

Emergency Preparedness and DRR



***CARE's Humanitarian Mandate- GOAL:** Responding to humanitarian emergencies is an essential part of CARE's work to fight poverty and injustice, and we recognize that emergencies are a cause and effect of both. CARE helps people cope with crises through disaster risk reduction, emergency relief, preparedness and post-crisis recovery.*

We do realize:

- Increasing scale and complexity of emergencies
- The number of neglected, chronic or “forgotten” emergencies
- Higher expectations to deliver quality responses
- Organizational systems and practices need to adapt to growing demands in order to ensure quality optimal responses
- Funding models not necessary support emerging challenges
- Relief (quick fix) has failed to prevent recurrent disasters, protecting/strengthen coping strategies & LHs and helping people to adapt to changes in nature of risks

DRR implementation



Proper EPP for rapid and effective response & DRR as a lens to bring development --relief closer while addressing rapid global changes

- Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into (existing or future) programs.
- Explicit DRR programs (EW, LH diversification, education and natural resources).
- DRR as a starting point to climate change adaptation interventions
- Program shift initiative – focus on impact groups (most vulnerable), address social injustice and causes of vulnerability in order to end poverty

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CARE's DDR Principles

- Advocacy and Lobbying
- Partnership and Networking
- Community participation
- Resource Mobilization
- Learning and Dissemination
- Institutional Strengthening
- Policy Development
- Gender Focus

EPP process

3	Country Office Inventory
4	Risk Analysis and Identification of Disaster Risk Scenarios
5	Scenario Description
6	Impact Analysis
7	DRR Measures (all actors including community)
8	CARE Prevention & Mitigation Measures
9	CARE Response Strategy
10	Local Considerations
11	Programming Considerations
12	Management and Operations Considerations
13	Action Planning.....EPP regular review/update

Emergency Preparedness- Rationale

Less preparedness needed indicates effective DRR, and the less relief to be delivered indicates successful preparedness and DRR

- EPP process provides an opportunity to mainstream DRR in development and relief work.
- Efficient and effective EPP—addresses multiple risks
- Each CO is required to develop/update an EPP
- Requires maintaining minimum resources, capacities and systems to be in place
- EPP is not an isolated activity—a process and a mind-set
- Organizational preparedness is insufficient without community-based based-preparedness (capacity building and enabling environment)

Challenges



- EPP in chronic and slow onset disasters vs. rapid onset
- Structural vulnerabilities and poverty
- Policies, procedures and bureaucracies (H. Space)
- Competing priorities and limited resources
- Retaining effective EPP level (Grant base)
- Funding mechanisms vs. EPP/relief
- Country focus vs. regional (DRR & EPP& response)
- Indigenous knowledge and new technologies
- Communication (dissemination to communities)

- Regional perspective on country and cross border threats, and disaster impact
- Early warning and analysis to enhance preparedness and reduce risks
- Joint advocacy
- Lessons learned and info sharing
- Improve coordination (trust level)

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THANK YOU