

# Harmonization in Early Warning Systems

Presented by  
Jeremy Collymore

The logo consists of the lowercase letters 'ews' in a sans-serif font. The 'e' is blue, the 'w' is blue, and the 's' is orange. The logo is centered within a light blue oval.

ews

The logo features the words 'EARLY WARNING SYSTEM' in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. A yellow bell icon is positioned between the words 'WARNING' and 'SYSTEM'. The logo is centered within a light blue oval.

EARLY  
WARNING  
SYSTEM

The logo features a stylized sunburst icon to the left of the letters 'EWS' in a bold, black, sans-serif font. Below 'EWS' are the words 'Early Warning System' in a smaller, black, sans-serif font. The logo is centered within a light blue oval.

EWS  
Early Warning System

Caribbean Early Warning System Workshop  
14 – 16 April 2016



# Concepts and Approaches to Harmonization

---

## HARMONIZATION


- Is a key pillar of **INSTITUTIONAL** building for resilience
- Embraces the EWS specific practices in a wider context that cut across the formal landscape of organizations and the active processes by which the EWS components are operationalized.
- Concerned with the architecture for synergizing diverse mandates at varying levels
- Essential given resource scarcity, growing and competing demands

# Pathway to Harmonization




---

**Recognition of  
multiple  
stakeholders**



**Recognition of  
competing  
demands for  
limited available  
resources**



**Recognition of  
variable capacity  
within Participating  
States and  
Partners**

# Harmonization in EWS



---

**Integrated EWS activities necessitate collaboration and cooperation among key stakeholders and across components**

**Need to be clear about what capacity is being generated and for whom**

# EWS Interventions – Present Approach

---

**Interventions have generally occurred without the definition of overall policy framework**



**Determined by event and donor driven opportunities; influenced by recovery, rehabilitation needs**

# Shared Vision – A Harmonization Essential



**Need an Articulated and Shared Vision for EWS**



**Strategy and Program of EWS Stakeholders to reflect commitment to vision**



**Mandate rationalization or synergy leverage**



**Common Monitoring and Results Framework for EWS**

# Areas for Harmonization



---



EWS Policy,  
interface with  
development  
pathways

Operational  
systems and  
Procedures

Knowledge  
acquisition,  
management

Monitoring,  
Evaluation  
and  
Reporting

# Harmonization – Operational Systems

---

Stakeholders  
Policy  
Programming  
Consultations

Community  
Disaster  
Planning

EWS Model  
Policy  
Development

Common  
Alerting  
Protocols

Hazards  
assessment  
and  
evaluation



# Harmonization - Knowledge Management

---



# Harmonization - Key Issues for Success

---

**Shared Sense of  
“criticalness”** by  
all stakeholders

Conditioned on  
**clear definition of  
needs, priorities  
and commitment**  
to addressing  
these

Proportion of  
**agency  
resources to be  
dedicated** to the  
harmonization  
process a key  
factor

**Coordination  
infrastructure**  
derived from  
consultative  
programme  
planning and  
information  
sharing

# Harmonization – Critical Implementation Steps

---

Consensus on a regional strategic EWS framework informed by the collective prioritized needs of stakeholders

**Inclusion in implementation programs at all levels**

# Harmonization – Republication and Duplication

---

---

Shared understanding of best practice designation process



Map fora in which best practice exchanges are promoted




Manage best practice against context of product programme development

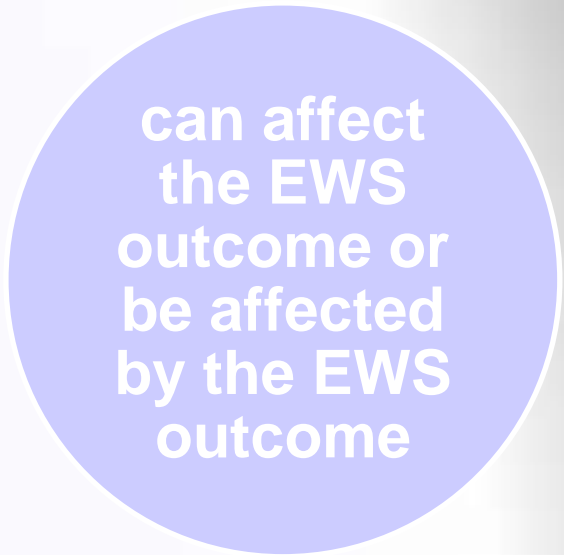

# Stakeholder Harmonization



**Anyone who:**

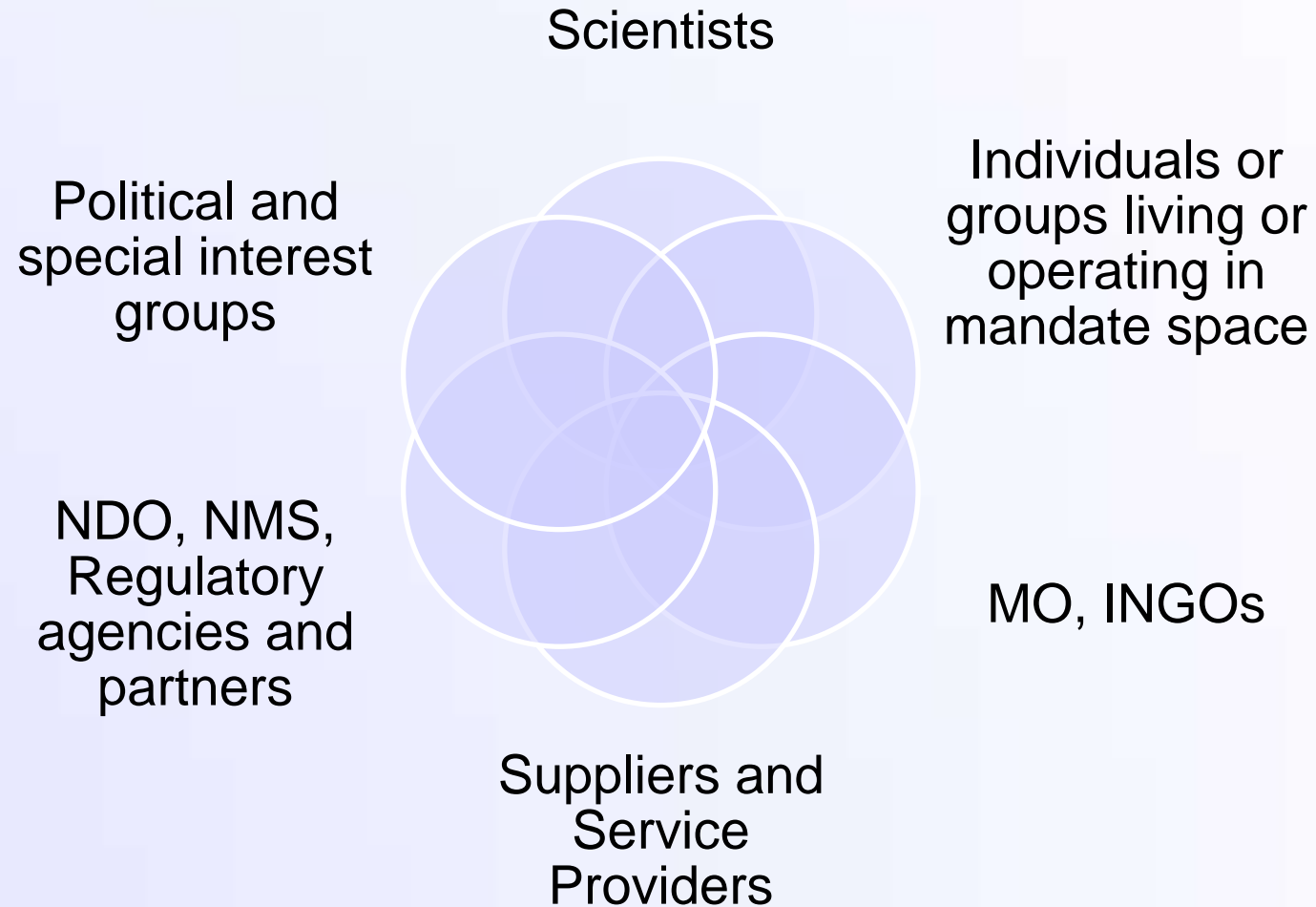
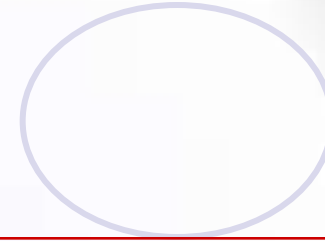


**has an interest or  
stake in a EWS  
science, decision-  
making, policy and  
practice**



**can affect  
the EWS  
outcome or  
be affected  
by the EWS  
outcome**

# EWS Stakeholders



# Governance Issues In Harmonization

Who are the actors?

What voice is given to the stakeholders and when?

What are the decision-making roles of the actors?

How is the contribution of the stakeholders fashioned into policy and programme?

What are the instruments used to engage discourse?



# STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Level	Goal	Communication	Nature of Relationship	Engagement Approaches
Remain passive	No goal. No engagement.	No active communication.	No relationship.	Stakeholder concerns expressed through protest, letters, media, websites etc., or pressure on regulatory bodies and other advocacy efforts.
Monitor	Monitor stakeholders' views.	One-way; stakeholder to sponsor	No relationship.	Media and internet tracking. Second hand reports from other stakeholders possibly via targeted interviews.
Inform	Inform or educate stakeholders.	One-way; sponsor to stakeholder, no invitation to reply.	Short or long term relationship with stakeholders.	Bulletins, letters, brochures, reports, and websites. Speeches, conference and public presentations. Open house and facility tours. Road shows and public displays. Press releases, press conferences, media advertising, lobbying.



# STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Level	Goal	Communication	Nature of Relationship	Engagement Approaches
Transact	Work together in a contractual relationship where one partner directs the objectives and provides funding.	Limited two-way; setting and monitoring performance according to terms of contract.	Relationship terms set by contractual agreement.	Thematic Partnerships and Joint Financing of Initiatives, Grant-making
Consult	Gain information and feedback from stakeholders to inform decisions made internally.	Limited two-way; questions asked and the stakeholders answer.	Short or long term involvement.	Surveys, focus groups, community assessments, one-to-one meetings. Public meetings and workshops. Standing stakeholder advisory fora. On-line feedback and discussion.
Involve	Work directly with stakeholders to ensure that their concerns are fully understood and considered in decision making.	Two-way, or multi-way between sponsor and stakeholders. Learning takes place on both sides. Stakeholders and sponsor take action individually.	May be one-off or longer term engagement.	Multi-stakeholder fora. Advisory panels. Consensus building processes. Participatory decision making processes.

# STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Level	Goal	Communication	Nature of Relationship	Engagement Approaches
Collaborate	Partner with or convene a network of stakeholders to develop mutually agreed solutions and joint plan of action.	Two-way, or multi-way between sponsor and stakeholders. Learning, negotiations, and decision making on both sides. Stakeholders work together to take action.	Long-term.	Joint projects, voluntary two-party or multi-stakeholder. Initiatives, partnerships.
Empower	Delegate decision-making on a particular issue to stakeholders.	New organizational forms of accountability; stakeholders have formal role in governance of the mechanism or decisions delegated out to stakeholders.	Long-term.	Integration of stakeholders into governance structure (e.g. as members, shareholders or on particular committees etc)

# Questions, Comments

A decorative header consisting of three circles in a row: a solid light purple circle on the left, an empty light purple circle outline in the middle, and a solid light purple circle on the right. Below these circles is a double red horizontal line.A decorative graphic consisting of three circles: a large empty light purple circle outline on the left, and two solid light purple circles on the right, one above the other.

**Jeremy Collymore**

Honorary Research Fellow

Institute for Sustainable Development, University of the West Indies

Email: [jeremyc699@gmail.com](mailto:jeremyc699@gmail.com)