

## Step 2: Engage government in feasibility study and disseminate findings

Including government in the feasibility study is integral to identifying current and planned policies, government priorities, the state of early warning systems, as well as existing initiatives. This also provides important insights into the capacity of the relevant government agencies to contribute to the development of FbF in-country.

Combining the feasibility study with an introduction to FbF is also an opportunity to mobilize relevant authorities (e.g. Disaster Risk Management, National Hydromet Services (NHMS)) and explain how FbF can fill the gaps between preparedness and response.

Once completed, the Feasibility Study should be presented to government, pointing to complementary policies, programs and plans, gaps and opportunities and ideally a roadmap for next steps for FbF.

### Uganda Feasibility Study

#### Using evidence to strengthen national EWS system with FbF

The results of the feasibility study conducted in Uganda were presented to government authorities at the national level to validate and agree upon next implementation steps. This was important as the subsequent dialogues with the Office of the Prime Minister always made reference to the feasibility study findings. In particular, the study made reference to Uganda's lack of a national EWS system, as well as flood forecasting model. This was used as a point of entry to engage government in the establishment and integration of FbF into the national emergency and coordination center.

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jGM0CiFza7A>



#### How to best engage government?

*"This depends on your National Society context, which you know best. In Uganda and Malawi, we held various breakfast meetings, each with a particular agenda for each session."*

Irene Amuron, Technical Adviser, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre

