



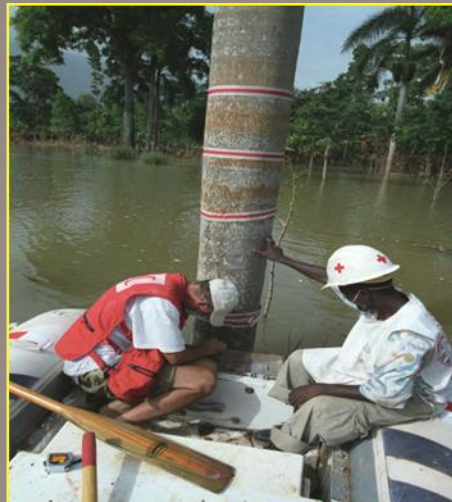
International Federation  
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[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org) Saving lives, changing minds.

# *Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) NS Capacity Enhancement*

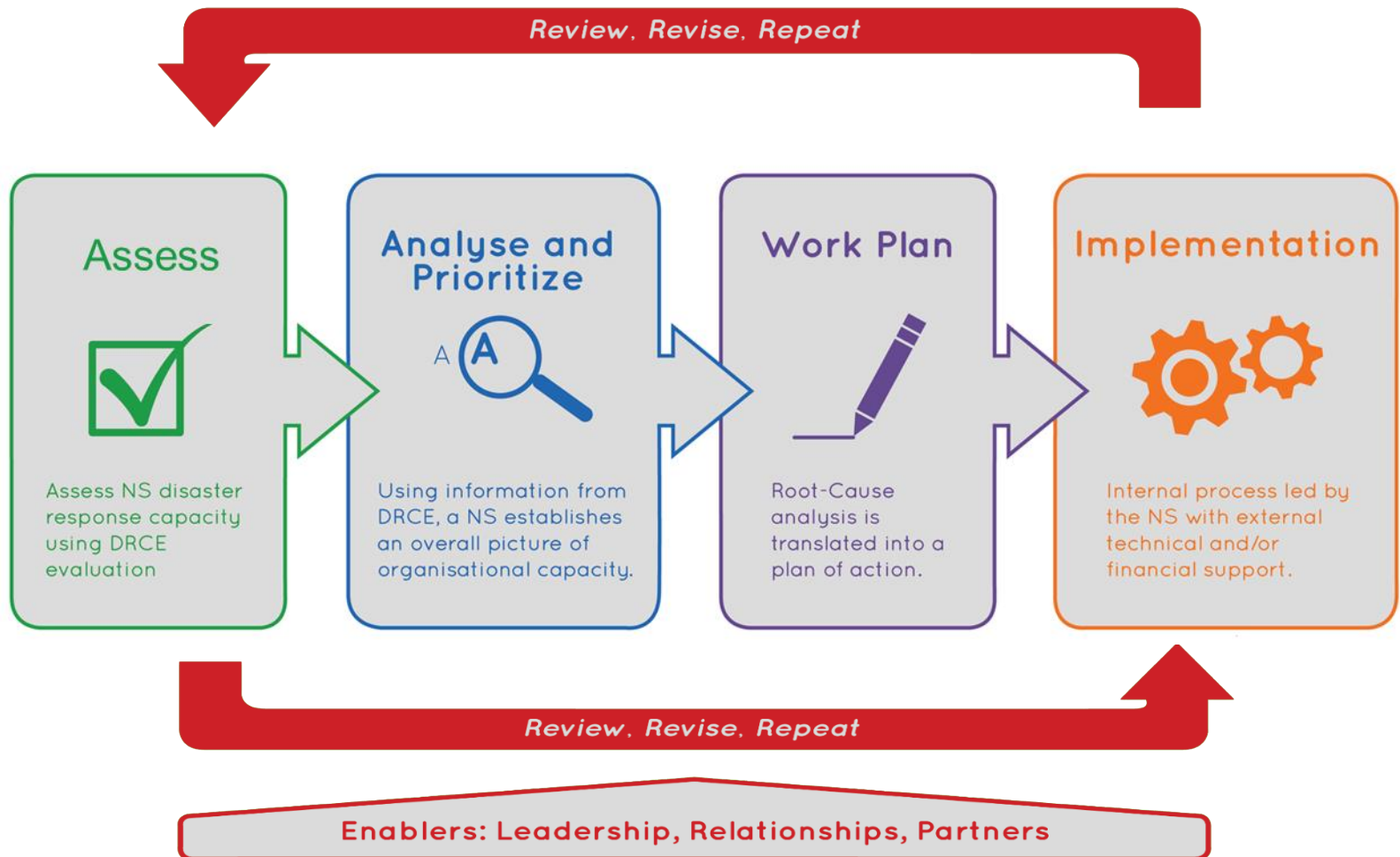
2018

RRI lesson learned



# How do we enhance local and national preparedness for response?

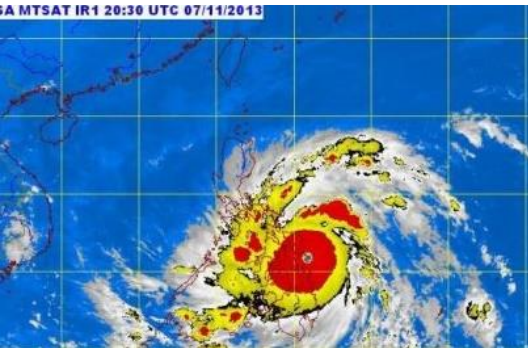
"it is a **cyclical** approach for a National Society to systematically **assess**, **analyze** and **prioritize** the strengths and gaps of its **response system**. Through this process, the NS develops a **roadmap** alongside partners that when **implemented** can strengthen its response capacity to small and medium scale disasters"





## ASSESSING A NS RESPONSE SYSTEM?

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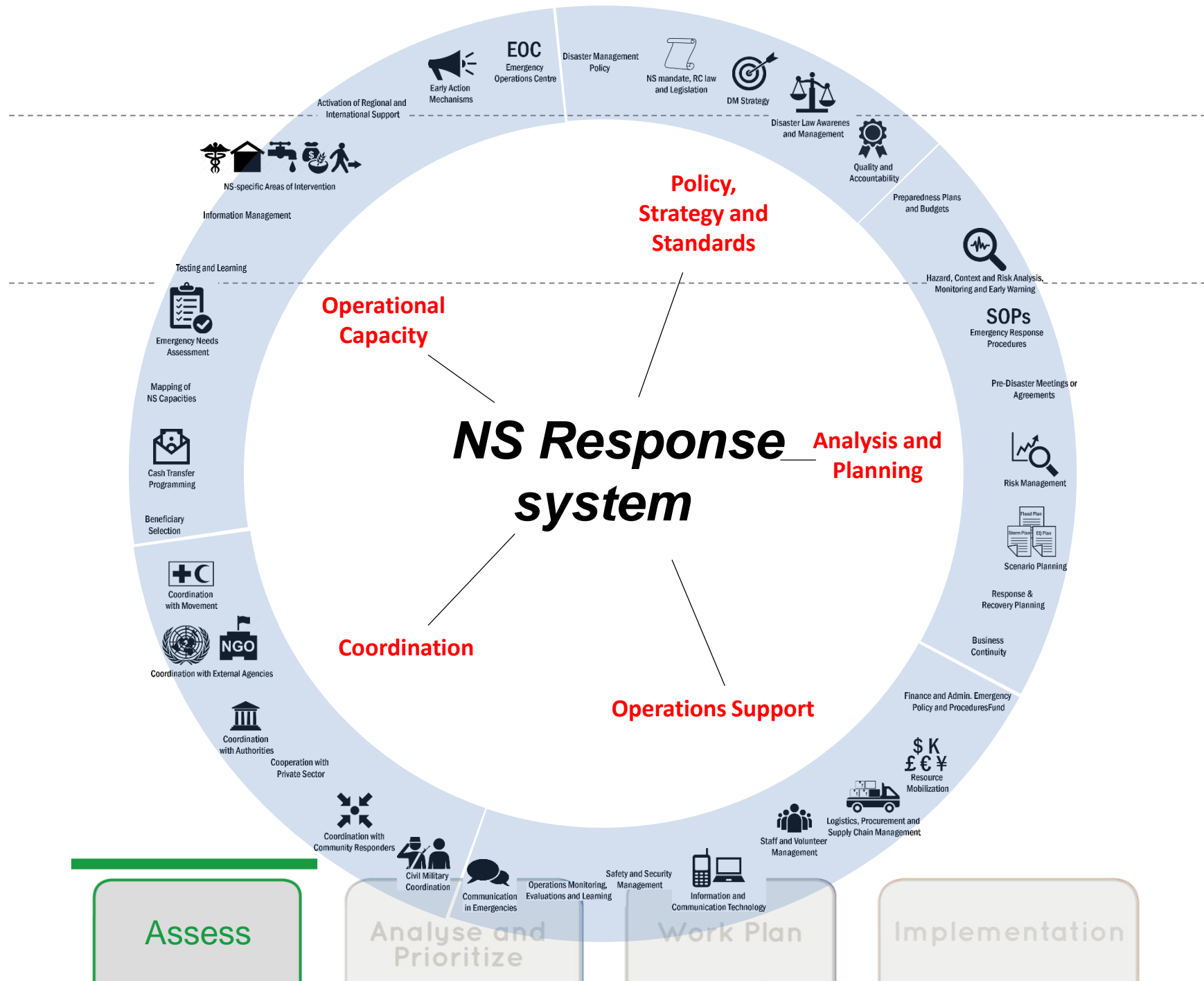
Assess

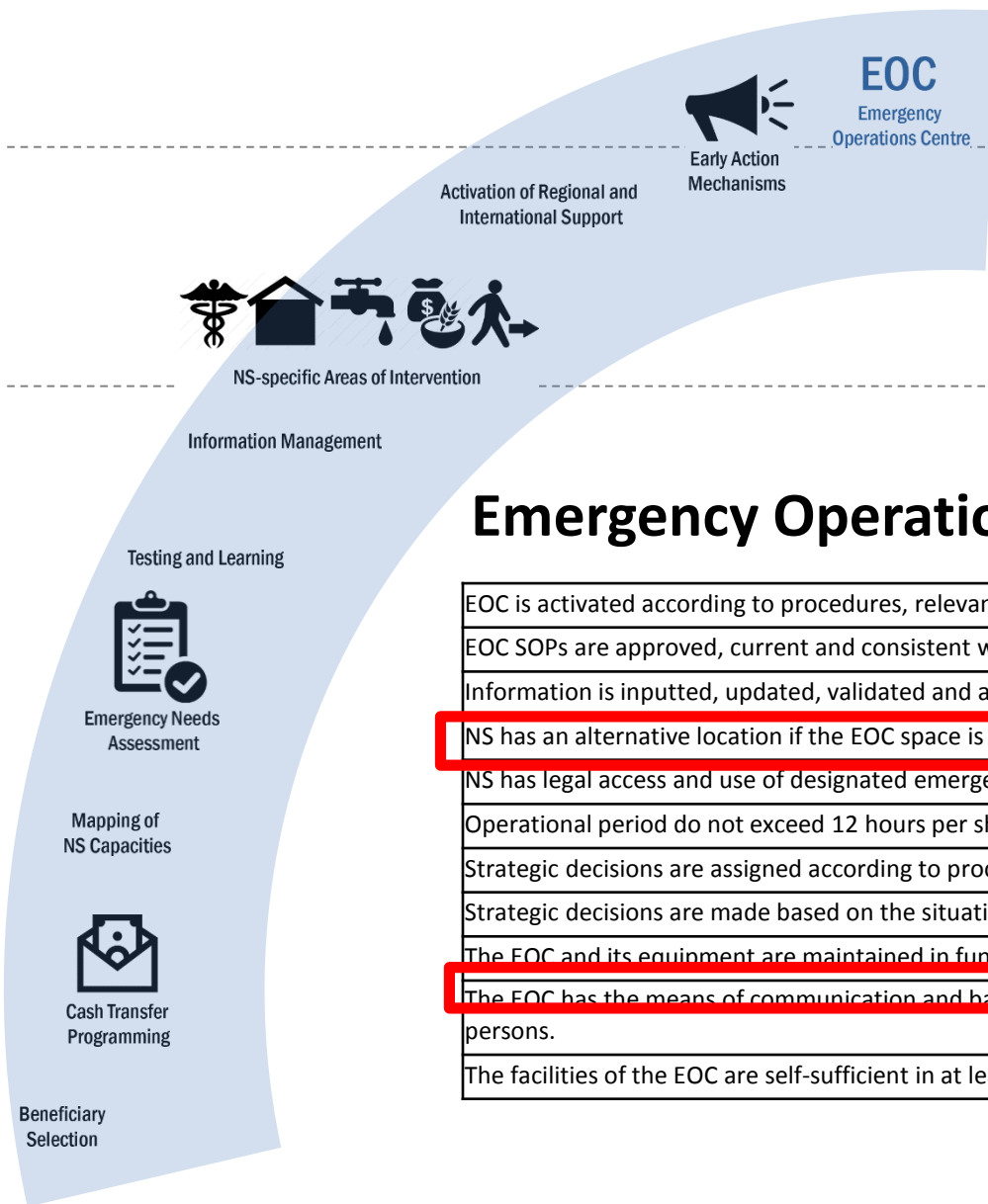
Analyse and  
Prioritize

Work Plan

Implementation







# Operational Capacity

## Emergency Operations Centre

|  |
|--|
| EOC is activated according to procedures, relevant staff participates and mechanisms exist to inform others.           |
| EOC SOPs are approved, current and consistent with other NS documents and are followed in a response.                  |
| Information is inputted, updated, validated and analyzed to produce periodic and standardised reports.                 |
| NS has an alternative location if the EOC space is not accessible.   |
| NS has legal access and use of designated emergency frequencies which link with other stakeholders in response.        |
| Operational period do not exceed 12 hours per shift per staff while EOC maintains 24 hours service.                    |
| Strategic decisions are assigned according to procedures and implemented by the relevant units.                        |
| Strategic decisions are made based on the situational analysis and identified gaps.                                    |
| The EOC and its equipment are maintained in functional working order.  |
| The EOC has the means of communication and back-ups (phone/radio or other means) and is operated by qualified persons. |
| The facilities of the EOC are self-sufficient in at least supply of electric power, water and telecommunications.      |

Assess

Analyse and  
Prioritize

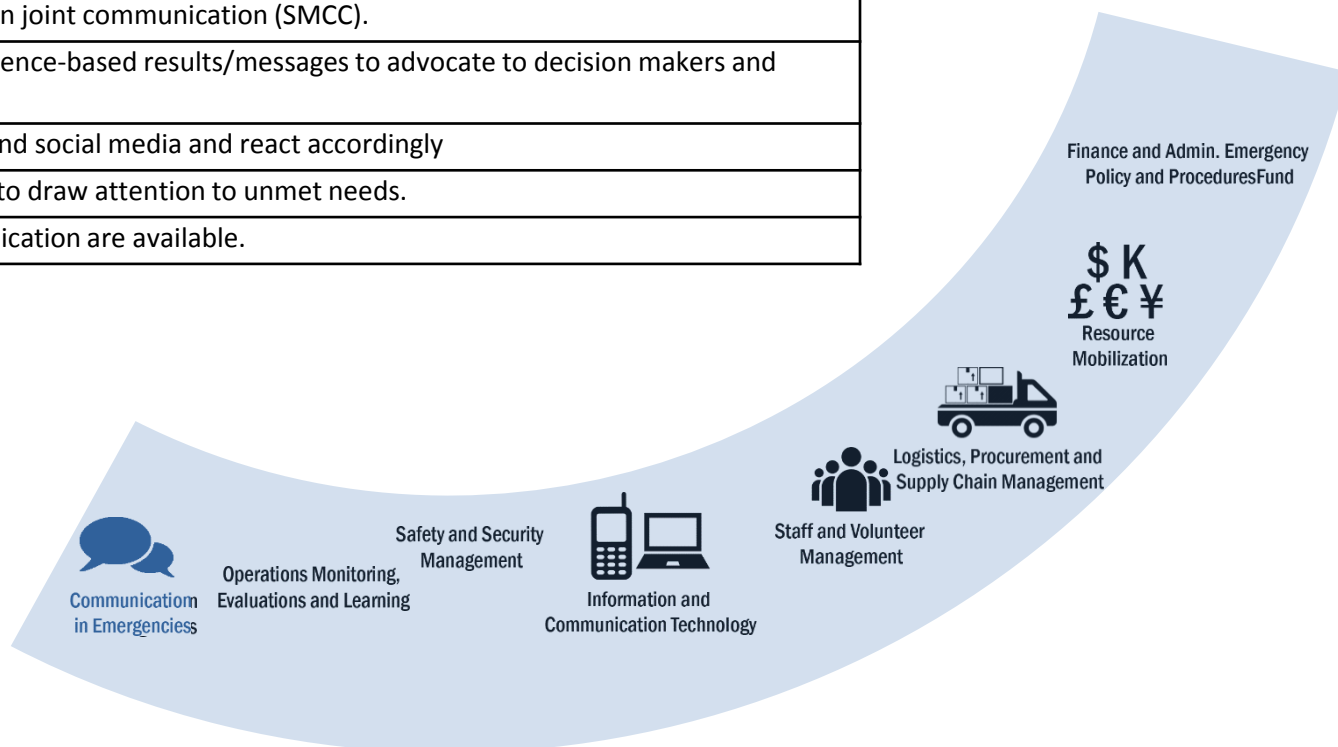
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# Communication in Emergencies

|   |
|---|
| An official spokesperson is designated in an emergency.   |
| Communications focal points are identified and trained at headquarter and branch level.   |
| External communication plan is available and implemented, and NS provides information to public on emergency situation within 24 hours. |
| Key messages and public awareness messages in an emergency are developed and shared with staff regularly.                               |
| NS coordinates with IFRC/ICRC on joint communication (SMCC).  |
| NS has capacity to generate evidence-based results/messages to advocate to decision makers and communities                              |
| NS has capacity to track media and social media and react accordingly   |
| NS uses public and social media to draw attention to unmet needs.   |
| Standard templates for communication are available.   |

## Operations Support



Assess

Analyse and Prioritize

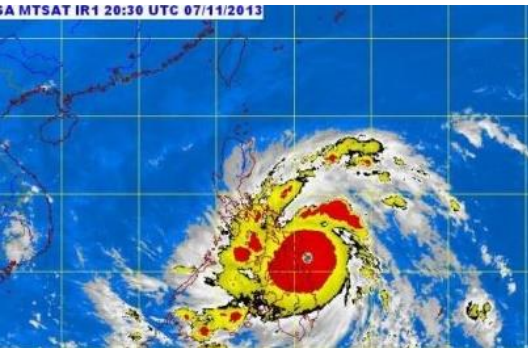
Work Plan

Implementation



## HOW DO WE ENHANCE A NS RESPONSE SYSTEM?

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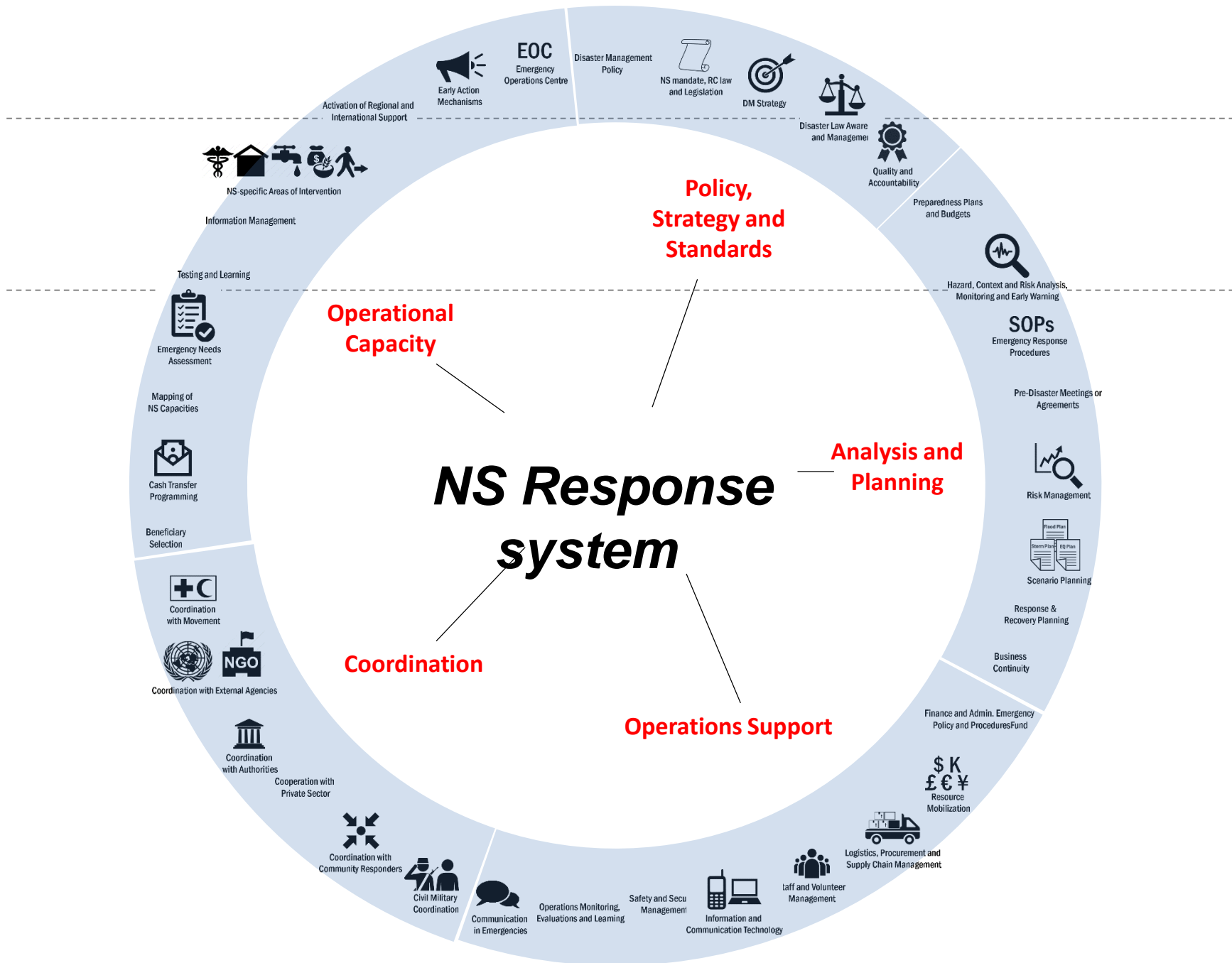


Assess

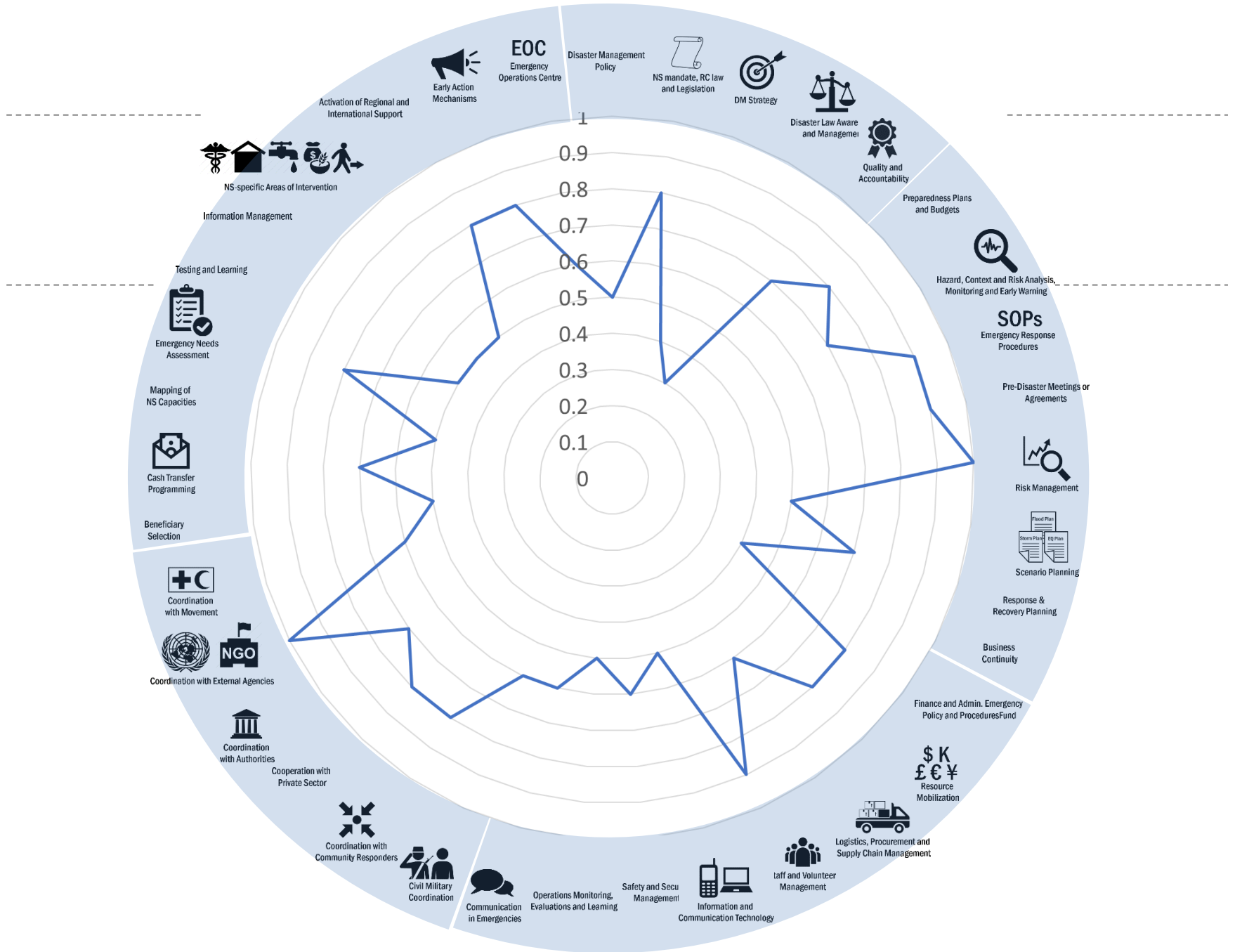
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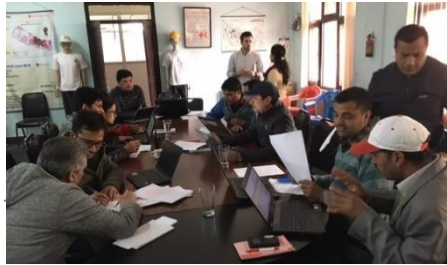


## Self-Assessment (WPNS)

## Simulation Exercise (DRCE)

## Operational (i.e. Real-Time)

## Post-Operational



Timor Leste RC

Nepal RC  
Flood Simulation

Afghanistan RC  
Flooding and conflict  
Response

Myanmar RC  
Cyclone Response

Assess

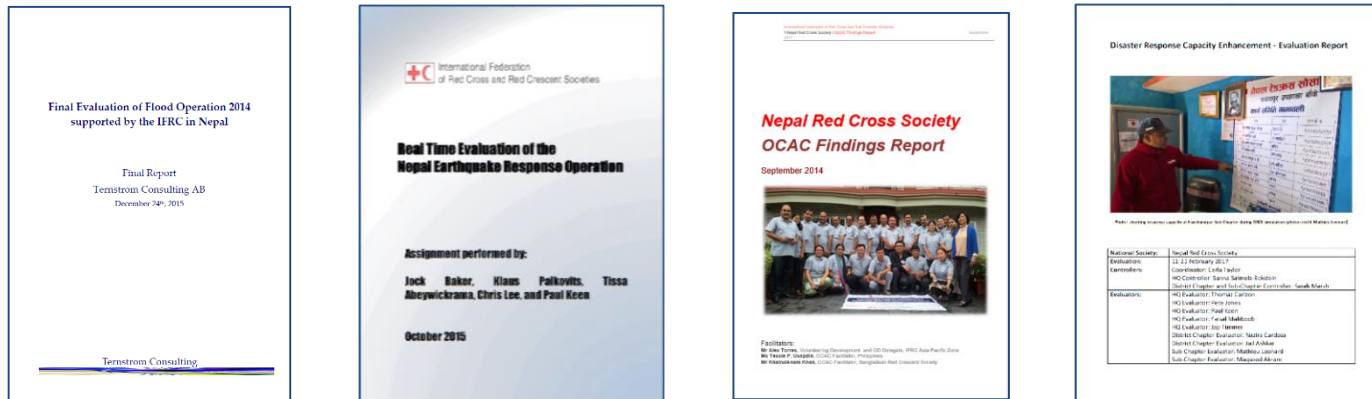
Analyse and  
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# Analysis of areas to enhance

Identify additional key findings and recommendations from other sources of information, e.g. operational reviews and organizational assessments (OCAC) to validate



EXTRACT

## FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

# Prioritization of areas to enhance

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Establish NS common understanding  
of strengths and weaknesses

Analyzing and propose  
actions

Understanding Root  
Causes of Gaps

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DRCE  
Evaluation

Analyse and  
Prioritize

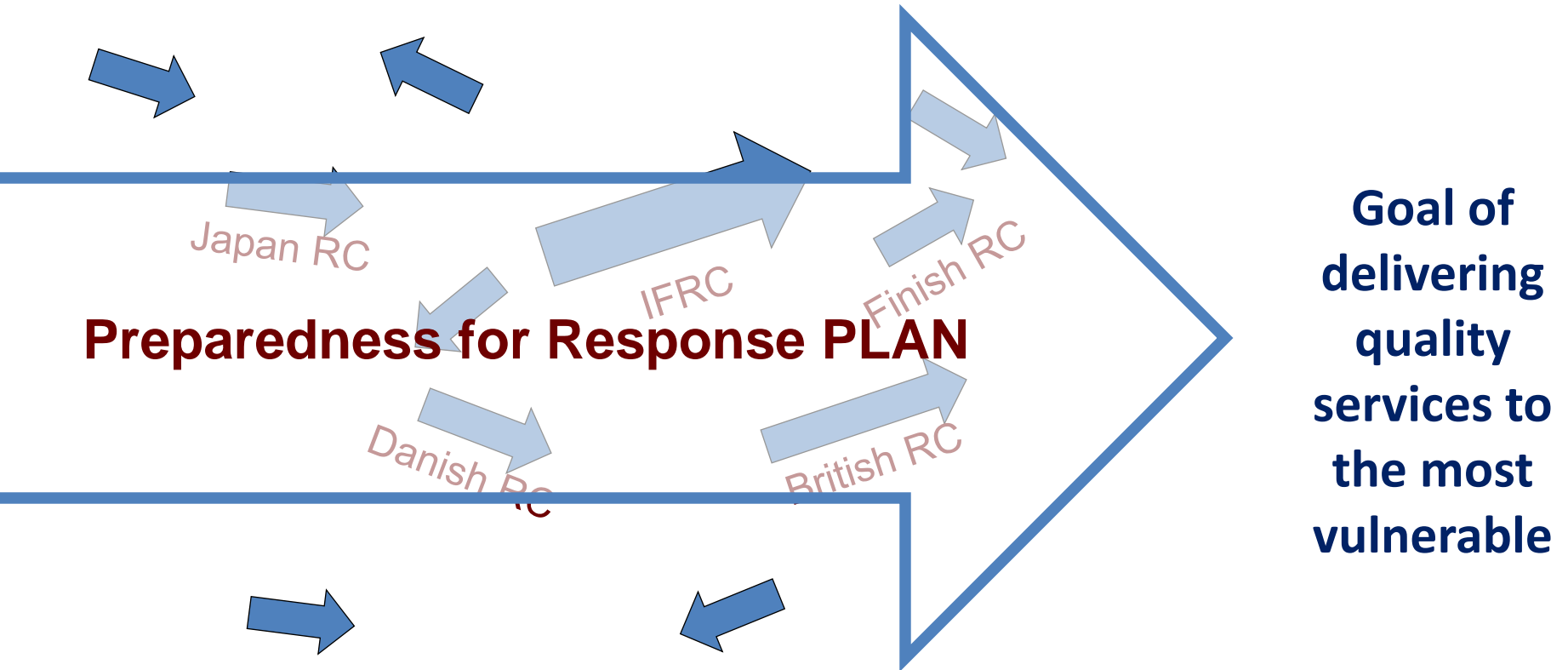
Work Plan

Implementation



# Work plan development by the National Society

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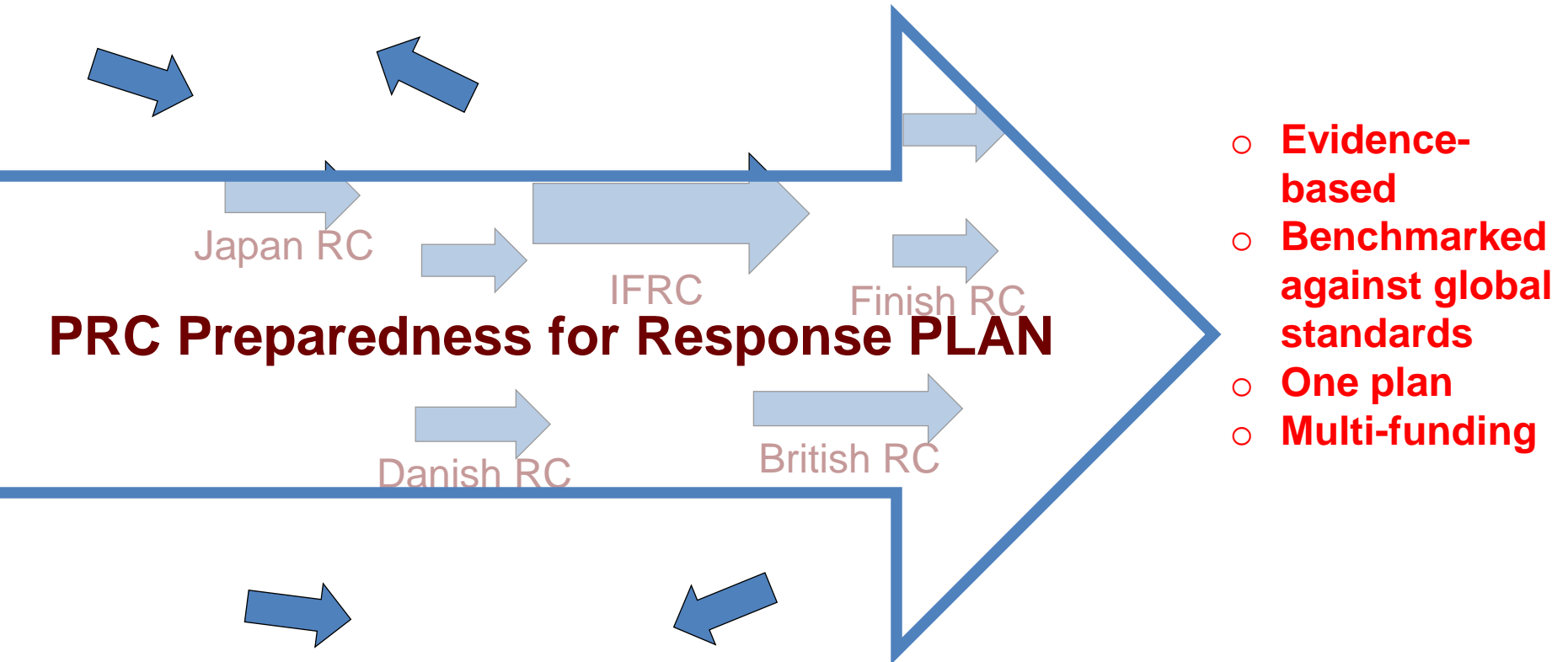
DRCE  
Evaluation

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## Work plan development by National Society



DRCE  
Evaluation

Analyse and  
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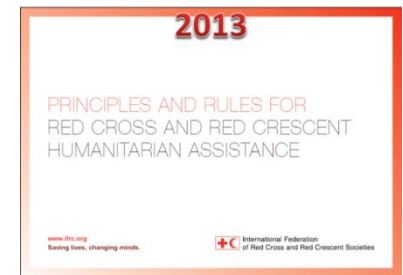
Implementation

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# ***Why was the PER approach developed?***

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- **All NS** Have a humanitarian assistance mandate (article 4.3)
- **All NS** have an auxiliary role with their public authorities
- **All NS** have signed on to the Principles and Rules for RCRC Humanitarian Assistance (2013)



**Overall drive began from the need for NS to identify and document the response capacity gaps at local and national levels**

**To develop a plan to encourage support to enhance those weaknesses**

**To enhance coordination among partners to support the NS**

**To increase staff understanding of response as a system**

# Myanmar RC Post-Operational DRCE 2016



## Highlight:

- NS-led revision of preparedness work plan based on identified gaps
- Plan shared with partners to identify new funding and support for preparedness activities
- Through the review the NS tested and revised their newly developed SOPs and emergency response ToRs; developed a decision-making flow-chart; and developed EOC SoPs



# ***Philippines RC Operational 2017***



## **Highlights:**

- Assessment conducted on recent operation and workplan to be developed
- NS trained in assessment methodologies to replicate the process at branch levels, and for future national internal simulations
- Findings will be shared with partners to support a preparedness for response work plan - value of evidence based assessment, and recognized against a globally agreed upon standard.

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## ***Comments from National Societies on the PER process***

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*Response time was significantly reduced in recent emergencies*

‘The evaluation results show the true capacity of the NS in disaster response’

**‘It validates our needs within a plan. It allowed for informed decision-making for planning’**

‘Helpful to look at the broader thinking, including all the relevant departments respectively’

‘ The NS position in the national disaster system was strengthened.’

‘NS understanding of process they are committing to is critical ‘

“Change is a very big word”

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## ***How PER supports localization agenda: investing in preparedness for response***

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- Provides NS with information to build staff understanding of response as a system made of essential DM components and support systems, processes and capacities
- Allows NS to lead its development based on identified gaps according to globally agreed upon standards
- Aims to strengthen an effective response from national to branches/volunteers and communities/village volunteers
- Reinforces coordination of partnerships and funding support to a NS strategic plan
- Provides evidence-based method to showcase enhanced local/national response capacity over time and encourage peer sharing of best practices
- Approach is multi-sectorial and links with other key RCRC approaches i.e. OCAC, FbF

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## ***Where is the process going...***

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- Increased flexibility of the approach – application within slow onset, e.g. drought and political unrest/crisis through assessments real-time
- Regional cooperation: CRC – IFRC – Regional – National trainings to facilitate process
- Greater focus on peer-to-peer support in sharing best practices and providing technical support to each other at national and regional levels
- Interest to expand beyond RC and include national authorities
- Replicate process at branch/community levels