Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) planning
Global Nutrition Cluster

February 23, 2021

Overview of the Session

1. Introduction and webinar objectives
2. Overview of emergency preparedness approaches and systems and an introduction to the ERP Approach and **Q&A**
3. Nutrition Coordination Mechanisms and the ERP Approach
    –   Overview of the 2021 GNC ERP exercise
    –   How to conduct ERP planning at a country-level
        •   Conducting a risk analysis and monitoring
        •   Step by step contingency planning
        •   Identifying preparedness actions and monitoring
4. Introduction to the GNC ERP online tool and dashboard
5. Next steps
6. Q&A

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Objectives of the Session

By the end of this session, participants will be briefed on the:

- Different **approaches to emergency preparedness**, with a focus on the Emergency Response Preparedness (**ERP**) Approach

- **GNC 2021 ERP exercise** and timeline

- **Key outputs** of the 2021 ERP exercise at a global- and country- level

- **Next steps** required by Coordination teams at a country-level (with support from GNC)

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Overview of Emergency Preparedness and an Introduction to the IASC ERP Approach

Emergency Preparedness Approaches and Systems

Emergency preparedness can be conducted at various levels and involves a respective array of actors.

POLL: In your context, what emergency preparedness plans are in place?

Option 1. None

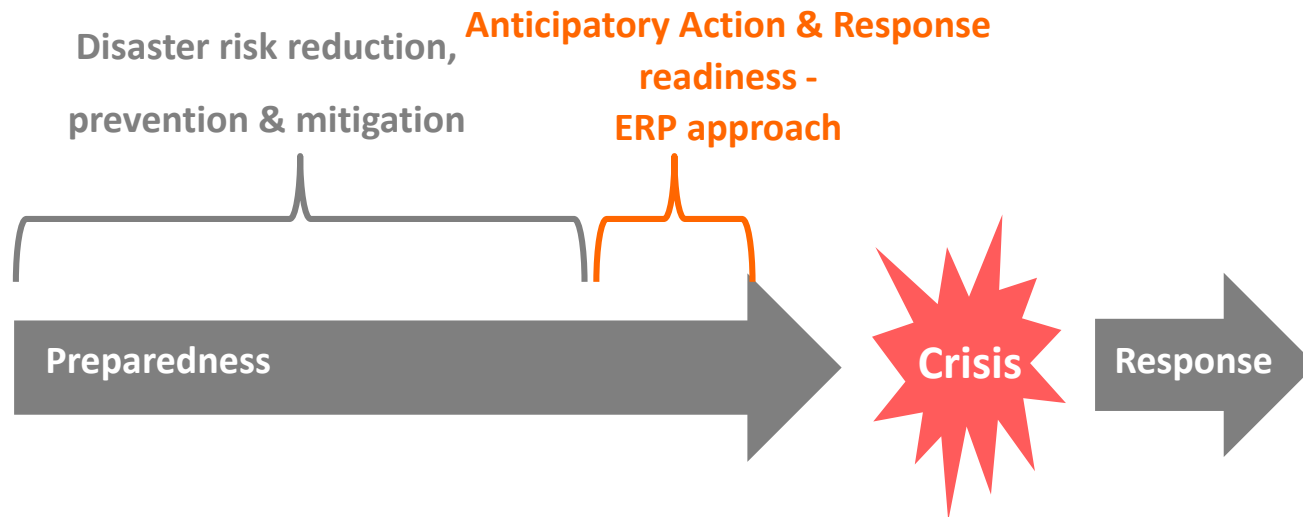**Option 2.** Inter-Cluster/Sector ERP

Option 3. UNICEF preparedness plans

Option 4. Government-led preparedness plans

Option 5: Nutrition Cluster/Sector preparedness plans

Option 5. Other

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What is the ERP approach?

The ERP approach has three inter-related levels of action:

Disaster risk reduction, prevention & mitigation

Anticipatory Action & Response readiness - ERP approach

Preparedness

Crisis

Response

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Elements of the IASC ERP Approach

ERP is a continuous process, divided into three key elements.

Risk analysis and monitoring

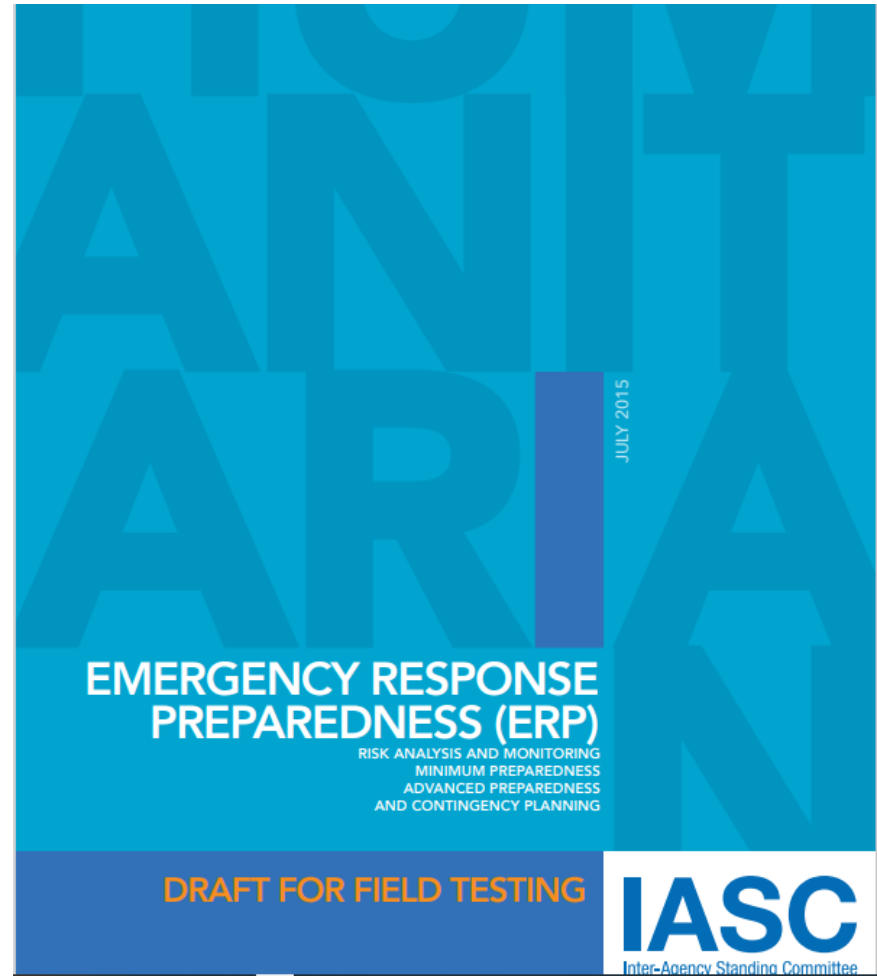**Contingency Planning - step-by-step process for anticipatory action and readiness**

Minimum and Advanced Preparedness Actions

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ERP Approach guidance

- Updated guidance developed in 2020 and will be available shortly.
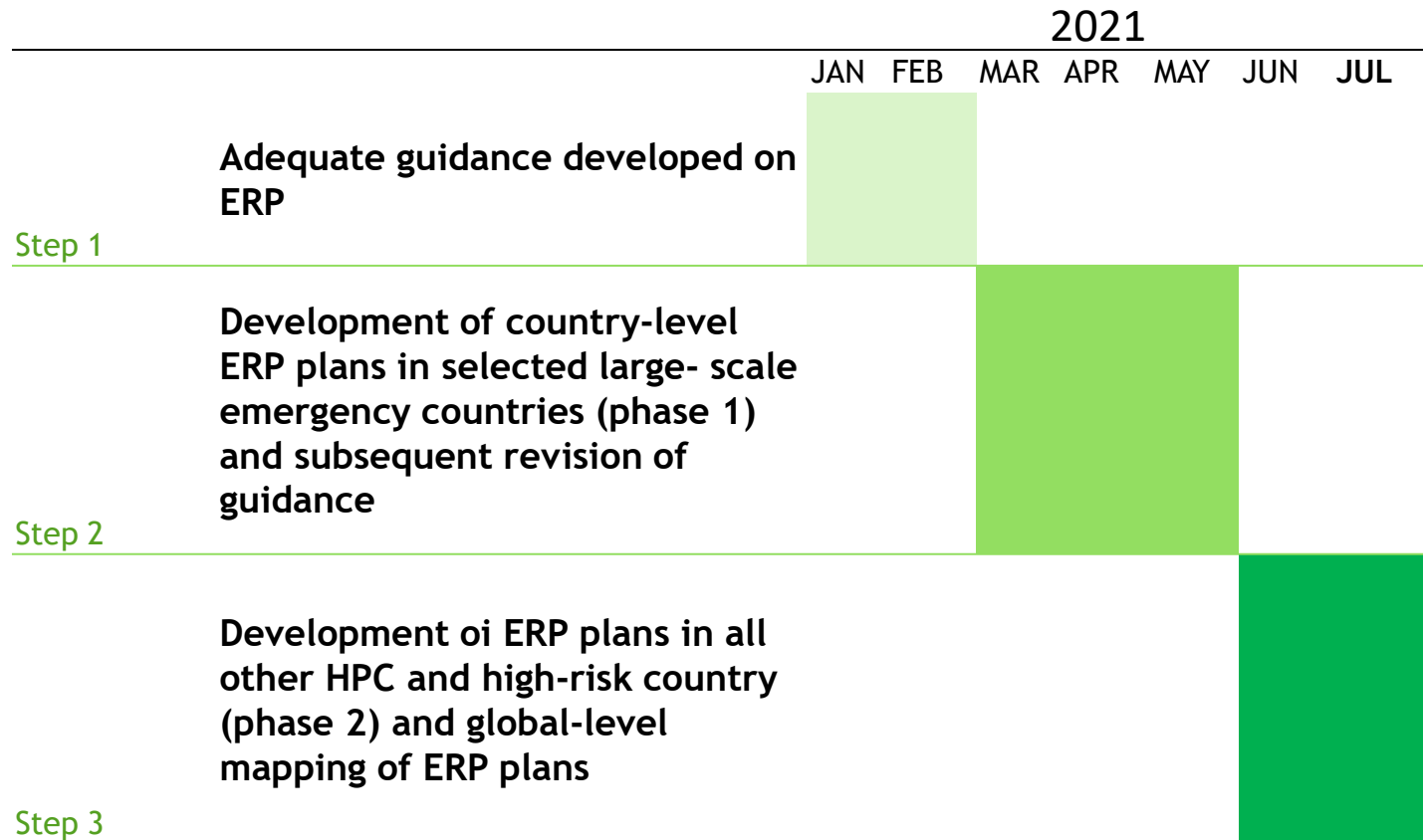
Review: True or False

Poll: Indicate which statements are true

- Preparedness is part of the Humanitarian Programming Cycle.

- The ERP Approach aims to improve the speed and effficiency of the first 4-6 weeks of an emergency response

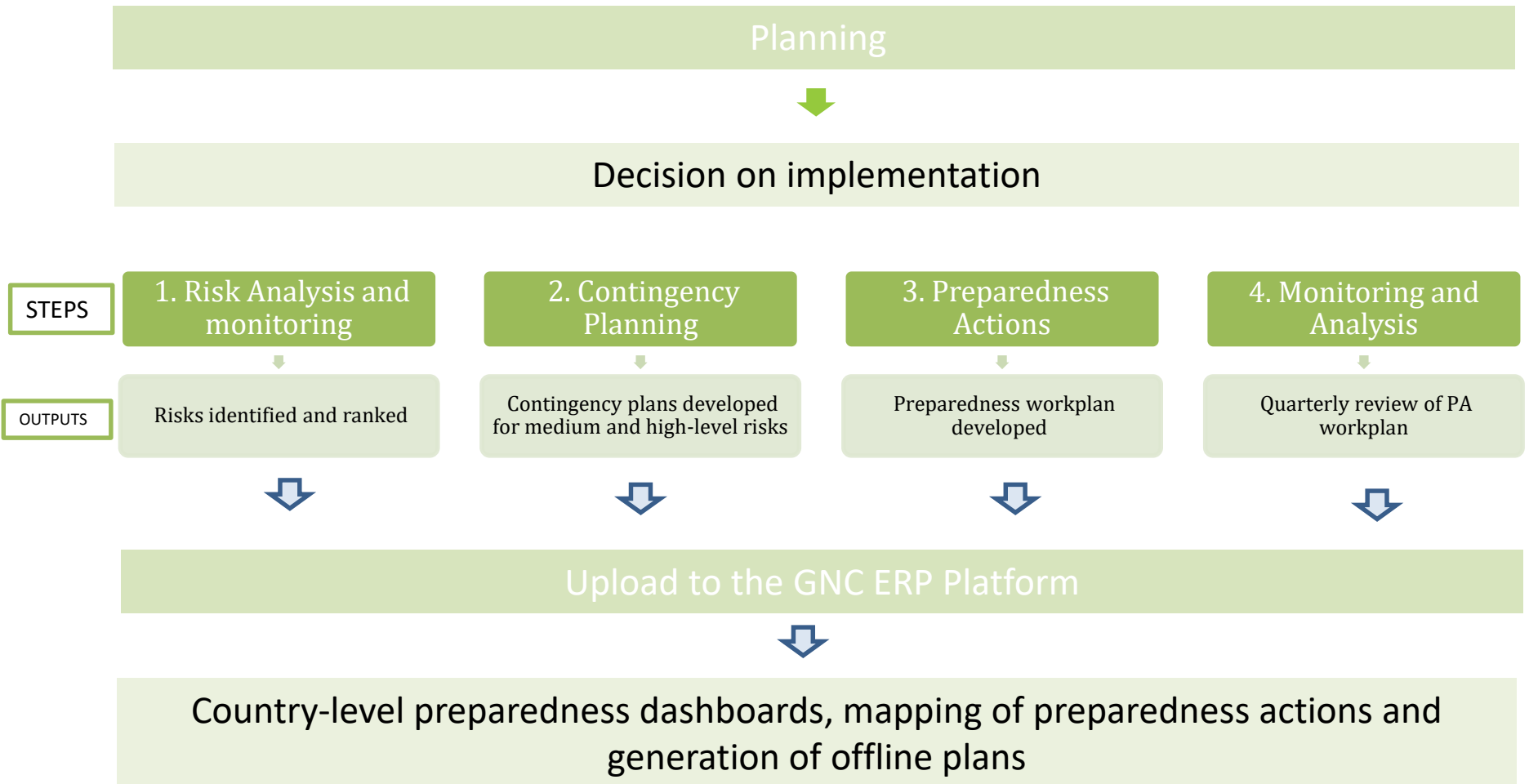- The ERP Approach is applicable to UNICEF-led Clusters only

Questions?

Nutrition Coordination Mechanisms and the ERP Approach

Nutrition Cluster/Sector-level ERP Process Overview

2021

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	**JUL**

Step 1

Adequate guidance developed on ERP

Step 2

Development of country-level ERP plans in selected large- scale emergency countries (phase 1) and subsequent revision of guidance

Step 3

Development oi ERP plans in all other HPC and high-risk country (phase 2) and global-level mapping of ERP plans

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The ERP Approach process at a country-level

Planning

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Decision on implementation

STEPS			
1. Risk Analysis and monitoring	2. Contingency Planning	3. Preparedness Actions	4. Monitoring and Analysis

OUTPUTS			
Risks identified and ranked	Contingency plans developed for medium and high-level risks	Preparedness workplan developed	Quarterly review of PA workplan

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Upload to the GNC ERP Platform

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Country-level preparedness dashboards, mapping of preparedness actions and generation of offline plans
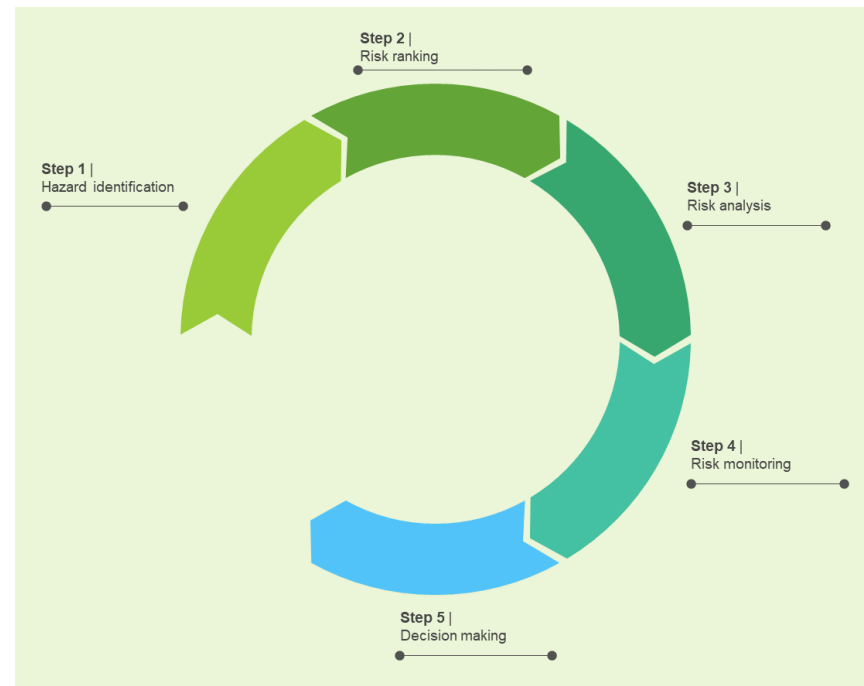
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Step 1. Risk analysis and monitoring

Actions

- Discuss Step 1 with the GNC, SAG and Partners

- Identify whether Step has been completed by OCHA or UNICEF

- Conduct workshop to:
  - Identify hazards
  - Rank risks

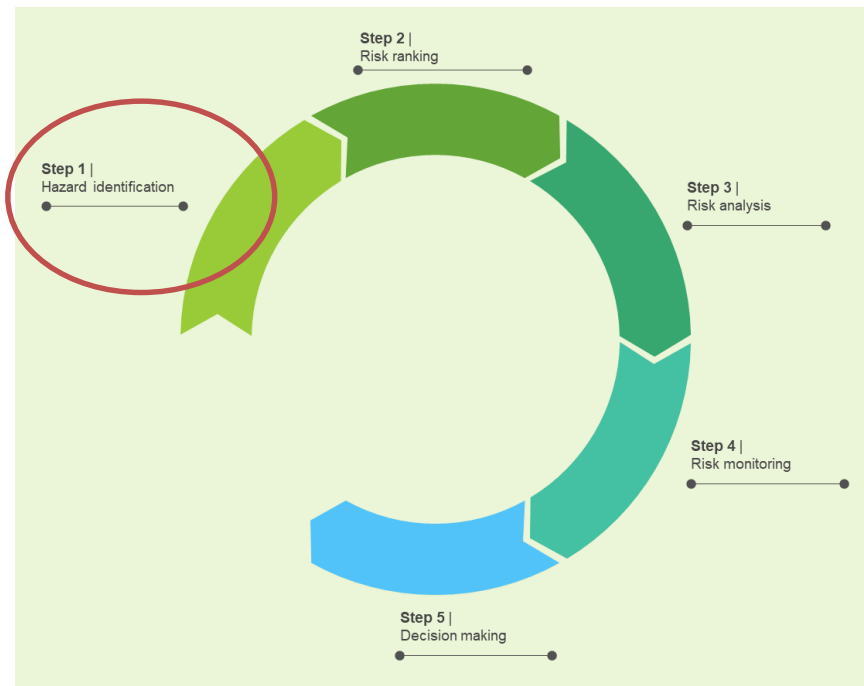- Upload outputs to the online platform

Diagram: Overview of the risk analysis process

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Step 1. Risk analysis and monitoring

Step 1.1. Hazard Identification

- Six hazard categories
  - Natural hazards
  - Armed conflict and civil unrest
  - Epidemics and pandemics
  - Drastic changes in the socio-economic environment (such as surge in prices of food)
  - Serious violations of human rights
  - Environmental hazards

Step 2 | Risk ranking

Step 1 | Hazard identification

Step 3 | Risk analysis

Step 4 | Risk monitoring

Step 5 | Decision making

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Step 1: Risk analysis and monitoring
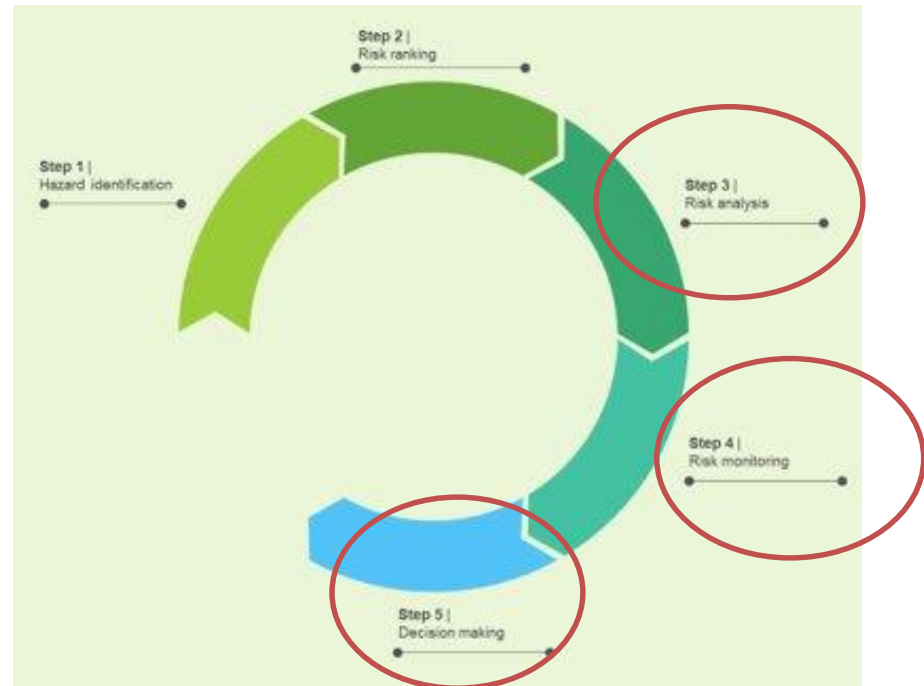
Step 1.2. Risk Ranking

- For each identified hazard, rank twice on scale of 1-5 for likelihood and impact

- Upload ranking to the GNC ERP online tool, to identify rating gravity (Risk ranking = impact x likelihood)

- ERP platform will plot results on a risk graph.

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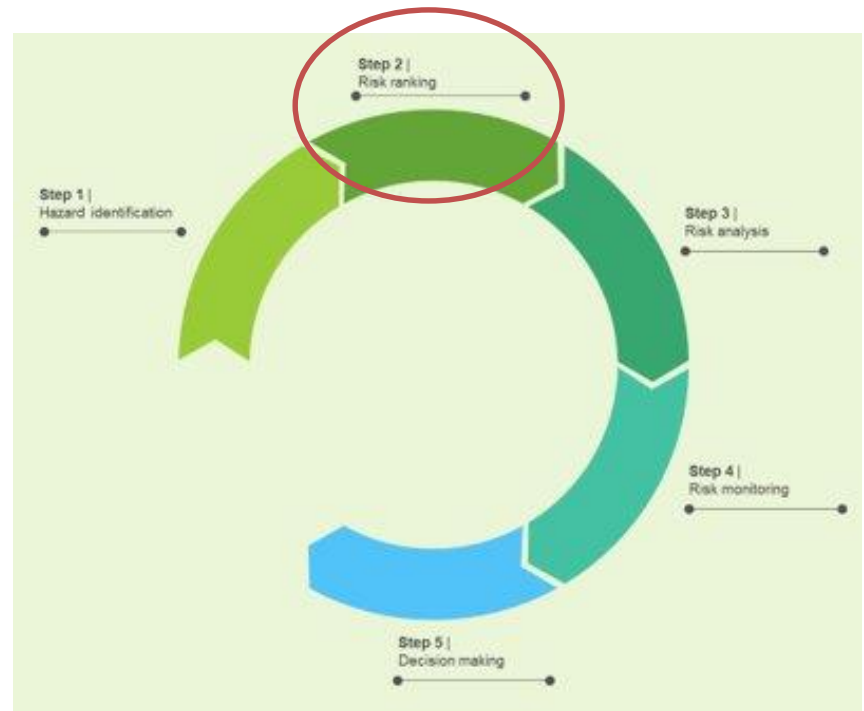
Step 1: Risk analysis and monitoring

Steps 1.3-1.5

- Insert 200-word risk analysis into online tool

- Monitor risks and update periodically

- For risks identified as medium to high – decide whether contingency planning is needed.

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Step 1: Risk analysis and monitoring

Step 1.1-1.4: Online form

Risk analysis and monitoring dashboard

Step 2. Contingency planning

Action:

- Conduct workshop to develop contingency plans for each medium to high risk.
- During workshop, discuss the following:
  - Review identified hazards and risk rankings, and agree on risks to include under the contingency plan
  - Scenario setting for each risk:
    - People in Need (PIN)
    - Key Immediate Needs (KIN)
  - Response and operational capacity
    - Discuss what protocols, guidelines, are in place
    - Discuss cluster and partner capacity
    - Discuss potential prepositioning of supplies
  - Capacity gaps and constraints
    - Discuss capacity gaps such as anticipated pipeline breaks or lack of protocols etc.
  - Response strategy
  - Operational delivery
  - Operational support arrangements
  - Priority preparedness actions
    - Identify priority PAs from GNC ERP guidance
  - Funding requirements
    - Discuss funding gaps for each potential scenario

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Step 2. Contingency planning

GNC Emergency Preparedness Plan v2

▼ 3. Contingency Plan

▼ » 3.1 Humanitarian Consequences

Briefly outline what the immediate needs of the population are likely to be based on risk analysis and highlight those factors which exacerbate vulnerabilities;

▼ » » a. Scenario (Humanitarian Consequences)

Hazard *	Geographic area *	Affected population (CU5 Boys) Number	Affected population (CU5 Girls) Number	Affected population (PLW) Number
4. Drastic changes in the socio-economic environ... ▾				

PIN for nutrition (CU5 Boys) Number	PIN for nutrition (CU5 Girls) Number	PIN for nutrition (PLW) Number
0		

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Step 2. Contingency planning

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS PLAN

DR Congo
Last   10 Feb…

| Overview | Risk | Contingency | Contingency |

Country
DR Congo

Contingency plan 1

3.1 Humanitarian consequences

2.1: Hazard Identification and ranking	Category	Geographical area	Affected Girls U5	Affected Boys U5	Affected PLW	Affected Pop Others	PIN Girls U5	PIN Boys U5	PIN PLW	PIN Others	IYCF-E (KIN)	BSFP U5 (KIN)	SAM (KIN)	MAM (KIN)	Vitamin A (KIN)	MNP (KIN)
1. Natural hazards	1.2 Landslides	COD 1	33	77	74	22	22	65	56	17						
2. Armed conflict	2.1 Armed	COD 2	42	75	40	20	15	63	22	15						
			301	281	244	97	183	221	15	72						

3.2. Response & operational capacity

Capacity	List of Available capacity values
Supplies	
Supplies needed clear, prepositioned, and are pathways to purchase those	Anthropometic equipment, BP5, F100, F75, IFAS, MNP, Plumpydoz, RUSF, RUTF, Vit A
Partners	
Technical capacity of partners to implement programs	Assessments, BSFP, Deworming , IFAS, IPT, IYCF-E, MAM, MNP, OPT, SAM, Vit A
Coverage or implementation	Specify the partners
Guidelines & Tools	
National guidelines, protocols, training materials and tools up to date and available in the	Assessments, BSFP, Deworming, IFAS, IPT, IYCF-E, MAM, MNP, OPT, SAM, Vit A
A pool of trained trainers (ToT)	IYCF-E, Micronutrient, Prevention of

3.3 Gaps and constraints

Gaps	Constraints
Briefly outline the capacity gaps in the provision of humanitarian assistance. Try to address the gaps in the	Describe major obstacles to providing humanitarian assistance (security, access constraints, administrative obstacles, logistics

3.4 Response strategy

Objective	Day 1-7	Week 1
products, appropriate infant and young child feeding practices in emergency and micronutrient interventions.		
Number of boys and girls 6-59 months with	Yes	

Microsoft Power BI

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Step 3. Preparedness Actions

Actions

In a workshop setting:

- Review GNC-specific PAs
- Develop a PA workplan
- Upload workplan to GNC online tool

STRENGTHENING COLLECTIVE PREPAREDNESS FOR NUTRITION IN EMERGENCIES TO SUSTAIN AND ENHANCE NUTRITION OUTCOMES

Preparedness Guidelines For Nutrition In Emergencies Coordination

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Step 3. Preparedness Actions

Example of Preparedness Actions Workplan

COORDINATION

|	Minimum Preparedness Actions	Status			Due date/ Timefra me	Lead	Actions	GNC Guidance
		Done	Deadline set	To be initiated				
Coordination	Nutrition in emergency coordination mechanism established							5.2.1
	Technical Working Group and Strategic Advisory Group created							5.2.2
Guidance	Terms of reference for Nutrition Cluster staff are available							5.2.3
	TORs for the Nutrition Cluster, TWGs and SAG developed and endorsed by members							5.2.4
	Contact list of nutrition Cluster/Sector partners is available and updated							5.2.5
	The Nutrition Cluster participate and contribute to inter-sector coordination							5.2.6
	Cluster members are familiar with humanitarian principles, cluster approach and accountability to affected populations							5.2.7
	The Nutrition Cluster contributes to cross-sectoral objectives							5.2.8

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Step 4. Monitoring and Analysis

Action:

- On a periodic-basis,

  – monitor PAs using the workplan and send updated version to GNC

  – Review risks and recalculate gravity, and update online tool accordingly.

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Steps 1-4. Available Guidance

NOTE: IASC 2020 guidance will soon be published.
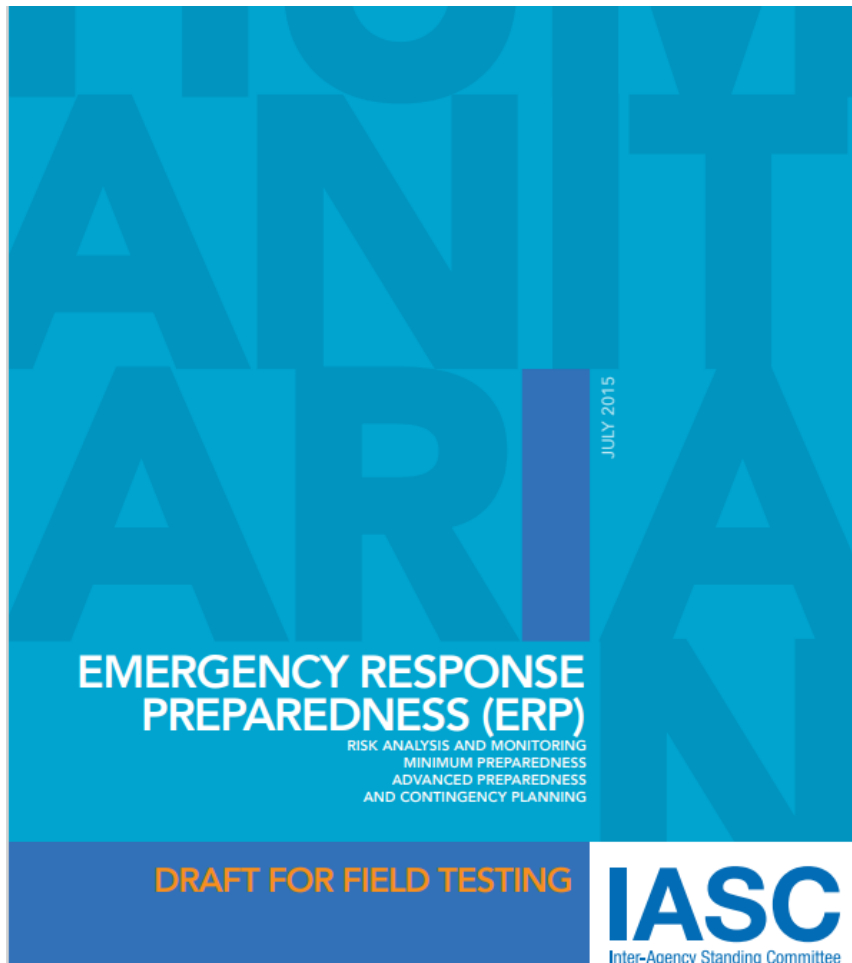
Demonstration on the GNC ERP online Tool

- Demonstration on the GNC ERP online tool by Magnat

Next Steps

Next Steps

Step 2 of global plan.

- Bilateral calls with each country included in Phase 1 of the roll-out

- Plan and conduct country coordination level workshop

- Upload ERP content to online GNC ERP platform

- GNC review and finalise online inputs

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Available Support

Remote support with the ERP Approach:

- One-on-one calls with each country
- Review of draft documents
- Support with uploading to the online tools

English and Spanish Speaking Countries	French Speaking Countries
Briony Stevens bstevens@unicef.org	Caroline Abla and Angeline Grant cabla@unicef.org and agrant@unicef.org

Reference tools and guidance will be shared by the GNC

Questions?

Thank you!