

GLOBAL PREPAREDNESS PARTNERSHIP

Links to, and boundaries with, other preparedness and DRR initiatives.

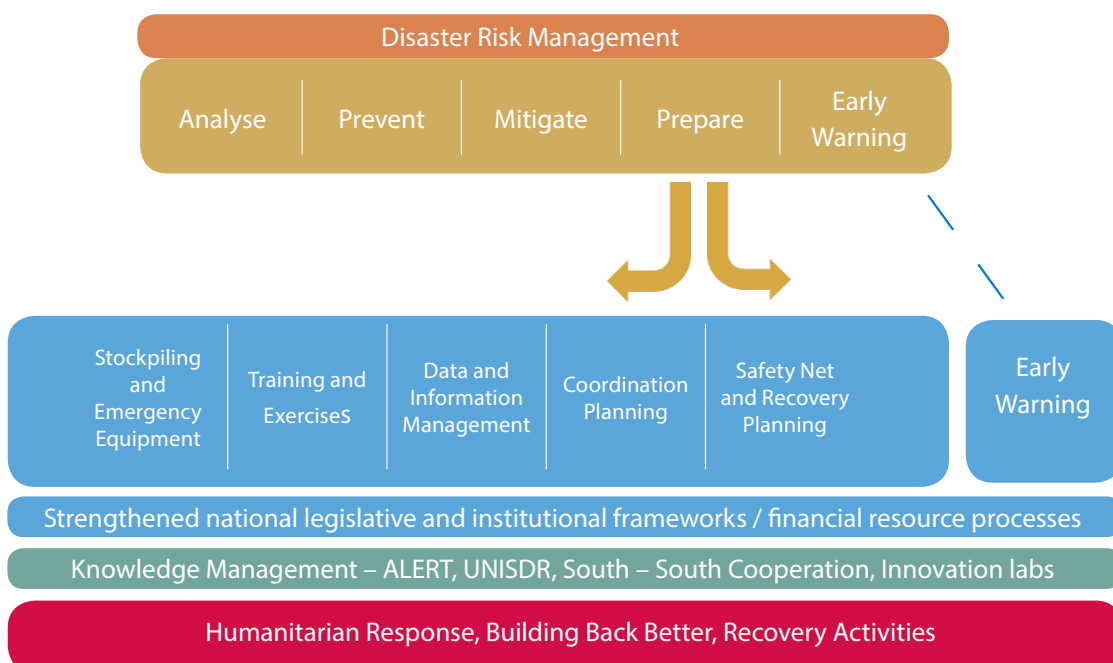


What gap is the Global Preparedness Partnership (GPP) going to fill?

There are many preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) initiatives underway globally and at country level. The GPP is unique in that it aims to provide an ‘umbrella’ for national governments; providing a comprehensive service that links other global initiatives, working with a very broad range of partners in an area of narrow focus – preparedness for disaster response and recovery. The GPP is both a preparedness fund and a technical support service, which also provides knowledge management support.

How does the GPP link to other initiatives?

The GPP starts from a joint perspective approach – integrating national and international preparedness planning. Where the GPP identifies a gap in response or recovery capacity at the country level, it will first turn to national and international initiatives, and seek to support them to fill that gap. If no other organisation is able or willing to provide the capacity support, then the GPP can fill that capacity gap.



This table lays out some of the links, boundaries and possible overlap with other initiatives. It is not exhaustive, but a set of examples. These are listed as global initiatives focused on knowledge platforms, technical support or funding, finishing with other 'multi-support' initiatives.

Global Initiatives providing Knowledge Platforms					
ALERT	<p>ALERT is an innovative information management system that improves disaster preparedness, helping humanitarian agencies to respond with greater speed, efficiency and effectiveness, before and immediately after a disaster strikes.</p> <p>The project will provide the humanitarian community with an information management system that facilitates an increased level of emergency preparedness and maintains their operational preparedness at a consistent and appropriate level. The system will be designed to be freely available and compatible with the wide range of humanitarian agencies irrespective of their size or mandate.</p> <p>Partners - START Network, DFID, CARE, Concern Worldwide, Handicap International, HelpAge International, Islamic Relief, Oxfam, and Coventry University.</p>				
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<p>The objective of INFORM is to establish an open, objective and shared understanding of the risk of crises and disasters. This can help us improve the overall coherence and effectiveness of the prevention, preparedness and response activities of all actors, and in particular to encourage alignment of humanitarian and development activities.</p> <p>INFORM publishes an annual global risk index and is working with local partners and governments to develop sub-national scale, country- or region-specific risk models. These already exist for the Sahel, Horn of Africa, Colombia, and Lebanon and development is underway for Southern Africa, Central Asia, Latin America, Guatemala, Honduras and Jordan. This work is being supported by a number of UN organisations, including UNICEF, UNDP and OCHA.</p> <p>Partners - ACAPS, EC, FAO, GFDRR, IDMC, IFRC, IOM, OCHA, OECD, START, UK AID, UNDP, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNISDR, UNU, UNWOMEN, USA, WFP, WHO</p>					
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Initiatives providing technical skills transfer and capacity building		
CADRI	<p>The objective of the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) is to enable the UN and other members of the ISDR system to support Governments build and implement a coherent framework for developing national capacities for disaster risk reduction, including preparedness for emergency response.</p> <p>CADRI strengthens existing capacity development initiatives and programmes at all levels (national, regional and global) and works in collaboration with existing UN and non-UN coordination mechanisms to ensure a better alignment of support in capacity development in disaster risk reduction offered to countries.</p> <p>Partners - CADRI brings together 11 organizations: FAO, OCHA, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and WHO as executive partners, and GFDRR, IFRC, UNESCO, UNITAR, UNOPS, and WMO and IOM as observers.</p>	
	Links to the GPP	Possible overlap with the GPP?
	<p>CADRI can provide technical support to diagnostic review teams, as well as supporting national preparedness activities where external technical support is required. CADRI developed and employs a capacity assessment and planning tool for disaster preparedness and response.</p> <p>Where CADRI is working in a country, the GPP will need to work closely with the existing plan of action for DRR (which includes preparedness) established by the government with technical support from CADRI. The key boundary lies in that CADRI works with countries up until the National Plan of Action on DRR is complete, it does not involve implementing the plan. So the GPP could potentially take over to implement a plan already devised with CADRI.</p>	<p>Likely. CADRI also works in capacity building for preparedness (part of Sendai Framework priority 4). Where CADRI is already operating in country, GPP can focus on integrating international response planning with the national plan of action for DRR. GPP technical expertise can be delivered jointly with CADRI, with GPP experts focusing on DP&R within the wider CADRI team that has a broader approach to DRR/ DRM – at all levels of service delivery/ country engagement: scoping, assessment, prioritization, and planning/ programming/ implementation.</p> <p>Where CADRI is not operational GPP can refer to CADRI, or at a minimum keep CADRI informed of national preparedness planning.</p>
CREWS	<p>The Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative aims to significantly increase capacity for Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems. These systems effectively generate and communicate impact-based early warnings, delivering risk information for hazardous hydrometeorological and climate events. CREWS aims to help protect lives, livelihoods, and property in more than 50 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).</p> <p>Partners - World Bank/GFDRR, WMO and UNISDR</p>	
	Links to the GPP	Possible overlap with the GPP?
	<p>Early Warning is a key aspect of preparedness. Where a GPP diagnostic review calls for strengthening of early warning systems, GPP will link with CREWS to provide their technical leadership and complementary financing where possible.</p>	<p>Little. GPP will not plan to implement Early Warning Systems in countries where CREWS is or could potentially be operating. Only where CREWS is unable to provide EWS support will the GPP look to other providers. CREWS may still be able to provide technical assistance in these cases.</p>

GARD	<p>The Get Airport Ready for Disaster (GARD) Programme is an initiative to prepare airports to better respond to disaster relief surge, build up local capacity by training local people, and enable local disaster relief agencies to better plan and coordinate relief efforts. Using Deutsche Post DHL's core competency and expertise in aviation and logistics, the GARD workshop helps airports to prepare their staff in high risk areas for worst case scenarios.</p>	
	Partners - UNDP and Deutsche Post DHL Group	
	<p>Links to the GPP</p> <p>Airport and other logistic readiness is a key part of preparedness. While small compared to the other initiatives here, it provides a good example of where the private sector can also bring specific expertise to preparedness activity. The GPP will link with GARD where airport staff capacity building is required. The GPP will support GARD where integration of airport preparedness as part of a national preparedness action plan is required.</p>	<p>Possible overlap with the GPP?</p> <p>None. Where GARD is already training the GPP will not find a gap. Where a gap exists in staff capacity GPP will link with GARD to assist national airports.</p>
INSARAG	<p>INSARAG deals with urban search and rescue (USAR) related issues, aiming to establish minimum international standards for USAR teams and methodology for international coordination in earthquake response based on the INSARAG Guidelines. As well as setting standards and organising USAR responses, INSARAG is mandated to promote activities designed to improve search-and-rescue preparedness in disaster-prone countries, thereby prioritizing developing countries.</p>	
	Partners - INSARAG is a global network of more than 80 countries and organisations under the United Nations umbrella.	
	<p>Links to the GPP</p> <p>Where USAR national capacity is assessed to be inadequate, INSARAG would be a potential partner and supplier of training and capacity building of national emergency teams.</p>	<p>Possible overlap with the GPP?</p> <p>None. Either INSARAG has already trained national emergency teams, or the GPP would support them to do so.</p>
Initiatives providing financing facilities		
PEF	<p>The Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF), developed by the World Bank Group in collaboration with the World Health Organization and other public and private sector partners, seeks to provide much-needed surge funding for response efforts to help prevent rare, high-severity disease outbreaks from becoming more deadly and costly pandemics.</p>	
	Partners - WHO, World Bank	
	<p>Links to the GPP</p> <p>Currently the GPP does not prepare for pandemics, though this could change in future.</p>	<p>Possible overlap with the GPP?</p> <p>None. The GPP will not provide surge funding.</p>

FBF	Forecast-based Financing (FbF) is a system to fill gaps in the humanitarian system by using the science of weather and climate to anticipate possible impacts in risk-prone areas and mobilize resources automatically before an event. Forecast-based financing (FBF) releases humanitarian funding based on forecast information for planned activities which reduce risks, enhance preparedness and response, and make disaster risk management overall more effective.	
	Partners - German Red Cross, OCHA, FoodSECuRE initiative by the World Food Programme	
	Links to the GPP	Possible overlap with the GPP?
	The GPP can link to the FBF initiative by introducing the it to national governments as a consideration as part of an overall suite of preparedness activities.	None. The GPP will not provide surge funding.
Initiatives working across multiple support; technical, finance, knowledge.		
5-10-50	The '5-10-50' Partnership Initiative delivers risk-informed development through a comprehensive range of services in 5 interconnected thematic work streams over 10 years in at least 50 countries most at risk from disasters and climate change. The 5-10-50 Thematic Work Streams at the country level are: 1 – Actionable Risk Information: strengthen empirical basis for investment decisions in DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA). 2 – Integrated Risk Governance: Strengthen institutional linkages bewteen DRR and CCA through harmonized policy and legal frameworks, and mainstreaming risk into planning and budgeting. 3 – Early Warning and Preparedness: enhance the effectiveness of institutional arrangements for preparedness and early-warning for improved outreach to at-risk communities. 4 – Resilient Recovery: enhance government capacity to assess, plan, implement and manage recovery processes that promote risk reduction and build resilience, and establish institutional and financial arrangements for recovery. 5 – Local Action: strengthen integrated risk management capacities of local governments, municipalities, cities, rural district administrations, and grass-root communities.	
	Partners - GFDRR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNISDR (tbc), IFRC, GNDR, ODI, NRC, MSB, UNV, others.	
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	GPP activities carried out in conjunction with 5-10-50 partners will contribute to and/or complements country level work under the early warning and preparedness thematic work stream. Depending on the context at country level, the GPP could provide for the preparedness pillar in countries participating in 5-10-50 with appropriate links to other 5-10-50 work streams.	Likely in the area of early warning and preparedness, although the 5-10-50 approaches preparedness from a development perspective, whereas the GPP approaches preparedness from a humanitarian action perspective. The 5-10-50 initiative and the GPP will need to liaise closely at country level to avoid overlap, and to encourage task sharing where one initiative of r the other has a clear comparative advantage. Many of the 5-10-50 partners are also core partners of the GPP, hence this should be attainable.

GFDRR	<p>The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) is a global partnership that helps developing countries better understand and reduce their vulnerabilities to natural hazards and adapt to climate change. GFDRR provides grant financing, technical assistance, training and knowledge sharing activities to mainstream disaster and climate risk management in policies and strategies.</p> <p>Partners - Managed by the World Bank, GFDRR is supported by 34 countries and 9 international organizations.</p>	
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	<p>GFDRR is a core partner within the GPP. The vision of the GFDRR is much broader than the vision of the GPP. The GFDRR works across five pillars;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 – Risk Identification 2 – Risk Reduction 3 – Preparedness 4 – Financial Protection 5 – Resilient Recovery <p>GFDRR and the GPP will interact closely on Pillar 3.</p>	<p>Likely. GFDRR may already be working in Preparedness in many potential countries requesting support.</p> <p>The GFDRR and the GPP will need to liaise closely at country level to avoid overlap, and to encourage task sharing where one initiative or the other has a clear advantage. As GFDRR is also a core partner of the GPP this should be attainable.</p>

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or visit: <http://www.agendaforhumanity.org/initiatives/gpp>