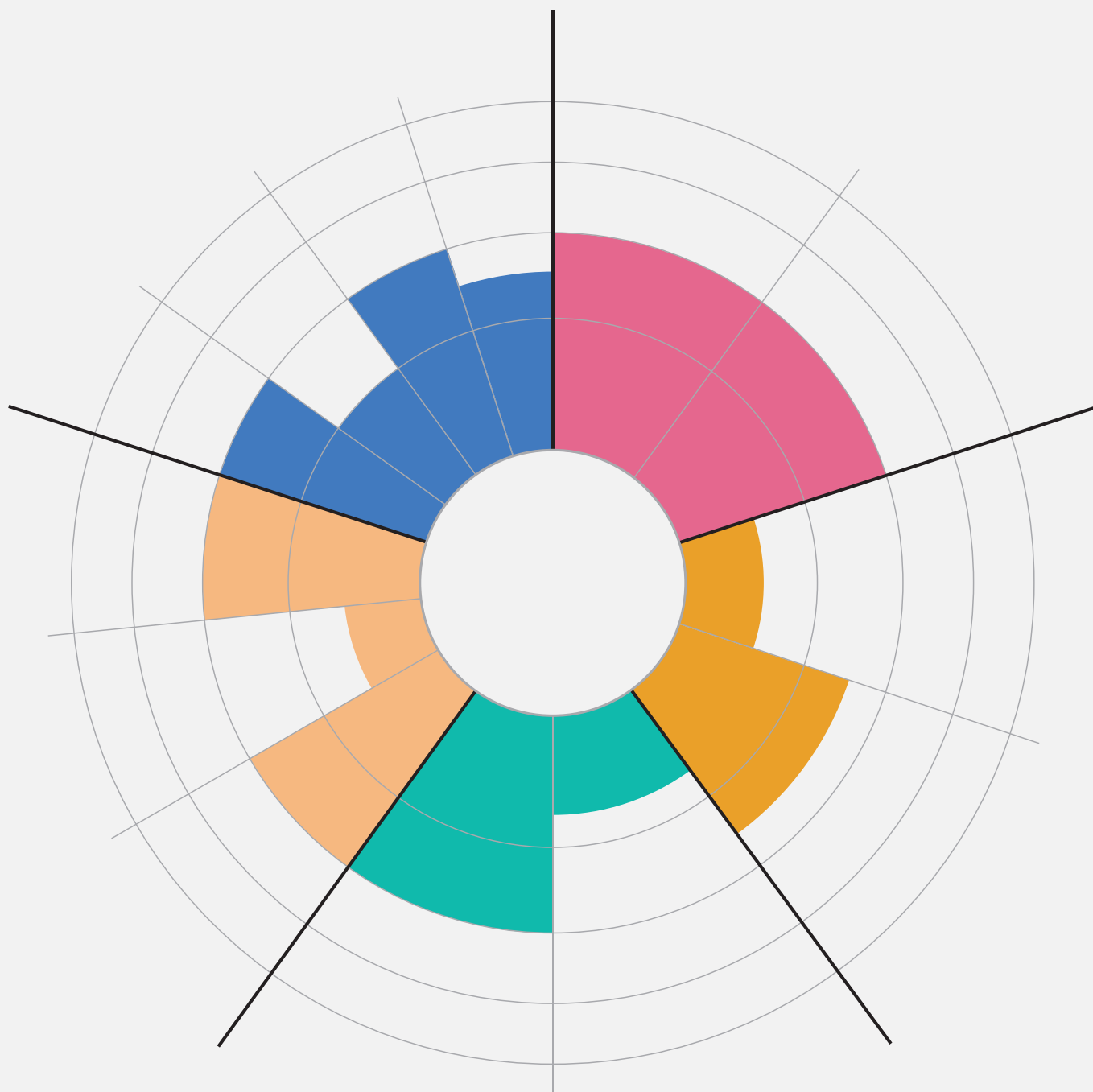


THE CRISIS PREPAREDNESS GAP ANALYSIS



CONTEXT

Crises threaten to roll back development gains and undermine efforts to end extreme poverty.

Not all crises can be prevented, and governments must therefore be ready to manage residual risk. Doing so requires a comprehensive approach to crisis risk management—one based on investments to reduce exposure and vulnerability. It also requires coordinated and pre-agreed contingency plans backed by effective, efficient, and transparent financial protection measures. When governments invest in preparedness, they are better equipped to deploy the necessary technical and financial resources to reduce the potential impacts of crises and enable timely and effective crisis response efforts, ultimately reducing impacts on people and economies.

While many countries are taking steps to improve their preparedness to manage complex crises, further progress is needed.

Faced with tight fiscal constraints and urgent development priorities, governments often struggle to prioritize ex-ante investments in crisis preparedness and instead rely on ex-post responses once crises strike, often through donor funds. Even when preparedness plans and policies are put in place, financial and technical capacity constraints can result in lack of progress with operationalization. Furthermore, as effective crisis preparedness requires coordination across a number of sectoral actors, ownership of the agenda can sometimes be spread out across government, with no clear champion to promote needed reforms.

The Crisis Preparedness Gap Analysis (CPGA) is a high-level diagnostic tool designed to support countries in strengthening crisis preparedness by assessing gaps and weaknesses in key country systems.

The CPGA reviews the cross-cutting building blocks of preparedness to inform targeted technical and financial support to strengthen crisis preparedness as part of a comprehensive dialogue on crisis risk management and resilience. It serves as a comprehensive, cross-sectoral overview of a country's capacity to prepare for the socioeconomic impacts of crises arising from a range of shocks, including natural hazards, public health emergencies, food insecurity, etc..

The value added of the CPGA lies in its cross-cutting nature. By identifying shortfalls across key country systems, it highlights entry points for strengthening crisis preparedness across relevant sectors, promoting cross-sectoral linkages.

APPROACH

Crisis preparedness requires a comprehensive and cross-sectoral approach to risk management with targeted interventions across a range of different sectors.

While the scope and effectiveness of preparedness activities is heavily dependent on the risk context—including specific hazards a country is exposed to and the nature of underlying drivers of vulnerability—there are certain elements of preparedness that apply regardless of context.

The CPGA focuses on five components, which correspond to core elements of crisis preparedness consistent with the World Bank's mandate, building on existing analytical tools, and on operational engagements in this space (see Figure). The components aim to assess both cross-sectoral elements of preparedness that are relevant for any type of shock (such as the ability to deploy support to vulnerable households through social protection programs) and shock-specific elements (such as disease surveillance capacities or disaster early warning systems). They include:



LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS are the backbone of a country's crisis preparedness system. At its core, this component relates to the enabling environment afforded by a country's legal, regulatory, and institutional frameworks that outline the processes and powers allocated by governments to manage crisis risk. The component also covers governance arrangements including mandates, roles responsibilities and coordination between relevant agencies and stakeholders.

UNDERSTANDING & MONITORING RISK reviews a country's capacity to identify, monitor and assess threats and risk. This component assesses a government's capacity to collect and analyze risk information and to use that information to inform forecasting and early warnings.

FINANCIAL PREPAREDNESS looks at financial planning for crisis response – including the capacity to mobilize and execute resources for crisis preparedness and response through risk finance and public financial management systems. It is important for governments to have set aside resources and set up instruments to finance response activities and for public finance management (PFM) systems to be able to flex and meet the additional requirements associated with crisis response while continuing to pay adequate attention to efficiency, accountability and transparency in the use of public funds.

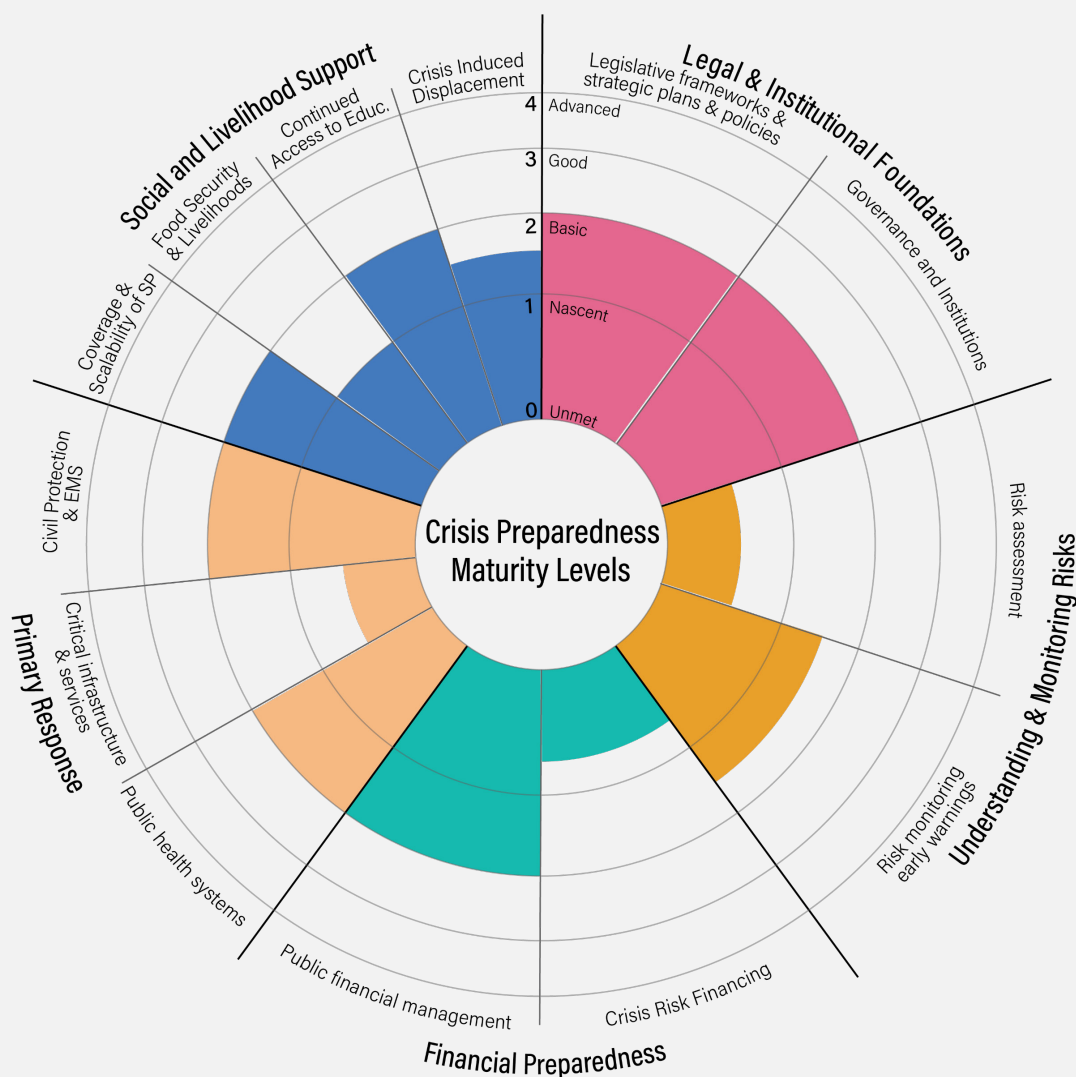
PRIMARY RESPONSE assesses the readiness of sectors involved with core response activities in the immediate aftermath of a crisis, including emergency management/civil protection services, critical service delivery and health systems.

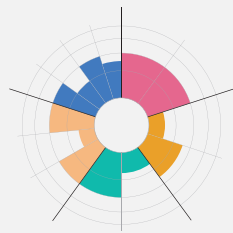
SOCIAL AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT focuses on the core support systems needed to protect and minimize the immediate impacts of a crisis on the food security and livelihoods of the population, including social protection programs and systems.

OUTPUTS

The CPGA provides a high-level assessment of crisis preparedness and helps easily identify gaps in crisis preparedness and entry points for further investment. Its outputs aim to guide the prioritization of targeted technical and financial support and include:

- ↳ A **Briefing Note for policymakers** presents the country risk profile, key findings and recommendations.
- ↳ It is accompanied by a **detailed Technical Annex and spreadsheet** presenting details of the analysis across the five components of the framework.
- ↳ Finally, a **CPGA Action Plan** prioritizes entry points and identifies a roadmap for implementation.





CPGA

Crisis Preparedness Gap Analysis