

THE VISION

— FOR A —
**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 GPP will strengthen four core capabilities



The Global Preparedness Partnership will increase national readiness to respond.

The V20 and other GPP partners commit to working collectively to strengthen national preparedness capacities of the most vulnerable countries in an integrated and coordinated way. The GPP's focus is on preparedness measures for disasters from natural hazards and climate-related risks, initially in 15 of the most vulnerable countries, to ensure they so they attain a minimum level of readiness by 2020.

The GPP offers a strong partnership between affected governments, donor states and multilateral organisations which builds on existing international and national initiatives to make high risk countries ready to respond to, and recover from, natural disasters of all kinds. The GPP will leverage international technical capacity through links to existing organisations and initiatives to strengthen risk analysis and early warning, national institutional and legislative frameworks, resource allocation and funding processes. It will promote joint national and international coordination, information management and communication systems, as well as common preparedness and contingency planning at community, state and national levels.

The GPP will assist national and international training and exercises, and support state emergency services in equipment prepositioning and supply stockpiling. The GPP will ensure national ownership, context based joint planning and a catalytic approach that builds on existing national risk management policies and frameworks. The GPP will manage a Multi-Partner Trust fund to finance; multi hazard risk analysis, readiness capacity building plans and knowledge management.

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.