

## Emergency preparedness and response



Emergency preparedness and response is one of the 11 types of interventions that are contributing to building climate resilience for agriculture and food systems. When adequately prepared, people's lives and livelihoods can be saved. Preparedness focuses on the knowledge and capacities to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of disasters. Strengthening preparedness aims to enhance the capacity to predict, monitor and be prepared to reduce damage or address potential threats as well as to build preparedness to respond in an emergency and help those that are negatively impacted (UNISDR, 2008). Emergency response or sometimes called 'disaster relief' refers to interventions undertaken during or immediately after a disaster with the aim to save lives and livelihoods, reducing the impacts on people, livestock, crop, property, agricultural equipment and facilities; ensuring public safety as well as meeting basic subsistence and livelihoods needs of those affected. It mainly focuses on immediate and short-term humanitarian needs and adequate emergency preparedness can help make response actions more effective, efficient and timely.

	Global and national level indicators	Name of framework /initiative /study	Subnational and local level indicators	Name of framework /initiative /study
<b>Preparedness to respond</b>	Stores of emergency supplies in place	CARE (2011)	Number of eligible people/ households/ communities that have access to recovery funding/emergency support/transfers	World Bank (2017)
	Built reserves for food (maize, rice, sorghum, millet)	NAP-AG UGA (2017)	Percentage of households with livestock sheltered in safe places and/or a safe evacuation point (%)	CARE (2011)
			Percentage of community members (vulnerable/non-vulnerable) who are aware of emergency procedures (%_	CARE (2011)
			Community plans list essential services, supplies and logistics requirement for emergency response to needs of affected population (shelter, water and sanitation, food, communication, transport etc.)	WHO (2007)
			Regional contingency plans are developed and approved by participating actors in the region	UNISDR (2008)
			Hectares of alternative (emergency) grazing lands identified for poor livestock farmers in the county on land prone to flooding and drought (hectares)	PA (KCCAP KEN)
			Local level preparedness planning processes are part of national planning and reflect likely government resources and capacity	UNISDR (2008)
			Number of people/households/communities that participate in evacuation drills	World Bank (2017)
<b>Ability to respond and recover</b>	Number of people and livelihoods saved from climate disasters due to rapid response	PA (KCCAP KEN)	Community mechanisms established and functioning to respond effectively to climate/disaster risks	World Bank (2017)
	Number of eligible people/households/communities that have access to recovery funding/emergency support/transfers	World Bank (2017)	Number of eligible people/households/communities that have access to recovery funding/emergency support/transfers	World Bank (2017)

