

# THE APPROACH

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## GLOBAL PREPAREDNESS PARTNERSHIP



### Natural hazards claim 1.35 million lives per year.

Over the past 20 years, typhoons, floods, droughts, earthquakes and other natural hazards have claimed 1.35 million lives and affected on average 218 million people per year. They also have devastating effects on socio-economic development with a global economic impact since 2005 surpassing USD 1.3 trillion, mostly in developing countries. If better preparedness planning was in place, time, money and lives could have been saved.

### The international community underinvests in preparedness.

Between 1991 and 2010, less than 0.5% of ODA has been spent on disaster risk reduction, and only a fraction of this on preparedness. These limited investments are often fragmented and piecemeal, and span humanitarian, development and climate finance. This underinvestment leads to inadequate policy, planning and legislation, and limited capacities in; early warning, logistics, communications, stockpiling, information management and response coordination.

### The status quo needs to change.

The international community has no effective and systematic approach for financing and supporting risk-prone countries to be better prepared for responding to emergencies. The Vulnerable Twenty Group (V20) of countries together with multilateral organizations proposed at the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) the establishment of the Global Preparedness Partnership (GPP), whose goal is for countries to reach a level of readiness so that most disaster events can be managed locally with reduced need for international assistance.

### The Approach of the Global Preparedness Partnership

Decades of investment in preparedness demonstrate that it can reduce life and economic losses as well as the overall cost of response. Shocks do not need to result in major disasters, if they are planned for in advance, with the right decision making mechanisms in place, which trigger early and coordinated delivery of effective response, and which are backed by pre-committed financing arrangements.

*No effective and systematic international approach currently exists for financing and supporting risk-prone countries to be better prepared for responding to emergencies.*

While there are multiple preparedness initiatives underway globally, there remains a need of a partnership to link these together. To address this, the Vulnerable Twenty Group (V20) together with donors and multilateral organizations proposed the establishment of the Global Preparedness Partnership (“GPP”), whose ultimate goal is for countries to reach an essential level of readiness so that disaster events can be managed locally with reduced need for international assistance. The UN Secretary General has called for “a comprehensive action plan by 2017 to significantly strengthen the response capacities of the 20 most risk-prone countries by 2020”. At the World Humanitarian Summit’s High Level Roundtable on Managing Natural Disasters and Climate Change on 24 May 2016, the V20, announced the Global Preparedness Partnership (GPP) as a formal deliverable.

The current multilateral partners involved in the GPP include the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the World Bank / Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (WB/GFDRR), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the World Food Programme (WFP). The GPP is open to other organizations in the future. The GPP partners commit to work collectively to strengthen national preparedness capacities of the most vulnerable countries in a coordinated way. In doing so, the GPP will be aligned and support the delivery of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the UN Plan of Action for DRR, the UN General Assembly Resolution 46/182, the IASC Common Framework for Preparedness, and the UN Secretary-General’s Agenda for Humanity.

The GPP partners recognize that enhancing national preparedness sits between development practice and humanitarian action. It should build on development approaches, informed by best practice and standards from humanitarian response, as well as respecting the humanitarian principles. It also requires effective, quick, and flexible early-action when the warning signs of an impending emergency are raised. While the GPP’s focus will be on disasters resulting from natural hazards and climate-related risks, the capacities that the GPP will enhance, such as strengthening civil protection services, can also be important for countries to prepare for other threats. The GPP will initially focus on 15 countries, with the intention of scaling up to 50 vulnerable countries.

## The GPP will strengthen four core capabilities



## GPP principles of engagement.

In line with the IASC Common Framework for Preparedness' operating principles, the GPP will be guided by:

**National Ownership.** The investment needed for real transformational change in preparedness capacities must be first and foremost mobilised nationally. Governments have the lead role for preparedness, complemented by civil society and the private sector, and will be supported through the GPP by providing technical support for capacity building, as well as helping identify, leverage and align other investments, including risk finance.

**Joint Planning and Coordination.** Under the leadership of national governments and based on their priorities, the GPP Partners will jointly plan and identify specific action and investments required to strengthen national and sub-national preparedness, recognizing the comparative advantage of each organisation to support government.

**Context Specific.** Supporting national and local capacities for preparedness should be context specific and should recognise and build on country and regional initiatives.

**Catalytic Approach.** The GPP will take a catalytic approach that is an integral part of wider national disaster risk reduction and risk management policies and frameworks.

These principles will be translated into a program of action that leads to countries having arrangements in place to achieve a minimum level of readiness. This minimum level would include:

- a) a detailed conception of national risks and vulnerabilities;
- b) the ability to coordinate and manage different stakeholders prior to and during a crisis, based on response and recovery plans that establish clear roles and responsibilities and decision making mechanisms, (including triggers that lead to early action);
- c) having the operational capabilities and systems in place prior to a shock to allow rapid delivery;
- d) undertaking careful financial planning as an essential part of preparedness planning, so that a set of financial instruments are in place to allow quick access to both response and recovery finance.

The selection of the initial countries will on the following bases and indicators.

Basis	Indicator
Political will to commit	Country's written commitment to provide financial and human resources to meet the objectives of the partnership, and clear evidence of relevant ministerial and relevant national agency engagement.
High multi-hazard vulnerability	Existence of compounding risks and vulnerabilities
Emerging or imminent hazards	Urgent preparedness measures that need to be scaled up

## GPP Operations process.

The GPP will leverage international technical capacity through links to existing organisations and initiatives.

The GPP country support follows four key steps;

1. **National governments** submit an application for GPP support to the V20 secretariat followed by a partner scoping mission.
2. **Diagnostic Review** of country-level preparedness mapping, including a stakeholder assessment followed by a Capacity Building Proposal.
3. **Targeted Preparedness Programme** including national integrated and coordinated capacity building programmes, directly addressing gaps identified in the diagnostic review.
4. **Follow up programme** including, knowledge sharing between vulnerable countries, quality assurance, evaluating progress in readiness.



Each step is national government led, with international technical support provided; for reviewing and for readiness capacity building. International organisations and initiatives best placed to support national processes will be engaged.

### Government Application

National Governments, with technical advice from GPP partners in country, apply to the GPP for financial and technical support. It will be a whole of government application, with a lead Ministry identified, and other stakeholders indicated. Applications will link explicitly to existing preparedness planning and highlight already identified gaps that require support.

The application should be based upon risk context information drawn from the national government's own research, academic research, or global risk analysis platforms and processes. 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.

### Diagnostic Review and Capacity Building Proposal.

The review will include an assessment of country-level readiness and will identify priority gaps in preparedness for response and recovery. This would include assessing the current national and partner programs supporting preparedness, and improving the alignment of these to one another. The design of the review will be defined by the national government, with certain minimum inclusions. The review will include a number of recommendations for strengthening national preparedness, and identify key partners and initiatives to assist the national government by recommending areas for capacity building.

A 'Capacity Building Proposal' (CBP) should be developed based on the overall action plan. The CBP should be designed by an inclusive and participatory country team, with technical support from GPP partners, and approved by the MPTF steering committee.

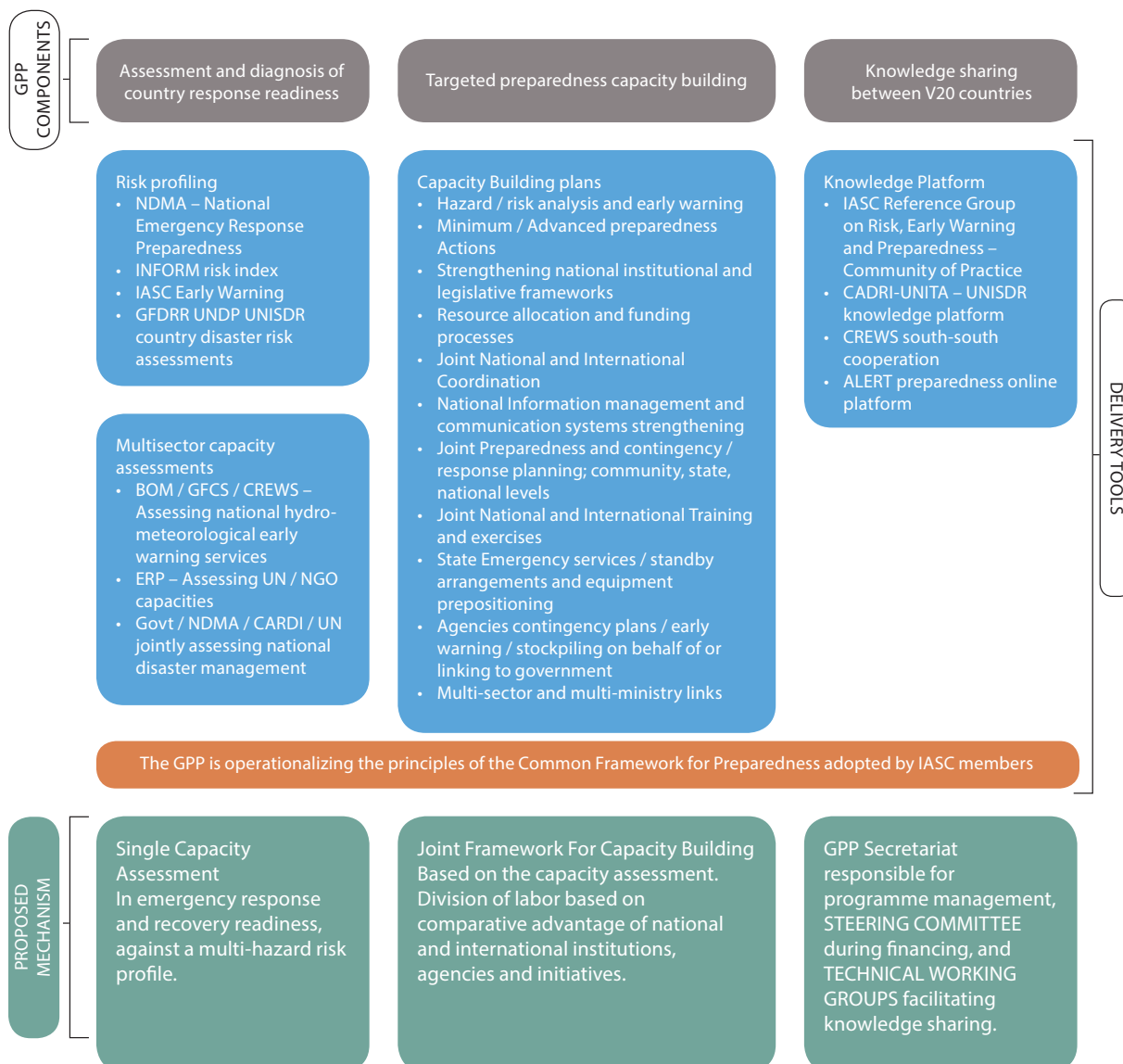
### Targeted Preparedness Capacity Building Programme

A multi-level and multi stakeholder approach is required in the capacity building programme as there are different people and different processes occurring at different levels of response and recovery. The mapping of expertise against capacity gap categories will be linked to a list of lead agencies and contributing organisations. It will be made clear who will be the actual responding or recovering entity in each sector or activity. To avoid replacing existing structures or processes, links must be established to existing capacity building projects where possible.

For newly established GPP capacity building, there will be a clear allocation of roles and responsibilities, including between the local and national level. The national government, in dialogue with the GPP partners in country, are to decide who has the comparative advantage in each country to provide capacity support. Comparative advantage will be based not only on technical or sectoral area, but also on geographic and physical presence.

## Global Preparedness Partnership (GPP)

Financial and technical assistance to reach a minimum level of readiness for national crisis management



## Follow up programme

Before, during and after the capacity building programme the GPP will promote and facilitate knowledge sharing between V20 countries. This may include an exchange program to observe each other's response and recovery systems preparedness, and how they are financed. Countries will also be instrumental in generating evidence on the value for money of preparedness investments. Monitoring will be based on an agreement of 'mutual accountability' among the V20 countries. Recipient countries must be able to show other V20 members that the investment has been fruitful

The monitoring framework should measure transformational change to national preparedness structures and processes as well as impacts on links between international and national actors. Best practice should be fed back into the GPP. In recurring crises, it may be possible to evaluate the improvement in lives, finance and time saved through effective preparedness. Trend analysis and lessons learnt based on evaluations will inform future operations and GPP allocation decisions.

## The GPP

Financing is managed by a Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) established to support the GPP. The MPTF delivers grants based on advice from the steering committee.

The initial phase of the GPP, covering 15 countries over a 2 to 3 year period, is estimated to cost \$100 - 130 million. A longer-term program of five years, covering 50 vulnerable nations, would involve \$250 - \$330 million.

### Key Features of the GPP

- MPTF to build national capacity
- Single capacity assessment
- GPP Secretariat
- Fund steering committee

## GPP Results

The principles of engagement and the operations processes will provide a program of action that leads to countries having arrangements in place to achieve a minimum level of readiness. This minimum level would include: ;

1. an improved **understanding of risks, vulnerabilities and capacities**, based on a variety of national and local risk and capacity assessment mechanisms;
2. the demonstrated capacity to **coordinate and manage relevant stakeholders** prior to and during a crisis, based on response and recovery plans that have clear roles and responsibilities for all, that include decision making mechanisms and procedures, and include clear and specific triggers that ensure early action;
3. that **operational capabilities and systems** are in place prior to a shock to allow rapid delivery, including physical assets such as stockpiles, human resource assets, and systems such as communications and information processes, training and equipment;
4. improved **financial planning** as an essential part of preparedness planning, so that a set of financial instruments are in place for response and recovery financing, including establishing or expanding social safety nets.