



OCHA

GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

Global Preparedness Partnership

Scope of the GPP – Final Draft October 10, 2017

Overview of Scope

While the GPP is intended to be context specific, tailored to the needs of each national government, there is a danger that a variety of needs in each country may be attempted to be solved through the support of the GPP. These may include stretching the understanding of “preparedness” to include any type of preparatory activity for disasters. The GPP uses the [IASC Common Framework for Preparedness](#) as a foundational document, and follows its definitions and descriptions of preparedness. This ‘Scope of the GPP’ document will elaborate these definitions and descriptions.

Already Agreed Parameters

The GPP Framework Document (FD) has already been developed and agreed by all partners including V20 Ministers of Finance. As described in the FD the following points do not need discussion.

The success of the initiative, in particular its ability to mobilize adequate investment by all participants, will depend on a number of factors, but particularly relevant will be maintenance of a tight focus on preparedness for response and preparedness for recovery. This will mean that some capacity building support will be outside the scope of the GPP, with support being available through other initiatives. For example: clarity, ideally through legislation, of the national lead(s) for managing preparedness and response will be a requirement for application; generic early warning systems development will be outside the scope of GPP, although the ability to analyse risks and to turn early warning into action will be included; financing relief supplies themselves will be outside the scope, although key support equipment and emergency response infrastructure will be included with regional pooling of equipment and capability considered. The GPP will concentrate efforts toward ensuring transformational change in preparedness capacity. Efforts toward resilience building, disaster prevention or mitigation and adaptation will be outside the scope of the GPP.

Key points – Resource Mobilisation for the GPP MPTF is predicated on a ‘preparedness’ approach, and investments should keep this focus. Important here is that support for non-preparedness activity is **available through other initiatives**. The GPP will concentrate efforts toward ensuring transformational change in preparedness. Efforts toward disaster prevention or mitigation and adaptation will be outside the scope of the GPP.

Recommendation - The Operational Subcommittee should review, further develop and adopt the following list of concrete examples defining what is inside and outside the scope of the GPP.

This list could be used as guidance for national governments and country teams in developing their planning for diagnostic reviews and their preparedness programme proposals.

Scoping Process

Already Agreed Parameters

From the Framework Document – *“A scoping mission will be undertaken between a successful application and the full diagnostic review. This mission would examine and manage, where necessary, the country expectations and the planned diagnostic process. The scoping mission will provide feedback to the government and the SC on the application and draft diagnostic plan, and draft terms of reference for the diagnostic review.”*

Scoping missions will be undertaken by GPP multilateral partner staff, with clear TORs and mission timelines, preferably in country, in concert with national government staff, with support as required from regional preparedness experts. The scoping mission will report back to the Steering Committee, and be supported by the Secretariat. Scoping Missions will be self-funded from in country. Where dedicated staff are required (consultants etc) to manage the scoping process, these can be supported by the MPTF on a case by case basis on approval by the Steering Committee. Reporting from scoping missions will be monitored and followed up on by the Secretariat. Scoping Missions will develop a budget and plan for the Diagnostic Review.

There is a risk that governments see the GPP funds as a way to avoid their own fiscal responsibilities, and rely on the GPP totally, rather than as way to improve and augment their own efforts. There is a similar risk that UN agencies or governments proceed without coordinating with one another, and failing to integrate their efforts. The Scoping Mission should manage expectations, and inform the Diagnostic Review planning to avoid both risks. It is vital to ensure that the UN Country Team and designated government authorities are fully engaged in the whole scoping mission (before, during and after) to secure their support during the diagnostic review. The scoping process should take 4-6 weeks.

The Scoping Mission should ensure the Diagnostic Review is in alignment with, and supports, existing national policy, strategic or programmatic frameworks that include preparedness (i.e. National Policy, Strategy, Plan, etc.). The scoping mission will consider complementarity with existing or planned investment or budget allocation to DRM generally or for preparedness specifically; and ongoing global initiatives such as the Capacity Development for Disaster Reductive Initiative (CADRI), the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), the Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) approach, the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems Initiative (CREWS), the Climate Resilience Initiative (A2R), the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), or Getting Airports Ready for Disaster (GARD). The Scoping Mission will also assess which bodies have the stability and absorptive capacity to ensure the transformational change in their preparedness posture the GPP seeks to support. The scoping mission will make a final determination of which national entity or Government Ministry should be the focal point. The Scoping Mission should include private sector representatives, a specific plan for private sector engagement in the diagnostic review.

Scoping processes can empower and build capacities for national governments, by including a south-south peer-to-peer aspect. After the first round of scoping missions, an indicator of the political will of national governments to be eligible for access to GPP support could be to second national staff to participate in the scoping missions in other regional-based countries. This would serve to build the technical capacities of national staff as well as build a cadre of political champions for enhanced

preparedness

within

the

V20

plus

countries.