

HEWS

Humanitarian Early Warning Service

A Global Multi-Hazard Watch Service to Support Humanitarian Preparedness

IASC

Inter-Agency Standing Committee
A service of the IASC SWG on
Preparedness and Contingency Planning
Developed by the World Food Programme

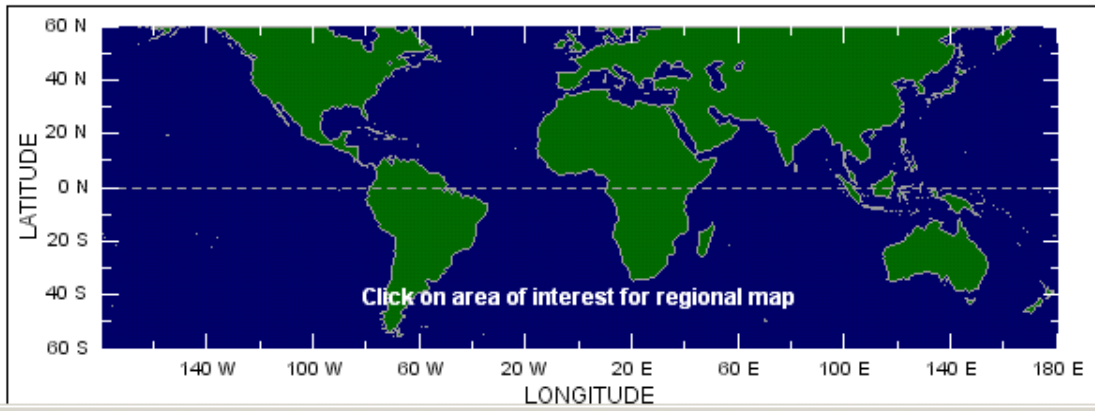
- MAIN PAGE
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- DROUGHT
- FLOODS
- STORMS
- LOCUST
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- SEISMIC
- WEATHER
- EL NINO
- TSUNAMI



STORMS

CURRENT STORMS WORLDWIDE:

There are currently no active systems as of 13 Jan, 2005 9:41 GMT



Emergency Preparedness For Effective Response:

Strengthening Institutional Capacities in the UN World Food Programme



**World Conference on Disaster Reduction
Kobe, Japan**

18-22 January 2005

The Yokohama Review

- The need for greater tangible international & national commitment to disaster risk reduction.
- The need to adopt comprehensive disaster risk reduction strategies.
- The need for policy commitments at the highest levels.
- Importance of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into policy & programming.
- Greater investment of resources to disaster risk reduction.
- More partnerships.

Who is World Food Programme?

The World Food Programme (WFP) is the food aid arm of the United Nations.

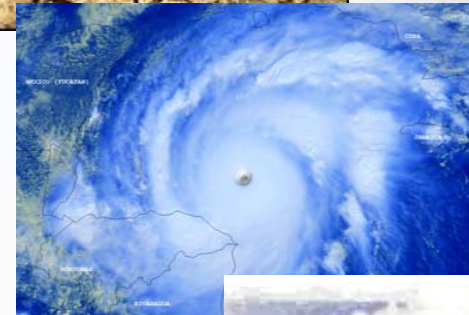
WFP feeds 90 million hungry poor people in more than 80 countries, including 15 million school-aged children.

On a yearly basis, WFP assists 30-40 million people affected by natural hazards.



Natural Disasters

- The number of people negatively affected by natural disasters has grown significantly: each year in the 1990s an average of 211 million people were killed or affected by natural catastrophes (IFRC).
- The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC 2001) projects that extreme weather events such as droughts, floods and tropical storms will increase in number and intensity in most parts of the developing world.



**Steps to
Institutionalizing
&
Mainstreaming
Emergency Preparedness
In the UN WFP**

Defining Emergency Preparedness

Emergency Preparedness consists of actions, arrangements and procedures taken in anticipation of an emergency to ensure a rapid, effective and appropriate response that may save lives and livelihoods.

A Framework for Preparedness

Information Preparedness	Stand-by Capacities	Planning	Response Mechanisms	Training
Baseline Information Logistics Capacity Assessments (LCA) VAM Vulnerability Profiles Baseline Surveys	Food Ready to Eat Foods (i.e. in UNHRD) Regional Reserve Food Stocks Operational Reserves and Contingency Stocks Prearranged Loan or Purchase Agreements	Contingency Planning WFP Contingency Planning Inter-agency contingency planning	Internal Mechanisms EMOP PRRO SO	Internal Training WFP Emergency Response Training WFP Contingency Planning Training Security Awareness
Public Information Public Information Strategies WFP News Service	Equipment Operational Support/Rapid Response NFI Stocks in UNHRD Operational Support Equipment in Regional Reserves Long-term Agreements (LTAs)		External Mechanisms CAP CHAP UNDAC UNDMT Security Management Team	External Training UNHCR Emergency Preparedness and Response Training UNDAC Training ICRC Training UN-CIMIC Courses
Early Warning UN Framework Team GIEWS (FAO) Regional Early Warning Reports Alert Matrix	Human Resources WFP Emergency Response Roster Stand-by Arrangements (SBAs) Temporary Duty Assignments (TDY)			
Information Management Situation Room Emergency Preparedness Web	Cash Immediate Response Account (IRA) Complex Emergencies Revolving Fund (CERF)			
	Transport & Logistics Trucking Fleets/Aircraft on contract Logistics Service Packages UN Joint Logistics Centre Concept MCDA			

The Main Elements of WFP Preparedness

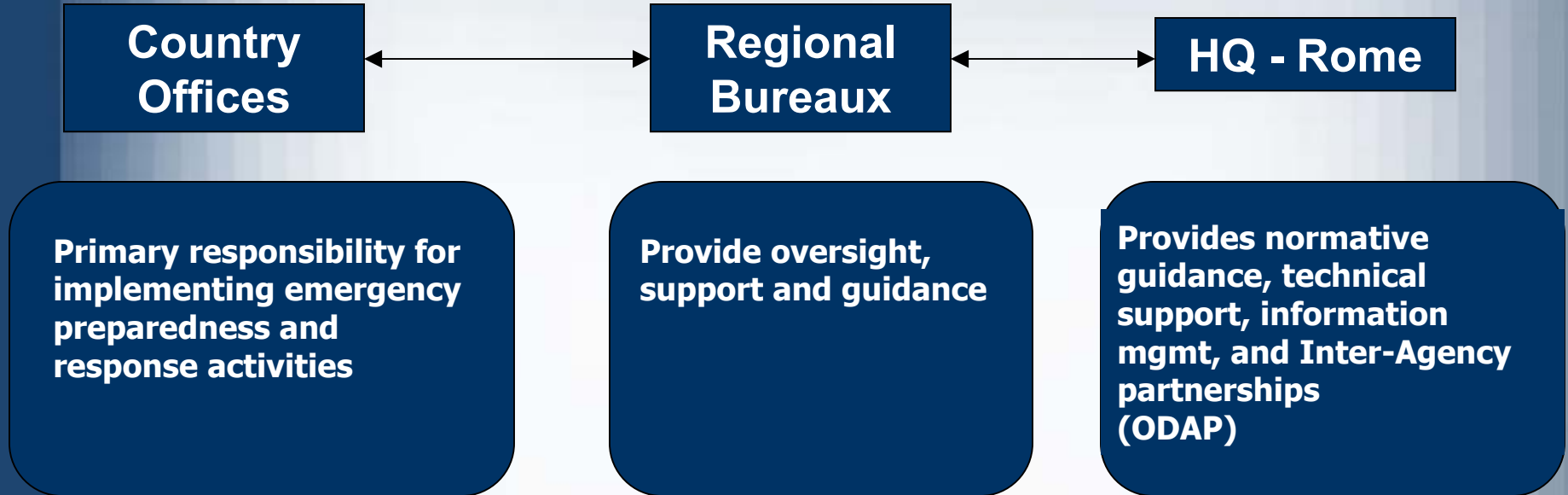
Making it a Corporate Priority

- ✓ Establishment of a unit dedicated to emergency preparedness (ODAP).
- ✓ Investing in Human Resources: integrating technical expertise.
- ✓ Preparedness Officers in Regional Bureaux.
- ✓ Inclusion of emergency preparedness in the organisation's strategic & management plans.

Making Financial Investments

- **Generous support of DFID in strengthening WFPs institutional capacity.**
- **Allocation of resources from WFPs core budget.**
- **Establishment of emergency Preparedness Fund.**

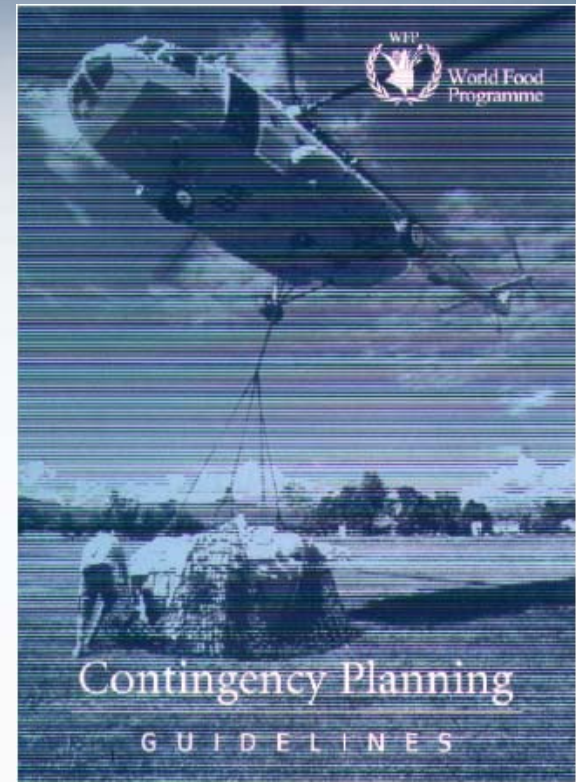
Decentralized Functions



Emergency Preparedness Officers in all Regional Bureaux

Normative Guidance

- ❖ Best practice reviews.
- ❖ Guidelines for contingency planning.
- ❖ Defining early warning & its guiding principles.
- ❖ Guidelines for disaster mitigation.
- ❖ Mainstreaming emergency preparedness into field operations handbook.



Tools for Emergency Preparedness

- To facilitate access to relevant EP information.
- To translate technical information into practical language.
- To facilitate planning.
- To systematize existing knowledge.
- To facilitate management decision-making.
- To facilitate early action.



Emergency Preparedness Web

WFP's corporate system for information management in emergencies, managed by ODAP

- Home Page
- Disaster Mitigation
- Early Warning
- Contingency Planning
- Logistic Capacity Assessment
- Emergency Needs Assessment
- Rapid Response
- News & Reports

YOU ARE IN: [HOME PAGE](#) > [CRISIS INDEX](#) > [REGIONAL CRISIS SUPPORT PAGE](#)

- Country Pages**
- AFRICA
 - AMERICA
 - ASIA
 - EUROPE
 - MIDDLE EAST
 - OCEANIA

- Regional Bureaux**
- ODBangkok
 - ODCairo
 - ODDakar
 - ODJohannesburg
 - ODKampala
 - ODPanamaCity

CRISIS SUPPORT PAGE

South Asia Tsunami

countries of concern: [Bangladesh](#) | [India](#) | [Indonesia](#) | [Maldives](#) | [Myanmar](#) | [Seychelles](#) | [Somalia](#) | [Sri Lanka](#) | [Thailand](#)

- Highlights**
- 13/01/2005: [WFP CO SITUATION REPORT MALDIVES, 13 JANUARY 2004](#)
Document type: Situation Reports Security Level: Public
 - 13/01/2005: [OCHA REGIONAL SITUATION REPORT SOUTH ASIA EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI \(NO. 17\), 12 JANUARY 2005](#)
Document type: Situation Reports Security Level: Public
 - 12/01/2005: [WFP OPERATIONAL UPDATE ON THE TSUNAMI CRISIS, 12 JANUARY 2005](#)
Document type: Operational Data Security Level: Public
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- Latest News**
- 13/01/2005: [SRI LANKA RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT UNDER DISCUSSION AFTER TSUNAMI DISASTER](#)
Document type: Media Articles Security Level: Public
 - 13/01/2005: [SOUTH ASIA: SUSPECTED CHILD TRAFFICKER ARRESTED IN SRI LANKA](#)
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





























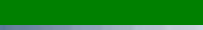


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- Task Force Updates**
- TASK FORCE NFR'S
 - STAFFING UPDATES
 - RESOURCING UPDATES

- WFP Activities**
- REGIONAL SITREP
 - CO SITREP
 - LOGISTICS SITREP
 - CONTACT DATA

Hazard Calendars

Country	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Key Dates & Events Watch
ODB Asia													
Bangladesh													
India													
Nepal													15 April: Parliamentary Elections
Sri Lanka													December: Presidential Elections
LEGEND													
	Planting season for main cereals/staples				Flood season				Storm season				
	Harvest season for main cereals/staples				Locust invasion monitoring				Critical date to watch				

Many Natural Hazards are Seasonal –should not be surprised!

Countries of Concern : Natural Hazards

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE UNIT (ODAP)
UNITED NATIONS
World Food Programme



FLOODS:
Countries/Regions with Rainy/Flood Season

Southern Africa
East Africa
Latin America
The Middle East

TROPICAL STORMS:
Countries Currently Affected

Southwest Indian Ocean

DROUGHT WATCH:
Countries Currently Affected

Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burundi, Cuba, Cambodia, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Nicaragua, Somalia, Swaziland, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Zimbabwe

VOLCANIC RISK:
Countries with High Risk

Cameron, Cape Verde, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, DRC, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Philippines

LOCUST INFESTATION :
Countries Currently Affected

Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Yemen

Potential locust in Sudan

- New and/or Deteriorating Drought/ Food Insecurity
- Tropical Storms Area
- Major Potential Flooding
- Locust
- Severe Cold
- Volcano Hazard Activity

The boundaries and the names in this map do not imply official endorsement or recognition by the United Nations. Compiled by WFP/ODAP/EPH/UNEP 1/2005

Sources: based on over 50 sources specialised in early warning and preparedness

Institutional Culture

- ✓ **Contingency planning now largely practiced by the organization at the country & regional levels.**
- ✓ **Globally, strengthened capacity to anticipate & plan ahead of new, potential emergencies.**
- ✓ **Early warning & emergency preparedness now a household term often used in WFP.**

Logistics Preparedness

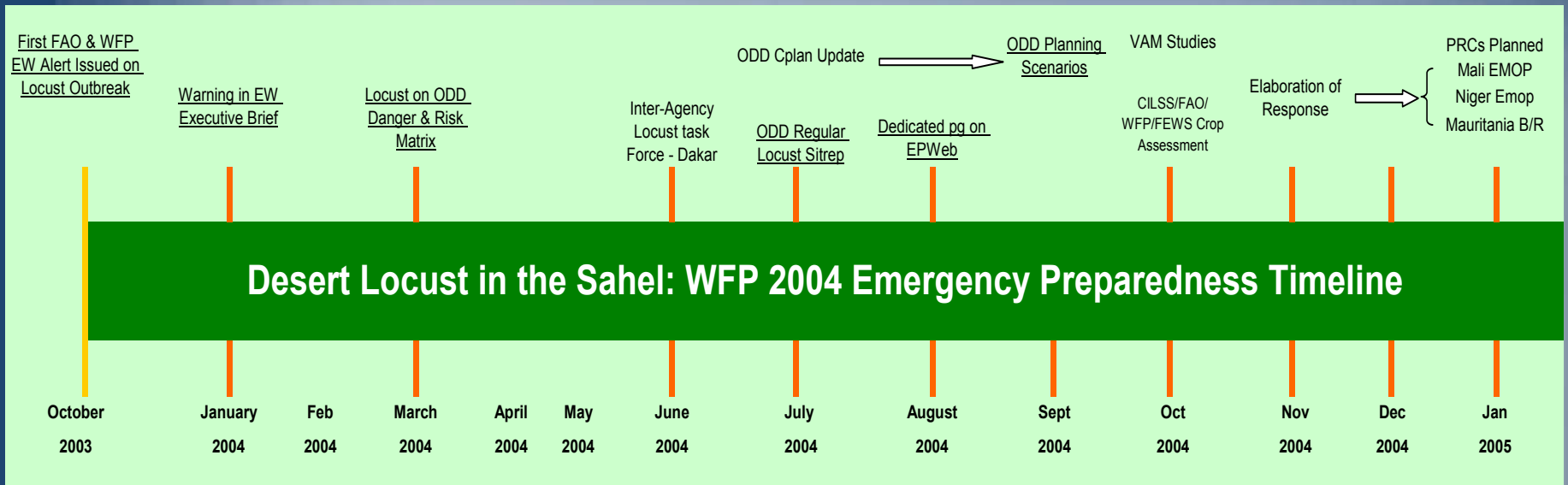
- Logistics Capacity Assessments.
- Regional Hubs.
- Dubai Humanitarian City –Worldwide supply chain.
- Standby Capacities.



The Link to Early Action

- EW: system for anticipating crises.
- Contingency planning.
- Information management.
- Standby partners.
- Integration of early warning-early action on agenda of senior management meetings.

Taking Stock of Good Practice



Partnerships

- WFP & UNICEF Co-Chair the IASC Sub-working Group on Emergency Preparedness & Planning.
- UNJLC Humanitarian Response Network.
- Partnerships with technical institutions specializing in early warning (USGS, TSR).
- MoUs with IFRC, UNHCR, NEPAD.
- Support to governments.
- Linking with private sector (i.e. TPG)
- Standby partners.
- HEWSweb as an global inter-agency EW partnership.

Some Challenges & Lessons

- Accountability: from an organisational point of view, the starting point for reducing disaster risk is at home.
- Comprehensive Approach: consistent effort in a comprehensive institutional approach that encompasses a strategy and framework, policy, programming, financial investments, human resources.
- Action: Better understanding of translating preparedness into management action.

Some Recommendations For Priority Actions:

❖ **Building on what exists, strengthen overall capacity of the United Nations (specialised agencies) in emergency preparedness.**

- **Support current UN systems and tools**
- **Lessons**
- **Best practices**
- **Development of frameworks, strategies, tools.**
- **Dialogue & exchange**
- **Donor support: resources**

- ❖ **Develop international standards for humanitarian emergency preparedness (i.e. sphere project).**

- ❖ **Develop systems for accountability in emergency preparedness. (donors, agencies, etc)**



Thank You!

Comments & Questions