



Financial Guidance Note for the ‘Scoping Process’ and ‘Diagnostic Review’

Background

The GPP has established a Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) to support preparedness capacity building programmes globally. This MPTF remains uncapped, and in order to ‘kick start’ the GPP process, and to attract in-country donor support, the World Bank can be approached to access resources, including from the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), to support initial diagnostic reviews in ten to fifteen countries. Key country-specific donors can also be approached to partially or fully finance the diagnostic work.

Decision Making

The GPP Secretariat and Operational Sub-Committee review and prioritise the country applications, with the GPP Steering Committee taking the final decision on the final list of successful applicants. This prioritised list is shared with the GFDRR/WB and/or key in-country donors. After selection by the GPP Steering Committee as being successful, there is no guarantee of immediate funding to countries, as the access to funding depends on a number of variables. For the World Bank, this would include: a) consistency of the application with the Country Partnership Framework that has been agreed between the Government and WB; b) availability of funding from an existing project, program or grant; c) availability of staff time to prepare and supervise WB support for the activity; and d) the degree to which the application is a priority compared to other Government requests for financing.

The GFDRR may decide to either fund the scoping mission and diagnostic processes based on the application and advice from the GPP steering committee, or support a country not recommended by the GPP Steering Committee through an individual GFDRR approach. If the World Bank does not agree to take on the Steering Committee’s prioritised application based on the variables above, the GPP Secretariat and core partner organisations will work with the National Government to source in-country financial support.

Funding Process

1. The WB takes a decision based on an individual country’s GPP support application, and GPP Steering Committee recommendation.
2. The WB can request GFDRR support for a specific diagnostic review.
3. If approved, GFDRR provides resources for the review to the WB DRM team to support the diagnostic review (including scoping mission).
4. The government, with core partners, undertake the scoping process that generates the terms of reference for the diagnostic review, a detailed budget and timetable.
5. If the budget exceeds the initially allocated resources, the WB can request a top-up from GFDRR.
6. The full diagnostic commences, which in turn generates a proposal and budget for preparedness capacity building.

The World Bank and/or GFDRR can finance the diagnostic review and initial scoping mission. A scoping mission usually should not proceed unless there is confirmation of financing for the full diagnostic exercise. There is no limit (minimum or maximum) to the amount of funding, however the request for



co-financing should be justified and indicate the amount of Government resources that would be committed to the exercise.

How quickly funding is available is dependent on current WB activity. If a source of funding within the World Bank and/or GFDRR already exists, then it depends on the rules governing that funding. For example, if a GFDRR programmatic grant has already been approved and the proposed activity is consistent with the grant, then the grant manager can indicate support for the activity within a few days. If the source of funding is the ACP-EU Disaster Risk Reduction Program and the amount requested is under 100,000 Euros, then approval does not need to go through the EU and ACP Secretariat which can take several weeks.

In the case of a grant through the WB, the resources can either be Bank-executed or Recipient-executed. For the former, the WB would manage the resources in consultation with Government and would be responsible for procurement and financial management. For the latter, resources would be transferred to Government which would use agreed procedures for procurement and financial management; resource use would be supervised by the WB. In order to ensure coordination and use of comparative advantages, the WB is encouraged to engage core partners in the scoping mission and diagnostic review. Each country has agreed procedures with the WB for procurement and financial management, including monitoring and reporting.

Regarding the WB internal processes, the request for support (including the estimated budget and overall application) will be sent to the relevant in-country DRM officer, country representative/manager/director or, in the absence of either, the relevant regional DRM coordinator. An internal decision would then be taken about whether and how to respond to the request.