

## Step 8: Involve government in EAP development

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The level of government involvement in any FbF country will be contextual. Ideally, government should be consulted at every stage of the Early Action Protocol development. This will facilitate obtaining necessary authorizations and support for EAP activation and implementation at a later stage.

There are some contexts, where the National Society and government can essentially co-produce the EAP. This will entail jointly setting the triggers, selecting early actions and allocating funding, achieved in close cooperation. For EAPs submitted by the National Society to the FbA by the DREF, it is however, important that they are owned by the National Society who will receive funding and be responsible for their implementation and are in line with the criteria of the FbA. In countries, where FbF is integrated in laws or government plans, the National Society can also support the work on government owned EAPs that allocate government funding to different agencies (including Red Cross/Red Crescent) for early actions in different areas and sectors.

For cases where EWEA it is not necessarily a priority, NS should aim for a certain level of government engagement, which will potentially increase over time.

Engaging government in the development of the EAPs helps with data sharing, coordination, transparency and long-term planning. Annual meetings should be held with departments involved in EAP development to ensure timely updates to vulnerability, exposure data as well as policies, strategies and development that could impact FbF.

The two main alliances for action need to be built with the NDRM authorities (mainly on risk info and early warning) and with the technical scientific agencies such as the hydromet office and/or research institutions. With both institutes the triggers have to be developed (based on risks factors data, historic disaster impacts and climate science data), NDRM is also an important partner for selection of early actions. It is recommended to include however the entire DRM system (including academics) in the process right from the first explorations and feasibility studies.

### Choose the modes of cooperation that best fit the context

There are various modes of collaboration with government authorities for EAP development. Collaboration on EAP development is a unique and contextual journey shaped by the level of political will on behalf of the government, institutional capacity and existing programs and projects. Here are a few examples, other than the TWG that has already been discussed, of ways to foster co- production.

#### **Work with National Hydromet in the development of triggers**

There are different pathways to embark on with your National Hydromet, depending on the context. In some cases, the government will be more engaged compared to others. Triggers

should be developed collaboratively with the national hydromet agencies. Ultimately, advocacy should focus on encouraging and supporting the co-production of Impact-based Forecasting (IbF) triggers with NHMS and other relevant actors. WMO recognizes that IbF is not solely the task of the NHMS, but does mark a shift in weather services, towards a service developed in cooperation with DRR agencies, statistical department, various ministries and humanitarian and development actors.

Read how to best approach your Hydro-meteorological Agency with these Dos and Don'ts [here](#).

## Work with existing products and programs

### Practical Example: Mongolia

#### Utilizing the government IbF product for Dzud

As a result of the feasibility study in Mongolia, it was decided that the government-led Impact based forecasting product (Dzud map), developed by the Mongolia Met Service and Nagoya University of Japan, was adequate to trigger early action for Dzud. By engaging the Government agencies from the beginning of the FbF set-up process, the FbF system of Mongolia Red Cross is one of the most sustainable cases for FbF, given the fact that their trigger system is the basis of early actions of different humanitarian actors in-country.

### Practical Example: Bangladesh

#### Tapping into Preparedness Programs

The Bangladesh Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) is a joint Government and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) program that provides a robust early warning system and evacuation facilities for the coastal population. The Cyclone EAP was built upon existing CPP capacities, and early actions for cash-based assistance and livestock evacuations were jointly developed through discussions with BDRCS, RCCC, and the Department of Disaster Management (DDM).