Improving Emergency Preparedness
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Tools and Examples

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TAFF

Technical Assistance Financing Facility
for Disaster Prevention and Preparedness

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World Bank Global Program for Emergency Preparedness & Response

Our goal is to support countries around the world to prepare for and respond to crises

1. Strengthening technical and institutional frameworks
2. Developing cross-sectoral crisis management plans and investment programs
3. Ensuring effective and efficient use of the crisis response financing tools

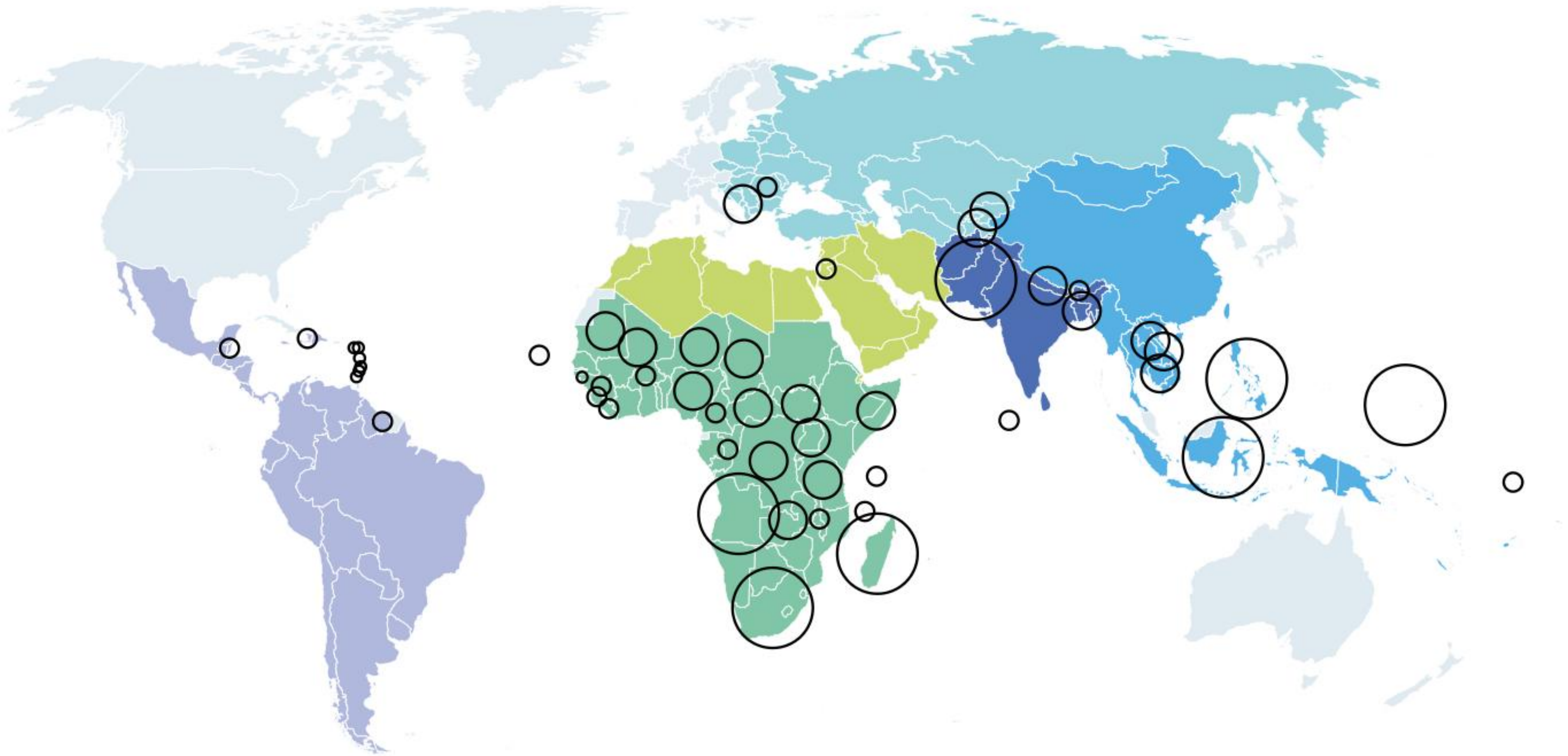
Cross Cutting Priority Areas

Gender and Inclusion

Nexus of Disasters & Fragility, Conflict and Violence

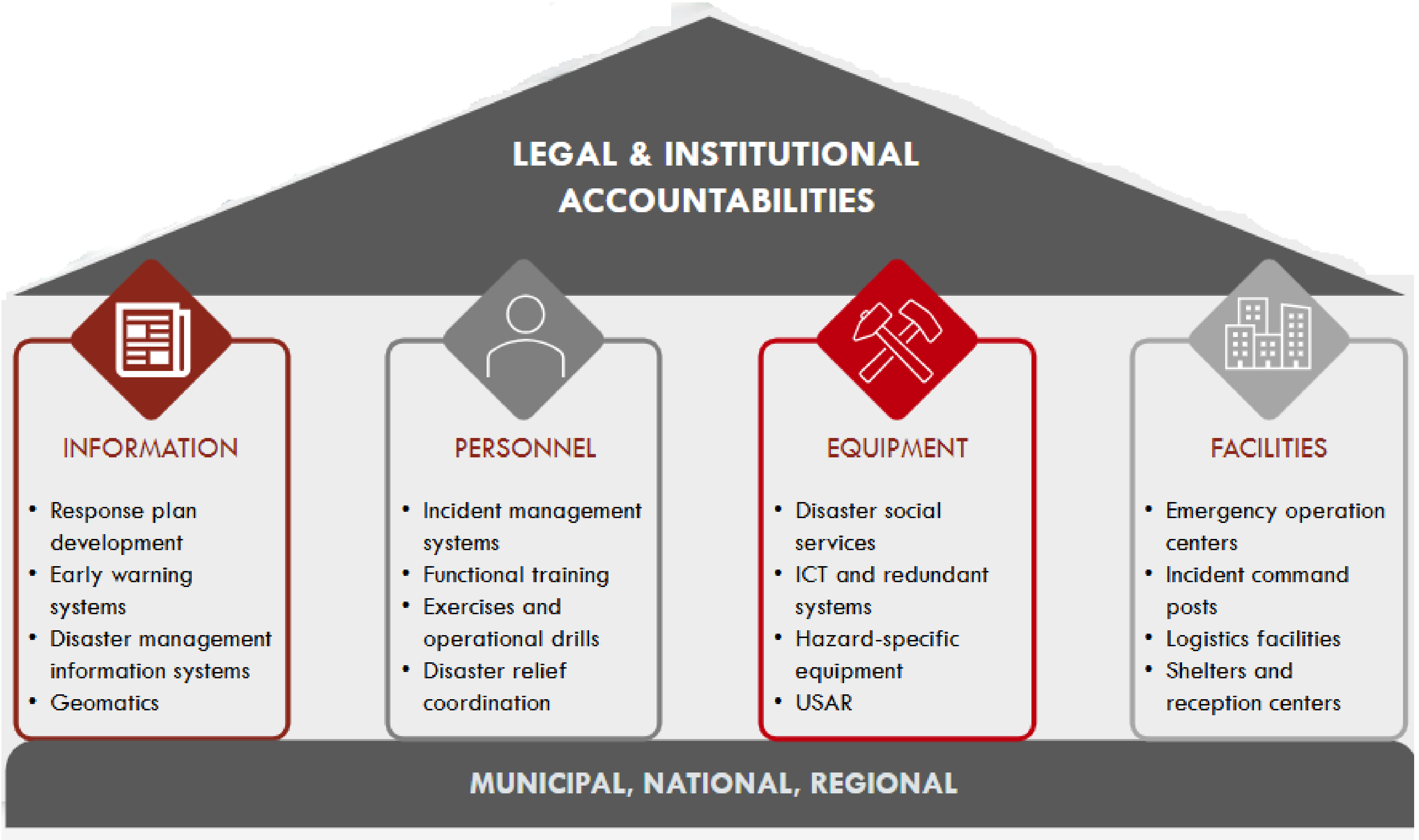
Private sector engagement

Global Program for EP&R – where we operate



EP&R Analytical Tools

- **Lessons Learned Exercise (LLE):** Participatory workshops draw insights from past disasters and advocate for EP&R system improvements.
- **Ready2Respond (R2R) Diagnostic:** Assesses 360 EP&R data points and provides costed investment options for planning and project design. Can be adapted to be more rapid and to different contexts.
- **Crisis Preparedness Gap Analysis (CPGA):** Evaluates high-level national readiness for crises related to natural hazards, health emergencies, critical infrastructure, social protection, and food insecurity.



EP&R Analytical Tools at different stages of preparedness and response

Establishing baseline and raising awareness

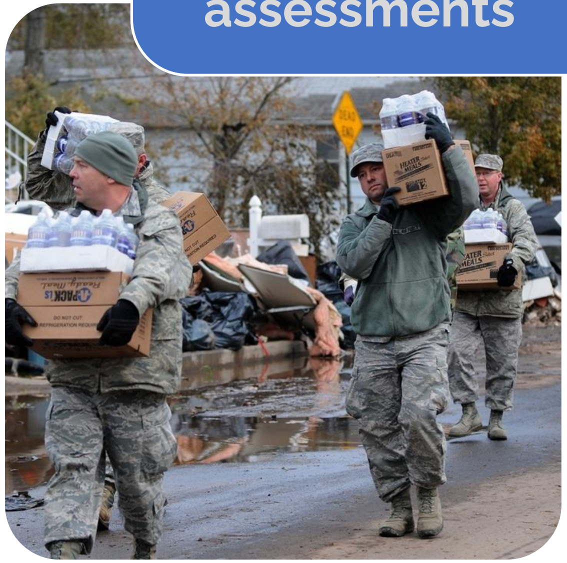
- Crisis Preparedness Gap Analysis
- Rapid or Full R2R
- Sector Assessment

Capacity Building and taking steps towards preparedness

- Simulation exercises
- Technical Training
- Communication strategies

Crisis response

- Real time support and surge capacity
- Lessons learned Exercise
- Needs assessments



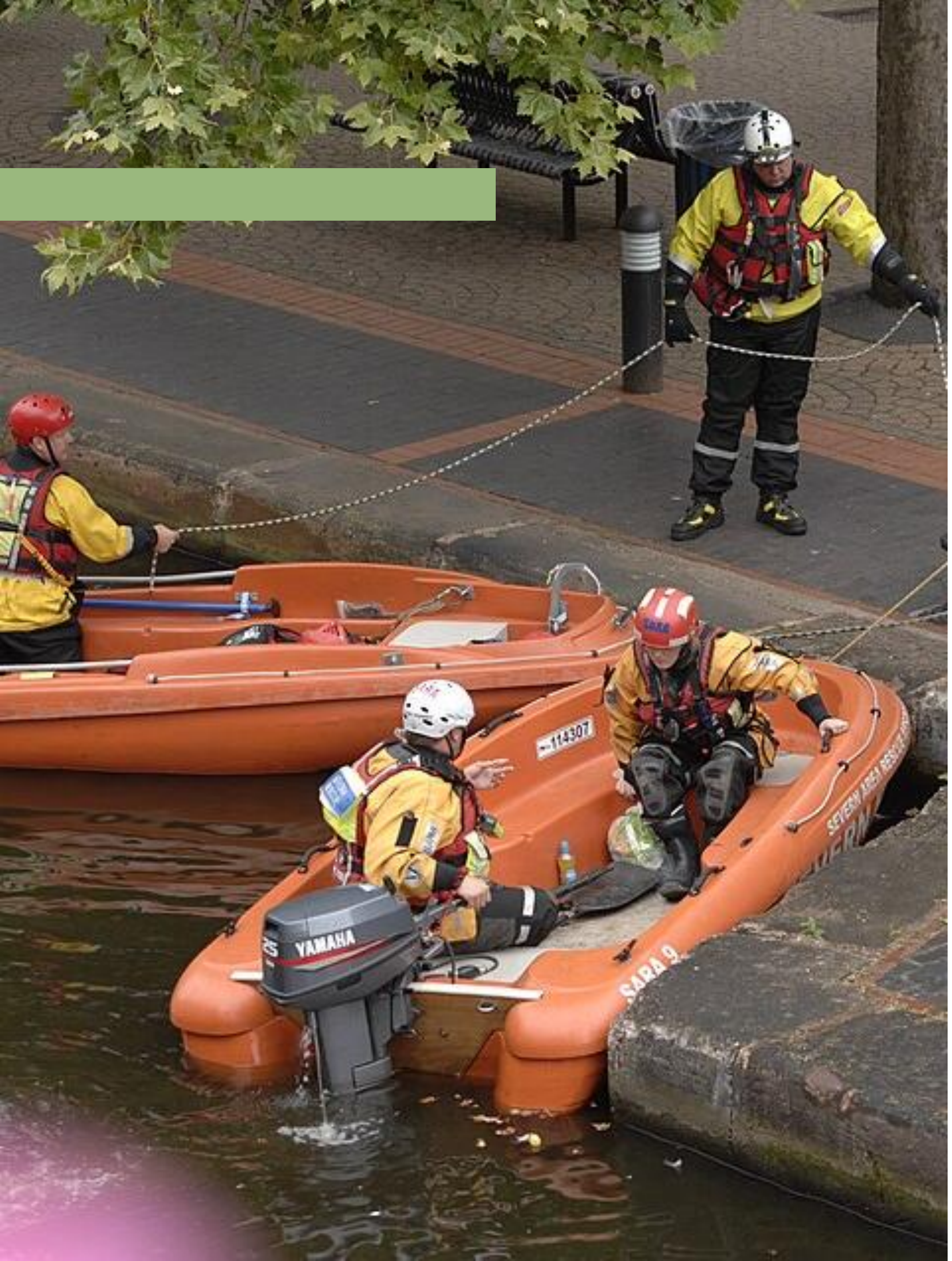
WB Crisis Preparedness and Response Toolkit (CPRT)

Addressing Financial Preparedness Gaps

The expanded CRPT is a new value proposition for governments to deliver a rapid response when crises occur. It builds on and complements the existing Bank toolkit, add more flexibility to Bank financing and incentivizes crisis preparedness

The CPRT offers:

- **Contingent Emergency Response Project –** $0 emergency response operation, agreed implementation arrangements in advance, choose activities upon activation
- **Catastrophe-deferred drawdown option** – Budget support within 24-72 hrs after declaration of emergency
- **Rapid financing access:** Repurpose up to 10% of existing Bank portfolio undisbursed funds for budget support (Cat DDO) or specific response activities (CERP).
- **Scalable and flexible support:** Countries can decide whether to re-allocated existing project funds or activate new pre-arranged contingent financing
- **Catastrophe insurance:** Countries can embed insurance tools like catastrophe bonds and DRTs to receive payouts without incurring new debt.



CPRT: An Opportunity For Enhancing Crisis Preparedness

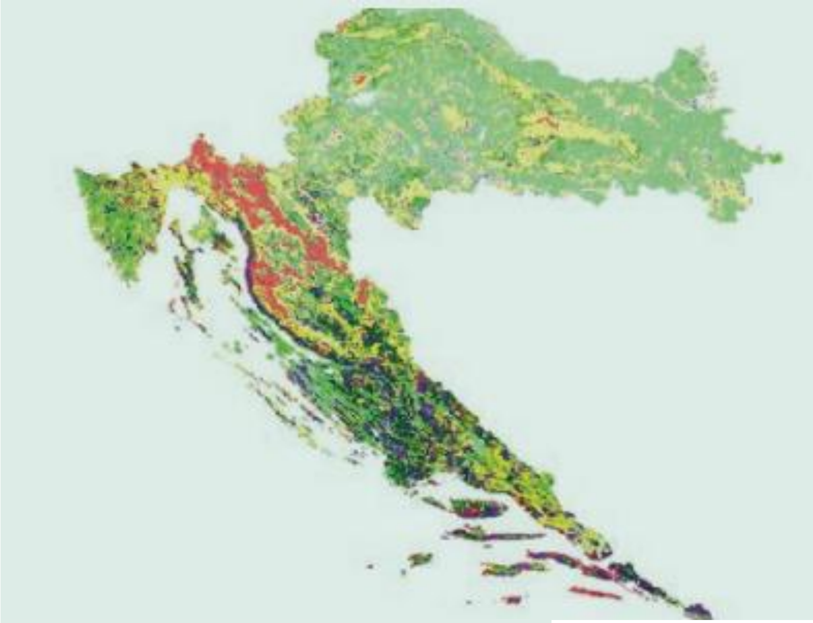
- To date, **67 countries** have put in place at least one instrument of the Crisis Toolkit.
- In **Europe and Central Asia**, **3 countries** have put one in place, including 3 Rapid Response Options (Tajikistan, Romania, Kyrgyzstan) and 1 DPF with Cat-DDO.
- **Romania** drew down their DPF Cat DDO during Covid-19
- **Other regions have used these options more** including LCR (18 countries), AFE (16 countries), AFW (13 countries) or EAP (11 countries).

Country Example – Croatia R2R

- Enabled Croatia to identify gaps and strengths in emergency preparedness systems at national and local levels.
- **Process**: Customized surveys, interviews and stakeholder workshops ensured efficient and expert-driven evaluation.
- **National findings**:
  - Strengths: urban firefighting/technical rescue
  - Gaps: critical infrastructure resilience, financial preparedness, information systems (e.g., GIS and WS), training, and internal capacity management.
  - The R2R supported strategic planning, including the State Action Plan on Civil Protection (adopted September 2023) and informed Croatia's alignment with the EU Critical Entities Resilience Directive.

Country Example – Croatia R2R Key Takeaways - continued

- **Local-level findings**:
  - Strengths: emergency response services and technical rescue.
  - Gaps: crisis communication and early warning systems.
  - The assessment emphasized the need for stronger coordination across administrative levels and contributed to the development of Zagreb's Urban Security Strategy 2025–2030 (adopted December 2024).
- **Lessons Learned**:
  - The R2R proved effective for diagnostics and policy engagement, particularly when supported by expert facilitation.
  - It helped guide modernization of emergency preparedness and resilience efforts, especially to inform broader policy dialogue.



Croatia Wildfire Social Risk Index

EU Relevance: Scalable tool for EUCPM-wide use, supporting smarter investments, knowledge sharing, complementing the broader EUCPM peer review assessment framework

Breakout session

Country Profile: Virelia

Geography: Mountain ranges in the north and west, major rivers Drenia and Varov prone to flooding. Agricultural plains in the south. Cold winters, increasingly intense storms due to climate change

Socio-Economic Context: Middle-income economy with reliance on **agriculture, mining, and light manufacturing**.Rural population makes up 35%; migration has left some areas with aging communities. Poverty pockets exist in mountainous and border regions. Social safety nets: pensions, child allowances, and limited unemployment benefits, but systems are **not designed for large-scale emergencies**.

Disaster & Risk Profile

- **Frequent Hazards:** Flooding, landslides, severe winter storms, forest fires.
- **Emerging Risks:** Heatwaves and droughts affecting agriculture.
- **Past Events:** 2010 River Varov floods displaced 20,000 people. 2018 Severe winter storm cut power to 500,000 residents for one week.
- **Preparedness:** A National Disaster Risk Management Strategy was adopted in 2016, but implementation is uneven. A Health Emergency Strategy was approved in 2022 after Covid, but limited guidance for mass casualty events.

Emergency Management System

- **Lead Agency:** National Crisis Management Authority (NCMA) under Ministry of Interior.
- **Legal Framework:** Disaster Management Act (2012) gives NCMA coordination authority but overlaps with ministries sometimes create confusion.
- **Facilities:**
- National Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in Novagrad.
- Sub-national EOCs exist but under-resourced.
- Shelters mostly schools and sports halls; uneven coverage.
- **Personnel:** Professional fire and rescue services exist in cities; rural informal volunteer brigades

International Links: Member of the EUCPM, has received training support from the ERCC, but has **never formally requested EUCPM assistance**.

Key Strengths: National legal framework and central crisis authority. Experienced urban fire and rescue units. Existing connections to EUCPM and NATO civil protection training programs.

Key Challenges Outdated risk assessments and contingency plans. Weak financial preparedness (no rapid emergency fund). Limited community engagement and volunteer integration. Shortages of emergency supplies, flood rescue capacity, and rural firefighting resources. Gaps in logistics to receive and distribute international assistance.

Thank You!

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