

IASC Priority/Task Team Progress Report

January 2014-September 2015:

IASC Task Team on Preparedness and Resilience (TTPR)

KEY OBJECTIVES:

IASC organizations will ensure that the full range of humanitarian actions contribute to building the resilience of communities and nations at global, regional, national, and local levels. In addition, IASC preparedness will support an effective response, which also contributes to national and local resilience.

The Task Team is working along four interconnected pillars: (1) Develop better common understanding of risk (primarily through developing the Index for Risk Management (InfoRM), and mechanisms and methodologies for early warning) (2) Developing better preparedness to respond (primarily through the IASC Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) approach and, for contribution to national and local preparedness capacity, through implementation of the Common Framework for Preparedness) (3) In concert with interagency development mechanisms, enhancing understanding on how humanitarian and development action can strengthen resilience (4) Advocacy and advice on the importance of preparedness and resilience, including through inclusion in discussions and outcomes of relevant 2015/2016 global processes.

TOP ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE EARLY 2014:

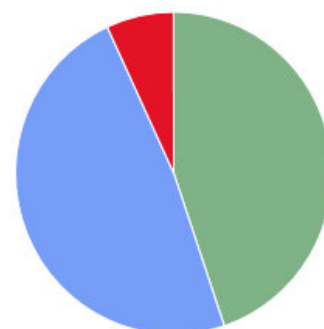
- The Index for Risk Management (InfoRM) was launched, the 2015 version issued and new communication materials were produced, including new user guidelines. The 2016 version will be launched in Geneva in early November 2015.
- The Sahel risk assessment tool / regional InfoRM was rolled out in Dakar in September 2014.
- Bi-annual Early Warning and Early Action (EWEA) Reports were issued. EDG and other stakeholders were consulted on utilization of the Report.
- The Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) Guidance (replacing the 2007 IASC Contingency Planning Guidelines) was developed. It was issued for field testing by the Chairs of the IASC WG and EDG in August 2015. A pre-release version had been utilised in a number of countries.
- The Common Framework for Preparedness (CFP), which seeks to address coherence and predictability related to preparedness capacity building, endorsed by the IASC, UNDG and ISDR in December 2013, was issued to RC/HC in 2014.
- Together with UN Working Group on Transition, a first draft of UNDG/IASC Guiding Principles on Building Resilience has been developed. It will be circulated for comment by the Task Team prior to final release.
- Key preparedness related messages were developed to influence various global agendas (e.g. WCDRR, WHS and SDG) and used as basis for various messages conveyed at COP 20 in Lima and at WCDRR in Sendai. Key members of TTPR delivered a side event on preparedness at WCDRR.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES UNTIL THE END OF 2015 AND BEYOND:

- Conducting pilots of InfoRM regional/sub-national models. These will be tailored to the local context and will be able to include more dynamic data that is only available for that country/region.
- Incorporation of EDG feedback on early warning products and establish more systematic linkages between near to mid-term early warning and the longer-term InfoRM.
- Structured introduction and field testing of the ERP, both through regional workshops in conjunction with OCHA Regional Offices and in selected high risk countries. Field testing of the ERP will extend beyond December 2015.
- Development of generic response scenarios and response time targets.
- In concert with arrangements such as CADRI, complete action to implement the country level planning elements of the IASC Common Framework on Preparedness in at least three countries.
- Finalization of the Guiding Principles on Building Resilience for IASC and UNDG communities.
- Development of practical tools, including those with a gender focus, on humanitarian contribution to resilience-building at country level, and link to relevant elements of the Humanitarian Programme Cycle.
- Continuation of donor engagement, including through a “friends of preparedness and resilience” forum in Geneva.
- Provision of advice on inter-agency preparedness and resilience to main global processes (e.g. FfD, SDG, UNFCCC, and WHS).
- Where applicable, determining follow up action by other IASC entities, e.g. Reference Groups.
- Linking up to emerging proposals from the WHS consultations that are highly likely to result in preparedness and resilience consideration by the IASC include: “localization” of preparedness; linking humanitarian early warning analysis with that undertaken by development and peacebuilding networks; and country level “preparedness agreements”.



COMPOSITION:



NGO: 13 UN Agencies: 14
Red Cross / Red Crescent: 2