



## GPP Subcommittee Meeting – Discussion, Action Points and Key Decisions

<b>Date</b>	16 July 2018 – 15:00 – 16:30 Palais des Nations, Room S-1
<b>Note</b>	As Barbados was not available to co-chair the meeting, and as the Philippines was only available for the second half, the sub-committee meeting was opened and run on an ‘informal’ basis where the GPP Secretariat gave a briefing on agenda 2, GPP country status updates.
<b>Attending</b>	<p><b>Online</b> – GNDR, PDD, WFP, UNICEF, World Bank</p> <p><b>Room – V20:</b> Ethiopia, Guatemala</p> <p><b>Core Partner organisations:</b> FAO, UNDP, OCHA</p> <p><b>Other Missions:</b> European Union</p> <p><b>Other organizations:</b> IOM</p> <p><b>Chair</b> – Philippines</p> <p><b>GPP Secretariat</b></p>
<b>Agenda</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Opening and Welcome</b></li> <li>2. <b>GPP Country Status Update</b></li> <li>3. <b>V20 Update</b></li> <li>4. <b>Diagnostic Review Guidance</b></li> <li>5. <b>Resource Mobilisation</b></li> </ol>
<b>1. Opening and Welcome</b>	<p>The GPP secretariat informally commenced the meeting and gave a briefing on the GPP Country status updates.</p> <p>The formal meeting commenced during the second-half of the sub-committee meeting. This was chaired by the Philippines.</p>
<b>2. GPP Country Status Update</b>	<p>The GPP secretariat gave an update on the GPP scoping processes and preparations for diagnostic reviews in 2018. The scoping process is complete in three countries so far: Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Guatemala. In <b>Burkina Faso</b> and <b>Guatemala</b>, the financial support from World Bank that was expected for the next stages is no longer available and the Ministries of Finance are going to explore other options. In <b>Ghana</b> an internationally led scoping process took place and the NADMO and office of the Resident Coordinator are pursuing funding for the next stages.</p> <p>In the Pacific; <b>Kiribati, Marshall Islands</b> and <b>Samoa</b> are moving ahead with deployments of preparedness experts to provide liaison, capacity building and advisory support. This is done with the support from RedR Australia and in conjunction with UNDP. For Samoa the position has already been advertised and for the other two countries TORs are currently under development. <b>Dominican Republic</b> took note of the initial GPP country processes before it went ahead with its own and is now considering donors based in country. An MOU between the Resident Coordinator and Government is being considered.</p> <p>In <b>Nepal</b> and <b>Sri Lanka</b> changes in government staff have led to delays in the GPP process, but meetings are planned between UNDP, Resident Coordinator’s Office and the World Bank to consider options.</p>

	<p>The reason these countries are focused on is that they were the original 6 + 4 selected by the World Bank. Ghana and Dominican Republic processes are internally driven, Pacific Islands is donor driven. Every applicant country can be supported in the GPP process – but in general it requires commitment and effort from the govt and UNCT. An update on country status as at July 16<sup>th</sup> is annexed to this meeting note.</p> <p><b>Questions:</b> EU: what is the scoping process?  <b>Answer:</b> A scoping process or ‘mission’ will be undertaken between a successful application and the ‘diagnostic review’ which informs the preparedness capacity strengthening. The scoping process should be a ‘light review’ of preparedness needs, based on the country application for support, and it should develop the planning for the detailed diagnostic review. The scoping process will provide feedback to the GPP Steering Committee on the draft diagnostic plan, and develop draft terms of reference for the diagnostic review. The scoping mission will be supported by the Secretariat where required.</p> <p><b>Question:</b> Ethiopia: Are there any updates regarding the MPTF? The initial stages of the GPP support process such as the diagnostic review require funding, what is the status of finding funding for this?  <b>Answer:</b> There is still a funding gap and the MPTF remains empty. Most likely the potential funding will come from in-country rather than global level. The first steps of the GPP are relatively inexpensive. The actual preparedness programming is costlier.</p>
<p><b>3. V20 Update</b></p>	<p>The GPP secretariat updated the subcommittee on latest developments regarding the V20. On 27 June the V20 announced in Da Nang at the 6<sup>th</sup> Global Environment Facility Assembly that it would arrange a “Virtual Leaders’ Summit to raise Climate Ambition and Accelerate Action”. The Heads of Government level conference would be held entirely online as a world-first Virtual Summit, being held on 22 November 2018. It will follow the expected release of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report on 1.5°C in October 2018. Letters have gone out to all Heads of State and Government from office of President of the RMI inviting participation in the Summit.</p> <p>On July 5th a CVF strategy meeting in Lebanon to discuss the summit. Multiple climate focused NGOs and government representatives were present. CAN will circulate a summary political and communications strategy developed from the ideas advanced at the meeting.</p> <p>The role of the next CVF/V20 chair, Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI) was also discussed. They are expected to take over the chairmanship of the CVF/V20 from Ethiopia in August.</p> <p>Ethiopia Environment Ministry in capital has confirmed that there will be a V20 Ministerial Meeting as part of the World Bank / IMF annual meeting to be held on October 12-14, 2018 in Bali, Indonesia.</p>

	<p>UNDP is no longer hosting the CVF/V20 secretariat. Various options have been under discussion, and Germany has indicated potential support – but no clear news has been forthcoming from the Troika (Ethiopia, Philippines, Costa Rica, RMI). Ethiopia mentioned that it is possible that UNOPS will be taking over from UNDP.</p>
<p><b>4. Diagnostic Review Guidance</b></p>	<p>R2R (World Bank) highlighted that the R2R Diagnostic Tool was created to fill the significant gap in quantitative information on preparedness for capacity development and to improve investments. Further, the R2R Diagnostic Tool could be a ‘Rosetta Stone’ to allow for aggregating data across regions or even globally from different diagnostic processes. The latest actions regarding the development of a ‘hybrid’ version of the R2R Diagnostic Review Guidance were discussed based on a meeting that the GPP secretariat held with the World Bank R2R representative in June.</p> <p>The GPP will adapt the existing R2R tool to include GPP related indicators (sectoral etc.) and invited participants to join in reviewing and adapting the tool. OCHA, FAO, WFP and UNDP expressed their interest in joining the GPP secretariat in developing the hybrid tool.</p>
<p><b>5. Resource Mobilisation</b></p>	<p>Philippines gave an update of the joint donor letter. Due to the restructuring of the Department of Finance, where a new climate unit has been created, Philippines are waiting for a final clearance and instructions on who would be the signatory.</p> <p>The GPP secretariat spoke about the latest developments regarding resource mobilization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Australia is supporting the diagnostic reviews through staff support via RedR/Australia Assists in Republic of Marshall Islands, Kiribati and Samoa.</li> <li>- ECHO has also been interested in the GPP and the GPP secretariat has held discussions with the ECHO regional office in Bangkok. However, ECHO cannot directly fund governments. A possible solution could be to cooperate with other donors, with ECHO supporting UN agencies and NGOS involved, and another donor supporting the government.</li> <li>- Initial discussions were held with the United Arab Emirates, who have indicated their interest. However, their potential support would take at least two years to materialise.</li> <li>- During discussions with Canada, DFID, France, Norway and Switzerland there has been interest in the GPP, but no support has been forthcoming.</li> </ul> <p>GPP secretariat outlined that the GPP has ‘transitioned’ away from GFDRR and to the Readiness-to-Respond (R2R) initiative. Despite previous indications that the World Bank would support GPP diagnostic reviews in six-ten countries to ‘kick start’ the GPP, so far no World Bank country office has chosen to support. A new proposal for Ghana was put to the WB this week by the Ghana RC and NADMO, and we are waiting for a response.</p> <p>Philippines highlighted that at the subcommittee chairs’ meeting in June, Philippines and Barbados identified several key donors with whom they would initiate informal conversations around supporting the GPP. Following up on this, Philippines have approached Japan PM and identified some options for support; JAICA could potentially provide some expertise for the scoping process and diagnostic reviews or another</p>

possibility would be to earmark some funds that they provide to UN agencies. Japan PM will consult with Tokyo get back to Philippines on this once they have a clearer idea of the different options.

The GPP secretariat gave an update about the internal UN meetings (UNDP, MPTFO and OCHA) that have taken place. At meetings with UNDP and OCHA resource mobilisation teams, the message has been clear that donor briefings/pledging events are not a good idea until at least one committed donor is on board. Bilateral and high-level communications are required rather than generic technical level donor briefing.

FAO informed the meeting about the deployment of a stand by partner donor relations specialist who will join the GPP secretariat in mid to late august, and will support the resource mobilization and initiate contact with more donor countries. The specialist will sit in the OCHA offices.

**Comments and questions:** Ethiopia noted that it is important to identify what the challenges are regarding resource mobilization. Are there competing initiatives? Is there a strategy in place? What is it that GPP brings to the table? What is the added value of GPP?

GPP Secretariat responded that there has been a mapping of initiatives by GPP, and by ISDR. However, this could be expanded and improved. The Resource Mobilisation strategy was approved at an earlier meeting and is in place, however the advice from senior UN staff as per above led to cancelling a planned donor briefing in the margins of ECOSOC HAS.

Philippines mentioned that clear documents for easy reference when consulting donors are very useful and products similar to the [country applications snapshot](#) could be developed. Not all partners were familiar with the snapshot 'map'.

R2R noted that the GPP has great potential to serve as way to capture wider lessons learned on preparedness and to demonstrate wider benefits going beyond just individual countries. By leveraging the aggregated data collected, donors could be persuaded of the global benefits of the GPP. GNDR mentioned their "Views from the Frontline" project, which overlaps with five GPP countries and is funding by DEVCO. These conversations with communities could inform the Diagnostic Reviews, and when used in conjunction with the R2R data as above, could be a strong argument for donors.

UNDP stated that although on one hand the GPP has made good progress so far and the foundation and structures are in place to receive funding the MPTF remains empty. The funding landscape is different from 2 years ago and therefore there is a need to consider if the conditions still exist for using the trust fund model. The situation of the CVF and V20 has also impacted the GPP. The top-level management of UN partners has been informed about the current funding gap and they wish to see more engagement from the member

	<p>states who should be leading the resource mobilization actions together with other GPP partners. The secretariat is currently financed until the end of December 2018 and then we will have to decide on how to proceed. There is not much time left as we are already in July. UNDP also suggested revisiting the mapping of initiatives linked to the GPP. Many initiatives and programmes have left over funding at the end of the year. It could be a good opportunity to investigate if any of this would be available for the GPP. GPP Secretariat highlighted that ISDR should also be a part of any mapping process.</p> <p>FAO suggested that the country proposals in a comprehensible format should be shared with potential donors to give them something tangible and a clear understanding of the needs in countries. It was suggested that the GPP should organize a briefing in September to present the different country needs. Philippines emphasized that in addition there is a need for more specificity in identifying donors for the specific countries. To support this donor specific pitching documents should be also developed.</p> <p>Ethiopia asked about the role of the private sector in supporting the GPP, and how this could be strengthened. Also, Ethiopia asked about a joint letter between the incoming V20 chair and the sub-committee chairs. Philippines stated that we should continue with the current letter process, and investigate a possible other letter with all three signatures. This new letter could be linked to the new mapping of country requests and to an associated briefing.</p>
Action points	<p><b>Action point:</b> The GPP secretariat will initiate contact with the representatives of the Republic of Marshall Islands to brief them about the latest developments regarding GPP and to understand more about the hand-over of the CVF chairmanship.</p> <p><b>Action point:</b> Secretariat will follow up with all interested parties on developing the hybrid tool.</p> <p><b>Action Point:</b> The initiatives mapping should be improved and expanded, and a compiled list of countries developed.</p> <p><b>Action Point:</b> Secretariat to initiate a conversation with other preparedness initiatives.</p> <p><b>Action Point:</b> Secretariat to engage with ISDR on mapping the key initiatives.</p> <p><b>Action point:</b> GNDR to share more details about the Views from the Frontline project with the GPP secretariat.</p> <p><b>Action point:</b> GPP secretariat to re-share the country applications snapshot map leading up to the meeting in September.</p> <p><b>Action point:</b> GPP secretariat to update the RM materials with a focus on private sector.</p> <p><b>Action point:</b> GPP secretariat to update the RM materials with specific ‘pitches’ for different donors.</p> <p><b>Action Point:</b> GPP Secretariat to begin process of another letter to donors.</p> <p><b>Action Point:</b> GPP Secretariat to initiate activities required for a mid-September briefing for donors in Geneva.</p>
<p>Note – The next subcommittee meeting will take place after the September briefing.</p>	