



Disaster Preparedness (DP) Guidance Note

DG ECHO
DP workshop, Johannesburg,
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DP Guidance Note

- DG ECHO's *policy orientation* on DP & risk informed approach to humanitarian action;
- Replaces *Thematic policy on DRR*, move away from DIPECHO
- Wider coherence within ECHO, focus on DP for **response**
- *operational recommendations* in preparedness for response and early action. Living document
- **Target audience:** DG ECHO partners, Commission staff and other relevant stakeholders.

Structure of the Guidance Note

- **Executive summary**
- **Chapter 1:** introduction
- **Chapters 2 to 5:** i. relevant international and EU policy frameworks; ii. policy priorities and constitutive elements of DG ECHO's preparedness and risk-informed approach; iii. main implementation modalities.
- **Chapters 6 and 7:** i. operational recommendations for preparedness actions; ii. evidence and learning.
- **4 operational annexes:** i. mainstreaming preparedness & risk proofing response; ii. **Crisis Modifier** Note; iii. Global Priorities 2021-2024 for DP funding; iv. Resources & Tools.

DP Guidance - key elements ⁽¹⁾

- **Multi hazard and multi threat (preparedness for all emergencies):**
 - Natural hazards (earthquakes, cyclones/hurricanes, storms, tsunamis, floods and drought);
 - Conflict and violence;
 - Disease outbreaks and epidemics, such as Ebola or Covid-19;
 - Technological and industrial hazards.
- People centred system approach: capacity of **first responders** remains priority

DP Guidance - key elements ⁽²⁾

- **Risk Based:** risk analysis to complement needs approach
- **Anticipation/Early Action:** to be promoted as a way of reducing impact of events and humanitarian needs
- **Climate and environmental considerations:** to be factored into all operations (greening)
- Strengthening **local capacities** through system wide approach

DP & Risk Informed Approach



Implementation modalities

A. Mainstreaming preparedness and risk reduction (risk-proofing) in humanitarian response:

- *DG ECHO is promoting mainstreaming in ALL humanitarian action, add anticipation elements where possible.*
- *HIP HA, ALERT etc*

B. Targeted preparedness: targeted preparedness actions as a specific way of strengthening preparedness for response (DPBL, DREF FbA)

Implementation: complementary modalities

- **Nexus** with development actors - primary impl. modality (possibilities for scale up)
- Strengthened **partnerships** with key actors (eg. climate and environmental experts/organisations, academia). More learning and definition of good practices
- Union Civil Protection Mechanism (**UCPM**): advisory missions as capacity strengthening opportunity

Flexibility to respond to changing context

- Flexible early and anticipatory action as key ECHO project ingredients
- Different flexibility tools/mechanisms: ERM, Crisis Modifier (CM)
- CM as bridge to other response mechanisms: can be used in an anticipatory fashion, needs clearly defined triggers
- Recommended but not obligatory

DP Interventions

- Early Warning Systems (EWS)
- Anticipatory Actions
- Logistics
- Strengthening capacity
- Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP)
- Cash preparedness
- Institutional, Policy and Legislative Frameworks
- Information management, data and technology
- Contingency planning
- Advocacy and awareness

Specific issues/situations:

- Climate and environmental resilience interventions
- Preparedness for protection
- Preparedness for conflict and violent situations
- Preparedness for drought
- Preparedness for displacement

DP & Risk Informed Approach in the eSF ⁽¹⁾

1.4. Executive summary of the action (previously called “narrative summary of the action”)

3. Synergies, links, complementarity with your other actions (no changes from before, aside for shift in sequencing in the eSF)

4.2. Problem, needs and risk analysis: identify DP gaps and needs

4.3. Response analysis

7. Logic of the Intervention

Section 7.4 is new - Results Context and Conditions (Partners to expand on risks assumptions and contingency considerations)

8. Resilience Marker

11. Field Coordination (Nexus)

11.1 Operational coordination with other humanitarian actors

11.3 Coordination with national and local authorities

11.4 Coordination with development actors and programmes

DP & Risk Informed Approach in the eSF ⁽²⁾

The *re-freshed* Resilience Marker

Q1: Do the proposed project activities adequately reflect an analysis of risks and vulnerabilities (including conflict, environment and climate risks)?

Q2: Does the project adopt a "do no harm and conflict sensitivity" approach, include specific measures to ensure that the identified risks and any environmental impacts of the project are addressed to the extent possible, and are not aggravated by the action?

Q3: Does the project include measures to strengthen local preparedness capacities (of individuals and national or local institutions or organisations) to respond or adapt to identified risks?

Q4: Does the project contribute to long-term strategies to reduce humanitarian needs, underlying vulnerability and risks or identifies modalities to link up with ongoing development interventions (national or international stakeholders)?

2021-2024 Funding Priorities in DP

1. Risk-based and anticipatory actions;
2. Preparedness in conflict and fragile settings;
3. Climate and environmental resilience;
4. Urban preparedness.

Risk based and anticipatory actions

- EWS at all levels: from community to national. Importance of data preparedness, use of new technology (where feasible)
- Investment in essential steps: risk analysis, strengthening EWS, early action protocols etc
- From pilot phase to bringing to scale through
- Need for more evidence and inclusion of different risks
- Opportunity to attract different funding sources (also longer term)
- Links with SRSP

Preparedness in conflict and fragile settings

- All relevant hazards to be considered, **including** conflict. Conflict can increase risks associated with natural hazards
- Requires specific expertise
- Preparedness *in* and *for* conflict. Requires adjusted EWS
- Links with forced displacement and reliable data
- AA for and in conflict being explored

Climate/environmental resilience

- Consider impact of humanitarian action on environment
- Consult ECHO's new minimal environmental requirements
- Climate change and environmental degradation: risk multipliers
- Define preparedness strategies to deal with the effects of extreme weather events on populations

Urban preparedness

- Accelerated urbanization, specific urban vulnerabilities
- Need for humanitarian actors to be better prepared for responses in urban areas
- Urban DRM requires engagement with different actors than 'usual' settings
- Opportunities for use of new technologies and innovative approaches

Additional Info on the Guidance

- English, French and Spanish versions
- Online version only - ease dissemination, consultation and updating!
- Guidance Note on DG ECHO intranet and external website AND link on partners' websites

Questions & Answers



Thank-You!

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