



OCHA



GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery



A Guide to the Global Preparedness Partnership

RATIONALE OF THE GPP – to save lives, time and money when disaster strikes through focused, coherent, coordinated preparedness with national governments in the driver’s seat. Strengthening of national preparedness structures, systems and planning is required to allow the most at-risk countries, and their most vulnerable communities, to reach a minimum level of readiness to respond to crises.

Financial Cost. In the past 20 years, disasters have claimed 1.35 million lives, with expected annual losses estimated at US\$314 billion in the built environment alone¹. Disasters erase development gains, drag millions of people into poverty and increase the number of humanitarian crises. There is a value-added for donors by supporting the GPP, as effective response preparedness measures provide savings on costly international responses, and preparedness for recovery and transition saves time and money, as well as providing long-term savings in development assistance.

Efficiency Cost. No effective and systematic international approach exists for financing and supporting risk-prone countries to be better prepared for responding to emergencies. Underinvestment has led to inadequate policy, financial mechanisms and legislation, and prevents the establishment of core national and local capacities that are required to deliver rapidly, coherently and at scale. This saves lives, reduces impact to livelihoods, and enables rapid transition to recovery.

National Government Leadership. The GPP approach enables national control, with the V20 a founding partner at the global level, and governments in charge of the process at the national level. The GPP will ensure improved international cooperation through national coordination of responses with all stakeholders preparing together for country-level harmonisation of activities, across the community, local and national entities, as well as with regional and global levels of partners. Support will be described in a comprehensive national preparedness plan. This commitment by multilateral partners to work in concert and support preparedness at all levels, while following the governments’ lead, represents a shift in approach that reflects the calls for, and commitments to, efficiency and localisation identified in global forums and mechanisms such as those flowing from the Sendai Framework and the World Humanitarian Summit, including the “Grand Bargain”.

INTERNATIONAL DONORS – International donors can play different roles within the Partnership. Already, many donors have provided informal technical advice through meetings with the GPP partners and staff, as well as through an operational workshop. This technical support and guidance at the global level are essential as the GPP develops its operating principles.

Once the GPP is operational donors increase preparedness coherence by providing in-kind support as participating partners aligning capacity building through training, contingency support, regional technical assistance and knowledge sharing harmonised with capacity development plans formulated through the GPP. Government-to-Government support and private sector engagement can be harmonised under a national umbrella of preparedness assistance.

¹ UNISDR. 2015. [Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction](#). Making Development Sustainable: The Future of Disaster Risk Management.

Donor Partners can play an advocacy role at a variety of forums, and can provide funds to the GPP's Multi-Partner Trust Fund to support national capacity building. Donor partners who provide over a certain threshold (currently set at USD 25 million) will hold seats on the MPTF Steering Committee on a rotational basis. The largest donor contributor will hold the co-chair position on the MPTF Steering Committee.

GOAL - The goal of the Global Preparedness Partnership (GPP) is for countries to reach a minimum level of preparedness so that disaster events can be better-managed locally with reduced need for international assistance. The GPP builds on existing international and national initiatives to make high-risk countries ready to respond to, and recover from, disasters resulting from natural hazards and climate-related risks. The GPP will support both preparedness for disaster response, and preparedness for disaster recovery, inspired by the Sendai Framework's Priority 4. It was initiated by the V20 at the World Humanitarian Summit and will begin in 15 countries to ensure that they attain a minimum level of readiness. This target addresses the call of the UN Secretary-General to enhance the emergency response capacity of the 20 highest-risk countries by 2020. A nationally-driven program of action will lead to countries having arrangements in place to reach a *minimum level of readiness*, achieved through:

1. an improved **understanding of risks, vulnerabilities and capacities**;
2. the demonstrated capacity to **coordinate and manage relevant stakeholders**;
3. that **operational capabilities and systems** are identified and available prior to a shock;
4. improved **financial planning** as an essential part of preparedness planning.

SCOPE - The GPP will maintain a tight focus on preparedness for response and preparedness for recovery. For example: early warning systems infrastructure development will be outside the scope of GPP, although the ability to analyse risks and to turn early warning into action will be included; financing relief supplies themselves will be outside the scope, although key support equipment and emergency response infrastructure will be included.

THE PARTNERSHIP - The GPP enables partners to align objectives and resources, agree on preparedness interventions, develop synergies to achieve more than they would individually and to provide a coherent approach to national readiness. *Core Partners* are currently six: The V20 group; UNDP; OCHA; the World Bank; FAO; and WFP. IFRC is considering joining as a core partner. *Functional Partners* currently include UNOPS, GNDR, CADRI and UNISDR. World Vision and CARE are considering joining as functional partners.

GOVERNANCE - The GPP will be led by a *Steering Committee* co-chaired by one V20 representative and one donor representative. Members will include two additional representatives of the V20, two additional donors, and four core partner representatives on a rotational basis, making a total of ten members of the SC. The SC will be supported by a *Secretariat*.

FINANCING - Financing will be managed by a Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) established to support the GPP. Funding for capacity building will be based on a comprehensive plan developed at the national level. The initial phase of the GPP, initiating in 15 countries by 2020, is estimated to cost \$100 - 130 million. A program of five years, reaching a total of 50 vulnerable nations, may require \$250 - \$330 million. Partners will be encouraged to align preparedness activities with the GPP that are financed outside the MPTF framework.

PRINCIPLES AND PROCESS - The GPP will operate under the principles of: *National Ownership, Joint Planning and Coordination*, being *Context Specific*, and employing a *Catalytic Approach*. The GPP will leverage international technical capacity through links to existing preparedness organisations and initiatives, following four key steps:

1. **Government application** for support followed by a partner scoping mission.
2. **Diagnostic Review** of preparedness, identifying gaps in response and recovery capacities and creating recommendations for a **Capacity Building Proposal**.
3. A **Targeted Preparedness Programme**, addressing needs identified in the diagnostic review.
4. Follow up programme including, **Knowledge Management** and **Quality Assurance**.

What gap is the Global Preparedness Partnership going to fill?

One goal of the GPP is increasing coherence in preparedness. There are many preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) initiatives underway globally and at country levels. The GPP aims to provide an ‘umbrella’ for national governments; providing a comprehensive service that links global initiatives to assist at national level, supports and links community preparedness initiatives to the national plan, and works toward alignment of the separate national and international preparedness activities within the country. The GPP is an *approach* as much as an initiative to ensure a combined and coherent multi-partner effort and seek synergies out of varied preparedness interventions.

The GPP fills a further gap in that many preparedness initiatives rely on organisational internal funding, or only go as far as assisting the national government in developing a preparedness plan. The GPP is both a preparedness fund and a source of technical and knowledge management support as well as targeted operational capacity. As a funding instrument, the GPP follows through from the beginning to the end of the preparedness process, identifying capacity gaps and filling them.

Direct implementation is a key part of the GPP. Core partners can directly implement preparedness projects with government, and can support other organisations, including community based organisations, to likewise implement where they can provide comparative advantage in strengthening preparedness. By providing funding, knowledge, and national coherence the GPP will support preparedness like no other initiative.

How does the Global Preparedness Partnership relate to other initiatives?

The GPP takes a perspective of a joint approach – integrating national and international preparedness planning. Where the diagnostic review identifies a gap in preparedness 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 government, with the GPP, can find who can fill that capacity gap.

There are a variety of complementary and distinctive aspects with other initiatives. With risk analysis or preparedness tracking platforms such as INFORM or ALERT, the GPP will encourage national governments and partners to use these in GPP applications, and for updating stakeholders’ readiness and knowledge. There are broad DRR assessment initiatives like CADRI which can provide technical support to national review teams, as well as supporting with existing tools and processes. Where CADRI has assisted with a national plan of action for DRR (which includes preparedness), the GPP could potentially take over to support implementation. The GPP could provide for the preparedness pillar in countries participating in the UNDP 5-10-50 initiative. The GPP would link with early warning initiatives such as CREWS to leverage their technical leadership and complementary financing where possible.

Airport and other logistic readiness could be supplied by GARD or the Logistics Cluster. The GPP is also unique given that it is also a member states initiative – the endorsement and partnership of the V20 group is a key distinction.

What's next for the GPP?

The GPP is setting up internal processes, staffing the secretariat, establishing and funding the MPTF and finalising operational aspects. Partners plan to hold the first Steering Committee meeting during the lead up to the Global Platform for DRR 2017 in May, at Cancun, Mexico. The Global Platform will provide an opportunity for the international community to reflect on global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework and at the same time, a good chance to highlight the follow-up on the World Humanitarian Summit. The GPP links to multiple WHS commitments and the 'new way of working', by reinforcing national and local leadership and capacities through strengthened preparedness, by improving the understanding, anticipation and preparedness for disaster and climate-related risks, and also by ensuring regional and global humanitarian assistance for natural disasters complements national and local efforts through integrated preparedness planning. The GPP will also represent an operationalising of the Sendai Framework's Priority 4 by enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and recovery, and the Sendai Framework's global targets by substantially increasing the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.

TIMELINE OF GPP ACTIVITIES

April 2016 – GPP concept endorsed by the V20 Ministerial Dialogue.

May 2016 - GPP initiated at the World Humanitarian Summit.

Summer 2016 - GPP proposal presented at V20 Ministerial Dialogue.

November 2016 - Consultant dedicated to GPP support recruited.

January 2017 - Three new partners: UNOPS, GNDR and IFRC. Operational Workshop held on the 27th.

February 2017 - 'Framework Document' submitted to V20 Risk Focus Group for approval and recommendations.

Next steps –

- ✓ March - Member states briefings in NYC and Geneva.
- ✓ April 23 - V20 Ministerial Dialogue, to endorse Framework.
- ✓ April – Donor briefing aligned to V20 Ministerial.
- ✓ May 22 – Operational start at Cancun Global Platform.
- ✓ June 2017 – GPP available for country applications for support.

