal or external conflict and which requires an international response that extends beyond the mandate or capacity of any single agency.

[•] Protracted emergency: Major humanitarian crisis in which a large proportion of a population in a country is vulnerable to death, disease or disruption of their livelihood over a significant period of time.

Sudden-onset emergency: Humanitarian crisis for which there is little or no warning.

² The CEAPs are internal UNICEF procedures, separate from the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Scale Up Activation.

³ A stand-alone HAC can be either single-country or multi-country (e.g. migration, refugee or natural disaster-related HACs). It does not cover general regional HACs.

2. Emergency Coordination

Action	Accountable ⁴	Responsible	
Organize an Emergency Management Team (EMT): and optionally a Technical Emergency Management Team (TEMT) to support corporate decision-making for the crisis. Use the EMT and TEMT, as well as regularly occurring audits and evaluations, to monitor the use of the Emergency Procedures.	Director of EMOPS (L3) RD (L2) Representative (L1)	Deputy Representative- Programme, CO Emergency Focal Points, RO Emergency Team, EMOPS and other HQ Divisions including Programme Group, Office of Internal Audit and Investigation (OIAI), Evaluation Office	
Extension: During any extension of an emergency phase (L1 to L3), develop an exit plan with concrete benchmarks to measure the organization's capacity to respond to on-going needs.	Representative	Representative, RD, EMOPS Humanitarian Field Support Section (HFSS)	
Exit Strategy: At least one month before the deactivation of an emergency, develop an Exit Strategy detailing how the emergency response will be maintained at scale.	Representative	Representative, RD, EMOPS HFSS	

3. Humanitarian Risk Management

The principal risk for UNICEF in all humanitarian responses is any action or inaction which results in a failure or delay in saving lives, alleviating suffering, maintaining human dignity and protecting rights of children and their families affected by humanitarian crises.

This principal risk is inseparable from two related risks: any action or inaction that contravenes the Humanitarian Principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence or international humanitarian law and any action or inaction which puts the affected population at risk (the principle of "do no harm").

Action	Accountable	Responsible
Risk of inaction: In line with the principal risk stated above, and in line with the CCCs, explicitly define and document the risk of inaction for the humanitarian response. Consider multiple scenarios covering full inaction, delayed action or not responding at scale across different categories of risk (programmatic/strategic, institutional, etc). Revisit this documentation every six months.	Representative	Representative, RD, Director of EMOPS

^{4 &#}x27;Accountable' denotes the one individual ultimately answerable for the activity or decision. 'Responsible' covers various individual expected to act/implement.

High-risk countries: Define a list of high-risk countries within the region at the start of each year. Review and revise this list each year. Revise and update their risk analysis (programme-related) to inform adjustments to programmes.	RD	RD, Regional Emergency Advisor (REA), EMOPS
Risk management culture: For high-risk countries, enhance the risk management culture of the CO to undertake the humanitarian response. Good practice examples are highlighted below; COs may also choose to integrate risk management into existing forums such as the CMT. Example: Somalia Risk Committee Example: Yemen Risk Management Strategy and	Representative	Representative, Deputy Representatives- Programme and Operations

The below risk appetite statement provides the overall, aggregate level of risk UNICEF is expected to take in its humanitarian response. The Guidance Handbook in L1, L2 and L3 Emergencies provides additional details on expected risk appetite levels by component, which should be used to guide risk management decisions during a humanitarian response. More information on how to use these risk appetite levels can be found in the Humanitarian Risk Management Section of the Handbook. Noting that:

Task Force

- Low appetite: the occurrence of risk events in this category have the potential to substantially damage UNICEF's programmes, operations or reputation and substantially jeopardize its ability to fulfill its mission or potential downside costs are intolerable should they occur.
- Medium appetite: The occurrence of risk events in this category are significant, but not significant enough to substantially damage or threaten UNICEF's programmes, operations or reputation should they occur.
- High appetite: The occurrence of risk events is accepted as a preference for disciplined risk-taking because UNICEF has determined the potential upside benefits outweigh the potential costs.

UNICEF RISK APPETITE IN EMERGENCIES

Strategic/Programmatic Risks: High Appetite

UNICEF approaches strategic and programmatic risks in humanitarian crises with a willingness to seek opportunities and face potential threats to improve its timely delivery on its CCCs. Risks must be calculated, and UNICEF will continue to invest in technical expertise, innovations and advocacy to reach children who may otherwise remain inaccessible, especially in complex, high threat environments.

Institutional Risks: Low Appetite

UNICEF has comprehensive processes and controls in place which minimize institutional risks. However, as the principal risk in humanitarian emergencies are actions and inactions that lead to delays or failures in saving lives, alleviating suffering, maintaining human dignity and protecting rights of children and their families, the Emergency Procedures require that UNICEF reduces targeted processes and controls. Under this category, there are also areas where UNICEF has a zero-tolerance approach: sexual exploitation and abuse, child safeguarding violations, discrimination and abuse of authority.

Operational Risks: Medium Appetite

In humanitarian action, UNICEF balances the need to protect organizational resources with the need to act more quickly and boldly for children. The Emergency Procedures detail simplifications of existing processes where an increased risk tolerance is required to meet urgent humanitarian needs. This medium risk appetite does not apply equally throughout operations. Key human resources processes linked to Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)/child safeguarding violations remain with a zero-tolerance approach. There are also areas of operational risk where UNICEF has a high appetite such as supply; in line with the 'no regrets' approach⁵, UNICEF actively takes the risk of over-resourcing humanitarian operations.

Contextual Risks: Low Appetite

While contextual risks themselves are outside of UNICEF's control, UNICEF has a low tolerance for any inaction in terms of mitigating, responding to and capitalizing on these risks and opportunities. The Emergency Preparedness Procedure ensures that UNICEF regularly reviews its contextual risks and meets the Minimum Preparedness Standards (MPSs). The Emergency Procedures link directly from these MPSs to the minimum package of actions in humanitarian emergencies to more efficiently and effectively respond to humanitarian crises.

MANAGEMENT OF CRITICAL REPUTATIONAL RISKS			
Action	Accountable	Responsible	
 Alert: Inform the RD and Directors of EMOPS, OIAI, Division of Global Communications and Advocacy (DGCA) and Public Partnerships Division (PPD) immediately, in parallel to managing the incident and capturing and escalating as required in Enterprise Governance, Risk Management and Compliance (EGRC), for any of the following: Corruption, fraud, looting, destruction or deviation of UNICEF supplies; Misconduct, malfeasance, mismanagement, waste of resources. Note: Incidents of sexual exploitation, sexual abuse and child safeguarding violations follow the Notification Alert and Instruction for reporting allegations of SEA and Concerns of Abuse (Significant Harm to a Child) and any subsequent policies. 	Representative (or RD or Division Director where incidents occur at RO or HQ level)	Representative, RD or Division Director, Director of EMOPS, OIAI, PPD	
© Coordination team: Depending on the scale and nature of the reputational crisis, define by email or in an EMT/crisis management meeting who will constitute the coordination team to respond to the crisis.	Director of EMOPS		
 External communication: Define and clearly communicate with the coordination team what information can be shared externally. This can be done by email or in an EMT/crisis management meeting. PPD Public Partner Focal Points communicate with counterparts at the global level while the CO Resource Mobilization (RM) Focal Point leads at the field level. DGCA leads on any communication with external media. 	OIAI, PPD/PFP	PPD, PFP, DGCA, Representative, CO Communications, RM Focal Point	

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⁵ Under the no regrets approach, UNICEF errs on the side of deploying more capacity and mobilizing more resources in support of the response even if this proves to have been unnecessary after the fact.

4. Humanitarian Assessments, Planning, Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

Action	Accountable	Responsible
Response Plan: Activate, adapt or develop a UNICEF Humanitarian Response Plan consistent with interagency (IA) planning. Regularize it into the CO workplan within 6 to 12 months, where possible ⁶ . For reference: Country Office Work Planning Procedure (2017), CCC Indicator Guidance and an optional template.	Representative	Deputy Representative- Programme, CO Chief of Field Operations/ Emergency Manager or Focal Point and CO Chief of PME, REA and RO PME
Field monitoring: Develop and implement a field monitoring plan based on programmatic risk (the consequences of programme success or failure). See CO EGRC, UNICEF Field Monitoring Guidance 2018 and Annex 2: Field Monitoring informed by programmatic risk.	Deputy Representative- Programme	Deputy Representative, Chief of Field Office (CFO), CO Chief of Field Operations/ Emergency Manager or Focal Point and CO Chief of PME
Situation Report (sitrep): Issue the first sitrep (See template) within three days of a sudden onset emergency. Include a results table of high frequency indicators no later than six weeks from the onset of an emergency or declaration of an L2 or L3. See the Guidance on SitRep Purpose, Scope, Accountabilities and Distribution (2015).	Representative	CO Chief of Field Operations/ Emergency Manager or Focal Point and/or CO Chief of PME, CO Chief of Communications
Evaluation: In line with the UNICEF Evaluation Policy 2018 organize an evaluation for each L3 and L2 emergency at least once. All protracted emergencies are evaluated once every three years. Ensure evaluations cover UNICEF's delivery of the CCCs.	Director of EMOPS or Global Emergency Coordinator (L3) RD (L2) Representative (L1)	

Where a government is a party to conflict, including humanitarian response planning in government-agreed UNICEF workplans may not be possible or appropriate.

5. Resource Mobilization (RM)

Action	Accountable	Responsible
RM Action Plan: Activate, adapt or newly develop (if not done under MPSs) a RM Action Plan. For L2 and L3 responses, the Plan should be completed within the first month after the declaration.	Representative	Deputy Representative- Programme, CO RM Focal Point, with RO, PPD and PFP support as requested
Reprogramme the necessary regular resources with the agreement of national authorities and report this to PPD and EMOPS. Reprogramme global/regional thematic funds, other resources and other resources-emergency, with written agreement from the donor.	Representative	Deputy Representative- Programme, CO RM Focal Point
HAC: Develop (or update) the HAC appeal for the crisis. Outside the annual HAC process, develop only the external narrative, targets and budget requirements.	Representative	CO Chief of Field Operations/ Emergency Manager or Focal Point and/or CO Chief of PME, Programme Chiefs, CO RM Focal Point, RO, EMOPS, Programme Group

➡ With an L2 declaration, EMOPS drafts a short note for the record and recommends a minimum no-regrets allocation of \$2,500,000 in emergency programme funds (EPF) (including \$500,000 earmarked for PSEA). EPF clearance is to be fast-tracked by mail poll (Programme Division, PPD, and the Office of the Executive Director).

→ With an L3 declaration, EMOPS follows the same process as an L2 for \$5,750,000 in EPF (including \$750,000 earmarked for PSEA).



6. Communications and Humanitarian Advocacy

Action	Accountable	Responsible
Roles and responsibilities: Establish clear roles and responsibilities for advocacy and communication – ensuring ownership by senior CO staff, with support from RO and HQ. Note: Mandatory for L3 and L2 responses only (recommended for all other emergency responses).	Representative	Representative, CO and RO Chiefs of Communications, DGCA, EMOPS, Programme Group (PG)
Advocacy and Communications Strategies: Develop, roll out, monitor and document an integrated Advocacy Strategy and Plan in line with the MPSs. A suggested Advocacy Strategy template is available here, which includes detailed advice on using media and communication as a route to change, along with more information on turning this strategy into an Advocacy Plan. Note: This component is mandatory for L3 and L2 responses only (recommended for all other emergency responses).	Representative	Representative, CO and RO Chiefs of Communications
Grave violations: Engage in public advocacy on all violations of children's rights, including grave violations, wherever it is in the best interest of the child. Follow the 'Decision making procedure for public advocacy on grave violations of child rights in complex and high threat environments'. M See Annex 4: Responsible, Accountable, Supporting, Consulted and Informed (RASCI)	Representative	Representative, in consultation with Regional, DGCA and EMOPS Directors



7. Humanitarian Access

Action	Accountable	Responsible
Access Focal Point (AFP): Designate a CO AFP to coordinate humanitarian access across functional areas and Field Offices (FOs). Designate FO AFPs as needed. The AFP(s) will also support the Representative to coordinate key positioning on humanitarian access issues and to decide level of involvement in inter-agency platforms.	Representative	AFPs (once appointed) with support from EMOPS and RO, as required
Access Strategy: Update or develop an Access Strategy which includes key access constraints; access roles, responsibilities and mechanisms across functional areas; and external engagement. The update/development of the Access Strategy includes the decision, or review of the decision, to engage with armed actors, both State and non-State, where these are present and when engagement is programmatically or operationally necessary (for armed non-State actors, in accordance with the Guidelines for UNICEF engagement with armed non-State actors).	Representative	AFPs with support from EMOPS and RO, as required
© Civil-Military Liaison (CML): Designate CMLs at CO and FO levels to ensure the flow of contextual information from military and other security forces to UNICEF and its partners pertaining to security, needs, and other conditions of relevance to humanitarian access and/or the operating environment.	Representative	Representative, CFOs



8. Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)⁷

Action	Accountable	Responsible
(Tool 3.1 TORs for AAP Focal Point) and embed AAP in needs assessments, response plans, monitoring frameworks and programme documents (PDs), and raise dedicated funds for it through the HAC. ■ See also the AAP Toolkit.	Representative	AAP Focal Point, CO Chief of Field Operations/ Emergency Manager or Focal Point and/or CO Chief of PME
Note: Mandatory for L3 and L2 responses only (recommended for all other emergency responses). Decisions to be recorded at EMT/crisis management meetings.		
(a) Information provision: Undertake a rapid information and communication needs assessment with participation of the affected populations. Institute mechanisms for gathering and disseminating life-saving information in line with this assessment.	CO Programme Chiefs	Programme Staff supported by AAP Focal Point
Feedback mechanisms: Assess preferred community feedback mechanisms. Institute a set of safe, trusted and preferred mechanisms for two-way with, and receiving and responding to complaints, feedback and reports from, affected populations.	Representative	AAP Focal Point, with technical support from RO/HQ

9. Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)⁸

Action	Accountable	Responsible
UNICEF CO PSEA Action Plan: Establish an office-wide action plan for PSEA with clear roles and responsibilities. Ensure a robust monitoring and tracking system is in place for prevention and response actions. A sample Action Plan template is here.	·	Representative, CO PSEA Specialist/Focal Point

⁷ While AAP is the work of all UNICEF COs, it is also a CCC (2.1.6), and its importance in humanitarian action is highlighted in the Grand Bargain and Humanitarian Review.

⁸ While PSEA is the work of all UNICEF COs, risks related to sexual exploitation and abuse are heightened by humanitarian crises. It is also a CCC (1.4.7 and 2.1.5), and its importance in humanitarian action is highlighted in the Grand Bargain and Humanitarian Review.

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PSEA Specialist: Hire, designate or deploy a full-time, dedicated PSEA Specialist/Focal Point, reporting to the Representative on management-related PSEA matters. Establish PSEA Focal Points within all relevant UNICEF FOs. Notify RO and HQ PSEA leads of the nominations.	Representative	Representative, CO HR Manager, RO HR Team
Risk assessment and safe programming: Ensure a comprehensive PSEA risk analysis as part of regular Emergency Preparedness and Enterprise Risk Management, where it is reported, assessed and mitigated in EGRC.	Representative	Deputy Representatives Programme and Operations, CO PSEA Specialist/Focal Point(s), CO GBV Specialist, CO Programme Chiefs with technical support from RO/HQ
Internal reporting system: Implement UNICEF's internal reporting procedures for PSEA in accordance with the Instruction for Reporting SEA and Concerns of Abuse (Significant Harm to a Child). This includes training for PSEA Focal Points, staff and partners on how to detect and report violations. Ensure that alerts, complaints, and allegations are immediately acknowledged and escalated in line with existing policy.	Representative	CO PSEA Specialist/ Focal Point(s), Staff members
External Reporting Mechanisms: Establish and reinforce mechanisms for reporting SEA violations. Post information about how to report and receive assistance in all UNICEF-supported sites, in local languages. See Handbook on PSEA in Humanitarian Action, UNICEF Policy on Personal Data Protection (2020) and the AAP Section.	Representative	CO PSEA Specialist/ Focal Point(s)
Referral pathways: Ensure that all offices and partners have an updated list of local service providers based on a mapping of GBV and Child Protection services and referral pathways of relevant IA bodies. Support the scale up of assistance, where there are gaps, to ensure that the UN Victims' Assistance Protocol is implemented and UNICEF is prepared to assist any child victim as the provider of last resort.	Representative	CO PSEA Specialist/Focal Point(s), CO GBV and/or CP Specialist with technical support from RO/HQ
Survivor assistance: Ensure that for any case of SEA reported to UNICEF, the survivor immediately referred to a UNICEF PSEA Focal Point and/or GBV or Child Protection actor and that assistance is promptly offered and provided by a trained case manager based on informed consent, in accordance with individual needs.	Representative	CO PSEA Specialist/Focal Point(s) with technical support from RO/HQ

For L2 emergencies, \$500,000 of EPF is automatically designated to scale up of PSEA interventions.

→ For L3 emergencies, \$750,000 is automatically designated.

10. Sector/Cluster Coordination

Action	Accountable	Responsible
Activation and leadership: Agree with the Humanitarian Country Team on sector/cluster lead roles and have them signed off by the Emergency Relief Coordinator in line with EPP MPS. Based on humanitarian principles, and where feasible, seek government leadership in the sector/cluster. Where cluster co-leadership is recommended at the global level, agree and formalize roles and responsibilities at the country-level (national and sub-national levels). See the UNICEF Cluster Coordination Guidance for COs. Ensure that UNICEF-led clusters are established at sub-national level in coordination with the UNCT/HCT.	Representative	Cluster Coordinators, CO Programme Chiefs, CFOs with support from RO and Global Cluster Coordination Unit (GCCU) as required
Staffing: Seek immediate surge deployments for the Cluster Coordinator and Information Management Officer (IMO) for UNICEF-led sectors/clusters for L2 and L3 emergencies, at minimum. In parallel, recruit these two roles for a period of at least six months.	Representative	Division of Human Resources (DHR), RO Chief of HR and CO HR Manager
Supplies: Where required, designate relevant sectors/ clusters as implementors in VISION using generic vendor number 2500240235 to transfer supplies from UNICEF to sector/cluster partners. Ensure there is a signed TOR with results reporting requirements before releasing the supplies. See the Guideline Release Orders from CO warehouses.	Cluster Coordinator	
Deactivation: Develop transition/deactivation plans for UNICEF-led and co-led clusters, and advocate with relevant government sectors for their participation where feasible.	Cluster Coordinator	

11. Implementation Modalities

Action			Accountable	Responsible
Continge with part	ngency Program Docu ncy PDs with CSO partr ners with humanitarian in ncy clause of up to 10 pe	ners and ensure all PDs response capacity include a	Deputy Representative- Programme	CO Programme Chiefs and Officers
to undert a one-pag undergor Partner F This mod of resour while a fo "start-up signed, w procured to provide LPA requ the supp	ake urgent, time-critical ge start-up letter with the due diligence verificate fortal) and have a vendor dality allows UNICEF to the cesto partners to meet formal PD is being develor funding is three month whichever is earlier. If furthey partner, CO should fee designated supplies, a irements are adhered to lies.	rransfer an initial tranche acute, lifesaving needs oped. The validity of the ns, or until the formal PD is nding is for supplies to be irst consult SD on availability and CO should ensure of a partner is to procure	Representative	Deputy Representative- Programme, CO Programme Chiefs
below lim	Maximum per	Office-wide maximum		
	partner (cash)	per year (cash)		
L3	\$50,000	\$1,000,000		
L2 L1	\$25,000 \$10,000	\$500,000 \$100,000		
months of the thr		, with no limit on the value rian supplies. SD should be		
Amer 🖒	nd existing PDs using a	desk review.	Deputy Representative- Programme or CFO	CO Programme Chiefs and Officers
througho up to 24 Non-Parti		a single HPD used for artnerships using the		
percentage programme in addition internation	get costs: Adopt a flat, longer for the calculation of the management costs" in to the seven per centional NGOs and International Red Crescent.	"effective and efficient in the HPD. This is		

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Procurement: Apply a threshold of US\$10,000 for the simplified remote procurement assessment.

Desk review: Desk review new partnerships, using the Non-PRC Submission and Approval Form (no Partnership Review Committee required). No additional approvals or clearances are required.

(SOE): During sudden onset emergencies or significant deteriorations in the situation where UNICEF action has lifesaving consequences, the Representative, based on a joint recommendation of the Deputy Representatives Programme and Operations, can choose to authorize the transfer of funds to any partner with an H/PD without an itemized cost estimate (ICE) for the initial tranche immediately following the emergency onset/deterioration. Implementing partners submit a detailed SOE at the time of reporting on the utilization of funds, as part of the liquidation process.

Representative

Deputy Representative-Programme, Deputy Representative-Operations, CO Programme Chiefs



12. Humanitarian Cash **Transfers (HCT)**

Application: The below procedure applies to COs or ROs undertaking HCTs. If HCT will not be part of the response, ensure there is a justification as to why not. This decision and justification can be documented through EMT/crisis management meetings.

Action	Accountable	Responsible
Feasibility Assessment and Plan: Update or develop a Feasibility Assessment and Action Plan in line with MPS. Ensure that this is done alongside relevant social protection stakeholders, UNCCS partner agencies (UNHCR, WFP and OCHA) and other cash stakeholders (Cash Working Group). Government counterparts should be included, if feasible, considering humanitarian principles. Use UNICEF preparedness tools. Include strong evidence with analyses of secondary data, market actors (including capacity, risk, resilience), stakeholders and beneficiary needs, considering the potential scaling needs after immediate response.	Deputy Representative- Programme	CO Chief of Field Operations/ Emergency Manager or Focal Point, CO Social Policy Specialist
(a) HCT Specialist: If the CO will undertake an HCT response, hire or designate an HCT Specialist or Focal Point (P3/NOC or above) to provide technical expertise to emergency and programme staff, as well as coordinating internal and/or IA initiatives and cluster-related HCT activities.	Representative	Deputy Representative- Programme and CO HR Manager
Cash Task Force: Consider the establishment and leadership of a CO Cash Task Force composed of focal points from programmes and operations to operationalize and coordinate the HCT response.	Deputy Representative- Programme	Deputy Representatives- Programme and Operations, HCT Focal Point
Operations: Consider the quickest way to setup a cash programming payment mechanism, considering the market and risks. Explore existing options: by working with a government or NGO system, leveraging a financial service provider (FSP) used by a government or NGO partner; using a government mechanism if assessed as feasible; working through an existing banking service agreement; or using an existing UN contract. Alternatively, contract an FSP unilaterally or jointly with another UN agency.	Deputy Representative- Operations	HCT Focal Point, CO Finance Specialist, CO Social Policy Specialist, with the Cash Task Force, HQ Cash Team, DFAM
(a) Information system: Choose between a national Management Information System and a UNICEF-developed beneficiary data management system. Respect data protection, information security and risk mitigation measures.	Deputy Representative- Programme	HCT Focal Point, CO Social Policy Specialist, HQ Cash Team, RO Focal Point

13. Human Resources (HR)

Action	Accountable	Responsible
Staff mobilization: Within the first 24 to 48 hours of a sudden onset emergency or L2/L3 declaration, repurpose and/or deploy staff already in country to support the response (as agreed in MPS).	Representative	Representative, with Deputy Representative Operations and CO HR Manager
Surge: Define immediate programme and operations staffing needs in a Surge Tracking Sheet (STS). The DHR Surge Desk then assesses the STS and determines, in cooperation with RO, CO and/or EMOPS as needed, (Emergency Response Team Focal Point and Standby Team) appropriate surge mechanisms.	Representative	Representative, CO HR Manager, CO Programme and Operations Chiefs, RO HR Advisor, EMOPS, DHR
Recruitment: Develop an HR Strategy covering the transition from immediate support to longer-term staffing needs, and a scale down strategy. Conduct a mail-poll Programme Budget Review within the first month of a sudden onset emergency or L2/L3 declaration.	Representative	CO HR Manager, RO HR Advisor, HR Emergency Cone
Support sourcing for critical emergencies:	DHR	
Complete assessments for emergency recruitments within 20 days.	Representative	CO HR Manager, Hiring Manager
Ensure approvals for emergency recruitments are received within five days.	Approving authority	CO HR Manager and RO HR Advisor
Ensure offer letters are sent within four business days, and candidates accept the offer within three business days.	GSSC, Candidates	GSSC, Candidates
Single-sourcing: Use single-sourcing options in the best interest of the organization. This should be prioritized for L2/L3 emergencies.	Approving authority	Hiring Manager
♥ Vetting: Ensure all new staff, individual contractors and consultants, have a reference check and background verification as applicable.	Representative	CO HR Manager, CO PSEA Specialist/Focal Point
Appointment (TA) positions under seven months (with the exception of the Deputy Representative, CFO and international security positions) can be delegated to the Representative on request, after approval from the RD and the Director of Human Resources.	Representative	Representative, CO HR Manager, Hiring Manager, RD, DHR

Selection decision: See table below for approving authorities. Staff will be expected to commence within one month after accepting the offer.	Hiring Manager	
Break in service (BIS): BISs are reduced as per Annex 6 BIS table.	HR Manager	CO HR Manager in collaboration with Hiring Manager
Staff Wellbeing: Ensure staff wellbeing activities are included in the Annual Management Plan. Regularize staff wellbeing missions by a UNICEF-recruited Staff Counsellor to CO and FO duty stations at least once per year. Ensure appropriate referral resources for external mental health professionals are available (considering culture and language). → Level 3 emergencies are required to make staff counselling services available to all staff and their dependents.	Representative	CO HR Manager, Staff Counsellor

Approving authority

ROLE, CATEGORY OR GRADE OF THE POST	APPROVING AUTHORITY
Fixed-term appointments for posts at P-5 level and posts of Deputy Representative, international Security positions and CFO.	Director, DHR
 TAs for posts at P-5 level and posts of Deputy Representative, international Security positions and CFO. All posts at P-1 to P-4 levels (except posts of Deputy Representative international Security positions and CFO). Fixed-term appointments for National Professional Officer posts. All posts in the GS category in a regional office/HQ duty station. 	RD/Division Director of the respective region/ division
 TAs for National Professional Officer posts. All posts in the GS category in a country office. 	Head of Office

14. Supply and Logistics

UNICEF follows the "no regrets" approach for Supply and Logistics in emergencies, meaning that UNICEF will err on the side of investing in, securing, prepositioning, and

deploying more resources, including supplies and services, in support of a humanitarian response, even if this proves to have been unnecessary after the fact.

Action	Accountable	Responsible	
Prepositioning: Preposition supplies in SD hubs for emergencies, including L3 and global pandemics.	Deputy Director, Supply Chain	ECU Senior Emergency Manager, SD Deputy Director, Programme, Chief Warehouse and Inventory Management Centre	
Emergency Supply and Logistics Strategy: Complete an Emergency Supply and Logistics Strategy in line with MPSs. Preposition supplies and develop contracts for logistics and warehouse management services and more commonly requested goods and services.	CO Chief of Field, Operations/ Emergency Manager or Focal Point	Deputy Representatives- Programme and Operations, CO Supply staff, RO and SD Emergency Coordination Unit	
Rapid assessment: Undertake a rapid assessment of supply needs and the impact of the emergency on supply and logistics. Submit the supply and logistics needs (support, plans, forecast) to SD within 48 hours from the onset of the emergency.		CO Programme and Supply staff	
Activating preparedness plans: Activate, adapt or newly develop (if not done under MPSs) the Emergency Supply and Logistics Strategy. Finalize an immediate needs supply plan within 48 hours as part of the response plan and identify the timelines and procurement methods.	Deputy Representative- Programme	CO Emergency/ Programme Staff, Supply Staff, RO Emergency and Supply Advisors	
Waiver of competitive bidding: Competitive bidding is not required, it is allowed to solicit an offer directly from a single source. All simplifications applicable to procurement are available in the UNICEF Procedure on Procurement in Emergencies and in the Quick Guide on Low Value Procurement (for procurement under 10,000 USD).	Deputy Representative- Operations / Deputy Director, Supply Chain	CO Programme Staff, Supply Staff, RO Supply Advisors, SD	
 For L3 emergencies: Use of in-country prepositioned emergency supplies within 72 hours; Offshore procurement through SD of standard emergency stock as follows: First Wave: Standard stock emergency kits, and other lifesaving stock items via plane/charter dispatched 72 hours by charter flight; Second Wave: The requisitioner uses the ESL to define standard stock supplies to be delivered within 14 days by air; Third Wave: 60-90 days for other emergencies by sea. 	Deputy Representative- Operations, ECU Senior Emergency Manager	CO Programme Staff, Supply Staff	

15. Operations, Administration and Finance

Action	Accountable	Responsible
Assessment: Conduct a rapid assessment of existing work processes with a focus on increasing efficiencies and simplifying processes. Representatives and RDs are accountable to ensure that COs and ROs suspend or remove all additional rules, processes, guidelines or SOPs developed at the local or regional level which are additional to global procedures.	Representative at CO level, RD at RO level	Deputy Representative- Operations
Business Continuity: Update the Business Continuity Plan to reflect the new emergency context. See the Business Continuity sharepoint.		
Risk Management: When a risk occurs, ensure it is managed as per UNICEF Procedure.	Representative	Deputy Representatives- Operations and Programme
Amend the following to facilitate more efficient transactions in the best interest of the organization: Table of Authority, Delegation of Authority, financial limits, delegation letters, roles assigned in VISION and Statutory Committee membership and processes.	Representative	Deputy Representative- Operations, Regional Chief of Operations, DFAM
Release Strategy: If a substantial increase in funds is anticipated or the risk profile for the office has changed, request the DFAM Comptroller's Office to perform an ad-hoc review of the release strategy.	Representative	Deputy Representative- Operations
Petty cash and COHA: Assess the level of operations and risks to determine if petty cash, cash on hand (COHA) or mobile cash payment modalities are required or if the office needs to contract a financial services provider or a third-party cash provider depending on the context. See the Procedure on cash accounts. Expenses can be invoiced using the Invoice for miscellaneous expenses form.	Representative	Deputy Representative- Operations

⇒ / → L2/L3 simplification: The RD can endorse the following changes as required in Posts and Organizational Structure: creation of a new office, closing of an office, change of office type, internal re-organization (section/unit) and the establishment/abolishment/extension of Other Resources (OR)-funded posts.

⇒ / → L2/L3 simplification: If a temporary office or guesthouse is required, and the government has no suitable facilities, sign an office lease agreement, without prior approval of DFAM while following the UNICEF Financial and Administrative Policy 7 Supplement 6- Guidelines for Premises (Annex D).

⇒ / → L2/L3 Prioritization: Transactions from L2 and L3 countries will be prioritized by GSSC. Upon activation of an L2 or L3 emergency, the EMOPS Operations Manager updates the prioritization where the designations cover the full country. Upon deactivation, EMOPS Operations Manager removes this prioritization. For sub-national L2 and L3 emergencies, the emergency tag in the Service Gateway is used to ensure prioritization.

16. Information and **Communications Technology (ICT)**

Action	Accountable	Responsible
Assessment: Perform an ICT Assessment at the onset of emergency and share the information with the Country Management Team, Regional ICT and ICTD Emergency Focal Point.	Operations support from RO ICT	CO ICT Manager with support from RO ICT and ICTD Emergency Focal Point, DHR
Plan: Finalize and implement an ICT Response Plan. Procure supplies and equipment using emergency procurement procedures.		
★ T4D: Undertake a <u>Digital Platforms Assessment</u> and share the outcomes with CMT, Regional ICT, Business Analyst and ICTD. Support the design, development, deployment and evaluation of T4D solutions used in emergency response.	Deputy Representative- Operations	CO ICT Manager with support from Regional ICT and Business Analyst and ICTD. Deputy Representative-Programme, Programme Chiefs and Staff
Sharepoint: Create a dedicated workspace for files used during the emergency using UNICEF's current standards, in order of importance: SharePoint (collaboration site), OneDrive, local shared drive. Use WeShare for photos and videos.	Deputy Representative- Operations	CO ICT Manager

⇒ / → L2/L3-specific procedure: ICTD ensures fast-tracking of ICT service requests raised by the affected CO.

→ L3-specific procedure (in addition to L2-specific procedure): CO is prioritized for ICTD emergency stock, though it remains available to all emergency-affected COs.

17. **Security Risk Management (SRM)**

Action	Accountable	Responsible
Staff tracking: In the first 24 hours after a sudden onset emergency, account for all UNICEF personnel and eligible family members. Report the tracking status to United Nations Department for Safety and Security, RO, and EMOPS.	Representative	Country Field Security Advisor (CFSA) or other designated Security Focal Point (SFP)
SRM Update: In the first 24 hours after a sudden onset emergency, advise and support the Designated Official in the Security Management Team (SMT), or the Area Security Coordinator in the Area SMT, to analyze the security environment, review and approve the SRM.		
Saving Lives Together (SLT): Establish close liaison with implementing partner organizations and respond to any queries on SLT-related issues. Make training events available to security managers of SLT partner organizations, when feasible.		

Acronyms

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations	GBV	gender-based violence
AFP	Access Focal Point	GCCU	Global Cluster Coordination Unit
BIS	break in service	GS	General Service
CCC	Core Commitments for Children	GSSC	Global Shared Services Centre
CEAP	Corporate Emergency Activation Procedure	HAC	Humanitarian Action for Children
CFO	Chief of Field Office	НСТ	humanitarian cash transfers
CFSA	Country Field Security Advisor	HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
CML	Civil-Military Liaison	HFSS	Humanitarian Field Support Section
СМТ	Country Management Team	HPD	humanitarian programme document
CO	country office	HQ	headquarters
СОНА	cash on hand	HR	Human Resources
CSO	civil society organization	IA	inter-agency
DAFM	Division of Financial and Administrative	ICE	itemized cost estimate
	Management	ICT	information and communications technology
DAPM	Division of Data, Analytics, Planning and Monitoring	ICTD	Information and Communication Technology Division
DGCA	Division of Global Communications and Advocacy	IMO	Information Management Officer
DHR	Director of Human Resources	LPA	local procurement authorization
ECU	Emergency Coordination Unit	MPS	Minimum Preparedness Standards
EGRC	Enterprise Governance, Risk Management and	NGO	non-governmental organization
EMOPS	Compliance Office of Emergency Programmes	NOC	National Officer with minimum of five years of work experience
EMT	Emergency Management Team	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of
			Humanitarian Affairs
EPF 	Emergency Programme Funds	OIAI	Office of Internal Audit and Investigation
EPP	Emergency Preparedness Platform	P3	International Professional with minimum of fiv
ESL	Emergency Supply List		years of work experience
FO	field office	PD	programme document
FSP	financial service provider	PFP	Private Fundraising and Partnerships Division

PG	Programme Group			
PME	planning monitoring and evaluation			
PPD	Public Partnerships Division			
PRC	Partnership Review Committee			
PSEA	protection from sexual exploitation and abuse			
RASCI	Responsible, Accountable, Supporting, Consulted and Informed			
REA	Regional Emergency Advisor			
RD	Regional Director			
RM	resource mobilization			
RO	Regional Office			
SD	Supply Division			
Sitrep	situation report			

SLT	Saving Lives Together			
SMT	Security Management Team			
SOE	Statement of Expenditure			
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure			
SRM	Security Risk Management			
STS	Surge Tracking Sheet			
TA	Temporary Appointment			
TEMT	Technical Emergency Management Team			
UNCCS	United Nations Common Cash Statement			
UNCT	United Nations Country Team			
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees			
WFP	World Food Programme			



















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