

## ANNEX to GPP Scoping Guidance - List of possible activities as part of the GPP support to National Governments

Categories	Indicative and/or possible activities	GPP responsibility	Government responsibility	Examples OUTSIDE the scope of the GPP
<b>1. Institutional &amp; legislative frameworks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Development of preparedness policies and standards.</li> <li>b) Mainstreaming of preparedness in and support to National Plans of Action, National Platforms, National Disaster Management Authorities, Disaster Recovery Frameworks, and SOPs.</li> <li>c) Facilitation of International / Regional agreements on joint needs assessment, response and recovery planning.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Drafting, advising and commenting on relevant policies; secondment of specialist staff into relevant policy development positions</li> <li>b) Advising and commenting on ways to mainstream preparedness; including workshops, mentoring, supporting regional learning exchange. Hosting inter-ministerial workshops and processes</li> <li>c) Hosting regional workshops and meetings, supporting drafting, baselines and planning for joint assessments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Supporting the drafting of policies, putting policy through legislative process</li> <li>b) Overall development of broader National planning and platforms</li> <li>c) Committing human resources to regional agreements, providing facilities to host regional meetings</li> </ul>	<p>Policy development NOT focused on preparedness; e.g. land use policy, climate adaptation policy, etc.</p> <p>Regional DRR planning</p>
<b>2. Hazard &amp; risk assessments, and early warning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Hazard monitoring for all types of hazards.</li> <li>b) Support of risk assessment based on hazards, exposures, vulnerability and capacity analyses.</li> <li>c) Support comprehensive Early Warning systems and evidence-based decision-making processes that result in early action.</li> <li>d) Risk analysis including scenario planning, including identification of populations at risk of disaster-induced displacement.</li> <li>e) Early action measures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Linking different international, regional and national monitoring systems</li> <li>b) Establishing risk assessment guidance and templates, initial risk assessments</li> <li>c) deciding on thresholds for action triggers based on the risk indicators that are being monitored</li> <li>d) Establishing risk analysis guidance and templates ability. Train staff and communities in risk analysis</li> <li>e) Establish lines and levels that trigger early action</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Linking monitoring to relevant national Ministries and entities.</li> <li>b) Ongoing risk assessment</li> <li>c) Maintenance of tracking and management systems</li> <li>d) Linking risk analysis to government planning and action</li> <li>e) Undertaking early action response</li> </ul>	<p>Early warning communications or message broadcast systems development.</p> <p>Establishing and managing weather bureaus</p> <p>Flood risk indicators (e.g. river meters)</p> <p>Flood risk physical barriers (e.g. levy banks)</p>
<b>3. Coordination, contingency planning and risk financing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Reinforcing government-led mechanisms for coordinating risk reduction, relief and recovery amongst national, local and international partners, including the private sector.</li> <li>b) Strengthening contingency planning for response and recovery, including setting clear roles and responsibilities and triggers for action.</li> <li>c) Securing pre-committed finance to back response and recovery plans, including helping to put in place the right set of finance instruments are in place for the different scale and speed of shocks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Supporting and training staff of coordination mechanisms; e.g. an inter-entity emergency operations centre. Setting up such a centre</li> <li>b) Supporting and mentoring contingency planning. Ensuring coherency in planning through international – national – community engagement in all contingency planning</li> <li>c) Identifying international financial streams and building knowledge of how to access them. Building knowledge and confidence in risk financing, and exploring how to increase public - private sector partnerships, to help invest in some of the core foundations required for scaling up risk financing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Staffing coordination platforms. Providing running costs for operations centre.</li> <li>b) Providing inter-ministerial planning and business continuity planning</li> <li>c) Linking relevant ministries and entities to financial streams. Developing SOPs for dealing with different financial inputs. Establishing support for increasing national risk financing</li> </ul>	<p>Providing funds for emergency relief activities</p> <p>Providing funds for cash transfers for reconstruction or recovery activity</p> <p>Providing insurance or disaster bond coverage</p>

<b>4. Information management and communication</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Creation of preparedness databases.</li> <li>b) Establishment of information management systems – national, regional and community.</li> <li>c) Sensitization campaigns at national and sub-national levels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Support creation of databases, provide software and train data staff; collection, collation, analysis, dissemination.</li> <li>b) Support and mentor staff managing IM systems</li> <li>c) Support and mentor ‘communications with communities’ systems; e.g. feedback mechanisms for response and recovery, community input into risk awareness and preparedness planning, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Provide staff and hardware for databases and data collection etc.</li> <li>b) Establish links from community information up to national level. Determine IM needs of govt entities</li> <li>c) Employ community outreach staff, feedback centre staff, etc.</li> </ul>	<p>Census style data collection</p>
<b>5. Emergency services / standby arrangements and prepositioning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Developing shock responsive social protection schemes.</li> <li>b) Strengthening civil Protection, emergency services (including evacuation), search and rescue, and emergency medical teams.</li> <li>c) Support to strengthen basic services for emergency response.</li> <li>d) Support to stockpiling – national, regional and international</li> <li>e) Support to emergency stocks pre-positioning and management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Establishing guidance, rostering and training relevant staff, e.g. cash transfer managers and developing/adapting technology and mechanisms for cash transfers</li> <li>b) Training civil protection or search and rescue staff, providing ‘one off’ equipment for USAR, medical teams, Training emergency staff, establishing emergency communications systems and procedures</li> <li>c) Pre-positioning key support equipment with regional pooling of equipment and capability.</li> <li>d) Pre-positioning of rescue material – boats, motors, lifejackets, ropes etc</li> <li>e) Stock management software and guidance, training for warehouse staff. Establishing logistics hubs and capacity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Emergency Staff Wages, establishing technology and legislating for social protection schemes</li> <li>b) Ongoing emergency team costs, recurring costs for materials</li> <li>c) Providing key services in emergency; health, water, etc</li> <li>d) Providing warehousing and emergency materials, linking to regional stockpiling</li> <li>e) Staff for logistics and warehousing</li> </ul>	<p>Funding social protection schemes</p> <p>Financing relief supplies</p> <p>Ongoing warehouse costs</p> <p>Logistics or procurement costs in emergency response</p> <p>Stockpiles of goods; e.g. tents, food stocks</p>
<b>6. Training, Exercises &amp; Simulations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Drills and simulation exercises.</li> <li>b) Knowledge management and training with focus on south-south cooperation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Developing training curricula and providing trainers. Leading simulations, incorporating international and national non-government responders</li> <li>b) Training in the preparedness process and methods for maintaining a minimum level of preparedness (such as assigning accountable actors, time and tracking of preparedness actions).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Ensuring ‘whole of govt’ engagement in simulations and drills. Provide staff and supplies</li> <li>b) Provide support to other countries in the region, and regional knowledge networks</li> </ul>	

**NOTE** – it is not possible for this list to be exhaustive. It is based on the [IASC Common Framework for Preparedness](#)

Not every possible activity could be included, it is a general guide to the different types of activity, and includes a limited number of examples.