Coordination in emergencies is vital. Appropriate coordination results in fewer gaps and less overlaps. It allows for a more coherent and complementary approach, and encourages different partners in the response, preparedness and recovery phases of disasters to work together for better collective results.

Disaster Management Clusters have been adopted for Fiji to improve coordination. The Clusters are groups of organisations working in the main sectors of humanitarian action. Clusters provide a clear point of contact and are accountable for adequate and appropriate action. They create partnerships between international humanitarian actors, national and local authorities, and civil society.

A global cluster system has been in place for some time, strongly supported by the United Nations and partner organisations. Clusters have also been implemented at the Regional level, represented by the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT).

The Fiji National Clusters have been closely based on the global and regional clusters. The adoption of similar clusters means that there is better understanding of the role of each cluster, providing ready access to terms of reference and standard operating procedures. It also means that there is more potential for assistance for partnering, training and funding.

Eight National Clusters have been adopted. These are illustrated in Figure 1 below. They are: **Health & Nutrition** (Lead: MOH, Co-Lead: WHO), **Shelter** (Lead: MOLGUDH&E, Co-Lead: IFRC), **Education** (Lead: MOE, Co-Leads: UNICEF, STC), **Food Security** (Lead: DOA, Co-Lead: NK), **Safety & Protection** (Lead MOWSW&PA, Co-Lead: NK), **WASH** (Lead: MOH-EH, Co-Lead: UNICEF), **Logistics** (Lead: MOF – FPO, Co-lead: NDMO), **Public Works & Utilities** (Lead: MOWT&PU, Co-Lead: NK).

![Figure 1: Fiji National Disaster Management Clusters](image-url)