GPMB MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR PREPAREDNESS
OVERVIEW
INTRODUCTION

The global failure to stop the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the urgent need for leaders and policymakers to invest in preparedness to enable communities, countries, and organizations to prevent and effectively respond to crises, minimizing their impact and expediting the recovery process. The Global Preparedness Monitoring Board (GPMB) has estimated that it would take 500 years to spend as much on investing in preparedness as the world lost due to COVID-19.1

The world is facing a rapidly growing risk of pandemics due to environmental degradation, livestock farming practices, urbanization, international travel, and poverty. Although significant progress is being made in developing new technologies to prevent and respond to pandemics, the lack of equitable access to these technologies means that many countries and communities have been deprived of the benefits of these new tools. The world urgently needs the right systems, financing and governance structures, as well as responsible leaders and empowered communities, to ensure effective and equitable collective action, across sectors and across countries. Preventing and containing health emergencies requires the world to address the upstream determinants and risks that drive the emergence of pandemics and amplify their impacts, and to develop the capacity to adapt and build resilience to potential risks and threats.

To ensure investments have the greatest impact, they must be linked to objective assessments of global capacities and capabilities for prevention, preparedness and resilience. Monitoring is necessary to reveal gaps and weaknesses, identify solutions, enable evidence-based decision-making, and encourage accountability.

In 2020, the Global Preparedness Monitoring Board (GPMB) began a process of developing a Monitoring Framework to serve as "a single, authoritative roadmap for global preparedness."2 During this process, the Board learned and integrated many lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic. The result of this process is the GPMB Monitoring Framework for Preparedness, which will be implemented for the first time in 2023.

The evidence gathered from implementing the Monitoring Framework will inform the GPMB’s assessments and reports on the state of the world’s preparedness for global health emergencies.

This document presents an overview of the Monitoring Framework and its indicators, which are available on the GPMB website.

GPMB Monitoring Framework

The GPMB Monitoring Framework provides a multisectoral, whole-of-society assessment of prevention, preparedness and resilience, using a risk-based approach and grounded in the principles of equity, solidarity, inclusivity, reciprocity, accountability, transparency, sustainability, and action. On one side, it assesses the global risks that are driving the emergence of outbreaks and amplifying their impacts, leading to epidemics and pandemics. On the other, it measures the world’s collective capacities and capabilities to address and mitigate these risks through prevention, preparedness and resilience measures. Finally, the Framework provides an assessment of the impact of these measures on reducing the likelihood and consequences of pandemics and other health emergencies.

While many existing monitoring mechanisms focus on health emergency preparedness at the national level, the GPMB Monitoring Framework provides a global risk-based assessment of the state of the world’s preparedness for pandemics and other health emergencies.

Global preparedness is more than the sum of national preparedness: this concept is of central importance to the Monitoring Framework. The Monitoring Framework tracks global prevention, preparedness and resilience at three levels: national, regional and international. As well as ensuring that countries and regions have the right capacities, tools and knowledge in place, the Monitoring Framework assesses global-level capacities and capabilities, including resourcing and governance, and the commitments and principles (among which equity is foremost) needed to underpin a coherent, comprehensive, coordinated, and sustainable global health ecosystem.

3. At the regional and national levels, the Monitoring Framework monitors global aggregates, not individual countries or regions.
The GPMB Monitoring Framework has three dimensions:

- **Risks** and determinants of health emergencies;
- Capacities and capabilities for prevention, preparedness and resilience; and
- The impact of prevention, preparedness and resilience measures on reducing the likelihood and consequences of health emergencies.

These three dimensions are assessed at the global level (comprising international, regional and national assessments).

### Areas of the Monitoring Framework

The Monitoring Framework contains 90 indicators across the three dimensions of Risks; Prevention, preparedness and resilience; and Impact. The Monitoring Framework indicators were selected through an expert process as being the most impactful, measurable and actionable. The figure below shows an example of an indicator found in the Monitoring Framework.

Full details of the indicators, including methodology and metadata, are found in the Technical Framework document and appendix.

### Example indicator

**B.1.1.3.1 Financing for social protection**

**Question**

Is there an effective global strategy and sufficient financing to support domestic social protection and labour market measures in LMICs and for vulnerable communities during health emergencies and in their recovery periods?

**Criteria definitions**

- **Sufficient financing**: USD 78 billion
- Social protection and labour market measures: cash transfer and in-kind transfer programs, school feedings, paid sick leave, unemployment benefits, social security measures, wage subsidies, support to small and medium enterprises, etc.

**Analysis**

Qualitative assessment of global support of social protection.

**Scoring**

- **Capacity status**
  - Yes: 3 (Meets all criteria)
  - Partial: 2 (Meets most criteria)
  - Incomplete: 1 (Meets a few criteria)
  - No: 0 (No strategy, financing or meets no criteria)
  - N/A: Information unavailable

**Trend**

- What action has been taken in the last year?
  - Baseline (2022)
  - From 2023:
    - Improving (+1)
    - Declining (-1)
    - No change (0)
  - N/A: Information unavailable.
Implementation

To assess the indicators of the Monitoring Framework, the GPMB will rely on a broad base of experts across the many areas covered by the Framework. Capacity status and/or trends for each indicator will be scored. The information and data will be drawn from existing mechanisms and indices, including those formally established by the World Health Organization, the World Bank Group and other institutions.

The Monitoring Framework indicators will evolve over time, as new risks are identified and new knowledge on measures to strengthen prevention, preparedness and resilience emerges, to ensure it continues to capture the most impactful, predictive and actionable indicators.

The GPMB will utilize a subset of indicators of the Monitoring Framework to develop its 2023 Report on the State of the World’s Preparedness. The GPMB will document the lessons learned through this process as well as feedback from stakeholders. These lessons and feedback will be used to revise and improve the Monitoring Framework for the next iteration.

About the GPMB

The Global Preparedness Monitoring Board (GPMB) is an independent monitoring and accountability body, established by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank in 2018. The GPMB comprises world-class leaders and experts, whose task is to provide an independent and comprehensive appraisal of the state of global health emergency preparedness and response, and to identify gaps where urgent action is needed.